

INNOVATION AS THE MAIN FACTOR OF INCREASING THE EXPORT OPPORTUNITY OF THE AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX OF THE REPUBLIC

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Abstract

Uzbekistan has significant potential for integration into the global agri-food system. The state agri-food policy should be aimed at the formation of long-term factors for the growth of competitiveness. The innovation process in the agricultural sector is a constant and continuous stream of transformation of technical or technological ideas into new technologies or its individual components and bringing them to use directly in production in order to obtain qualitatively new products. These measures lead to an increase in the export potential of the agro-industrial complex of the republic.

Keywords: Food security, competitiveness, innovation processes, labor productivity, domestic and foreign markets, export opportunities.



Introduction. In recent years, our republic has been stepping up its participation in international trade in products of the agro-food complex, which is associated with a change in the priority of import substitution to the development of an export-oriented strategy.

The deepening of integration processes in agro-industrial production has led to an increase in the influence of the role of international trade on the development of the agri-food complex. The dynamics of growth and diversification of trade accelerated, the geographical direction of exports and imports changed, and there were structural shifts in the dominance of sources of competitiveness. In these conditions, the effectiveness of the implementation of the export-oriented strategy for the development of the agri-food complex of Uzbekistan depends on the search and formation of new competitive advantages - the introduction of resource-saving and innovative technologies, focus on intensive development methods, leveling imbalances in the development of industries, diversifying exports and creating markets for new types of products with high added value. Developed countries, using the latest technologies, high labor productivity, effective management, opportunities for free access to investments, lobbying the interests of large national companies, influence on global regulatory institutions, are the main subjects of international trade and strengthen their competitive positions in the world food markets.

Uzbekistan has significant potential for integration into the global agri-food system. In the context of globalization and the deepening of the international division of labor, the assessment of the export opportunities of the agri-food complex of Uzbekistan, the study of trends in its development, and the specifics of implementation are of particular importance. New challenges and restrictions require further improvement of the state agri-food policy of Uzbekistan, the main priorities of which should be the formation of long-term factors for the growth of competitiveness, the development of an export

promotion system, and financing of activities to expand the geography of our products' access to foreign markets.

Materials and methods.

Positive dynamics was observed in the world market for products with high added value obtained as a result of the processing of agricultural raw materials. In 2020, the export of food processing industries increased by 1.5% compared to 2010. The development of the export potential of the agri-food complex of Uzbekistan is focused on increasing the competitiveness of the complex in the context of expanding and deepening world economic ties. As a result of the study, general and specific trends in the development of exports of agricultural products and foodstuffs in Uzbekistan have been identified. In individual segments of the food market, multidirectional trends in the development of Uzbek and world exports have been identified.

The processes of globalization have intensified the competition in the world food markets. Increased competition has resulted in the volatility of world food markets, their instability and unpredictability. In these conditions, there was an increase in protectionism, an expansion of methods of state support for national food producers, especially by developed countries. In recent years, there has been an active use of both economic and administrative barriers to entry into the world food markets [2].

The main feature of the innovation process in the agro-industrial sphere of the republic is not in the creation of fundamentally new products in the industry, but in the development in economic practice of new technologies based on the achievements of science and technology in related supplier industries (Figure 1). However, recently, despite the difficult economic situation of the present time, an increasing number of agricultural enterprises in Uzbekistan are finding opportunities to introduce, first of all, new varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops.

