ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC INCENTIVES FOR AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN ENSURING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE DOMESTIC MARKET

U.R. Sangirova - c.e.s., associate professor, I.O. Yunusov - PhD, associate professor
Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers

Abstract

In modernization of economics, one of the major tasks is purposeful state policy in the field of aquaculture development, normative-legal documentation on the fish farming sector, production, processing and sale of finished fish products. Increasing the effectiveness of fish production in agriculture is absolutely important in improvement of food providing of population. For that reason, indicators of increasing the effectiveness of fish production, importance of government support, economic incentives by the state for the food supply of fish farms and influenced factors for activities of fish enterprises, fish processing and storage are analyzed in the article.

Key words: acuaculture, pasture aquaculture, fishery, incentives, internal market, organizational and economic incentives, sustainability.

Introduction. Aquaculture - the cultivation of aquatic organisms, including fish, mollusks, crustaceans, and aquatic plants, using well-developed techniques of the cultivation process to expand production, such as planned cultivation, feeding, water quality maintenance, protection against diseases and predators. Engaging in cultivation means owning the cultivated herd individually or jointly.

Pasture aquaculture - activities aimed at replenishing reserves or conserving one or more species of aquatic organisms, or at achieving a higher level of production of individual elements of the general production or fishing industry than is maintained under natural conditions. In this regard, pasture aquaculture can increase the number of fish in the form of introduction of a new species, increase the productivity of natural and artificial water bodies, improve the environment and living conditions and change water bodies, change species composition, including the elimination of unwanted organisms or artificial selection of selected species. Fauna creation, as well as measures aimed at genetic modification in introduced species.

Uzbekistan has no access to the sea, the flow of the main rivers of the Republic is controlled for irrigation and energy needs, the existing inland water bodies are relatively small. Under these conditions, fishing cannot be the sole or main source of fish production, which has highlighted the need to develop aquaculture as the main task of fish grown in the country.

There is a need to develop projects in this area to support aquaculture and fishing and facilitate the allocation of loans. The government will have to allocate resources for the development of this sector, and banks will have to financially support business projects.

In order to preserve natural fish stocks and ensure the growth of the fishing industry, each country strives to develop using the opportunities available to it. The development of fisheries is becoming a topical issue not only in our country, but also around the world. Today, the growing demand of the population for natural food products and industrial enterprises for natural agricultural products in the consumer market, which is the main concern of the world economy, poses a number of challenges. Including fisheries:

- radical reorganization of fishery production and increase their efficiency;
- creation of fish species suitable for local climatic conditions of fisheries;
- finding ways to improve the efficiency of farm management;
- increase the number of small processing enterprises to provide the population with quality fish products and thereby develop fisheries;
- reorganization of processing and storage enterprises.

Satisfaction of consumer demand for food products, further increase in demand for fish products indicate the need to further deepen reforms in the fisheries sector [5].

Great work has been done in this sector in the first years of independence, and this continues in the period of modernization of the current economy. Only the creation of a legal framework for the development of agriculture serves as a source of income growth in fisheries [6]. The dynamic development of the production system of biological resources is the most important function of the state policy in the field of rational resource management. The transition to market relations in Uzbekistan predetermined the need to create a new economic mechanism for resource use, the development of new approaches to state regulation of the production of fish products.

In modernization of economics, an important condition for the effective functioning of the fish farming is purposeful state policy in the field of aquaculture development, normative-legal documentation, procurement, production and sale of finished fish products [9].

Materials and methods. The development of aquaculture is directly related not only to the cultivation of fish, the introduction of intensive methods, but also to the processing, storage, sale of fish products using modern marketing methods, quality delivery of products to consumers through sales channels. It is no secret that processing, storage can increase income even more, as the demand for today can not bring a high income only by growing products. The development of this process in our country from year to year allows to improve the economy and increase incomes (Table 1).

Table 1

The volume of processed and frozen fish products in the country for 2017-2019

Regions	2017		2018		2019		In 2019 relative to 2018,%	
	Proces-sing (tons)	Frozen (tons)	Proces-sing (tons)	Frozen (tons)	Proces-sing (tons)	Frozen (tons)	Proces-sing	Frozen
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	700	200	800	300	900	350	112,5	116,7
provinces:								
Andijan	-	360	1200	600	1250	800	104,2	133,3
Buxoro	-	90	200	500	400	600	2 t	120,0
Jizzax	50	100	400	400	350	350	87,5	87,5
Kashkadarya	-	350	150	250	450	350	3 t	140,0
Navoi	-	20	1000	300	1500	500	150,0	166,7
Namangan	-	20	100	100	100	100	100	100
Samarkand	-	-	125	100	175	120	140,0	120,0
Surxondaryo	-	-	75	80	125	120	166,7	150,0
Sirdaryo	-	-	1300	700	1450	800	111,5	114,3
Tashkent	1110	1120	300	200	-	-	-	-
Fergana	-	-	500	500	600	500	120,0	100
Khorezm	-	100	-	-	575	550	-	-
Total	**1860**	**2360**	**6150**	**4030**	**7875**	**5140**	**128,1**	**127,5**

The fact that the processing and storage of fish products are growing from year to year, the improvement of these indicators in the regions shows high results. In 2019, 7875 tons of fish products were processed, which is 6015 tons or 42.3% more than in 2017. If we compare 2019 with 2018, we can see that the volume of processed fish increased by 28.1% and frozen fish by 27.5%. In terms of regions, the volume of fish processing on this indicator increased significantly in Bukhara (2 times), Kashkadarya (3 times), Surkhandarya (about 1.7 times) and Navoi (1.5 times) regions. In addition, the volume of frozen fish had the highest growth rates in Navoi (1.7 times), Surkhandarya (1.5 times) and Kashkadarya regions (1.4 times). In Jizzakh region, these two indicators decreased by 87.5%.

