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# STATUS OF FINANCING FOR THE PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

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Abstract

This article presents the situation of financing the purchase of agricultural machinery. It describes the amount of equipment purchased by farms at the expense of various sources of financing, the demand for agricultural equipment of the regions, the amount of demand for agricultural equipment according to the forms of ownership.

*Key words:* agriculture, agricultural machinery, sources of financing, forms of ownership, volume of demand for agricultural machinery.

**Introduction.** Along with the positive results achieved in the reform of the agricultural network, there are also problems that are serious obstacles to its acceleration. For example, on the basis of improving the agricultural financing system, strengthening their material and technical base and forming service infrastructures.

In the development of agriculture, it is desirable to improve the existing technical means, machines and mechanisms, and technological processes. The introduction of new techniques and technologies in agriculture is manifested in the processes of providing agricultural goods producers with these types of tools and providing them with services. By introducing new techniques and technologies in agriculture, it is possible to increase the volume of production, reduce its cost, increase labor productivity and production efficiency.

The lack of equipment and mechanisms does not allow farmers to take care of agricultural crops and carry out agrotechnical activities on time. This, in turn, leads to the deterioration of land reclamation, the decrease in soil fertility and crop yield, and the increase in the level of underground water, resulting in an increase in salinity. In addition, there are serious obstacles to the introduction of new technologies in the production of agricultural crops. The reason for the emergence of this problem is the lack of improvement of the agricultural financing system and relatively low prices of agricultural products and high production costs.

There are also problems such as lack of familiarity with market economy laws of farmers, imperfection of targeted crediting system for the purchase of material and technical means in the conditions of low credit capacity, imbalance arising from the liberalization of some areas of activity. For example, in the stock market, commercial banks have the right to open a single account in order to strengthen control over the collection of corporate taxes. The existence of the old style and the new practice creates a compulsion to use cheap funds from a bank account instead of investing in debt. This is a negative factor that does not allow banks to attract additional funds. The current experience requires a large amount of resources and negatively affects the activity of the bank as a financial intermediary that invests funds for the future development of the network.

In addition, banks are required to monitor every transaction in the account of their non-market economy client and report it to state authorities. It is inappropriate to fulfill such an obligation when viewed by banks as impartiality towards the customer. From this point of view, the activity of agricultural banks should be based on contracts. The reform of the agricultural financing system should be carried out taking into account the long-term perspective and structural changes. Based on the information of the Ministry of Agriculture, when we analyzed the state of purchase of equipment by farms in 2018-2022 through various sources, i.e. leasing, credit and at the expense of own funds, in 2018, a total of 5710 units or 226.2 billion were purchased by farms. Soum equipment was purchased (Table 1). Table 1.

Dynamics of the amount of equipment purchased by farms at the expense of various sources of financing<sup>1</sup>

	2	2018 yea	ar.	2022 year			
Funding sources	piece	billion	%	piece	billion	%	
		soum			soum		
On a lease basis	440 2	156,3	69,1	4703	271,5	55,9	
At the expense of bank loans	126 0	67,0	29,6	2639	204,1	42,0	
At the expense of households' own funds	48	2,9	1,3	120	10,1	2,1	
Total	5710	226,2	100	7462	485,9	100	

Prepared based on the information of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

4402 of them or 156.3 billion. soums, i.e. 69.1% was purchased on the basis of leasing. 1260 pieces or 67.0 billion. soums, i.e. 29.6 percent, to the credit of commercial banks and 48 soums or 2.9 billion. soums, i.e. 1.3 percent were purchased at the expense of households' own funds. By 2022, these figures will be 4,703 units or 271.5 billion soums, i.e. 55.9 percent, under leasing, 2,639 units or 204.1 billion soums, i.e. 42.0 percent, through bank loans, and 120 units or 10, 1 billion soums, i.e. 2.1 percent.

In order to ensure the implementation of paragraph 4 of the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 29, 2023 "On additional measures to encourage the provision of modern agricultural equipment to the agricultural sector" PQ-103, demand and orders for the type and quantity of agricultural equipment for 2024 portfolio was formed. According to him, in 2024, the value of the republic will be 3950.7 billion. it is planned to purchase 11,088 pieces of agricultural machinery of various types (Table 2).

