



## **TARIFF ON FOOD SAFETY ISSUES THE ROLE OF BENEFITS**

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### **Annotation**

The article is devoted to the substitution of tariff benefits in food safety. Based on scientific views of international organizations indicating the role of tariff benefits in food security and statistical data, there is an analysis of the possibilities for ensuring price stability in the domestic market.

**Keywords:** Self-food security, compulsory markup, biotechnology, rational consumer norms, tariff privileges, customs duty, foreign exchange, tariff rates.

### **Introduction**

The country is an integral part of food security - national security. Providing quality food for the population is a mystery of important socio-economic tasks. Today, this issue is one of the same priorities for all countries.

One of the most important problems facing countries shaping their poor economy is to meet the growing demand for economically and physically adequate food for the population in a climate where the amount of natural resources is limited and the quality is deteriorating.

Food security is one of the most pressing tasks facing countries around the world. According to the United Nations, 815 million of the world's population are now starving, reaching 2 billion by 2050. About 12.9% of them live in developing countries. 45% of deaths among children under the age of five are caused precisely by malnutrition [1].

As the foregoing shows, ensuring food security remains a pressing issue facing states.

### **Relevance of the topic and analysis of literature on the topic**

According to the UN Food and Agricultural Organization definition, food security is the adequacy of both physical and economic opportunities for food that is sufficient in size and quality for all people to live [2].

Food safety and related issues are being treated with special attention on a state-wide scale. This is reflected in relevant legal and regulatory documents and their implementation.

In addition, compulsory marking of food imported into the Republic of Uzbekistan in the official language was temporarily suspended. All this serves to ensure the stability of food in the domestic market, both in quantity and in price terms.

The **reasons for the growth of food prices in the world** include:

- rapid population growth (the average annual growth of the population of the world is 85 million);
- increase in the demand for food and change the composition of quality products (increasing the well-being of living in developing countries goes from consuming grain products to eating vegetables, meat, dairy and fish products);



- decrease in crop yields (grain yields in Central Asia account for 35% of economic growth);
- climate change due to global warming [3].

The state's policy of ensuring food security mainly envisions the development of its agricultural production and domestic sales markets, partly on the basis of importing food products from abroad, to meet the optimal level of food needs for the population [4].

An important aspect of ensuring food security and reducing poverty is the intensive development and modernization of agriculture.

Therefore, **in his address** to the Supreme Court, U.S. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said : "The fastest-growing factor in reducing poverty and increasing rural incomes is a sharp increase in crop yields and efficiency in agriculture. At the same time, it is a priority to increase the income per hectare of land from the current average of \$2,000 to at least \$5,000. To do this, we need to expand the achievements of the most advanced technologies, water-saving and biotechnology, seed, science and innovation in agriculture." [5].

## Statistical analysis on the topic

It is estimated that the growth of the production of basic food products per capita in the country between 1991 and 2022 has approached the rational consumer norms set out by the World Health Organization and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, but the main types of food products: **potatoes, milk and dairy products, eggs, fruits** and berries Per capita production records a slightly lower rate than the norms of their rational consumption (Table 1) [6].

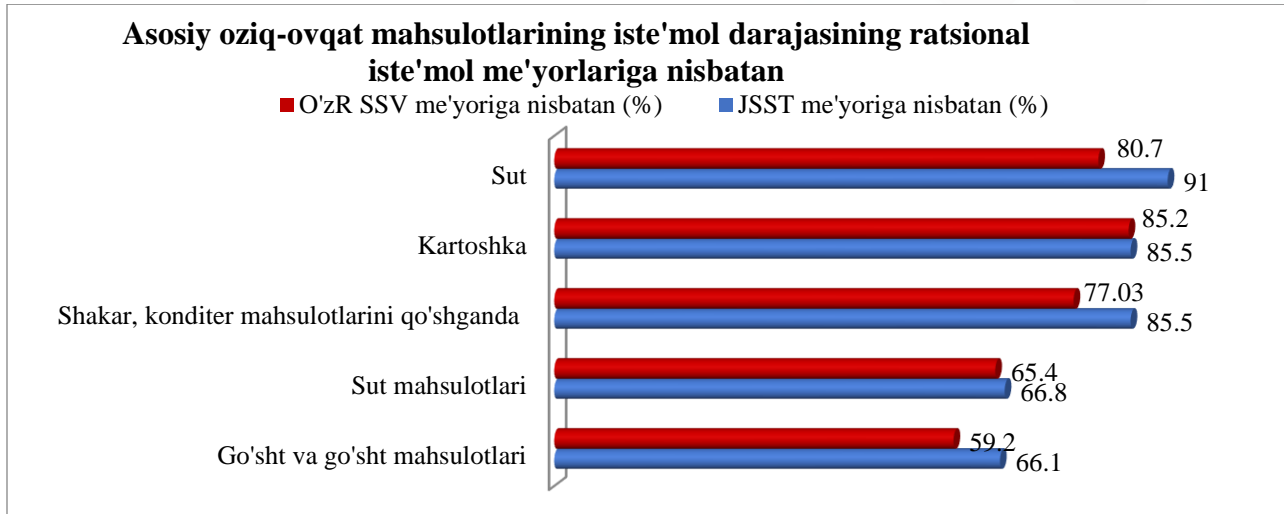
### Dynamics of changes in the level of actual consumption of basic food per capita versus rational consumption norms<sup>1</sup>

