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**Title: UZBEKISTAN'S FINANCIAL SECURITY ISSUES AND ATTACKS INVOLVING FINANCIAL SECURITY**

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Paper Authors: **Azamjonov Ulug'bek Usmonjon o'g'li, Qo'chqorov Faxriddin Iskandar o'g'li**



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## FOOD SECURITY ISSUES IN UZBEKISTAN

Azamjonov Ulug'bek Usmonjon o'g'li

Public safety University of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Email: [ulugbekazamjonov1606@mail.ru](mailto:ulugbekazamjonov1606@mail.ru)

Qo'chqorov Faxriddin Iskandar o'g'li

Public safety University of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Email: [faxriddingochqorov1994@mail.ru](mailto:faxriddingochqorov1994@mail.ru)

**ABSTRACT:** this article covers the issue of food safety that is currently being raised as a matter of dollars. From the Global level to the national level, the need has been investigated when the food security policy of the state based on statistical data will be effective. Measures aimed at creating levels of production and import of products, guaranteed opportunities for the population, relations of international pragmatic cooperation, a renewed Food Reserve have been thoroughly studied. Food security implications and legal framework are also listed.

**Keywords:** food security, economic security, food reserve, farmer farms, food products, Agriculture, Global Hunger Index.

### INTRODUCTION

Food security is one of the most pressing challenges facing countries around the world. The United Nations also says that today is the time to radically change the approach to food production and distribution. Ideally, agriculture, forestry and fisheries can provide food for all and provide a source of income for people, as in the brochure. Moreover, in this case, both agriculture will be developed in the interests of the people, and measures to protect the environment will be implemented.

Why is such an influential organization, which serves the well-being and future of mankind, advancing the idea of renewing its views on this issue?

This is due to the fact that today the indifference to nature, the growing anthropogenic impact on it, waste, the growing gap in the food balance between advanced and developing countries, and climate change are causing a number of negative factors. Our resources, freshwater, oceans, forests, and

biodiversity are declining rapidly, soil fertility is declining, and soils are being degraded.

As a result, according to the United Nations, 815 million people are currently starving, and by 2050 this number will reach 2 billion. reaches the person. 12.9% of them live in developing countries. Forty-five percent of deaths among children under the age of five are due to malnutrition. Today, 3.1 children die every year as a result.

In addition, one in four children on the planet is found to be underweight. 66 million school-age children boys and girls are involuntarily hungry for lessons. Of these, 23 million live in Africa.

Another side of the issue. Agriculture is the largest employer in the world. Today, 40 percent of the world's population lives on this sector. It is a major source of income and employment for families in poor villages. In developing countries, five million small farms, mostly dry, provide 80 percent of the food supply. Therefore, investment in this area will increase the country's ability to supply food to

local and foreign markets, as well as to ensure food security.

The United Nations has recently launched another initiative in this area. In other words, a global campaign has been launched to combat food waste. This also serves food security. According to the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), 1.3 billion people die each year worldwide. tons of food are thrown away. (In a sense, we are contributing to this through the waste of our weddings. No effort is being made to reduce such activities in vain). In order to put an end to such a waste of resources, it is proposed to change the conditions of their storage.

“Hard bread? An oily rotten apple? Moldy cheese? What to do with such products? Many leave them. One-third of the world’s food lies in waste containers. The world economy loses about a trillion dollars every year,”the UN said.

According to the organization's statistics, there are about four billion people in the world every year. tons of food will be produced, and if they were used wisely and distributed, it would reach all the people of the planet. Due to the above factors, the prices in the world food markets are rising. The global financial and economic crisis of the last decade has exacerbated the problem. Its complications are still being felt.

After all, food security is the ability of a country's population to be self-sufficient in such basic products. It also means getting rid of over-reliance on food imports.

When will the government's food security policy be effective? When the levels of production and imports are rationally balanced, guaranteed opportunities are created for the population, pragmatic international cooperation is developed, and periodically renewed food stocks are created.

Therefore, the issue of food security is a guarantee of independence, socio-economic and

political stability of Uzbekistan, as well as all other countries. In our country, this problem has not lost its relevance. At the same time, the demand for food products is growing, and per capita consumption is growing as the population grows.

