

ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИНИ СУБСИДИЯЛАШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ

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ЎзРҚХВ озиқ-овқат ва қишлоқ хўжалиги соҳасида стратегик ривожланиш ва тадқиқотлар халқаро маркази мустақил изланувчиси

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WAYS OF SUBSIDYING AGRICULTURE

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JEL Classification: Q1, Q14,

Аннотация: Мазкур мақолада қишлоқ хўжалигини субсидиялашнинг аҳамияти ва уни бериш йўллари ўрганилган. Бугун қишлоқ хўжалигида фаолият кўрсатаётган хўжалик субъектларини кредитлаш тизимида оид назарий масалаларни ҳам бевосита мавжуд шароитлардан келиб чиққан ҳолда ривожлантириб бориш талаб этилмоқда. БМТнинг Озиқ-овқат ва қишлоқ хўжалиги ташиқоти ҳисоб-китобларига кўра дунё аҳолиси ўсишининг ҳозирги суръати 2050 йилга келиб 9,7 миллиард кишига кўтарилишини прогноз қилмоқда. Агар аҳоли сонининг ҳозирги ўсиши бир хил суръатда давом этса, аҳолининг калорияга бўлган талаби 70 фоизга ошади. Ривожланаётган мамлакатларда аҳоли ва ҳайвонлар озуқасига бўлган экинларга талаб қарийб икки баравар ошади. Муттасил ўсиб боровчи бундай талабни қондиришининг бирдан-бир йўли қишлоқ хўжалигини интенсив ривожлантириш ва яратилган маҳсулотларнинг барчасини қайта ишлаш технологиялари комбинацияси ёки био-қайта ишлаш контсепцияси орқали амалга ошириш занжирини узилмаслиги учун уларни ўз вақтида молиявий таъминлаш энг катта муаммолардан

биридир. Бугун мамлакатимизда қишлоқ хўжалиги тармоғида иқтисодий ислохотларни амалга ошириш натижасида хўжалик юритишининг истиқболли шакллари ҳисобланган оилавий тадбиркорлик, яқка тартибдаги тадбиркорлик, фермер ва деҳқон хўжаликлари билан бир қаторда кластер тизimini самарали фаолият юритиши учун норматив-ҳуқуқий, ташиқлий, иқтисодий ва молиявий жиҳатдан муайян даражада шарт-шароитлар яратилди. Шунингдек, қишлоқ хўжалиги корхоналари фаолиятини молиялаштириш ва кредитлаш соҳасига ҳам катта эътибор берилмоқда. Хусусан, хўжалик юртувчи субъектларга молиявий хизмат кўрсатувчи турли кредит институтлари (жамғарма (фондлар), микрокредит ташиқлотлари, микромолия ташиқлотлари, тижорат банклари, лизинг компаниялари) ташиқ этилиб, фермер ва деҳқон хўжаликларини кредитлаш тизimini ҳуқуқий асослари ишлаб чиқилди, аграр соҳани кредитлаш бозор муносабатлари талабларига мослаштирилди. Шу билан бирга, қишлоқ хўжалиги фаолиятини молиялаштиришининг ҳуқуқий-норматив асослари ҳамда субсидия ажратилиши

жараёнлари таҳлил қилиниб тегишли хулосалар шакллантирилган.

Abstract: *This article examines the importance of subsidizing agriculture and ways of providing it. Today, it is required to develop the theoretical issues related to the crediting system of economic entities operating in agriculture based on the existing conditions. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that the current rate of world population growth will increase to 9.7 billion people by 2050. If current population growth continues at the same rate, population demand for calories will increase by 70 percent. In developing countries, the demand for crops for population and animal feed will almost double. The only way to meet this ever-growing demand is to intensively develop agriculture and provide financial support for all the products created in time so that the chain of implementation is not broken through a combination of processing technologies or the concept of bio-processing. Today, as a result of the implementation of economic reforms in the agricultural sector in our country, family entrepreneurship, individual entrepreneurship, farmers and peasant farms, which are considered promising forms of economic management, have a certain level of regulatory, organizational, economic and financial conditions for the effective operation of the cluster system. was created. Also, great attention is paid to the field of financing and crediting of agricultural enterprises. In particular, various credit institutions providing financial services to economic entities (funds, microcredit organizations, microfinance organizations, commercial banks, leasing companies) were established, the legal basis of the system of lending to farmers and peasant farms was developed, crediting of the agricultural sector was adjusted to the requirements of*

