

The Significance of The Food Industry in The Economy of Uzbekistan and its Structure

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Abstract

This article details the importance of the food industry in the economy of Uzbekistan and its structural structure. In particular, the classification of the composition of the food production industry (IFUT-2) was studied. Also, the dynamics of agricultural and livestock products grown in all categories of farms in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the volume of industrial products by types of economic activity, and the trends of changes in the volume of industrial products were analyzed based on statistical and econometric methods. In addition, scientific proposals for further development of the food industry have been developed.

Keywords: food industry, structural structure, agricultural and livestock products, industrial products, development, classifier.

Introduction

There is no correlation between the increase in the demand for food products and its production in the world. Especially in recent years, due to geopolitical situations, global pandemic, climate changes, high inflation and unemployment, more than 690-780 million people in the world are facing the problem of hunger [12]. In particular, 55 percent of the hunger problem is in Asia, 38 percent in Africa, 6 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the rest in North America, Europe, and Oceania countries [13].

In Uzbekistan, providing the population with food products is one of the urgent issues, and in 2023, on the basis of the industry, 65174.7 billion will be produced in the republic. soums of food products and 17968.3 bln. Soum beverages were produced, as well as 404,648.6 bln. 1962.4 billion soums of agricultural products were grown during this period. 4141.8 billion soums of food products were imported. soums of food products were exported [14]. These numbers will further develop the food industry in our country, and by joining the ranks of the major exporters of food products, it will be possible to turn the food industry into a profitable sector and thereby make additional investments in the country's economy.

In the next period, intensive reforms are being carried out in our country in the direction of increasing the volume of food production and processing and expanding the export of finished products. In particular, the "Uzbekistan - 2023" strategy was adopted by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-158 dated September 11, 2023. It defines important tasks such as food processing, increasing the share of technological products produced in the industry from 25% to 32%, doubling the labor productivity in the processing industry, and ensuring that the rate of processing of agricultural products is higher than 25% [1]. Ensuring the fulfillment of the above tasks, as well as the organization and economic



development of the food industry requires conducting scientific research and determines the relevance of the research topic.

Literature Review

Restructuring and organizational processes are currently the most pressing issues for many food industry enterprises. In practice, there are no organizational conditions adapted for any enterprise, which can be reformed depending on its characteristics, changes in the external and internal environment [3]. This is the main condition for ensuring the development of food production [4].

Also, the selection of a production activity strategy and management strategy adapted to the conditions of a developed market economy requires changing the organizational mechanism by replacing some components with others or introducing new elements. For example, the development of an organizational structure suitable for large enterprises of the food industry, adapted to the modern conditions of the market economy, allows to ensure the effective operation of the enterprise [5].

Economist M. Akhmatilov in his research focused on the fact that the strategic goal of development programs of food industry enterprises should be to mobilize and use internal resources and create more favorable conditions for attracting foreign investments [6].

According to S. Dokholyan and M. Vartanova, the low level of efficiency of food production facilities is related to each other from an organizational and economic point of view [7].

In D. Gorodilin's research, the concept of organizational management and economic institutional models are put forward as the main directions of economic development of the food industry in the developing market [8]. It is emphasized that it is appropriate to optimally take into account the features of economic development, economic development factors, and specific characteristics of economic behavior [9].

Indeed, ensuring the economic development of the food production industry requires not only the effective use of all production resources of enterprises, but also their interdependence, that is, first of all, the achievement of production and labor efficiency [10]. At the same time, economic development planning [11], financial and credit mechanism, insurance system, mechanisms of economic relations, material incentives and other factors are achieved.

Research Methodology

Analytical comparison, logical and comparative analysis, grouping and expert evaluation, statistical and econometric methods were widely used in this research. Also, the research works of foreign and our country's scientists on the topic were widely studied and analytical conclusions were given.

Analysis and Results

It is known that the food industry is of strategic importance for every country, and it is an important sector in the socio-economic development of the country, as well as the production of food products for the population.

