

KEY PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL POLICY: FOOD SECURITY AND DIVERSIFICATION

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Abstract: *During the period of independent development in Uzbekistan, wheat production reached eight-fold growth, while its sown area increased almost threefold. The growth in gross indicators did not lead to an improvement in the quality of wheat and an increase in the profitability of its production for farms. The existing land user rental system is overloaded with additional obligations for tenants, which reduces their motivation. It should be borne in mind that official statistics on wheat production are not reliable. The main issue for agriculture in Uzbekistan is not what form of organization of agricultural production is better and not in the size of land plots, but in the mechanism for purchasing agricultural products for state needs and guarantees of property rights for agricultural entities. The goals of agricultural policy are determined not only by the selected reform priorities agricultural industry, but also objectively existing problems, having a long-term impact on the development of the agricultural sector. Considering fast the growth of the population of Uzbekistan and the need to provide it with food, braid in the development of crop production in the direction of growing cotton and wheat and bridge of agriculture of Uzbekistan before climate change, we can say that from what solutions to these problems will be found, not only the development of rural economy, but also the country as a whole.*

Key Words: *agricultural policy, food security, diversification.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture produces about 17% of Uzbekistan's GDP, about 27% is employed in it of all employees, the industry is a source of income for almost half residents of the country (GOSKOMSTAT, 2014). Like other republics of the former Soviet Union, Uzbekistan began the transition to a market economy and related institutional reforms in the agricultural sector since the early 90s of the 20th century. Back in 1989, a significant Numerous agricultural land was transferred from former collective farms and state farms for the organization of personal subsidiary plots of the rural population. And already to in 1994, all collective and state farms were transformed into cooperative farms -shirkats. In the early 2000s, to replace the shirkats as the main subjects of commodity agricultural production came private farms. Wherein Most of the agricultural output is not produced by them, but by small dekhkan farms — household plots of the population.

The peculiarity of agriculture in Uzbekistan is that there are two crops, the production of which is predominantly mainly for state needs - cotton and wheat. Cotton is the raw material for textile industry and an important export item, wheat represents the basis of food security of the state. State setting for farmers a mandatory state order for eth and crops, at the same time provides producers with production resources. So wheat is grown almost completely on irrigated lands and even in the driest years it is guaranteed Two irrigation per year - as stipulated by agricultural technology. However, existing state order formation mechanisms and a pricing system often make wheat growing unprofitable for farmers.

The lack of economic incentives for agricultural producers to increase wheat cultivation reduces the effectiveness of the system of introducing new knowledge and agricultural technologies, including water-saving, which could potentially be a threat for the development of the agricultural sector in the future. The same can be said for the absence producers of economic incentives to maintain and increase fertility. Use soil at the prospects of uncertainty leased land teaching art com in a prolongation of the contract, depending on its rent obligations under the state order.

The implementation of one of the specific political priorities - the transformation of Uzbekistan from an importer of wheat into its exporter is faced with substantial obstacles due to the fact that it is difficult to grow wheat in the country that meets the needs of bakery production due to the natural climate tidal conditions. The state is trying to solve this problem by investing significant funds for the selection of new varieties adapted to soil and climate conditions of the country and even each individual region, but it is a long and expensive process. At the same time, export is still not fully implemented.

The potential of another sector of agriculture is food and vegetable production, where, taking into account the natural, historical, and technological advantages of Uzbekistan and accumulated experience, the prospects look more attractive than in the grain sector.

The main objective of the report is to discuss the potential for wheat production in within the framework of import substitution policy, as well as the development of fruit and vegetable base for export to foreign markets.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

