



# MATTERS OF ENSURING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY IN ENHANCING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES MARKET

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Article history:		Abstract:
<b>Received:</b>	26 <sup>th</sup> September 2025	This article theoretically and practically examines issues such as improving relationships that serve to enhance the economic security of the agro-resource market operating within the country's agricultural sector and ensure macroeconomic stability.
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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The situation developing in the global agricultural market demonstrates that growth rates in agricultural production and exports are observed in countries with natural and climatic advantages. International expert research on the structure of agricultural resource markets and food security indicates that a complex situation related to this issue is emerging globally and in specific regions. Experts emphasize, "...currently, the competitive environment in global agricultural and food markets is intensifying daily. This is particularly evident in markets for fresh and dried fruits, vegetables, canned products, processed fruit and vegetable products, vegetable oil, flour and flour products, tea, coffee, citrus fruits, dairy and meat products. In these cases, the demand and sales volume of a particular product are strongly influenced by its appearance, color, size, attractive packaging, the reputation of the manufacturing enterprise, the seller's behavior and ability to offer the product, advertising, and other factors" [1].

In our country, comprehensive measures are being implemented to develop markets for agricultural products, agricultural resources, and agricultural services, which contribute to agricultural development and ensure the country's food security. Special attention is paid to utilizing modern technologies to increase agricultural production, establishing intensive orchards, comprehensively supporting diversified farms, and setting up the production of export-oriented products. This requires the widespread application of scientific achievements in production and the development of conclusions and recommendations based on the opinions of scientists and specialists, as well as accumulated experience. Therefore, "deepening structural transformations and consistent development of agricultural production, further strengthening the

country's food security, expanding the production of environmentally friendly products, and significantly increasing the export potential of the agricultural sector" have been identified as priority tasks [2]. Currently, the development of markets for agricultural products, agricultural resources, and agricultural services necessitates the creation and implementation of entirely new approaches and principles in the system. Considering the above, the need to prepare scientifically and practically significant proposals and recommendations for ensuring the economic security of agricultural product, agricultural resource, and agricultural service markets in the agrarian sector comprehensively, within the framework of free market laws, became the basis for choosing this topic.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Specific theoretical and practical aspects of issues of ensuring the stability of the exchange rate of the national currency and its impact on foreign trade relations A. Marshall, A. Lerner, S. Fisher, Rose, Andrew K., REcaves, JAFrankel, RWJones, A. Babula, I. Ötke-Robe, C. Reinhart, K. Rogoff, J. Frankel, J. Williamson, M. Obstfeld, K. Rogoff, R. Hausmann, P. Wickham, H. Poirson, K. Rogoff, A. Husain, A. Mody, R. Brooks, N. Oomes, M. Friedman, R. Mandell, F. Mahlup, etc. have been researched in the scientific research of a number of foreign economists.

## 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

In the process of preparing the article, various methods of statistical and economic analysis were employed, including analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, abstract-logical analysis, as well as correlation and regression techniques.

## 4. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.



The scientific significance of the results of this research article lies in their potential to contribute to the formation of targeted strategies aimed at enhancing the economic security of the agricultural resources market and ensuring macroeconomic stability in our republic. Furthermore, from a practical standpoint, a system of criteria and indicators for ensuring the development of the agricultural resources market has been developed. This system can be partially utilized in efforts to promote the development of this market and in the educational process of relevant scientific fields at industry-specific universities. Consequently, this serves as a foundation for developing various measures aimed at advancing the agricultural resources market.

A number of scientific results have been obtained regarding the development of the agricultural resources market and ensuring its economic security. Specifically: models of innovative development of the agricultural market and its dependence on investments have been developed (University of California, USA); the system for regulating trade organization in the agricultural products market has been improved (Tufts University, USA); comprehensive measures have been developed to strengthen the material and technical base of the agricultural resources market and improve the culture of service provision (Boston University, USA); proposals have been made to incentivize the delivery, storage, and sale of farm products in the agricultural market (University of Adelaide, Australia); the processes of granting tax benefits to entities providing agricultural services have been studied (University of Adelaide, Australia); the approaches for providing subsidies and state support to agricultural producers have been

examined (Oxford University Press, England); economic categories, material and technical resources in the agricultural sector and mechanisms for their assessment have been elucidated (Russian State Agrarian University, Russia); scientific recommendations have been developed to enhance the work of trade and procurement enterprises organized for the wholesale purchase of agricultural products and the conclusion of futures contracts with agricultural producers (Belarusian State Agricultural Academy, Belarus).

