

OPPORTUNITIES TO INCREASE THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF FOOD INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES

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Abstract. *The article examines the mechanisms for assessing the economic efficiency and performance of food industry enterprises, emphasizing the need for enterprises to use modern technologies to improve performance, increase competitiveness and achieve sustainable development.*

Key words. *food products, economic efficiency, effectiveness, efficiency assessment, competitiveness, mechanism, food safety, special technologies.*

The food industry is a vital component of the global economy, providing jobs and essential products to consumers around the world. This sector is crucial to ensuring food security and meeting the demand for diverse and quality food products. The food industry undoubtedly plays a significant role in the global economy. It is one of the most regulated, subsidized and dynamic markets.

As the world's population continues to grow and urbanize, so does the demand for food. This presents significant opportunities for food manufacturers to expand their markets and develop new products that meet the needs of a growing and increasingly diverse consumer base.

The world population is expected to reach 8.5 billion in 2030 and 9.7 billion by 2050. The report notes that the world's population continues to grow. Almost half of the population growth will occur in African countries. In the coming decades, it is precisely African and Asian countries that will see significant population growth. India is also expected to overtake China in terms of population. This growth is driving increased demand for food products, particularly in emerging markets such as China, India and Africa. The food manufacturing

industry faces a number of challenges that must be addressed to ensure long-term success. Companies can overcome these challenges and thrive in a competitive and dynamic sector by investing in new technologies and processes, attracting and retaining skilled personnel, and staying ahead of changing legislation and consumer trends.

A number of measures are being implemented in our country to increase the efficiency of food industry enterprises, as a vivid example of which is the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-36 "On Additional Measures to Ensure Food Safety in the Republic" adopted on February 16, 2024, on the introduction of effective mechanisms to support the production of food industry products. Resolutions and orders have been developed to support the production of food industry products and harmonize product quality and safety indicators with international standards.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev noted: "In order to further increase the productivity of agricultural lands, in 2013-2017, within the framework of the implementation of the State Program for Improving the Reclamation Condition of Irrigated Lands and Rational Use of Water Resources, in 2016, 856.3 kilometers of collectors, 322.6 kilometers of closed collector-drainage networks, 233 vertical drainage wells, 12 reclamation pumping stations, 357.4 km of canals, and 70.8 km of irrigation ditch systems were built and reconstructed.

The increase in the volume of fruit and vegetable production and storage has created a solid foundation for the construction of special refrigerators for storing these products and the improvement of storage technology. In particular, in 2016, 204 new refrigerators were created to store 93.1 thousand tons of fruit and vegetable products, and 26 refrigerators were modernized to store 12.7 thousand tons of products.²³

The food industry is a sector of the economy that produces food products. The industry includes meat and dairy, butter and oil, fish products, flour and cereal products, pasta, canned fruits and vegetables, milk and butter, sugar, tea packaging, confectionery, bread, grape and champagne wines, alcohol, vodka, tobacco, beer,

²³ From the report of Sh.M. Mirziyoyev at the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers on February 7, 2017 "Strategy of Actions for the Development of Uzbekistan in 2017–2021" "Xalq so‘zi" newspaper, 08.02.2017

thirst-quenching drinks, soap and other industrial enterprises. Uzbekistan has a modern food industry. It includes more than 3,200 enterprises. This sector is mainly based on the processing of local raw materials. More than 200 types of products are prepared in food industry enterprises. While in the past, food was obtained by gathering, hunting, or picking berries, today it is said that it is mainly done using farming, animal husbandry, and fishing skills.

Most foods are made from plants (such as fruits, vegetables, legumes, grains, and seeds) and animals (such as meat, dairy products, eggs, and honey). However, other groups of organisms, such as fungi and bacteria (such as vinegar, yogurt, cheese, and others), are also used to prepare foods. In addition to organic materials, mineral materials such as salt and water are also used.

Foods are usually divided into the following groups:

- Vegetables and fruits (rich in dietary fiber and various vitamins, especially vitamin C)
- Meat and egg products (rich in protein and iron)
- Milk and dairy products (rich in calcium, protein and B vitamins)
- Starches (bread, potatoes, cereals, rice) (rich in carbohydrates, B vitamins, fiber, protein and minerals)
- Fats (rich in lipids, vitamin A, vitamin D (cream and butter), vitamin E and fatty acids)
- Sugar (rich in simple sugars)

While some foods can be eaten raw without any changes or processing, there are also foods that need to be modified to make them palatable or edible. Some of the most common of these changes are washing, chopping, and blending. Some foods also need to be cooked or refrigerated. They can be modified to enhance their flavor and appearance, some of which are culturally specific. So all of the above processes are related to the industrial system.