In particular, the food industry is also important in Uzbekistan. Various food products have been grown in agriculture in our country since ancient times. In particular, in 2023, 8426.6



thousand tons of grain and leguminous crops, 3574.1 thousand tons of potatoes, 11553.7 thousand tons of vegetables, 2553.5 thousand tons of edible pulse crops, 3121.7 thousand tons of fruits and berries and 1737 ,6 thousand tons of grape products were grown (see Appendix 1). Also, 2833.3 thousand tons of cattle and poultry bred for slaughter (in live weight), 11968.7 thousand tons of milk, 8487.5 mln. eggs and 15,620.6 tons of honey products were grown (Table 1).

Table 1 Dynamics of agricultural and livestock products grown in all categories of farms in the Republic of Uzbekistan [14]

N	Product type	Unit of measure	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Cereals and legumes	thousand tons	7 504,3	8 173,5	7 636,0	7 634,6	7 990,5	8 426,6
2	Potatoes	thousand tons	1 694,8	2 586,8	3 143,8	3 285,6	3 443,2	3 574,1
3	Vegetables	thousand tons	6 262,4	9 390,0	10431,4	10850,2	11162,9	11553,7
4	Food policy	thousand tons	1 182,4	1 853,6	2 134,4	2 285,3	2 420,7	2 553,5
5	Fruits and berries	thousand tons	1 676,3	2 467,9	2 812,6	2 852,6	2 999,3	3 121,7
6	Grapes	thousand tons	979,3	1 518,2	1 606,9	1 695,3	1 760,6	1 737,6
7	Cattle and poultry raised for slaughter (live weight)	thousand tons	1 461,4	2 033,4	2 519,6	2 635,1	2 725,9	2 833,3
8	Milk	thousand tons	6 169,0	9 027,8	10976,9	11274,2	11627,2	11968,7
9	Egg	million piece	3 061,2	5 535,4	7 781,2	7 788,4	8 129,2	8 487,5
10	Honey	tons	3 171,9	10157,0	13 57,8	14066,9	14700,4	15620,6
11	Wool	tons	26 510	36 029	35 422	36 345	37 307	38 639
12	Black leather	thousand pieces	934,9	1 032,0	1 152,1	1 252,4	1 287,6	1 321,1
13	Cocoon	tons	25151,8	26293,0	20941,9	22769,9	24300,2	25885,8

Some of the agricultural food products listed in the table above are consumed directly. However, most of it is processed and consumed on an industrial basis.

As mentioned in the first chapter of the study, the most important aspect of industrial processing of agricultural food products is that the shelf life of food products is extended. This factor alone shows how important the industry is. Because food products grown in agriculture are seasonal and have a very short shelf life. This makes it difficult to provide the population with permanent food products. An effective solution to this problem is industrial processing of the grown products. According to the IFUT-2 [2] classification, the industry in this direction is called the "food production" industry.

Today, in our country, the national classification of economic activities (IFUT) is based on the statistical classification of economic activities (NACE Rev. 2) of the Eurostat Committee [15], the second edition of IFUT-2. , and was adopted instead of the current IFUT-1 edition classifier in order to prepare and disseminate internationally comparable statistical data.

According to IFUT-2, economic sectors are divided into 21 sections, section C (manufacturing industry) section 10 is called "production of food products" and section 11 is called "production of beverages" and includes the following (Table 2).

Table 2 Structure of the food production industry [16]