Product Types	JSST bo'yicha rational iste'mol me'yorlari (kg/1 person, In 1 year)	O'zR bo'yicha rational iste'mol me'yorlari (kg/1 person, In 1 year)	JSST me'yorlariga relative to (%)		Uzbekistan Republic SSV me'yorlariga nisbatan (%)	
			1990 and.	2022 and.	1990 and.	2022 and.
Meat and meat products	70,1	73	4,2	66,1	42,5	59,2
Dairy products	404	413	45,3	66,8	44,3	65,4
Shakar Products	36,5	40,5	32,8	85,5	29,6	77,03
Kartoshka	40	42	17,4	85,5	17,8	85,2
How	250	260	24,6	91,0	21,8	80,7

<sup>1</sup> Based on data from the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the State Statistics Committee compiled by the author.

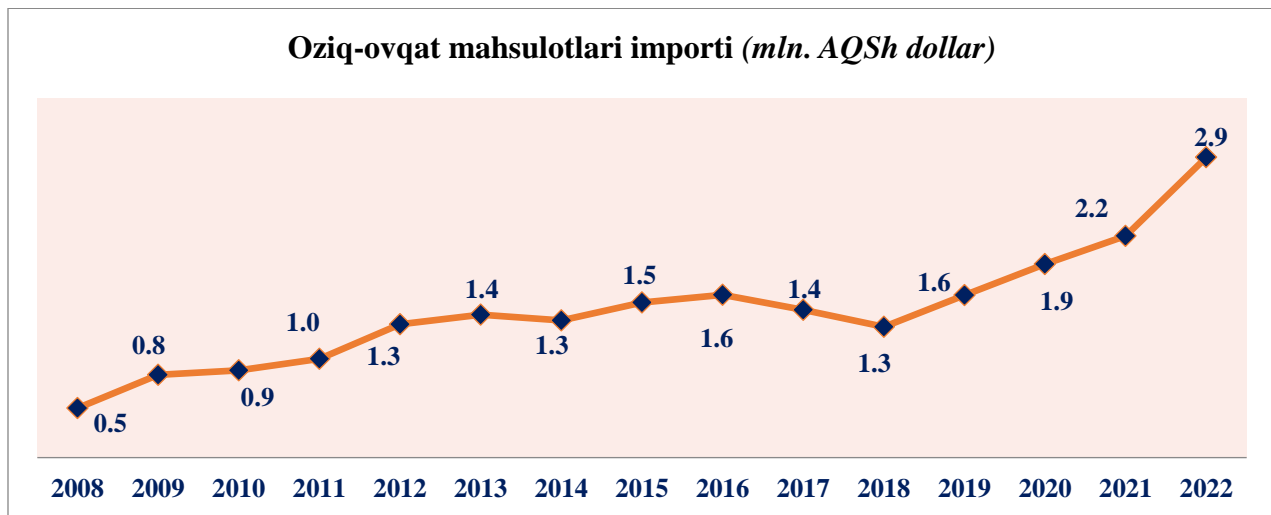


The table below shows that the per capita production of potatoes, dairy and dairy products, eggs, fruits and berries is slightly less than their rational consumption.



According to statistical analysis, in recent years, there has been an increase in import-order food products in our country. For example, in 2008 there were 0.5 billion. Food lots worth the U.S.dollarwere imported, compared with 2.9 billion in 2022. Shows that the U.S. dollar **has increased** by almost 6 times<sup>2</sup>.

