

A SECURE FOOD MARKET IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN FOOD SECURITY

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Abstract

The article provides information on ensuring food security in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, and the need to regulate the food market to ensure this security, the formation of the food market, the measures taken in this direction. The analytical part of the article mentions the work done and measures taken to ensure food security in the country in general. Then the formation of market relations, as well as market regulation mechanisms is listed. In the middle part, it is mentioned about meeting the demand for food products in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, regulating the market. The measures taken to protect and regulate the domestic market were announced, and the role and work of government agencies in these areas were summarized. At the same time, one of the most important parts of the article is market relations in ensuring food security in the NAR. The country's sustainable development also has an impact on food security. The processes that have taken place in recent years have manifested themselves in ensuring food security and have led to higher prices in the market system.

Keywords: food security, market regulation, food market, food, food supply

Introduction

Food problems have existed since the creation of man and change their scale and characteristics as man develop. Since the second half of the twentieth century, the food problem has been a universal problem. Lack of food production leads to unmet food needs, food shortages, as well as socio-economic problems. Existence of wars, natural disasters, economic storms, radical changes, disproportionate distribution of population and food production facilities in the area, etc. are issues that reveal the problems of food shortages. In connection with this work, all mankind and the state must maintain a stable food and food security.

Food security is a key element of both economic security and environmental and political security. This determines its key role in food security, which is an integral part of national security.

There is a serious need to improve the market infrastructure in order to reduce losses in the post-harvest stages, improve the quality of products and, most importantly, improve the market access of producers. The existing market infrastructure creates certain barriers for local producers to enter trade networks on favorable terms, and sometimes producers are forced to sell their products to them on the terms offered by trade intermediaries. Insufficient development of market infrastructure, especially wholesale and retail networks, leads to a difference of 2-3 times, and in some cases evens more, between producer prices and market prices. In developed countries, wholesale markets are a necessary tool for trade, logistics, collection and dissemination of market information, supply and demand control functions, and play an important role in creating high added value.

Method

One of the most important issues of modern times is the formation of a national food market that fully meets the needs of the country's population in quality agricultural and food products. Market regulation also plays an important role in ensuring food security in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. The security and provision of food products can only be achieved through the development of sustainable agriculture and the formation of market relations.

Analysis

One of the main priorities is to take detailed measures to expand the access of agricultural and food producers to export markets. First of all, one of the main conditions for expanding export opportunities is only related to the development of market infrastructure. Therefore, the development of agricultural and food market infrastructure in our country will have a stimulating effect on exports. At the same time, there is a need for comprehensive support measures to expand access to traditional export markets, in particular to create access to new export markets.

At present, there is a need to develop the market infrastructure for agricultural products in the country in several directions. First of all, new wholesale and logistics centers for agricultural products should be established in the regions. At the same time, modern retail networks of agricultural products should be expanded in the capital and other major cities (Strategic Roadmap, 2016: p.103).

The provision of reliable food is one of the main conditions for ensuring economic stability and maintaining social stability in each country. Provision of food products necessary for the population in Azerbaijan is one of the main economic issues in the country.

In general, the market forms economic relations in economic conditions. The main distinguishing feature is the relationship between the buyer and the seller of the products in order to own and sell the products. The following influences the regulatory processes in market relations:

- The law of value, which determines the formation of labor and costs, the average prices of agricultural products and food;
- The law of supply and demand, which determines the ratio of product and cash flows, the efficiency of exchange between market participants;
- Conjuncture - the economic condition of the market, characterized by the level of prices, supply and demand, commodity stocks, etc. ;
- Competition - a mechanism for regulating production processes with the influx of different producers of goods or service providers in cross-selling, capital to a more profitable market segment.

In order to create favorable conditions, enterprises that have difficulty repaying their debts in economic competition go bankrupt and go bankrupt ([http://unec.edu.az/ /mirzaliyeva_gunel.pdf](http://unec.edu.az/mirzaliyeva_gunel.pdf) 2015: p.63).

Research shows that in the period of market relations, it is important to properly establish the price mechanism, as well as its relevance to the interests of producers and consumers. In general, these processes have the potential to have a positive impact on the economic and social development of our country, which reflects the conjuncture of the market and the existing economic realities, and the formed prices in the transition period. In general, the regulation and improvement of the price mechanism in modern conditions is one of the most important components of economic policy as a whole. The main purpose of regulating prices for agricultural products in the market economy system is to compensate producers for damage caused by market changes, rising costs for production, unfavorable natural conditions, active negative effects of external competition, providing social protection of producers from price fluctuations (Salahov SB, 2004: p.372).

We know that local production has a sufficient weight in the supply of food. It is aimed at improving national food security in the country. It is important in the food supply of local production if the production potential within the relevant country creates conditions for the production of quality and cheap agricultural products of the main type. It also creates important conditions for ensuring food security by applying intensive technologies in the agricultural food sector, effectively and flexibly protecting domestic markets, and stimulating sustainable development in local production.

Recently, there has been an increase in food prices. Many experts attribute this to global economic processes (decline in agricultural crops, corn and wheat production in many countries, increased production of transgenic plant species), while other reasons are due to local factors (unhealthy). Competitiveness, monopolistic tendencies in various food products, speculation, etc.) as an important reason (Ismayilov RS, 2008: p.38).

Studies show that food security can only be achieved through sustainable agricultural production. We know that food safety is the local demand for food products within the physical norms of the population

The result

Research can always be conducted not only with reports, but also with specific practical applications. Therefore, many economic sectors suitable for the conditions of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic can be shown as the object of scientific and production practice. In the article, we touched upon some nuances in the definition of market mechanisms to ensure food security. Today, in the implementation of economic policy, among the factors affecting security in the food market, it is necessary to take into account the factors that affect the country's economy not only directly but also indirectly. In the current situation, the goal of forming and developing the food market in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic is to increase the level of self-sufficiency in consumer goods, as well as food products, which are necessary in the AR for the effective and full use of domestic production potential.

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