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FOOD SAFETY

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Abstract: Food security is one of the most pressing challenges facing countries around the world. The United Nations also says that today is the time to radically change the approach to food production and distribution. Ideally, agriculture, forestry and fisheries can provide food for all and provide a source of income for people, as in the brochure. In this case, both agriculture will be developed in the interests of the people, and measures to protect the environment will be implemented.

Keywords: food, topical, security, rural, environmental, delicacy.

The United Nations has recently launched another initiative in this area. In other words, a global campaign has been launched to combat food waste. This also serves food security. According to the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), 1.3 billion people die each year worldwide. tons of food are thrown away. (In a sense, we are contributing to this through the waste of our weddings. It is not in vain that such measures are being taken to reduce them). In order to put an end to such a waste of resources, it is proposed to change the conditions of their storage.

"Hard bread? An oily rotten apple? Moldy cheese? What to do with such products? Many leave them. One-third of the world's food lies in waste containers. The world economy loses about a trillion dollars every year, "the UN said.

According to the organization's statistics, there are about four billion people in the world every year. tons of food will be produced, and if they were used wisely and distributed, it would reach all the people of the planet. Due to the above factors, the prices in the world food markets are rising. The global financial and economic crisis of the last decade has exacerbated the problem. Its complications are still being felt.

After all, food security is the ability of a country's population to be self-sufficient in such basic products. It also means getting rid of over-reliance on food imports.

Imports of food products have been monopolized by some entities. Imported sugar, sugar, vegetable oils, and other foodstuffs, instead of increasing in the domestic market and falling in price, did the opposite. According to the decree, from February 1, 2018, all privileges and preferences for the import of food products will be abolished. As a result, consumer goods are sold on the republican commodity exchanges. Also, no license is required for sale (purchase) in open electronic trading of exchanges. Previously, the requirement to have a wholesale license for a minimum wage of 3,500 times the minimum wage and a charter capital of at least 1,200 times was abolished.

Imports of these products are carried out through commodity exchanges and electronic trading systems of foreign exchanges at the expense of the Fund for Price Stabilization in the Domestic Consumer Market. Procurement of food products, savings and expenditures are published on a single portal. Thus, the sale of imported food products is carried out transparently. Most importantly, on the basis of this Decree, the legislative and regulatory framework in this area is being improved.

In short, the country is putting an end to all the problems and artificial barriers to reducing food prices, ensuring quality and safety, curbing speculation, eliminating

bureaucracy, and establishing regular dialogue and cooperation with foreign investors and partners.

In particular, in the event that hydropower projects are implemented by neighboring countries and water supply is reduced, it will be necessary to introduce drip irrigation on irrigated lands in 2025 to cover water shortages. This requires a large amount of investment, of course. However, it should be borne in mind that drip irrigation can reduce the amount of mineral fertilizers used. This has helped reduce the cost of food grown and address land degradation. This will increase productivity and the benefits of additional food production.

At the same time, it is important to encourage the introduction of modern agricultural technologies to address the challenges of increasing crop yields and livestock productivity, and to create an effective system for purchasing, preparing, distributing, processing and selling agricultural food products. In particular, it is necessary to create a mechanism that both provides food throughout the year and reduces seasonal fluctuations in prices.

From this point of view, the implementation of effective methods of storage of fresh and processed food is a requirement of the time.

This is due to the fact that by 2025, Uzbekistan aims to move to the group of countries with above-average incomes. This leads to changes in lifestyle, behavioral patterns, and diet. With this in mind, it will be necessary to increase the share of processed foods in a number of commodities. In addition, the introduction of nutrition standards and norms (including the presence of micronutrients and essential nutrients, control of harmful substances, various additives, dyes, flavorings, emulsifiers, preparation, control of transport technologies), as well as control over food quality the mechanism needs to be further developed. In order to improve the nutrition model of the population, it is necessary to disseminate the necessary information on healthy eating and increase the activity of medical institutions in this regard.

Indeed, as the President said, "Strengthening the health of our people, deciding on a healthy lifestyle is a vital issue for us. I repeat, if we ensure peace and health, we will achieve everything else. The goal of agricultural reform is to provide food security and increase the well-being of the people while providing economic benefits. We must never forget that."

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