



ADVANCED EXPERIENCES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY

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Abstract: Today, in most countries, especially in Asian, African and South American countries, ensuring food safety has become one of the main problems. According to official data, more than 800 million people around the world face the problem of hunger.

Keywords: international experience, agricultural labor, quality food products.

According to international experience, there are two ways to solve this problem. First, the most active participation in the international division of agricultural labor, which means orientation and dependence on the global agricultural food market. The second is the implementation of the concept of rational agricultural protectionism. The choice of one or another method of reliable provision of food safety largely depends on the level of economic self-sufficiency of the country and the state of development of the food policy and food industry network.

According to a group of economists, the most common practice in the world is to establish a reasonable relationship between the free trade of agricultural raw materials and industrial products of their processing and secondly the use of certain elements of agricultural protectionism.

In our opinion, food security is full and continuous provision of quality food products to the population, requires intensive development of agricultural production and industrial processing processes. In the implementation of such a complex process, of course, the existing internal capabilities of most countries are not enough, because the geographical location, climate and nature of the countries, the world of plants, as well as their economic and technological capabilities are different, therefore, the best practices of foreign countries with a developed food industry are important for most countries. Therefore, countries should try to use the experience of foreign countries to effectively use the level of their domestic capabilities, in particular, to establish a large quantity and continuous production of agricultural products and to develop the processes of processing them on an industrial basis.

The US experience. According to the Economic Research Service of the US Department of Agriculture, the food industry is an important sector of the United States economy, accounting for about one-third of total industry. In particular, meat processing is an important sector of the food industry, which accounts for a large part of the value added and employment in the food industry. For example, meat products account for 26.2 percent of total food sales. Also, 12.8% of the sales of food products are dairy products, 11.3% are drinks, 10.4% are grains and oilseeds, and 39.3% are other food products.

Another important aspect of the experience of the United States food industry is that it is based on scientific research in solving problems and innovating activities at all stages of the economic cycle, from raw materials to finished products. The main directions of these researches include improving efficiency, ensuring flexibility, introducing efficient irrigation systems in agriculture, increasing crop resistance and overall efficiency based on information technologies.



According to data, the income of the food market of the United States in 2024 will be 1.011 billion. USD and the growth rate is expected to reach 3.81%. The largest share, ie 313.0 bln. Confectionery and snack products may contribute USD volume.

The Canadian experience. According to the Canadian Government (Government of Canada), in 2022, the products of the food and beverage processing industry will be worth 156.5 billion. dollars, it makes up 18.2% of total industrial products and 1.7% of GDP. About 70 percent of the country's food and beverage products are fully processed and exported to about 200 countries. 77% of food exports are from the USA, 6% from China and 4% from Japan, and the remaining 13% from other countries. Also, 25 percent (\$38.5 billion) of the trade of food and beverage processing industry products is accounted for by meat products, while the trade of grain and oilseed products is 20.3 billion dollars. dollars and the trade of dairy products is 17.4 billion. is a dollar.

It should be noted that there are approximately 8,500 food and beverage processing plants in Canada, most of which are small businesses. About 92% of them have less than 100 employees, 8% have 100 to 500 employees, and less than 1% of enterprises have more than 500 employees.

One of the special aspects of the Canadian experience in achieving the above achievements is the optimal distribution of responsibilities in the effective operation of the network and, accordingly, freedom of movement (lack of bureaucracy).

Canada has one of the best food safety and risk assessment systems in the world and is highly rated for national food safety emergency response capacity and food safety recall measures.

In short, a systematic approach to food safety and food industry development has been established. That is, effective integrated activities are established between the government, food producers, farmers, retailers (grocery stores), restaurants and consumers.

In addition, high efficiency technologies, information technologies and artificial intelligence technologies are widely used in the country's food industry network. Also, agriculture is based on "vertical" farming in food production. All this creates the basis for the intensive development of the country's food industry.

The German experience. Germany is a country with a well-developed food processing industry and access to all food components. In particular, effective use of food waste has been established.

According to the data, in 2022, the retail sales volume in the market of packaged food products in Germany will be 114.9 billion. amounted to US dollars. Germany is the 4th largest packaged food market in the world.

The Chinese experience. Food production in China focuses not only on satisfying hunger, but also on promoting health and treating diseases.

