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### ORGANIZATION OF AGRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES ON THE BASIS OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

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#### ABOUT ARTICLE

**Key words:** Farms and dehqan farms, public-private partnership, innovation sector, innovation strategy, public-private partnership mechanism, investment and innovation agency, state support of innovation.

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**Abstract:** One of the promising options in the article to meet the demand of farmers for machinery is the joint work of farmers on the joint use of machinery. One of the most promising forms of state support for agricultural producers using budget funds is the provision of the agro-industrial complex with machinery and pedigree cattle on a leasing (financial lease) basis.

#### INTRODUCTION

The role of high-efficiency modern machines, equipment, tools and other means of production in the continuous implementation of reproduction processes in agriculture and the intensive development of the industry is immeasurable. In order to develop the industry at a sustainable pace, it is necessary to pay serious attention to improving its technical base.

At present, farms can meet their needs for the purchase of equipment in the following ways:

1. Procurement through bilateral agreements concluded directly from manufacturing plants.
2. Procurement through intermediary supply and trade enterprises.
3. Leasing.
4. Purchase of obsolete equipment of enterprises and organizations at exchange trades.

Most farmers and ranchers want to have their own machinery. The advantage of this is that they will be able to process agricultural crops in a timely manner and with the desired quality, material resources and finished products to the right place at a relatively low cost.

If we take into account the increase in the area of farms specializing in horticulture, viticulture and vegetable growing in the country, we are convinced that it is necessary to take major measures to provide them with material and technical means to create conditions for further sustainable development. The distribution of the share of land in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the regions of farms specializing in horticulture, viticulture and vegetable growing in the country requires the supply of machinery depending on their area.

In particular, in recent years, the work on the supply of leasing equipment to farms specializing in horticulture and vegetable growing in the country is gaining momentum.

First of all, the serial production of small and medium-capacity universal and special tractors and machines is becoming a topical issue, relying heavily on the domestic potential of the republic and foreign investment. In this regard, it is necessary to attract high-performance, modern and resource-saving techniques to agriculture, first of all, to strengthen cooperation with leading foreign companies.

Due to rising prices for agricultural machinery in recent years, many farmers and dehqan farms are unable to afford them. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2010-2013, the share of the use of own funds in agricultural machinery purchased by farms decreased from 3.8% to 1.8% compared to the number of purchased machinery.

Today, the main goal of the development of agricultural service enterprises is to increase the competitiveness of agricultural enterprises using their services not only in the domestic market but also in foreign markets.

It is expedient to organize agro-technical services on the basis of public-private partnership in order to provide timely and quality mechanization services to agricultural producers, create favorable conditions for the development of leasing, renewal and technical modernization of the agricultural sector on the basis of public-private partnership. This requires local governments to:

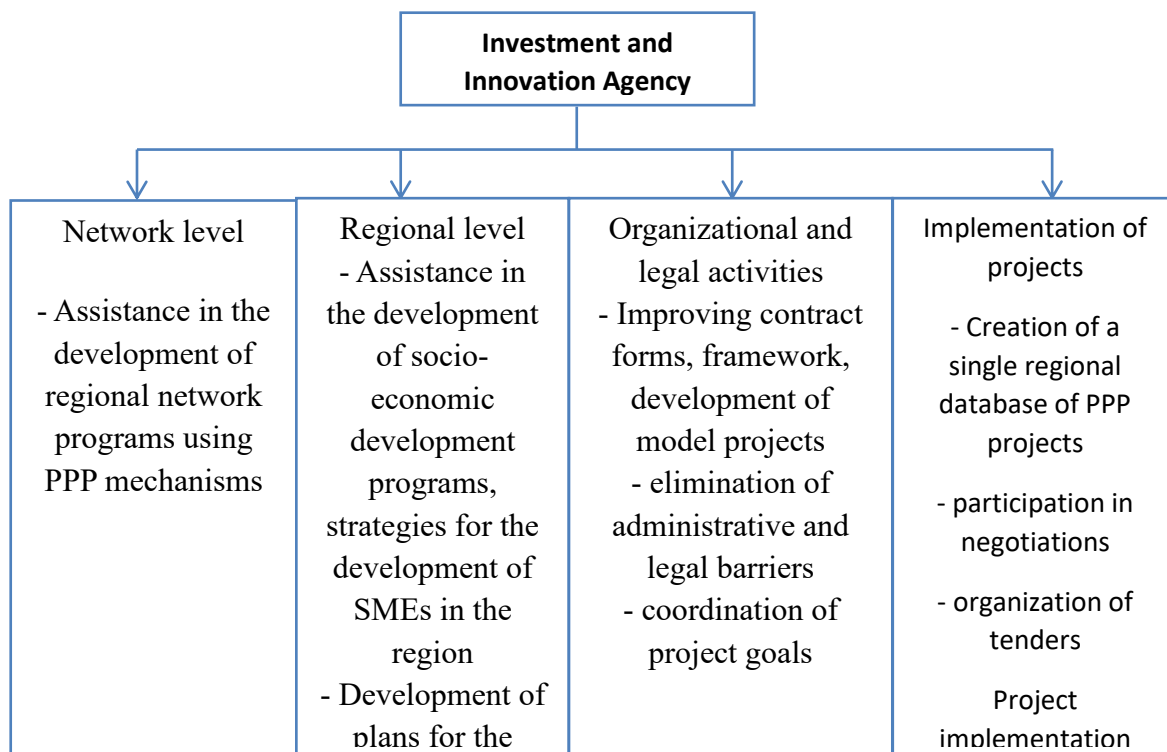
1. Monitoring and determining the required amount of agro-technical services, calculating the need for public investment, calculating the expected investment of private partners, the amount of buildings, structures, equipment and machines for the operation of agro-technical services.
2. Organization of work on the creation of agro-technical services on the basis of public-private partnership with the involvement of private business entities that provide services to agricultural producers through competitions and tenders.

3. Determining the cost of services associated with the implementation of mechanization for agro-technical services, organized on the basis of public-private partnership.
4. Consideration of the possibility of using unused buildings, production areas, equipment of repair shops, garages with the participation of the State Asset Management Agency for the creation of agro-technical services on the basis of public-private partnership.
5. Implementation of organizational support for the provision of agro-technical services created on the basis of public-private partnership with electricity and other infrastructure services.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan must:

- Assistance to local authorities in the organization of agro-technical services on the basis of public-private partnership;
- organization of collection of fees for the purchase of agricultural machinery from agro-technical services organized on the basis of public-private partnership to provide them with full machinery and ensuring the leasing of machinery through JSCB "Agrobank".

At present, it is necessary to study the possibilities of production of agricultural machinery in local agricultural machinery enterprises of the country, to study the status and technical readiness of MTP in agriculture, to make proposals to improve the training of mechanization personnel for agricultural production. It is recommended to establish an investment and innovation agency (Figure 1).



Leasing is one of the most important forms of PPP that is suitable for implementation in the current conditions of the country's economy. Leasing activity as a type of investment activity has significant financial, practical, service organizational-user advantages. The use of leasing models in the economy of our country, in turn, strengthens the position of the private sector, enters into partnerships with the state, does not seek to apply innovative management technologies, invests capital with greater profits and maximizes profits.

Therefore, leasing is a sufficiently justified form of indirect financing of both entrepreneurship and innovation. The limited amount of liquid funds for the expansion and modernization of production, as well as problems with the sale of products characterize the activities of many modern organizations. At the same time, the successful introduction of innovation requires the production sector to use the latest technologies of financing. These may include leasing transactions. All enterprises, primarily small and medium enterprises, apply only to the leasing of fixed assets in a growing number. This means that 80% of firms in the U.S. routinely purchase the necessary machinery and equipment on lease terms; where the share of leasing is up to 30% of the total amount of capital investment in machinery and equipment.

Uzagroleasing JSC, which has been operating in our country for many years, also has a worthy place in the achievements of our country in the field of agriculture. This Society, which has been operating in our country for almost 20 years, has become the most reliable partner of farmers.

Today, Uzagroleasing JSC provides leasing to about forty thousand farmers and farms, machine-tractor parks, clusters of enterprises of Uzdonmahsulot JSC, Uzpakhtasanoat JSC and Uzagrokimyohimoya JSC on a lease basis. supplies agricultural machinery.

According to the Association of Lessors of Uzbekistan, Uzagroleasing JSC has been a leader in the national market for a number of years in the volume of leasing services.

