



ECO Annual Economic Report 2022

Overall Economic Situation and Agriculture in ECO Area

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FOREWORD



It's a privilege to present the ECO Annual Economic Report 2022. In this Report the emphasis is made on the overall regional economic situation and the latest trends in agriculture among the ECO Member States. The Report is developed in special consideration of the expressive views and inspirations of the ECO Heads of State/Government that they put forward during 14th and 15th Summits in March and November 2021, respectively. The document also reviews the progress made while moving forward to gain on the objectives and expected outcomes as envisaged in the ECO Vision 2025.

At the 14th and 15th Summits, Heads of State and Government and 26th Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of ECO countries food security has been discussed extensively. Therefore, while highlighting the developments in agriculture in the region the Report aims to draw relevant state agencies and members of expert community to discussions to identify areas where cooperation and interaction among the member-states in agriculture can be constructive and fruitful.

I am objective to say that this Report does not portray a complete picture of developments in the economy of the region. Relevantly, I look forward to the esteemed Member States to come up with their valued views and proposals that, I am confident, would further enrich and develop this informative economic outlook of our region.

While I consider this document to be collectively effective and useful, it will remain open for any adjustments and alterations based on the inputs, updates and guidance from the relevant agencies of the Member States.

Khusrav Noziri
Secretary General

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In preparing the present issue of the ECO Annual Economic Report a participatory approach has been adhered to.

Thus, the present document is a collective effort of ECO Secretariat staff involved in the pertinent area and of the representatives of relevant authorities of the ECO Member States.

Special contributions to the Annual Economic Report have been received in the form of country reports from the Member States. To that impact, the Secretariat appreciates the deep rooted and thoughtful insights and expertise from all the ECO members.

Sectoral Directorates of ECO Secretariat have had their helpful say in providing inputs for reflecting “Main developments in ECO’s core activity areas”, Chapter II of the Report.

The National Statistical Offices of ECO Member States, in turn, have made tremendous contributions by providing accurate and reliable data for the analyses under the Annual Economic Report.

For technical matters and digitizing the contents of the publication, the Secretariat internal staff’s tireless efforts are being paid the genuine tribute of appreciation.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ECO- Economic Cooperation Organization

RPC- Regional Planning Council

WB - World Bank

UNCTAD -United Nations Conference for Trade and Development

UNFPA -United Nations Population Fund

IMF- International Monetary Fund

ILO -International Labour Organization

N.C.U. - National Currency Unit

Ave - average

a - annual

CB - Central Bank

NB - National Bank

BoP - Balance of Payments

ADB - Asian Development Bank

ASEAN - Association of South East Asian Nations

CAREC - Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation Programme

ITI - Islamabad-Tehran-Istanbul

KTI - Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan-Iran

EX - exports

IM - imports

FDI - Foreign Direct Investment

COM - Council of Ministers

CHAPTER I: ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE WORLD AND ECO AREA

1. Trade, Investment and Inflation in the World and ECO area in 2022

1. The year 2020 posed an unprecedented challenge to the World economy with the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic shrinking the global GDP by 6.7%¹ and bringing worldwide severe economic repercussions. Thanks to the massive vaccination program, global economic recovery was experienced in 2021 and economic growth has been sustained largely with the revival of demand for goods and services. On the other hand, supply shortages with respect to the demand, increasing prices in energy & food, and disruptions in the supply chain; have trigger higher inflation in most of the economies. Moreover, the widespread outbreak of Omicron variant in the second half of 2021 produced uncertainties about global economic growth in the ensuing period.

2. Global growth has slowed to the extent that the global economy is perilously close to falling into recession—defined as a contraction in annual global per capita income—only three years after emerging from the pandemic-induced recession of 2020. Very high inflation has triggered unexpectedly rapid and synchronous monetary policy tightening around the world to contain it, including across major advanced economies.¹

3. After the adverse effects of Covid-19 pandemic, the overall global GDP had been projected to recover by 4 % on average², but actually the growth rate has been reported at around 3.3 % in 2022. The projections for subsequent recovery with a positive growth of 3.2% for the 2023-2025 periods are solely dependent upon the duration of the pandemic³. Like global economy, the economies in the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) are projected to face similar trends. The projected GDP growth rates of most of the countries are in the negative trajectory.

4. In the ECO region, the inflation rate is projected by IMF at 15.4% in the year 2023. In economic terms, if we see the global GDP at US\$ 96.1 trillion in 2021 with share of countries like the US reported at 23.8 per cent; China at 18.4 per cent, Japan

¹World Bank Global Economic Prospect 2023
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/04e61507-dd9d-5227-a030-512f1aefe30f/content>.

2. Estimated based on the IMF Data accessed a <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2022-economic-outlook-october> .

3. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=CN>.

5.1 per cent, and Germany 4.3 per cent⁴; the ECO’s total share of 1.86 per cent of the total world GDP (as a group of ten countries) is not commensurate to its potential. Within the ECO region, the economies of Türkiye, Pakistan, Kazakhstan and Iran have dominated in terms of population and economic size. In terms of GDP growth rates Türkiye is leading with a growth rate of more than 11 per cent in 2021, followed by Tajikistan 9.2 per cent, Uzbekistan 7.4 per cent and Turkmenistan 6.2 per cent. While in terms of GDP Per Capita (Current US\$) in 2021, Kazakhstan is leading (US\$ 10,041.5) followed by Türkiye (USD 9601.3), Turkmenistan (US\$ 7612) and Azerbaijan (US\$ 5384).⁵

5. Trade and Investment sector gives a reflection of any economy and it occupies central place in the ECO region too, as core priority areas, which can play crucial role in improving the economies of the Member States through expansion in the intra-regional trade as well as creating greater trade flows to other regions and the rest on world. Trade has been a critical tool in combating the pandemic and the strong growth underscores how important trade will be in underpinning global economic recovery. Figure 1 shows quarterly world merchandise trade volume through 2023 with error bands around the forecast period. If 2022 assumptions hold, trade growth in end up between 2.0% and 4 % in 2023. If the downside risks materialize, trade growth in 2023 could then be as low as -2.8%. If the surprises are on the upside, however, trade growth next year could be high as 4.6%. Trade could also finish outside of these bounds if any of the underlying assumptions change. The situation is more clear on a quarterly canvas as depicted in the following graph:

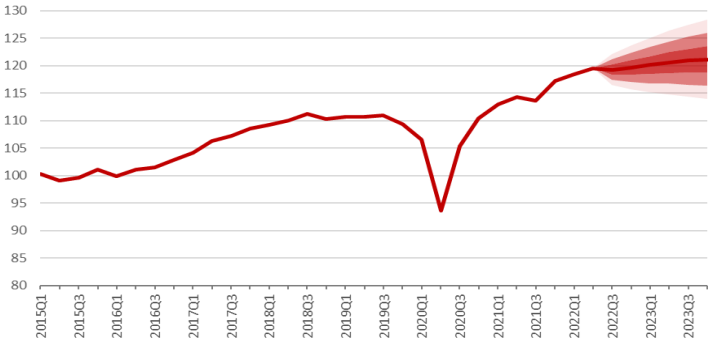


Figure 1 World Merchandise Trade (source :https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres22_e/pr909_e.htm)

6. The world merchandise trade recorded a pandemic induced contraction from US\$ 19.425 trillion to US\$ 17.606 trillion at a rate of 9.3 % in 2020 over 2019 (aggregate on a year-on-year basis). The world trade registered a rebound of 26.4 %

⁵<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?locations=AF-AZ-IR-KZ-KG-PK-TJ-TR-TM-UZ>.⁵
https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres21_e/pr889_e.htm⁶ ITC database.

around in 2021 over 2020 and reached US\$ 22.265 trillion (aggregate on a year-on-year basis)⁶. The situation in the first quarter (Q1) of 2020 was particularly worse which improved in the second and third quarter of 2020. Due to geo-political conflict in Eastern Europe the economists are predicting looming economic recession in coming year, which can affect world trade negatively. World trade is expected to remain subdued in 2023 as multiple shocks weigh on the global economy. WTO economists now predict global merchandise trade volumes will register a mere 1.0% increase in 2023—down sharply from the previous estimate of 3.4%. After softening to 4 percent in 2022, global trade growth is expected to decelerate further to 1.6 percent in 2023, largely reflecting weakening global demand.

7. The share of the ECO in the global trade recorded a pandemic induced decline of 2.5% from US\$ 729 billion (2019) to US \$ 711 billion in 2020.⁶ However, it increased by 23 % and reached at US\$ 927.8 billion in 2021⁷. In the year 2022, only Republic of Türkiye reported data which reflects Türkiye's trade at US\$ 617.9 billion with exports recorded at US\$ 254.2 billion and Imports at US\$ 363.7 billion. Based on the projection of 2021, the ECO region's share in global trade of all ten countries is projected to be more than one trillion dollars, precisely at more than US \$ 1200 billion. The contribution of the region in world trade, at around 4.1 per cent in 2021, clearly falls below its commensurate potential with a share of more than 6 per cent in world population and abundance of endowments in natural and human resource. The imports of the ECO region from world stood at USD 499.43 billion in 2021 and ECO exports to world were recorded at USD 428.41 billion in the same period. Major Export destinations of the ECO region have been China (9.1 %, US \$ 39.1 billion), followed by the EU countries like Italy (7.1%, \$30.8 billion), Germany (% , US\$5.1 \$22.2 billion), USA (5.08 %, \$21.8 billion) and the UK (4.03 % with \$17.3 billion). Major Import sources of the ECO region have been China (16.7 %, US \$ 83.5 billion) followed by Russian Federation (12 %, 60.1 billion), Germany (5.6 %, US\$ 28.2 billion), UAE (5.6 %, 28 Billion) and the US (3.92 % with US \$ 19.6 billion).

8. The ECO intra-regional trade remained around US\$ 76.3 billion in 2021, with imports recorded at US \$ 35.5 billion and Exports recorded at US\$ 40.8 billion. The reported Intra-regional trade is only around 7.2 per cent of region's trade with the world. Within the ECO, the top exporters in 2020 were Türkiye, which accounted for over 50% of the total exports of the region followed by Kazakhstan and Pakistan according to the reported data of the ITC web based tools. In 2023 the data for intra-region trade has not been updated in ITC web based data bases. Only Republic of Türkiye has shared the data through ITC which indicates US \$ 23.7 (According to

⁶Trade map ITC Web based tools.

⁷ ITC Web based tools, Trade map.

TurkStat data, the foreign trade volume with ECO countries in the January-July 2023 period is 14.2 billion dollars) billion worth of imports and exports of Türkiye in the region. Based on the mirror data the intra regional ECO trade is projected at US\$ 48 billion in 2023.⁸

9. The services sector is pivotal in providing inputs for other economic activities, including connecting supply chains, facilitating trade in goods through transpiration channels, mobility of men and material etc. Any disruption in services supply has resulted in a broad economic disruption. The type and extent of effects on trade in services vary by sector and mode of supply.

10. The trade in services in ECO region was recorded at US\$ 152.97 billion in 2021 with services' exports to the world stood at US\$ 82.95 billion and imports from the world at US\$ 72. 02 Billion. Türkiye, with exports figures of US\$ 58.13 billion accounted for more than 70 % of the services exports in the ECO in 2021, followed by Pakistan (US\$ 6.4 billion, 7.7%). In 2021, Transport services accounted for 44.7 % share in services' exports with US \$ 37.1 billion, followed by Travel services (27.2 %, US\$ 22.9 billion) and telecommunication (6.7 %, US\$ 5.6 billion). Two major sectors i.e. tourism and transport services, suffered adversely due to Pandemic in 2020 in the wake of social distancing and lockdowns restricting domestic and cross border mobility of goods and services, jeopardizing travel, tourism and hospitality sector. The supply chains across the globe were disrupted compromising supply of essential goods. Nevertheless, the crisis spotlighted the importance of cross- border supply mode (Mode.1 of GATS) in telecommunications and computer services. The use of ICT services in trade through e-commerce and digital trade and communication has seen a revolution with virtual exhibitions/ fairs, tele-health services virtual education etc.

11. The effects and recovery on different modes of service supply are explained below:

- a. Trade in services that involves proximity between suppliers and consumers has been severely impeded. GATS mode 2 consumption abroad (supply in the context of the movement of consumers abroad) and mode 4 natural persons (involving the temporary movement of natural persons) have been largely paralyzed in 2020 but restored, somewhat, in 2021.
- b. The crisis is leading to a greater focus on online mode of supply in many new sectors such as retail, health, education, food and audiovisual services. The suppliers are accelerating efforts to expand their online operations and the consumers are expressing more interest in online shopping, which has contributed to a long-term shift towards paperless/cross-border trade and

⁸ Calculations based on aggregate data to work out mirror data on ITC Trade Map accessed on 13th April 2023.

E-Commerce. In the future, increased supply of services through digital networks could increase trade through mode 1 (cross-border supply).

- c. The increased use of online (mode-1) services during the pandemic has reflected pronounced disparities in north-south ‘digital divide’ in technology. The access to digital platforms varies from country to country, based on their relative digital profile, technological advancement and status of development. The demand of companies for access with broadband connectivity increased manifold for businesses during the Pandemic and the Operators in developed and developing countries alike; have forced to suspend data limits and boost data capacity to meet the growing demand for greater band width.

12. Services sectors, and the creation of conditions conducive to trade in services; have been pivotal to economic recovery from the pandemic induced slump. Global trade in services had registered a decline of (-) 7.3% in the first quarter (Q1) of 2020 and (-) 28.5% in second quarter (Q2) on a year-on-year basis. The hardest hit sector had been travel services, which registered a decline of (-) 26.2 % in Q1 and (-) 81.4 % in Q2 of 2020. In the ECO region, exports in services sector reported a decline of 24.41 % in Q1 and Q2 of 2020 compared with corresponding period in 2019, in six reporting ECO Members.⁹

13. FDI remains the most important source of external finance for developing countries according to UNCTAD. The Global FDI stock stood at \$37 trillion at the end of 2020. Global foreign direct investment (FDI) flows fell 49% in the first half of 2020 compared to 2019, due to the economic fallout from Pandemic. In the wake of the pandemic, lockdowns around the world slowed existing investment projects and the prospects of a deep recession led multinational enterprises to reassess new projects. According to the report by UNCTAD, developed economies saw the biggest fall, with FDI reaching an estimated US \$ 98 billion in the six-month period – a decline of 75% compared to 2019. (Data for 2021 will be included on publication by ITC). The ECO countries received foreign direct investment (FDI) of about US\$ 32 billion in 2019, making up 1.95% of total global FDI in 2019 compared with 1.87% five years ago.

14. The inflow of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) to the ECO countries reached their peak at US\$ 21.4 billion in 2021 against US\$ 18. Billion in 2020⁹. As seen in table below, the ECO countries’ performance on FDI indicates the need to have a regional financial architecture to streamline investment inward/outward flows for the health of financial systems of each of individual countries. FDI Flows (million US\$) 2014-2019 ¹⁰

9. UNCTAD’s World Investment Report-2020

¹⁰<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?locations=AF-AZ-IR-KZ-KG-PK-TJ-TR-TM-UZ>

Name	Inward						Outward					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Afghanistan	53	119	39	13	21	N.A	11	41	26	37	31	N.A
Azerbaijan	2867	1403	1504	507	-1707	N.A	2564	1761	2432	825	77	N.A
Iran	51019	2373	1508	1342	1425	N.A	76	75	85	78	81	N.A
Kazakhstan	4669	3757	3118	3675	3172	N.A	913	-1101	-2592	-2155	1468	N.A
Kyrgyzstan	222	139	209	-401	247	N.A	-29	-5	3	2	3	N.A
Pakistan	2496	1737	2218	2057	2102	N.A	52	-21	-7	-45	242	N.A
Tajikistan	307	360	213	106	84	N.A	159	822	23	70	48	N.A
Türkiye	11020	12981	8434	7821	12530	N.A	2662	3607	2841	3229	4979	N.A
Turkmenistan	2086	1985	2166	1169	1452	N.A	-	-	-	N.A	N.A	N.A
Uzbekistan	1798	625	2286	1726	2044	N.A	9	2	3	2	3	N.A

Source: UNCTAD's data .2020

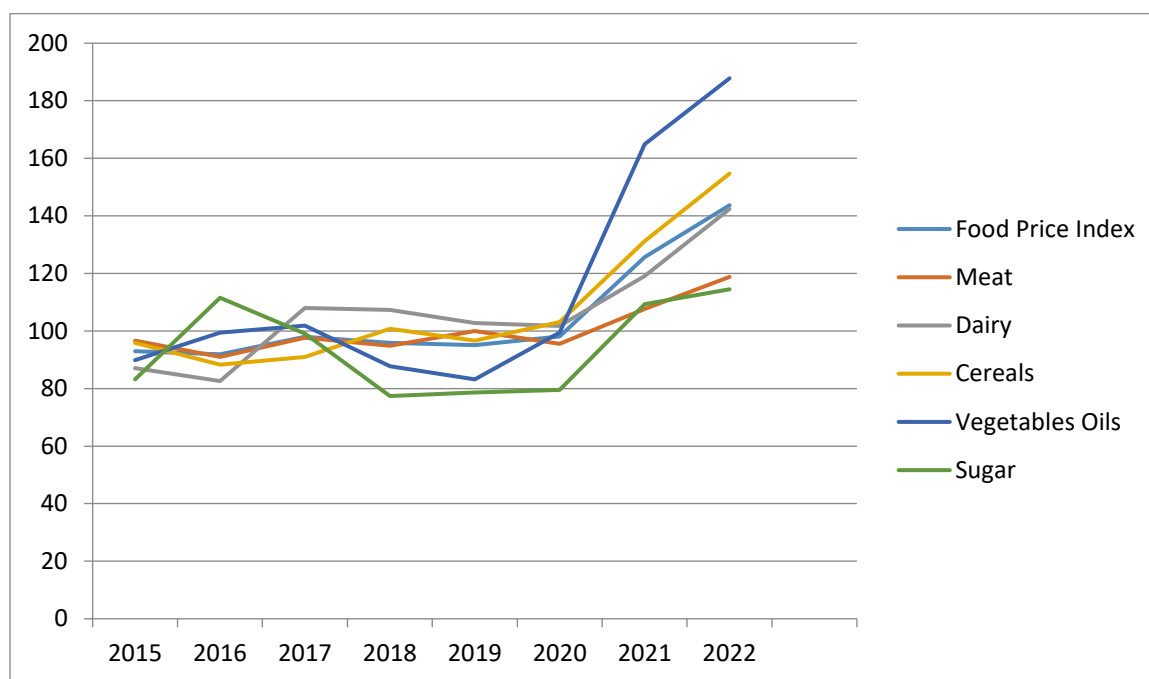
15. The sphinx of pandemic has revealed inevitability of supply side integration to meet the aggregate consumer demand in global and regional markets alike, leading to emphasis on Regional Supply/Value Integration (RS/VCS).

