



## FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL NETWORK

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### ABSTRACT

The necessity, opportunities and their foreign experience of sustainable development of the agricultural network are highlighted.

**KEYWORDS:** Agriculture, network, sustainable development, foreign experience, support.

### INTRODUCTION

In order to create stable economic, legal and social conditions for the sustainable development of the agricultural network in foreign countries, to meet the needs of the population for quality food products at socially acceptable prices, the income of farmers, the structure of agricultural production, it is considered as a complex mechanism that includes the means of influencing the agrarian market, the social structure of the village, inter-branch and inter-farm relations. In particular, the need to solve the problem of sustainable development of the agricultural sector has been gathered from the experience of developed countries, where state subsidies make up a significant part of the income of the agricultural sector. They are 30% in the USA, 45% in Canada, 59% in Sweden, 66% in Japan, 71% in Finland and 77% in Norway [1].

Currently, the main content of the agricultural policy of many economically developed countries is state support of the agricultural sector through various subsidies and benefits. In some countries, state financial investments in agriculture are 1.5-2 times higher than the market value of its products. The goal is to implement the most widespread measures in foreign countries to support the agricultural network grouped by purpose. In this regard, direct state subsidy measures to support the income of agricultural producers include the following:

- direct state compensation payments;
- payments for damages caused by natural disasters;
- payments for losses related to production reorganization.

Funds for price support have the largest share in the structure of state subsidies of foreign countries. In countries with a developed market economy, modern concepts of agricultural product pricing envisage active state intervention in price formation and regulation. In almost all countries with a developed market economy, the system of state regulation of prices is the same and provides the following measures:

- price changes and determining the upper and lower limits of the indicative or conditional price that the state wants to support;
- purchase or sale of non-perishable products to intervene in goods and maintain the necessary price level.

The policy of agrarian prices and farm incomes in developed countries includes, first of all, monitoring the dynamics of a number of economic indicators:

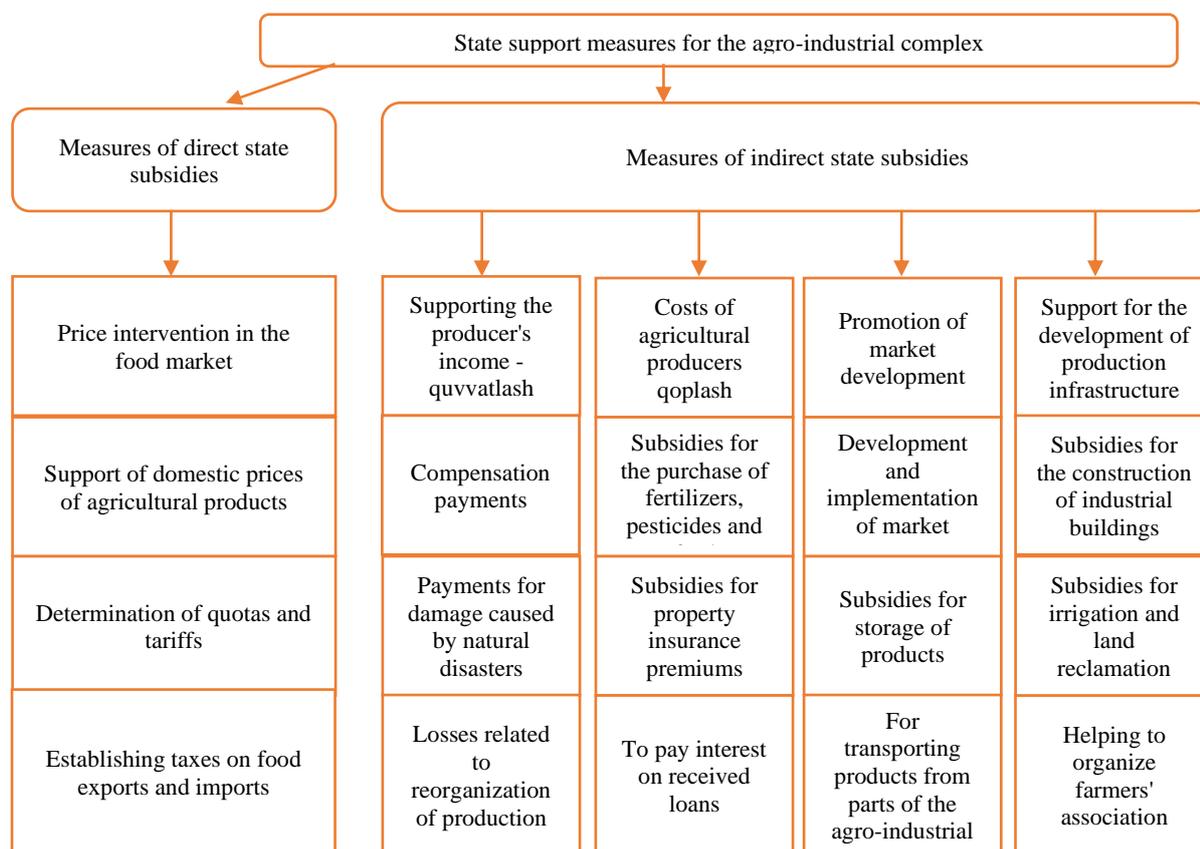
- production costs by groups of specialized farms (EU countries) or types of production (USA);
- price parity of industrial and agricultural products;
- profitability of farms and production industries.

In particular, the main directions of rural development policy in the USA are as follows [2]:

- providing the economic basis of the activity of rural communities;
- stimulating the economic development of rural settlements;
- special measures for rural communities in crisis.

Government support for agriculture and the food industry has played a key role in the dramatic increase in food production in the USA, Canada and the European Union, which are now its largest exporters. As a result, a system of detailed information and statistics is obtained, which is necessary for regularly influencing market prices and influencing production, income levels, savings, and investments.

Based on these, the measures to support the agricultural sector, which are most often used in developed countries, should consist of the following directions (Fig. 1)



**Figure 1. Measures to support the agricultural sector are the most widely used in developed countries**

According to Figure 1, measures to support the agricultural sector include:

- price intervention in the food market by supporting domestic prices of agricultural products, setting quotas and tariffs, and setting taxes on food export and import;
- buying agricultural producers' means of production by providing subsidies for the purchase of fertilizers, pesticides and feed, paying interest on loans and paying property insurance payments reimbursement of acquisition costs;

- support the allocation of state funds for the development and implementation of market programs, subsidies for product storage and the development of the market for products;
- allocating state funds for the implementation of long-term measures to support the development of production infrastructure and increase production efficiency.

In conclusion, sufficient foreign experience has been accumulated in the field of sustainable development of the agricultural sector. These experiences specialize in creating economic, legal and social conditions in the field. The most important experiences are often demonstrated by the experience of developed countries that organize state subsidies. The experience of each country will be related to the effective policy of the developed countries in the field of agriculture. Subsidies for these countries shape the price system for manufactured products. This allows them to observe the dynamics of economic indicators. The development of agricultural sectors is necessary for the support system of the food industry, and in this regard, the experiences of a number of countries as its exporters have a special place.

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