market relations. At the same time, the legal-normative bases of financing agricultural activities and the processes of subsidy allocation were analyzed and relevant conclusions were formed.

Калим сўзлар: *қишлоқ хўжалиги, субсидия, банк кредити, қишлоқ хўжалиги инфратузилмаси, лизинг компаниялари, жамғарма (фондлар), микрокредит ташкилотлари.*

Key words: *agriculture, subsidy, bank loan, agricultural infrastructure, leasing companies, savings (funds), microcredit organizations, microfinance organizations.*

Introduction. Today, the agricultural sector has become one of the leading sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan. By the end of 2022, gross domestic product of 888 trillion soums was produced in our country, which is 105.7 percent compared to 2021 [8]. As of January 1, 2022, about 17.3 million of the country's population (49.2 percent of the total population) will live in rural areas. The country has a high birth rate (23.3 per thousand) and a corresponding surplus of labor in rural areas, with people under 25 making up 45.5 percent of the population and under 30 making up more than 55 percent [1].

Agriculture is one of the sectors that has been making a great contribution to the development of the economy of Uzbekistan. This sector of the economy also has high potential, in which the necessary products are produced to meet the needs of the population, the increase in efficiency in agricultural enterprises ensures the improvement of the standard of living of the population. "Implementation of fundamental reforms in terms of modernization and diversification of the economy requires raising the standard of living of the population by effectively using the economic, technical and financial potential of agricultural enterprises. The increase in productivity in agricultural enterprises today is related to the use of innovations in them. A number of measures for the innovative development of agriculture



are being implemented in our country. In particular, various programs for the development of agriculture have been developed, and many projects are being implemented on the basis of them" [2].

The production infrastructure in agriculture includes multifaceted and complex networks. At the same time, we need to recognize and pay special attention to the existence of large reserves and opportunities in the field of financial services and banking services in our country, especially in rural areas, which have not yet been realized and which are not used in the banking system for the agricultural sector. Identifying all of these existing problems in agriculture, providing them with timely financial resources by the agricultural support fund and banking and financial institutions, and forming theoretical and practical proposals for solving them are the main tasks of scientific research.

In the implementation of these tasks, timely financing of agriculture should be subsidized at the expense of the state budget funds, and development of measures to increase credit operations and increase their efficiency by attracting free funds of the population, business entities and potential investors, including foreign investors. is an urgent issue.

Materials and Methods. A number of research methods such as analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, logical abstraction, economic-mathematical, systematic analysis, statistical analysis, empirical evaluation, factor analysis, expert evaluation are widely used in scientific research. With the help of these methods, the scientific literature on the topic was critically studied, the legal documents on the goods were studied from the point of view of improving the research work, and the subsidization of agriculture was analyzed from the point of view of content and form.

According to A.Boymuratov's conclusion, it is necessary to subsidize at least 25% of the interest rate of loans given by commercial banks to agricultural producers from the state budget [6]. This idea is very relevant because agricultural enterprises are facing problems in paying loan payments due to the fact that they cannot sell the products they produce at the prices they plan.

In the research of Zhuang Zhang et al., the Ministry of Finance of China investigated the reduction of the bank's lending risk by implementing a policy of subsidizing agricultural loans for the bank in providing agricultural loans [7].

Results. The development of agriculture in the world, the expansion of the market economy mechanism in the agricultural sector in increasing its global competitiveness index, increasing the efficiency of agriculture, ensuring that the investment projects implemented in agriculture achieve high results, encouraging the innovative development of agricultural sectors, agriculture is supported by the state.

