



The Ways To Overcome Food Security Problems In Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes further ensuring the country's food security and the impact of the Cornovirus pandemic that shock the whole world on the economy of not only Uzbekistan but also developed countries.

KEYWORDS

Food, totalitarian, consumption, commodity, cornovirus, global, GDP, pandemic.

INTRODUCTION

We can also call the "Strategy of actions in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021", approved by the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev dated February 7, 2017 No. 4947 the secondary Constitution of the period, because of reflecting the basic rules and measures for the development and renewal of the country for the next five years. This "small

Constitution", like the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, set as its main task the adoption of laws, decrees and decisions that will serve to further improve relations between people, society and the state. In this sense, it is a document that raises the principle of the rule of law to new qualities.

Based on the study of the experience of developed countries in the implementation of the development strategy in Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, the reforms carried out in the country are aimed at further improving agriculture based on models used in other countries.

THE MAIN PART

Agriculture is one of the most important sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan. This sector is one of the most promising sources for enhancing the export potential while meeting the needs of the population for food products and the processing industry for raw materials.

It is considered actual to fulfill the important tasks set in the "Strategy of Actions" in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev, as well as based on the world experience to develop the agrarian sector and to create an agrarian infrastructure, to produce and export finished agricultural products [1].

Food security causes the creation of the necessary economic and organizational basis for the development of agriculture and water management, the need to create additional conditions for farms in the implementation of structural changes and the introduction of market mechanisms in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Today, modern research with an in-depth analysis of the state of the cluster system is considered relevant modernize agriculture in Uzbekistan, to introduce new equipment and advanced technologies, increasing the efficiency of using limited land and water resources, capital and labor resources, as well as reducing the cost of products and fruits and vegetables in our country.

Every country cannot imagine its economy without agriculture. Thus, agriculture is one of the leading sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan, and in 2018 the share of agriculture in the gross domestic product of Uzbekistan amounted to 28.8% [4]. In 2018, 53.2% of agricultural products were crop products, 46.8% were livestock products. In 2017, 3.7 million people were employed in agriculture, which is 27.2% of the rural population. Almost half of the country's population lives in rural areas. As of January 1, 2019, 33.25 million people live in Uzbekistan, 51% of them live in rural areas [2].

The main goal of the reform of the agrarian sector of each country is to achieve independence in the supply of food, which is of great socio-economic importance. The need for self-sufficiency in food is one of the conditions for maintaining independence, economic security and social stability in the country.

After gaining independence, Uzbekistan took measures to ensure food security in two areas:

- Expansion of rural areas and the allocation of new ones;
- Revision of the composition of crops.

The government's food policy also provides for self-sufficiency in potatoes, fruits and vegetables. Adequate provision of the population with livestock products and vegetable oil, the creation of the necessary base for processing and storage of agricultural products, as well as the formation of sufficient stocks of basic foodstuffs, ensuring the stability of their retail prices, reducing the volume of imported products are also important areas of food security.

In order to further ensure the country's food security, fill the market with high-quality, safe and affordable food, increase the purchasing power of the population, liberalize foreign economic activity and develop a healthy competitive environment, as well as eliminate existing systemic problems in this area from February 1, 2018, certain customs, tax and other benefits provided to individual business entities when importing food products into the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as other preferences, have been canceled since then.

Regulation and simplification of export-import operations in the country, but serious systemic problems such as unhealthy competition, monopolization of food imports by some economic entities, artificial shortages and unreasonable price increases for some goods persist and this, in turn, creates conditions for obtaining additional benefits.

The dominance of some importers in the market was facilitated by the provision of individual benefits and preferences to them, the creation of exclusive conditions for their activities, which limits the access of other enterprises to the market.

The current situation in this area reduces business activity and investment attractiveness of Uzbekistan, seriously undermines the country's reputation in the international arena.

