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AGRIBUSINESS AND AREAS OF ITS SUPPORT

A.Estekov - PhD student, «Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers» National Research University

Abstract

Globally, agriculture has a significant impact on both food security and lifestyle. In addition to discussing potential challenges, this article critically examines the various ways that agribusiness impacts the construction of livelihoods and food security. The study explores the intricate relationships between agribusiness organizations, local communities, and global food systems, highlighting important processes, possibilities, and restrictions while drawing on a wide range of literature. Through a careful examination, it emphasizes how crucial it is to embrace inclusive, comprehensive strategies that address issues of equality, sustainability, and resilience while utilizing the transformational potential of agriculture.

Keywords: *agribusiness, agriculture, food security, government support.*

Introduction. Agribusiness is essential and always acts as a catalyst for the agriculture industry as well as the overall economy. This diverse sector includes everything from raising crops and raising livestock to processing, distributing, and selling food. Modern concerns about food security, climate change, sustainability, and the effects of intensive farming on the environment highlight the need for more flexible and sustainable agricultural methods [1]. In response to these difficulties, cutting-edge technology has been introduced, such as smart farms and agricultural robots, and biotechnological advances have taken center stage. These developments have completely changed the practice and science of agribusiness [1], [2].

The influence of agribusiness on agriculture and the economy is extensive, impacting production efficiency, employment, innovation, and economic growth. Agricultural production is greatly enhanced by agribusiness. Agribusiness increases food yields and livestock output by utilizing genetically modified organisms, better farming techniques, and the use of cutting-edge technology. By meeting the increasing demand for food on a worldwide scale, this enhanced efficiency contributes to both food security and agricultural sector stability[3]. By maximizing resource utilization, the incorporation of contemporary technology, such as smart irrigation systems and precision farming, not only increases production but also advances sustainability [4].

Main part. Many rural communities in developing countries are still very concerned about food insecurity. Assessing the relationships between livelihoods and food security is crucial to eradicating widespread food poverty [5]. Evaluations remain challenging due to the multifaceted nature of food security and the challenge of finding indicators that are acceptable and relevant across a variety of contexts. Agribusiness plays an important part in the fight to end hunger and promote global sustainability. In a cycle of wealth and sustenance, agribusiness, livelihoods, and food security are inextricably linked, with one supporting the other [6].

More than 44 percent of agribusiness representatives cite a major increase in production costs as the reason for the need to curtail production, and 25% of producers are at risk of ceasing operations, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). To transform farming's income, agribusiness-style agricultural promotion is required. Producing and marketing product together should be promoted for small and marginal farms. To support production systems, input and output should be linked appropriately, and private investment in agriculture and related sectors should be increased to promote capital creation. Converting agriculture into agribusiness will increase exports, create a lot of jobs, encourage consistent regional development and fair power and wealth distribution, and stimulate forward and backward linking for economic growth. The Farmer Producer Organization model and secondary agriculture gave rise to several entrepreneurial ideas that may help provide stable employment and income opportunities. The government also has several initiatives to promote entrepreneurship and develop agriculture along agribusiness lines in order to make farming a viable and successful company [7]. For the study, the activities of agribusiness in Uzbekistan entities, i.e., farms, peasant farms, and other agricultural producers, were selected, and their activities were systematically analyzed (Fig 1).

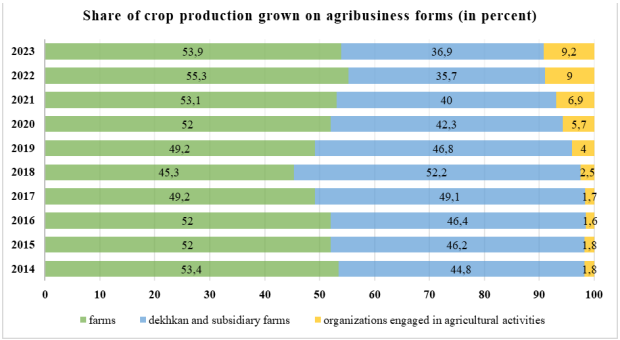


Figure 1. Share of crop production grown on agribusiness forms (in percent)

Source: Statistics agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan www.stat.uz

Researchers emphasize how important it is to create systems that help farmers adopt sustainable farming methods. Policies and incentives for businesses dedicated to sustainable agriculture might be among these tools. Researchers concur that eliminating unsustainable practices necessitates a more comprehensive strategy that takes into account social, economic, and environmental concerns at the same time because of the various and intricate barriers to sustainable agriculture [8]. In order to encourage the adoption of sustainable production methods, sustainability transitions ought to concentrate on a more comprehensive understanding of agri-food systems[9], [10].

