

## THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC FLUCTUATIONS ON NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY AND METHODS TO MITIGATE NEGATIVE EFFECTS

*Fazliddin Utaganov*

*Master's student, Karshi State Technical University, Uzbekistan*

**Abstract.** This article examines the impact of current global economic fluctuations on food security in Uzbekistan, along with preventive and mitigation measures. The research analyzes how these fluctuations affect the socio-economic situation of the country and explores ways to address their consequences.

**Keywords.** Global economy, agriculture, sanitary regulations, food products, economic sectors, food security, living standards, consumption, population needs, production.

**Introduction.** Recent political and economic developments around the world are clearly reflected in examples that demonstrate their adverse impact on global food security. Ensuring food security has become one of the most critical components of a country's overall economic security. As Uzbekistan's economy continues to develop, it is increasingly integrating with the global economic system. Due to rational foreign policy and a favorable investment climate, new market opportunities are opening for business entities, and the diversity of domestic products is growing. In addition to increasing the volume of food production, attention is being paid to improving the quality and expanding the variety of food products.

**Research Methodology.** The study draws upon the research and publications of both international and Uzbek scholars. It employs various economic research methods, including observation, logical reasoning, comparison, interviews, and survey questionnaires.

**Analysis and Results.** To ensure stable development across all sectors of Uzbekistan's economy, it is essential to study global economic transformations and implement timely preventive measures to mitigate negative impacts. Like many other countries, Uzbekistan's economy is closely interconnected with the global economy. For instance, in recent years, the volume of exports has increased by a factor of 2.2, and the share of foreign trade turnover relative to GDP has reached 57%, illustrating the extent of the economy's dependence on external markets.

However, rapidly changing international relations, tariffs, and other restrictions affect all countries in a chain-like manner, leading to a slowdown in global economic growth and a decline in international trade.

Indicator	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024 vs 2019, %
Share of Agriculture in GDP	%	26.8	26.0	25.1	25.6	26.0	85.3
Growth Rate of Agricultural Products	%	102.9	103.1	103.6	103.5	103.1	103.3
Grain	kg	221.0	222.3	224.1	223.6	226.0	112.7
Vegetables	kg	301.8	306.4	313.1	323.4	326.4	109.2
Potatoes	kg	91.0	93.5	96.6	96.5	97.2	109.2
Melons	kg	61.8	64.3	67.9	66.8	68.0	119.9
Fruits & Berries	kg	81.4	82.6	84.1	82.5	84.6	100.5

Grapes	kg	46.5	47.9	49.4	49.0	48.5	101.6
Meat (live weight)	kg	73.6	74.8	76.5	77.9	75.8	105.7
Milk	kg	320.7	323.5	326.2	325.0	329.4	102.3
Eggs	pcs	227.0	227.5	228.0	229.0	227.6	101.3

**Table 1: Dynamics of Per Capita Agricultural Production in Uzbekistan (2020-2024)**

The data presented in Table 1 illustrates the trends in per capita agricultural production in Uzbekistan from 2020 to 2024. Over this five-year period, the share of agriculture in GDP slightly declined from 26.8% in 2020 to 26.0% in 2024, indicating a gradual shift toward diversification of the economy. However, the growth rate of agricultural products remained relatively stable, averaging around 103%, which reflects consistent development within the sector. Per capita production of key agricultural products shows a positive trend. Notably:

- Grain production increased from 221.0 kg in 2020 to 226.0 kg in 2024, showing a 12.7% rise compared to 2019.
- Vegetables and potatoes demonstrated strong growth, increasing by 9.2% each over the period.
- Melon production rose significantly, by nearly 20%, suggesting favorable conditions and increased demand.
- Fruits and berries as well as grapes also showed moderate but steady increases in output.
- Meat (live weight) and milk production per capita increased by 5.7% and 2.3% respectively, indicating enhanced livestock productivity and food supply.
- Egg production remained mostly stable with a slight growth of 1.3%, reflecting steady demand and supply equilibrium.

Overall, the data suggests that Uzbekistan has made considerable progress in improving food production per capita. The consistent increase across most indicators highlights advancements in agricultural technologies, state support measures, and policy reforms aimed at strengthening food security in the country.

**Analysis of Livestock Production.** When analyzing agricultural statistics across the regions of Uzbekistan, it is evident that although the total volume of agricultural output has grown, per capita production of certain livestock products has not kept pace with population growth. This is especially noticeable in the production of meat, milk, eggs, wool, and karakul pelts, where growth rates have been relatively modest compared to demographic expansion. The statistical data on livestock production dynamics from 2020 to 2024 show that while the total output of products such as meat, milk, eggs, honey, wool, karakul pelts, and silk has increased, per capita figures reveal a less optimistic trend. This indicates a need to intensify production to meet the rising consumption demand of the growing population.

Indicator	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024 vs 2019, %
Population	mln people	33.91	34.56	35.27	36.02	37.01	108.3
Meat	thous. tons	2519.6	2635.1	2725.9	2833.3	2985.4	114.5
Per Capita Meat	kg	69.4	78.6	79.3	80.1	82.0	105.7
Milk	thous. tons	10976.9	11274.2	11627.2	11968.7	12560.4	111.7
Per Capita Milk	kg	319.0	328.5	329.8	330.0	331.2	103.1

Eggs	mln pcs	7781.2	7788.4	8129.2	8487.5	8546.8	109.2
Per Capita Eggs	pcs	231.2	229.0	229.5	239.5	241.3	100.8
Honey	tons	13357.8	14066.9	14700.4	15620.6	16021.3	120.1
Per Capita Honey	kg	389.7	410.1	420.2	431.0	433.5	110.9
Wool	tons	35422	36345	37307	38639	39041.2	110.0
Per Capita Wool	kg	1041.1	1050.2	1060.3	1070.4	1075.6	101.6
Karakul Pelts	mln pcs	1152.1	1252.4	1287.6	1321.1	1364.5	114.8
Per Capita Karakul Pelts	pcs	29.8	39.5	39.7	40.1	41.5	106.0
Silk Cocoons	tons	20941.9	22769.9	24300.2	25885.8	26046.5	121.1
Per Capita Silk Cocoons	kg	619.8	660.0	689.5	720.1	723.5	111.8

**Table 2: Dynamics of Livestock Production in Uzbekistan (2020–2024)**

**Conclusions and Recommendations.** In conclusion, despite the global economic instability, Uzbekistan is ensuring the stable and adequate provision of quality food products to its population. Necessary conditions are being created to anticipate food-related risks and to implement innovative measures to counteract them. The practical steps outlined above demonstrate the government's commitment to ensuring food security in all sectors of the economy. These measures, in turn, will enable the diversification of agricultural production, filling the domestic market with essential goods and improving the competitiveness of local products in foreign markets. Ultimately, these efforts will support the country's food policy, contribute to improving the population's welfare, and have a positive impact on Uzbekistan's socio-economic development.

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