The essence of the finance of agricultural enterprises is primarily derived from the specific characteristics of agriculture. In agriculture, land, livestock and other natural resources are involved in the production process, which makes it different from other sectors of the economy. In particular, land, which is the main means of production in agriculture, does not wear out (depreciates) like other fixed assets, and therefore does not participate in the formation of product costs. At the same time, the level of natural fertility of the plots of land and the location of the agricultural enterprises cause differential income (rent).

Most of the main production assets of agriculture are products and working animals. However, the process of their reproduction is carried out directly in

agriculture itself. In relation to productive livestock, such as land, short depreciation is not considered and it does not participate in the formation of the cost of production.

Most of the raw materials and materials used in agriculture are created directly at the enterprise itself. A certain part of the created product (young animals to replenish the herd, seeds, feed for livestock, manure as local fertilizer, etc.) is not realized, but is taken away for use in the process of reproduction of the enterprise itself.

Livestock feeding and crop maintenance require long-term circulation of working capital advanced into the production process. It lasts up to one year in plant breeding, and up to 9 months in livestock breeding. As a result, the main part of the agricultural products is sold at the end of the year (mostly in the quarter) and does not allow the cash flow to circulate smoothly. This requires determining the final financial results of the farm only at the end of the year.

The dependence of agricultural production on natural and climatic conditions requires the creation of material and

monetary reserve funds of enterprises against the effects of crop failure, floods, droughts and other natural disasters. Due to the length of the production process, the expenditures made in agriculture at the beginning of the year will give their results at the end of the year. For example, for winter wheat crop, land is prepared and seeds are sown in October and harvested in May-June (7-8 months). It will take some time (10-12 months) to sell the wheat and get the money. This situation causes the used funds to be withheld for 10-12 months, and in some cases up to 15-18 months, and as a result of this, farms lack their own funds.

In our republic, the role of farmers-farms in the structure of agriculture is increasing year by year. In particular, we can see the establishment of farms as the main form of ownership of agricultural producers and the creation of favorable conditions for their activities.

By the beginning of 2022, 65.9% of the total volume of agricultural products was produced by peasant (personal assistant) farms, and 29.2% by farms.

Table 1

Distribution of the volume of production of agricultural products by economic categories [8]

№	Networks	Over the years		
		01.01.2020 y.	01.01.2021 y.	01.01.2022 y.
1	Farms	26,9	27,8	29,2
2	Agricultural farms	70,1	68,0	65,9
3	Organizations carrying out agricultural activities	3,0	4,2	4,9
Жами:		100,0	100,0	100,0

The analysis of the data in Table 1 shows that changes are taking place in the production of agricultural products in our country in recent years. As of January 1, 2020, as of January 1, 2020, 70.1 percent of the total volume of agricultural products was

produced by peasant (personal assistant) farms, 26.9 percent by farms, and 3.0 percent by organizations engaged in agricultural activities.

**MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE OF THE REPUBLIC
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The Republic of Uzbekistan allocates to the Fund the funds provided for in the parameters of the state budget to cover 10 percent of the interest calculated on loans and leases allocated for the purchase of agricultural machinery.

This amount of reimbursement may be revised by the Ministry of Economy and Finance depending on the change in the refinancing rate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

When there is a shortage of resources in commercial banks, in order to allocate loans for the purchase of agricultural machinery, the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan places temporarily free funds of the Treasury in commercial banks in the prescribed manner.

Figure 1. Formation structure of subsidy funds [3]

Subsidies according to regulatory documents:

a) when an advance payment of not less than 20% of the value of agricultural equipment specified in the contract is made by the borrowers of the lease or loan;

b) lease or loan agreement is issued at an interest rate up to 1.5 times the refinancing rate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan [3].

In order to receive a subsidy, the borrower must have fully paid the lease or loan interest payments (except the subsidized interest) in accordance with the payment

schedule of the contract.

