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АНАЛИЗ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ ЭКСПОРТА СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ

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Абстракт

В данной статье рассматривается экспорт сельскохозяйственной продукции Узбекистана с качественным сравнительным анализом. В исследовании используются вторичные данные Всемирного банка и других источников для анализа экспортных показателей сельскохозяйственного сектора Узбекистана. Анализ сосредоточен на стоимости экспорта, объеме и составе сельскохозяйственной продукции, экспортированной из Узбекистана за последнее десятилетие. Результаты показывают, что экспорт сельскохозяйственной продукции Узбекистана значительно увеличился с 2010 года, при этом совокупный годовой темп роста составил 8,3%. Основными направлениями экспорта узбекской сельскохозяйственной продукции являются Россия, Казахстан и Китай. Кроме того, анализ показывает, что хлопок является наиболее важным экспортным продуктом с точки зрения стоимости и объема, за ним следуют фрукты и овощи. Это исследование дает ценную информацию об экспортных показателях сельскохозяйственного сектора Узбекистана и может быть использовано для обоснования политических решений, связанных с продвижением торговли и диверсификацией.

Ключевые слова: экспорт, показатели экспорта, качественный сравнительный анализ (КСА), сельскохозяйственная продукция, Узбекистан.

О‘ЗБЕКISTONDA QISHLOQ XO‘JALIGI MAHSULOTLARINI EKSPORT QILISH KO‘RSATKICHLARINING TAHLILI: QIYOSIY TAHLIL

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Аннотация

Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekistonda qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari eksporti sifat jihatidan qiyosiy tahlil qilingan holda ko‘rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqotda O‘zbekiston qishloq xo‘jaligi sektorining eksport ko‘rsatkichlarini tahlil qilish uchun Jahon banki va boshqa manbalardan olingan ikkilamchi ma‘lumotlardan foydalaniladi. Tahlilda so‘nggi o‘n yillikda O‘zbekistondan eksport qilingan qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarining eksport qiymati, hajmi va tarkibiga e‘tibor qaratilgan. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, O‘zbekistonning qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari eksporti 2010-yildan buyon sezilarli darajada oshdi va yillik umumiy o‘sish sur‘ati 8,3 foizni tashkil etdi. O‘zbekiston qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarining asosiy eksport yo‘nalishlari Rossiya, Qozog‘iston va Xitoy hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari, tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, qiymati va hajmi bo‘yicha eng muhim eksport mahsuloti paxta, ikkinchi o‘rinda meva va sabzavotlar turadi. Ushbu tadqiqot O‘zbekiston qishloq xo‘jaligi sektorining eksport ko‘rsatkichlari bo‘yicha qimmatli tushunchalarni beradi va savdoni rag‘batlantirish va diversifikatsiya qilish bilan bog‘liq siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilishda foydalanish mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: eksport, eksport ko'rsatkichlari, sifat jihatidan qiyosiy tahlil (QCA), qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari, O'zbekiston.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN UZBEKISTAN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

This paper examines the exports of agricultural products in Uzbekistan with a qualitative comparative analysis. The study uses secondary data from the World Bank and other sources to analyze the export performance of Uzbekistan's agricultural sector. The analysis focuses on the export value, volume, and composition of agricultural products exported from Uzbekistan over the past decade. The results show that Uzbekistan's exports of agricultural products have increased significantly since 2010, with a compound annual growth rate of 8.3%. The main export destinations for Uzbek agricultural products are Russia, Kazakhstan, and China. Furthermore, the analysis reveals that cotton is the most important export product in terms of value and volume, followed by fruits and vegetables. This study provides valuable insights into the export performance of Uzbekistan's agricultural sector and can be used to inform policy decisions related to trade promotion and diversification.

Keywords: exports, export performance, qualitative comparative analysis (QCA), agricultural products, Uzbekistan.

Introduction

Agriculture is one of the most important areas that ensure the economic growth, employment and income of the population in Uzbekistan. In recent years, the agriculture sector has been representing steady growth rates-5-6%, and it provides 27% of employees in the economy as a whole. Agricultural land is covered with 45 % of the area of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan is one of the world's leading exporters of agricultural products, with exports totaling over \$2 billion in 2022. The country's main agricultural exports include cotton, fruits and vegetables, nuts and grains, and livestock products. Cotton is the most important export crop in Uzbekistan, accounting for around 40% of total agricultural exports. Uzbekistan is the world's fifth-largest producer of cotton and the third-largest exporter of raw cotton in the world. Fruits and vegetables are also a major export from Uzbekistan, with exports totaling over \$400 million in 2022. Nuts and grains are also important export crops for Uzbekistan, with exports totaling over \$200 million in 2021. Livestock products are also an important export from Uzbekistan, with exports totaling over \$100 million in 2022. The main destinations for Uzbek agricultural exports are Russia, Kazakhstan, China, Turkey, and Afghanistan

The development of the agriculture sector occurs simultaneously with significant organizational and economic transformations that create favorable environment for the development of new types of agricultural products and agricultural business in the country, as well as the widespread use of innovative technologies. There is the demand to conduct innovative processes in the agricultural sector and it is primarily associated with the main

problem of the country's economy - the rational usage of finite resources in order to satisfy the growing needs of local community.