Consequently, over the past three years, the approach to ensuring food security, improving the quality of agricultural products and export potential in our country has completely changed and has become a priority of state policy.

It is known that agriculture is the leading sector of the economy in Uzbekistan. It employs 3.6 million people, or 27 percent of the economy. The share of the sector in GDP is 32%, while the land used in the sector covers 45% of the country's territory. It is noteworthy that more than 180 types of agricultural and food products are currently exported to more than 80 countries. Another noteworthy aspect is the introduction of a cluster approach to agricultural production, which is gaining momentum. This is evidenced by the fact that 62% of agricultural land is covered by cotton and textiles, 8% by livestock and 7.5% by fruits and vegetables.

These include a number of untapped opportunities for further development of the sector, increasing farmers' incomes, ensuring food security and sustainable use of natural resources. In this regard, the Presidential Decree of January 16, 2018 "On measures to further ensure food security of the country" and the currently developing Strategy for Agricultural Development of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 are relevant in this regard.

For example, the strategy states that in 2018, the share of malnourished people in Uzbekistan will be 6.3%. The priority is to reduce this share to 5 percent by 2021, to 3 percent by 2025, and to zero by 2030. So what can be done about it?

It is no secret that the country still faces a number of problems, such as the regulation of export and import operations, barriers to imports of much-needed food products, unhealthy competition, monopolization of imports by some businesses, artificial price increases, shortages. .

It is natural that such cases will seriously damage the business environment in the industry, the country's investment potential and its reputation in the world market. Therefore, the implementation of the above Decree will allow to fill the markets of our country with quality, cheap and safe food, strengthen the purchasing power of the population, develop a healthy competitive environment.

It is well known that some businesses have been granted a number of individual customs, tax and other benefits and preferences for the import of food products. As a result, billions of soums of our state funds were spent. However, this practice did not justify itself. Imports of food products have been monopolized by some entities. Imported sugar, sugar, vegetable oils, and other foodstuffs, instead of increasing in the domestic market and falling in price, did the opposite. According to the decree, from February 1, 2018, all privileges and preferences for the import of food products will be abolished. As a result, consumer goods are sold on the republican commodity exchanges. Also, a license for sale (purchase) is not required in open electronic trading of exchanges. Previously, the requirement to have a wholesale license for a minimum wage of 3,500 times the minimum wage and a charter capital of at least 1,200 times was abolished.

Imports of these products are carried out through commodity exchanges and electronic trading systems of foreign exchanges at the expense of the Fund for Price Stabilization in the Domestic Consumer Market. Procurement of food products, savings and expenditures are

published on a single portal. Thus, the sale of imported food products is carried out transparently. Most importantly, on the basis of this Decree, the legislative and regulatory framework in this area is being improved.

Population growth, increasing demand for land, water and energy resources, as well as drastic climate change are key factors influencing food security. As a result of a number of measures taken in recent years to strengthen food security in our country, Uzbekistan has managed to strengthen its position in the world and gradually improve its position in global rankings.

In 2018, the Republic of Uzbekistan ranked 52nd out of 119 countries in the Global Hunger Index, reaching a "moderate" level with a score of 12.1.

However, achieving sustainable food security for vulnerable groups, increasing the purchasing power of low-income families, and preventing sharp fluctuations in product prices and quantities are among the issues that need to be addressed.

The main goal of this priority is to develop and effectively implement a state policy aimed at ensuring food security for all residents of the country.

The priority is to provide the population with safe and quality food at affordable prices. This is in line with the goals of the Republic of Uzbekistan's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including those set out in UNDP 2's "Eliminate Hunger, Ensure Food Security, Improve Consumption and Promote Sustainable Agriculture". serves to achieve.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks will be set: improving the mechanisms of food security for the needy, as well as the integration of agricultural producers with social facilities; introduction of a system of public intervention procurement in the cultivation of grain, the gradual abandonment of the mechanism of state



regulation of prices for agricultural and food products and the introduction of a mechanism for the purchase of grain at market prices on a quota basis;

develop a long-term program to promote a culture of healthy consumption;

Introduce and continuously monitor food safety assessment systems based on internationally recognized methodologies and best practices;

development of sectoral programs to intensify the production of socially important products;

to conduct research aimed at increasing livestock productivity, sustainable intensification of fish and poultry production, as well as milk production.

