

ROZVOJ EXPORTNÍHO POTENCIÁLU V AGRÁRNÍM SEKTORU REPUBLIKY UZBEKISTÁN

DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORT POTENTIAL OF AGRARIAN SECTOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstrakt:

V dnešní době vývoj jakéhokoliv státu nelze oddělit od vývoje světa jako celku. Rozvoj moderní ekonomiky nemůže úspěšně probíhat za «zavřenými dveřmi». Toto je charakteristické pro současnou dobu. Export zemědělských produktů hraje důležitou roli v rozvoji ekonomiky Republiky Uzbekistán.

Klíčová slova:

Potenciál exportu v Uzbekistánu, agrární sektor, zemědělství, zpracování zemědělských produktů, rozvoj exportu v zemědělství

Abstract:

Nowadays, development of any country and development of the world as a whole is inseparable. Development of the modern economy cannot go successfully behind the “closed doors”. These are the features of the present epoch. Agricultural export plays an important role in the development of Uzbek economy.

Key Words:

Export potential of Uzbekistan, agrarian sector, agriculture, processing of agricultural products, development agricultural export

1. Introduction

Nowadays, development of any country and development of the world as a whole is inseparable. Development of the modern economy cannot go successfully behind the “closed doors”. These are the features of the present epoch. The importance of agricultural export for Uzbekistan economy development can be determined by the following basic points:

- agricultural export is the main source for currency income, which is necessary for purchasing equipment, consumer goods, accumulation of foreign currency reserves of the country to provide with financial stabilization.
- on the world market the competitive Uzbek agricultural goods such as tomato-paste, raisin, dried fruits that have unique flavoring qualities have found it's own demand. And in the condition of internal demand compression it defines dynamics and structure of production in export and agriculture as a whole.

2. Development of an export potential of agrarian sector of economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan

At the present day, Uzbekistan has a significant export potential in the field of production and processing of especially valuable kinds of agricultural products. Uzbekistan is one of the world's largest producers of tomato-paste, raisins, and dried-fruits. For tomato-paste Uzbekistan is among the first five world producers, and for dried-fruits – in the first ten. Ketchups and sauces on the base of tomato-paste are successfully exported from Uzbekistan.

About 30 thousands tones of cocoons of a silkworm, 1,5 mln tones of high-quality astrakhan fur and more than 18 thousand tones of rough sheep wool is produced. Annually about 2,7-3 mln tones of different vegetables are grown. Uzbekistan has a powerful resource of agricultural potential and has capabilities to grow more than 10 mln tones of fruit-and-vegetables annually. Nowadays, every year about 1 mln 700 thousand tones of gardening and viniculture products, 5 mln tones of fruit-and-vegetables and potatoes are grown.

Particularly, olericulture (vegetable growing), melon growing, horticulture and viniculture have been intensively developed for the last 25 years in Uzbekistan. During that period the areas of gardens and vineyards have been increase almost twice, and gross margin of fruits and grapes increase more than 4 times.

Thus, it is necessary to consider that if earlier the main part of fruit-and-vegetable products were grown in collective farms and were exported centralized, so for the last years there were cardinal changes in the ownership of farms in agriculture.

In the years 2000-2004 the basic share in export of fresh fruits-and-vegetables were vegetables (36,1%), fruits (30,8%), grapes (23,9%), melons (7,0%) and potatoes (2,1%) (Diagram 1). Export share of fruits-and-vegetables still remains high. This negatively influences processing development. As in these latter days in the world market there is a prevalence of ready products and the demand for it increases ever year.

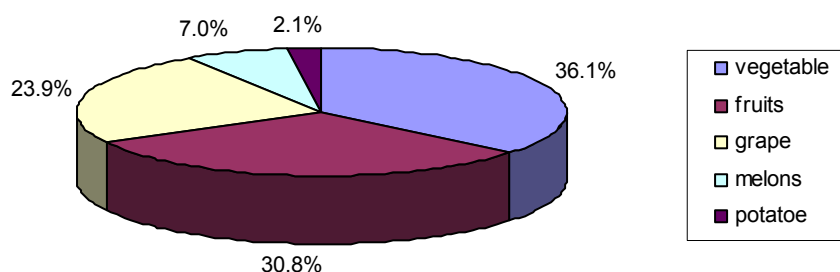


Diagram 1. Structure of export of fresh fruits-and-vegetables for 2000-2004 years

A source: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

On the principal of the role that fruits-and-vegetables can play in increasing of export opportunities of Uzbek economy, for the development of this area in Uzbekistan is paid a big attention. Government allocates necessary investments for construction, reconstruction and purchase of technological equipment. The factories for fruits-and-vegetables processing are being built, there are new large capacities for agricultural products processing. The production of canned and dried fruits-and-vegetables, wine products is increasing

Reorganization in this area is directed on system perfection of fruits-and-vegetables complex management, increase of canned fruits-and-vegetable products, wine products; increase the packing quality and other parameters which are meeting the world market

requirements. Generally, there are about 30 enterprises of “UZPLODOOVOSHINPROM-HOLDING” company are modernized with new technology.