II. Agriculture and Industry in the world and ECO area in 2022

(i) Agriculture

16. The issues of agriculture and food security are always vital. Yet the degree of importance has been appeared more during these years. Hunger has been on the rise worldwide with nearly 690 million people suffering from hunger and an estimated 2 billion people in the world do not have regular access to adequate food. At the same time, at least 3 billion people do not have access to affordable healthy diets. World Food Program (WFP) estimates that the number of people experiencing acute food insecurity has doubled from 130 million to 270 million people. Most importantly, over 30 million people are already facing emergency hunger levels. At the same time over 2 billion people are overweight or obese and insufficient progress is being made in reducing all forms of malnutrition. Projections shows that nearly 670 million people (8 percent of the world population) will be facing hunger in 2030, which is the same as in 2015 when the 2030 Agenda was launched.

Graph 1: Global Food Price Index by years



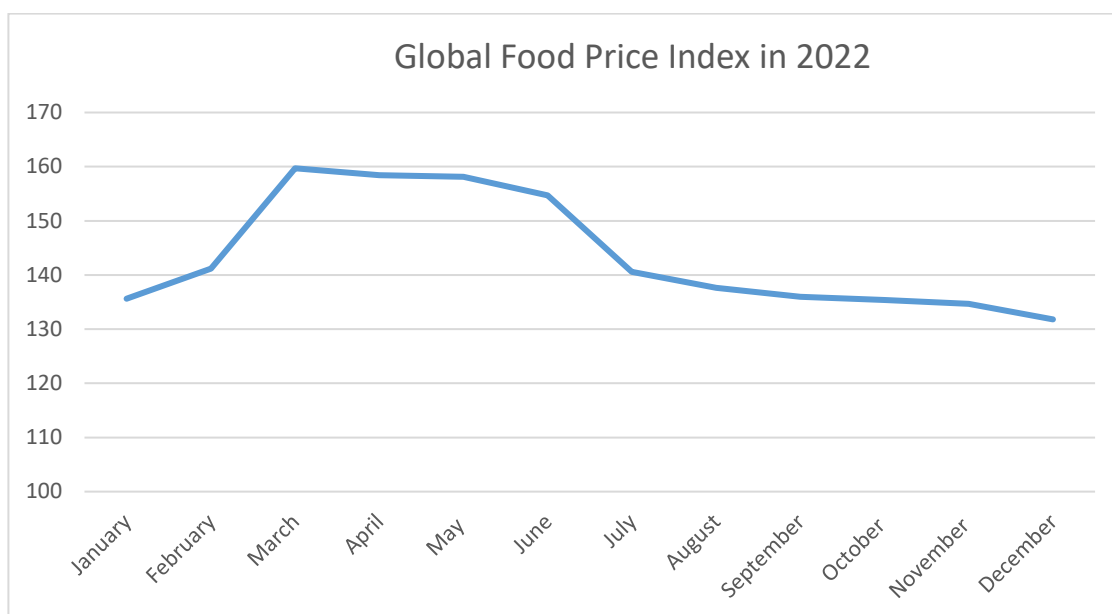
Source: <https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/>

(Food Price Index consists of the average of 5 commodity group price indices mentioned above.)

17. This situation is caused by many challenges, such as poverty, increased inequalities, armed conflicts, economic downturns, depletion of natural resources and biodiversity loss, which often cause migration, and is being exacerbated by climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic

18. We are facing hunger on an unprecedented scale, food prices (see Graph 1) have never been higher, and millions of lives and livelihoods are hanging in the balance. Current geopolitical crises in the world are supercharging a three-dimensional crisis – food, energy and finance – with devastating impacts on the world’s most vulnerable people, countries and economies. All this comes at a time when developing countries are already struggling with cascading challenges not of their making including the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate crisis, and inadequate resources. Among all these challenges, the promising issue is that the food price index has decreased with a mild slope in the second half of 2022 (see Graph 2), however it has far distance to reach its levels before outbreak of the Pandemic (143.7 in 2022 in comparison with 95.1 in 2019).

Graph 2: Global Food Price Index in 2022



Source: <https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/>

19. There are many bottlenecks in the field of agriculture such as production, trade, distribution and consumption of food. Due to the challenges, two hardship became together, food prices increased sharply with recession. So, most of the world inhabitants have to struggle with both unemployment and high food inflation. It means unfortunately global poverty is significantly increasing and average consumer in ECO region whose budget mostly is spent on food adversely affected.

20. The majority of ECO members rely heavily on the agro-food sector for economic growth, trade and investment. Despite the existence of great potentials and opportunities available in the region and with some ECO countries that have sizeable agricultural sectors, not much progress has been made so far and currently the potential of the ECO region for exporting agricultural produce in the international markets is much below its potential. If ECO countries had fully used their agricultural potential it might have had important consequences for their position on the international markets as well as for the bilateral trade relations within the ECO region and with the neighbouring countries.

21. The ECO countries have an important role to tackle the issue. It is a role given them by their potential to attain food security at home and help to ease the food situation beyond their borders. Given these facts, ECO gives utmost importance to enhance cooperation in agriculture sector. One of the most important instruments to get contributions and commitments of Member States is strong high level political dialogue. ECO gathered the highest level decision makers on the agriculture by convening the “7th ECO Ministerial Meeting to be preceded by 6th High Level Experts Meeting on Agriculture” hosted by the Republic of Uzbekistan in Tashkent

on 5-6 July, 2022, right after the COVID-19 pandemic and the political escalations in our region that deeply affected food security. Among other important decisions, esteemed Ministers expressed their strong support to increase and enhance cooperation in order to eliminate negative effects of these developments with the Tashkent Declaration.



“7th ECO Ministerial Meeting on Agriculture "on July 6, 2022 in Uzbekistan, Tashkent

22. ECO Regional Program for Food Security (ECO-RPFS) was prepared with the technical assistance of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in order to ensure food security in the region as one of the top priorities of our Member States. ECO Secretariat in cooperation with ECO Regional Coordination Center for Food Security (ECO-RCCFS) and FAO updated the ECO Regional Program for Food Security (ECO-RPFS) according to the pandemic situation. This comprehensive program adopted by Honorable Ministers during 7th ECO Ministerial Meeting on Agriculture. ECO-RCCFS as Coordinating body for the implementation of RPFS is serving as a useful platform among Member States to share knowledge and latest developments with its trilingual (English, Russian and Turkish) website.¹¹ Tashkent Declaration expressed Honorable Ministers’ full support to transform ECO-RCCFS from a program based organization to a self-sustainable body of ECO. Once the ongoing work is completed, ECO-RCCFS will serve as a specialized agency of ECO. It may be noted that, the 4th steering Committee Meeting of ECO-RCCFS was held on October 6, 2022, in Istanbul in order to facilitate moving towards the implementation stage of the updated ECO-RPFS, for improving and enhancing ECO Member States resilience to future crisis.

23. The other important component of our agricultural development policy is to strengthen seed supply in the ECO region. The status and level of development of

¹¹For ECO-RCCFS website please visit: <https://ecorccfs.org/>

national seed industries in the ECO region is directly related to the overall development of member countries. In all Member States, the availability, access and use of high quality seeds and adapted crop varieties play an important role in increasing agricultural production and productivity in order to ensure food security and improve farmers' livelihoods. This is particularly critical at a time, when world food prices continue to be high and concerns for national food security is one of the major agenda of governments. So far, different studies and activities in the seed sector have taken place at national and international levels in light of the specific conditions of each country. These studies and activities however, still need to be evaluated and integrated into a regional framework in order to clarify and facilitate the role of each shareholder in the seed sector. Until now, 7 Seed Congress and Fairs were organized by ECO Seed Association. The 8th ECO Regional Seed Conference is planned to be organized by ECO Seed Association (ECOSA) in 2023 in Baku, Azerbaijan. Moreover, draft ECO Regional Seed Agreement was prepared and circulated among member countries to obtain their comments. ECO Regional Seed Agreement has the potential to be an important instrument to harmonize seed policies of Member States and enrich their seed supply.

24. Another important pillar of agricultural development policy of ECO is Cooperation on Animal Trade and Veterinary Services. The 3rd ECO Heads of Veterinary Organizations Meeting was held and the Work Plan regarding priority activities of the ECO Veterinary Commission (ECO-VECO) was finalized. The subject Work Plan discussed and updated by the 1st Technical Committee Meeting for implementation of the Work Plan of ECO-VECO on November 15, 2022 virtually hosted by the Republic of Azerbaijan. Border quarantine issues, halal certificates and combating with trans-boundary animal diseases are among top priorities of our organization in this field. To this end, the Secretariat initiated and completed a small-sized project namely, "Establishment of standardized ECO network of Slaughter Houses and Reference Laboratories" regarding provision of food security in the region. Findings of this project have strengthened cooperation on veterinary issues.

(ii) Industry

25. Industrialization has been instrumental in the economic development of the world. The process has improved productivity and allowed for mass production, which has increased standards of living. Industrialization contributes to economic growth by enhancing productive capacity, promoting innovation, job creation and optimal resource use. To achieve sustainable economic growth during this uncertain time, a targeted policy aiming at expanding economic activities would be the right path. Therefore, industrialization can lead to greater efficiency and innovation in the long run while mitigating risks of supply-chain disruptions through diversification

and international cooperation in this field. Cooperation on industrial issues is critical due to several aspects inter alia, utilizing small and medium enterprises policies, harmonization of standards and cleaning the barriers to increase trade volume among Member States and increasing technological means on the production phase.

26. One of the basic preconditions for sustainable and smooth trade is the developing quality management infrastructure and harmonization of standards which comes through Standardization, Conformity Assessment, Accreditation and Metrology. To this end, the First ECO Ministerial Meeting on Industry identified standardization, conformity assessment, accreditation and Metrology as a major priority area for cooperation and decided that the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Türkiye to act as the coordinator countries. Then, the Statute of "ECO Regional Institute for Standardization, Conformity Assessment, Accreditation and Metrology" (ECO-RISCAM) was prepared and approved by the 18th Council of Ministers (COM). The official opening ceremony of the Central Secretariat of ECO-RISCAM and its Technical Management Board of Conformity Assessment was held on 14 December, 2016 in Tehran, Iran. The Secretariats of the Technical Management Boards (TMBs) of Standardization and Accreditation will be located in Türkiye, Metrology in Pakistan and Conformity Assessment in Iran. After its Statute being signed and ratified by four Member States, other basic documents of ECO-RISCAM were drafted and shared. While technical preparations, studies and initial data share programs are going on, gathering of First General Council of ECO-RISCAM and establishment of TMBs are in process.

27. The impact of Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the global economy is very crucial in the construction of a society, which is free of poverty. The reason is that they not only provide ample job opportunities to the different strata of the society but also ensure the flow of money across the various levels of society. SMEs play a key role in transition and developing countries. These firms typically account for more than 90% of all firms outside the agricultural sector, constitute a major source of employment and generate significant domestic and export earnings. As such, SME development emerges as a key instrument in economic and social development and poverty reduction efforts. With periodic Steering Committee Meetings on Entrepreneurship and SME Development, ECO enable Member States to harmonize policies and establishing strong connections between relevant authorities as well as SME's of Member States. Moreover, ECO aims to enhance managing capacities of relevant government authorities through different workshops and training programs. For the sake of an example, on November 23, 2022, a workshop on "Sharing Best Practices on SME Support and Evaluation Mechanisms" held virtually by ECO Secretariat and Small and Medium Enterprises Development

Organization of Türkiye. With this workshop, all Member States had the chance to present their best practices and to learn other implementations.

28. In the aggressive trade tendencies, the world and the associated regional blocs widely acknowledge and continue to explore all-out possibilities for taking maximum advantage of the existing and emerging technologies to serve their vested interests, accelerating the pace of their progress and development. In the given backdrop, the Secretariat focused on usage of nanotechnology in the ECO textile and garment sector. The basic idea behind this, was to mull over the benefits of nanotechnology which is a growing interdisciplinary technology often seen as a new industrial revolution, offering a novel means of processing fabrics for the transformation of clothing industry. Furthermore, The ECO Vision - 2025 has envisioned the strategic objective of achieving long term high level growth, knowledge and information based production through increased contribution of research and development (R&D), entrepreneurship, involvement of private sector, increased women participation and SMEs for the Region. Given these facts, to determine the potential of ECO Member States in Textile & Garments Industry and exploring the nanotechnology opportunities to make them self-sufficient in addition to the provision of relevant support by the Member States to each other, ECO Nanotechnology Network was established. This Network is supposed to serve in increasing intra trade of ECO on this very specific subject.

III. Tourism in ECO Region

29. The ECO Region is well-known for its natural beauty, as well as diversity of its historical-cultural heritage, echoing the memoirs of the ancient Silk Road and home to 74 UNESCO registered World Heritage Sites. The Member Countries have a lot more to offer in terms of culture, pilgrimage, ecotourism, health and wellness, gastronomy and other types of tourism, all of which could target tourists from different parts of the world. Taking these objectives in mind, tourism sector was placed among one of the ECO's important areas of interest, prioritized for development under the ECO Vision 2025.

30. Unfortunately, tourism sector has remained one of the hardest hit industries by the COVID-19 pandemic. The estimations made by the ECO Secretariat indicate that the tourist arrivals to the region shrank by 73% in 2020 and the tourism receipts decreased by 67%. While the regional tourism experienced a mild upturn in 2021 with tourist arrivals increasing around 50% compared to 2020 when the global widespread use of vaccines boosted hopes for recovery though it was still below the 2019 levels. In 2022 regional tourism sector showed a stronger performance, yet it is estimated that post-pandemic recovery of tourism sector to 2019 levels in the region will be slow.

31. As the ECO Member States continue to look forward to coming out of the yolk of the pandemic, the 4th Ministerial Meeting on Tourism held on 13 December 2022 in virtual format played an important role for discovering some fresh ways and means to attract tourists to the region. The meeting adopted Samarkand Declaration and Road Map on Facilitating Accelerated Recovery, Safe and Sustainable Development of Tourism after COVID-19 in the ECO Region as a post-COVID general framework for cooperation among the Member States.

32. The ECO continued the ECO Tourism Capitals tradition which was initiated with Dushanbe, the capital of Tajikistan in 2021. The events related to proclamation of Sari as the ECO Tourism Capital for 2022 were held on 10-11 May 2022 in Sari, Mazandaran province of Iran. Ardabil in the Islamic Republic of Iran will be declared as the ECO Tourism Capital for the next year. The 4th ECO Ministerial Meeting on Tourism selected the city of Shakhrisabz in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the city of Erzurum in the Republic of Türkiye as the ECO Tourism Capitals for the year 2024 and the year 2025 respectively.

33. The ECO Tour Operators' Network was established as an outcome of the 1st Forum of the ECO Heads of Tourism Associations held on 20 June 2022. Nowadays the Network unites more than 350 tour operators and tourism agencies from Azerbaijan, Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. It is a platform for sharing and refining ideas on actions, as well as a mechanism for acting together with a collective voice to promote the region through preparation of joint regional tour packages to attract the intending travellers/tourists towards various areas of tourism that could benefit all partners in tourism destinations.

CHAPTER II: ECONOMIC SITUATION IN ECO MEMBER STATES AND AGRICULTURE IN ECO AREA IN 2022

34. In this part of the Report the emphasis was made on highlighting the agriculture among the ECO Member States pursuant to the aspirations and priorities of the participating countries expressed at the 14th and 15th summits of ECO heads of state and government that took place in 2021 as well as in line with the goals and objectives enshrined in the ECO Vision 2025.

35. At the 14th and 15th Summits Heads of State and Government and 26th Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of ECO countries food security has been discussed extensively. Therefore while highlighting the developments in agriculture in the region the Report aims to draw relevant state agencies and members of expert

community to discussions to identify areas where cooperation and interaction among the member-states in agriculture can be constructive and fruitful.

