
Management of the Mechanism of Storage and Sale of Products in the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article provides detailed information on the preservation of fruits and vegetables grown in Uzbekistan, the process of export to other countries without compromising the quality of products and the work being done in this regard.

Key words: Product storage, processing, export, cooperation, cluster, economic reform, research, gross domestic product.

It is known that the current natural and climatic conditions in our country allow for the sustainable development of agricultural products, especially fruits and vegetables. The President and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan pay great attention to the development of fruit and vegetable growing as a priority in the transition to market relations. The fact that a significant part of the country's foreign exchange earnings is formed through the sale of fruits and vegetables in foreign markets also indicates the priority of radical reform and rapid development of the industry.

In particular, a number of decrees and resolutions have been adopted in recent years. These include the PF-5388 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 29, 2018 "On additional measures for the accelerated development of fruit and vegetable growing in the Republic of Uzbekistan" and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 23, 2019 Decree No. PF-5853 "On approval of the Strategy for the development of the economy for 2020-2030" and October 17, 2018 "On additional measures to increase the efficiency of export of fruits and vegetables" PQ-3978 of March 14, 2019, PQ-4239 "On measures to develop agricultural cooperation in the field of fruit and vegetables."

The role of the fruit and vegetable industry in the economy of Uzbekistan

In general, the ongoing economic reforms in the industry provide an opportunity to address the following socio-economic issues:

in economic terms, fruits and vegetables account for 32.2% of total agricultural output (8.7% of the country's GDP) and are one of the main incomes of the rural population. It has a direct impact on the development of a number of industries. It also plays a key role in the country's agricultural exports;

in the social sphere - the effectiveness of sustainable development of fruit and vegetable production has a direct impact not only on the living standards of the rural population, but also on improving the social welfare of the entire population of the country. Ultimately, the ultimate goal of these reforms is to ensure food security in the country, the positive results of economic reforms in all aspects of the development of the new Uzbekistan, as well as the increase in living standards.

At the same time, "... the lack of a systematic system of effective market mechanisms in the field, especially in the development of fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture, and the lack of a scientific approach lead to underutilization of the existing potential of the industry. It is estimated that 1 hectare of land can earn 7 times more than grapes, 6 times more than cherries and 5 times more than walnuts.

Also, the existing opportunities for processing, storage and export of these products are not being fully used. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev said: "Today, only 15% of fruits and vegetables grown in our country are processed and 8% are exported. Especially in Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Khorezm, Kashkadarya and Tashkent regions, these figures remain low. Is the export of 860,000 tons or \$ 620 million worth of fruits and vegetables this year in line with our opportunities and potential? Of course not! Based on the experience of developed countries, there are no techniques for cultivating orchards and vineyards, sowing and harvesting vegetables and potatoes. The supply of fuel and lubricants, mineral fertilizers, seeds, and disease and pest control services to farmers has not been adequately organized".

Processing and storage of fruits and vegetables.

Processing of fruits and vegetables without destroying them and prolonging their seasonality is also one of the untapped opportunities. The abundance of freshly preserved fresh fruits prevents the artificial increase in the cost of such products in the markets every year during the winter and spring seasons, and has a positive effect on the social protection of the population, eliminating the need for winter imports of similar products.

One of the highest factors in the development of competitive products and the improvement of its product range is the development of a wide range of nutritional supplements based on the processing of existing natural raw materials in our region. For example, sweet drinks are made using artificial raw materials (tinctures, extracts), most of which are imported at the expense of foreign currency. However, the potential of raw materials available in the country, competitive raw materials that can be obtained on the basis of processing of fresh fruits, raw material base can reveal dozens of new aspects of the range of beverages. At the same time, it will be possible to resume the operation of hundreds of enterprises of soft drinks of different capacities in the provinces, which do not have foreign currency for imported raw materials.

According to the results of the analysis, the annual growth of fruit and vegetable production has led to a number of problems and shortcomings in the storage and processing industry. requires an increase. In particular:

- 18.9% of fruits, 5.6% of vegetables and melons, 9.5% of grapes are processed at industrial enterprises in relation to the total production volumes in the country;
- The level of refrigeration for the storage of fruits and vegetables in the regions is 3.7% (refrigerated warehouses are supplied with only 20-22% of the product per year);
- Most of the existing refrigerators are obsolete, not technologically updated, modern technology and digital innovations are not applied properly;
- requires an innovative approach to the training of qualified personnel for the industry. Ability to work with advanced modern equipment, insufficient attention is paid to the training of specialists in the field of processing and storage;
- There is no systematic approach to the issues of adequate supply of storage and processing enterprises with modern technological requirements and volumes of products;
- The transport and logistics sector lags behind modern requirements;
- In recent years, fruit and vegetable growing is carried out on the basis of intensive technology. As a result, the resources used in agriculture, including GDP, chemicals (255 thousand tons of phosphorus, 290 thousand tons of nitrogen fertilizers are not enough for growing fruits and vegetables) and rising seed prices, low incomes of the rural population, as well as, the use of mineral fertilizers, chemicals, the use of heavy machinery, the deterioration of the quality of land resources, leading to a violation of the ecological balance. Therefore, according to the

analysis and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the volume of losses in the collection, transportation and storage of fruits and vegetables is 22-45%, while waste is 12%. 18 percent.

