The Role of Domestic Food Market Protection in Food Security

Key words: food market, food safety, national safety, import and export.

Annotation: Each country's economic stability and social sustainability, as well as the main condition for ensuring food security, food market plays an important role in satisfying the security acts as a main object. Food safety is a part of the national security system and creates conditions for stable life in society.

In modern times, increase the importance of the issue of food security. Food safety is a part of the national security system and creates conditions for stable life in society. At the same time ensuring the protection of the domestic food market is closely linked to food security.

Food market has a normal function in countries with best food safety solution issue. But the countries with not normal function, with not competitive environment of food markets could not find in the healthy formation a good solution to the issue of food security. From this point of view, the correct solution to the food problem and protection of the domestic food market is an organic connection with each other. The problem of food security in Azerbaijan Republic is especially as one of the most important life-support systems. Scientific research carried out in this direction, has theoretical and practical interest. The solution of this problem maintains sovereignty, security and social stability the economic condition of the society in the country. Thus, measures aimed to protect of the domestic food market has a direct impact on food security. Both of these measures are based on sufficient quantities of food to meet the demand, as well as food products that contain the necessary norms and quality standards. Protection of the domestic food market, play an important function to fulfill in order to provide food safety.

In recent years, much work has been done in terms of food safety in the country. The state programs adopted in terms of food security have of great importance in this aspect. The main goals in this program reaches sustainable food supply and to achieve this plan will be implemented the next following measures (2):
- Ensuring the balanced development of the economy in local and regional perspective;
- Implementation monetary and fiscal policy which influence to the development of the real sector;
- Continue budget policy to improve regional infrastructure and to increase social services and quality;
- Implementation of tax policy to stimulate increasing in food production
- Taking into attention the requirements of the World Trade Organization, the protection of the domestic food market from unfair competition in connection with the implementation of the relevant measures;
- Implementation of preventive measures to keep inflation at a manageable level;
- Continue of the policy of the ecological balance and biodiversity conservation;
- Continue the measures to increase using efficiency of land and water;
- On the basis of the development of intensive crop and livestock production, improvement of logistics in the field, according to current demands of seed production and breeding;
- Improving the statistics of the agricultural sector;
- Develop cooperation with international organizations to improve food supply;
- Increasing salaries, pensions and benefits, as well as targeted social assistance, to continue raising the minimum wage and pensions the policy related to the cost of living.

The things mentioned above can be seen in the list of measures taken to preserve the food market. One of the important measures is protect the negative impact of foreign competition in the food market and its play major role in ensuring food security the internal market. Regulation of the food market, it should be conducted to ensure that the interests of market participants. Some scientists said various ideas about this issue.

From the words of Russian economist A.V.Gordiyev, to the problem of agro-industrial production should be particularly important approach especially at market conditions. Thus, giving way to the regulation of the market in terms of economic relations, can lead to harmful tendencies to the country's food security. Specialization of agriculture, structural changes in agriculture, food market, the realization of the interests of the preservation and improvement of the product should be in center of government’s attention (3).

The importance for creating the economic conditions exists in maintenance of an adequate level the country's agricultural policy, which is part of the of food supply and to use population vital food products in accordance with the physiological significance. In the agricultural sector is to ensure stability and economic progress in terms of economic reforms, the changes in the internal and external factors also affect to the country’s food security. The objective of the national policy in the field of food security – parallel with taking into account the use of the state's economic potential, also to create the conditions for a stable and sustainable supply of need people in food products. Food security strategy held constant monitoring of conditions and factors which provide a threat to the vital interests the population with food products.

Protection of the domestic food market, evaluation of degree a number of quantitative and qualitative indicators to assess the level of food security, which will require the use of goals, tactics and strategy, is a complex process.

Government and non-government organizations use this indicator to prognosis food market indicators, food security, and monitoring of national and foreign scientist. It should be noted that, in terms of quantitative indicators to assess it is not always possible (5).

Assessment of the current situation of the national food market is very necessary for the learning of level of food security supply. In this context, traditional methods to evaluate opportunities to ensure food security should be used as well as modern mathematical methods, economic achievements of cybernetics. Otherwise, to calculate different parameters of regulation the ratio of supply and demand in the food market and to assess according to the internal realization will be impossible.
The above-mentioned shows that the regulation of the food market plays the main role in determination, but it has an important role in ensuring food security in place to achieve effective results in a short-term period of time is almost impossible.

Normal function of food market and whole supply of food safety direct depend on development of agrarian field in the country. Requirements of long time in changing production structure in agriculture which provides food market with food product, emphasizes the importance of these issues to require a more careful approach is required in this area. Moreover, the food market itself operates as an integrated system for the identification of specific measures would be clearly wrong. Therefore, the development of the structural adjustment policies of the food market in the medium and long-term period should have a complex character, in all segments of the food market, and it should cover all areas. As is known, the issue of food security takes a constant character. Short-term regulation of the food market can not be considered acceptable in terms of food security. This is also due to the fact that the sphere of activity of isolated in fact almost impossible, also directly and indirectly involved in the production, and also mechanisms of areas service to the production should be related. Thus the policy of the state regulation of the economy should be considered as a single organism. Otherwise, in the state's regulatory policy impossible get effective results. State regulation of the food market in the formation of policy and plays an important role in ensuring food security (6).

And to create an abundance of food product on the market to stabilize the price level in the first place depends largely on the balance between production and consumption. If increase of production able to meet of all cases consumption so conjuncture fluctuations can’t observed in the food market. Therefore, to prevent fluctuation of the conjuncture in the food market and to stabilize the price level current situation is great importance have increasing the production for the basic species of food per person. In this case, the food market activities will be appropriate, and the demand for food products will be satisfied in accordance with the physiological standards.

Providing function of food market and food security of the population is directly related to the income. Thus, people could not act as equal partners in the food market when a significant difference in the level of income of the people. This is create tension in the food market while participation of the lower income segments in the market and satisfying their needs at reasonable prices, creates some difficulties. If we look at the experience of developed countries we can observe in order to increase the income of poor people special measures from the goverment. Last years, for this purpose are being taken some measures in the country.

Protection of the domestic market, the elimination of economic dependence, which is a priority of the most important and significant role in meeting the food security effectively distinguished. Increasing the production of local resources, to achieve an abundance of products, the normalization of prices in the domestic market by minimizing the cost of each unit of production, completely social stability of our society is regarded as one of the most important issues. Demand of the country's population for food satisfied more by locally produced food aimed to reduce the costs at the expense of the state budget of foreign exchange imports. This will ultimately balance the country's balance of payments, and also leads to an increase in the welfare of the world.
Because of all the above mentioned tasks, and realize the strategic importance of the factors in the protection of the domestic market, as well as the development of agriculture, but also plays a crucial role in the development of the national economy.

References:
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