The decision No. 578 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 12, 2019 "On measures to further strengthen the material and technical base of producers of agricultural products" serves as the basis for subsidizing agricultural enterprises in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The subsidy is calculated quarterly for the leasing organization and monthly for the commercial bank in the amount of current interest calculated on the orders submitted until the 20th of the following month.

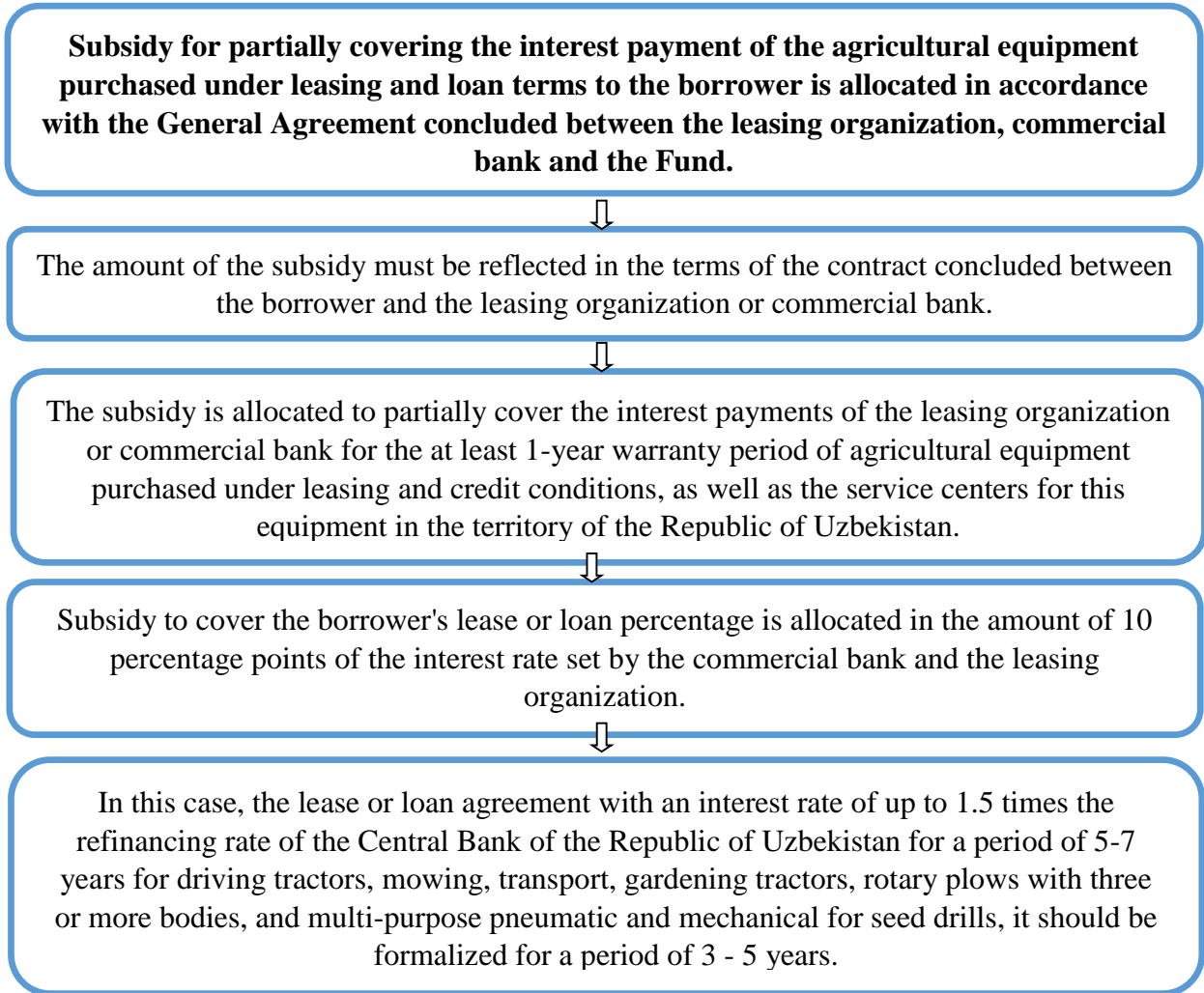


Figure 2. Subsidy allocation mechanism [3]

It is determined that the subsidy for agricultural enterprises will be allocated only

for new agricultural machinery, the production period of which does not exceed

one year on the day of the conclusion of the lease or loan agreement.