To eliminate according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Mamalakatning oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini yanada ta'minlash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" dated 16.01.2018. PD-5303, further ensuring the country's food security, filling the market with high-quality, safe and affordable food products, strengthening the purchasing power of the population, liberalizing foreign economic activity and developing a healthy

competitive environment, as well as existing systemic problems in this area:

- Cancellation of individual customs, tax and other benefits, as well as other preferences provided to individual business entities when importing food products into the Republic of Uzbekistan from February 1, 2018;
- Adoption by the government of decisions on the provision of certain customs, tax and other benefits, as well as other preferences to certain economic entities when importing food into the country;
- Comprehensive measures to find and attract grocery carriers, create equal conditions for them to enter the market, conclude contracts, assist in the transportation and storage of imported products, as well as to fully meet the population's demand for high-quality, affordable food products; development of other activities;
- Organization of modern high-tech, energy-efficient equipment for specialized warehouse buildings, warehouses, freezers, processing and packaging of food products in all regions of the country on the terms of public-private partnership [3];

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Mamalakatning oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini yanada ta'minlash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" dated 16.01.2018. PD-5303, from beginning of February 1, 2018:

- The ban on the sale (purchase) of consumer goods on the republican commodity exchanges was canceled;
- Sugar producers will be exempt from value added tax until January 1, 2020 in terms of volumes produced on the basis of imported raw materials;

- A license for wholesale trade for the sale (purchase) of consumer goods in open electronic trading on commodity exchanges is not required;
- Upon obtaining a license for wholesale trade in the amount of not less than 3500 minimum wages, of which a statutory fund in the amount of not less than 1200 minimum wages is required;
- Import of socially significant food products at the expense of the Fund for Stabilizing Prices in the Domestic Consumer Market (hereinafter referred to as the Fund) is carried out in exceptional cases and only through commodity exchanges, including open exchanges of foreign exchanges;
- Detailed information on the planned purchases of food products, receipts and expenditures of the Fund is published monthly on the Single interactive portal of public services of the Republic of Uzbekistan [3].

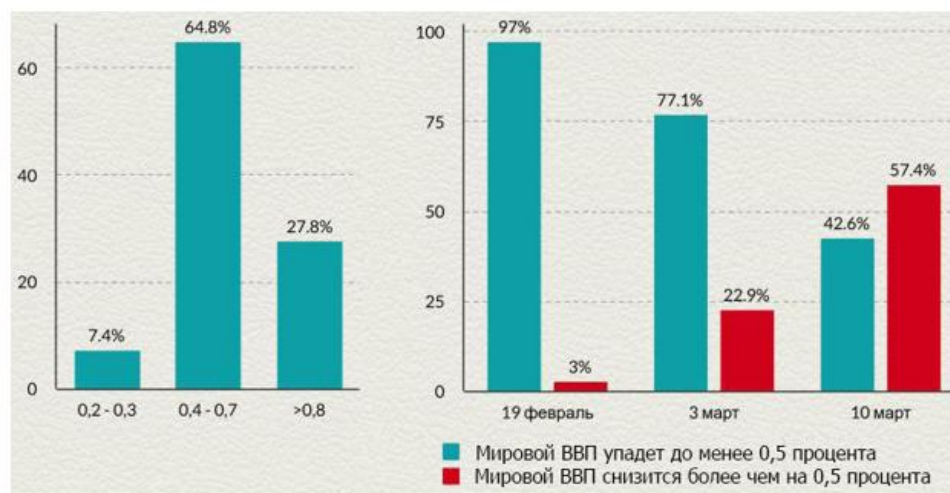
The Coronavirus pandemic that shook the world affects not only Uzbekistan, but also the economies of developed countries.

The Coronavirus has created the threat of a global economic crisis. We believe that the probability of a global economic crisis in the next 12 months is 43%.

