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FOOD SUPPLY IN AZERBAIJAN

Supporting paper submitted by State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan**

Summary***

* Paper posted on Internet as submitted by the country.

** Summary in English prepared by the State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan Republic. Original document is CES/AC.61/2001/43 which exists in Russian only.

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Food supply in Azerbaijan

1. Introduction

Food supply of population of the country is one of the important part of the agricultural policy of state and government of Azerbaijan. In 2001 with participation of European Commission there was worked out and confirmed «Programme of food safety in Azerbaijan».

2. Producers of agriculture products

In the period up to 1991 main producers of agriculture products was collective farms and state farms. 63% of total gross products of agriculture is fall to their share.

During recent 5 years there have been took place structural, socio-political changes in agriculture. Share of non-state sector in total value of gross agriculture is 99%.

On determination of total value of livestock production in population and farmers households is to be found a lot of difficulties.

3. Production quality

In the period of central planning of value of state purchase there was conducted statistical observation on quality.

At present there is not conducted observation on quality of products by statistical bodies.

4. Processor enterprises of food products

At the beginning of 2001 there are 116 enterprises of grain-products, 156 meat-dairy enterprises, 45 tinned food factory, 16 tea factory, 131 plant on preprocessing of grape. There is still exist facts where not establishing legal person in small industry enterprises separate persons produced certain types of food product, which is necessary to discover and consider in total value of production.

5. Food supply of population and its forecasts

With a view to receive information on food supply in State Statistical Committee is worked out balance of resources in macro level and using of crop and livestock productions.

According to statistical data self-sufficiency of Republic in 2000 has made 73% - on bread and grain products, 77%- on meat and meat products, 88% on milk and dairy products, 87%- on eggs, 95%- on fish and fish products, 99,8%- on potatoes, 56%- on vegetable oil, 101%- vegetables, fruit and berries, including vine-108%. In order to have complete idea on state of food supply of population and its forecasts it is necessary to accept on base rational medical norms of nutrition and define total value of private consumption.

It is necessary to note that along with above mentioned on budget survey of households there was also estimated data on average per capita consumption of food products on wide range of indicators. However, sometimes on estimation of data of balance available resources not covered expenditures in the part of receipt.

On estimation of balance it presents some difficulties lack of data on available remainder of goods in wholesale and retail enterprises, which requires conducting of single sample survey in indicated fields.

6. Product prices

There is different sources on product prices. From agricultural enterprises monthly data on realization of products is collected in numerical and value terms.

Besides for study of producer prices on agriculture products in population and farmer households special single sample survey is conducting.

In accordance with Recommendations and direct support of IMF since 1993 there has been studying consumer prices on manufacture goods and food-staff by 380 types, of which 112 by food-staff.

Permanent users of statistical information are central economic organizations and scientific –researches institutes, private entrepreneurs and ets.

7. Results.

1. Uncompleted register of imported products, poor development of mirror statistics, problems on using of data of different sources on accounting of balance of resources and using food products of agriculture;
2. Difficulties on collection of data from agriculture producers, increasing of accounting unit number, pressure for money;
3. Lack of information on processing of agriculture products by producers what for it is impossible to estimate data by wide range indicators on consumption of food-staff per capita.
4. Lack of information on stocks of goods in all stage of its movement, in particular, in the fields of industry and trade;
5. Scarcity of information on quality of production, lack of overall statistical observation;
6. Lack of scientific well- founded approved standards on rational consumption of food-staff per capita and consequently, impossibility of making up more correct forecasts on needs of food-staff