Governmental organizations provide the comprehensive perspective needed to identify the requirements and best course of action for implementing sustainable agricultural practices. Government assistance has been crucial in addressing environmental issues as attaining economic growth while maintaining social and environmental sustainability is regarded as a key policy objective for governments[8]. Because it has the ability to greatly impact the business environment and foster innovation and entrepreneurship, government support is seen as a crucial external resource [11].

Table 1
Priority areas of government support for agriculture in some countries

Country	Programs aimed at increasing the competitiveness of agriculture implemented by the state
EU countries (on average)	- an average of $298 per 1 hectare of land used in agriculture; - 50% of the costs incurred for the production (cultivation) of agricultural products are covered by state subsidies; - state determination of retail prices for agricultural products; - state subsidies for the export of agricultural products; - implementation of compensatory payments and a balanced tax policy that allows local farmers to sell their products below the average price on the world market. - These types of programs significantly increased the self-sufficiency of EU countries in food products (for example, wheat-177%, sugar - 95%, milk and dairy products - 120%, beef - 109%)
Finland	- the share of state subsidies in the profits of farmers is 71 percent
France	- when the price of agricultural products in the domestic market falls below the guaranteed level, compensatory payments are made to farmers in accordance with their expenses for the production (cultivation), storage and processing of products; - a protectionist policy is applied against the import of agricultural products from foreign countries, including measures such as high purchase prices, customs duties
Sweden	- 73 percent of the total value of the produced (cultivated) agricultural products will be subsidized from the state budget; - the share of state subsidies in the profits of farmers is 59 percent
Japan	- 90% of the total value of agricultural products produced (cultivated) is subsidized from the state budget; - the import of rice into the country is strictly prohibited; - the share of state subsidies in the profits of farmers is 75%
Israel	- an average of $473 per 1 hectare of land used in agriculture.
USA	- an average of $324 per hectare of agricultural land is allocated; - an average of $59.5 billion was allocated for agricultural development in 2018-2019; - the share of state subsidies in the profits of farmers is 30 percent
Canada	- an average of $180 per hectare of land used in agriculture is allocated; - 90% of the costs of producing milk and dairy products are subsidized from the state budget; - the share of state expenditures on the development of the agricultural sector in GDP is 26%
Russian Federation	- an average of $110 per hectare of land used in agriculture is allocated; - a certain part of the interest on loans allocated to farmers is covered by state subsidies; - 25-30% of expenses for producers of technical means and equipment for use in agriculture are covered by state subsidies.

Public policy tools to guarantee and subsidize businesses' operations and commitments are part of government assistance[12]. Research has shown that government assistance enhances agribusinesses' ability to innovate and their performance[13]. The growth of agribusinesses and agricultural development programs also heavily depends on government backing. Additionally, this kind of assistance is necessary to mitigate the adverse effects that the sector's operations have on natural resources[14]. As a result of the study, priority areas of state support for agriculture in some countries have been identified (Table1).

Conclution. More than 70% of the world's food needs are satisfied by small-scale growers, and agribusinesses are a significant source of employment and revenue globally. Enhancing the sustainability of food supply chains can guarantee that everyone has access to wholesome food and help millions of impoverished households in emerging nations. Together, farmers, agribusinesses, governments, and civil society must advance inclusive and effective food systems that better integrate smallholder farmers and small and medium-sized agribusinesses into value chains and agribusinesses through strategies that make healthy food more affordable, facilitate their access to markets, and create decent jobs.

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