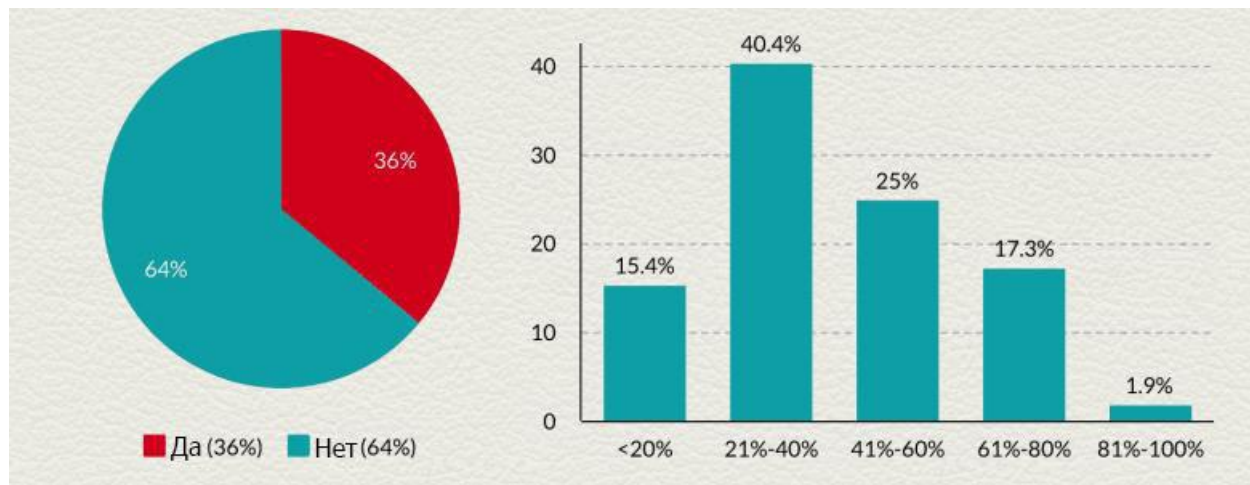
The number of patients infected with the COVID-19 coronavirus, originally detected in China, has dropped sharply, but outside of China - in other parts of the world, the geography of transmission of the virus is expanding day by day, the number of patients with coronavirus

There is a sharp decline in active indices on the world financial markets. In other words, the COVID-19 coronavirus "penetrated" not only into the human body, but also into its economic life and world financial markets.

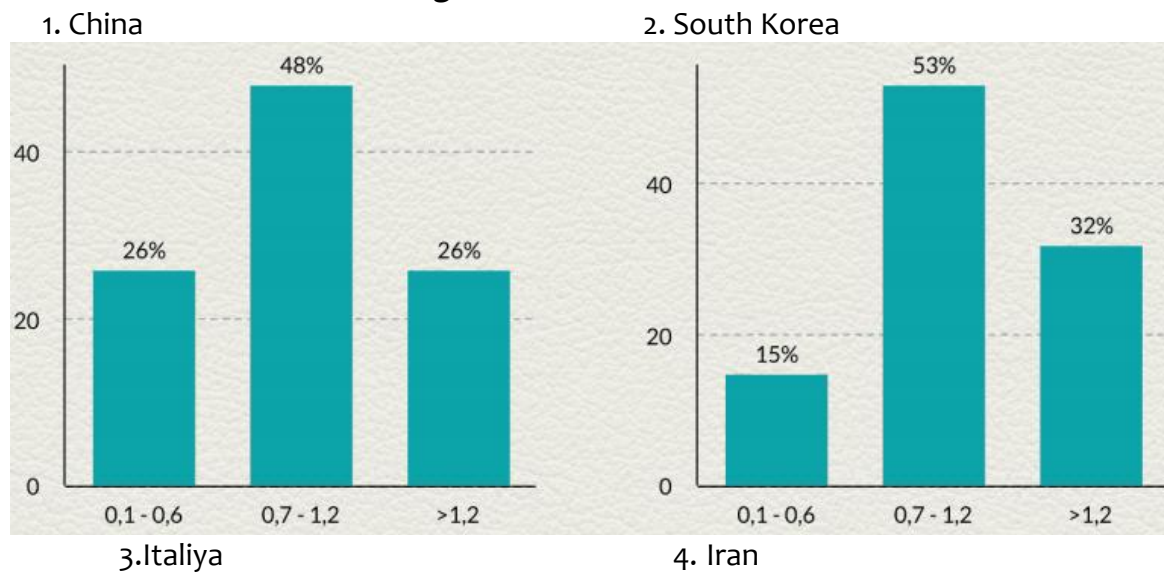
- How will coronavirus affect global GDP growth in 2020?
- Will the coronavirus affect the global economy after 2020?
- What is the likelihood of a global economic crisis in the next 12 months?
- How will the coronavirus affect the GDP growth of China, South Korea, Italy and Iran in 2020?

