PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD INDUSTRY OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT
This article outlines the factors that have a positive and negative impact on the food security of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as analyzes the legal, institutional, financial and other conditions for the development of food security at the country level.

KEY WORDS: food, product, safety, economic opportunities, investment, investor, innovation, standard.

INTRODUCTION
The great thinkers of our country, such as Ibn Sina, Al Khorezm, Abu Rayhon Beruniy, emphasized the importance of food security.

The brightest example of this is the definition "The future of the nation - its future, that is, a healthy diet and a healthy lifestyle that ensures the future of our nation."

As you know, food security is the state of the economy's response to the needs of the population in accordance with physiologic standards and is a major part of national security.

While food security is concerned with the physical and economic potential of food consumption and the safety of nutrition, the reforms in our country are also remarkable (Ley, Krumpelt, Kumar, ..., & 1996, n.d.).

Physical capacity of foodstuffs means the availability of adequate and assorted foodstuffs on the territory of the country, as well as the continuity of their supply. In other words, it estimates the volume of consumed products to the minimum standards, for example, in 1990 the demand of the population in the foodstuffs, primarily for meat, milk and confectionery, was mainly satisfied with imports, today 96% of the demand account.

The share of such food industry in the republic's industry is also growing. This figure was 12.6 per cent in 2011 and reached 17 per cent by 2018. [1]
Currently, there are more than 56.9 thousand industrial enterprises operating in Uzbekistan and they produce goods worth 228.9 trillion soums a year and are stably developing. 17% of industrial enterprises are food industry enterprises, which have a sharp increase in the production of confectionery, fruit and vegetable and meat and dairy products (Ruziev, Ghosh, & Dow, 2007; Sahadeo & Zanca, 2007).

**MAIN PART**

The work carried out in our country to ensure food security is illustrated by the fact that the United Nations FAO has been presented as a model for developing countries by the FAO, which is recognized by foreign scientists. It was not easy to achieve such a success, as in the early years of our country's independence 1989-1990 there were problems with satisfying the needs of our country's population for primary foodstuffs, and their needs for meat, milk and dairy products were only 30-35%. In this situation, the Government of Uzbekistan was urgently tasked with forming a food industry, one of the most unpopular sectors.

**Creation of workplaces in 2017 due to implementation of investment, localization, socio-economic development programs (Table 1) [2]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By industry</th>
<th>Projects quantity</th>
<th>Job creation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>10058</td>
<td>55800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal husbandry</td>
<td>2992</td>
<td>18550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry farming</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>4756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horticulture</td>
<td>1126</td>
<td>7174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>3079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viticulture</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>4366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive gardens, greenhouses, refrigerators</td>
<td>1249</td>
<td>7480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and Infrastructure</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>18818</strong></td>
<td><strong>131205</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New industrial countries, Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan, with a high economic growth rate of more than 10%, indicate that there is a direct link between GDP and investment, indicating that the share of investments into the country's economy during the period under review is high compared to 35-40% of GDP. In 2017, the share of investments into fixed capital of the country amounted to 24.4% of GDP, which is higher than the average size of investment in the
world. Taking into account the relationship between investment and consumption, it will be possible to increase production volumes and to increase future quality and quantity in quantitative terms by reducing the current consumption level (Sharifi-Tehrani & Del Chiappa, 2016; Silova, 2011).

RESEARCH DATABASE

As the country has set strategic goals for socio-economic development, it will be necessary to increase the volume of investments into the national economy.

In 2018 within the framework of the State Program on Implementation of the Strategy of Action on the Five Main Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 in the Year of Support of Active Entrepreneurship, Innovative Ideas and Technologies, in 2018, in order to prevent a sharp rise in prices for consumer goods and services in the domestic market, $ 0 million, and $ 385 billion. Funds are allocated for this sum:

- Continuous delivery of basic food and other consumer goods to the domestic consumer market;
- Predicting possible shortcomings on consumer goods and taking appropriate measures on this;
- Increasing the production of basic types of food products;
- Effective use of agricultural crops (basic, intermediate, repetitive);
- It is aimed at revitalizing competition in the domestic market and prevention of artificial instability.

As a result of socio-economic reforms carried out in the country, Angren Shakar, Siyob Sahovati, Renesans Dizayn, Marmaks, Agromir Group, Gold Dray Fruts, Greenwich, Master Delicacies, which are among the most prominent enterprises in the food industry. Also, thanks to the foreign capital, such world-renowned companies as Nestle, Sosa Sola, Sarlsberg, British American Tabacco, and Singapore Samarkand have been producing their products in Uzbekistan.

The criterion for the economic potential of food consumption estimates the ability of the country to procure the products that it needs in any marketplace regardless of its status, age, or status.

During the years of independence per capita consumption of meat increased by 1.3 times, milk and dairy products - by 1.6 times, and the processing of industrial and processed fruit and vegetable products almost 4 times. This testifies to the fact that the living conditions of the population are gradually improving.

However, despite the increase in the real incomes of the population, it is too early to speak about the overall improvement of the composition of the food. Most of the expenditures are spent on the purchase of bread and fruits and vegetables.

In January-December 2018, the price fluctuation analysis revealed that the leadership in raising prices was based exclusively on the April and May results (the major change was that of the services
sector, and in August the level of impact on the price increases) the degree of impact and the structure of impacts on foodstuffs are relative to the group of food products.

According to the analysis, the population of the republic is mainly supplied with domestic foodstuffs. For example, the per capita consumption of meat per year (40 kg / year), the total requirement for the country is 1.2 million tons of meat and meat products. By 2017 milk and dairy products will grow by $ 4.8 million, and the average annual milk production for the last five years is 5.2 million tonnes.