Section C	Group	Class	Subclass	Name
10				Production of food products
	10.1			Meat processing and canning, production of meat products
		10.11		Meat processing
			10.11.1	Slaughter, meat processing or packing in poultry houses
			10.11.2	Production of fresh, chilled and frozen meat
			10.11.9	Other meat processing activities
		10.12	10.12.0	Processing of poultry meat
		10.13		Production of meat and poultry products
			10.13.1	Production of salted, dried or smoked meat, poultry and nutritional by-products
			10.13.2	Production of sausage products
			10.13.9	Production of meat products not included in other categories
	10.2			Processing and canning of fish, crustaceans and molluscs
		10.20	10.20.0	Processing and canning of fish, crustaceans and molluscs
	10.3			Processing and canning of fruits and vegetables
		10.31	10.31.0	Processing and canning of potatoes
		10.32	10.32.0	Production of fruit and vegetable juices
		10.39	10.39.0	Other types of processing and canning of fruits and vegetables
	10.4			Production of vegetable and animal fats and oils
		10.41	10.41.0	Production of vegetable and animal fats and oils
		10.42	10.42.0	Production of margarine and edible oils
	10.5			Production of dairy products
		10.51	10.51.0	Milk processing and cheese production
		10.52	10.52.0	Ice cream production
	10.6			Production of products of the milling industry, starch and starch products
		10.61	10.61.0	Production of products of mill-grocery industry
		10.62	10.62.0	Production of starch and starch products
	10.7			Production of bread and dough products
		10.71	10.71.0	Production of bread, freshly made confectionery products from dough, cakes and pastries
		10.72	10.72.0	Production of biscuits and cookies, long-storable confectionery products made from dough
		10.73	10.73.0	Production of pasta products and similar flour products
	10.8			Production of other food products
		10.81	10.81.0	Sugar production
		10.82	10.82.0	Production of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery products
		10.83	10.83.0	Production of tea and coffee
		10.84	10.84.0	Production of spices and medicines
		10.85	10.85.0	Production of ready-made food products
		10.86	10.86.0	Production of baby food and dietary food products
		10.89	10.89.0	Production of food products not included in other categories
	10.9			Production of ready feed for animals
		10.91	10.91.0	Production of ready feed for farm animals
		10.92	10.92.0	Production of ready feed for domestic animals
11				Production of beverages
	11.0			Production of beverages
		11.01	11.01.0	Distillation, purification and mixing of alcohol
		11.02	11.02.0	Production of wine from grapes
		11.03	11.03.0	Production of cider (apple wine) and other fruit wines
		11.04	11.04.0	Production of other non-distilled fermented (fermented) beverages
		11.05	11.05.0	Brewing
		11.06	11.06.0	Colod (threshed wheat, barley, etc.) production
		11.07	11.07.0	Production of non-alcoholic beverages; production of bottled mineral waters and other waters

Therefore, according to the IFUT-2 classification, the "food production" industry: meat processing and canning, production of meat products; processing and canning of fish, crustaceans and molluscs; processing and canning of fruits and vegetables; production of vegetable and animal fats and oils; production of dairy products; production of milling industry products, starch and starch products; production of bread and dough products; includes the production of other food products and the production of finished animal feed.

According to statistics, in 2023, the total volume of industrial products in the republic will be 655821.9 billion. amounted to 553,333.4 billion soums. soums (84.4% of total industrial products) of production industry products and 65174.7 bln. soums (9.9% of the total industrial

products or 11.8% of the production industry) was contributed by the products of the food industry (Table 3).

Table 3 Volume of industrial products by types of economic activity [14], billion soum

Years	Volume of total industrial products	From this, volume of production industry products	Including, volume of food industry products
2010	38119,0	28742,8	5521,5
2011	47587,1	37295,3	7305,8
2012	57552,5	44347,0	8610,6
2013	70634,8	56068,7	11373,7
2014	84011,6	68225,7	14387,2
2015	97598,2	78492,3	18511,6
2016	111869,4	91483,0	22400,5
2017	148816,0	120686,9	23217,7
2018	235340,7	189642,6	25256,0
2019	322535,8	254860,9	35337,3
2020	368740,2	305928,6	42314,9
2021	456056,1	378186,4	48643,3
2022	553265,0	460491,8	57547,3
2023	655821,9	553333,4	65174,7

According to general statistical analysis, the total volume of industrial products in the republic during 2010-2023 is 231996.3 billion on average. amounted to soum, compared to 2010, it increased by 17.2 times in 2023.

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Industrial products	14	231996.3	205562.46	38119	655821.86
Manufacturing industry products	14	190556.1	172867.47	28742.8	553333.4
Food industry products	14	27543.004	19335.063	5521.5	65174.658

In addition, during this period, the volume of production industry products averaged 190,556.1 billion. amounting to soums and increased by 17.2 times in 2023 compared to 2010. Also, the average volume of products of the food industry is 27,543.0 billion. amounting to 11.8 times in 2023 compared to 2010.