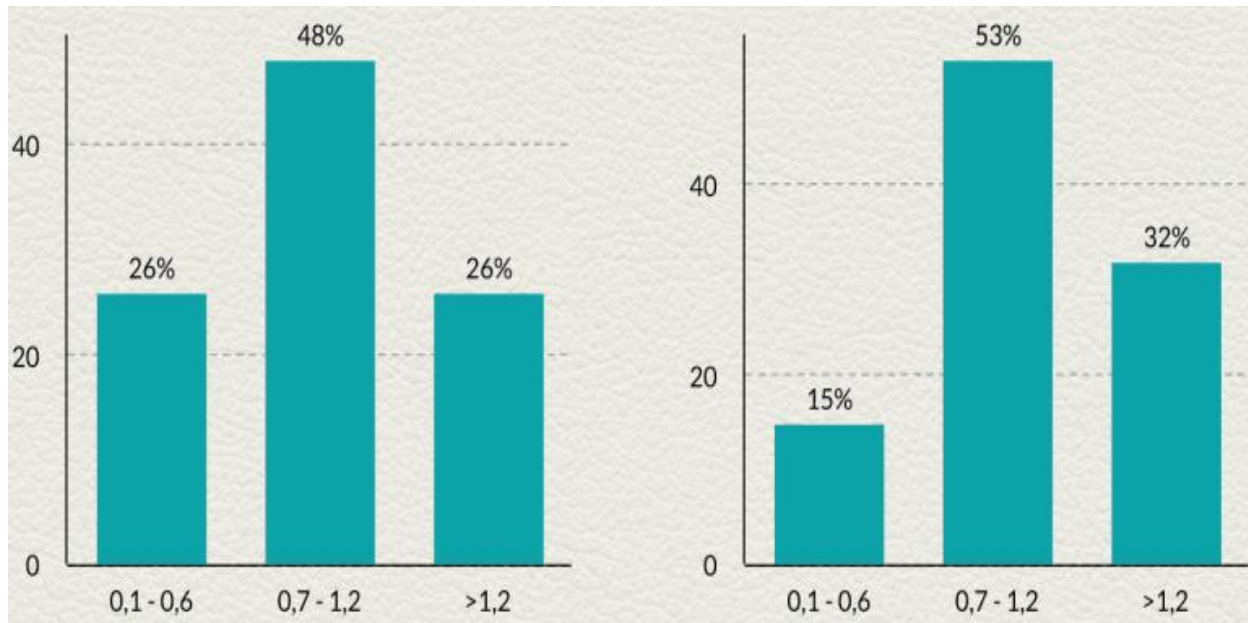


Will there be an impact of the coronavirus pandemic after 2020?



Impact of China, South Korea, Italy and Iran on GDP growth. What is the likelihood of a global economic crisis?





Based on the foregoing, the following conclusions should be drawn from the negative impact of the coronavirus on the global economy.

In particular, more than half of world experts, or 57%, predict that the growth of world GDP this year will decrease by 0.5 percentage points, and 20% of them will reduce this indicator by 1.0 percentage point.

- In countries where the coronavirus is widespread, such as China, Iran, Italy and South Korea, the virus is expected to have a strong impact, while Iran is expected to have its "economic shock" the most severe due to weak systems health care and long-delayed government measures.
- The coronavirus is a threat to the global economic crisis. the probability of a global economic crisis in the next 12 months is 43 percent.

CONCLUSION

In short, this is further ensuring the country's food security, filling the market with high-quality, safe and affordable food, increasing the purchasing power of the population, liberalizing foreign economic activity and creating a healthy competitive environment, as well as eliminating existing systemic problems in this area.

However, firstly, the impact of the coronavirus on the global economy can be compared to a "real storm". Today, the damage done to tourism and supply chains is so severe that it requires governments to take significant action to prevent damage to the financial system.

Second, volatility will continue in financial markets in the near future, and market participants are also waiting to see what action the main central banks will take in this

situation. It is also important to consider the possibility of fiscal stimulus to ensure global economic growth in this situation.

Third, it is based on the assumption that a financial and global crisis will not occur. Recent positive trends and results achieved in the fight against this epidemic in China support our assumption. In particular, the number of cases of COVID-19 damage in China is decreasing day by day (daily additional damage cases). This indicates the effectiveness of the fight against this epidemic and that the process is under strict control. If the Chinese experience is applied in other countries, I think that financial markets will soon stabilize, supply chains and global demand will gradually recover. "

Fourth, it is proposed that the government adopt regulations providing for individual customs, tax and other benefits, as well as other preferences for certain businesses when importing food into the country.

Fifth, it is necessary to find and attract food carriers, create equal conditions for them to enter the market, conclude contracts, provide assistance in the transportation and storage of imported products, and fully satisfy the population's need for high-quality, affordable food.

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