Discussion

The regulations define the subsidy as follows. "Subsidy is the amount of 10 percentage points of the interest rate set by commercial banks or leasing organizations when agricultural equipment is purchased by the borrower under leasing or credit terms and is allocated from the State Budget of the

Republic of Uzbekistan under the Ministry of Economy and Finance funds of the state support fund for the econom.

Subsidy transferred by the Fund to the account of a leasing organization or a commercial bank to cover 10 percentage points of the accrued interest payment for the borrower is calculated for the accrued interest payments of this borrower.

Table 2

Providing subsidies to agricultural enterprises to cover the lease or loan percentage allocated for the purchase of agricultural machinery on lease or credit terms
SCHEME [4]

Steps	Actions to be taken	Term	Responsible organization
I stage	An agricultural enterprise submits an application to a leasing organization or a commercial bank for the purchase of agricultural machinery on lease or credit terms..	permanent	Agricultural enterprise
II stage	A leasing organization or a commercial bank will consider an application submitted by an agricultural enterprise for the purchase of agricultural machinery on lease or credit terms.	3 banking days	Leasing organization or commercial bank
III stage	Upon acceptance of a positive conclusion by the leasing organization or commercial bank, the agricultural enterprise will be granted a lease or loan for the purchase of agricultural machinery on lease or credit terms.	1 bank business day after the conclusion is received	Leasing organization or commercial bank
IV stage	A leasing organization or a commercial bank submits an order to the State Support Fund for Agriculture to cover 10 percentage points of the lease or loan interest allocated to an agricultural enterprise for the purchase of agricultural machinery on lease or credit terms.	Until the 20th of the month following the reporting period	Leasing organization or commercial bank
Stage V	The state support fund for agriculture allocates a subsidy of 10 percentage points of the lease or loan interest allocated to the agricultural enterprise of the leasing organization or commercial bank for the purchase of agricultural equipment on leasing or credit terms.	In the period specified in the main agreement	Foundation

Decision No. 711 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 16, 2022 "On measures to

introduce the information system for providing subsidies to agricultural producers" was adopted in order to simplify

the allocation of subsidies to agricultural entities and widely introduce information technologies in the field. The Ministry of Agriculture has developed an information system "Giving subsidies to agricultural producers" aimed at fully automating the processes of state support and subsidy for agricultural producers.

Also, in the decision, the procedure for mutual integration with the information systems of the Ministry of Economy and Finance's single electronic platform of State benefits (subsidiya.mf.uz) and the software complex "UzASBO" and other state administration bodies and economic associations for the exchange of information in the "Agrosubsidy" information system. specified.

Conclusion. In conclusion, agriculture is an important sector of the economy of Uzbekistan. The reforms carried out in the field gave a number of positive results: the structure of crops improved, the supply of food products to the population was

guaranteed.

The expansion of peasant-farmer and other private business activities in agriculture is also manifested by the increase in the weight of agricultural sectors and industries in the volume of gross product production. In order to make this sector one of the leading links of the country's economy, the government of our country provides comprehensive support for the development of the agricultural sector, including further liberalization, simplification and cheapening of all processes related to running a business, and financial support for small businesses and private enterprises.

Also, it was found out as a result of the analysis that when the prices of the products produced by farmers and farms fall, they cover the costs by providing subsidies from the state budget.

Subsidizing agriculture needs to be improved in the future by studying the advanced foreign experience.

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