As you can see, quality and safety indicators play an important role in the effective implementation of product sales. This is one of the most important issues, especially for exporters. The XTNTN system will help them in this.

The XTNTN system is derived from the English HASSP - Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points, which means “risk analysis and critical control points”. It is a security system developed by Pilsbury Company, based in the United States National Aerospace Agency (NASA), under strict confidence, and was first used to provide food security for American astronauts. It was developed in 1980 when the U.S. Academy of Sciences proposed its use to develop quality management systems in the food industry.

### **What is a security system?**

XTNTN is a special program that is installed individually for each enterprise. It contains information about the staff, equipment and products at the production facility. Needless to say, using this system is optional. Enterprises can implement and certify the international standard ISO 22000 (food safety system) or

create this system and conclude that the program is established by the Agency for Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance under the Ministry of Health. This information must be updated annually and a new certificate must be obtained. The purpose of this system is to focus on hazardous control points in all processes of production and delivery of products to the consumer, and as a result of the application of all available types of risks associated with food consumption and targeted control measures. 'is to prevent hardening or to reduce them to the level of mental application.

### **What does the system give us?**

Today, ISO 9001 and ISO 22,000 international standards have been introduced to raise the safety and quality of products manufactured by most industrial enterprises to international standards, increase competitiveness and quality management.

If this system is introduced in all food industry enterprises of the country, the safety of products will be ensured and their competitiveness will increase in terms of quality. Excessive losses in the chain of processes of food production and delivery to the consumer are reduced, efficiency is increased, labor resources are eliminated from foodborne illness and loss of working time. As a result, the state benefits. The system also has the function of protecting production processes from microbiological, biological, physical, chemical and other contamination hazards. In this way, food producers ensure the safety of their consumption and protection of the trademark (brand) during the marketing of their products.

As you know, the main work in enterprises is performed by the latest equipment, but human labor is also required. In this process, the importance of this system increases. The security system installed in the central program of the enterprise also monitors the observance of sanitary-epidemiological norms.

In addition, the management system, based on the international standard ISO 22,000 “Food Safety Management Requirements”, allows enterprises to produce products that not only meet EU requirements, but also are highly competitive in the EU and EOII food markets.

### **Significance and principles in legislation**

We said that the value of the XTNTN system is measured by the prevention and anticipation of errors using periodic monitoring at all stages of food production. In addition, it is also important in ensuring that consumers consume safe food, which is an important issue for consumers.

In addition, the use of XTNTN is an excellent argument that ensures compliance with regulatory and legal requirements. XTNTN is the most effective and optimal warning system for food-borne diseases in the entire food system, from the first agricultural production (crop production and animal husbandry) to the end of wholesale and retail trade. Is

As in any field, this system has its own operating principles. In particular, careful analysis of risk (risk factors), identification of control critical points (KNN), setting critical boundaries of each control point, establishing a procedure for monitoring critical control points (how ?, who ?, when?), Correction movement development, reporting and documentation procedures, as well as the installation of the document collection procedure of the XTNTN system to ensure the smooth and flawless operation of the system.

### **Beneficial factors**

The benefits of introducing HTNTN are determined based on the implementation of five key factors. In particular, the benefits of the system are obvious in terms of increasing purity, reducing the amount of waste products

and capital expenditures, increasing turnover and market share, and increasing efficiency.

Admittedly, the prevailing pandemic around the world is teaching humanity to live by strict adherence to the rules of hygiene. In this situation, the importance of this system has increased. During and after the pandemic, any product is required to reach the consumer in accordance with strict inspection and safety standards. Therefore, if each company develops and implements this security system, it will gain consumer confidence in product quality. In addition, it will strengthen its position in the world market.

The country is taking consistent measures to regulate and simplify export and import operations, remove barriers and restrictions on the import of high-demand food products, and strengthen guarantees to protect the rights of foreign economic entities.