The issue of food safety, due to their significance, is devoted to a large number of publications and studies by both domestic and foreign scientists and specialists. Among foreign scientists, M. Mazoyer, W. Lifert, M. Tracy, E. Rainert, who laid down the general theoretical foundations and methodological principles of studying the problem, are The following scientists considered in their works the methodological tools for assessing the level of food security: A.A. Lysochenko, T.F. Ryabova, L.S. Cheshinsky and others. The general problems of providing food for the population of Uzbekistan, the definition of criteria and the influence of various factors on the level of food security are reflected in the scientific works of A.A. Afinogenova, A.I. Altukhov, G.V. Bondareva, I.N. Buzdalova, V. A. Gordeeva, R. R. Gumerova, S. V. Kiseleva, N. Ya. Kovalenko, V. A. Kundius, E. N. Krylatykh, V. A. Maltseva, V.V. Miloserdova, V.I. Nazarenko, O.I. Panteleeva, A.V. Petrikova, L.S. Revenko, E.V. Serova, V.Ya.Uzuna, I.G. Ushacheva, B.E. Frumkina, Yu.S. Khromova, N.I. Shagaidy, M.L. tire, T.A. Yakovleva. Despite a sufficient number of works on food security, most of them are devoted to certain aspects of the problem, while the combination of factors affecting the food security of Uzbekistan was not considered by the researchers in a comprehensive manner, and the need for further study remains this topic, understanding the accumulated knowledge from the point of view of improving the Uzbek agrarian policy and ensuring food security of the country.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The theoretical basis of the study is the work of domestic and foreign authors on the problems of agricultural markets and food security. When conducting the study, the methodological basis was based on the methods of a systematic analysis of the results of economic activities of economic entities, generalization and grouping of statistical information, abstract-logical, functional and comparative analysis, as well as a historical approach to the concept 7 food safety, which is based on the thesis that there are several stages in the development of this concept.

In Uzbekistan, food security is seen as an element of state security, more in the context of preserving sovereignty and independence than the context proposed by the FAO, as a certain guarantee of physical, economic and social access to food for healthy and active life of the population.

With this approach, the goal of state food policy safety is to achieve maximum self-sufficiency in products nutrition and reduce import dependence. This was repeatedly said by the President of Uzbekistan: "Category" self-sufficiency "as a category of macroeconomic level reflects the food independence of the state and is defined as the ability of the national economy to cover domestic food needs through its own agricultural production "(KARIMOV, 1999). In Uzbekistan, a circle of strategic types of food has been defined, the needs of the population in which must be 100% satisfied through our own production: bread, cereals, poppy seeds meat products. All these products require grain. Therefore, the issue of achieving grain independence has become one of the most important in the field of food free security.

Measures aimed at ensuring food security can be divided into four areas and the elements of each of them can be found in Uzbekistan:

- support for food production (active intervention to increasing wheat production, stimulating horticulture, viticulture, poultry farming, etc.),
- trade policy (protective customs payments for meat and dairy products, flour, confectionery and a number of other products), subsidizing consumption (social prices for bread, selling agricultural products in cities through the Elga Hizmat retail chain at low prices and with the use of salary plastic cards),
- the introduction of micronutrients in food (iodized salt, fortified flour).

4. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS:

An increase in grain production is not a sufficient condition for achieving food safety, as for use as a product grain nutrition requires deep processing. Therefore, the indicator of production grains and import dependence on this product can be good indicators food security subject to a sufficiently high level of development flour and baking industry.

One of the main directions of achieving food security in modern conditions is to promote modernization, technical and technological re-equipment of both agricultures itself and other branches of the agro-industrial complex - food industry, infrastructure for storage and transportation of agricultural raw materials and food products. The total capacity of fruit storage

As of January 1, 2016, vegetable production is 832 thousand tons, which covers the needs of the population in the main types of fruits and vegetables in the winter season. AT in 2015, 230 new enterprises for processing agricultural products were created.

During the agricultural reform process, many experts emphasized the importance of diversification of agricultural production and leveling the skew in side of the dominant wheat production. Considering the poor quality in and insignificant nutritional value of wheat grown in Uzbekistan, it can be said that reducing the dominant position of wheat in the sowing scheme will help entry of more competitive products to the international market and increase production efficiency. Moreover, farmers grow wheat on irrigated land, which reduces their income and is an example of wasteful use of valuable water resources.