Scientifically grounded implementation of agrarian

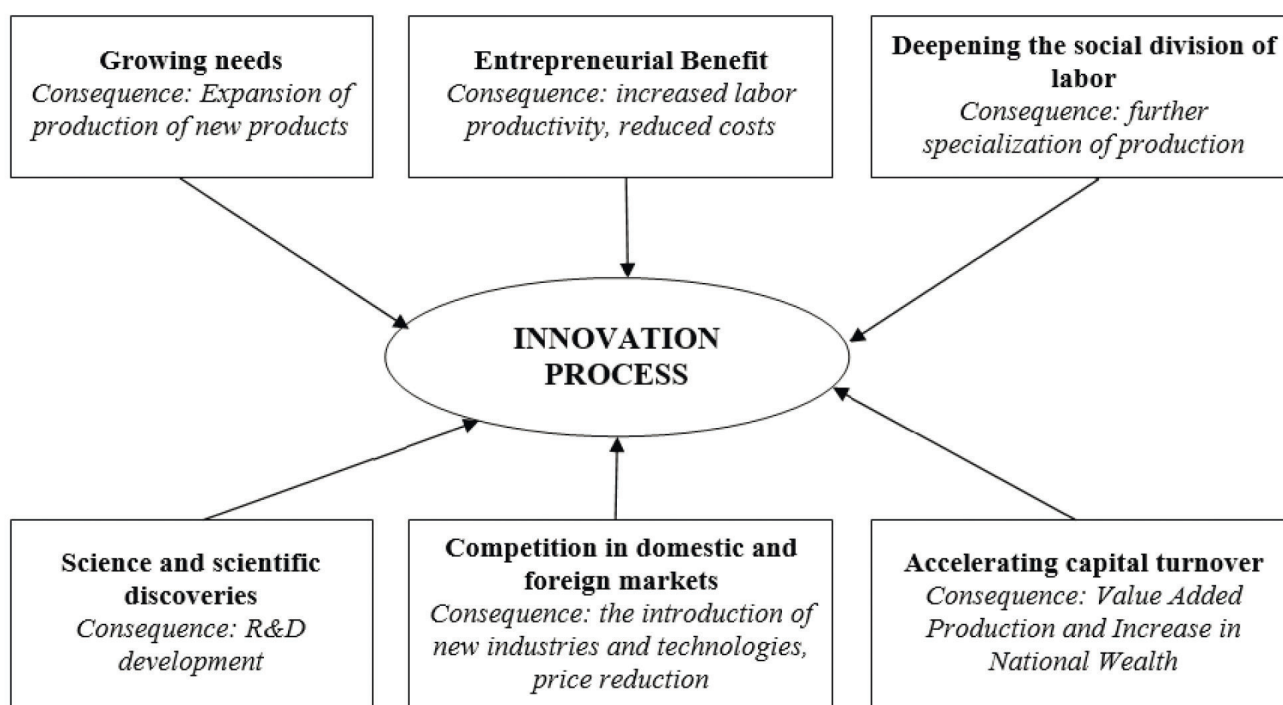


Figure 1. The effectiveness of the implementation of the innovation process in agriculture

reforms with increased innovation orientation is possible only with the further development and improvement of scientific research and their practical implementation, including more advanced technologies, productive varieties of agricultural crops, new technical means [1].

The possibilities of agricultural science and the degree of its influence on agriculture, and scientific and technological progress in the industry largely depend on its financial potential, that is, on how much society can provide it with the means necessary for the implementation of scientific and technical programs and the organization of scientific products. Due to the fact that, in the current conditions, investing in innovation processes in the agro-industrial complex is unattractive for domestic banks and foreign investors, an active innovation policy will require special extraordinary measures to improve the system of public investment, credit and tax policies, and extra-budgetary financing. Institutional transformations in the industry are called upon to play a crucial role in enhancing the innovation process. An active search for new ways of deeper and more versatile integration of science and industry, improvement of internal and external relations of market relations, development of organizational structures is necessary [3].

Discussion. In this regard, the main tasks and principles of reforming agricultural enterprises in the direction of creating open agro-industrial systems are considered. In many respects, this is actualized by the significant growth of the innovative component in the mechanism of agro-industrial development [4]. The problems of further development of agriculture in Uzbekistan include the following:

- 2 crops prevail in the structure of sown areas: wheat (39.7%) and cotton (35.8%), which together occupy about

- 75.5% of the total sown area;

- growing shortage of water resources;
- the reclamation state of irrigated lands continues to deteriorate. Of the total volume of irrigated lands, about 49% are saline to varying degrees, while about 18% are highly and moderately saline lands, over 23% belong to the category of lands with a low grade-bonitet;
- low level of allocation of preferential loans during agro-technological activities for the production of raw cotton and grain crops for state needs (60%), which does not allow them to be carried out in a timely manner and with high quality;
- insufficient volume of fodder production for the intensive development of animal husbandry due to the low share of fodder crops in the total sown area (8.7%). As a result, the volume of livestock production (despite the stable growth rate of the industry) is insufficient to meet the actively growing demand of the population;
- the lack of a stable and long-term partnership of agricultural producers with suppliers of raw materials and processors, as well as buyers in the domestic and foreign markets. During the harvest season, it is not possible to sell all the products quickly, there are not enough fruit and vegetable storage facilities. As a result, there is a loss of a large part of perishable fruits and vegetables;
- insufficient development of the infrastructure for the procurement and storage of agricultural products, which creates the risks of losing a part of the manufactured products and under-supply of the population's demand in the autumn-winter period;
- the predominance of the share of non-processed products in exports, which reduces both the geography of exports and potential income;