It is worth noting that in 2023, the growth rate of the total volume of industrial products in the republic was 106.0 percent, the growth rate of manufacturing industry products was 106.7 percent, and the growth rate of food industry products was 106.2 percent.

Table 4 The trend of changes in the volume of industrial products by types of economic activity [14], %

Years	Growth rate of total industrial products	Growth rate of production industry products	Growth rate of food industry products
2010	105,9	108,9	110,1
2011	104,4	108,1	113,7
2012	105,7	106,3	106,9

2013	107,5	112,5	111,3
2014	104,5	108,0	110,7
2015	105,3	105,9	113,2
2016	105,4	106,7	109,8
2017	105,2	104,2	90,3
2018	110,8	107,9	98,5
2019	105,0	106,6	110,9
2020	100,9	107,9	108,6
2021	108,8	108,3	104,2
2022	105,3	105,4	106,0
2023	106,0	106,7	106,2

According to the analysis, during 2010-2023, the annual average growth rate of the volume of industrial products was 105.8 percent, while the average annual growth rate of manufacturing industry products was 107.4 percent and the average annual growth rate of food industry products was 107. 2 percent.

It is important that the annual average growth rate of food industry products is more than 1.4 percent compared to the average annual growth rate of total industrial products during 2010-2023. This shows that the food industry had a higher economic development trend compared to the general industry during the analysis period (Figure 1).

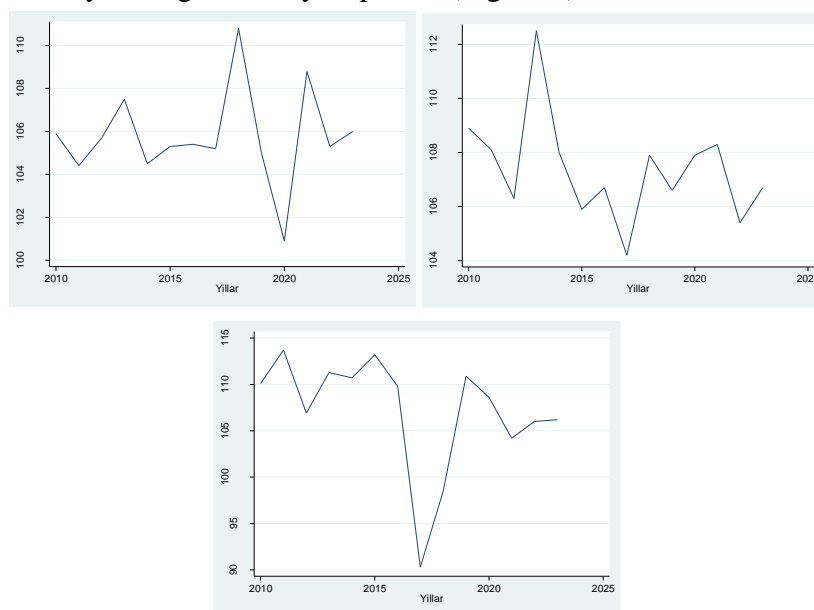


Figure 1. Dynamics of changes in the volume of industrial products by types of economic activity

As can be seen from the graphic analysis, the number of periods with a high growth rate of food industry products is greater than the growth rate of total industrial products and production industry products.

Of course, the demand for food products also depends on the demographic changes in the country. In addition, the number of tourists visiting the country is also affected.

Therefore, it is important to analyze the state of the volume of food industry products per capita and the trends of its change.

As of January 1, 2024, the number of permanent residents in our country was 36,799.8 thousand people. According to the analysis, in 2023, the volume of industrial products per capita was 17,821.3 thousand soums, the volume of production industry products was 16,248,7 thousand soums, and the volume of food industry products was 1,771,1 thousand soums. according to the calculation, the volume of industrial products per capita was 6740.1 thousand soums, the volume of production industry products was 6680.8 thousand soums, and the volume of food industry products was 809.2 thousand soums (Table 5).