In recent years, one of the goals of reform in agriculture is expanding the range of agricultural products based development of potato growing, vegetable growing, horticulture, viticulture, cultivation gourds, beekeeping, poultry and fish farming. Diversification of the structure of sown areas began in Uzbekistan immediately after independence in order to ensure grain self-sufficiency. Irrigated land seized from cotton crops and transferred for grain cultivation, first of all, wheat and at the same time, the production of raw cotton was reduced almost from 6 to 3.5 million tons. Such changes in land use patterns have been directed not only to increase the production of grain, potatoes, vegetables, but also to increase the level of fertility of irrigated lands due to crop rotation "cotton-wheat", which should increase the efficiency of using agricultural potential.

Volumes of production of the main types of agricultural products in Uzbekistan in 2006-2015, thousand tons

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Wheat	5996.3	6076.9	6039.7	6545.3	6657.3	6444.9	6612.2	6840.8	6956.0	8176.6
Potatoes	1095.6	1189.0	1398.7	1530.9	1694.8	1862.6	2057.1	2250.4	2452.4	2696.7
Vegetables	4294.1	4691.9	5221.3	5710.3	6346.5	6994.0	7767.4	8518.4	9286.7	10128.1
Gourds	744.1	840.9	981.3	1071.6	1182.5	1294.8	1418.4	1558.3	1696.1	1853.1
Fruits and berries	1182.2	1270.0	1402.7	1544.5	1710.3	1878.8	2052.8	2261.1	2490.6	2746.2
Meat	1139.6	1208.7	1288.0	1367.8	1461.4	1564.2	1672.9	1787.8	1906.3	2033.5
Milk	4855.6	5097.5	5426.3	5802.5	6169.0	6766.2	7310.9	7885.5	8431.6	9028.2
Eggs (million pieces)	2128.2	2220.4	2431.5	2760.8	3061.2	3441.7	3873.7	4388.1	4950.0	5526.0

In the period until 2020, a gradual reduction in production and purchases is planned raw cotton from 3 million 350 thousand tons to 3 million tons 31. According to the Government of Uzbekistan, Tan, this volume is enough to provide raw materials for growing textile industry and other sectors of the economy, and in order to maintain a strong position Uzbekistan as a supplier of cotton fiber and its derivatives to the world market.

As a result of optimization of sown areas and the introduction of modern agricultural technologies

Guy, by 2020 it is envisaged to increase the production of cereal grains crops to 8.5 million tons with an increase of 16.4%, increase potato production by 35%, other vegetables - 30%, fruits and grapes - 21.5%, meat - 26.2%, milk - by 47.3%, eggs - by 74.5%, fish - 2.5 times. By reducing cotton production - 350 thousand tons of raw material is expected to be released about 170.5 thousand ha of irrigated lands. At the same time, lands will be released where cotton productivity is not pre it exceeds 12-15 kg / ha with an average yield achieved in the country of 26.1 kg / ha. To release mainly saline lands, as well as lands in foothill zones, unsuitable for cultivating cotton. In the areas freed from under cotton, in the first place will be sown vegetable crops, including potato fell, fodder, oilseeds, orchards and vineyards are being created. In recent years, Uzbekistan is again increasing wheat imports, now its high-quality cultivars that cannot be grown in the country due to climatic conditions.

At the same time, the import of flour and grain processing products is reduced. Uzbekistan is established pitchfork high excise taxes on imported flour (11%) and pasta (30%) 32 to protect your wheat processing industry from external competition flour, cereals, animal feed, pasta, bakery and flour dietary products.

According to www.trademap.org, more or less regular wheat supplies from Uzbekistan are carried out to Iran and Azerbaijan. USDA experts also say on exports to Afghanistan, but these shipments are not reflected in international trade statistics. Occasional deliveries took place in Kyrgyzstan and Georgia, but this is not may be considered a regular export.

As the experience of the cotton sector shows, in order the product was in wide demand in the foreign market it does not have to be the best in the world in quality. Medium fiber Uzbek cotton grown in the northernmost region of

cotton cultivation will allow the country to be among leaders in the export of cotton in the world. Therefore, it cannot be ruled out that grown in Uzbekistan, wheat will eventually find its buyer.

In the region of Central Asia and the Caucasus, most countries are importers. Wheat: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Large in the porter of wheat is Iran. Afghanistan constantly needs grain supplies.