The increase in these indicators is due to the increase in the demand for food in our country, as well as the **liberalization of tariff privileges** in international trade [7].

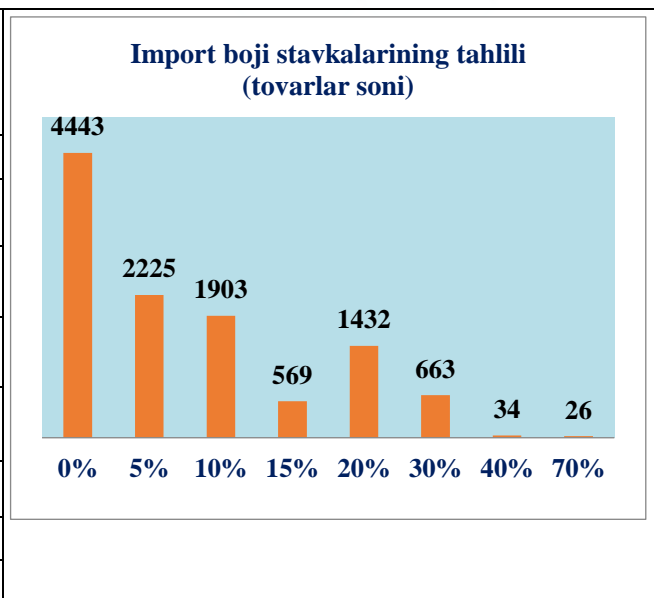


<sup>2</sup> Author's work based on customs committee data



At the same time, ensuring price stability in the domestic market, improving the well-being of the population, and applying tariff benefits for imported goods based on the requirements of the World Trade Organization are considered the main means [8].

Strike miqdori (% yes)	Tovarlaroni	Percentage on Total
0	4443	39,3
5	2225	19,7
10	1903	16,8
15	569	5,0
20	1432	12,7
30	663	5,9
40	34	0,3
70	26	0,2



By January 1, 2024, **36 types of goods were exempted from the customs duty**, in accordance with the PF-41 Order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 23, 2023, "Additional measures to ensure price stability in consumer markets."

It is estimated that as a result of the adoption of the Decree, more than \$500 billion (U.S.) is expected to remain in their entities.

Also, until July 1, 2023, the application of zero rates of customs duties on 23 types of goods was extended until January 1, 2024.

In 2022 and during the past year, privileges of \$905.4 billion (U.S.) were applied to these 23 types of goods (weight: 301.2 thousand tons) brought from abroad by 431 business entities<sup>3</sup>.

Another important point is that Uzbekistan has so far introduced the most favorable regime in trade relations with 47 countries.

When goods produced in countries that are not included in this list are imported into the republic, it is stipulated to apply a double rate of the customs duty. This practice was also canceled by January 1, 2024, according to this Decree.

## Summary

Foreign trade regulation directly affects the country's economy according to the characteristics of state tools, and effective regulation sets the stage for the development of the national economy [9].

<sup>3</sup> Author's work based on customs committee data



Improving the system of tariff regulation of foreign trade in our country, taking into account relevant foreign experiences, international principles and norms, is one of the most pressing issues today. Tariff method forms the bulk of the regulation of foreign economic activity. Bank Accounts: Bank accounts, certificates of deposit, or individual retirement accounts set up as a trust or made payable on death to an entity used by Jehovah's Witnesses in accord with local bank requirements.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) In recent years, the share of imported goods in our country has been **15 to 16 percent**.

Bank Accounts: Bank accounts, certificates of deposit, or individual retirement accounts set up as a trust or made payable on death to an entity used by Jehovah's **Witnesses in** accord with local bank terms. As a result of the liberalization of the amount of import customs duties, **during 2017-2022**, this figure averaged **14.4 percent**, meaning that the share of customs duties decreased **by 11.8 percent**<sup>4</sup>.

It is understood that Uzbekistan is now preparing to become a member of the World Trade Organization. Member countries of this organization set uniform definition rates based on the requirements set by the WHO.

Therefore, reducing tariff rates for food products in Uzbekistan will accelerate the integration of our country's economy into the world economic system while ensuring price stability in the domestic market.

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<sup>4</sup> Author's work based on the information of the Customs Committee's Integrated Automated Information System



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