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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL FOOD MARKET IN AZERBAIJAN

Abstract

A system of indicators for achieving sustainable development and determining food security in the agricultural sector, which is the basis of the food complex in our republic, has been defined. In the current conditions, the assessment of food security as a global and development problem is taken as a basis. Here, practical measures have been taken in this field, considering the quality and ecological purity of food products as important criteria. In order to achieve the sustainable development of the national food complex in our republic, a system of indicators determining food safety has been defined and its economic evaluation has been carried out. In the context of globalization, grain and its processed products form the basis of food supply in the variants of indicators of the population's food resource potential. One of the conceptual issues of modern economic development is the determination of optimal ratios between self-sufficiency and globalized food sectors at the level of national food economic policy. Supplying the population with food products is not only the main condition of economic development and macroeconomic stability, but also an integral part of state independence. Maintaining a dynamic balance between demand and supply in the market is functionally dependent on the state's ability to increase its food resources.

Keywords: *sustainable development, research, mass production, social manifestations, trade*

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Azərbaycanda milli ərzaq malları bazarının davamlı inkişafı

Xülasə

Respublikamızda ərzaq kompleksinin əsasını təşkil edən aqrar sahəyə dair davamlı inkişafa nail olmaq və ərzaq təhlükəsizliyini müəyyən edən göstəricilər sistemi müəyyənləşdirilmişdir. Mövcud şəraitdə ərzaq təhlükəsizliyinin qlobal və inkişaf problemi kimi dəyərləndirilməsi əsas götürülmüşdür. Burada ərzaq məhsullarının keyfiyyəti və ekoloji cəhətdən təmizliyi vacib kriteriya kimi fikir veriləcək bu sahədə əməli tədbirlər həyata keçirilmişdir. Respublikamızda milli ərzaq kompleksinin dayanıqlı inkişafına nail olmaq üçün ərzaq təhlükəsizliyini müəyyən edən göstəricilər sistemi müəyyənləşdirilmiş və onun iqtisadi qiymətləndirilməsi aparılmışdır. Qloballaşma şəraitində əhalinin qida rasionunun potensialının göstəricilərinin variantlarında taxıl və onun emal məhsulları ərzaq təminatının əsasını təşkil edir. Müasir iqtisadi inkişafın konseptual məsələlərindən biri milli ərzaq iqtisadi siyasəti səviyyəsində özünü təmin etmək və qloballaşan ərzaq sahələri arasında optimal nisbətlərin müəyyən edilməsidir. Əhalinin ərzaq malları ilə təchizi nəinki iqtisadi inkişafın və makroiqtisadi sabitliyin əsas şərtidir, həm də dövlət müstəqilliyinin ayrılmaz tərkib hissəsidir. Bazarda tələblə təklif arasında dinamik tarazlığın saxlanması dövlətin ərzaq resurslarının artmasına nail ola bilməsindən? funksional asılılıqdır.

Açar sözlər: *dayanıqlı inkişaf, araşdırmalar, istehsalın kütləvi xarakteri, sosial təzahür, əmtəə tədavilü*

Introduction

Market relations played a big role in the process of economic and social development of mankind. Although it appeared much later than the first stages of the development of human society, it was of particular importance in the dynamic growth of economic processes. Separate periods of the history of the evolution of the market were formed according to the stages of economic development of humanity

and reflected its certain characteristics. The period of economic development can be divided into two stages that differ from each other in important qualitative aspects; the period before commodity production and the period of commodity production.

It is known that the market emerged as a result of the social division of labor in the pre-capitalist social-economic formations. However, the characteristic feature of that period was that the relations between economic units were not regular and simply had an episodic character (Buzan, 1991:218).

The gradual deepening of the social division of labor and the trend of economic separation of consumers brought commodity production to the fore at the global level, which led to the formation of real market relations and the formation of a free competitive market.

The widespread application of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution in the economy, the aggravation of the problem of new goods and the problem of sales, significantly increased the role of information in the interaction between market subjects, and ensured qualitative changes in the economic nature of the market. As a result, a "buyer's market" was formed (Kearney, 2003:439).

Until the modern era, a large number of scientific-research works have been dedicated to the investigation of the content, essence and development laws of the market concept. However, the market concept is explained from different perspectives. The food complex is an integral part of the strategy of sustainable development of the food economy system, which is required by the national economic development and in the global context. The food products that ensure the existence of humanity have a global character, and extensive analyzes have been carried out in scientific and practical sources. In solving the problem, agricultural and processed products form the basis of the formation of the food complex. The organization of the food complex and the position of the food market are considered important problems on a global scale, as well as a stable indicator of countries.

The food complex, its management being an important component of global economic development, occupies a special position in the leading directions in the formation of the political lifestyle of each country. The main subject and object of the strategic side of the issue is the management of the population with constructive approaches related to the sustainable operation of the food supply.

In modern times, man is considered to be inexhaustible and constantly improving natural resources. The main indicator of development has always been the human factor. The concept of human capacity development is one of the most well-known intellectual products developed by the United Nations Development Programme. It is based on the "human potential development index". It is calculated for the entire population and characterizes the generally long and healthy life of people in the country, the level of education and decent living standards (Aliyev, 2003:66).

Since food supply is a global problem, it is considered one of the main sections of the political-economic strategy of each country. The national food policy of the country is related to the development of agriculture. This area of the world economy, despite certain directions of economic development, is related to the use of agricultural products as the basis of the lifestyle of the population living in 3/5 of our planet. According to the UN, 41% of the economically active population around the world works in agriculture. This indicator is 4-5% in industrially developed countries. In developing countries, it is 60-70%. The world's largest producers of agricultural products; China (21%), India (15%), USA (7%) etc. countries with large populations differ in this respect. Developed countries provide approximately 48% of the population's food grains (24% in the USA, 16% in the European Union).