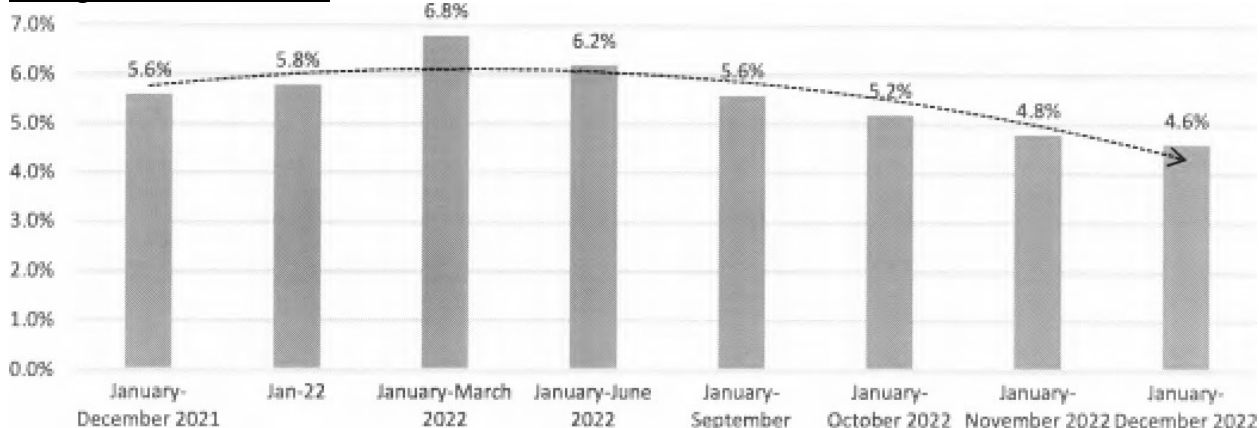
36. Country reports on overall economic situation and agriculture are as below:

I. Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan	2022
Population	10.2 mln
GDP nominal	79 bln\$
Inflation	13.9%
Currency exchange rate	AZN1.70/1USD

37. During 2022 the problems in the global supply chain as well as the significant growth in the prices of energy and food products caused by various global developments have increased uncertainties and risks of recession in the world economy. Against the background of the mentioned processes, high growth dynamics in the economy of Azerbaijan continued during the reporting period. The country's economic growth has been recovering from 2021 in a way that within 2022 it grew by 4.6%, amounting to 133.8 blnAZN (or 79 bln\$) and continuing to be firmer. Real GDP per capita rose by 4.1 % and amounted to 13292.2 AZN or 7818.9 USD (5472.8 USD in 2021).

Real growth rate of GDP



38. In the structure of output of GDP the main share belongs to the production of goods with 60.7%. Value added produced in 2022 in the oil sector decreased by 2.7%.

39. As in 2021, positive dynamics in non-oil sector followed in 2022, correspondingly value added produced in non-oil sector within the given period increased by 9.1%.

Non-oil economy

40. As to the non-oil economy, there was 5.7% increase in non-oil industry with the value added production equal to 6.1 bln. AZN, 23.2% increase in transportation and storage sector with the created value added equal to 8.0 bln AZN, 14.8% increase in information and communication with the created value added equal to 1.9 bln AZN, 3.2% increase in trade with the created value added equal to 11.0 bln AZN, 13.4% increase in construction with the created value added equal to 6.5 bin, AZN, 58.2% increase in tourism and public catering with the created value added equal to 2, I bin. AZN, and other services 4.1% with the created value added equal to 19.6 bln. AZN.

Output in non-oil industry	
Economic activity	Rate of increase
Food products production	7.7%
Chemical industry	4.9 %
Metallurgical industry	15
Paper and carton manufacturing	16
Furniture production	25.8%
Rubber and plastic products manufacturing	7.3%
Construction materials manufacturing	12.6%
Machinery and equipment production	58.8%
Electricity equipment production	25.6%
Production of other vehicles	3.9 times
Clothing production	46.2%

Fixed capital investments

41. In 2022, fixed capital investments amounted to 18272.3 mln AZN or increased by 5.5% compared to the same period of the previous year, 80.6% of the fixed capital investments was formed by the internal sources, while 19.4% of them by the external ones. 29.6% of investments are directed to oil and 70.4% of them to non-oil sector. Investments made in 2022 in non-oil sector increased by 13.6% compared with the last year.

Transport

42. In 2022, 218.7 mln. tonnes of cargo and 1621.1 mln passengers were transported by the business entities engaged in the transport sector and by the passenger's carriers respectively. Consequently, 12.8% and 33.5% increases have

been observed in cargo and passenger transportation accordingly compared with 2021.

Consumer market

43. The eliminations of restrictions applied due to the pandemic had a positive effect on goods sold and services rendered in 2022. Thus, compared to 2021 4.4% of an increase was observed in the respective field. At the same time, the value of goods and services sold by non-state sector economic entities increased by 4.3 percent compared to 2021 and amounted to 60.7 billion AZN.

Retail

44. In 2022, compared with the previous year retail turnover increased by 3.1%.

Services and Catering

45. In 2022, public catering turnover increased by 37.0%, The cost of paid services to population increased by 8.0% in real terms.

Salary

46. In January-November of 2022, compared with the same period of previous year the average monthly salary increased by 14.6% and was equal to 829.9 AZN.

Inflation and income of population

47. In 2022, the inflation rate was 13.9% compared to 2021. The inflation in December 2022 compared to November 2022 was 1.0%. On top of that, within the given period, the consumer price index in food, beverages, and tobacco products was 119.5% or 108.6% in non-food products and 110.4% in paid services observed.

48. In 2022, compared with the last year nominal income of the population increased by 20.5% and amounted to 68.9 bln. AZN. At the same time, income per capita increased by 19.9% and was 6844.9 AZN.

49. Azerbaijan's strategic currency reserves reached \$60 billion.

50. The increase of the minimum wage from AZN 250 to AZN 300 from January 1, 2022, is important in terms of minimizing the impact of inflation on the population's welfare.

51. In 2022 the volume of **external trade** of the Republic of Azerbaijan equalled to \$52,686.5 mln: total exports was \$38 bln 147 mln, total imports comprised \$14 bln 540 mln. The share of ECO countries in Azerbaijan’s foreign trade in 2022 was 14.6%.

	Exports to in mln\$	Imports from in mln\$	TOTAL:
Afghanistan	0.8	0.0	0.8
Iran	29.8	476.4	506.2
Kazakhstan	104	494.4	598.4
Kyrgyzstan	4.7	6.1	10.8
Pakistan	7.7	20.5	28.2
Tajikistan	5.8	0.1	5.9
Türkiye	3544.8	2297.5	5,842.3
Turkmenistan	25.7	509.7	535.4
Uzbekistan	46.5	136.9	183.4
TOTAL:	3769.8	3941.6	7,711.4

Employment

52. On January 1, 2022, the economically active population in the country amounted to 5303.9k which is 51.4k higher compared to the same period of the previous year. The number of employed people in Azerbaijan is 4988.2k with 111.6k increase from the previous year.

Energy

53. Azerbaijan shipped 39 billion 216.9 million cubic meters of gas via main natural gas pipelines in 2022, showing 11.7 percent year-over-year increase.

54. According to the State Statistical Committee, Azerbaijan exported more than 20 billion 803.7 million cubic meters of gas via the Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum (the South Caucasus Pipeline) pipeline in 2022, which accounts for 53 percent of total natural gas export.

55. The oil pipelines in Azerbaijan carried 37,781,500 tons of crude in January-December of 2022 with the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) main export pipeline’s share in total oil transportation making up 78.7% (29,749,000 tons), according to the State Statistics Committee

56. The volume of transit oil transportation via the BTC in 2022 totaled 5,103,900 tons, the Stats Committee reported

57. According to operational data for 2022, electricity production increased by 4%, amounting to 28.988,5 bln kWh, exports to 3.003,8 bln kWh and imports to 137.1 million kWh.

58. According to operational data for 2022, 26.3 out of 32.6 million tons of extracted oil was exported.

59. During this period, 22.3 out of 46.7 bcm gas produced with an increase of 6.5% was exported. During December-January, gas export grew by 18%. 11.4 bcm of gas was exported to Europe, 8.4 bcm to Türkiye and 2.5 bcm to Georgia.

60. During this period, 5.6 bcm gas was supplied to Türkiye through TANAP.

AGRICULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

61. Azerbaijan's agricultural production amounted to over \$10,984 million in 2022, 3.4% higher than a year earlier.

62. Over the past year, the crops increased by 3.3% to \$5.538 billion, and the prices of animal products went up by 3.4% to \$5.466 billion.

63. Compared to 2021, meat production in live weight increased by 3% to 628,000 tons in 2022, milk production increased by 1.9% to 2,264,700 tons, egg production increased by 9.8% to 2,018,100 units, and wool production decreased by 2.3% to 15,800 tons.

64. After Azerbaijan gained its independence, the development of agriculture in Azerbaijan was not easy, just like other fields of the economy of Azerbaijan. Achievements gained nowadays are the results of being hardworking and sound policies. The country does not only provide itself with strategic local products but also exports agricultural products to other countries.

65. Currently various works are ongoing for the development of agriculture in Azerbaijan. In line with the government policy, people who are active in the agricultural sector are exempt of except land tax. They receive subsidies for fuel and lubricants, fertilizers, seeds and breeding animals. Also, additional advantages are given to producers of traditional products such as wheat, cotton, cocoons, tobacco, rice, hazelnuts, etc.

66. Financial support plays a crucial role in the development of the agricultural sector. In addition, today, along with entrepreneurs working in other fields, farmers are given soft loans in Azerbaijan.

67. By using these financial supports efficiently, many farmers turn their farms into large farms. So, a number of large farms are operating in the country. The activities of these farms play a crucial role in terms of stabilizing the consumer market, increasing export potential, reducing dependence on imports, and strengthening food security in general.

68. In the last years, along with the development of the non-oil sector which is one of the important sectors of the economy, agriculture is also developed dynamically and sustainably. This trend increased the employment of the population. Works were done in the efficient use of arable lands and available water resources and thousands of hectares of land have been involved in crop rotation. As a result, it is seen that there is sustainable growth in agricultural production.

69. Crucial works continued in the country in order to achieve a large increase in the production of cotton, grain, and other agricultural crops and cattle-breeding. Measures were taken such as Improvement of the irrigation system in the arable lands and putting newly irrigated lands into operation. Water reservoirs, pumping stations, main canals, and other water facilities were built and put into operation.

70. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan signed a decree No 1897 about approval of the main directions of the strategic road map on the national economy and the main sectors of the economy and the issues arising out of it. With this decree, on the basis of the depth analysis of the economy, the current situation of the production of the agricultural goods and their processing systematically and comprehensively discussed by the relevant government agencies, research centers, and independent experts. The relevant assessment was done and according to these assessments, “Strategic Roadmap for the Production and Processing of Agricultural Products in the Republic of Azerbaijan” was prepared. This Strategic Roadmap reflects the country's long-term development goals for agricultural development.

71. In order to improve management in the agrarian sector, the Agrarian Services Agency was established under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

72. Currently, the state provides extensive support for the development of agriculture.

73. Common government support measures:

- exempt agricultural producers from taxes;
- provide preferential loans to agricultural producers;
- apply customs credit to most of the agricultural and processed imports;
- pay 40% of the cost of the agricultural machinery and equipment sold or leased to agricultural producers by AgroService;
- pay 50% of insurance for agricultural assets and predicted insurable events.

74. Government support measures for plant-growing:

- provide subsidies worth AZN 50 for each hectare of crop fields in order to pay 50% of the cost of fuel and engine oil consumed for agricultural production;
- provide subsidies to processors of AZN 0.1 for each kilogram of sold cotton and, dry tobacco, and AZN 0,05 for each 10 kilograms of raw tobacco;
- People who are interested in cocoon production are provided with a subsidy of 5 (five) manats per kilogram of all types of wet cocoons (except for spun and "karapaçax" cocoons) accepted by cocoon processing and silk production institutions;
- legal entities which engaged in sugar beet processing and individuals who are engaged in entrepreneurial activities provided with 4.0 manats subsidies without establishing a legal entity for each ton of sugar beet to its producers;
- the price of irrigation water for agricultural producers is AZN 0,5 per 1000 m³;
- pay 40% of the cost of the modern irrigation equipment sold by AgroService;
- pay 70% of the fertilizers, pesticides, and industrial bio-humus;
- provide subsidies for seed and sapling production and sales;
- provide government funding for the application of IPM measures and quarantine for agricultural crops.

75. Government support measures for cattle-breeding:

- pay 50% of the cost of purebred animals imported and leased by AgroService;
- grant subsidies in the amount of AZN 100 for each calf produced through AI;
- provide relevant infrastructure for AI services;
- implement preventive and diagnostic measures against the 13 most dangerous animal and poultry diseases and infections;

- individuals and legal entities who are engaged in beekeeping for each bee family (hive), provided with 10.0 manats subsidies per year for five years, including 2018.

76. In connection with the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated December 6, 2016, No. 1138 "On approval of strategic roadmaps for the national economy and key sectors of the economy" for further improvement of business and investment climate in the country, as well as for the purpose of improvement of the system of regulation of entrepreneurial activity and application of effective coordination, increasing the role and competitiveness of small and medium enterprises in the country's economy, facilitation of access to domestic and foreign markets, and agricultural producers to means of production, increase the production of essential food products to replace imports in the domestic market, strengthen food security, increase employment opportunities in rural areas and other areas continues successfully.

Country's GDP by sectors

years	Total %	industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	construction	Transport and communications	Net taxes	Other sectors
2010	100.0	51.7	5.5	8.1	7.4	6.8	20.5
2011	100.0	53.8	5.1	8.0	6.7	5.9	20.5
2012	100.0	49.4	5.1	10.1	6.6	6.2	22.6
2013	100.0	45.4	5.4	11.6	6.1	6.7	24.8
2014	100.0	41.0	5.3	12.6	6.3	7.5	27.3
2015	100.0	32.9	6.2	12.0	8.0	8.9	32.0
2016	100.0	37.1	5.6	10.5	8.5	8.1	30.2
2017	100.0	40.1	5.6	9.6	8.3	7.1	29.3
2018	100.0	44.5	5.2	7.7	7.8	7.7	27.1
2019	100.0	41.4	5.7	7.4	7.7	9.0	28.8
2020	100.0	34.1	6.7	7.9	9.2	9.4	32.7
2021	100.0	42.5	5.9	5.9	8.7	8.4	28.6

Agricultural land

Years	Total irrigated lands 000 hectares	of which		
		utilised agricultural area	of which	
			arable land	permanent crops
2010	1424.6	1421.4	1200.1	157.7
2011	1424.4	1421.0	1201.7	156.2
2012	1427.7	1424.3	1202.1	159.4
2013	1435.2	1431.8	1209.1	158.8
2014	1438.8	1435.3	1211.6	161.8
2015	1434.5	1431.0	1210.4	163.8
2016	1438.8	1435.4	1210.5	168.1
2017	1445.8	1442.4	1213.7	172.7
2018	1449.4	1445.9	1214.2	176.2

2019	1450.2	1446.7	1213.0	178.7
2020	1480.2	1476.7	1243.0	178.8
2021	1484.9	1481.1	1246.4	179.5

Physical volume indices of agricultural output by farm categories

Years	Total	including		Total	including		Total	including	
		plant-growing products	livestock products		plant-growing products	livestock products		plant-growing products	livestock products
2015 = 100									
All categories of farms			Agricultural enterprises			Private owners, family peasant farms and households			
2016	102.6	102.5	102.8	104.1	119.5	96.8	102.5	101.6	103.4
2017	106.9	108.8	105.6	119.3	139.3	110.0	105.9	107.1	105.0
2018	111.8	116.1	108.4	123.7	168.2	103.0	110.9	113.1	109.0
2019	119.9	129.7	112.2	125.6	183.3	99.5	119.5	126.7	113.7
2020	122.3	130.8	115.7	130.1	195.2	100.7	121.7	126.9	117.5
2021	126.4	136.0	118.9	140.0	216.1	104.9	125.2	131.0	120.5

Crop production, thousand tonnes

Years	Cereals and dried pulses	Cotton	Tobacco	Sugar beets	Sunflower for seed	Potatoes	Vegetables	Watermelons and melons
2015	2999.4	35.2	3.5	184.3	18.4	839.8	1275.3	484.5
2016	3065.1	89.4	3.6	312.6	16.7	902.4	1270.6	464.8
2017	2928.8	207.5	5.3	410.1	29.8	913.9	1405.6	438.1
2018	3309.2	233.6	6.3	277.2	23.6	898.9	1521.9	401.9
2019	3538.5	295.3	6.0	218.5	33.7	1004.2	1714.7	447.6
2020	3257.1	336.8	6.9	233.8	23.9	1037.6	1738.9	448.1
2021	3363.0	287.0	6.4	177.3	25.2	1062.0	1815.5	459.9

Meat production by type, in live weight, by categories, thousand tonnes

Years	Meat total	including			
		beef	mutton and goat meat	pork	poultry meat
2015	515.6	231.1	150.9	1.0	132.6
2016	523.8	233.1	159.6	0.7	130.4
2017	540.5	235.7	161.2	0.7	142.9
2018	556.6	239.9	165.7	0.7	150.3
2019	573.3	243.7	174.7	0.7	154.2

2020	591.1	252.9	178.4	0.7	159.1
2021	610.0	256.6	180.0	0.7	172.7

Milk production, thousand tonnes

Years	Milk-total	including	
		cow and buffalo milk	sheep and goat milk

2015	1924.5	1889.8	34.7
2016	2009.9	1971.7	38.2
2017	2024.1	1985.0	39.1
2018	2080.4	2042.8	37.6
2019	2150.8	2114.4	36.4
2020	2192.5	2156.9	35.6
2021	2223.4	2187.8	35.6

