



The Role of Investments in Ensuring the Economic Stability of Livestock and Prospective Opportunities

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Abstract: The significance of the investments attracted to the Republic of Uzbekistan over the years for the development of the industry, the significance of different forms of ownership in ensuring economic stability and employment of the population, the indicators of economic efficiency in the activity of livestock farming in the Samarkand region, the potential for order desks in the future to supply livestock with fodder and medicines, conclusions and suggestions, and the list are all included in the article.

Keywords: Investment, rate of return, Russia, China, order table, "Field-livestock complex", "Vetapteka-livestock complex", comparative indicators.

Introduction

"In New Uzbekistan, which we are building, additional jobs will be created through business development, poverty will be reduced, and the population's income will increase. For this purpose, all obstacles to private property and entrepreneurship will be removed"^[8] - **Sh. Mirziyoev**

Priorities are established for the execution of public-private partnership projects, among other things, in the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4300 dated April 29, 2019 "On measures to further improve the mechanisms of attracting foreign direct investment to the economy of the Republic." Experience demonstrates that any nation that has pursued an active investment policy has succeeded in achieving steady economic growth. As a result, investment is the engine of the economy and, in Uzbek, the heart of the economy. To suggest that new techniques and technologies, advanced experiences, highly skilled professionals join different industries and sectors, areas, and entrepreneurship develops quickly is not an exaggeration^[8].

Methodology. Economic analyses of the outcomes of the production of animal husbandry and horticulture goods, their distribution to consumers, and the usage of foreign investments are offered based on the results of 2020–2021 in the activities of the Samarkand region^[5,6].

Methods: a scientific article was prepared based on the application of statistical, economic analysis and comparison methods.

Research results and their analysis. More than 180 billion US dollars, of which more than 80 billion US dollars are foreign investments, have been put into the economy of our republic since its founding. According to academic studies, there are fewer than 20% of agricultural service infrastructure businesses that engage with foreign money [6]. The introduction of the digital economy will have more prospects thanks to cooperation with industrialized nations. **For instance,** 240 joint ventures between the USA and Uzbekistan were founded and registered in the first eight months of 2020. Over the last three years, there have been more than 2,000 businesses functioning in Uzbekistan with Russian funding. According to our analysis of State Statistics Committee statistics for the Republic of Uzbekistan, as of January 1, 2021, there were 12,300 registered firms and organizations with foreign capital participation, of which 11,800 are active and 500 have ceased

operations for a variety of reasons. The investigation' findings show that there are now 1,399 more active businesses with foreign capital participation than there were during the same time last year. The following list of businesses run with the involvement of foreign capital: Kazakhstan has 919 people, China has 1799, Turkey has 1576, Kazakhstan has 2093, and Korea has 888. Russia has 315 newly founded businesses with foreign investment, China has 207, Turkey has 330, Kazakhstan has 150, and Korea has 97. Accelerating the use of the digital economy in agriculture, including the cattle sector, is a future task^[8].

If we examine the total quantity of investments attracted using the Samarkand region as an example, this indication was roughly 400 businesses with foreign investment participation, including joint ventures, that were active as of September 2019. In 2007, the year that was 12 years ago, 21 joint ventures were established in the area. The project had a total price tag of \$150,000 USD, and in the Jomboy district of the area, 18 joint ventures were active in 2013. This number has risen to 28 by 2019. They now have 248 more new employment. From January to August 2019, 195 projects totaling 33.5 billion soums were completed in the Samarkand region alone, creating 531 new jobs. Additionally, issues with employment are being resolved gradually. The comparative economic and financial indicators for animal products produced and sold in the area at the end of 2020 are listed below^[7].