After our country gained independence, profound organizational and economic reforms were implemented in the food industry. Many industrial enterprises were de-stated and transformed into open joint-stock associations and societies, the ministries of food, meat and dairy, grain products and other ministries that previously managed industry enterprises were abolished, and the state joint-stock concern "Uzbekistan Food Industry" (May 5, 1993, from September 26, 1994 the

associations "Uzbekistan Food Industry" and "Yog-Moytamaki Industry"), the state joint-stock association "Uzbekistan Food Industry" (April 6, 1993), the state joint-stock corporation "Uzbekistan Food Industry" (April 22, 1994), "Uzmevasabzavotuzumsanoat" State Joint-Stock Association (since November 28, 1994), "Uzbaliq" State Joint-Stock Corporation (1994), The "Uzparrandasanoat" Republican Production Association (1964) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, and the food industry enterprises under the "Uzbekbirlashuv" were transformed into open joint-stock companies. Measures are being taken to meet the needs of the population with food products produced in the republic itself. In 2002, food industry enterprises produced meat - 147.4 thousand tons, beef fat - 1.9 thousand tons, dairy products - 216.6 thousand tons, canned food - 480.6 thousand cans, confectionery products - 61.1 thousand tons, vegetable oil - 222.2 thousand tons, bread and bakery products - 842.8 thousand tons, flour - 1,554.9 thousand tons, packaged tea - 5.3 thousand tons, tobacco - 10.6 thousand tons, household soap - 41 thousand tons, sugar - 217.2 thousand tons, pasta products - 74.6 thousand tons, wine and vodka - 6,134 thousand units, beer - 7,853 thousand units, thirst-quenching drinks - 12,680 thousand units and other products were produced.

A brief description of the socio-economic environment of the activities of industrial enterprises is given to study the specific features of the formation of the organizational and economic mechanism of management of food industry enterprises and to determine its necessary parameters.

The development of any national economy depends on the balanced and sustainable development of its territories. In the sustainable development of regions and their territories, the importance of industrial sectors is high. Because, along with ensuring the pace of economic growth, industrial sectors create the basis for increasing the competitiveness of the economy by encouraging diversification and localization of production. In the industrial sector, the diversification processes are improved due to the processing of all raw materials extracted and created in production, and the production of various products from them. World experience shows that developed and high-growth countries have achieved success largely as a result of structural changes in industrial sectors, particularly in manufacturing industries.

By the factor of innovative activity, we mean the conditions, causes and indicators that affect the intensity and characteristics of the innovation growth of an enterprise. In this case, the innovation process appears as a result of the interaction of many factors. An analysis of the scientific literature shows that a classification of factors influencing innovative activity has not yet been developed. Many authors have focused their attention on the factors influencing the innovative activity of an enterprise. T.G. Filosofova in her work noted the following factors that hinder innovation in industrial enterprises²⁴:

- economic - lack of financial resources, low state funding, high costs of promoting innovations, high level of economic risk, long period of return on innovations;
- production - lack of qualified personnel, lack of necessary information about new technologies, sales markets, inability of the organization to quickly adopt innovations, poor or no cooperation with other organizations, enterprises and scientific institutions;
- other factors - low consumer demand for innovative products, lack of sufficient legal and regulatory frameworks and regulation in innovation activities, insufficient state encouragement of innovation activities, underdeveloped innovation infrastructure, and lack of development in the technology market.

In conclusion, the study covered only a small part of the factors influencing the innovation activity of the enterprise. It is worth noting that the scientific literature does not identify factors that directly influence innovation activity.

The adoption of Resolution No. 581 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 23, 2020 "On measures to further improve the management system of the food industry" will serve to introduce market mechanisms in the development of the food industry in the country, reduce state participation in the sector, and further strengthen the competitive environment.

The food complex includes eight more sectors: grain products, potato products, sugar beets, fruits, vegetables, canned goods, grapes, juice, meat, milk, and fats

²⁴ Т.Г. Философова, В.А. Быков. Конкуренция. Инновации. Конкурентоспособность: учеб.пособие для студентов. 2е изд., перераб. И доп. -М.: ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, 2008. - 295 с.

and oils. The eight sectors listed do not have a single organizational and legal form. This is because the production, processing, and sale of agricultural products are carried out by independent enterprises of several interconnected sectors.

Uzbekistan's food industry is dominated by grain, meat and milk, fruit and vegetable, and grape and juice production. These sectors account for 50% of total output, 20% of fixed assets, and 40% of employees.

List of used literature

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