

**IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES PLACE OF WORLD COUNTRIES****Beglaev Uchkun Khurramovich**

Tashkent state agrarian university Start a business

department associate professor PhD

E-mail: [beglayevuchqun@gmail.com](mailto:beglayevuchqun@gmail.com)

ORCID : 0009-0008-9491-6613

**Abstract**

This article describes fish products produced by foreign countries and their place in the global economy, as well as the main trends in industry development and key criteria for management mechanisms.

**Keywords**

fisheries, organizational and economic mechanisms, trends, market economy, economic management, cluster, efficiency, production, industry development, country, aquaculture, wild fisheries, measures.

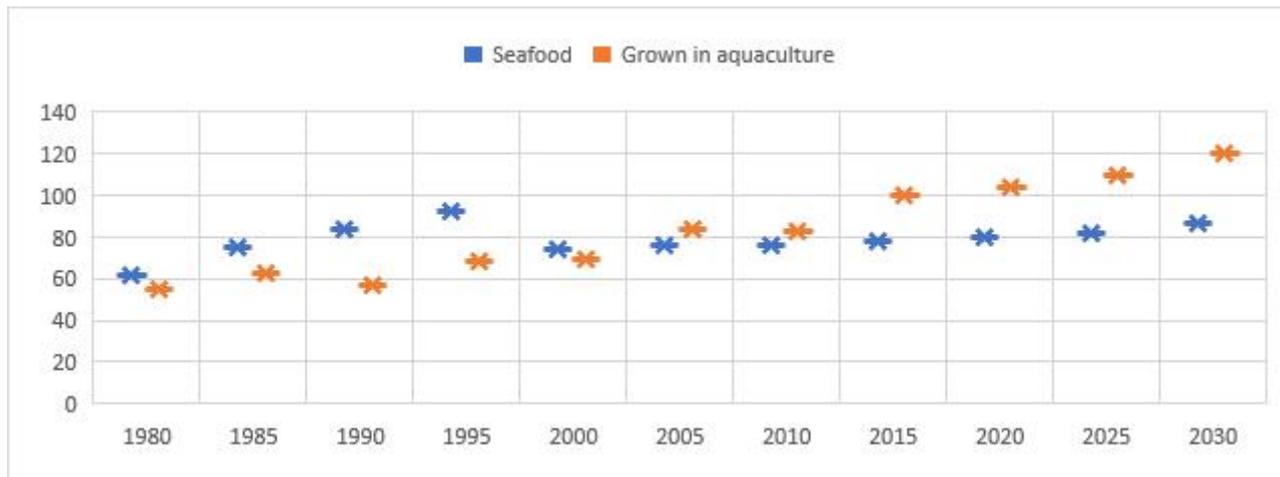
**INTRODUCTION.** The world's population has been increasing over the years, and each country is trying to develop it using its existing opportunities to preserve natural fish stocks and ensure the growth of the fishing industry. Therefore, countries with developed fisheries pay special attention to radically reforming their economic activities, improving and developing management mechanisms. The development of fisheries is becoming an urgent issue not only for our country, but also for the whole world. In modern conditions of economic development, one of the main tasks of any state is to provide the domestic market with food products at affordable prices for all members of society and to replenish the market. The fishing industry, along with agriculture, is a sector that supplies protein products to the population for a healthy lifestyle. Also, the products of the fishing industry can be used in the food, light and chemical industries, as well as to create raw materials for pharmaceutical and medical products.

In the effective use of the fishing industry, the basis for the production efficiency of entities operating in the industry is, first of all, the availability of a feed and raw material base, the provision of water resources, and the correct establishment of a system for the cultivation of fish fry. That is, at the present stage, one of the pressing problems in the fishing industry is overfishing. Overfishing leads to a disruption of the stable state of the fish population, and this situation, in turn, leads to a decrease in fish resources. Therefore, it is necessary to determine measures to ensure that the industry has a sustainable development trend through the effective use of fishing.

**LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS.** On the issues of sustainable development of fisheries, improving the mechanism of their systematic and effective management, and developing the sector on the basis of intensive and innovative technologies, economists from our country and foreign countries have conducted scientific research in various areas. In particular, foreign scientists: F. Berkis, R. Mahon, M. Solomon, R. Hilborn, P. Daniel, F. Rainer, F. D. Johnston, A. S. Thomas, S. Hammerland, K. Greer, J. Matthias, and scientists from the CIS countries: S. I. Kurdyukov, A. K. Bogeruk, J. Ritter, O. V. Kuznetsova, N. V. Alesina, R. R. Galulinia, J. M. Gordon, V. K. Kiselyov, P. A. Dushin, A. A. Tarasenko, V. S. Kazancheva, D.Sh. Yakubova and others conducted scientific research, and some issues in this

regard were partially studied and researched in the scientific works of our country's agrarian economists: D.R. Shokhimardonov, S.S. Gulomov, R.Kh. Ergashev, I.O. Yunusov and other scientists.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.** According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), more than half of the fish produced in the world for human consumption is grown in aquaculture. In order to increase the volume of fish production and preserve existing species, a number of measures are being implemented among the countries of the world. According to FAO, by 2025, 177 million tons of fish will be produced worldwide, and by 2030 this figure will reach 202 million tons (Figure 1).



**Figure 1. Forecast of global fish production for 2025-2030<sup>1</sup>**

If we analyze FAO data, we can see that fish production decreased significantly between 1980 and 2010, but since 2020, fish production has increased by an average of 14 percent. This means that in 2020, additional 24 million tons of fish have been cultivated.

also been rapid development of the fishing industry and the expansion of the global seafood market in recent years. In 2017, the global seafood market was valued at 125.2 billion US dollars and is expected to grow to 187.2 billion US dollars by 2025.

In the world Cultivation of knowledge in Aquaculture by 2027 production take the main place taking into account fish breeding 106 million it is forecasted to be tons. By 2030, this indicator is common growth of 22 interest or 19 million is a ton.

The fisheries sector, regardless of the entity in which it operates, remains an important source of food and income for millions of people around the world. Fish products remain one of the most popular food products in the world, and more than half of fish exports are accounted for by developing countries. As a result of globalization and rapid economic growth, the share of fisheries and marine products in 2020 was 49 percent, and this figure is expected to reach 53 percent by 2030 (Table 1).

**Table 1**

**Indicator of fish production in 2020-2030 by countries of the world<sup>2</sup>**

Countries	Size of fish farming	Aquaculture

<sup>1</sup> Author development based on data from <https://www.statista.com>.

<sup>2</sup> Author development based on data from <https://www.statista.com>.