Another important issue is the lack of information and consultation centers and digital technologies that provide consumers with the necessary information about the products grown in the regions. In addition, the unresolved problems in the field of transport and logistics in the country remain a problem of sorting, processing, packaging and delivery of products to customers.

The main export markets for fruits and vegetables are Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Russia and Turkey. According to the data, by the end of 2019, more than 19.2 million tons of fruits and vegetables produced in the country, 132 types of pure or processed products were exported to 69 foreign countries (more than 1.4 million tons to 1.2 billion. close to the value of the dollar). The increase in fruit and vegetable exports was significantly influenced by the 1.8 and 1.6 times increase in bar and processed vegetables compared to 2018, respectively, and accounted for 46.5% of the total fruit and vegetable content. In April-May, these products accounted for more than 60% of the country's exports of greens, tomatoes, cucumbers, cherries and apricots.

It should be noted that the share of fruits and vegetables in total exports in 2019 was 6.7%. Exports of fruits and vegetables accounted for the largest share in the value of the Kyrgyz Republic (26.7% of total fruit and vegetable exports), and in kind exports to Kazakhstan amounted to 556.5 thousand tons, which is 4 times more than in the Kyrgyz Republic. 4 times as much.

For information: The demand for organic products in the world is growing. In Europe and Asia, buyers pay more for ready-made certified organic products. Our fruit and vegetable products are naturally organic, but most are not certified by the appropriate certification body. Due to this, Uzbek agricultural products are re-exported ready or processed in accordance with international requirements established by third countries.

International experience

In developed countries, 2-5 percent of the labor force, and in most less developed countries, up to 90 percent work in agriculture. In developing countries, agricultural production plays a much larger role than in developed countries. The share of agriculture in GDP is on average 22% in developing countries and 4% in developed countries. Developing countries account for more than half of the agricultural output of developed countries. According to UN experts, to solve the food problem every year, its volume needs to be increased by 6 percent.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), sales of dried nuts and fruits in Europe amounted to 11 billion euros, and dried vegetables to more than 8 billion euros. The experience of new entrants, such as Vietnam, has shown that if the right strategy is followed, it will be possible to export more than 1 billion euros a year. According to the analysis, the productivity of orchards and vineyards in our country is very low. For example, in countries with developed agriculture, such as the United States, China, Italy, France, 80-120 tons per hectare of intensive orchards, up to 140 tons of some fruits, in our country 10-30 tons per hectare, and from traditional orchards and vineyards 4-5 tons of product is obtained. This is definitely an economically inefficient agriculture.

Recommended measures for sustainable development of the fruit and vegetable industry

- first, to develop and implement measures to modernize and modernize the fruit and vegetable sector, which will give a strong impetus to the sustainable development of the industry and ensure the competitiveness of its products;
- secondly, to ensure food security as a result of increasing dependence of the world consumer market on imports, to improve the mechanism of state support and management of the agricultural sector;

- third, the limited use of irrigated land due to the annual shortage of water resources, the use of advanced methods of irrigation based on innovative technologies, in particular, the widespread introduction of drip irrigation;
- fourth, among the factors influencing the sustainable development of fruit and vegetable growing, the use of existing scientific and innovative opportunities through in-depth analysis of the opportunities and achievements of farms and agricultural enterprises in economic, technological, legal and other fields;
- fifth, the adoption of programs to replace the imported fruits and vegetables to meet the needs of the population through the full and effective use of our domestic potential, and so on.

The analysis of the experience of developed countries in the cultivation, storage, processing and export of fruits and vegetables also shows the need to develop cooperation and clusters of producers of these products.

The economic growth of the fruit and vegetable sector should be achieved not by further expanding the use of available domestic resources, but by introducing a system of competitive production cooperation and clusters that meet the modern requirements in terms of product quality. Suggestions for further support of the fruit and vegetable industry in Uzbekistan Based on the above analysis, it is advisable to pay attention to the following in the context of sustainable development of the industry in Uzbekistan:

- further strengthening the financial incentives for exemplary enterprises specializing in the storage and processing of agricultural products in innovative resource-saving ways, operating in rural areas, the introduction of tax, customs and other benefits;
- economic support of measures aimed at increasing the production, storage and processing of agricultural raw materials grown on the basis of the development of compact and small branches of industrial enterprises in each rural area of the country, as well as the production of competitive finished products for domestic and foreign markets strengthening (currency allocation, preferential taxation, loan allocation, etc.) is expedient;
- comprehensive pre-export credit, insurance, participation in foreign markets, "geographical, economic, financial and quality risks", transport and logistics, obtaining relevant certificates, food safety (HASSP) and standards establishment of export-credit organizations in order to provide practical assistance, assistance in ensuring participation in international exhibitions and fairs, or entrust the solution of these issues to the responsible ministry and agency;
- establishment of multidisciplinary agro-logistics complexes "Agropark" and "Agrosanoat" based on digital innovative technologies in convenient places. The complex has all the conditions for the sale, storage, processing, packaging, biolaboratory services, standardization and export of all processes;

Conclusion

At the current stage of reforms in our country, the implementation of these measures to ensure long-term sustainable development of fruit and vegetable growing, increase the efficiency of the industry to meet the demand for food, ensure its security, expand the geography of exports and improve the living standards of our people. allows you to increase the conditions.

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