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IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2023 Issue: 12 Volume: 128

Published: 12.12.2023 <http://T-Science.org>

Issue

Article



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FOREIGN EXPERIMENTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FARMS AND THEIR PROMISING AREAS

Abstract: This article provides a statistical analysis of the experience of economically developed countries in the development of farms and discusses their promising areas.

Key words: Farming, protectionism, civilization, mechanization, mineral fertilizers, agro-industrial complex, productivity, efficiency.

Language: English

Citation: Djumaniyazov, Sh. R. (2023). Foreign experiments on the development of farms and their promising areas. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 12 (128), 201-206.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-12-128-15> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2023.12.128.15>

Scopus ASCC: 2000.

Introduction

UDC:332.02

Governments of developed countries are trying to support local agricultural producers in any way, including by applying various protectionist measures to circumvent the rules of the World Trade Organization (WTO), as administrative authorities are trying to support developing agricultural producers in every possible way. The middle class is the key to socio-economic stability in a civilized society. France is the largest producer of agricultural products in Western Europe and one of the largest exporters in the world. This is due to favorable natural conditions and large areas of usable land. The area of agricultural land is 2/3 of the territory of France (about 35 million hectares), the share of arable land is steadily decreasing, and the areas covered with grasses are increasing, which is due to the increased specialization of animal husbandry.

Agricultural arable land 16.8 mln.ga, perennial plantations of 2.2 million hectares (vineyards and orchards), pastures and hayfields of 13.9 million hectares, forests of 14.5 mln.ga ni. In the structure of agriculture, 43.3% corresponds to agriculture, in particular: cereals – 16.0%, vegetables and fruits – 9.0%, grapes (for winemaking) – 8.5%; livestock – 56.7%, including: meat production – 26.1%, milk – 18.6%, poultry and egg production – 7.7%. In terms

of gross grain production, France ranks fourth after Russia, India and Canada. 100% of the French population is provided with products of their own production.[4]

Agriculture in the UK is one of the most mechanized sectors in the world, with high productivity and the least amount of labor.[5]. The country has a developed farm system (about 250 thousand) and powerful livestock complexes. Over the past 20 years, self-sufficiency in agricultural products has increased from 68% to 85%.

The volume of production of products such as cereals, beef, pork, poultry, eggs, milk satisfies or increases consumption needs. Due to the presence of a powerful natural forage base and soils of limited quality for agriculture (only 23% of the country's territory has been plowed), animal husbandry prevails in the production structure (60%). The main branch of animal husbandry is the breeding of cattle in different directions: dairy and meat-dairy cattle breeding routes are being formed in the north and west of the country and around large cities, and there are also special breeds designed for meat feeding. The number of cattle is 15 million. per capita, sheep - 30 million heads, pigs - 8 million heads, poultry - 100 million heads. More than 4 million tons of meat and 15 million tons of milk are grown per year. Many world-famous breeds of cattle, sheep, pigs and horses are named after English counties. This phenomenon is associated with

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limited land resources, the early development of commodity relations, and the possibility of improving production in a rich country.

Agriculture provides 23-25% of the country's agricultural output. Crops with cobs (more than 10% of arable land) are grown in agriculture, including wheat (18%) and barley (11%), as well as oats. About 17 million hectares of land are used for agricultural purposes, of which 5 million hectares are arable land. 7 mln.ga is planted with herbs and 5 mln.ga consists of rough pastures.

In terms of agricultural production, the United Kingdom occupies one of the leading places in the world. It ranks first in Western Europe in terms of the number of sheep.[6].

Germany is a country with highly developed agriculture. Germany is one of the largest producers of agricultural products in the European Union. More than half of the country's territory, that is, almost 19 million hectares of land, is used in agriculture. Animal husbandry provides 4/5 of the income from agricultural products. These are meat, hard cheeses, butter, etc.

The high intensity of agricultural production is ensured by extensive mechanization and electrification, the use of modern means of fertilization and pest control. The basis of sorting is wheat, its high-yielding varieties yield up to 70 kg/ha. Rye, oats, and barley are also grown in them. In terms of gross grain harvest, the country ranks third in Europe.[7].

From the experience of developed countries in Western Europe in a market economy, it is clear that the efficiency of agro-industrial production and rural development largely depend on government regulation and support. In agriculture in developed economies, there is a credit system in which agricultural financing has its own characteristics. For example, in the UK there is no specialized agricultural credit system, and farms are supported by government subsidies, their share in the cost of agricultural products is more than a quarter and is one of the largest in the world.

