

IMPROVING THE ACTIVITY OF TRANSPORT AND LOGISTIC CLUSTERS IN INCREASING EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT

Studying the work carried out in Uzbekistan on the transport and logistics cluster and their status, the practice of organizing the activities of transport and logistics clusters in the world practice is described in detail. The experiences of transport logistics clusters in developed countries were also analyzed. Based on this, the article reflects the issues of organizing foreign experience and its effective application in our country. The work carried out in Uzbekistan on the development of agro-logistics infrastructure and its role in increasing the export of agricultural products is highlighted.

Keywords: Cluster, logistics, export, agriculture, manufacturing, transport infrastructure, transport services.

INTRODUCTION

In the new strategy of development of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 "3th direction in order to ensure rapid development of the national economy and high growth rates 30-th: to increase the income of farmers and farmers by at least 2 times through intensive development of Agriculture on a scientific basis, to increase the annual growth of agriculture by at least. To this end, the districts will specialize in the cultivation of certain types of products, expand the scope of state support in agriculture and implement new insurance mechanisms, develop 464 thousand hectares of new and decommissioned land and allocate them to clusters on the basis of open selection. Reduction of 200,000 hectares of cotton and grain fields and long-term lease to the population on the basis of open competition, development of export-oriented products and fruit and vegetable growing, increasing the area of intensive orchards by 3 times and greenhouses by 2 times, increasing export potential by \$ 1 billion and increase production by 1.5 times, develop agro-logistics centers and increase the number of modern laboratories "[1]. Therefore, the successful implementation of all our plans for the modernization and renewal of our country, the creation of a new Uzbekistan, the formation of a qualitatively new, modern structure of our economy, the integrated development of our regions depends on the rapid development of road transport and communication infrastructure.

As agricultural production develops, so does the activity of the infrastructure sectors that serve it. Various factors influence the formation of infrastructure in the agro-logistics complex. These factors include climate, topography, water supply, rural location, population and customs, skills of the working population, location of the farm, specialization, degree of centralization, land supply, organizational and financial condition of the farm. can be added.

"...Although the country produces an average of more than 16 million tons of fruits, vegetables, melons and legumes a year, about 1.5 million tons of meat, about 10 million tons of milk, the level of their industrial processing is on average 15-20 percent. The agro-logistics system is not well developed, and storage and sorting services for agricultural products are not in demand, leading to a waste of about 30 percent of the harvest. There are also problems with laboratory testing of products in accordance with international standards.

According to the data, only 3-4% of domestic vegetables and 11% of fruits are exported. So, there are still aspects that need to be studied and implemented." [2]

The following factors may influence the establishment of agro-logistics centers in such areas specializing in the cultivation of agricultural products: land area, topography, climatic conditions of the region, population in the area, land fund, skills of the working population, availability of agricultural resources, Factors such as the organizational structure of farms in the region, the location of farms in the region, the degree of centralization of farms in the region, the financial condition of farms in the region should be stable.

The main task of the infrastructure sector in the agro-industrial complex is to have a positive impact on increasing the efficiency of agricultural enterprises, providing services for the production of quality goods, deepening the division of labor in agriculture.

The development of agricultural exports is influenced by the following infrastructure facilities: infrastructure for the cultivation of agricultural products, infrastructure facilities for the processing of agricultural products, infrastructure facilities for the storage of processed agricultural products and infrastructure for the export and development of agricultural products including [3].

Today, Uzbekistan has 31 agro-logistics centers and 1,500 cold storages. They can store only 4.5% of the total fruits and vegetables grown.

The President has set a goal to increase the number of refrigerators to 4,500 and agro-logistics centers to 140 by 2025. With the participation of a soft loan from the Asian Development Bank, instructions were given to establish agro-logistics centers in Andijan, Samarkand and Tashkent regions, and to start work in Jizzakh, Surkhandarya and Fergana regions [4].

In accordance with the resolution of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 29, 2019 "on additional measures for the deep processing of agricultural products and further development of the food industry" PP-4406, the chain of collection, transportation, storage, processing, packaging and export of agricultural products in the regions of the Republic consists of a total capacity of 360 thousand tons [3]. As a result of the implementation of these tasks, the development of the geological infrastructure will lead to an increase in the export of agricultural products.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The term "cluster" means a set (system) consisting of several interconnected independent elements and having its own characteristics. In the world practice there are 2 different approaches to the organization of transport and logistics clusters:

1. TLC is organized as an infrastructural element of a particular industrial production cluster (industrial area, corporation, cartel, block), i.e. TLC is conditionally formed as an element of an industrial cluster.
2. TLC clusters are formed as a separate independent system, the purpose of which is the effective management of supply chains between raw material suppliers, production structures and consumers of finished products. In this case, TLC serves the formation and development of transport and logistics elements (cargo terminals, terminal-warehouse and freight forwarding complexes), the involvement of logistics companies in the overall logistics system.