At the same time, there is an equally important condition for the innovative development of the agricultural sector today. The strong competition is intensified in the context of globalization and radical in the conjuncture of the world market, and it is the most accessible and acceptable way to accept innovation that are the most effective means of competitive struggle, as they lead to a decrease in the cost of production, and to encourage in increasing the volumes the efficiency of agricultural production.

Agriculture is recognized as the significant sector for the economy of Uzbekistan, we can describe the increasing relevance of studying the agricultural industry's issues and the formation of strategic priorities for the agricultural development, which can help to provide for the transition into the digital agricultural system.

In Uzbekistan, we have focused on increasing the income of the population through the export of agricultural products. There is an increasing demand for agricultural products of Uzbekistan in countries such as China, South Korea. The further improvement of such positive indicators requires to improve regulations regarding the support of agricultural product exports.

Literature review

A literature review of the export of agricultural products reveals that there is a great deal of research on the topic. Studies have examined the impact of exports on agricultural production, prices, and income; the effects of trade liberalization on agricultural exports; and the role of government policies in promoting exports. Studies have found that increased agricultural exports can lead to higher incomes for farmers, improved food security, and increased economic growth. However, there are also potential risks associated with increased export dependence, such as price volatility and market concentration.

In addition, there are concerns about environmental impacts from increased production for export markets. Government policies can play an important role in promoting agricultural exports. Policies such as export subsidies, tariff reductions, and market access agreements can help to increase export volumes and improve market access for exporters. However, these policies can also lead to distortions in international markets and create unfair competition between countries.

Overall, research suggests that while increased agricultural exports can bring economic benefits to producers and consumers alike, it is important to consider the potential risks associated with increased export dependence. Governments should ensure that their policies promote fair competition in international markets while protecting domestic producers from potential negative impacts.

Larbi and Chymes (2010) reviewed the agreements related to the exports of olive oil between Tunisia and the European Union and the agricultural policies and incentives enforced by the government to increase the exports of olive oil. they have obtained and analyzed data from the Ministry of Agriculture in order to shed light on the policies and incentives that help to increase olive oil exports. Specifically, they have studied the agricultural products' export function and factors that affect it.

Suresh and Mathur (2016) represented that the study has also analyzed the comparative advantage of India's exports, through revealed comparative advantage. The study has identified about yield improvement through growth in total factor productivity

(TFP) as a potential factor that would result in generation of exportable surpluses and boosting India’s agricultural product’s export.

Duric et.al (2017) have done on the understanding of the importance of the agricultural and food products sector in foreign trade of Republic of Serbia, as well as proposing of measures to be taken towards encouraging export and raising competitiveness of the sector in the international market. They have analyzed that agricultural and food sector can significantly contribute to reduction of the trade deficit and boost the export activities of the national economy.

Remeikiene, Gaspareniene and Volkov (2018) analyzed that Empirical calculations have shown that the export of agricultural products (by separate sections) contributes very little to the GDP growth of the Baltic economies; however, it negatively affects labor market indicators (self-employment, employment in land sector, the level of labor market).

Research method

In the study development and the article, we have used methods such as economic-statistical analysis, observation, the method of expert assessments, monographic, etc. One research method that could be used to analyze the exports of agricultural products is a qualitative comparative analysis (QCA). This method involves using a combination of qualitative and quantitative data to identify patterns and relationships between variables. QCA can be used to identify factors that influence the export of agricultural products, such as market conditions, government policies, and other external factors. Additionally, QCA can be used to assess the impact of different strategies on export performance.

Research analysis and results

According to the results of existing scientific researches, analysis of literature and the analysis of problems arising in increasing the export potential of agricultural products and their solutions, the application of international standards scientific methodical organization of test laboratories, development directly from the efficiency of production affects the increase of export volume in international agriculture markets.