Statistics of agricultural sector of Azerbaijan in 2014-2022

Explanatory notes	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
12.1. Agricultural Area	Thousand Hectares	4769.7	4769.8	4772.9	4777.5	4779.5	4779.7	4780.1	4780.6	
12.2. Arable Land	Thousand Hectares	1885.6	1897.5	1959.1	2054.7	2057.9	2056.5	2045.2	2049.8	
12.3. Permanent Crops Land	Thousand Hectares	233.5	237.0	241.1	246.8	255.0	260.3	272.7	274.1	
12.4. Fallow Land	Thousand Hectares	40.9	40.2	39.8	39.8	40.0	39.5	39.2	39.2	
12.5. Irrigated Land Area	Thousand	1438.8	1434.5	1438.8	1445.8	1449.4	1450.2	1480.2	1484.9	
12.6. Percentage of Irrigated Land to Agricultural Area	%	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.3	30.3	30.3	31.0	31.1	
12.7. Forest and Woodland Area	Thousand Hectares	53.7	53.9	52.9	53.0	53.0	52.3	52.3	52.3	
12.8. Percentage of Forest and Woodland Area to	%	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
12.9. Name of the Top Agricultural Product	Name	Barley	Barley	Barley	Barley	Barley	Barley	Barley	Barley	Barley
12.10. Amount of the Top Agricultural Product	Thousand Tons	681.8	1036.5	928.9	792.2	916.0	988.2	992.4	1116.7	1069.4
12.11. Name of the Second Agricultural Product	Name	Tomato	Tomato	Tomato	Tomato	Tomato	Tomato	Tomato	Tomato	Tomato
12.12. Amount of the Second Agricultural Product	Thousand Tons	481.4	515.2	502.8	624.2	609.2	697.8	774.9	807.3	826.5
12.13. Name of the Third Agricultural Product	Name	Grape	Grape	Grape	Grape	Grape	Grape	Grape	Grape	Grape
12.14. Amount of the Third Agricultural Product	Thousand Tons	147.7	157.1	136.5	152.8	167.6	201.8	208.0	209.8	212.6
12.15. Total Field Crops Production	Thousand Tons									
12.16. Total Cereal Production	Thousand Tons	2383.3	2999.4	3065.1	2928.8	3309.2	3538.5	3257.1	3363.0	3161.3
12.17. Name of the Main Cereal	Name	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat
12.18. Amount of the Main Cereal Produced	Thousand Tons	1407.4	1639.8	1799.9	1769.6	1991.7	2114.1	1818.7	1837.2	1690.8
12.19. Total Pulses Production	Thousand Tons	25.0	25.3	22.3	31.9	49.7	36.0	21.7	17.9	22.0
12.20. Total Industrial Crops Production	Thousand Tons									
12.21. Total Oil Seeds Production	Thousand Tons	19.8	18.4	16.7	29.8	23.6	33.7	23.9	25.2	28.3
12.22. Total Tuber Crops Production	Thousand Tons	819.3	839.8	902.4	913.9	898.9	1004.2	1037.6	1062.0	1074.3
12.23. Total Fodder Crops Production	Thousand Tons	4300.5	4712.8	4496.7	4209.7	4263.7	4792.1	4595.8	4691.5	4726.7
12.24. Production of Raw Cotton	Thousand Tons	41.0	35.2	89.4	207.5	233.6	295.3	336.8	287.0	322.5
12.25. Production of Rice	Thousand Tons	2.8	3.0	5.6	16.2	12.4	12.0	9.9	10.7	11.6
12.26. Total Vegetable Production	Thousand Tons	1187.7	1275.3	1270.6	1405.6	1521.9	1714.7	1738.9	1815.5	1823.3
12.27. Total Fruits Production	Thousand Tons	850.8	888.4	882.8	954.8	1010.8	1099.7	1133.1	1204.9	12530.1
12.28. Total Heads of Cattle	Thousand	2697.5	2708.3	2698.5	2673.0	2658.8	2646.6	2650.7	2648.8	2618.1
12.29. Total Heads of Sheep	Thousand	7987.3	8025.6	7966.5	7821.0	7681.7	7575.4	7483.8	7314.2	7170.8
12.30. Total Heads of Goat	Thousand	658.1	651.5	648.3	633.3	622.4	613.8	605.9	585.5	580.9
12.31. Production of Meat	Thousand Tons	291.2	298.6	302.2	316.8	326.0	335.7	346.0	357.6	368.2
12.32. Production of Meat for Poultry	Thousand Tons	99.4	97.2	95.5	104.3	109.1	112.0	115.4	124.4	130.1
12.33. Production of Milk	Thousand Tons	1855.8	1924.5	2009.9	2024.1	2080.4	2150.8	2192.5	2223.4	2264.7
12.34. Production of Eggs	Million	1562.7	1552.9	1609.8	1714.0	1676.2	1827.1	1906.2	1838.8	2018.1
12.35. Production of Wool	Thousand Tons	16.8	17.0	16.7	16.0	15.8	16.1	16.1	16.1	15.8
12.36. Total output produced by Small										
	US\$ *	6662.1	5492.0	3529.3	3823.1	4123.5	4609.8	4958.2	5390.2	6461.3
12.37. Total output in forestry	US\$ *	14.4	11.1	7.6	7.4	7.4	6.3	6.9	7.1	8.6
12.38. Total output in fishery	US\$ *	248.1	185.3	144.0	151.5	148.2	148.1	155.2	153.0	194.5

II. Iran

Iran	2022
population	86mln
GDP	\$1.6 trillion (PPP)
GDP per capita	\$18,000 (PPP)
inflation	40%

77. The World Bank estimated that Iran's economy had expanded by 2.7% in 2022.

78. Based on the IMF (International Monetary Fund) data, Iran's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) based on the purchasing power index has reached \$1.596 trillion in 2022, which has increased by \$141 billion compared to the preceding year and the country's GDP per capita in 2022 was around \$18,000.

79. Iran's economy ranks 22nd among 193 countries in the world.

80. IMF sees Iran's GDP excluding oil grow by two percent in 2023, and the growth of the country's economy including oil will be 2.1 percent in 2023.

81. Annual inflation rate in 2022 was around 40%. The inflation rate in Iran is predicted to be 40 percent in 2023, registering no change compared to 2022.

82. As IMF forecasts, the budget deficit of the Iranian government in 2023 will reach six percent of GDP, which is 1.8 percent higher than the figure in 2022.

83. The Iranian government's total revenues will not change in 2023 compared to the previous year. The Iranian government's income in 2023 is estimated to be 8.3 percent of the GDP, registering no change compared to the previous year. However, the government's non-oil incomes will increase from 7.4 percent of GDP in 2022 to 7.5 percent of GDP in 2023.

84. Based on the IMF data, the downward trend of the Iranian government's gross debt will continue in 2023 to settle at 31.9 percent of the GDP this year.

85. Iran's current account balance in 2022 is estimated at more than \$32 billion. The fund also predicts Iran's current account balance to be \$30.2 billion in 2023.

86. Iran's available foreign currency reserves in 2022 are estimated at \$30.8 billion. Based on the mentioned data, Iran's foreign currency reserves increase by more than \$11.4 billion in 2023 and reach \$42.2 billion. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has announced that Iran's foreign currency reserves are more than \$120 billion.

87. According to the estimate of the International Monetary Fund, Iran's foreign debt in 2022 will be equal to 0.5 percent of the GDP and it is expected that this figure will remain the same in 2023.

Oil, gas sector experiences growth of 9% in FY 2022-23

88. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) in a report put Iran's average oil production in 2022 at 2.54 million bpd, 140,000 bpd more than the previous year.

89. Iran's oil production in 2021 was about 2.4 million bpd.

90. Iran's gas export rose 79% in terms of value and 10% in terms of volume in 2022.

91. **Iran's foreign debt** stood at about \$6.5 billion in January 2023, down 25.15 percent from \$9.067 billion by March 2022. From the total foreign debt, \$4.7 billion was long-term debt while \$1.8 billion was short-term debt.

Transit of goods via Iran stands at 10.8m tons in a year

92. Iran registered a new record high with the transit of 8.3 million tons (10.7% growth year-on-year) of non-oil goods in FY 2022-23 (ended by March 20, 2023) and 2.5 million tons of oil products were also transited via the country in the previous year.

Iran exports petchem products worth \$16b in a year

93. Iran exported 27 million tons of petrochemical products worth \$16 billion in FY 2022-23 (ended by March 20, 2023).

94. 12 million tons of petrochemicals valued at over \$10 billion were consumed inside the country during the past year.

95. The production of petrochemical products had good growth in FY 2022-23, as the country's petrochemical output surpassed 69 million tons and the production of these products will reach 80 million tons in FY2023-24.

96. He also announced that 10 new petrochemical complexes are planned to be inaugurated and start production this year, through them the country's petrochemical production capacity will surpass 95 million tons per annum.

Annual car manufacturing up 40%

97. Car manufacturing in Iran increased by 40 percent in FY2022-23 (ended on March 20, 2023). Iranian automakers managed to manufacture 1,085,859 vehicles in 2022 to register a 10.8-percent growth compared to 979,969 cars in 2021. Iran is ranked as the world's 16th largest automaker in 2022.

Iran's annual non-oil export up 10%

98. The value of Iran's non-oil export rose 10 percent in FY2022-23 (ended on March 20, 2023). 122.056 million tons of non-oil commodities worth \$53.166 billion were exported in the previous year.

Iran ranking 7th among top 10 steel producers in world

99. The country ranked seventh among the top ten steel producers in November 2022 and annual steel production is estimated more than 30 mlntonned.

Top 10 steel producing countries

Countries	million tonnes	
	November 2022	% change Nov-22/21
China	74.5	7.3
India	10.4	5.7
Japan	7.2	-10.7
United States	6.4	-10.5
Russia	5.6 e	-9.6
South Korea	4.8	-18.1
Iran	2.9	3.9
Germany	2.8	-17.9
Brazil	2.6	-16.3
Türkiye	2.4	-30.7

e - estimated. Ranking of top 10 producing countries is based on year-to-date aggregate

Trade with ECO countries

100. Iran's annual trade with ECO members reached \$20.5b in FY2022-2023 (ended on March 20, 2023)

101. Iran exported \$13 billion worth of commodities to the ECO member-states in FY2022-23, while the imports stood at \$7.5 billion, IRNA reported.

102. Iran and ECO members traded more than 23.723 million tons of goods worth \$11.71 billion during FY2021-22 (ended on March 20, 2022), of which the share of exports was 18.419 million tons of goods worth \$6.890 billion and the share of imports from these countries was 5.312 million tons worth \$4.819 billion.

103. Petroleum products, dairy products, foodstuff, fresh and dried fruits, juices and citrus fruits, carpets, saffron, fish, caviar, ornamental aquatic products, various stones, construction equipment, clothing, industrial equipment, bags and shoes, medicine, and health supplies, as well as plastic products, were Iran's main exported items to ECO members last year, while basic goods, industrial machinery, raw materials for production, and medical supplies and medicine, were the top imported goods from ECO member states.

104. Export of Iran's non-oil goods to Türkiye equaled \$7.459 billion (23 percent growth), Afghanistan - \$1.638 billion (11 percent drop) and Pakistan - \$1.448 billion (18 percent growth), Azerbaijan - \$654 million, Turkmenistan - \$460 million, Kazakhstan - \$195 million.

105. Iran imported 21.582 million tons of non-oil products valued at \$28.305 billion from its neighbors in the past financial year, with a 10-percent growth in worth year on year.

106. Among ECO countries non-oil goods worth of \$6.999 billion (15 percent growth) were imported from Türkiye, from Pakistan with \$842 million (170 percent growth), Kazakhstan - \$125 million, Azerbaijan - \$34 million, Afghanistan - \$29 million, Turkmenistan - \$28 million.

Iran's annual export to Türkiye up 23%, import rose 15%

107. Iran exported commodities worth \$7.45 billion to Türkiye in FY 2022-23 (ended on March 20, 2023), while the figure was \$6.079 in previous fiscal year.

108. Türkiye was Iran's third top export destination in FY2022-23. Natural gas, aluminum, urea, polyethylene, copper cathode and cathode parts, copper wires, iron and steel ingots, and polyethylene as the major products Iran exported to Türkiye in the previous year.

109. Iran's import from Türkiye also rose 15 percent to about \$6 billion in FY 2022-23, from \$5.2 billion in previous financial year.

110. Türkiye was the third source of import for Iran in the previous year, sunflower seed oil, road tractors, corn, bananas, generators, barley, soybeans, synthetic fibers, crude soybean oil, and solid acrylic polymers as the main items were imported to Iran from Türkiye during the mentioned period.

111. Based on the data previously released by the Turkish Statistical Institute, the value of Iran's exports to neighboring Türkiye increased by 19 percent to reach \$3.35 billion in 2022.

112. Türkiye had imported over \$2.82 billion worth of commodities from the Islamic Republic in 2021.

113. Based on the mentioned data, Iran's imports from the country also marked an 11-percent rise to hit \$3.07 billion in the past year, in comparison with 2021, when the figure was \$2.77 billion.

114. According to the Turkish Statistical Institute, the trade between the two countries has registered a 15-percent rise in 2022.

115. The value of trade between the two neighbors reached \$6.42 billion in 2022, while the figure stood at \$5.59 billion in the preceding year

116. Iran's trade balance with Türkiye has been \$280 million positive in favour of Iran in the past year.

Iran-Kazakhstan bilateral trade

117. Iran exported commodities worth \$210 million to Kazakhstan, and imported goods valued at \$318 million from the country in FY2022-2023 (ended March 20, 2023).

118. The value of Iran-Kazakhstan annual trade also rose 20 percent in FY2022-2023.

Trade between Iran, Azerbaijan rises 13% in a year

119. The value of trade between Iran and Azerbaijan increased by 13 percent in FY 2022-23 (ended on March 20, 2023).

120. Iran-Azerbaijan trade was \$688 million in FY 2022-23, and \$608 million in FY 2021-22.

121. Components and parts, tubes, aluminum, packaged butter, potatoes, heaters, non-electric appliances, non-powder polyethylene compound, special polyethylene compound wire and cable cover, polyethylene film grade with specific weight, and iron and steel ingots were Iran's main exported items to Azerbaijan.

122. Milling machines, car gearboxes, gas generators for the simultaneous production of electricity and heat, lathes, air-generating units, presses for the production of chipboards, bending machines (presses), pipes, car engine control units, and sets of generators with compression piston engines were Iran's major imported products from its neighbour in the past year.

Statistics: Iran breaks record of employment in industry

123. Tehran, IRNA - Statistical Centre of Iran said that the employment rate in the industry reached 8,329,000 people in autumn with a 2% growth. The number of people working in the field of the industry has reached its highest level in the history of the country.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR OF IRAN

Iran among world's top agro-food exporters in 2021: FAO

124. Based on the data released by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Iran has been among the top exporters of agricultural products in the world during 2021, IRNA reported

125. Iran was the world's top exporter of figs in the mentioned year, exporting 8,763 tons of the product in 2021. Austria and Spain occupied the second and third places, respectively.

126. The Islamic Republic was also the world's second-biggest pistachio exporter in the year under review after the U.S. The country exported 136,000 tons of pistachios to foreign destinations in the mentioned year.

127. Iran was also ranked second in terms of the export of raisins and eggplant, according to the FAO statistics. The country ranks third in the world in the export of watermelon and gooseberry.

128. In 2021, Iranian farmers exported more than 245,000 tons of dates, which was less than the exports of only three countries. Saudi Arabia ranked first in terms of the export of dates with 318,000 tons, followed by Iraq and the United Arab Emirates.

129. Over 166,000 tons of cucumbers were also exported from Iran in 2021, which was less than the exports of only four countries. Mexico stood in first place in the world with the export of 840,000 tons of the mentioned product.

130. As for the exports of kiwis and onions, the Islamic Republic was ranked sixth among the top exporters of the mentioned products. Iran exported more than 69,000 tons of kiwis in 2021 when New Zealand was the top exporter of the mentioned fruit, exporting 85,000 tons.

131. FAO statistics show that **Iran also stands among the world's top producers of many agricultural products.**

132. Based on the FAO data, the Islamic Republic is the third-largest producer of dates, honey, pistachios, and walnuts in the world.

133. Iranian farmers produce 1.28 million tons of dates annually, making the country the third-largest producer of this product in the world after Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

134. Honey production in Iran is 80,000 tons per year, which is the highest honey production in a country after China and Türkiye. China's honey production is estimated at 458,000 tons per year.

135. The FAO has put Iran's pistachio production at 190,000 tons in 2020, placing the country in third place among the world's top producers of the mentioned products after the United States and Türkiye.

136. Iran has been usually ranked first or second in the world in terms of pistachio production, but due to the drought in 2020, production fell sharply. The U.S. pistachio production this year was 474,000 tons.

137. The Islamic Republic is also ranked third in the world in the production of walnuts with 356,000 tons of annual output. China stands in first place with 1.1 million tons of production and the United States is in second place.

138. Iran is also ranked fourth in terms of almond and watermelon production. The country's almond production is reported to be 164,000 tons per year. The United States is in first place with 2.37 million tons of almonds, followed by Spain and Australia in second and third places.

139. In terms of kiwi output, the country is the world's fifth major producer of the product with 289,000 tons per year. China, New Zealand, and Italy are the first to third-largest producers of kiwifruit in the world. China's kiwi production is 2.23 million tons per year.

140. Iran also ranks sixth in eggplant production, seventh in onion and tomato production, eighth in spinach output, ninth in terms of orange production, and 11th in grapes and sugar.

141. According to the FAO, Iran is the 12th largest producer of wheat in the world. The country's wheat production in 2020 amounted to 15 million tons. China is the world's largest producer of strategic grain with 134 million tons, followed by India and Russia.