As can be seen from the table, the value is 523.2 billion. It is planned to finance 2209 agricultural machinery at the expense of agricultural enterprises. Also, the value is 2814.8 billion. 6930 soums of agricultural machinery will be purchased on the basis of leasing. The value is 612.6 billion. It is planned to buy 1,949 soums worth of agricultural machinery at the expense of bank loans. 13.2% of the total amount spent on the purchase of agricultural machinery is financed by the own funds of agricultural enterprises, 15.5% by bank loans, and 71.3% by leasing.

								Table	As can be seen from	
<b>Regions' demand for agricultural machinery (2024)</b> <sup>2</sup> the table, out of 159										
	Tot	tal			fro		]agricultural machinery			
Provinces			ow	n funds	ban	k loan	on a le	ease basis	planned to be purchased	
	number, pcs	value, million soum	number , pcs	value, million soum	number , pcs	value, million soum	number, pcs	value, million soum	282 belong to farms 1307 to clusters and 1 to	
Republic of Karakalpakstan	476	200082	4	1550	37	11262	435	187269	given to farms to finance the purchase of these	
Andijan	435	166245	78	14260	18	25836	339	126149	machines. more than soum	
Bukhara	601	235496	249	23085	200	52504	152	159907	is required. Also, 324.5	
Jizzakh	1748	604551	96	13797	650	214042	1002	376712	billion will be allocated to	
Kashkadarya	1590	430068	1201	156147	24	12396	365	261524	clusters for the purchase	
Navoi	390	189392	54	6374	86	74032	250	108986	of agricultural machinery	
Namangan	899	296308					899	296308	more than soums and	
Samarkand	336	114065					336	114065	1.3 billion to MTP. it is	
Surkhandarya	1294	351798			163	13879	1131	337919	planned to spend more	
Syr Darya	815	527318	56	42099	175	85015	584	400204	In chart since	
Tashkent	438	200392			10	3300	428	197092	agricultural machiner	
Ferghana	1026	380215	307	205165	0	0	719	175051	nlavs an important role	
Khorezm	1040	254744	164	60738	586	120377	290	73629	in the production process	
Total	11088	3950674	2209	523215	1949	612644	6930	2814815	their purchase at the	

In the Kashkadarya region, which is considered as a monographic study, the value is 156.1 billion. more than 1201 agricultural machinery at the expense of agricultural enterprises' own funds, about 12.4 bln. 24 equipment leased worth 261.5 billion soums. It is envisaged to finance the purchase of 365 pieces of equipment at the expense of bank loans.

Also, 6,571 of agricultural machinery planned to be purchased will be contributed by farms, 4,386 by clusters, 131 by MTP and other organizations. 1928.9 billion to finance the purchase of this equipment by farms. more than soum is required. 1981.0 billion to clusters for the purchase of agricultural machinery. more than soums and about 406.7 billion to MTP and other organizations. sums of money will be spent (Table 3).

expense of various sources of financing will be of great benefit. This will increase the material and technical supply of agriculture and serve to timely implementation of agrotechnical measures for the cultivation of agricultural products.

from 1590

Table 3

## To agricultural machinery according to forms of ownership

	T	otal	from that						
Provinces			F	arms	Clusters		MTP and others		
	number,	value,	number	value,	number	value,	number,	value,	
	pcs	million	, pcs	million	, pcs	million	pcs	million	
		soum		soum		soum		soum	
Republic of	476	200082	437	154592	39	45491	0	0	
Karakalpakstan									
Andijan	435	166245	400	129251	35	36994	0	0	
Bukhara	601	235496	591	215694	10	19801	0	0	
Jizzakh	1748	604551	1605	429199	70	154134	73	21219	
Kashkadarya	1590	430068	282	104209	1307	324555	1	1303	
Navoi	390	189392	359	135920	31	53473	0	0	
Namangan	899	296309	538	126617	361	169692	0	0	
Samarkand	336	114065	334	113953	2	112	0	0	
Surkhandarya	1294	351798	272	72168	1022	279631	0	0	
Syr Darya	815	527318	31	8339	784	518979	0	0	
Tashkent	438	200392	197	87275	236	108705	5	4412	
Ferghana	1026	380216	604	154623	371	211909	51	13683	
Khorezm	1040	254744	921	197147	118	57548	1	49	
Total	11088	3950675	6571	1928986	4386	1981022	131	40667	

demand volume (2024)<sup>3</sup>

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