

EVALUATION OF GOODS OF REGIONAL OIL AND FAT ENTERPRISES DURING TECHNOLOGICAL MODERNIZATION

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The fat and oil industry is a supplier of raw materials for the production of other branches of the food industry, a supplier of household soap to the population and animal feed.

Table 1

Dynamics of the volume of production of secondary products by enterprises of the fat and oil industry

Type of economic activity	Year							In 2021, relative to 2015, %
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Margarine products	41000	41500	45321	51630	52300	52600	56800	138,5
Soap	48600	50110	50987	53410	55600	60000	59800	123,0
Mayonnaise	4469	4266	5466	4899	5166	5244	5506	123,2
Cake and husks	900600	945650	912364	853000	962000	908000	870000	96,6

Table 1 shows the dynamics of the volume of production of secondary industrial products. During the period under review, the production of margarine products, soap and mayonnaise tended to grow, and compared with 2015, their volumes increased by 38.5, 23.0 and 23.2%, respectively. This positive situation is explained by the expansion of the food industry consuming the products of this industry in our republic, the increased need for it, as well as efforts aimed at localizing the production of household soap. The production of cake and husk decreased to 96.6% due to a decrease in the production of the main product. Cake and husks have been the main fodder base of animal husbandry for many years, so this situation may have a negative impact on the development of this industry.

The fact that during the analyzed period hydrogenated and transesterified fats and oils, oils with high nutritional value and special functions, non-traditional fatty food products were not produced at all, as well as the fact that the production of high-protein products using waste has not been established, indicates the lack of modern technologies and equipment at enterprises and the need for technical modernization for the implementation of these processes. In modern conditions, it

is necessary not only to expand the raw material base, but also to diversify products, enter new markets with products of various parameters, making extensive use of scientific achievements.

To analyze the level of provision of the domestic consumer market of the republic with fat and oil products, we will develop a balance of commodity resources of vegetable oils. In the domestic market of the republic, the volume of production and import of fat and oil products make up the balance of goods, and their use is the consumption of the population and production and export. The calculations are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

The balance of commodity resources of vegetable oils

Indicators	2015	2020	2021	In 2021, relative to 2015, %
Production	444027,2	410004,7	327666,7	73,8
Import	151721,4	334733,6	296 304,2	195,3
Total commodity resources	595748,6	744738,3	623970,9	104, 7
Production consumption	160090,7	235524,0	251391	157,0
Consumption of the population	434315	476203,6	371472,2	85,5
Export	1342,9	33010,7	1107,7	82,5
Total usage	595748,6	744738,3	623970,9	104, 7

As the data from the table show, imports occupy significant amounts in the balance of commodity resources of vegetable oils and have almost doubled compared to 2015. In 2015, imports accounted for 34% of domestic market consumption, and in 2021 this figure will increase by 13% to 47%. If we calculate the population's demand for fat and oil products per capita for one year at a rate of 14 kg, then it should amount to 48,8810 tons per year. Today's consumption is only 10.6 kg per capita, for information, this figure is 39 kg in Belgium, 27 kg in Kazakhstan, 26 kg in the Netherlands and 25 kg in Russia. These analyses show that there are shortcomings in the commodity supply in the consumer market of fat and oil products in Uzbekistan, and it is relevant to reduce imports and increase domestic production by increasing per capita consumption.

An important component of commodity resources is export. It is known that in the early years of independence, Uzbekistan was an exporter of the fat and oil industry. And today the state has turned from an exporter into a major importer, and the share of exports is only 0.17%. This is evidenced by the balance of exports and imports of vegetable oil in Uzbekistan, presented in table 3.

Table 3

Indicators of the balance of exports and imports of vegetable oil

thousands of US dollars

Indicators	2015 year	2020 year	2021 year	In 2021, relative to 2015, %
Export	1275,8	26789,0	1323,9	103,7
Import	154189,6	294378,9	409038,3	265,3
Balance	-152913,8	- 267589,9	-407714,4	266,6

As noted, the reverse balance is increasing every year.

The analysis of structural changes in the export of vegetable oil allowed us to draw the following conclusions: firstly, the structure of exports of oil products improved in quality with a decrease in volumes, that is, exports of cottonseed oil decreased, and instead exports of non-traditional oils with high added value increased, secondly, the share of exports of animal and vegetable fats and oils increased, not further processed (semi-finished products), partially hydrogenated, transesterified, reesterified or elaidinated, this indicates that there is a potential for the production of such products at local enterprises. However, the share of exports of this type of fat has decreased sharply compared to 2015 (93.73%), which means that there are problems with entering the foreign market. In general, the price of 1 ton of exported products amounted to 0.95 US dollars (1275.8/1343) in 2015 and 1,195 US dollars (1323.0/1107.7) in 2021. Therefore, it is possible to achieve a great effect by taking measures to improve the quality of the export structure and increase its volume.

Sunflower and safflower oil (68.84%), as well as hydrogenated, transesterified, reesterified or elaidinated fats (22.25%) occupy a large share in the import structure. At the same time, it can be observed that the demand for exotic healthy oils is growing in the domestic market. These cases indicate that the import structure has improved in quality.

As our analysis shows, one of the main problems of the development of the fat and oil industry in Uzbekistan is the lack of a raw material base. In general, the supply of oilseeds was uneven over the years, there were sharp jumps. This situation is explained, firstly, by the fact that today such a supply system as the distribution of cotton seeds has disappeared, secondly, by the lack of stable integrated links between oil and fat enterprises and agricultural enterprises, thirdly, by the fact that the cultivation of oilseeds by agricultural enterprises is not purposefully implemented to produce oil.

In order to ensure the sustainable development of fat and oil industry enterprises, it is necessary to modernize and raise the economic relations of all participants in the value chain to a new level.

The dynamics of oilseed cultivation in Uzbekistan is analyzed in order to assess the possibilities of expanding the volume of oilseed cultivation in local conditions. According to the table, in comparison with 2015, the areas of soybean

and sesame crops have been increased, but the areas of corn and sunflower crops have been reduced.

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