142. In the production of tea, Iran is ranked 12th as well with a production of more than 84,000 tons. China topped the list with 2.97 million tons of tea output, followed by India and Kenya.

143. The Islamic republic is also ranked 13th in barley production, 18th in terms of olive production, and finally 19th in the production of pears and tomatoes.

Agriculture land use

144. According to official sources, Iran has 4.2 million farmers whose per capita production is calculated at 30 tons per hectare. The total under-cultivation area in

the country at 14 million hectares and Iran's total agricultural production at 125 million tons.

Agricultural mechanization

145. Under a special government programme about 30,000 tractors, 800 combine machine harvesters, and about 50,000 different agricultural machines and equipment used in various sectors like horticulture, livestock, poultry, and aquaculture have been delivered to the country's farmers.

Annual chicken meat production reaches 2.65m tons

146. The country's annual chicken meat production reaches 2.65 million tons in FY2022-2023 (ends by March 20, 2023).

147. The production capacity of chicken meat in the country is three million tons and the full supply of the country's chicken meat market has been achieved.

148. The egg production is forecast to reach 1.2 million tons in this year, of which 80,000 tons are exported.

149. The country plans to meet a target of 3.5 million metric tons (mt) in annual poultry production as it seeks to expand its presence in export markets.

25,000 hectares of land under greenhouse cultivation in Iran

150. There are about 25,000 hectares of greenhouses in Iran, and another 125,000 hectares of greenhouses are needed to be created in the country.

151. In recent years, the water crisis has caused serious challenges in Iran's agriculture sector.

152. To solve this problem, several solutions, including the implementation of pressurized irrigation project and greenhouse cultivation, have been emphasized by experts and officials in this sector.

153. The development of the country's agricultural parks and greenhouses not only is going to create new job opportunities but also increases the country's non-oil exports and helps preserve the environment and the national water and soil resources.

154. Due to the growing need of the market for flowers and ornamental plants, as well as off-season vegetables and summer crops, greenhouse cultivation has become one of the most profitable agricultural sectors today.

155. Cultivation in the controlled space of the greenhouse will have an average of 10 times higher yield per unit area than outdoor cultivation due to suitable environmental conditions.

156. Significant reduction in water consumption in modern greenhouses is in fact the major advantage of greenhouse cultivation.

157. Increased control over pests, weeds and diseases is the other advantage of greenhouse cultivation.

Iran becomes world's 11th top fertilizer exporter

158. Based on the latest data released by International Fertilizer Association (IFA), Iran has exported \$1.8 billion worth of chemical fertilizers in the 2021-2022 crop year to become the world's 11th biggest chemical fertilizer exporter, IRIB reported.

159. Iran becomes world's 11th top fertilizer exporter According to the IFA data, Russia was the largest exporter of chemical fertilizers in the world during the mentioned period, exporting \$12.5 billion worth of the mentioned products.

160. China and Canada were ranked second and third with \$11.5 billion and \$6.6 billion worth of exports, respectively, followed by Morocco with \$5.7 billion.

161. The IFA data show that the United States with \$4 billion, Saudi Arabia with \$3.5 billion, the Netherlands with \$3 billion, Oman with \$2.6 billion, Belgium with \$2.6 billion, and Qatar with \$2.1 billion were other top exporters of fertilizers in the mentioned crop year

162. **Iran exported 62,595 tons of apples** worth \$215.09 million in FY2022-23.

Iran top exporter of dairy products in Asia in 2022: FAO

163. Iran exported around 1.6 million metric tons (mt) of milk and dairy products and imported 86,000 mt of such products in 2022, according to figures from FAO's Food Outlook.

164. FAO reported 9 million mt for total exports of milk and dairy products for Asian countries in the same year when Iran was responsible for 17% of the total supplies.

165. It is expected that exports of Iran's milk and other dairy products will increase to 1.592 million mt in 2023.

166. According to the same report, Iran was Asia's 11th producer of meat in 2022.

167. In Asia, the total production of meat was estimated at over 156 million mt in 2022 of which China accounted for 94 million mt of output.

III. Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan	2022
population	19.8mln
GDP	209bln\$
GDP per capita	11000 \$
Currency exchange rate	KZT450/\$1
inflation	20.3%

General macroeconomic indicators

168. Preliminary data show that in 2022 the country's GDP grew by **3,2%** compared to 2021. **Manufacturing of goods** grew by **3,2%**, **services** by **2,6%**.

169. **Short-term economic indicator, which includes the dynamics of development of 6 key sectors (industry, agriculture, construction, trade, transport, communication) comprised 103,5%.**

170. In December 2022 the annual inflation equalled 20.3%. Prices for industrial goods grew by 25.3%, non-industrial goods by 19.4%, paid services by 14.1%.

171. **Volume of investments** into main assets grew by 7.9% to 15.1 trillion tenge (\$33 bln).

172. Among the sectors significant growth of investments were observed in the **state management** and **defence** (2.3 times, 161 bln tenge), **construction** (by 65,9%, 215,4 bln tenge), **healthcare** and **social services** (by 42,8%, 273 blntenge), **education** (by 27,6%, 369,4 bln tenge), **finances** and **insurance** (by 22,4%, 123,7 blntenge), **information** and **communication** (by 18,4%, 178,9 blntenge), **trade** (by 17,3%, 334,6 bln tenge), **operations with immovable property** (by 15,2%, 3 053,9 bln tenge), **agriculture** (by 6,7%, 853,5 bln tenge), **transportation** and **warehousing** (by 5,4%, 1 584,8 blntenge), **industry** (by 5,9%, 7 257,2 blntenge), including **minerals extraction industry** (by 14,6%, 4 481,3 bln tenge).

173. **Per capita financial income of the population** in December 2022 stood at 149, 500 tenge (\$330) and in nominal terms increased by 4.7%, in real terms decreased by 13%.

174. **Average wages** in the 4th quarter of 2022 equalled 338 700 tenge (\$750) and increased in nominal terms by 22.9%, in real terms by 2.8% year on year.

175. **Unemployment rate** in 4th quarter of 2022 comprised 4.8%.

Situation in the sectors of economy

176. In 2022 in comparison with the 2021 the **industrial sector** grew by 1%. The growth of **value-added industrial sector** was 3.4%, whereas the **minerals extraction** decreased by 1%.

177. Steady growth is observed in the manufacturing: machine-building 9.4%, including the growth in automobile manufacturing by 19.1%, and manufacturing of electric appliances by 22.2% as well as production of foodstuff 3.9%, drinks 11.2%, products of oil refinery by 1.9%, chemical industry by 10.2%, plastic goods 2.1%, light industry by 6%.

178. **Supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and conditioned air** decreased by 0.5%.

179. **Supply of water, collection and recycling of waste, pollution cleaning** decreased by 1.8%.

180. Gross production of goods (services) in **agriculture, forestry and fishery** increased by 9.1%.

181. Volume of **construction work** increased by 9.4%

182. 15.4 mln sq. metres of housing have been commissioned, which is a decrease by 8.8% year on year.

183. **Current account balance** on the results of 2022 constituted surplus and comprised 8.5 bln\$.

184. In 2022 the **external trade turnover** equalled 134.4 bln\$ (growth by 32.1%), including export – 84.4 bln\$ (growth by 39.9%) and import – 50 bln\$ (growth by 20.8%). **Positive trade balance** comprised 34.4 bln\$.

185. **Bilateral trade of Kazakhstan with countries of ECO in 2022 equalled to \$16bln320mln** and ECO's share in Kazakhstan's foreign trade was around 12%.

	exports to 000\$	imports from 000\$	TOTAL:
Afghanistan	978893.48	9051	987944.6
Azerbaijan	375310	86595	461905.4
Iran	318033	209965.59	527998.6
Kyrgyzstan	745307.9	383901.5	1129209.5
Pakistan	35877.8	37261	73138.9
Tajikistan	877619	501398.5	1379017.6
Türkiye	4751169	1595359	6346528.4
Turkmenistan	340382.3	97841.8	438224.2
Uzbekistan	3692752.3	1282867.8	4975620
TOTAL:			16.32 bln\$

AGRICULTURE IN KAZAKHSTAN

186. In 2022 the agriculture sector demonstrated the more vibrant pace of growth: volume of production has grown by 8.5% and comprised 8.8 trillion tenge (19.5 bln\$).

187. In 2022 in order to reduce possible risks connected with the volatility in the global food markets, the volume of financing the spring crop field and wheat harvesting works has been increased twofold – from 110 bln to 220 blntenge. For the leasing of agriculture machinery 40 blntenge was allocated. It enabled to significantly raise the accessibility of machinery to farmers: 1068 units were purchased, including 188 harvesting machines and 880 tractors.

188. As the result of all above taken measures the crop yield was one of the highest in the last 10 years. Thus with average crop yield being 1.42 tonnes/hectare 22.8 million tonnes of grain and cereals have been harvested, which is more by 26% year on year. More than 80% of the harvested grain are of highest quality.

189. Besides that, work on improving the system of subsidizing the sector of agriculture is ongoing.

190. In 2022 owing to the state support 227 investment projects for the amount of 214 blntenge. 5.2 million hectares of land were returned to the state ownership, in

2023 it is expected that another 5 mln hectares of land will return to the state ownership. The government plan on constructing and modernizing vegetable and fruits storage warehouses has continued, within the framework of which in 2021-2022 vegetable and fruits storage warehouses with capacity of 201 thousand tonnes (111% of the plan) have been commissioned.

191. To achieve the targets on full self-sufficiency with main food products the plan on ensuring the food security of the country until 2024 and the five-year comprehensive plan on developing the sugar production sector have been adopted.

192. As the result of the measures that are being taken, production of foodstuff in the country has grown by 4.2%, including the vegetable oil by 51%, sugar by 46%, cereals by 18%, fish (fresh, refrigerated and frozen) by 18%, wheat flour by 11%, refined rice by 5.5%, sausage products by 5.4%, macaroni products by 4.5%.

193. In 2002 Kazakhstan harvested 22.8 million tonnes of wheat, average crop yield being 14200 kg per hectare. Annually Kazakhstan exports 5 million tonnes of wheat and 1.5 million tonnes of wheat flour. It was one of the highest yield of crops in the last 10 years

Production of foodstuff in Kazakhstan in 2022

Growth	4.2%
vegetable oil	51%
sugar	46%
cereals	18%
fish	18%
flour	11%
rice	5.5%
sausage products	5.4%
macaroni products	4.5%

IV. Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan	2022
Population	7 mln
GDP (nominal)	971blnsoms (11.5bln\$)
Currency exchange rate	KGS84.1/1\$
Inflation	13.9%

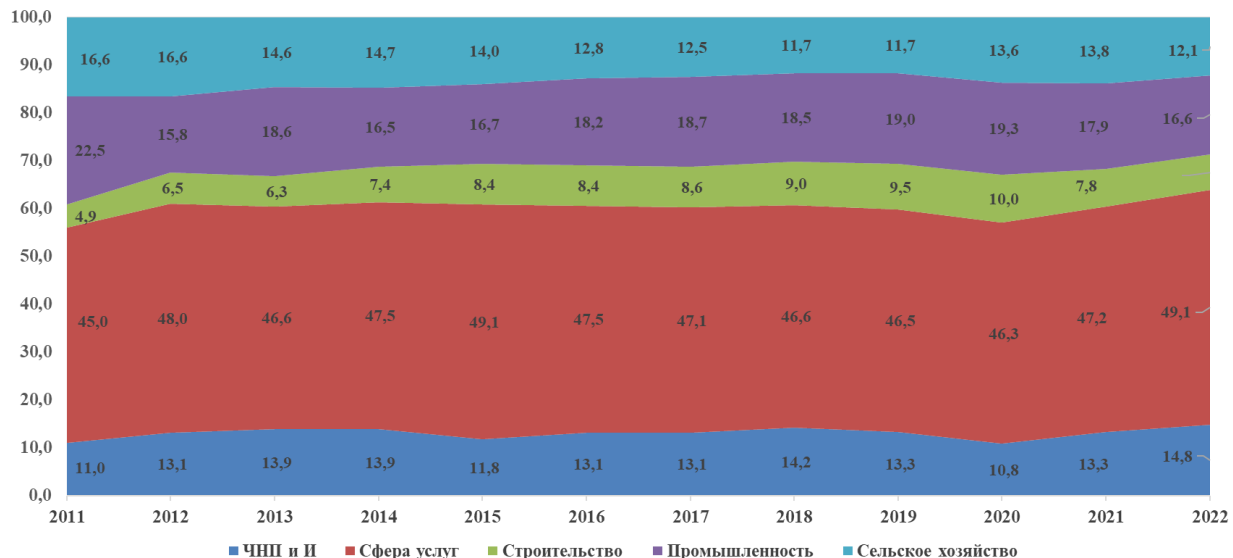
194. Kyrgyzstan's economy in 2022 grew by 7%, according to the country's National Statistics Committee.

195. The volume of industrial production in January-December 2022 grew by 11.4% owing to the growth of production of main metals (by 21.5%), wooden and paper products, printed paper (27%), petroleum products (12.3%), foodstuff (including drinks) and tobacco products (11.1%), textile, in production of clothes and shoes, leather and leather products (7.2%), as well as in extracting minerals (8.2%).

196. Positive trend was observed in construction, where it has grown by 8%, agriculture – 7.3%, wholesale and retail trade – 7.5%

197. Services sector. In January-December 2022 the services sector grew by 5.1% year on year and was equal to 726.1 blnsoms (\$8.7 bln). The volume of wholesale and retail trade, maintenance of vehicles has grown by 7.6%.

Structure of Kyrgyzstan's GDP



198. Investments has grown owing to domestic investments (increase by 1.9%) and foreign investments (+6.4%).

199. Main bulk of investments (79.5% of all investments) were directed to construction of buildings on mineral extraction, supply of electricity, gas, steam and conditioned air, transport and warehouses, education as well as housing construction.

200. Average annual inflation rate comprised 13.9%.

201. External trade turnover of Kyrgyzstan in 2022 was \$11 bln815.5mln, exports were \$2.18 bln (decrease by 20% on the year), whereas imports made \$9.62 bln (increase by 72%).

202. Among the ECO Member States bilateral trade with Kazakhstan was \$1.19 bln, Türkiye - \$626 mln and Uzbekistan - \$598 mln.

Consumer price index (CPI) for goods and services (as % to previous year)

2010	2020	2021	2022
108,0	106,3	111,9	113,9

Workforce and wages

203. In January-November 2022 average monthly wages equalled to 25711soms and increased by 31.1% on the year and its minimum size has grown by 15.2% taking into account the inflation of the consumer goods.

Employed population by type of economic activity in 2021 (thousand people)

	total	% to total
Total	2 537,9	100
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	465,5	18,3
Manufacturing industry	296,2	11,7
Construction	315,2	12,4
Wholesale and retail trade	390,5	15,4
Transport and storage of goods	203,5	8,0
Activities of hotels and restaurants	158,4	6,2
Public administration	103,6	4,1
Education	238,5	9,4
Public health and social services	106,0	4,2
Other activities	260,5	10,3

The number of civil servants employed in government bodies and local self-government employees¹ (at the beginning of 2023)

	Thousand people	In percent to the total
Civil servants	18,1	100
from them:		
legislative activity	0,5	3,0
executive activity	13,6	75,2
judicial activities and prosecutor's office	4,0	21,8
Local-self Government Employees	10,1	100

¹Excluding government agencies providing defence, public order and security

Main social and economic indicators of the Kyrgyz Republic¹

Years	2010	2020	2021	2022
Number of resident population (as of the end of the year), thsd. people	5 477,6	6 636,8	6 912,8 ²	7 037,6 ²

Monthly average nominal wages of one employee, soms	7 189	18 940	19 330	26 540
Living wage (average per capita, som per month)	3 502,65	5358,53	6268,31	7 178,32
Gross domestic product: billion soms	220,4	639,7 ³	782,9 ³	971,0 ³ (\$11.5bln)
per capita, thsd. soms	42,4	95,1	114,9	143,9
Industrial output, billion soms	126,6	325,1	370,5	425,9
Gross output of agriculture, billion soms	115,1	249,5	324,5	354,7
Fixed capital formation	44,3	123,3	122,8	138,3
Commissioning of residential buildings, thsd. square m	735,0	1 063,3	1 313,2	1 119,1
Wholesale and retail trade turnover, billion soms	197,3	537,3	754,9	944,8
Cargo transportation by all types of transport, million tons	36,9	24,7	34,1	44,3
External trade turnover, million US dollars	4 978,7	5 692,0	8 332,4	11 815,5
<u>including:</u>				
export	1 755,9	1 973,2	2 752,2	2 186,7
import	3 222,8	3 718,8	5 580,2	9 629,1

¹Data in value terms are in current prices.

²Taking into account the population and housing stock census data of 2022.

³Data from 2020 are calculated according to the international standard of the System of National Accounts 2008.

Indices of the main social and economic indicators (as % to the previous year)

Years	2010	2020	2021	2022
Number of resident population	101,1	101,7	101,7	101,8
Monthly average nominal wages of one employee	116,7	109,9	102,1	137,3
Gross domestic product (GDP)	99,5	92,9 ¹	105,5 ¹	106,3 ¹
Industrial output	109,8	93,4	109,0	111,4
Agricultural production	97,4	101,0	95,2	107,3
Fixed capital formation	90,8	75,7	93,8	103,0
Commissioning of residential buildings	83,9	77,0	123,5	85,2
Freight traffic by all types of transport	101,7	78,0	113,9	129,8

External trade turnover, million US dollars including:	105,6	81,6	146,4	141,8
export	105,0	99,3	139,5	79,5
import	106,0	74,5	150,1	172,6

¹Data from 2020 are calculated according to the international standard of the System of National Accounts 2008.