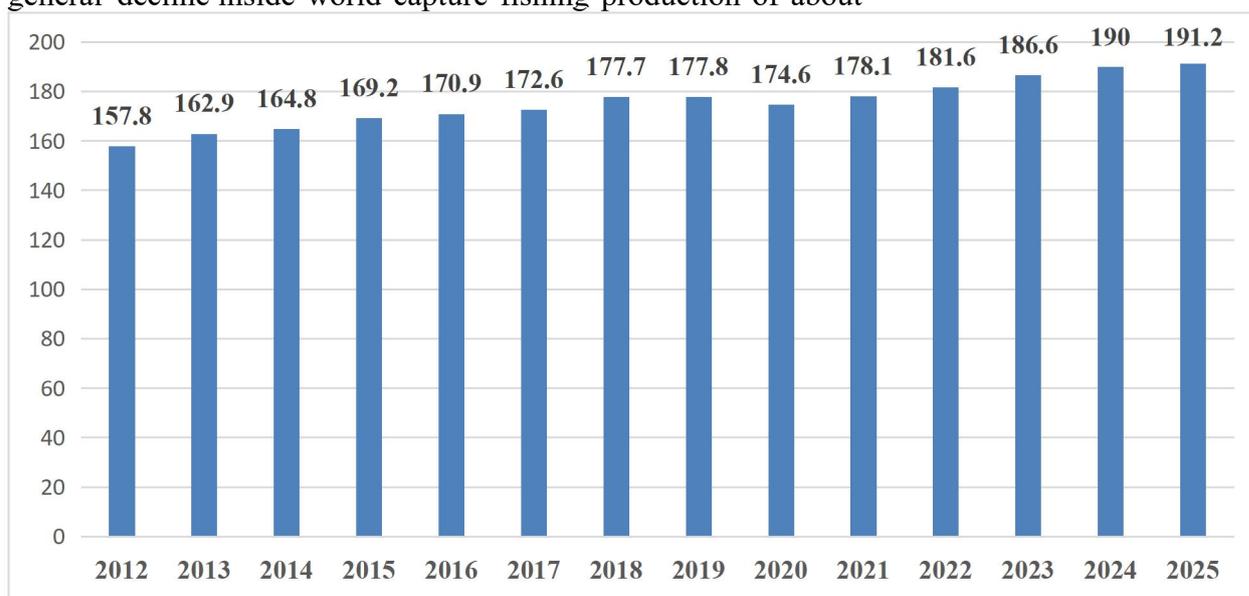
	<b>2020</b>  <b>1,000</b> <b>( live)</b> <b>weight )</b>	<b>2030</b>  <b>ton</b> <b>organiza</b> <b>tion will</b> <b>equivalen</b> <b>t</b>	<b>2030 to</b> <b>2020</b> <b>relatively</b>  <b>%</b>	<b>2020</b>  <b>1,000</b> <b>( live)</b> <b>weight</b> <b>)</b>	<b>2030</b>  <b>ton</b> <b>organiza</b> <b>tion will</b> <b>equivalen</b> <b>t</b>	<b>In 2030</b> <b>compared</b> <b>to 2020</b>  <b>%</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>12 044</b>	<b>13 763</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>2 250</b>	<b>2 759</b>	<b>22.6</b>
<b>Egypt</b>	2 011	2 339	16.3	1 592	1 911	20.0
<b>Nigeria</b>	1 045	1 208	15.6	262	318	21.4
<b>Southern Africa</b>	602	522	-13.3	6	12	90.5
<b>America</b>	<b>21 903</b>	<b>24 499</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>4 375</b>	<b>5 623</b>	<b>28.5</b>
<b>Argentina</b>	840	896	6.7	2	2	10.3
<b>Brazil</b>	1 339	1 527	14.1	629	751	19.3
<b>Canada</b>	901	1 061	17.8	171	244	42.5
<b>Chile</b>	3 259	4 290	31.6	1 486	2 193	47.6
<b>Mexico</b>	1 780	1 910	7.3	279	296	6.2
<b>Peru</b>	5 770	6 210	7.6	144	184	28.2
<b>USA</b>	4 694	5 298	12.9	448	548	22.3
<b>Asia</b>	<b>124,960</b>	<b>143 182</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>77 384</b>	<b>94 095</b>	<b>21.6</b>
<b>China</b>	62 846	73 608	17.1	49 620	60 068	21.1
<b>India</b>	14 141	16 775	18.6	8 636	10 995	27.3
<b>Indonesia</b>	12 152	13 678	12.6	5 227	6 598	26.2
<b>Japan</b>	3 751	3 471	-7.5	599	684	14.1
<b>Korea</b>	1 934	1 933	-0.1	566	633	11.7
<b>Philippines</b>	2 766	3 337	20.6	854	1 045	22.3
<b>Thailand</b>	2 618	2 763	5.5	962	1 113	15.6
<b>Vet Hum</b>	8 023	9 123	13.7	4 601	5 202	13.1

<b>Europe</b>	<b>17 096</b>	<b>18 696</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>3 263</b>	<b>3 704</b>	<b>13.5</b>
<b>European Union</b>	5 026	5 555	10.5	1 094	1 256	14.9
<b>Norway</b>	3 941	4 012	1.8	1 490	1 612	8.2
<b>Russia</b>	5 342	5 855	9.6	270	368	36.3
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>1 752</b>	<b>1 972</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>15.7</b>
<b>Australia</b>	284	305	7.4	106	129	21.3
<b>New Zealand</b>	482	541	12.1	119	131	10.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<i>177,757</i>	202 112	13.7	87 501	106,445	21.7

Research shows that by 2030, China's fisheries and aquaculture production is expected to increase from 79 percent to 82 percent. The slowdown in the above forecast is for China's aquaculture production. The implementation of full control by the state allows to achieve the expected result, as a part of the financial capabilities of the sector is compensated for other fish production maintains leadership in comparison to other countries.

Development of fisheries based on the location and location of the areas fish in aquaculture production takes the main place. Predicted indicators continents, countries and regions between changes in comparison America (29 percent), Africa (23 percent) and Asia (22 percent) growth was observed.