Germany has an investment incentive program that reduces the interest rate on long-term loans by 4%. Interest on a loan from mortgage banks is 6-8.5%. According to economists and statisticians, in different periods of crop growth in different countries, this ensures economic growth from 40% to 90%. Germany today has the experience of post-war development, thanks to which the country has high performance indicators and belongs to the economic leaders of the world.[8].

French farmers receive subsidies to increase productivity, improve living conditions, remove arable land from agricultural production, support land productivity, as well as compensation payments for working in areas with unfavorable natural conditions.

In France, cooperatives have been established that share the means of production. Such cooperatives are engaged in tillage, fertilization, harvesting, land reclamation, etc. Machine-building societies (3-5 enterprises) and machine parks have been established in Germany, agricultural machinery is also used individually and belongs to team members. The equipment is leased by mutual agreement and, first of all, according to the schedule. Payment for the equipment is usually made at the end of the year.

In the following years, the level of support for agricultural producers in Germany from cooperative associations has increased significantly. The necessary seedlings from greenhouses of these subjects

Analyzing the legal regulation and law enforcement practice in the United States concerning the sale and purchase of agricultural products by the state, let's summarize some provisions of the Food Safety Act adopted in the United States in 1985. Its adoption is primarily related to the domestic political and economic situation in the country. The law approved a policy of maintaining subsidies for agriculture, purchasing agricultural products from budget funds and introduced new rules and mechanisms for purchasing agricultural products, as well as foreclosing on them in exchange for government loans, both for the domestic market and for exports. On such an expanded legal basis, the funds allocated to agriculture from the state budget were increased to 58 billion US dollars. This allows the US government not only to regulate market fluctuations, the amount of arable land and agricultural products from agricultural producers (mainly farmers

The same law provides and establishes the procedure for resolving issues of rational land use, combating soil erosion, and removing eroded lands from agriculture. If the agricultural producer did not participate in the implementation of anti-erosion measures, he did not receive state subsidies, and if the drainage of swamps carried out by him was negative, this affected the biological condition and hydrology of the territory deprived of them.[9].

It is recommended to fix such rules in the legislation of each state, since there are many factors that negatively affect not only the quality and productivity of agricultural land, but also the environment and human health in general.

The nature of state regulation of agriculture in Germany and other EU countries is determined by the common agricultural policy. The protection of agricultural producers is mainly aimed at maintaining purchase prices, purchasing volumes to a certain extent, subsidizing certain types of goods and ensuring a proportional ratio of the volume of purchases of agricultural products with the volume of public investment and lending. The volume of

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purchases of agricultural products in Germany is planned annually.

According to our analysis, the main issue in the agricultural policy of any state is price.

Japan is a prime example of the chain support of domestic agricultural producers, where prices for the purchase of agricultural products are several times higher than world prices.[10].

In Sweden, the price level for the purchase of agricultural products, in particular food, is determined annually during negotiations between the Government and the association of agricultural producers with the participation of consumer representatives.[11]. If we turn to the experience of selling agricultural products of the European Union, we can conclude that its legislation also contains provisions on government orders and purchases. Government orders are defined as agricultural products, the purchase of goods and various agricultural services, the performance of works, etc. In addition, the scope of government orders is somewhat limited and therefore does not apply to the agricultural market, but is limited only to transport, telecommunications, energy, water supply, etc. This does not mean limiting the right of EU member States to use a state order, the subject of which is agricultural products. This is due to the fact that one of the effective ways to manage the agro-industrial complex of the European Union countries is to carry out their food procurement procedure.

Taking into account the public procurement system in these countries, several important points should be noted. Experts believe that the total number of public procurement contracts in the EU exceeds 500 billion euros per year. In recent years, there has been a clear growth trend in the volume of government purchases of agricultural products, which currently account for an average of 16% of GDP. In order to ensure the legality and effectiveness of public procurement activities, a detailed regulatory framework has been created, which is based on the Rome and Maastricht Treaties and at the same time provides a basis for improving legislation on the regulation of agricultural procurement. Products in the EU member states. This became the basis for the creation of a unified legal space for procurement tenders and made it possible to make changes and additions at the level of individual countries, taking into account their interests in legislation.