From more distant countries we can name the Arab countries of the Middle East, Israel, Egypt, North African countries, Turkey. This is the geography of wheat exports The largest supplier of this product in Central Asia is Kazakhstan. However, except Kazakhstan in the regional markets, Uzbekistan has other strong competitors:

Russia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Romania. However, they are capable (at least in the present time) to supply wheat of higher quality than Uzbekistan.

According to Foreign Affairs Service USDA, Uzbekistan may supply to foreign markets up to 500 thousand tons of low-quality wheat per year (Lyddon, 2018). However, wheat exports cannot benefit farmers. At the same time, the country has great opportunities for the production and export of fruits and vegetables. According to the Committee Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Agricultural and Water economic issues, currently Uzbekistan annually produces more than 17 million tons of fruits, vegetables and melons, which is 321.5 kg of vegetables, 85.6 kg of potato fell, 78.2 kg of fruits and 58.8 kg of melons for every inhabitant of the country. This is about three times more than the average per capita consumption of these products domestically.

Given the natural, historical, production factors, fruit and vegetable products have the greatest export prospects for Uzbekistan. At the same time, it is not only the state that has the right to increase the production and export of fruits and vegetables gifts, but also among agricultural producers.

While the country experienced a shortage of wheat and its processed products and solved the problem of increasing production for the purpose of import substitution, by vegetable production situation is the opposite. As shown above, up to two one third of the country's fruits, vegetables, gourds and grapes can be sent for export. As evidence of the inefficiency of using. The fact that out of more than 17 million tons of annual but cultivated fruits and vegetables according to various estimates, only 500-700 thousand tons are exported annually to the CIS countries - mainly to Russia and Kazakhstan.

The strategy of export expansion is aimed at increasing production, we procure, store, transport and promote fresh foreign markets fruits and vegetables. Efforts are also directed to the production of processed products melting fruit and vegetable industry that meets the requirements of foreign markets.

The cultivation of strategic crops is accompanied by active state support. Cotton and wheat are grown almost entirely on irrigated land. At the same time, irrigation water is provided free of charge; donated investment ", a fee is charged only for its delivery. To purchase agricultural producers of seeds, fertilizers fuels and lubricants and other resources they are provided loan in the form of advance payments at 3% per annum.

Highly profitable crops (fruit and vegetable products) did not have a special state support, with the exception of tax benefits and soft loans, intended for all entities of the agricultural sector. Also exercise elk stimulating the export of fresh fruit and vegetable products (low prices on the territory of Uzbekistan, accelerated paperwork for export of products within 3 days, etc.). Until January 1, 2015, small enterprises and micro firms that exported fresh fruit and vegetable products had the right not to sell the received foreign exchange earnings at the official rate. From January 1, 2015 them obligated to sell 25% of foreign exchange earnings, and from May 1, 2016, enterprises and exporting nations, including micro firms, small enterprises, farmers and dehkans farms are required to sell 50% of foreign exchange earnings from fresh exports fruits and vegetables, grapes and gourds.

Tax incentives and preferences are shifted from agricultural producers to processing enterprises. Private enterprises specializing in fruit and vegetable processing, exempted from customs by January 1, 2019 payments (excluding customs duties) when importing modern equipment and technology. Processing enterprises as part of Uzbekozikovkatholding for the same period exempt from income taxes on property of legal persons, a single tax payment for micro firms and small enterprises, as well as virtual deductions to state trust funds, with the exception of a single social payment The Government of Uzbekistan used various methods to centralize the export of fruits and vegetables and the redistribution of income from it. Starting September 1, 2015, the export of fruits and vegetables of agricultural products by road was prohibited.

Then, an addition was made to this resolution, according to which since November 2015 the export of fruits and vegetables by road was resumed, but only 93 companies that received permission to export products to Kazakhstan and Russia were included in the list. Then, until July 1, 2016, the export of fruits and vegetables, potatoes, melons and grapes (code HS (07-08) using motor vehicles was allowed to legally persons included in the list approved by the Working Group on the decision of owls related to the rational use of fruits and vegetables.