In the context of developing market relations, to ensure efficient and optimal use of agricultural resources, it is necessary to achieve equilibrium in the agricultural resources market.

A number of economists including Bonanno, Russo, and Menapace, in their published scientific articles, state that "...in developing the agricultural resources market, it is necessary to use both traditional models and new methods to assess the latest changes and new innovative ideas in modern agricultural technologies and their status." This is because today it is difficult to imagine the agricultural resource market without new innovative technologies [3].

Although agricultural resources include various categories of resources in terms of their composition, their commonality lies in the fact that they are resources involved in the production process by enterprises whose activities are related to the processes of growing, transporting, storing, processing, and selling agricultural products. The composition of agro-resources within the framework of economic relations formed in the agricultural sector of our republic can be generally expressed as follows (Figure 1).

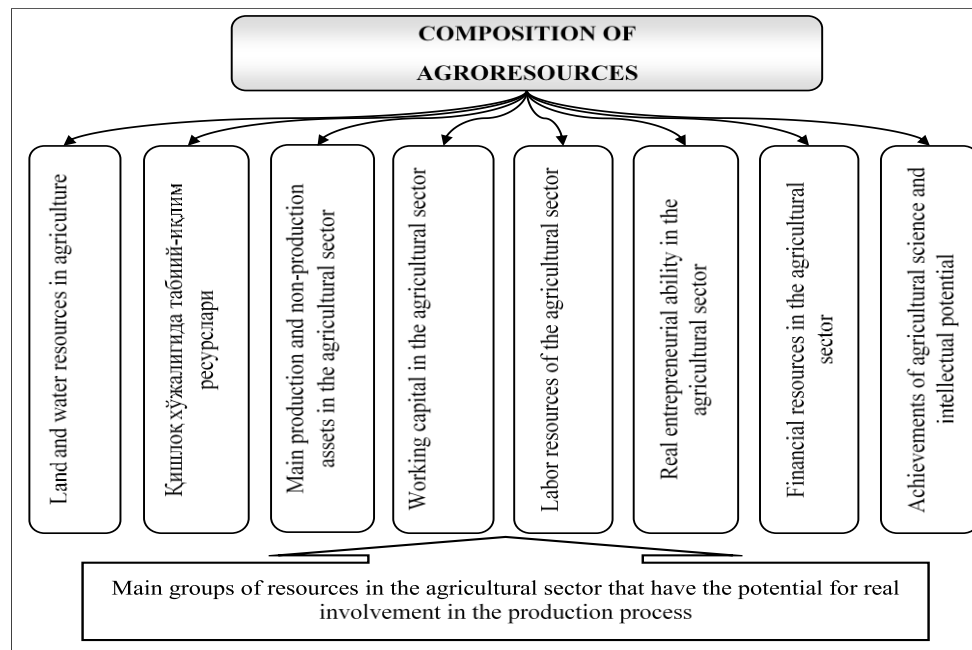


Figure 1. Composition of the main agro-resources involved in the production process [4]

Agricultural resources include land and water resources used in agricultural production, agricultural machinery and equipment, production buildings, productive and working livestock, fixed assets in the form of tools and equipment of industrial enterprises, natural and climatic factors such as the average annual duration of the growing season, the amount of effective heat, the length of daylight hours, working capital in the form of fuels and lubricants, mineral and organic fertilizers, seeds, spare parts, financial resources in the form of

credit and other funds from various financial institutions, budgetary and extra-budgetary funds. At the same time, agricultural resource markets are characterized by a number of distinctive features. In particular, in most agricultural resource markets, producers (sellers) operate in a monopolistic position. However, consumers (buyers) are always distinguished by their large numbers and inability to influence changes in the market price of the product (Figure 2).