All public procurement systems in the European Union are regulated by special directives on the procurement of agricultural products, works and services. Since they are often overly complex in content, two directives are currently in use, developed by a special commission of the European Union and adopted on January 1. The first is 2006 No.2004/18/ES - regulation of the above-mentioned relations in the public sector, and the second No. 2004/17/ES - regulation of similar relations in the public sector of the European Union countries. The

largest political innovation in these directives is the combination of three pre-existing conditions for the purchase of agricultural products, the provision of services and works, and the delivery of goods: new forms of procurement, tenders for the purchase and supply of agricultural products, liability for non-fulfillment of obligations under the terms of electronic market information systems on electronic auctions and other progressive regulations.[12]. In this regard, it should be noted that in the distribution, exchange and consumption of food products, including the mechanism of public procurement of agricultural products, at the present stage of European trade, the subjects of these relations use electronic technologies in whole or in part, and legislation is considered the rules governing all types of interaction.

One of the main elements of public procurement in the European Union is that all necessary tender requirements are published in its official newspapers and collections, which means that they are considered "transparent" for all entities.

Thus, information on all contracts that are received by the Office of Official Communications in Luxembourg, in accordance with the directives, is published in the daily issue "B" - in the appendix to the official collection, as well as in the electronic database of the European Union and the daily newspaper of electronic tenders. It is carried out on a competitive basis with guarantees of receiving orders for the purchase of agricultural products for state suppliers and a possible complaint about the legality of concluding contracts or violation of the relevant legislation of the participating States. The national legislation of the member States of the European Union has rules and measures to protect against violations of public procurement legislation. For example, the German Charter of February 22, 1994 "On the procedure for monitoring the placement of government orders" provides for a two-stage control system. First of all, the order placement verification service carries out administrative control. As a rule, such an authority is the administration at the customer's location, or the person responsible for placing the order is his authorized representative. The second instance is the committee for monitoring their correct location, which is an independent supervisory body similar in its functions to the judicial system.

In the Russian Federation, on December 2, 1994, the law "On Procurement and supply of agricultural products, raw materials and food for State needs" was adopted.[13] Establishes general legal, economic principles and rules for concluding contracts and executing orders for the purchase and supply of agricultural products, raw materials and food for state grants to enterprises, institutions and organizations located on the territory of the Russian Federation. The law establishes two levels of formation and placement of orders for the purchase and supply of agricultural products, raw materials and food products: federal and

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regional. This leads to the development of targeted federal programs for the development of agro-industrial production, other economic and social programs aimed at providing the population with food.

At the same time, state bodies should apply not only economic, but also administrative methods of state support, primarily for licensing and quotas for exports and imports of agricultural products. The state must create conditions to ensure a certain ratio between imports and domestic products, especially when the balance of payments of an agricultural producer deteriorates and the balance is disrupted in relation to certain goods on the domestic market.

Considering that departmental organizations play a key role in the development of the agricultural market, solving marketing tasks and providing the population with environmentally friendly food, public authorities should effectively regulate prices for agricultural products, insure them and provide them by the state. It is necessary to support agricultural enterprises through a mechanism to further reduce the interest rate on loans.

Thus, in the United States of America, there is a state program to support the farming movement "stabilization of farmers' incomes", which includes from 30% to 50% of all budget funds allocated to agriculture for its implementation: "State price support program", "plant insurance" and "agricultural credit".[14].

Under these programs, farmers receive sales loans from the Ministry of Agriculture to finance production, repaying borrowed funds after the sale of crops at market prices. If market prices fall below the level of control established by Congress, the state buys the products. In addition, in the United States, the Government restricts imports of products that meet the demand of domestic producers and provides loans to foreign buyers to purchase surplus agricultural products. It should be noted that wholesale agricultural markets in Poland were established with the financial and organizational support of local authorities and Polish banks. At the same time, the Gdansk and Lublin markets were built with borrowed funds from the World Bank, and the Warsaw market was built with the support of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. In order to increase the income of agricultural enterprises in the wholesale markets of Poland, the state agricultural market sells seasonal surpluses at low prices and interventional purchases during periods of shortage.

Despite the unfavorable conditions for the cultivation of many crops in Japan, wholesale agricultural markets are successfully functioning at two levels (state and local). The founder of the first-class markets is the Ministry of Agriculture of Japan, while the founders of the second-class markets are the provinces. In the wholesale markets of food products, whose share in the total volume of the main types of

agricultural products is 75%, state and local authorities have established strict control over compliance with antimonopoly legislation, product quality and smuggling.[15].