At the end of the world's worldview period in the production of fish products of the countries of the world 96 million ton, on top of 5 million is a ton More from inside 2020, with a general magnification; increase of 6 percent. However, a little vibrations there is expected on top of camel Next ten years, connected for camel People Nino event, with decreases catches inside Southern America, especially for anchovy, as a result inside a general decline inside world capture fishing production of about



**Figure 2. Global fish production by country, 2012-2025 (million tons)<sup>3</sup>**

Global fish production is expected to reach 191.2 million tons by 2025, an increase of approximately 30 million tons over the past decade. This includes aquaculture and fish farming and fishing in natural water bodies.

Based on our research, special attention is paid to the main criteria for developing the fisheries sector in foreign countries and improving the management mechanisms of economic entities.

Our analysis shows that leading countries are defining their fisheries management strategies by focusing on environmental protection, technologies, and policies (Table 2). This, in turn, is aimed at ensuring sustainable food security for the countries, preserving the environment and water quality, preventing various fish diseases, and reducing economic risks.

**Table 2****Management practices of leading countries in the field of fisheries**

States	Main fish species( s ) i	Management model and new changes (2024–2025)	Main characteristics and technologies
Norway	Salmon	Traffic Light System ( sea) products to the effect looking at growth in order insert ) + new White Paper (2025): environment to the effect based quotas , individual incentives ( less volumes for benefits ). up to 5% loss level to protect .	Automated farms , drones , offshore technologies , by the state strict environmental monitoring.
China	Carp, tilapia , shrimp	Ecological protection policy (from 2018): " Zero growth " fishing in the ocean and sea , industrialization in aquaculture and intensification . Deep-sea aquaculture development (2023-2025 plans ) .	IMTA ( integrated multitrophic ), plant type farms , food efficiency increase
Vietnam	Shrimp ( shrimp ), pangasius	In 2024 national modernization plan : fish diseases control , ASC certification , intensive and integrated systems . Biotechnology is expanding .	For export oriented , biosecurity , modular systems , functional additions .
Indonesia	Crab , sea plants	Regional planning + until 2030 growth goals . Sustainability for production in full again restoration and restaurant aquaculture	Small farmers support , technology transfer , export standards .
European Union	Salmon , trout , mussels	Definitely ecological standards (70%+ farm), to innovation grants , offshore aquaculture . Microalgae food as confirmed (2025).	RAS and offshore , digital monitoring, feed efficiency increased by 15% .
Uzbekistan	Carp, carp, tolustolob	Grants for innovation, the development of the mechanism of state support. Practical work on the formation of the food base	Systematic involvement of fisheries with different forms of ownership,

<sup>3</sup><https://www.statista.com/markets/421/topic/497/fisheries-aquaculture/#statistic1>

	(until 2030).	intensive technologies
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**CONCLUSION.** The management of fish farming (aquaculture) in developed and developing countries is different, but the general goal is the same. It consists of ensuring sustainability, protecting the environment, preventing fish diseases, achieving economic efficiency, and ensuring food security. According to FAO data for 2024–2025, the management systems in leading countries in the fisheries sector are organized as follows. At the same time, the Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture (GSA), approved by FAO in 2024, are the basis for regulating activities on a global scale, the following basic principles play an important role in it:

ecosystem approach: efficient use of water, land, and food resources.

recirculating aquaculture systems (ras) - widespread introduction of water recycling systems (reduces water consumption by up to 90%).

Certification and monitoring: ensuring sustainability through standards such as ASC (Aquaculture Stewardship Council).

social responsibility: farmers rights, gender equality and community participation.

Development of fisheries on the basis of countries of the world until 2030 trends and defined to include the following:

world fishing and that the volume of fish production in aquaculture has been slow over time trade and consumption increase and increase the market growth increase the level of;

establishment of systematic management mechanisms of fisheries entities by territories and resources;

fish in aquaculture production year-to-year supply and demand to be sharply different from each other;

regions and per capita in ensuring food security decrease in consumption (African countries);

sustainable production rates and fisheries and aquaculture too systematic orientation of manufactured products for export;

at the world level, production and increase in the gap between consumption and h.

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