Food Security According to the criteria established by the experts of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, food security means a situation where all people have physical and economic access to sufficient quality food to lead an active and healthy lifestyle. The declaration adopted at the summit organized in Rome in 2008 states that every state has the duty to ensure the right of its citizens to have access to safe food for their health and to be free from hunger (Amstryp, 1996:257).

When characterizing the flow directions of food products at the global level, their content and dynamics, it is necessary to take into account the decisive role of international food companies.

Because, the main part of the processed food, the majority of agricultural products exported to the world market are produced within the framework of international food companies or under their direct technological, financial organizational and other influences. At the global conference dedicated to the

environment and development, the main directions of international environmental security were discussed and became the priority of the national security strategy of many states.

From the point of view of ensuring food security, the state regulation of these relations is primarily characterized by the realization of state support to agricultural commodity producers. This process is more successfully realized in the experience of developed countries. For example, in Germany, Canada and France, the expenses incurred for the production of agricultural products from the state budget vary by approximately 43-54%. In Scandinavian countries, this indicator fluctuates up to -60-80%. In the post-Soviet republics as a whole, the expenditure imposed on the state support of agriculture amounts to about 1.5% of the state budget as a whole. By modernizing the legal-normative base of the agricultural sector, raising the national level of production both qualitatively and quantitatively, the Republic of Azerbaijan can gain the opportunity to fill that gap in the world market (5).

The directions of efficient use of resources have been determined in connection with the sustainable development of the agricultural sector, which is the basis of the food complex in Azerbaijan.

For the first time in our republic, as a result of enumeration of all areas of agriculture, detailed information on land ownership, cultivated areas of agricultural plants, area of perennial crops, agricultural equipment, labor force was collected.

In connection with the sustainable development of the agricultural sector in our republic, increasing the production of plant and livestock products is of great importance in ensuring food security.

In the current State Program, the main directions of the state policy in the field of food supply are divided into 4 groups and the following criteria are implemented for each of them:

1. Criteria for efficient use of resources in the area of sustainable food supply.
2. Criteria for providing the population with safe and quality food products and their efficient use.
3. Criteria for effective management of risks related to food supply
4. Criteria for improving the entrepreneurial environment and institutional development of the food supply system (Guliyev, 2018:480).

In order to achieve the sustainable development of the national food complex against the background of globalization in the State Program, a plan of measures for certain areas at the state and government level was regularly developed and decisions were made.

In recent years, in order to achieve the sustainable development of the national food complex in our republic, a plan of measures for certain areas has been developed and decisions have been made regularly at the state and government level.

A system of indicators for achieving sustainable development and determining food security in the agricultural sector, which is the basis of the food complex in our republic, has been defined. In the current conditions, the assessment of food security as a global and development problem is taken as a basis. Here, practical measures have been taken in this field, considering the quality and ecological purity of food products as important criteria.

In order to achieve the sustainable development of the national food complex in our republic, a system of indicators determining food safety has been defined and its economic evaluation has been carried out.

The availability of food resources in the world and forecasts for the future are analyzed and monitored by international organizations, primarily by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) established under the UN. The food problem is regularly discussed in international forums (Bislev, 2004:72).

It should be noted that food security is an important element of the state's economic security as well as its political and environmental security and has an important role in ensuring national security. In the Republic of Azerbaijan, food safety is considered one of the central problems of the national security system, and special care and attention is paid to this issue at the state level. Taking into account the current situation in the food security problem in our country, the "Food Security Program of the Republic of Azerbaijan" was approved by the order of the great leader Heydar Aliyev in 2001, and as a result of the work undertaken within the framework of this program, the production of agricultural and food products increased significantly. However, the current situation in the world food market requires a comprehensive approach to the issue of maximum reduction of the domestic food market's dependence on imports and creation of food reserves (Sultanov, Ahmadov, 2018:13).

The food problem is not only solved within the framework of agriculture. The share of the agrarian sector in food supply, the technological development level of the country, in turn, has the possibility of having an important influence on the harmony of the agricultural sector. Indicators characterizing the activity of the food market, in particular, indicators such as prices, the value of the consumer basket, farmers' incomes, determine the development strategy of the agrarian sector in one way or another. It is formed depending on the realization of priorities in the period of time.

As a result of the conducted studies, it was determined that the food security of the state is considered to be ensured when there is no food crisis when the entry of food products from abroad into the country stops, and in the total volume of agricultural raw materials and food sold in the market, 9% of locally produced grains, 96% of potatoes, sugar 82, vegetable oil -80, meat products, milk and dairy products -86-90, fish and fish products -80% if not less. In order to meet the general demand for food products through local production, taking into account these parameters, the volume of agricultural products to be produced is determined on the basis of the population and per capita norms of basic food products. In order to fully satisfy the demand for seeds, the State Seed Fund was established under the Ministry of Agriculture by the order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated March 2, 2015. At the same time, by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers dated December 8, 2015, "Rules for the supply, storage and use of seeds to the State Seed Fund" were approved (Lanov, 2006:39). According to statistical indicators, currently Azerbaijan meets its demand in plant breeding and poultry industry at the level of about 20 percent.

Conclusion

In the context of globalization, grain and its processed products form the basis of food supply in the variants of indicators of the population's food resource potential. One of the conceptual issues of modern economic development is the determination of optimal ratios between self-sufficiency and globalized food sectors at the level of national food economic policy. Along with common human values, the globalized food policy ensures the stability of the continuous food ration of the population, and performs the function of balancing the production of food products with new technology.

According to the criteria established by the experts of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), food security means a situation where all people have physical and economic access to sufficient quality food to lead an active and healthy lifestyle at any time.

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