Today, in the direction of organizational and economic incentives for the development of aquaculture, first of all, the introduction of fishing clusters in the country is important, and this mechanism will provide the population with quality fish products. When implementing a cluster, the environment, opportunities, and conditions must be explored.

These features have an impact on the formation of fishing clusters. All participants of the sub-cluster of fisheries interact with each other through organizational and economic mechanisms and form the socio-economic infrastructure, taking into account the general nature, which also includes their activities.

Development of high-level storage and processing of products on the basis of new modern technologies and increase the production of exportable fish products in demand in world markets, promotion and dissemination of modern technologies and practices for profit, processing of fish and fish products, storage of products, long-term planning of the placement of agricultural crops identified as the main directions of agricultural modernization. These measures are recognized as a key factor in the liberalization of the economy, providing the population with fish products, increasing farm incomes and material well-being [2].

Results and discussion. Analyzing the forms, methods and means of organizational and economic incentives for the development of aquaculture, we can say that incentives should be based primarily on its forms, as well as the process of stimulating the industry through incentives based on existing forms.

Areas of organizational and economic incentives for the development of aquaculture to ensure the stability of the domestic market: regional specialization and placement, the use of resource-saving technologies to reduce production costs, the insurance system, finance and credit, as well as organizational incentives and expected results were described in Figure 1.

We think that at the regional level the real support of the fish farms can be ensured by the formation of a system of basic laws and regulations, the identification of priority areas and, on their basis, investments in the development of the fishing industry, conducting the continuous monitoring of financial investments, implementation of measures to create different conditions for the formation and use of financial resources, implementation of the strategy for the development of fish farming.

The fish farming has great economic importance at present and can bring an even greater economic effect in the long term, with the introduction of new innovative technologies for processing of fish products.

Organizational and economic stimulation of

ECONOMIC	ORGANIZATIONAL
In the direction of regional specialization and placement **Expected results:** *Suitable fish species will be grown based on the natural characteristics of the areas.*	**In the direction of establishing biolaboratories that analyze the quality of fish and fish feeds** **Expected results:** *The quality and safety of fish delivered to consumers will be ensured.*
Towards the use of resource-saving technologies aimed at reducing the cost of production **Expected results:** *As a result of the introduction of resource-saving technologies, the cost price of fish in fisheries will be reduced by 20-25%.*	**Forming a statistical database, creating a platform** **Expected results:** *A database on fish farming, sales, processing and storage and consumption in the fishing industry will be formed and posted on the online platform.*
Establishment of an insurance system **Expected results:** *Damage caused by water mineralization can be encouraged on the basis of setting the insurance premium at 30% and the insurance premium at 5%.*	**In the direction of developing the activities of infrastructure entities** **Expected results:** *There will be an opportunity to organize and develop the type of consulting services in the industry.*
In the direction of development of innovative activity **Expected results:** *Scientific advances, best practices and the introduction of digital technologies will accelerate.*	**Strengthening research, staffing** **Expected results:** *The effectiveness of research on existing problems in the sphere will be increased, innovative developments will be put into practice.*
In the field of financing and lending **Expected results:** *In fisheries, 50% of water treatment costs will be subsidized by the state for 5 years, and 30% for the next 3 years.*	**In the direction of developing the system of education and training** **Expected results:** *Qualified personnel based on modern knowledge, skills and innovative methods will be formed.*

Figure 1. Organizational and economic incentives for the development of aquaculture in ensuring the stability of the domestic market

strengthening the fodder base in the fish farms themselves and supplying them with fodder from external sources, as well as in order to improve the food base of farms, the allocation of land area based on the area of the reservoir, fish productivity per 1 m3 of the reservoir and the level of groundwater will give favorable results.

Therefore, it is advisable to carry out economic stimulation of food supply for fish farms by the state through guaranteeing partial coverage of bank loans and covering their full interest rates, apply insurance at a 30 percent rate for damage caused as a result of water mineralization and establish a 5 percent level of insurance premium, issuance of customs and tax benefits for feed-processing and pellet-producing enterprises, fish farms and organizations [9].

Conclusions and suggestions. In this regard, in our opinion, the mechanism of economic support by the state for the activities of sectoral farms should include:

- during the period of establishment of fisheries farms with a two-year tax exemption, as well as the allocation of soft loans for a period of three years for the construction, repair and organization of primary activities of ponds;
- allocation of long-term targeted loans to fisheries, regardless of the ownership forms, for the formation of mother fish flock, the purchase of equipment for the organization of the incubation shop;
- creation of interest-free loans system for a period of two years in the establishment of primary and deep processing fish farms;
- organization and regular holding of training seminars and exhibitions aimed at improving the economic and legal knowledge of fishermen for attracting investment on the organization and development of small shops and processing enterprises in the industry;
- formation of a wholesale market of fish products in the regions of the republic and improvement of sales of fish products in general;

- strengthening research on improving the breed of fish species grown in our country, the acclimatization of fish species suitable for climatic conditions of the regions;

- establishment of production of specially granulated, balanced high-protein feed for fisheries.

In general, Implementation of state incentives for aquaculture development and efficiency of fisheries is absolutely important. Today, it is expedient to increase the volume of fish production in intensive ponds, to reproduce fish fry, to expand the cultivation of fish in cages and to implement state incentives in context of food security.

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