Gross domestic product

Years	2010	2020	2021	2022
GDP:				
billion soms	220,4	639,7 ¹	782,9 ¹	971,0 ¹
billion US dollars	4,8	8,3 ¹	9,3 ¹	11,5 ¹
% to previous year	99,5	92,6 ¹	105,5 ¹	106,3 ¹
GDP per capita: thousand soms				
	42,4	95,1	114,9	143,9
thousand US dollars	0,9	1,2	1,4	1,7
% to previous year	98,2	89,8	104,3	107,8
Exchange rate \$/KGS (som)	46,1	77,3	84,6	84,1

¹Data from 2020 are calculated according to the international standard of the System of National Accounts 2008.

AGRICULTURE IN KYRGYZSTAN

204. In January-December 2022 the gross volume of products in agriculture was equal to 354,6blnsoms (\$4.2 bln) and grew by 7.3% in comparison to 2021.

205. The above growth was secured due to an increase in production of wheat by 1.6 times, barley by 2 times, fodders by 13%, corns for wheat by 6%, vegetables by 6%, fruits and berries by 5%, sugar beets by 28% and oilseed crops by 10%. Here the share of horticulture in the overall volume of agricultural products made more than 50%.

206. Share of agriculture in the country's GDP in 2022 was equal to 36.5% and it grew by 7.3% on the year.

207. In the agriculture, forestry and fishing 466 thousand people are employed, which is 18.3% from the total number of workforce.

Land area (at the beginning of 2023)

	Million hectares	In percent to the total
Land area - total	19,9	100
Agricultural lands	6,7	33,5

Lands of specially protected natural territories	1,2	5,9
Forest land	2,5	12,6
Reserve land	8,2	41,2
Other lands	1,3	6,8

Production of main types of agricultural products in farms of all categories (thousand tons)

Years	2010	2020	2021	2022
Cereals	1 583,8	1 856,0	1 329,1	1 867,3
Leguminous crops	73,6	107,2	85,5	80,6
Raw cotton	74,0	72,8	66,9	76,5
Tobacco	9,9	1,0	1,1	1,2
Sugar beet	139,2	448,8	365,6	468,1
Potatoes	1 339,4	1 327,2	1 289,1	1 275,0
Vegetables	812,1	1 131,2	1 114,1	1 163,6
Meat	187,8	230,4	235,0	241,3
Raw milk	1 359,9	1 668,0	1 698,9	1 734,1
Eggs, million pieces	373,1	562,0	564,2	607,9
Wool	10,8	13,1	13,1	12,9

The number of main livestock and poultry species (thousand heads)

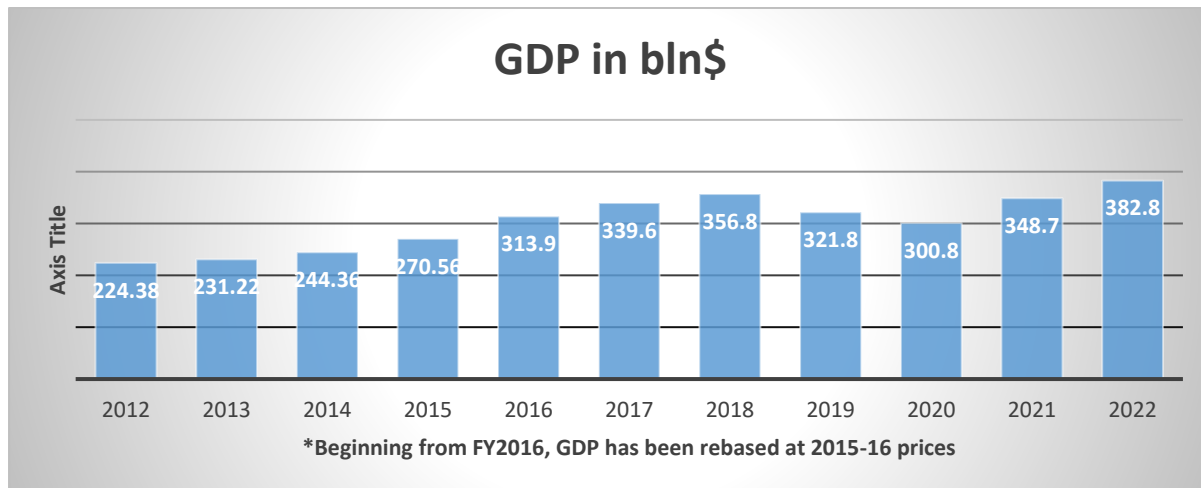
	1990	2022	as % to 1990
Cattle	1 205,3	1 783,5	147,9
including cows	506,2	885,7	174,9
Pigs	393,4	25,6	6,5
Sheep and goats	9 969,4	6 201,0	62,2
Horses	312,7	534,0	170,8
Domestic bird	13 914,7	6 368,7	45,8

V. Pakistan

Pakistan	2022	
population	241.5 mln	
GDP	375.4bln\$ nominal	1.5 trln\$ PPP
GDP per capita	1766\$ nominal	6670\$ PPP
GDP growth	6.10%	
CPI inflation	12.15%	

208. The economy of Pakistan is among the three largest economies of the ECO region. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Pakistan was worth 375.45 billion US dollars in 2022, according to official data from the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. The GDP value of Pakistan represents 0.26 percent of the world economy. Growth of Pakistan's GDP in 2022 was 6.10%.

209. Pakistan’s economy is the 23rd-largest worldwide in terms of GDP based on purchasing power parity (PPP). According to the National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS), the country has a population of 224.78million people (5th-largest worldwide). As of the financial year 2022 (FY22), the nominal GDP of Pakistan stands at US\$375.45 billion with a nominal GDP per capita of US\$1,766 (177th worldwide); its GDP based on PPP stands at \$1.512 trillion with a GDP per capita of \$6,662.



210. Structure of GDP: In 2022, agriculture contributed approximately 22.63 percent to the GDP of Pakistan, around 19.09 percent came from the industry, and over half of the economy’s contribution to GDP came from the services sector.

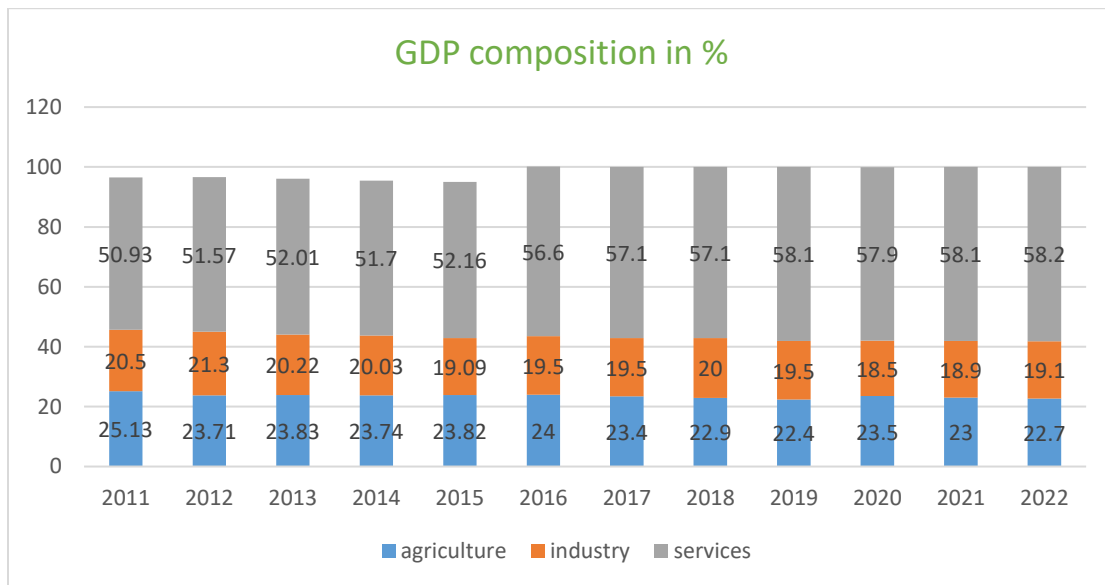
211. Agriculture contributes around 22.63percent of gross domestic product (GDP) and accounts for 37.4% of employed labour force in 2021 and is the largest source of foreign exchange earnings. The most important crops are wheat, sugarcane, cotton, and rice, which together account for more than 54.5% of the value of total crop output. Pakistan's largest food crop is wheat. In 2022, Pakistan produced 26,208,672 tonnes of wheat, almost equal to all of Africa (27.1 million tonnes) and more than all of South America (25.9 million tonnes), according to the FAOSTAT.^[82] In the previous market year of 2021/22 Pakistan exported a record 4.5 million tonnes of rice as compared to around 4 MMT during the corresponding period last year.

212. Pakistan is a net food exporter, except in occasional years when its harvest is adversely affected by droughts. Pakistan exports rice, cotton, fish, fruits (especially oranges and mangoes), and vegetables and imports vegetable oil, wheat, pulses and consumer foods. The economic importance of agriculture has declined since independence, when its share of GDP was around 53%.

213. Industry accounts for approximately 19.09% of GDP. In FY2022 industry recorded a growth of 6.83% as compared to the growth of 8.20% in FY2021. Government policies aim to diversify the country's industrial base and bolster export industries. Large Scale Manufacturing is the fastest-growing sector in Pakistani economy. Major industries include textiles, fertiliser, cement, oil refineries, dairy products, food processing, beverages, construction materials, clothing, paper products and shrimp.

214. In Pakistan SMEs have a significant contribution in the total GDP of Pakistan, the share in the annual GDP is 40% likewise SMEs generating significant employment opportunities for skilled workers and entrepreneurs. Small and medium scale firms represent nearly 90% of all the enterprises in Pakistan and employ 80% of the non-agricultural labor force. These figures indicate the potential and further growth in this sector.

215. Services accounts for about 58.3% of GDP. Transport, storage, communications, finance, and insurance account for 25.68% of this sector, and wholesale and retail trade about 32.4%.

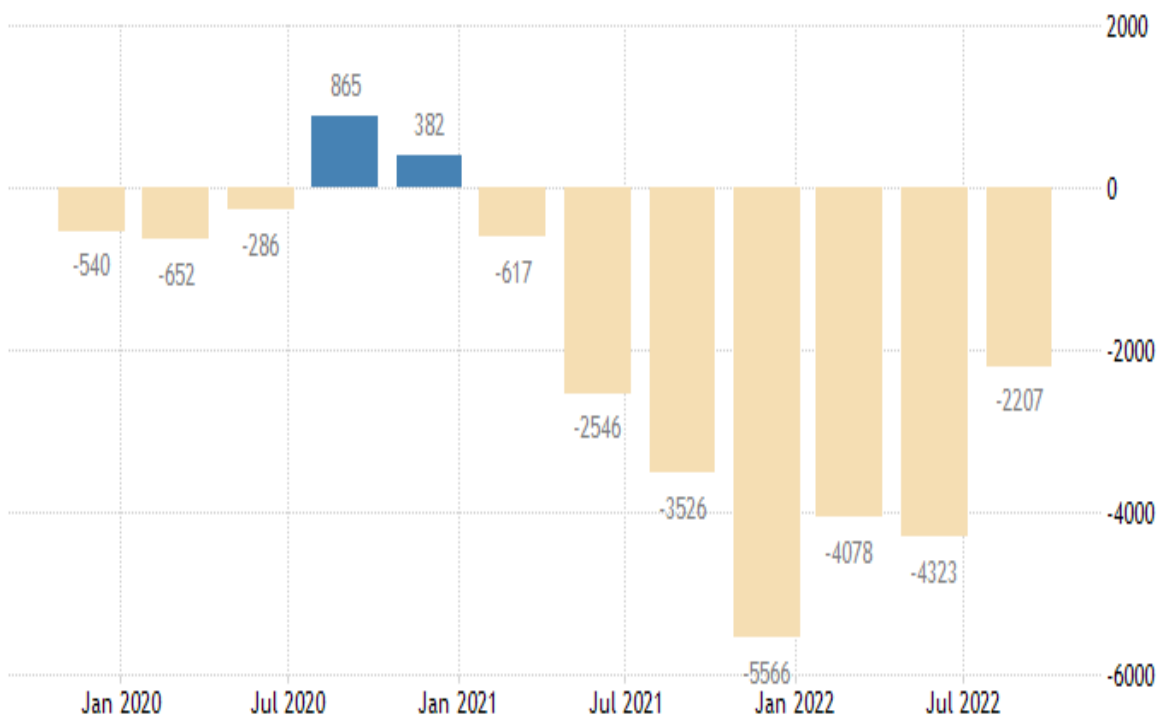


216. Trade and Payments: Amidst the uncertain and precarious global economic environment, where the global economy was lurching under the impact of the unprecedented COVID-19 shock, Pakistan's external sector has appeared as a key buffer for resilience. The comfortable external balance position of Pakistan has been supported by surplus current account balance on the back of robust flow of remittances and a sustained recovery in exports. Furthermore, improvements in the services and primary income account also provided a cushion to turn the current

account deficit of \$4.7 billion in FY2020 into a surplus of \$773 million during July-April FY2021.

217. The inflow of workers' remittances in Pakistan has been rising consistently since FY2018 and the trend continued in FY2021 with a meritorious growth of 29 percent and reached \$24.2 billion during July-April FY2021.

218. Pakistan's total liquid foreign exchange reserves increased to \$22.7 billion by the end of April 2021, up by \$3.8 billion, indicating a growth of 20.1 percent over the end-June 2020. On account of increased foreign exchange reserves, supported by remittances, exports and financial support from International Financial Institutions, the Pakistani Rupee started to appreciate. The introduction of a market-based exchange rate regime also helped to stabilize the Rupee and the exchange rate reached Rs 153.5 per \$ by the end of April 2021, effectively appreciating by 9.5 percent over end-June 2020.



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Related	Last	Previous	Unit	Reference
Current Account	-2207.00	-4323.00	USD Million	Sep 2022
Current Account to GDP	-4.60	-0.60	percent of GDP	Jun 2022
External Debt	126914.00	130192.00	USD Million	Sep 2022
Terms of Trade	58.00	66.20	points	Jun 2022
Remittances	7685.00	8219.00	USD Million	Sep 2022
Capital Flows	-349.00	-2755.00	USD Million	Sep 2022
Foreign Direct Investment	83.90	110.70	USD Million	Sep 2022

219. **External trade:** Pakistan's external trade in 2022 comprised \$101.7 billion. Pakistan imports for 2022 was \$70.784 billion, a 2.25% decrease from 2021. In 2022, exports for Pakistan was \$30,901 million. Exports of Pakistan increased from 12,158 million US dollars in 2002 to 30,901 million US dollars in 2022. Pakistan's Top Exports in 2022: Knitwear, Readymade garments, Bedwear, Rice, Cotton cloth, etc. Pakistan's Top Imports in 2022: petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals; petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons; palm oil and its fractions; electrical apparatus, machinery, etc.

Pakistan's Balance on trade in goods and services										
Q3	Q4	CY21	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	CY22	Q1	Q2	Q3
CY21	CY21		CY22	CY22	CY22	CY22		CY23	CY23	CY23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11071	11,921	40,826	10,316	11,392	9,270	6,355	37,333	-	-	-

220. Pakistan's bilateral trade with ECO countries in 2022 (volume of trade with ECO countries \$3.95 billion and its share in external trade is 3.9%)

ECO Country	(Million US\$)		
	Export To	Import from	Total
Afghanistan	976.76	947.05	1923.81
Azerbaijan	25.65	25.87	51.52
Kazakhstan	151.27	37.70	188.97
Kyrgyzstan	0	0.09	0.09
Iran	0	839.06	839.06
Tajikistan	9.60	3.03	12.63
Turkey	339.49	458.75	798.24
Turkmenistan	1.28	9.39	10.66
Uzbekistan	89.06	37.99	127.06

221. Inflation:The Consumer Price Index (CPI) Inflation for the period July-June FY 2021-22 was recorded at 12.15% against 8.90% during the same period last year. The other inflation indicators like the SPI was recorded at 17.10% against 13.83% Last year.WPI was recorded at 24.91% in July-June FY 2021-22 Compared to 9.41% Last year.

222. Population, Labour Force and Employment: According to 2023 census results estimated population of Pakistan is around 250 million.Pakistan is the 5th most populous country in the world.Pakistan stands among the top 10 countries in the world with large labour force.According to the Labour Force Survey 2020-21, total labour force is 71.76 million out of which 67.25 million are employed and 4.51 million are unemployed with unemployment rate 6.3%.

223. Education:Overall Assessment: The overall education situation based on the key indicators, such as enrolment, number of institution and teacher have been shown a significant improvement. The total number of enrolment during 2019-20 was recorded at 55.7 million as compared to 53.1 million during 2018-19, which shows an increase of 4.9 percent. The enrolment is estimated to increase to 58.5 million during 2020-21. The number of institutes (both public and private) reached to 277.5 thousand during 2019-20 as compared to 271.8 thousand during 2018-19. However, the number of institutions are estimated to increase to 283.7 thousand in 2020-21. The number of teachers during 2019-20 were 1.83 million as compared to 1.79 million during the last year. The number of teachers is estimated to increase to 1.89 million during 2020-21 as per Economic Survey 2021-22.