- insufficient volumes of investments attracted to agriculture. Their share in the gross volume of investments is only about 4.0%. For the further development of agriculture, it is necessary to use the existing reserves in the use of land and water, labor and production potential:

- the introduction of modern soil protection technologies, as well as the use of innovative agricultural technologies for the production of agricultural crops, which will allow by 2025 to increase the soil bonitet score from 55 to 56, which will lead to an increase in crop yields by about 10%;

- rational and economical use of water resources based on optimization of irrigation norms, introduction of water-saving technologies and reconstruction of existing irrigation systems, which will reduce the volume of water resources used in agriculture by 2025 by 10-20%;

- creation of intensive orchards (dwarf and semi-dwarf), which today in the republic provide about 15 tons of products per hectare (ordinary tall gardens - 10 t / ha), while in countries such as Turkey, Poland and Holland this figure reaches 50 tons;

- increasing labor productivity in agriculture by at least 2 times by increasing the mechanization of the industry;

- improving the mechanism of financial and legal incentives aimed at protecting the interests and increasing the material interest of the farmer in the results of his activities;

- stimulation of the development of new breeding varieties of plants and animal breeds, agricultural technologies and their implementation in order to increase the productivity of agricultural crops and increase the productivity of animal husbandry;

- creation of conditions for the formation and development of forms of farm cooperation for the purchase, storage of agricultural products, expansion of the volume of its deep processing on the basis of modern mini-technologies;

- further development of the processing industry and an increase in the export of agricultural products of the share of food products, mainly of deep processing, aimed at final consumption.

With regard to the problems under consideration [5]:

- knowledge characterizing the past, present and future needs of the republic's farms in innovative technologies;

- knowledge about the potential of agricultural production in the region in the field of implementation of innovative technologies;

- knowledge about new technical and technological methods of agro-industrial production;

- knowledge of innovative ways to effectively organize agricultural production as open systems that can flexibly adapt to changing market conditions.

The analysis of the experience of the mechanism for stimulating an increase in the susceptibility of agricultural production to innovations, carried out in the work, shows that the commonality of approaches of state scientific policy in countries with developed market economies lies in the fact that credit, tax, depreciation, price, insurance and other levers, including direct budgetary financing of research

and development. The set of benefits and incentives used, implemented through legislative acts, is distinguished by a purposeful nature and strictly specific targeting [6].

Certain elements of state and legal support for the development of innovative processes can be used in the development of a domestic mechanism to stimulate an increase in the susceptibility of rural producers to the development of innovative achievements and, on their basis, create conditions for the effective conduct of agro-industrial production. A number of conditions can be formulated, without which one cannot count on a large-scale development of innovative progress and, accordingly, on a radical rise in agricultural production. These include the following conditions: the formation of a wider layer of agricultural enterprises (25-30% of their total number), interested and able to implement innovations; creation in the regions of unified information, consulting and training systems that ensure the delivery of new knowledge to all enterprises capable of mastering innovations; conducting a systematic assessment of the entire scientific potential of agricultural science, identifying and focusing its main efforts on promising areas of activity; ranking all potential consumers of innovations from the total number of agricultural producers in the regions and identifying the most active of them for the implementation of the primary development in the production of existing scientific achievements; promoting the development of modern agricultural machinery, the products of which would make it possible to make a qualitative transition in the technique and technology of agricultural production.

Conclusions. Among these conditions, an important place is occupied by the development of a methodology for forecasting trends in the innovative development of agriculture. Forecasting as a scientific foresight about the directions of economic development is a tool for the scientific substantiation of regional policy in the field of the agro-industrial complex. To realize all the advantages of innovation in the agricultural sector, it is necessary to form a regional mechanism for managing innovation in agriculture, adequate to modern economic conditions.

The formation of a modern mechanism for managing innovative activities in agriculture presupposes taking into account a variety of circumstances and, first of all, the presence of an integrated approach to the use of its objective laws, the creation of a cost-free mechanism, the target orientation of production, the identification and blocking of mechanisms for the rejection of progressive innovations by production. The variety of economic methods and forms used in the development of innovative activities creates an objective need to assess the degree of consistency and balance of innovation processes.

The application of the above measures will allow more efficient use of resources in the sectors of the agro-industrial complex, the competitiveness of agricultural products in the domestic and foreign markets will hang, which will ultimately lead to an increase in the export potential of agricultural products of the republic as a whole.

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