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The main directions of development of TLCs in the regions of the country:

- Determining the capacity to form a TLC;
- State support for the development of TLC;
- Creating an institutional environment for the development of TLC;
- Facilitate the development of logistics integration of TLC participants;
- Support and monitor TLC projects. TLC is based on the following basic principles:
 - Formation of a single transport and logistics space;
 - Improving transport and logistics processes on the basis of new technologies and innovations;
 - Optimization of business partnership methods and tools to coordinate the interests of cluster members, who form a major part of the cluster;
 - Formation of a general strategy for the development of TLC at the regional, national and international levels;
 - Interaction with various universities and research institutes in order to achieve additional freight and passenger traffic;
 - Attracting private investment.

It should be noted that the rapid development of trade relations between the countries of the world, the need to increase the level of logistics services in logistics infrastructure and improve their management system has led to special attention to global logistics centers to integrate international logistics operations. This type of logistics centers will be another reason not only for the development of the developed countries of the world, but also for the modernization of the transport system in our country, the full financing and modernization of existing enterprises.

The main objectives of logistics centers in the country can be the provision of services for transportation, loading and unloading of consumer and agricultural products, warehousing by responding to changes in consumer demand and market conditions. The results of the study show that transport logistics companies improve the quality of transport services for consignors and consignees (adherence to shipping schedules, additional services, delivery of goods anywhere in the world), improve the transport and logistics system in international transportation and rational use of existing vehicles. special attention should be paid to the factors related to scientific, technical, social and logistical infrastructure that affect the growth.

Export of modern agricultural products is one of the requirements of the government of the republic to solve infrastructure problems in the framework of the organization of logistics infrastructure and improvement of their management, as well as the construction of a modern transport and logistics infrastructure in the country. Overview of modern agricultural logistics infrastructure, collection and effective use of information for the effective organization and efficiency of logistics infrastructure in the development of agricultural exports, warehousing, transport and their supply, development of logistics and a key tool for international logistics competition does. Effective management of the system of cultivation, processing, packaging and export of agricultural products requires bringing the activities of logistics infrastructure to world standards.

As the initiator of cluster policy, priority is given to the interests of the state, thus the main condition for the expediency of creating a transport and logistics cluster:

- First of all, compliance with the development strategy of the republic, including the formation of a competitive environment and investment attractiveness;
- Second, to pursue a policy of modernization, creation of infrastructure, increasing the competitiveness of the transport sector, including the solution of state priorities for financial support of public-private partnership projects [5].

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Creating a transport and logistics cluster requires significant resources to localize and concentrate resources, capital, and attract other participants. Its formation affects the interests of different social groups. Typically, neither business nor the state is able to create all the necessary conditions to create a cluster on its own. A modern transport and logistics cluster can be created only within the framework of a constructive, mutually beneficial and long-term partnership between the state and business circles. Organizational relations in the transport and logistics cluster should be built in such a way as to ensure the compatibility of the interests of business entities and government agencies [6]. Cluster policy for the development of the transport industry in Uzbekistan should be reflected in a number of national strategies, regional strategies at the Central Asian level, development programs, in particular, the concept of long-term development until 2040, the transport strategy of Uzbekistan until 2035. It is expedient to develop guidelines for the implementation of transit policy, cluster policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan (in terms of development of transit and transport and logistics capacity). The results of the study show that transport logistics companies improve the quality of transport services for consignors and consignees (adherence to shipping schedules, additional services, delivery of goods anywhere in the world), improve the transport and logistics system of international cargo transportation and rational use of existing vehicles. special attention should be paid to the factors related to scientific, technical, social and logistical infrastructure that affect the growth. Export of modern agricultural products is one of the requirements of the government of the republic to find solutions to infrastructural problems in the framework of the organization of logistics infrastructure and improvement of their management system, as well as the construction of a modern transport and logistics infrastructure. Overview of modern agricultural logistics infrastructure, collection and effective use of information for the effective organization and efficiency of logistics infrastructure in the development of agricultural exports, warehousing, transport and their supply, development of logistics and a key tool for international logistics competition does.

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