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XALQARO QISHLOQ XO'JALIGI MAHSULOTLARI BOZORIDA AQSH VA JANUBI-SHARQIY OSIYO MILLATLAR UYUSHMASI (ASEAN) A'ZOLARINING RAQOBATBARDOSHLIK MUNOSABATLARI

Zaidov Islom Ibragimjonovich
Namangan davlat universiteti tayanch

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada xalqaro qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari bozorida raqobat munosabatlari va ularga ta’sir etuvchi omillar o‘rganilgan. Xalqaro qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari bozorida raqobatning bozordagi o‘rni, ahamiyati tahlil qilingan. Xalqaro qishloq xo‘jaligi maxsulotlari bozorida AQSh va Janubi-Sharqiy Osiyo Millatlar Uyushmasi (ASEAN) a'zolarining raqobatbardoshlik munosabatlari va ishlab chiqarish samaradorligiga ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi jixatlari ochib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar. Xalqaro qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari bozori, raqobat munosabatlari, xalqaro qishloq xo‘jaligi, AQSh qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari bozori, Janubi-Sharqiy Osiyo Millatlar Uyushmasi (ASEAN) a'zolarining raqobatbardoshlik munosabatlari, ishlab chiqarish.

КОНКУРЕНТНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ США И ЧЛЕНОВ АССОЦИАЦИИ ГОСУДАРСТВ ЮГО-ВОСТОЧНОЙ АЗИИ (АСЕАН) НА МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМ РЫНКЕ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ

Заидов Ислам Ибрагимжонович
Наманганского государственного университет

Абстрактный. В данной статье рассматриваются конкурентные отношения и влияющие на них факторы на международном рынке сельскохозяйственной продукции. Анализируется роль и значение конкуренции на международном рынке сельскохозяйственной продукции. Раскрыты аспекты, влияющие на отношения конкурентоспособности и эффективности производства США и членов Ассоциации государств Юго-Восточной Азии (АСЕАН) на международном рынке сельскохозяйственной продукции.

Ключевые слова. Международный рынок сельскохозяйственной продукции, конкурентные отношения, международное сельское хозяйство, рынок сельскохозяйственной продукции США, конкурентные отношения членов Ассоциации государств Юго-Восточной Азии (АСЕАН), производство.

COMPETITIVE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN) IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Zaidov Islam Ibragimjonovich
Namangan State University

Abstract. *This article examines competitive relations and factors affecting them in the international market of agricultural products. The role and importance of competition in the international market of agricultural products is analyzed. Aspects affecting the competitiveness relations and production efficiency of the USA and the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in the international market of agricultural products are revealed.*

Keywords. *International agricultural products market, competitive relations, international agriculture, US agricultural products market, competitive relations of the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), production.*

The growing awareness that a country must be more competitive in the global food market to experience sustainable economic growth and development has led many agricultural economists to explore the true meaning of competitiveness and he impact of such a phenomenon. encouraged to study the contributing factors. While competitiveness is often defined as the ability of a firm or country to gain and maintain market share profitably, performance indicators are also an important factor in competitiveness.

Given that Asia is now the world's most economically dynamic region and that the share of US food exports to the rapidly growing Asia-Pacific market has declined over the years (Behrman and Mikesell, 1981), more intense competition is likely. The share of Asian agricultural imports between the US and less developed ASEAN countries has increased. Thus, a deeper analysis of the patterns of competitiveness demonstrated by the United States and its future competitors in the international agricultural market is appropriate. Therefore, this paper is conceptualized using three alternative competitiveness measures to determine the level of competitiveness of the United States and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in the international agricultural market. In addition, this paper also analyzes the impact of endogenous technological progress on international agricultural competitiveness. Understanding such relationships should help policymakers and agribusiness managers formulate appropriate technology generation and/or transfer policies that can contribute to their countries' international competitiveness.

Despite many bright export market prospects for US products, Behrman and Mikesell (1981) noted that the majority of world export markets were captured by the Japanese and even the newly industrialized economies of Asia. They attributed the decline in US relative competitiveness to the transfer of US technology abroad through foreign direct investment and licensing. Although there are many possible explanations for the competitive position of one nation relative to another, Porter (1990) notes that these explanations are often contradictory. Some economists view national competitiveness as a macroeconomic phenomenon driven by variables such as exchange rates, interest rates, and government deficits, while others argue that competitiveness is a function of cheap and abundant labor. Porter argues that competitiveness is strongly influenced by government policy, which promotes increased domestic competition and technology/skill development. Ultimately, it is argued that the only meaningful concept of competitiveness at the national level is national productivity, but there should be no need to link the concept of productivity with the concept of increasing the share of world exports in order to provide a more meaningful concept of national competitiveness.