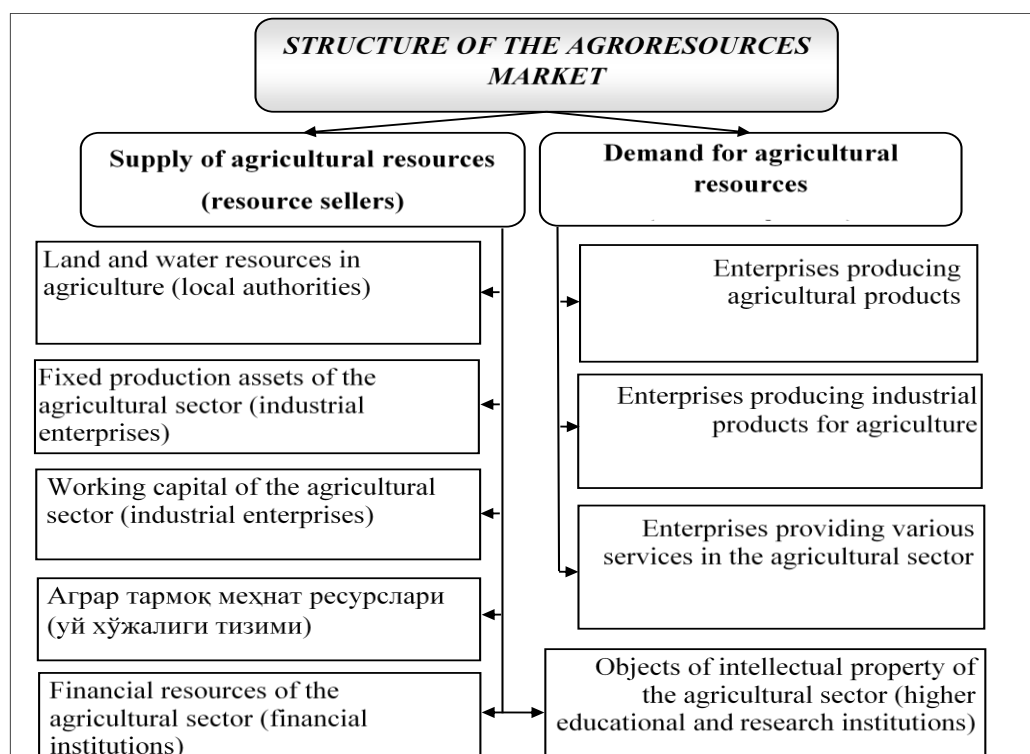


Figure 2. General structural composition of aggroresource markets [5]

In this regard, one can agree with the opinion of our country's economist E.F. Trushin. In his scientific research, he emphasized that "...to improve the economic mechanism for the use of water resources, it is necessary to develop and account for appropriate payments, conduct research, and implement state economic incentives for consumers who use water efficiently" [6]. Currently, a number of measures are being implemented in our country to introduce a system for the efficient use of water resources in agriculture

and provide state support for it. In particular, tax benefits have been introduced for certain periods for cultivated areas where new water-saving technologies have been implemented, among other initiatives. The distinctive features of the agricultural resources market are that a number of resources are not produced by humans (natural and climatic factors) and also have a very limited nature within the territorial framework (land and water resources).

Table 1  
 Distribution of agricultural lands in the Republic of Uzbekistan by categories (as of 2023) [7]

№	Land category	Area (thousand hectares)
1	Agricultural lands	17 500
2	Rotating croplands	15 000
3	Lands designated for rehabilitation	2 500
4	Forest lands	2 000
5	Irrigated lands	1 000
6	Desert and saline lands	800

Based on the data in this table, if we analyze the agricultural lands of the Republic of Uzbekistan by categories as of 2023, agricultural lands comprise 17,500 thousand hectares, arable lands - 15,000

thousand hectares, forest lands - 2,000 thousand hectares, and other categories. If the effective use of these lands is implemented, this, in turn, will contribute to the development of the agricultural resource market.



## 5.CONCLUSION

1. In our opinion, the market for agricultural resources should be generally defined as follows:

The "Agricultural Resources Market" (ARM) is a complex of economic relationships arising between agricultural producers, entities engaged in processing, procurement, transportation, storage, and trade of agricultural products, and resource suppliers regarding the production, exchange, distribution, and consumption of material, technical, and labor resources necessary for the agricultural sector.

2. Agricultural resources should include land and water resources in agriculture, agricultural machinery, production buildings, productive and working livestock, fixed assets, natural and climatic factors, petroleum products, mineral and organic fertilizers, working capital, credit and financial resources. Additionally, achievements in agricultural science and technology that can be commodified, as well as intellectual property objects created by scientists in the field, should also be actively included in the composition of agricultural resources.

3. Expansion of benefits in providing resources and services for farmers cultivating agricultural products in areas with difficult soil and climatic conditions, poor land reclamation status, low soil fertility ratings, and challenging irrigation conditions.

4. Expansion of measures for providing state financial assistance to agricultural products, resources, and service facilities in territories with harsh natural conditions.

5. Legal support for improving the system of reducing service costs through the financial strengthening of material and technical resources and service providers.

6. Increasing the employment level of the population through the expansion of non-traditional types of services in the agricultural resources market, developing additional sectors to increase the incomes of workers in the industry, and establishing widespread use of scientific results.

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