In April 2016, as part of the holding company "Uzbekozikovkatholding" was a specialized foreign trade company was established to export fresh and processed botanical fruits and vegetables "Uzagroexport" 38. The goals of creating a new company.

The document indicates an increase in the efficiency of using export potential countries and the accelerated development of modern trade and logistics infrastructure promotion of goods for export. Thus, fresh produce. It is being

transformed from manufactured and privately sold goods into part of the country's strategic export potential. Export of fresh fruits and vegetables is excluded from the activities of other foreign trade companies and organizations. From their structure, Uzagroexport transferred trading and procurement bases and refrigerated storage facilities.

Starting from the 2016 harvest, a state purchase order has been introduced in Uzbekistan fresh fruit and vegetable products of potatoes, gourds and grapes. Government order will be formed based on the need for these types of products for stable - private supply of raw materials to processing enterprises with a private form of ownership «Uzbekozikovkatholding» company, bookmarks for winter-spring-period for the purpose of sustainable saturation of the domestic market, as well as for implementation for export of fresh fruits and vegetables. This means that the volume of state the order will not come from the capabilities of agricultural producers, but from the state needs.

According to the decree, the purchase of fresh fruits and vegetables, potatoes, melons and grapes for their subsequent industrial processing will be carried out HC "Uzbekozikovkatholding". Bookmark products for the winter-spring period will be carried out by the «Uzbekozikovkatholding» association. The export of fruits and vegetables is carried out by the specialized foreign trade company "Uzagroexport", created specifically for the export of fruits and vegetables, which diversifies export markets and currently it is not only Russia and Kazakhstan, but also South Korea, the Baltic countries and other EU countries. Thus, as only three organizations will act as buyers of products from agricultural producers.

According to the established procedure, within the framework of the state order, procurement for subsequent industrial processing is carried out on the basis of contracting agreements between manufacturers and processing enterprises with an advance payment of at least 40% of the contract value. This scheme for the implementation of public procurement is no different from the purchase of strategic goods - cotton and grain. Hence, the consequences may be the same - low purchase prices that do not cover agricultural production costs household producers. Although the decision emphasizes that the purchase of fresh farmers and dekhkan farms will produce fruits and vegetables contractual (market) prices.

Fresh and processed fruits and vegetables are exported by the company. «Uzagroexport», based on direct export contracts with foreign partners, as well as under commission agreements concluded with farmers and dekhkan farms you, agricultural firms and processing enterprises. When exporting fresh and processed fruit and vegetable products under contract. These fees should not exceed 1%. But the requirement of compulsory sale 50% of foreign exchange earnings at the state rate makes absolutely unprofitable independent export of fruits and vegetables for producers.

The work on export centralization partly gives the results that were expected government bodies. According to the agency Sputnik-Uzbekistan since the beginning of 2016 representatives of Uzbekistan concluded 176 contracts with foreign imports - rami for the supply of fresh and processed fruit and vegetable products with a volume of 1.27 million tons, which is almost twice the average annual export in previous years.

The value of export contracts concluded by specialized foreign trade «Uzagroexport», as of mid-May 2016, exceeds \$ 1.37 billion.

To fulfill obligations on the domestic and foreign markets, the state, in its in turn, it entered into agreements for the purchase of 1.56 million tons of fruit from farmers, vegetables, potatoes, melons and grapes, of which 906 thousand tons were contracted «Uzbekozikovkatholding», and the remaining 495 thousand tons – «Uzagroexport». Agency received this information from the «Uzbekozikovkatholding» 40. As follows from these data, the purchase of fruits and vegetables goes to farms, while.

At present, as a significant part of vegetable and horticultural products in Uzbekistan, dekhkan farms produce. It's hard to say how they will be attracted to fulfillment of the state order.

The above figures show that the export potential of agricultural. Noah fruits and vegetables can reach several billion dollars.

The current external situation contributes to the expansion of the presence of Uzbekistan in its traditional markets. Cessation of supplies to the Russian fruit and vegetables from the European Union and Turkey resulting from retaliatory sanctions Russian Federation on EU sanctions and sanctions against Turkey, provides an opportunity Uzbekistan will significantly increase exports. During an official visit to Russia President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov in April 2016 the Russian side received assurances of Uzbekistan's readiness to replace Turkish supplies of vegetables and fruit. According to Russian official sources cited by RBC, in 2015, the export of fruits and vegetables from Uzbekistan to Russia increased by 10%, while the export of grapes grew 20 times, and citrus fruits - 54 times.

