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ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCES OF AGRICULTURAL RISKS INSURANCE***Iskandarov Abdurasul Mirjalil Ugli****Associate Professor of the "Finance" Department of Karshi Institute of Engineering and Economics,
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ABOUT ARTICLE**Key words:** State budget, income, socio-economic growth, insurance.**Received:** 27.11.2023**Accepted:** 02.12.2023**Published:** 07.12.2023**Abstract:** In this article, there is an analysis of foreign experiences of agricultural risk insurance. Also, the article shows various factors of the income of the state budget.

INTRODUCTION

A large number of agricultural products are produced in the American countries, and efforts are being made to supply them to other countries.

One of the most common forms of agricultural insurance is voluntary insurance. Also, mandatory types of insurance in this regard are common in Kazakhstan, Belarus, Israel, Greece and Morocco.

Also, in some countries (China, the USA, Spain, etc.) special programs have been developed, that is, in this case, if the agricultural enterprises carry out voluntary insurance of their risks, then they incentives are provided by the government in various forms. This is certainly important for the development of the industry, as well as encouraging them to take voluntary insurance.

Different regions have different forms of insurance coverage in this area, and there are also common overlaps, including:

insurance against special risks;

- comprehensive insurance;
- crop insurance against multi-level risks;
- insuring future income and profits;
- index insurance;
- farm animal insurance.

Insurance of specific risks is considered one of the first forms of agricultural insurance and has maintained its appeal to this day. The most interesting thing is that these types of insurance are still the main insurance products of many countries. In this case, it is important to provide insurance protection against certain types of natural climate events. Such situations are not typical for all countries, because each region has its own weather and climate conditions.

Comprehensive agricultural insurance also relies on a unique enforcement mechanism. In this case, the insurance coverage consists of several agricultural risks. Such products have gained popularity mainly in European countries.

One of the most common forms of agricultural insurance is voluntary insurance. Also, mandatory types of insurance in this regard are common in Kazakhstan, Belarus, Israel, Greece and Morocco.

Multi-level insurance products, including various district insurance programs, which provide comprehensive insurance coverage of crops (plants) for damage caused by natural climate, weather and other natural phenomena in agriculture is available. Such insurance products are mainly used by developed countries and are considered to be effective. However, it is not economically possible to use such insurance products in all countries, because developed countries are distinguished by the high level of insurance culture in the organization of comprehensive protection in agriculture. This allows national insurance companies to collect maximum premiums for each type of insurance. Statistical data collected over the years are also important.

Agricultural profit insurance, or in some countries income insurance, are insurance products of particular importance to national agricultural producers. This guarantees the farmers the income or profit they should receive in the future, which naturally arouses great interest in them.

Index insurance is carried out in the event of a deviation from the agreed threshold value of a specially developed parameter (index). In this case, the index is taken as an indicator related to the

insured risk. For example, specific weather conditions in a certain area, i.e. excess humidity, rising or falling temperature, lengthening or delaying of seasons, cloudy or overcast weather. are considered natural phenomena.

But despite this, many countries, that is, countries where the insurance sector is not widely developed, prefer to use multi-level insurance and solve problems in agriculture through this. Most countries are promoting other advanced types of insurance. This is due to extensive research in the field.

Most of the European countries have been paying great attention to providing insurance protection for farm animals as well as animals in households.

Joint-stock companies, private insurance companies, mutual insurance companies and others can participate as insurers. For example, in some developed and developing countries, state-owned insurance companies actively participate in the compulsory insurance system, for example, we can cite India, Canada, Cyprus, Greece and other countries.

The provision of agricultural products is dominated by mutual insurance companies in most countries of the European Union, and insurance companies of this form make up more than half of the entities in the sector. In some European countries, agricultural insurance products are actively sold by private insurance companies.

In this case, the measures regarding the provision of agricultural insurance products or their correct delivery to customers can be conditionally divided into two, that is, state support and non-state support systems are clearly distinguished. stands

State-sponsored insurance products are widely developed mainly in the countries mentioned above. The reason for this is that the state is considered the main beneficiary of their implementation. Also, in many countries with a developed market and insurance sector, the state does not interfere in this sector at all, because the insurance market operates on the basis of competition and all participants are given equal opportunities. But here it is wrong to think that the state abandoned them, because if a large amount of damage is caused as a result of natural events, then the state is in a hurry to cover some of the damages caused by them, because this is part of the important social protection system of the state. constitutes

This is because, as mentioned above, the main purpose of this is that the state tries to fulfill its functional tasks, not only agricultural subjects. Its food safety comes first. Also, the participation of the state in this

field or the existence of companies with its participation indicates that a reasonable competition system has been formed in the field. and sometimes it is seen in the clear superiority of the state. In this case, the payments are made or reimbursed mainly from the state budget or reserve funds formed in advance.

the insurance sector is not developed, that is, they do not use this financial institution to reduce risks.

The insurance products provided by the state may consist of the following organizations:

- expenses for insurance can be made mainly from special funds established with the participation of the state or from the budget as a whole;
- there is another form of state participation in the organization of agricultural security, namely reinsurance. In many countries, reinsurance companies can be established with the full participation of the state, which in turn can be seen as part of the measures aimed at supporting the sector by the state;
- it is important for the state to participate in this field not only as a participant, but most importantly as the main reformer. The reason is that developing agricultural products and making them available to the masses of consumers requires a lot of practical work. Of course, private companies are very weak in terms of financial and time to carry out such work. Therefore, in the initial stages, the state must create the necessary environment for them at its own expense. This will later create a basis for effectively solving problems in this sector of the state;
- since the state participates as the main player in this, it is important to create equal conditions for everyone, because it performs the function of a just judge here. In some cases, it provides economic guarantees and guarantees for the proper functioning of the sector.

In this case, the most common insurance programs are that the state assumes a part of the insurance premiums, that is, it guarantees its payment. In doing so, the state uses various tried and tested methods, i.e., either a premium or a guarantee of coverage, because it takes into account the state's own capabilities. This practice is widespread in many developed and developing countries, the main reason for this, as we mentioned above, is not only the insured, but also the main stakeholder, that is, it ensures food safety through this.

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