At the same time, unhealthy competition, monopolization of food imports by some economic entities, creation of artificial shortages and unreasonable increase in prices for some goods, resulting in additional profits on this basis Serious systemic problems remain that create the conditions for

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

The situation in this area will reduce business activity and investment attractiveness of Uzbekistan, which will seriously damage the country's image in the international arena.

Further ensuring food security of the country, filling the market with quality, safe and affordable food, strengthening the purchasing

power of the population, liberalization of foreign economic activity and the development of a healthy competitive environment, as well as eliminating existing systemic problems in this area In order to give:

Elimination of individual customs, tax and other benefits, as well as other preferences provided to certain business entities for the import of food products into the Republic of Uzbekistan from February 1, 2018;

Prohibition of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan to take decisions on the provision of individual customs, tax and other benefits, as well as other preferences to certain economic entities for the import of food products into the country;

It should be noted that in case of violation of the requirements of this paragraph, the perpetrators will be prosecuted to the extent of criminal liability established by law.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the State Committee for Investment, Uzstandard Agency, the State Customs Committee, the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent Within one month, the city khokimiyats together with the National Agency for Project Management under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Uzbekiston Holding, the Republican Commodity Exchange of Uzbekistan, the Republican Universal Agro-Industrial Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other organizations:

By 2018, comprehensive measures will be taken to find and attract food carriers, create equal conditions for them to enter the market, conclude contracts, assist in the transportation and storage of imported products, as well as

provide the population with quality, affordable food. development of other measures aimed at fully satisfying the demand for food products;

to ensure the organization of specialized warehouse buildings, warehouses, freezers, modern high-tech, energy-efficient equipment for processing and packaging of food products in all regions of the country in the conditions of public-private partnership.

## CONCLUSION

In short, the country is putting an end to all the problems and artificial barriers to reducing food prices, ensuring quality and safety, curbing speculation, eliminating bureaucracy, and establishing regular dialogue and cooperation with foreign investors and partners.

## SUGGESTIONS

Therefore, as experts, we would like to suggest the following to ensure food security in Uzbekistan:

- further strengthening of legislation aimed at ensuring the efficient and effective use of land and water resources in agriculture, achieving a high share of food products in agricultural production;
- Improving the water use system to produce the required amount of agricultural food.

In particular, in the event that hydropower projects are implemented by neighboring countries and water supply is reduced, it will be necessary to introduce drip irrigation on irrigated lands in 2025 to cover water shortages. This requires a large amount of investment, of course. However, it should be borne in mind that drip irrigation can reduce the amount of mineral fertilizers used. This has helped reduce the cost of food grown and address land



degradation. This will increase productivity and the benefits of additional food production.

At the same time, it is important to encourage the introduction of modern agricultural technologies to address the challenges of increasing crop yields and livestock productivity, and to create an effective system for purchasing, preparing, distributing, processing and selling agricultural food products. In particular, it is necessary to create a mechanism that both provides food throughout the year and reduces seasonal fluctuations in prices.

From this point of view, the implementation of effective methods of storage of fresh and processed food is a requirement of the time.

This is due to the fact that by 2025, Uzbekistan aims to move to the group of countries with above-average incomes. This leads to changes in lifestyle, behavioral patterns, and diet. With this in mind, it will be necessary to increase the share of processed foods in a number of commodities. In addition, the introduction of nutrition standards and norms (including the presence of trace elements and nutrients, control of harmful substances, various additives, dyes, flavors, emulsifiers, preparation, transportation technology), as well as food quality control the mechanism needs to be further developed. In order to improve the nutrition model of the population, it is necessary to disseminate the necessary information on healthy eating and increase the activity of medical institutions in this regard.

Indeed, as the President said, "Strengthening the health of our people, deciding on a healthy lifestyle is a vital issue for us. I repeat, if we ensure peace and health, we will achieve everything else. The goal of agricultural reform is to provide food security

and increase the well-being of the people while providing economic benefits. We must never forget that. "

State food safety policy is developed and implemented on the four components of food security (availability of food, its purchasing power, its use and sustainability).

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