5. CONCLUSION :

State agrarian policy has achieved significant results in wheat growing industry. Over the years of independent development, gross wheat harvest according to official figures, it increased by more than seven times and in 2014 exceeded 7 million. tons Officially, wheat productivity has more than tripled - from 17 to 55 c / ha. Declared indicators of output should ensure grain independence of Uzbekistan. However, the import of wheat in 2001-2014 years grew by more than 2 times, and the growth of flour imports exceeded 20 times.

The presence of figures, apparently, indicates that, a) official data wheat production is significantly overstated; b) a significant part produced in wheat country is not suitable for processing into high-quality flour.

Given this fact, the agricultural policy of Uzbekistan is increasingly focuses on diversification of agricultural production, seeking to leave from the dominance of wheat in crop production. This means giving up growing wheat on rained and low-yielding irrigated lands not adapted for her cultivation.

The priority area for future reforms is the improvement of the food product paradigm voluntary security, the transition from its understanding as self-reliance to its perception as an economic ability to meet needs population using foreign trade instruments - exporting agricultural household products for which Uzbekistan has natural and historical prevailing advantages, and importing one where the cost of domestic production clearly higher than import costs.

Land tenancy system is not something exceptional in the world the economy. But in Uzbekistan, it is burdened with a large number of additional obligations for farms - from the fulfillment of a state order for cotton and grain to the improvement of rural settlements and the creation of workers places in the village. It is necessary to highlight in leases only obligations related to using the land, maintaining its fertility, protecting the environment natural environment. To achieve other goals of agrarian and rural policies should use other tools. The threat of land seizure under the pretext of its inefficient use, as well as farm diversion for purposes not related to the development of production, reduce the motivation of farmers.

The macroeconomic results of the policy to remove a part of the addition remain unclear total value from the agricultural sector. Using low purchase prices, the state robs farmers of not only incentives, but also the means necessary to maintain and improve soil fertility. On the other hand, the state is investing significant investments in improving the reclamation status of irrigated lands, the development and implementation of new agricultural technologies, the provision of agricultural technology anyone subsidizing productive resources. Improving the system of state gift order, the greater use of market relations in this area will allow make material and financial flows more transparent and increase efficiency resource utilization.

Relations between agriculture and water are still non-market. The principle of paid water use is only partially implemented, in the form of payment for services for the delivery of irrigation water through water consumer associations. However, without increasing to increase the profitability of agricultural producers, the introduction of fees for the volume of consumed water will only worsen their financial situation. And this is again associated with excellence. The introduction of a state order system for cotton and grain. Also needs correction view that irrigation water is a "public investment in agriculture ". This is the opinion expressed by representatives of the Ministry agriculture and water management, supports the illusion of free water, i.e. her inexorable scooping, which incorrectly and adversely affects agricultural practices farm in irrigated agriculture.

One of the positive results of the current agricultural policy can be considered building strong institutional capacity for agricultural research, development of distribution and implementation of new agricultural technologies. In this domain Uzbekistan widely develops international cooperation with FAO, ICARDA, World bank and other organizations, and foreign scientific institutions. But realization of this potential will depend on how agricultural producers will find this useful and beneficial. Without such interest as experience with the introduction of drip irrigation shows, not one is even globally recognized nana technology cannot find wide application.

Considering the prospects for the development of the wheat sector, it is necessary to take into account mania the fact that Uzbekistan is not a favorable natural habitat for cultivation of the most valuable baking varieties of wheat. Measures for the development of grain production and agricultural policy as a whole may try to "push boundaries of the possible, "but in general must reckon with this reality.

The rejection of a mandatory state order for cotton and wheat could increase to diversify production by increasing the crops of alternative crops (fruit and vegetable, feed, etc.). This would allow how to increase the income of the agrarian sector. Torah and export potential of Uzbekistan.

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