In general, the main types of foodstuffs produced are much higher than the volume of production. It is a reflection of food security in our country.

At the same time, domestic market demand for children's food is only 10-12% for domestic producers and 8-10% for butter. Almost half of the population’s demand for this product is being replenished with imports. Vegetable oil from abroad is intended for industrial processing.

The criterion for quality and safety of products is one of the key priorities in ensuring food security. Quality of raw materials and finished products must meet the established requirements and guarantee the safety of nutrition. Human beings should be assured of the safety of their food, as well as the nutritional requirements they need to maintain their body’s moisture content.

Taking into account the demand of the international agricultural product market in Uzbekistan, in accordance with the GlobalGAP (International Standard for Ensuring Quality and Safety of International Food Products), development and implementation of measures for the introduction of management system and certification of products based on its production the use of internationally recognized or harmonized normative documents ensuring the quality and safety of agricultural lab.

Key elements of quality and safety management in the modern food industry: quality management system (SMT) according to ISO 9000; Safety products safety system according to HACCP principles; Sanitation and Hygiene (GMP) systems; ISO 14000 is an environmental management system. Starting from September 1, 2005, the ISO 22000 series of standards has been introduced to establish the requirements for the food safety system.

The GMP is a part of the SMT used in the world’s developed countries to minimize the risks of industrial hygiene and sanitation.

GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice) - This Good Manufacturing Practice is set out in Directive ES 93/43 and is essential to meeting the requirements for food business and access to food business, storage, transportation and use of foodstuffs.
RESULTS
The GMP rules also require that manufacturers measure the methods and means of measuring the basic requirements, and prove that the technological processes are in working order. Sanitary and epidemiological surveillance and trade organizations in accordance with sanitary-hygienic rules and norms of the Ministry of Health in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On sanitary-epidemiological health of population health"; the implementation of sanitary-epidemiological measures and the organization of industrial controls for compliance with sanitary regulations, and compliance with hygienic requirements for food safety.

The growing demand for food products in recent years has been fueling the urgency of food security issues.

Today, the food industry produces more than 3,000 types of food products, while the number of products is growing annually by 80-90.

In order to further improve the quality of products manufactured in our country and to succeed in the international market, 125 enterprises have been implementing and certifying food safety management systems in accordance with ISO-9001 international quality standards and ISO-22000 standard in more than 200 enterprises.

The ability of the country to provide food self-sufficiency is a major factor in food security, since it is unacceptable to focus on imports of foodstuffs. This is not only a negative impact on the development of local producers, but also ensures the uninterrupted supply of daily products to the population.

The rational public policy on agricultural development in the republic has a positive impact on the development of the food industry (Baxtishodovich, Suyunovich, & Kholiqulov, 2017; Ruziev et al., 2007).

In January-December 2018, 6,365,400 tons of grain (87.5%) were harvested in the farms of all categories, 2,750.1 thousand tons (98.4%) of potatoes were mined, 9,635.1 thousand tons, 3% vegetables, 1,904.9 thous. Tons (93.8%) of melons and gourds, 2,589.7 thousand tons (99.0%) fruits and berries, 1,564.5 thousand tons (96.2%) grapes was harvested. [1] This, in turn, requires new and additional capacities in the manufacturing industry.

If in the early 1990s the foodstuffs produced in Uzbekistan were exported to only five countries, by 2018 they were exported to more than 80 countries. Exports of fruits and vegetables in exports increased by 25.3% compared to the same period of the previous year, which had a positive impact on the growth in food production by 35.5%. Russia, Brazil, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Korea, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates are the main partners.
As a result of the rational socio-economic policy carried out in the country, the GDP growth rate in 2018 is 5.1 percent versus 2017, with exports increasing by almost 13.5 percent. Foreign trade turnover - minus 5 301.3 mill. US dollars. By the end of 2018, we can see that the foodstuffs increased to CIS countries by 13.8% and to other countries by 4.1% [1]

At the same time, we do not achieve the optimal level of consumption of basic types of products of the population of the republic. Especially when it comes to social groups, the relevance of this issue becomes clearer.

The favorable conditions created in the country will increase the country's ability to fully meet the foodstuffs, which will fully meet the needs of the population.

Along with positive results, it is important to keep in mind the risks that can lead to its weakening to ensure its food security. Their significance is as follows:

First, the increase in the cost of macroeconomic risk energy resources and other material and technical means restricts opportunities for the implementation of innovative projects, introduction of new energy-saving technologies and rapid development of production;

Secondly, technological risk - lagging behind the level of development of the domestic production base to the indicators of developed countries creates a difference between product safety and requirements for the control system;

Also, foreign trade risks may change in the external market, which can lead to sharp price fluctuations in the domestic market;

Failure to carry out scientific research in the food industry or low efficiency of research limits the ability to implement innovative projects in the field;

**CONCLUSION**

The vulnerability of the material and technical base and the low level of its renewal limit the production of import-substituting domestic products. Improvement of such production on the basis of foreign equipment also negatively affects the development of the food industry;

Another important risk is the lack of modern regulatory and technical documentation (technical regulations, national standards, etc.). This product plays an important role in ensuring the production and trade turnover, and we need to intensify the work in this regard;

There is a need for timely and inadequate financing of investment projects that are crucial for the development of production and creation of new jobs, and its elimination is desirable.

One of the main problems is the lack of specialists. Particularly, there is a lack of qualified technicians who know the requirements of international standards.
Availability of the above mentioned risks also negatively affects the threat to food security and the production of a minimum of food products.

REFERENCES