Unlike the countries discussed above, the share of the wholesale market for the sale of agricultural products in England is not so large - 35% and 65% are retail enterprises, including commercial enterprises (supermarkets), specialty stores of fruits and vegetables, cooperatives, wholesale markets and catering enterprises that purchase goods in bulk through auctions.[16].

When discussing possible effective ways to sell agricultural products around the world, reference should be made to the Dutch experience, where the most popular form is an auction, with a significant proportion being sold through open auctions. There is an opinion that in the future, the auction should become the most popular mechanism for selling agricultural products. A prerequisite for the successful functioning of such a market is a market balance in which there are many sellers and buyers, as well as high quality certified products that are properly packaged.

There is no such form of market in Russia yet, and therefore it is difficult to determine the prospects for this kind of interaction, since during the trading season supply significantly exceeds demand, which leads to losses for many manufacturers. In addition, in addition to auctions, an important aspect for the industry is the need to create large logistics complexes with developed infrastructure, which are the main components of the product delivery system (for example, the USA, Canada, Western Europe, Australia). Unfortunately, in the Russian Federation, such logistics is still at an early stage of development.

The existing conditions in Russia determine the priority of strategic directions for the development of the local agro-industrial complex, one of which is the development of infrastructure and social nutrition systems, the construction of wholesale distribution centers, and the formation of regulatory documents. It is worth noting that the creation of modern warehouses built using innovative technologies can significantly reduce the loss of manufactured products in accordance with global patterns. The country provides agricultural products, especially in the off-season, as well as the year-round national market with high-quality organic products from Russian farmers.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation has ambitious plans to create a federal network of wholesale distribution centers for agricultural products, which announced the need to create a federal wholesale distribution network within the framework of the Russian Investment Forum in Sochi (February 2018).[17]. There are 9 centers for the sale of agricultural products in Russia. When implementing this initiative, it is necessary to take into account market conditions, the scale of suppliers and

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consumers when organizing wholesale distribution centers of agricultural products in places of maximum concentration of industry and at the intersection of traffic flows, including in the territories of Special Economic zones. The structure of the Center for Wholesale Trade and Distribution of Agricultural Products should probably include the activities of 8 state-controlled management and operating companies that can provide a number of services on preferential terms as part of the measures.

When implementing this initiative, it is necessary to take into account market conditions, the scale of suppliers and consumers during the construction of a wholesale distribution center for agricultural products in places of maximum concentration of industry and at the intersection of traffic flows, including in the territories of Special Economic zones.

The centers and regional mini-banks being created should first of all solve the basic, everyday problems and tasks of small agricultural producers who fill the market with agricultural products, including those that meet the needs of low-income segments of the population.[18].

Also, in order to successfully solve the problems of improving the efficiency of farms in the Russian Federation, it is advisable to develop and launch specialized online resources that are controlled by government agencies and integrated with the management systems of the Center for Wholesale Trade and Distribution of Automated Agricultural Products, through which consumers and suppliers can work effectively.

Distribution centers are becoming one of the branches of the food supply chain for the population, which ensures the effective functioning of the entire

ecosystem. When implementing state programs for the construction of infrastructure facilities in Russia, it is necessary to take into account possible joint business processes between objects of economic activity in the future, since the state can gradually form a nationwide supply chain for agricultural products. For public institutions on the territory of the Russian Federation and for the entire population as a whole. This system provides a basis for providing comprehensive monitoring and forecasting of the state of stability and development of local agricultural production entities, increasing the number of regional agro-industrial complex management bodies providing information services in the Internet space, and expanding coverage. regions by monitoring prices in the agri-food market.

Departmental organizations that stimulate the agricultural sector of the economy in various ways need to develop in advance schemes for the supply of agricultural products to budgetary organizations and create many regulatory legal acts regulating interaction between participants in economic activities, budgetary institutions and regulatory agencies.

In addition, taking into account the main strata of society, a clear State policy should be developed on issues related to the definition of state requirements for the provision of food to state structures.

Thus, the creation of online resources, as well as conditions and environments for effective communication, allows agricultural producers to sell their products directly in retail and wholesale trade relations, which is one of the most direct and effective solutions to pressing problems in our country.

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