However, in our country there are certain difficulties and unresolved problems in effective implementation of export potential. Among main problems of rush decrease of fruits-and-vegetables export to post Soviet countries are the following:

- disintegration of railway network (as before it was integrated);
- transition to international tariffs of transportation payments;
- custom and transit duties;
- barriers in mutual settlements and so on.

Though, the place of Uzbek fruits and vegetables on the Russian market has been taken by foreign products, mainly from Balkan and Mediterranean countries. But if you compare the quality of the products, the products from Uzbekistan have better quality and better taste. For example, the content of sugar in Uzbek sorts of grape is from 18% to 30%, and content of dry substances exceed 5.5%, that is higher and more attractively for the buyer, than the similar European products. Besides, Uzbek fruits-and-vegetables in compare with European (that have better quality packaging) have lower prices. All this assumes necessity to take certain actions in increasing Uzbek fruits-and-vegetables export to CIS and Europe countries.

3. Stimulation of the processing of agricultural products

Necessity of organization of agricultural products processing directly by agricultural producers is caused by set of technological, organizational, economical and social factors.

Organization of agricultural products processing redounds to increase productivity, labor capacity, their wages and profits of enterprise. Thus, it is necessary to mean important circumstances that income of industrial activity – is stable part of “alive” money resources that helps to balance income of agricultural producers during the year.

Problems of agricultural products processing are becoming important in the market transition. Given independence to agricultural producers in improving production and sales structure brought to independent dispose of products (they have thee right to dispose their own products). Therewith, as the result of privatization a significant amount of agricultural products are in the disposal of shirkats, dehkans and farms.

Transfer of processing enterprises into joint stock enterprises has replaced monopolist on behalf of the state into monopolist on behalf of the workers of the enterprise. Monopolists of processing dictate conditions of processing, and not always the interests of agricultural producers are taken into account, what makes agricultural production and products processing on tooling base not profitable.

This situation brought many agricultural enterprises and producers to losses. The situation is also aggravated as along with whose monopolists there are other “parasitic” entrepreneurs on behalf of agents who are buying raw and ready products from agricultural producers at very law prices.

Agricultural producers are compelled to organize agricultural products processing in order to increase their income. Experience of agricultural producers who are already involved in processing shows that they have more possibilities for stable economical and financial development.

At the present time, in Uzbekistan new various approaches for the solving of given problems were outlined: dehkan, farmers and large corporative enterprises are involved in

agricultural products processing. Solving of current problems and performance of the planned plans in near future will allow increasing export of agricultural products and its processed products, returning temporarily lost markets in post Soviet countries and enter new markets of developed countries.

4. Conclusion

The important element of the Government support of domestic export should include the creation of favorable conditions for agricultural products access to external market by removing discrimination measures and regulating commercial disputes; the Government should financially support export at the expense of state budget, should provide with the state guarantee for the credit for export, should create system insurance for export credits from commercial and political risks, and use the form of tax incentives for producers-exporters producing products with VAT.

In Uzbekistan the information system, the system for consultation and legislative support from regional Chamber of Commerce, from economical department of embassies and trade houses is not developed yet. The main target in this sphere should be resolving negotiations on entering of Uzbekistan WTO in order to provide country's participation in international economic relations regulated by legislative norms of this organization.

There are following steps should be taking in the development of export-oriented agricultural production:

- Development of export oriented agricultural production;
- Creation of conditions for accelerated growth of export for agricultural processed products, first of all vegetables and fruits, high quality dried fruits, astrakhan fur and silk;
- Renewing and adjusting new competitive production in leading processing systems, having provided cooperation of Uzbek enterprises with foreign partners;
- Formation of complete organizational-economic and legal mechanism for increasing competitiveness of Uzbek producers;
- Updating legislative acts having provided better conditions for agricultural enterprises work who are producing competitive products;
- Creation of interdepartmental departments for coordination of competitiveness of agricultural products;
- Implementation of modern technologies, structures and methods of management;
- Creation of Uzbek joint companies with foreign partners.

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