Table 5 Volume of industrial products per capita by types of economic activity [14], thousand soums

Years	Permanent population, thousand people	Per capita (thousand soums)		
		Total industrial products	Manufacturing industry products	Food industry products
2010	29123,4	1 308,9	1334,6	189,6
2011	29555,4	1 610,1	1622,0	247,2
2012	29993,5	1 918,8	1933,0	287,1
2013	30492,8	2 316,4	2335,6	373,0
2014	31022,5	2 708,1	2731,4	463,8
2015	31575,3	3 091,0	3118,3	586,3
2016	32120,5	3 482,8	3512,6	697,4
2017	32656,7	4 557,0	4594,7	711,0
2018	33255,5	7 076,7	7141,0	759,5
2019	33905,2	9 512,9	9604,9	1 042,2
2020	34558,9	10 669,9	10771,8	1 224,4
2021	35271,3	12 929,9	13061,9	1 379,1
2022	36024,9	15 357,8	15520,2	1 597,4
2023	36799,8	17 821,3	16248,7	1 771,1

According to the table, compared to 2010, the volume of industrial products per capita in 2023 increased by 13.6 times, the volume of production industry products by 12.2 times, and the volume of food industry products by 9.3 times.

The above analyzes show the importance of the food industry in the economy of our country, of course. However, it does not quantify the impact of the food industry on the economy, particularly on the manufacturing industry and the total industry.

It is known that if an economic indicator changes under the influence of other indicators, then this indicator is considered a result (endogenous) indicator, and the factors that directly influence it are considered independent variable (exogenous) indicators. The relationship between them is based on determining correlation coefficients and evaluating their importance and reliability. That is, on the basis of correlation analysis, the relationship between the resulting and influencing factors is evaluated by calculating individual and pair correlation

coefficients.

Also, the quantitative relationship between the factor indicators (exogenous) and the resulting indicator related to them (endogenous) can be analyzed econometrically through a multifactor regression model. That is, the quantitative relationship between total industrial products, which are the resulting indicators (endogenous), and the volume of food industry products, which is an (exogenous) indicator affecting the volume of production industry products, can be expressed in the form of a system of recursive equations as follows.

$$PI_p = a_0 + a_1 FI_p + \varepsilon_1$$

$$I_p = a_0 + a_1 PI_p + a_2 FI_p + \varepsilon_2$$

here: I_p – total industrial products,

PI_p – volume of production industry products,

FI_p – volume of food industry products,

a_0, a_1, a_2 – unknown parameters of the model,

$\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2$ – random errors.

Constructed models are evaluated by evaluation criteria such as error of approximation, mean squared standard deviation, t-statistics, coefficient of determination, Fisher and Darbin-Watson criterion, and conclusions are developed based on the models.

First, the relationship between the volume of products of the manufacturing industry and the volume of products of the food industry, which affects it, is evaluated on the basis of correlation analysis. For this, a pair correlation matrix is created.

Matrix of correlations

Variables	(1)	(2)
(1) P _{ip}	1.000	
(2) F _{ip}	0.989	1.000

According to the results of correlation analysis, the relationship between the volume of production industry products and the volume of food industry products affecting it showed the existence of a dense and correct relationship (multicollinearity) ($r(PI_p; FI_p) > 0,80$).

It is well known that if two or more highly correlated linearly correlated factors are included in the model, then another linear relationship will appear along with the regression equation. This phenomenon, known as multicollinearity, distorts the magnitude of the regression coefficients and makes their economic interpretation difficult.

However, since the factors with multicollinearity in the above case are only one, the modeling process can be continued. Therefore, the unknown parameters of the one-factor regression model for the volume of manufacturing industry products and the volume of food industry products were determined based on the least squares method and the values of the model



evaluation criteria were determined using the "Stata" program.

