

PROBLEMS RELATED TO DEVELOPING KYRGYZSTAN'S AGRICULTURAL MARKET

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The availability of land, water, food, and labour resources and basic assets for the economy's agricultural sector are the main preconditions for developing the agricultural market. How a market economy forms and develops will depend on how effectively these resources are used.

Special significance should be given to the availability of services and infrastructure for organizing and developing the agricultural market. The service and agro-industrial sectors are of primary significance in the international market as well. The post-industrial economic structure has resulted from the fact that trade and services increasingly determine international economic links. The European Union (EU) countries serve as a classical example of optimum economic development, so the Central Asian republics should cooperate in the agricultural market sector in the same way.

In the aggravated economic crisis conditions and universal cutbacks in production, improving production and rebuilding the processing industries with the aim of creating a competitive environment play a large role in developing the agricultural market. In this connection, improving production is more and more the result of direct investments and new forms of business, for example by organizing associations, cooperatives, joint stock companies, joint enterprises, adopting selective agreements on cooperation, and granting licenses. Only high quality processed and ecologically clean food can compete in the international market and generate foreign currency earnings to benefit the state budget.

Private entrepreneurship plays an important role in developing the agricultural market. The lack of a class of active business entrepreneurs in the country and strong support for them from the state makes it quite difficult to develop agricultural outputs. This could be overcome with the help of increased taxes in the economy's agricultural sector, which would be used to develop the agro-industrial sector and create the country's agricultural market.

The degree of using the available preconditions and resources is of great significance in resolving economic problems and forming the agricultural market and efficient use of labour resources is also an important part of the overall system of social and production relations. In my opinion, to identify this degree of use, multi-faceted calculations should be made countrywide, in oblast and regional subdivisions sections in every available and newly created agricultural unit and rural and village councils.

There are two ways to develop the agricultural market - actively carry out an import-replacement strategy and focus on foreign economic ties with the aim of increasing export opportunities. It is clear that the second direction is more progressive, although, in a number of cases, protection of the domestic market is necessary and can be achieved through an import-replacement policy. Both directions deserve the utmost attention, as their optimum combination is the task for the transition period.