According to research, more than 40% of Chinese consumers are willing to pay more for healthy (environmentally friendly) food products.

China's food industry consists of 4 main areas:



- 1) Processing of agricultural products;
- 2) Production of food products (by chemical methods);
- 3) Production of wines, beverages and teas;
- 4) Production of tobacco products.

Over the past decade, the food industry has grown rapidly as per capita incomes have increased, the food industry's many sources of ingredients have increased, and more efficient and innovative businesses have expanded. Also, the growth of the population and the improvement of information technologies led to the rapid development of the food industry.

However, one of the most serious problems in China remains food security. With the rapid development of China's economy, many new classes of raw material suppliers have been formed in China recently. Most of them are farmers. In order to ensure food security, the state creates additional conditions for farmers to run their tax-exempt family farms. As a result, the raw materials they offer are twice as cheap as others.

In addition, the rapid reduction of trade barriers in the country, the improvement of transport and telecommunication connections, and advances in information technology are creating the basis for the development of the food industry.

According to forecasts in 2024, the largest income in the food market (1,630 billion US dollars) will be contributed by China, and the largest share of products (277.6 billion US dollars) can be attributed to bread and grain products.

From the above-mentioned experiences of foreign countries with developed food industry, it is appropriate to apply the following in the conditions of Uzbekistan, in particular:

1. The food industry is also a comprehensive complex infrastructure, and it is necessary to pay special attention to the complex development of the food industry network, organizing the effective integration of all sectors and directions related to its development. It is also desirable to exploit food production processes, inform management and services in the field, wide use of digital technologies, and development of food industry parks (clusters) and electronic trade of food products (**experiences of the USA, Canada, Australia**). . Of course, this is a real-time implementation of the tasks set in the processes of the food production chain, reducing transaction costs in management processes and increasing management efficiency, and the organization of e-commerce of food products on the basis of the large-scale effective use of digital technological achievements will greatly expand the industry (export making) allows additional investment through product sales. Ultimately, it leads to the economic development of the food industry;

2. Subsidizing agricultural production processes and their processing industries (**US experience**). Because the activity of growing agricultural products has a cost in the full cycle of the process, and income is expected only at the end of the process, and that too is not guaranteed. Naturally, not all business entities are interested in engaging in such activities. The activity of food production industry enterprises depends on high-level technologies and imported ingredients used in it, of course, for the sustainable development of these processes, large amounts of funds are required.



It is especially observed in the practice of developing countries. Therefore, it is appropriate to introduce the practice of effective subsidization of food production chain branches;

3. In the effective operation of the food supply chain system, in particular, the food industry network, it is desirable to optimally distribute existing obligations among subjects (government, local authorities, organizations and enterprises) and freely organize the movement of subjects (lack of bureaucracy) (**Canadian experience**). Such an approach increases responsibility (responsibility) in ensuring food security in the country. It is through a systematic approach that corporate productivity is achieved. It is also possible to achieve intensive efficiency in agriculture by establishing "vertical" farming in food production.

4. Using a strategy based on a systematic approach and strong technological solutions in the food supply chain, it is possible to increase efficiency due to cost reduction based on the minimization of losses during the processing of food products (raw materials) (**German experience**). It is known that raw materials for food products are grown mainly in agriculture. It is at this stage of the food chain of our country that the loss of food products (raw materials) is high, especially during the period of "singing". Therefore, based on the German experience: firstly, increasing efficiency by reducing production losses in agriculture and the food industry, and secondly, the practice of efficient use of food products (raw materials) lost in the food production chain, i.e. biogas plants through construction, it is possible to develop renewable energy production and thereby prevent environmental pollution. For information, it can be said that more than 25% of the total waste in our country is accounted for by food waste.

5. In the production of food products, taking into account not only hunger-satisfying means, but also health-promoting and disease-treating aspects will increase the competitiveness of manufactured products. Also, in order to provide food industry enterprises with cheap raw materials, tax incentives should be given to farmers (family enterprises in agriculture) (China's experience). Such approaches can ensure high competitiveness of products in the national and world food market by increasing the usefulness of food products. On the basis of tax benefits (full exemption), it is possible to provide cheap food products (raw materials) for processing enterprises and individuals.

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