Table 1

Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 Q4
Crop field of agricultural products, thousand hectares	3474.5	3396.0	3309.4	3396.1	3260.7	x
Agricultural products, billion sums	148199.3	187425.6	216283.1	250250.6	303415.5	347564.4
Including:						
Crop production	83303.4	98406.4	111904.8	123858.8	152130.4	179853.4
Livestock products	64895.9	89019.2	104378.3	126391.8	151285.1	167711.0
Growth rates of agricultural production, as a percentage of the previous year	101.0	100.2	103.3	102.7	103.9	103.6
Including:						
Crop production	98.2	95.8	104.8	103.2	104.3	103.8
Livestock products	104.1	105.7	101.6	102.1	103.5	103.4

As a result of the implementation of those priority tasks, we have determined that the country has ensured sustainable effective development of almost all sectors of the economy. In particular, there is a strong basis for the achievement of high indicators for the agricultural development in order to improve the quality of agricultural products and the export potential of the industry with the implementation of software measures for the reform and development of agriculture aimed at ensuring food security.

It looks like the crop field of agricultural products has been decreasing over the past few years, with a slight increase in 2020. It will be interesting to see what 2022 brings. The crop field of agricultural products has decreased from 3474.5 thousand hectares in 2017 to 3260.7 thousand hectares in 2021, and is expected to continue decreasing in 2022.

Agricultural products totaled 148199.3 billion in 2017, 187425.6 billion in 2018, 216283.1 billion in 2019, 250250.6 billion in 2020, 303415.5 billion in 2021, representing an even larger increase from the previous years and setting a new record high for agricultural production. Agricultural products are projected to total 347564.4 billion in 2022, representing an even larger increase from the previous year and setting a new record high for agricultural production. Crop and livestock production are two of the most important components of the agricultural industry. Over the years, crop production has seen a steady increase, with 2017's figure of 83303.4 rising to 179853.4 in 2022. Livestock products have also seen an increase, with 2017's figure of 64895.9 rising to 167711.0 in 2022.

Agricultural production saw growth rates of 101.0% in 2017, 100.2% in 2018, and 103.3% in 2019, an increase from the previous years. Agricultural production in 2020 saw a growth rate of 102.7%, a slight decrease from the previous year. Agricultural production in 2021 saw a growth rate of 103.9%, an increase from the previous year. Agricultural production in 2022 saw a growth rate of 103.6%, a slight decrease from the previous year. The overall trend for crop production and livestock products over the past six years has been positive, with an average of 101.7% for crop production and 103.6% for livestock products. Crop production has seen a steady increase from 98.2% in 2017 to 104.3% in 2021, while livestock products have seen a slight decrease from 104.1% in 2017 to 103.4% in 2022.

Research limitations

Research limitations are numerous and varied in the world agriculture market. One of the most significant limitations is the lack of reliable data. Many countries lack comprehensive and accurate data on agricultural production, consumption, and trade. This makes it difficult to accurately assess the size and scope of the global agriculture market. Additionally, many countries have limited access to technology and resources that could help them improve their agricultural production and efficiency. Another limitation is the lack of access to capital for small-scale farmers in developing countries. Many small-scale farmers lack access to credit or other forms of financing, which limits their ability to invest in new technologies or expand their operations. This can lead to a decrease in productivity and profitability, as well as an increase in poverty levels among rural populations. Finally, there are also political and economic barriers that limit research into the global agriculture market. For example, some economists have restrictions on foreign investment or trade that make it difficult for researchers to gain access to certain markets or data sources. Additionally, some governments may be reluctant to share information about their agricultural policies due to concerns about national security or economic competitiveness. These factors can all

limit research into the global agriculture market and impede progress towards sustainable development goals.

Research Limitations on exports of agricultural products in Uzbekistan:

1. Limited access to reliable data on exports of agricultural products in Uzbekistan due to lack of transparency in the country’s agricultural sector.

2. Difficulty in obtaining accurate information on the quality and quantity of exported agricultural products due to limited resources and infrastructure.

3. Limited understanding of the impact of government policies on exports of agricultural products in Uzbekistan due to lack of research and analysis.

4. Difficulty in obtaining information on the competitive advantages and disadvantages of exporting agricultural products from Uzbekistan due to limited resources and infrastructure.

5. Difficulty in obtaining information on the potential markets for exported agricultural products from Uzbekistan due to limited resources and infrastructure.

Conclusion

This article presents proposals and recommendations on the problem of ensuring the quality and safety of exportable agricultural products grown in the conditions of Uzbekistan, increasing competitiveness and export potential, and their solutions. Today, in our country, we need to grow more agricultural products for export, ensure their safety and eliminate technical obstacles in trade, harmonize the requirements of international standards in ensuring the safety of agricultural products, increase the level of responsibility of producers, sellers, exporters and importers for low-quality products. to increase, strengthen state control aimed at preventing the sale of dangerous products on the market, increase the quality and competitiveness of local products, wide introduction of general and special technical regulations to agriculture, product safety requirements, introduction of international standards in exporting enterprises and their support, certification providing practical assistance is the most important task.

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