AGRICULTURE IN PAKISTAN

224. Agriculture sector, contributing 22.9 percent in GDP and 37.4 percent in employment generation, ensures food security and provide raw material to the industrial sector. It is also a source of foreign exchange earning and significant for sustainable growth. However, from last couple of years, the country observed climatic shocks which adversely affected agriculture sector. This sector's productivity is highly sensitive to the frequency of adverse climatic events like flood and drought along with abnormal heat waves, rain, and glacial melt. More severely, the prolonged precipitation patterns increase river and inland water levels, resulting in flash and seasonal river and urban flooding commonly experienced in the recent past.

225. Agriculture Performance 2022-23. Consequent upon the Floods-2022, the Rabi season crops have shown higher yield, which compensated the crop damages of the Kharif season, leading to an overall growth of agriculture sector to 1.55

percent. As such, the production growth of wheat (5.4 percent), sugarcane (2.8 percent), and maize (6.9 percent) compensated the negative growth of cotton (41.0 percent) and rice (21.5 percent). Furthermore, the normalization of livestock activities also led convergence toward the stability path. The overall decline of important crops during this year is 3.20 percent. This year witnessed an increase of 0.23 percent in other crops (contribute 3.32 percent in GDP) primarily due to increase in Oil seeds production by 53.15 percent. Cotton Ginning having share of 0.97 percent in agriculture and 0.22 percent in GDP has declined by 23.01 percent due to decrease in cotton production. However, it is well compensated by the increase in production of other crops.

226. Livestock having share of 62.68 percent in agriculture and 14.36 percent in GDP, grew at 3.78 percent compared to 2.25 percent during last year. The forestry sector having share of 2.23 percent in agriculture value addition and 0.51 percent in GDP, grew at 3.93 percent against 4.07 percent last year due to increase in timber production. Fishing sector having share of 1.39 percent in agriculture value addition and 0.32 percent in GDP, grew at 1.44 percent compared to 0.35 percent during last year.

Agriculture Growth (Base=2015-16)(%)

Sector	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22(R)	2022-23(P)
Agriculture	3.88	0.94	3.91	3.52	4.27	1.55
1.Crops (i+ii+iii)	4.61	-4.38	6.32	5.83	8.19	-2.49
i) Important Crops	4.27	-8.59	5.24	5.82	5.41	-3.20
ii) Other Crops	4.65	3.62	9.21	7.95	11.93	0.23
iii)CottonGinning	8.27	-11.23	-4.06	-13.08	9.22	-23.01
2.Livestock	3.59	3.65	2.80	2.38	2.25	3.78
3.Forestry	2.24	7.22	3.36	3.35	4.07	3.93
4.Fishing	1.57	0.78	0.63	0.73	0.35	1.44

R: Revised, P: Provisional, Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

227. Floods 2022; Damage and Loss in Agriculture. The 2022 monsoon rains followed by flooding were unprecedented in the history of Pakistan and had devastating impacts on the lives and livelihoods of the people, particularly the rural population and those relying on agriculture. The devastating flooding affected 33 million people in 94 districts across Pakistan, took the lives of more than 1,700 people, displaced around 7.6 million people, and resulted in the loss of critical agricultural infrastructure, standing crops, grain storage, and livestock. Sindh and Balochistan provinces were the hardest hit among Pakistan's six provinces/regions. About 14.6 million people were in need of food security and livelihood (agriculture) related emergency assistance.

228. Pakistan's agriculture sector was the hardest hit sector both in terms of damages and losses. About 4.4 million acres of crops were damaged and around 1 million animals lost. Total damages and losses amounted to US\$ 30.13 billion, of which agriculture suffered US\$12.9 billion (43% of total damages and losses). The crop subsector contributed to 82% of the total damage and losses, livestock to 7%, and fisheries/aquaculture to 1%. Out of the total need of US\$16 billion for recovery and reconstruction, US\$ 4 billion (25%) was required for the agriculture sector.

229. Crop Position. During 2022-23, the contribution of **important crops** recorded at 18.23 percent to value addition in agriculture sector and 4.18 percent to GDP. Other crops contributed 14.49 percent in value addition of agriculture sector and 3.32 percent in GDP.

230. Cotton. During 2022-23, cotton crop is drastically damaged due to the climatic changes. Cotton season started with the 7-10⁰C rise in temperatures from the last few years in months of March till May coupled with shortage of irrigation water, causing severe heatwave, which affected cotton germination, seedlings growth and leaf wilting problem. This year cotton recorded 0.2 percent contribution to GDP and 0.97 percent to the value added in agriculture. During 2022-23, cotton area sown increased to 2,144 thousand hectares against 1,937 thousand hectares last year, revealing a growth of 10.7 percent. However, due to floods that swept away the entire crops in Sindh & Balochistan its production remained low at 4.910 million bales against last year's 8.329 million bales, showing a dip of 41.0 percent.

231. Sugarcane provides raw material to the 2nd largest agrobased sugar industry over the country. It provides employment to millions of rural farming and non-farming community. In addition, it is a major source of livestock fodder during winter season. Its production accounts for 3.7 percent in agriculture's value addition and 0.9 percent in GDP. During 2022-23, sugarcane was cultivated on 1,319 thousand hectares showing increase of 4.7 percent compared to 1,260 thousand hectares last year. The main factor contributed to more area sown were lucrative market prices of last year. Its production increased by 2.8 percent to 91.111 million tonnes over last year (88.651 million tonnes).

232. Rice. After wheat, rice is the second main staple food crop and second major exportable commodity after cotton. It contributes 1.9 percent of value added in agriculture and 0.4 percent in GDP. During the last few years, production of coarse types is increasing as the farmers are bringing more areas under coarse hybrid types. During 2022-23, the crop was cultivated on 2,976 thousand hectares, recorded decline of 15.9 percent over 3,537 thousand hectares last year. Its production declined from 9.323 million tonnes in 2021-22 to 7.322 million tonnes in 2022-23,

registering a negative growth of 21.5 percent. Rice production, however, is lower than last year.

233. Maize contributes 3.0 percent value added in agriculture and 0.7 percent to GDP. During 2022-23, maize crop was cultivated on 1,720 thousand hectares, showing increase of 4.1 percent over last year's cultivation of 1,653 thousand hectares. However, its production increased by 6.9 percent to 10.183 million tonnes from 9.525 million tonnes last year. As such, the increase in production was mainly due to increase in area sown and improved yield.

234. Wheat. During 2022-23, wheat was cultivated on 9,043 thousand hectares against last year's area of 8,977 thousand hectares recorded increase of 0.7 percent. Wheat contributes 8.2 percent value added in agriculture and 1.9 percent to GDP. The production of wheat stood at 27.634 million tonnes compared to 26.209 million tonnes last year, a growth of 5.4 was observed in wheat production. Wheat production increased as government has announced Kissan Package-22 to mitigate the impact of Flood-2022 losses. The government has also increased Minimum Support Price (MSP) to Rs 3900/40 kg compared to Rs 2200/40 kg ensuring better economic returns to mitigate higher input cost.

Area, Production & Yield of Important Crops

(Area: 000 Hectare; Production: 000 Tonnes; Yield: Kg/Ha)

Year		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23(P)
Cotton	Area	2,373	2,517	2,079	1,937	2,144
	Change(%)	-	6.1	-17.4	-6.8	10.7
	Production*	9,861	9,148	7,064	8,329	4,910
	Change (%)	-	-7.2	-22.8	17.9	-41.0
	Yield	707	618	578	731	390
	Change (%)	-	-12.6	-6.5	26.5	-46.6
Sugarcane	Area	1,102	1,040	1,165	1,260	1,319
	Change (%)	-	-5.6	12.0	8.2	4.7
	Production	67,174	66,380	81,009	88,651	91,111
	Change (%)	-	-1.2	22.0	9.4	2.8
	Yield	60,956	63,841	69,534	70,341	69,085
	Change (%)	-	4.7	8.9	1.2	-1.8
Rice	Area	2,810	3,034	3,335	3,537	2,976
	Change (%)	-	8.0	9.9	6.1	-15.9
	Production	7,202	7,414	8,420	9,323	7,322
	Change (%)	-	2.9	13.6	10.7	-21.5
	Yield	2,563	2,444	2,525	2,635	2,460
	Change (%)	-	-4.6	3.3	4.4	-6.6
Maize	Area	1,374	1,404	1,418	1,653	1,720
	Change (%)	-	2.2	1.0	16.6	4.1
	Production	6,826	7,883	8,940	9,525	10,183

	Change (%)	-	15.5	13.4	6.5	6.9
	Yield	4,968	5,614	6,305	5,764	5,922
	Change (%)	-	13.0	12.3	-8.6	2.7
Wheat	Area	8,678	8,805	9,168	8,977	9,043
	Change (%)	-	1.5	4.1	-2.1	0.7
	Production	24,349	25,248	27,464	26,209	27,634
	Change (%)	-	3.7	8.8	-4.6	5.4
	Yield	2,806	2,868	2,996	2,920	3,056
	Change (%)	-	2.2	4.5	-2.5	4.7

P: Provisional, Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

235. **Other crops.** During 2022-23, the production of potato increased by 4.8 percent, while there is decrease in the production of chillies (43.1 percent) onion (18.3 percent).

Area and Production of Other Crops
(Area: 000 Hectares; Production: 000 Tonnes)

Crops	2021-22		2022-23(P)		% Change in production
	Area	Production	Area	Production	
Potato	314	7,937	341	8,319	4.8
Onion	141	2,062	128	1,684	-18.3
Chillies	58	144	31	82	-43.1

P: Provisional, Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

236. **Fertilizer**, one of the key inputs in determining the crop productivity, contributes on an average 30 to 50 percent towards crop's yield. Share of fertilizer in cost of production of major crops in Pakistan is 10 to 15 percent. Urea and Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) are the major fertilizers used in Pakistan. Overall domestic production of fertilizers during FY2023 (July-March) decreased by 8.3 percent over the same period of FY2022. In addition, the import of fertilizer also decreased by 26.2 percent, therefore, total availability of fertilizer decreased by 11.2 percent during FY2023 (July-March).

Fertilizer Supply Demand Situation (000 Tonnes)

Description	Kharif (Apr-Sep) 2022	Rabi (Oct-Mar) 2022-23
Imported Supplies	288	600
Domestic Production	3609	3154
Total Availability	4372	4508

237. **Farm Mechanization.** Farm mechanization is an important element to accelerate growth in agriculture sector. The federal government continued the relief allowed on supply of imported farm machinery and equipment through budget FY2023. GST on tractors has been withdrawn and custom duty on agricultural machinery and equipment has been exempted to promote and encourage mechanized

farming in the country. The domestic tractor industry has played a pivotal role in fulfilling the requirements of farming community. The number of operational tractors in the country is around 692,626 resulting in availability of around 0.9 horsepower (HP) per acre against the required power of 1.4 HP per acre. During 2022-23 (July-March), total tractor production stood at 22,626 compared to 41,872 produced over same period last year, showing decrease of 46 percent.

238. The **livestock** sector has emerged as the largest contributor to agriculture, accounting for approximately 62.68 percent of the agriculture value added and 14.36 percent of the national GDP during FY2023. Animal husbandry is a critical economic activity for rural dwellers in Pakistan, with over 8 million rural families engaged in livestock production and deriving from 35 to 40 percent of their income from this sector.

239. The gross value addition of livestock has increased to Rs 5,591 billion in FY2023 from Rs 5,388 billion in FY2022, indicating a growth of 3.8 percent. Additionally, the net foreign exchange earnings of the livestock sector contribute around 2.1 percent of the total exports in the country.

Estimated Livestock Population (Million Numbers)

Species	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
Cattle	51.5	53.4	55.5
Buffalo	42.4	43.7	45.0
Sheep	31.6	31.9	32.3
Goat	80.3	82.5	84.7
Camels	1.1	1.1	1.1
Horses	0.4	0.4	0.4

Estimated Milk and Meat Production (000 tonnes)

Species	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
Milk (Gross Production)	63,684	65,745	67,873
Cow	23,357	24,238	25,151
Buffalo	38,363	39,503	40,678
Sheep	41	42	42
Goat	991	1,018	1,046
Camels	932	944	956
Meat	4,955	5,219	5,504
Beef	2,380	2,461	2,544
Mutton	765	782	799
Poultry meat	1,809	1,977	2,160

VI. Tajikistan

Tajikistan	2022
Population	9.9 mln
GDP growth	8%
GDP size (nominal)	10.5bln\$
Inflation	4.2%
Currency exchange rate	Somoni11.2/1\$

240. Tajikistan's economy expanded by 8 percent in 2022. This positive shock fueled household consumption. Private investment was buoyant, led by the mining industry.

241. In 2022 the volume of Tajikistan's external trade turnover equalled to \$7.31 billion (export - \$2142,0mln, import - \$5167,5mln), decreasing by 14.9% or \$950.4 million in comparison with 2021. The trade balance was negative and comprised - \$3025.5 million. The Republic of Tajikistan has had foreign trade relations with 110 countries of the world.

242. The trade deficit widened due to lower exports of precious metals and buoyant imports. However, the substantial remittances offset this and led to a current account surplus of 6.1 percent of GDP.

243. The average CPI inflation rate declined to 6.6 percent in 2022 from 9 percent a year earlier. The Tajik somoni appreciated by 2.6 percent against the USD in 2022, which helped curb external price pressure, while solid agricultural output and the sale of strategic food reserves contained domestic food inflation.

244. The overall fiscal deficit widened to 1.9 percent of GDP in 2022, from 1.4 percent in 2021. Tax collections declined by approximately 2 percent of GDP with the enactment of the new tax code in 2022, which streamlined the number of taxes and reduced rates. The shortfall was partly offset by development partner grants and higher non-tax revenues.

245. Migration increased significantly in 2022. The share of households with a migrant increased from 42 percent to 50 percent during H1 2022 but steadily declined afterward.

246. Poverty measured at the international poverty line of \$3.65 is projected to have declined to 13.4 percent in 2022, from 14.3 percent in 2021. The share of households reducing food consumption in H1 2022 was less pronounced than in previous years.

247. **External trade** of Tajikistan in 2022 was \$7.3bln (export - \$2142,0mln, import - \$5167,5mln). Tajikistan's trade with ECO countries in 2022 equalled to \$2 bln 804 mln, out of which exports - \$1.08 bln, imports - \$1.7 bln. Share of ECO in the country's external trade was around 38%.

	Exports to thousand\$	Imports from thousand\$	TOTAL:
Afghanistan	105953.4	5022.4	
Azerbaijan	401.2	5814.7	
Iran	114397.3	123822.0	
Kazakhstan	483915.4	957265.8	
Kyrgyzstan	1238.0	13821.4	
Pakistan	13080.1	19397.4	
Türkiye	179553.7	171644.4	
Turkmenistan	783.2	52126.2	
Uzbekistan	178328.8	377032.9	
TOTAL:	1077651	1725947	\$2 bln 804 mln

248. **Construction.** In 2022 investments to the main assets were 16279,5mlnsomoni (\$1.45 bln), an increase by 11.4% on the year.

249. **Transport, shipment of goods.** In 2022 by all the means of transport approximately 103 mln tonnes of goods were shipped, an increase by 26.1% on the year. 94.1% of transportation were carried out by road trucks.

250. **Labour.** 2557 thousand people were employed (97.8% of workforce) and 56.2 thousand people (2.2% of total workforce) have been officially registered as unemployed.

AGRICULTURE IN TAJIKISTAN

251. The share of the agriculture in Tajikistan's GDP was 24.6% in 2022.

252. The sector of agriculture, forestry and fishery grew by 8% in 2022 in comparison with the same period of 2021. Crop production grew by 7.7% and volume of production in livestock increased by 8.7%.

253. In January-December 2022 production of cereals was 1756169 tonnes (including wheat production of 934274 tonnes), cotton – 404655 tonnes, potatoes – 1094438 tonnes, vegetables – 2714825 tonnes (including 672190 tonnes of onion), melons and watermelons – 842635 tonnes, fruits – 512128 tonnes (including 199750

tonnes of apples and 122013 apricots), grapes – 301112 tonnes, forage crops – 1752536 tonnes.

254. In comparison with 2021 cereal production increased by 10,7% (including wheat production - 6,6%), cotton – 4.1%, potatoes – 5.1%, vegetables – 4.5%, melons and watermelons – 2.9%, fruits – 15.2% (including apples 8.9% and apricots 18.3%), grapes – 12.6%, forage – 4.8%.

255. Usage of greenhouses is increasing. Particularly in 2022 2968,8 tonnes of agricultural products were harvested from greenhouses.

256. Seed sowing. By January 1, 2023 agricultural enterprises sowed 53357 tonnes of seeds of cereals and legumes (including 46773 tonnes of wheat), 1017 tonnes of rice, 1366 tonnes of corn as grain, 73281 tonnes of potatoes, 54 tonnes of vegetables, 1.5 tonnes of watermelons and melons and 14668 tonnes of seeds of cotton.

257. In comparison with 2021 sowing of seeds of cereals increased by 1.4% (including wheat – by 3.7%), corns for grain – 10.2%, potatoes – 4%, melons and watermelons – by 7.5 times and seeds of cotton by 1.9%. At the same time sowing of vegetable seeds decreased by 21.8%.

258. Early sowing of seeds of spring crops. By January 1, 2023 agricultural enterprises sowed seeds of spring crops on the agricultural lands of 19538 hectares, which by 5.8% more than on the year. From the overall sown lands potatoes occupy 1706 hectares, vegetables – 13378 hectares (including cabbages – 816 hectares, carrots – 1812 hectares, onion – 9828 hectares, garlic – 56 hectares, other vegetables – 866 hectares), 20 hectares of for vegetables seeds and 4435 hectares for forage crops. In comparison with 2021 sowing of vegetables *increased* by 9.2% (including that of cabbages by 3,0%, onion by 13,5% and garlic by 0,5%) and forage crops by 3,4%, and sowing of potatoes *decreased* by 10,8%, seeds of vegetables by 28,6% and carrots by 0,5%.