Three indicators of competitiveness were calculated: international market share, international market share growth index and export orientation ratio. After calculating these competitiveness indicators, a regression analysis was conducted to determine the effect of a country's level of technological development on each indicator of a country's international marketing competitiveness. Working on the assumption that technology is endogenously determined, the specification is also tested to determine the effect of several variables on the endogenization of technology. It tests hypotheses about how technology (i.e., resulting from changes in the level of foreign investment, foreign aid, R&D, and changes in farm size in the respective countries) explains changes in the level of competitiveness. (Salvacruz, 1995).

US agricultural capital-to-labor ratios of selected crops from USDA farm budget and wage data were used to classify each crop as capital-intensive or labor-intensive. If technological differences between countries are Hicks neutral, then import requirements from the US will be the same as those from other countries. The five crops are highly capital intensive; wheat, rice, corn, soybeans and cotton. Two crops were considered labor intensive; sugar and tobacco.

International market share. This measure of competitiveness is a basic but powerful tool in determining market efficiency. It is measured using the ratio of a country's total exports to world exports.

Table 1. Parameter Estimates Resulting From the Regression of Two-Factor Productivity Indices of Each Sector Against Technology Determinants in Agriculture.

	U.S.		ASEAN	
	K-Intensive Sector	L-Intensive Sector	K-Intensive Sector	L-Intensive Sector
Intercept	-969.94	-1106.06	0.93	3.44
	(484.02)	(734.60)	(0.59)	(1.33)
FAID	0.06*	0.01	(0.03)	0.11*
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.06)
DFI	-0.01	0.05*	(-0.01)	0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
RD	0.30	-36.81*	-0.01	0.06
	(9.76)	(14.82)	(0.03)	(0.06)
LFARM	9.71*	11.09	0.01	-0.04*
	(4.84)	(7.35)	(0.01)	(0.02)
	$R^2 = 0.56$	$R^2 = 0.69$	$R^2 = 0.05$	$R^2 = 0.24$
	F = 6.36	F = 7.27	F = 0.29	F = 1.72
	n = 19	n = 18	n = 46	n = 46

Figures in parentheses are standard errors.
* denotes that the coefficient is significant at the 10% level.

Market Share Income Index: Although very similar to the international market share measure, this index provides an explanation of a country's relative market performance between two periods. It is measured using the ratio of a country's current market share to its previous period's market share.

Export Orientation Ratio: Defined as the ratio of a country's exports to its total output, this competitiveness indicator establishes a strong link between a country's international market performance and productivity.

Measures of international market share and agricultural export orientation show that international agricultural competitiveness in US capital- and labor-intensive industries has remained stable over the past 20 years. , has shown a slight downward trend over the past five years. On the other hand, the competitiveness of ASEAN countries fluctuated in both capital- and labor-intensive sectors, with the exception of Thailand, which showed a relatively stable trend in the capital-intensive agriculture sector, with a slight upward trend over the year. last three years. A clear changing trend is evident in Thailand's labor-intensive sector, which has seen significant growth over the past five years. This is not surprising for a labor-rich country emerging as another high-growth economy (commonly referred to as a newly industrialized economy, NIE). Thus, it can be concluded that the improvement of international competitiveness can indicate dynamic economic growth.

Using market share growth indices as a measure of competitiveness, all countries show fairly stable trends in both sectors, with the exception of Malaysia, which has a relatively erratic pattern. An interesting trend can be observed in the case of the Philippines and Thailand, where their market share growth indices showed significant growth in the mid-1970s and then sharp declines in the early 1980s. These increases in

the mid-1970s, especially when martial law was imposed in the Philippines, may have been the result of aggressive export promotion programs implemented by these two countries, while the sharp decline in the early 1980s was due to the uncertainties brought may depend. About the political unrest that caused much speculation and panic among investors, manufacturers and traders at the time.

This article compared the competitiveness of the United States in the international agricultural market with a group of developing countries representing ASEAN. The three competitiveness indicators used in this study show that ASEAN countries have created greater potential ASEAN countries have created greater potential to become more competitive than the US in the capital- and labor-intensive sectors of agriculture. Factors affecting competitiveness include labor availability, interest rates, and endogenous technology based on foreign aid, foreign direct investment, and farm size. Clearly, as the US case shows, there can be a negative correlation between productivity gains and international competitiveness. It should be understood that this phenomenon may be associated with a significant outflow of foreign direct investment from the United States. Thus, new technologies developed by US agribusiness firms can be practically adopted in their own business firms, so that these productivity improvements can be implemented in their foreign production facilities. It does not directly affect the improved performance of the US market share. Therefore, other economic and business factors, such as the flow of foreign direct investment and their impact on the economic activities of multinational companies, should be more critically evaluated. It is interesting to note that market power has been found to have a significant positive effect on increasing the technological level of agriculture in general. In the agribusiness sector, one can easily observe the increase in mergers and acquisitions, particularly among US multinationals. However, it is not clear whether such innovation-generating activities will continue to proliferate as the market structure approaches a highly concentrated level, in which case closer monitoring of consumer and producer welfare may be more important.

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