The fruit industry's profitability level in 2020 was 49 percent, while it was 38.9 percent in the livestock and fishing sectors when we conducted an economic analysis of the items produced in the Samarkand region. Profitability in the livestock industry was 10.5% for the production and supply of meat to consumers, 12.4% for dairy farming, 24.2% for eggs, 6.4% for cocoon breeding, and 33.4% for beekeeping. The cattle industry had a 15% profitability rate. This indicator is lower than the primary crops, repeated crops overall, and the entire farming network when compared to the field of plant science by 16.0 points, 21.0 points, and 17.0 points, respectively. The productivity calculations made for domestic and imported cattle breeds, as well as bred cows, fall short of the standards. In the livestock business, less than 10% of capital comes from abroad. In the Samarkand region, the profitability rate for the production and distribution of meat in 2020 was 10.5%, resulting in a profit of 297 million 896 soums. Over the regional indicator, this is 4.5 points lower. With a profit of 238 million 875 thousand soums, the production and sale of eggs has a profitability level that is 9.2 points better than that of local livestock rearing. In 2021, the policing industry's profitability level, which has the greatest economic index in the field of **plant science** and is **the first** in the Samarkand region, was 48.3 percent. 1 ton of poly items cost 1,106,000 soums, 1 ton of commodities sold cost 1,640 soums, and the profit was 534 soums. The **second-placed** fruit industry was 46.5 percent profitable; the cost of one ton of **fruit products** was 2,088,000 soums, the income for one ton of goods sold was 3,059 soums, and the profit was 971 soums. The **third-placed rice industry's** profitability level was 39.6 percent; the cost of one ton of rice products was 3,303 thousand soums, the income for one ton of goods sold was 4,610 thousand soums, and the profit from one ton of rice was 1,307 soums. In **fourth place**, the **vegetable sector's** profitability level was 39.5 percent, with the cost of 1 ton of vegetable products being 1,104,000 soums, the income for 1 ton of goods sold being 1,540,000 soums, and the profit from 1 ton of vegetables being 436 soums. The greatest indication in **animal husbandry** is beekeeping, where the rate of profitability is 35.7 percent, the cost of one ton of products is 40,528 thousand soums, the income for one ton of goods sold is 55,000 million soums, and the profit from one ton of honey is 14,472 soums. When we compare beekeeping, which has the highest index of the two sectors, to police, the profitability of police is 12.6 points greater than that of beekeepers^[2,6]. In 2021, the profitability level of **fisheries**, which is the second biggest in the livestock business, was 34.5 percent, while cocoon farming, the lowest indicator in the livestock industry, had a profitability level of 9.2 percent. It was 16.2 percent in wool, 13.8 percent in beef, 14.6 percent in milk, and 13.6 percent in leather. Crop and livestock sectors in the Samarkand region were profitable by the end of 2021, at 25.8 percent. When we conduct an economic study of the overall scenario, we find that the agricultural science industry is more profitable than the livestock sector. Opportunities for future advancement are being explored^[5]. On August 17-18, 2022, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoyev, conducted an official visit to the UAE (Saudi Arabia), and an investment deal worth 14 billion US dollars was

eventually completed. An investment deal of \$15 billion US dollars was inked with the People's Republic of China on September 15-16, 2022[7]. These investments will also serve to enhance the country's socioeconomic status, including lowering poverty, creating new employment, and expanding possibilities [6,7,8].

Conclusion:

- 1) Under certain locations, imported breeding cattle are housed in the same circumstances as domestic breeds, resulting in lower output.
- 2) Domestic cattle are not being fed with imported bred cattle at the level of demand, and many farms are running out of feed;
- 3) Local and international capital drawn to our country's economy are being utilised ineffectively and opaquely in some areas. [6,7,8].

Recommendations: 1) It is required to expand the type and area of fodder crops in order to decrease the cost of products in the livestock sector; 2) it is important to increase the type and area of fodder crops in order to reduce the cost of products in the livestock sector; 3) Implementation of various types of ownership to decrease expenses and assure young people's employment; 4) The order table in the network is built by three-way economic contracts with scientists, "Field-livestock complex," "Vetapteka-livestock complex," "Field-consumer" infrastructure for livestock producers, service centers, and other new services. organization supported by investment grants; 5) Immediate establishment of cooperative projects and joint ventures in different forms of ownership with international enterprises in the sphere of service (infrastructure) in the livestock industry; 6) To investigate the causes for the suspension of operations of established joint programs and joint businesses for a variety of reasons, and to take measures to assure their uninterrupted operation; 7) It is recommended that the majority of the involved investments be spent on agricultural development in remote villages; 8) It is necessary to legally resolve the obstacles in providing various forms of ownership with investments, preventing negative opposition from ministry heads, particularly monopolistic enterprises and organizations; 9) Preparation of a state grant project for the use of a hydrogel substance produced in Uzbekistan due to a lack of water, as well as the establishment of joint programs and joint ventures with foreign investors with the participation of officials; 10) Continuous monitoring of targeted use of local and foreign investments; 11) Implementation of a project for the construction of small basins in flood-prone areas for efficient use of snow and rainwater with investor participation.

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