. reg PIp Fip

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	14
Model	3.7972e+11	1	3.7972e+11	F(1, 12)	=	520.11
Residual	8.7609e+09	12	730072586	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Total	3.8848e+11	13	2.9883e+10	R-squared	=	0.9774
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9756
				Root MSE	=	27020

PIp	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Fip	8.839234	.3875839	22.81	0.000	7.994761	9.683707
_cons	-52902.95	12888.31	-4.10	0.001	-80984.16	-24821.74

The following model was constructed.

$$PI_p = 8,839234 FI_p - 52902,95$$

Secondly, the relationship between the total industrial products and the indicators affecting it, the volume of production industry products and the volume of food industry products is evaluated on the basis of correlational analysis. For this, a pair correlation matrix was created.

Matrix of correlations

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Ip	1.000		
(2) PIp	0.997	1.000	
(3) Fip	0.988	0.987	1.000

The results of the correlation analysis showed that there is a strong and correct connection (multicollinearity) between the total industrial products and the indicators affecting it ($r(PI_p; FI_p) > 0,80$).

So, the modeling process can be continued. Only, it is appropriate to create models in the population according to the factors included in the model.

1) The unknown parameters of the one-factor regression model on the volume factors of total industrial products and production industry products were determined based on the method of least squares, and the values of the model evaluation criteria were determined using the "Stata" program.

. reg Ip PIp

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	14
Model	5.4903e+11	1	5.4903e+11	F(1, 12)	=	22090.63
Residual	298241667	12	24853472.3	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Total	5.4933e+11	13	4.2256e+10	R-squared	=	0.9995
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9994
				Root MSE	=	4985.3

Ip	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
PIp	1.18881	.0079985	148.63	0.000	1.171383	1.206238
_cons	5461.226	2024.431	2.70	0.019	1050.369	9872.082



The following model was constructed.

$$I_p = 1,18881 PI_p + 5461,226$$

2) The unknown parameters of the one-factor regression model on the volume factors of total industrial products and food industry products were determined based on the method of least squares, and the values of the model evaluation criteria were determined using the "Stata" program.

. reg Ip Fip

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	14
Model	5.3699e+11	1	5.3699e+11	F(1, 12)	=	522.28
Residual	1.2338e+10	12	1.0282e+09	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Total	5.4933e+11	13	4.2256e+10	R-squared	=	0.9775
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9757
				Root MSE	=	32065

Ip	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
Fip	10.51152	.4599554	22.85	0.000	9.509361 11.51367
_cons	-57522.47	15294.87	-3.76	0.003	-90847.14 -24197.81

The following model was constructed.

$$I_p = 10,51152 FI_p - 57522,47$$

The models created on the basis of econometric analysis can be expressed in the form of a system of recursive equations as follows.

$$PI_p = 8,839234FI_p - 52902,95$$

$$I_p = 1,18881PI_p + 5461,226$$

$$I_p = 10,51152FI_p - 57522,47$$

According to the modeling results, an increase in the volume of food industry products by 1 unit can lead to an increase in the volume of total industrial products by 10.5 units and the volume of manufacturing industry products by 8.8 units. It also showed that an increase in the volume of production industry products by 1 unit can lead to an increase in the volume of total industrial products by 1.1 units.

Conclusions

Based on the above, it is appropriate to propose the following main directions for the development of the food industry:

- strengthening, modernization, improvement of material and technical supply of food industry enterprises and creation of developed market infrastructure around it;
- to encourage the diversification of commercial mediation in the field of sustainable supply of raw materials to food industry enterprises in order to continuously provide the population with high-quality food products;



- achieving intensive development of the food industry by establishing food clusters based on agriculture and food processing enterprises;
- integration of food industry enterprises into the market infrastructure, effective use of the internal and external communication system;
- to further improve the logistics infrastructure, optimize the price of fuel and lubricants, enter the world market through the widespread introduction of marketing and online commercial activities in the field, and so on.

In short, the factors of the formation and development of the food industry are divided into factors of economic growth, factors affecting demand, factors of interaction between demand and supply, factors of state regulation, level of competition and distribution of resources. Taking these into account, it is appropriate to develop promising measures for the further development of the food industry.

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