In 2001-2018, the company supplied 71,448 units of machinery worth 3067.8 billion soums to agricultural enterprises of the Republic. Of these, 1,523 combine harvesters, 4,652 tractors, 23,484 mowers and transport tractors, and 41,789 units of various types of agricultural machinery.

By 2018, the range of delivered agricultural machinery has reached 90 units. In 2018, 5262 pieces of agricultural machinery worth 758.3 billion soums were leased to agricultural enterprises of the Republic. In particular, 525 driving tractors, 642 mowing tractors, 76 combine harvesters and 4019 different types of agricultural machinery.

Further increase in the efficiency of the existing agro-leasing system is required. Because this system is so tightly regulated, it changes its essence a bit, that is, it turns it into a centrally distributed credit. In such a model, certain advantages of the agroleasing mechanism in comparison with other financial and economic mechanisms cannot be realized. The reasons for the ineffectiveness of government support are related not only to the scale of leasing development, but also to its over-centralization. In other words, the potential of agroleasing is not realized in such a model. This determines the role of public-private partnership in the development of leasing relations.

- According to research, its advantages for lessees (including farms) are as follows:
- it is possible to pay the total cost of the purchased equipment in installments over a long period of time, rather than all at once;
- the same time it is possible to attract modern equipment and technologies, as well as expand production;
- Lease payments for machinery and equipment are paid from the income from their use;
- non-purchase of machinery and equipment at full value in cash allows to replenish working capital and release funds for other needs;
- Defects of leased equipment are eliminated by the lessor during the warranty period.

In our opinion, one of the most promising options in meeting the demand of farmers for machinery today is the joint work of farmers on the joint use of machinery. If the volume of production on a farmer's farm does not allow him to own the machinery individually, several farmers can work together to purchase and share productive machinery that is expensive. There are many advantages to this, which can be seen in the following:

- each farm has got rid of the need to purchase several types of equipment that need to be used in the production process, thereby saving on the purchase of equipment and sharing the costs associated with their operation;
- Due to the very short use of some technical means in agriculture, it is not efficient for a particular farmer to purchase and store machinery used in a few days;
- Accelerate the work on equipping farms with the necessary types of agricultural machinery;
- The joint use of machinery leads to the rational use of machinery, full mechanization of production, even in small and medium farms;
- as a result of saving on technical costs, the cost of production will be reduced.

However, there should be mutual trust between farmers and the process of sharing machinery should not lead to various conflicts. To prevent this, farmers can create car-tractor parks in the form of a limited liability company, a cooperative (full or limited company) or a closed joint-stock company, contributing as a co-founder. It is possible to organize agro-technical services on the basis of public-private partnership in order to provide timely and quality mechanization services to farmers, create favorable conditions for the development of leasing, renewal and technical modernization of the agricultural sector on the basis of public-private partnership.

The low level of technical equipment and the high level of obsolescence of the machine-tractor fleet are the reasons for the decline in agricultural production, the reduction of arable land and the number of livestock. There is a need to take measures to stop the next decline in the armament of agriculture with machinery and energy.

In the current situation, it is almost impossible to solve the problem of financing the technical re-equipment of agricultural producers without state support. The special status of agricultural production as an activity to ensure food security of the country necessitates the formation of leasing in the agro-industrial complex (AIC). This requires significant financial support from government agencies. In addition, the slow and inefficient development of lending to agricultural producers, low self-sufficiency of agricultural enterprises, high dependence on natural conditions further strengthen the need for government support in the leasing process.

Thus, one of the promising forms of state support for agricultural producers using budget funds is the provision of the agro-industrial complex with machinery and pedigree cattle on a lease (financial lease) basis.

The state finances leasing for agricultural commodity producers through investment companies, while maintaining and supporting healthy competition in the leasing services market. In the first stage, the state can participate in the investment on the basis of non-discriminatory assistance, as a result of which the leasing company offers more favorable terms for agricultural producers. In addition, this scheme will solve the problem of shortage of investment funds for leasing companies.

The main advantage of leasing financing from subsidized agricultural lending as a measure of state support for agricultural producers is the return and reuse of budget funds, which increases the efficiency of the use of funds several times. Each subsequent year, budget funds are reinvested in the purchase of additional volumes of new agricultural machinery.

Thus, investing budget funds in the charter capital of a leasing company with state participation is one of the most effective ways to provide practical assistance to agricultural producers.

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