259. Plantation of new gardens and vineyards. By January 1, 2023 agricultural enterprises planted 2297,8 hectares of new gardens, which is 1.7 times more in comparison with the same period of the previous year. From the overall lands of garden pomaceous (seedy) fruits comprise 518,0 hectares, stone fruits 686,1 hectares, nuciferous (walnuts, etc) 946,1 hectares, subtropical fruits 144,9 hectares and citrus 2,7 hectares. In 2022 227,0 hectares of new vineyards were planted, which is by 12,1% more than in the previous year. Besides that, 1527,0 hectares of gardens and 187,9 vineyards were restored.

260. Livestock. By January 1, 2023 the cattle comprised 2543,9 thousand heads, which is more by 76.1 thousand or 3.1% on the year. During this period headcount of sheep and goats were 6296,0 thousand, which is more by 243,5 thousand or by 4,0% year on year.

261. In January-December 2022 the volume of production of meat cattle and small cattle (in live weight) equalled to 300497 tonnes, an increase by 5.9% on the year. During this period production of poultry meat was 48653 tonnes, an increase by 10.4% year on year.

262. Milk production in 2022 was 1064248 tonnes, an increase by 2.1% on the year.

263. Production of eggs was 1212,2mln pieces, an increase by 15.1% on the year.

264. Production of wool was 8376,5 tonnes, an increase by 2.8% on the year.

265. Production of cocoons was 393,1tonnes, a decrease by 12.9% in comparison with 2021.

266. Production of honey was 4565,2 tonnes, an increase by 4% on the year.

267. Agricultural mechanisation. By January 1, 2023 there were 27324 tractors of all types, among which 20613 tractors are in working condition, which is 75.4% to the overall quantity of tractors. In the balance of “Tajikagroleasing” there are 1011 tractors that are taken on lease by the agricultural enterprises.

VII. Türkiye

Türkiye	2022
Population, million	85
GDP, current US\$ billion	905.8
GDP per capita, current US\$	10.659
GDP growth in 2022	5.5%
Life expectancy at birth, years	77.7

268. Türkiye’s economy expanded by 5.5% in 2022. The country's gross domestic product (GDP) \$905.8 billion, the GDP per capita was \$10,659) in 2022

269. Exports of goods and services increased by 9.9%, imports increased by 8.6% compared to the previous year's chain-volume index in 2022

270. In 2022, exports rose 12.9% to \$254.1 billion and imports jumped 34% to \$363.7 billion.

271. The overall foreign trade deficit surged 137% year-over-year to \$109.54 billion in 2022, according to the general trade system, the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) data showed, up from \$46.2 billion a year ago

272. The chemicals industry unseated automotive to top the list among sectors with \$33.52 billion worth of exports in 2022. Automotive followed with nearly \$31 billion, while ready-to-wear reported \$21.2 billion in sales.

273. Energy imports shot up by more than 90% to \$96.55 billion in 2022

274. The lira weakened some 44% against the U.S. dollar in 2021 and nearly 30% in 2022.

275. In December annual inflation was 64.2%.

276.

277. Accommodation and food service activities grew 32.1%, followed by Finance and insurance activities, which rose 20.7% according to the data. The contraction was in Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply with 24.6%, Construction sector with 7.1% and Mining and quarrying with 5.5%, data showed. Overall consumption contributed 11.5 points to annual growth, according to economists' calculations. Net foreign trade and stocks lowered it by 3 and 5.5 percentage points, respectively.

278. Household spending, which is estimated to account for more than half the economy, grew an annual 19.0% in 2022, the data showed.

279. Government spending rose 4.2% in 2022 the fastest pace of growth since the presidential elections in 2018.

Türkiye's GDP at current prices, mln\$

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
939,923	867,071	869,241	859,055	797,728	760,359	717,141	807,924	905,814

Current account balance, mln\$

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Current Accounts Balance	-20,151	10,796	-31,888	-7,232	-48,395

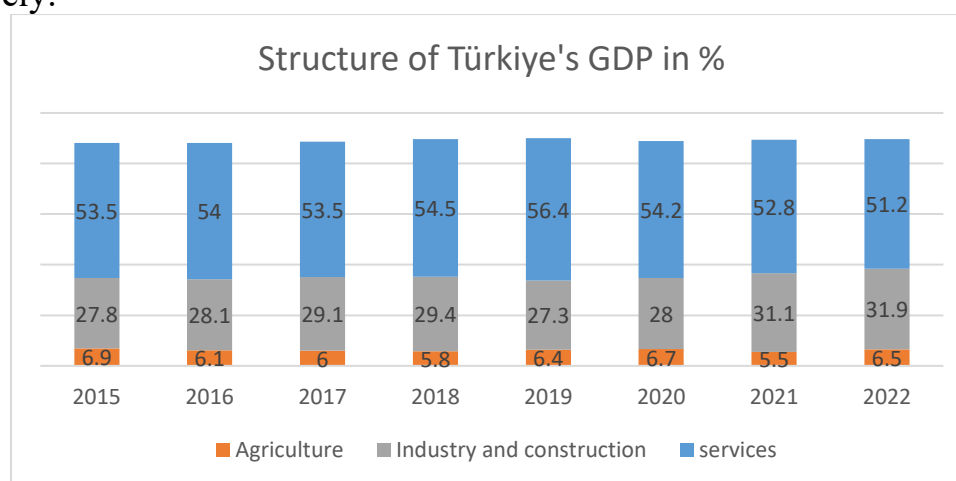
a. Trade Balance	-40,726	-16,781	-37,874	-29,313	-89,503
b. Services	30,888	38,560	14,359	31,812	50,066
b.1. Travel Income	25,934	34,305	13,330	26,634	41,370
Direct Investment	-8,845	-6,577	-4,456	-6,874	-8,169
Portfolio Investment	916	2,763	9,556	-751	13,528
Other Investments	19,554	2,641	-12,670	-21,357	-40,555
Reserve Assets	-10,377	6,324	-31,862	23,330	12,311

280. Türkiye is the 19th largest economy in the world, with a GDP of roughly \$906 billion. It is a member of the OECD and the G20, and an increasingly important donor of Official Development Assistance.

281. Türkiye pursued ambitious reforms and enjoyed high growth rates between 2006 and 2017 that propelled the country to the higher reaches of upper-middle-income status and reduced poverty. The share of people below the \$6.85 per day poverty line nearly halved to 9.8 percent between 2006 and 2020.

282. In an extension of the strong COVID-19 pandemic recovery, the economy grew at 5.5 percent in 2022. Two devastating earthquakes struck on February 6th, 2023: beyond the human tragedy, physical damage in 11 provinces accounting for 16.4 percent of Türkiye's population and 9.4 percent of its economy. Direct losses are estimated at \$34.2 billion, but the reconstruction needs could be double. The earthquakes added pressures to an increasingly fragile macro-financial situation. Spending and reconstruction efforts are expected to support growth, which is forecast at 3.2 percent in 2023 and 4.3 percent in 2024.

283. Structure of GDP: In 2022, agriculture contributed 6.5 percent to GDP, while industry and construction accounted for 31.3 percent and services 51.7 percent respectively.



284. Türkiye's overall external trade in 2022 equaled to 617,862 bln (exports \$254 billion, imports \$363,7 bln). Exports of goods and services increased by 9.1% on annual basis, while imports rose by 7.9% compared to the previous year. Türkiye's

bilateral trade with ECO countries in 2022 equalled to \$23.646bln and its share in the country's external trade was around 3.8%.

Country	Exports tomln\$	Imports frommln%	Total
Afghanistan	270	32	
Azerbaijan	2505	836	
Iran	3069	3,354	
Kazakhstan	1607	3,515	
Kyrgyzstan	903	120	
Pakistan	819	432	
Tajikistan	389	171	
Turkmenistan	1100	967	
Uzbekistan	1878	1,683	
TOTAL:	12537	11,109	23 bln 646 mln

285. **The unemployment** rate in Türkiye was flat at 10.2% in November 2022. The rate was at the same level in October and 10,1% in September.

286. The number of unemployed people aged 15 and over was up by 23,000 to 3.57 million month-on-month in November.

287. The unemployment rate was at 8.8% for men and 12.9% for women in the month.

288. The number of employed people in Türkiye was up by 285,000 to around 31.6 million, placing the employment rate at 48.6.

289. The youth unemployment rate in the 15-24 age group was 17.8%.

Earthquake in Türkiye in 2023

Damage caused by Türkiye quakes set to exceed \$100B: UN agency

290. Damage from the massive earthquakes that jolted southeastern Türkiye on February 6, 2023 is estimated to be over \$100 billion, according to the United Nations sources and additionally there will be recovery costs.

291. The magnitude 7.7 and 7.6 quakes on Feb. 6 caused widespread destruction in the southeast of Türkiye, killing over 45,000 people and leading to the collapse or severe damage of over 230,000 buildings.

292. Described as the worst disaster in Türkiye's modern history, the quakes, which also severely hit neighboring Syria, impacted an area home to some 13.5 million people or over 15% of the country's population.

293. The World Bank estimated that the devastating quakes had caused damage worth more than \$34 billion, with recovery likely to double that sum.

Quake-hit region made \$20.5B, over 9% of Türkiye's 2022 exports

294. Exports from 11 Turkish provinces affected by the recent massive earthquakes in the country's southeast amounted to \$20.5 billion (TL 387.20 billion) in 2022, representing 9.05% of the country's provincial-based exports.

295. The relevant data on the exports of the provinces, namely Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Adıyaman, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Malatya, Diyarbakır, Adana, Kilis and Elazığ that were hit by the Feb. 6 earthquakes was revealed by the Turkish Exporters Assembly (TIM).

296. Türkiye's total exports grew 12.9% in 2022, reaching \$254.2 billion, while exports made based on provinces (excluding free zones) increased by 9.72%, reaching \$226.6 billion.

Over 200K buildings collapsed, severely damaged in Türkiye quakes

297. The catastrophic earthquakes that caused widespread destruction in the south of Türkiye this month have led to the collapse or severe damage of over 200,000 buildings.

298. The magnitude 7.7 and 7.6 quakes struck on Feb. 6 and flattened a swathe of the southeastern region, killing over 44,000 people and leaving millions homeless.

299. Described as the worst disaster in Türkiye's modern history, the quakes impacted an area that is home to some 14 million people (According to the ADNKS results of December 31, 2022, the total population of 11 provinces affected by the earthquake is 14,013,196.), or over 15% of the country's population.

AGRICULTURE IN TÜRKİYE

In 2022, raw milk production decreased by 7.1% and became 21 million 563 thousand 492 tons

300. Raw milk production statistics has been obtained from the Animal Production Survey in Agricultural Holdings since 2020. Accordingly, raw milk production

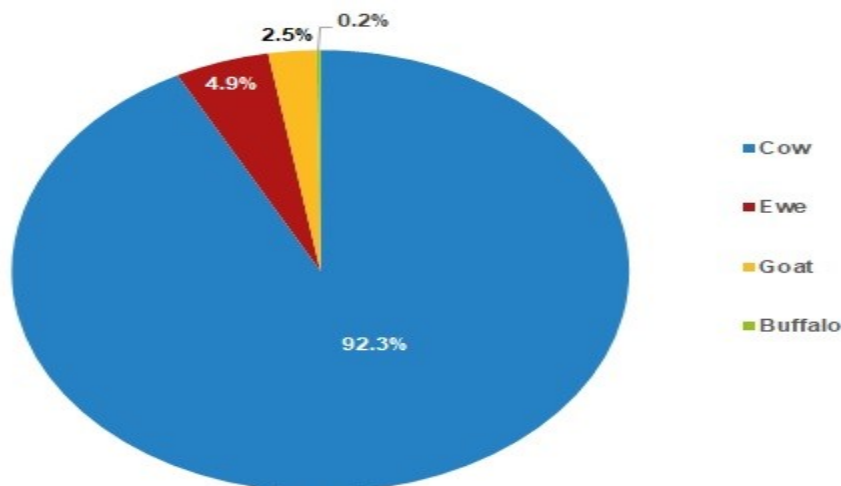
estimate which was 23 million 200 thousand 306 tons in 2021 was decreased by 7.1% and became 21 million 563 thousand 492 tons in 2022. Compared to the previous year, buffaloes milk production decreased by 31.5%, goats milk production decreased by 13.2%, cow's milk production decreased by 6.8% and ewes milk production decreased by 6.7% in 2022.

Raw milk production and change ratios, 2021, 2022

	2021	2022	(Tonnes) Change (%)
Total	23 200 306	21 563 492	-7.1
Cow	21 370 116	19 912 135	-6.8
Buffalo	63 643	43 589	-31.5
Ewe	1 143 762	1 067 342	-6.7
Goat	622 785	540 426	-13.2

In 2022, cow's milk accounted for 92.3% of raw milk output while ewes milk accounted for 4.9%, goats milk accounted for 2.5%, and buffaloes milk accounted for 0.2%.

The distribution of raw milk production by animal types, 2022



Red Meat Production Statistics, 2022

301. Total red meat production increased by 12.3% and became 2 million 191 thousand 625 tonnes in 2022. Red meat production estimation is based on the multiplication of the average carcass weight with the number of slaughtered animals from domestic population, which is estimated by slaughtering rate, and the number of imported slaughtered animals. Slaughtering rate is calculated based on the demographic data compiled by Animal Production Survey in Agricultural Holdings.

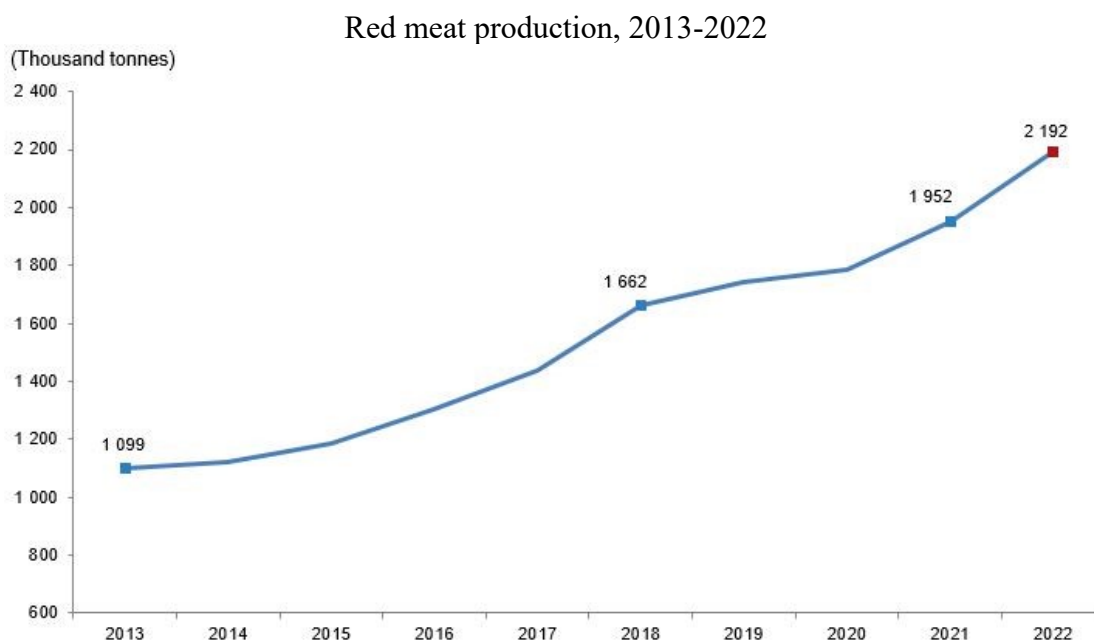
302. Accordingly, total red meat production, which was 1 million 952 thousand 38 tonnes in 2021, increased by 12.3% and became 2 million 191 thousand 625 tonnes in 2022. When compared to the previous year, cattle meat production increased by

7.7% and estimated as 1 million 572 thousand 747 tonnes, sheep meat production increased by 26.8% and estimated as 489 thousand 354 tonnes, goat meat production increased by 22.6% and estimated as 115 thousand 938 tonnes, and buffalo meat production increased by 25.4% and estimated as 13 thousand 586 tonnes.

Production of red meat and change ratios, 2021, 2022

	2021	2022	(Tonnes) Change (%)
Total	1 952 038	2 191 625	12.3
Cattle	1 460 719	1 572 747	7.7
Sheep	385 933	489 354	26.8
Goat	94 555	115 938	22.6
Buffalo	10 831	13 586	25.4

303. When red meat production in the period of last ten years was examined, it is seen that the total red meat production which was 1 million 99 thousand 81 tonnes in 2013, became 2 million 191 thousand 625 tonnes in 2022.



In 2022 chicken meat production was 2 mln 418 thousand tonnes, hen egg production was almost 20 bln

304. In January-December period, number of the slaughtered chicken increased by 8.4%, chicken meat production increased by 7.7%, turkey meat production increased by 4.6% and hen egg production increased by 2.6% compared with the same period of the previous year.

	December			January-December		
	2021	2022	Change (%)	2021	2022	Change (%)
Chicken meat (Tonnes)	206 677	201 123	-2.7	2 245 770	2 417 995	7.7
Slaughtered chicken (Thousand units)	115 739	109 862	-5.1	1 243 409	1 347 727	8.4
Hen eggs (Thousand units)	1 674 366	1 745 979	4.3	19 297 591	19 808 539	2.6
Turkey meat (Tonnes)	5 677	4 579	-19.4	51 301	53 646	4.6

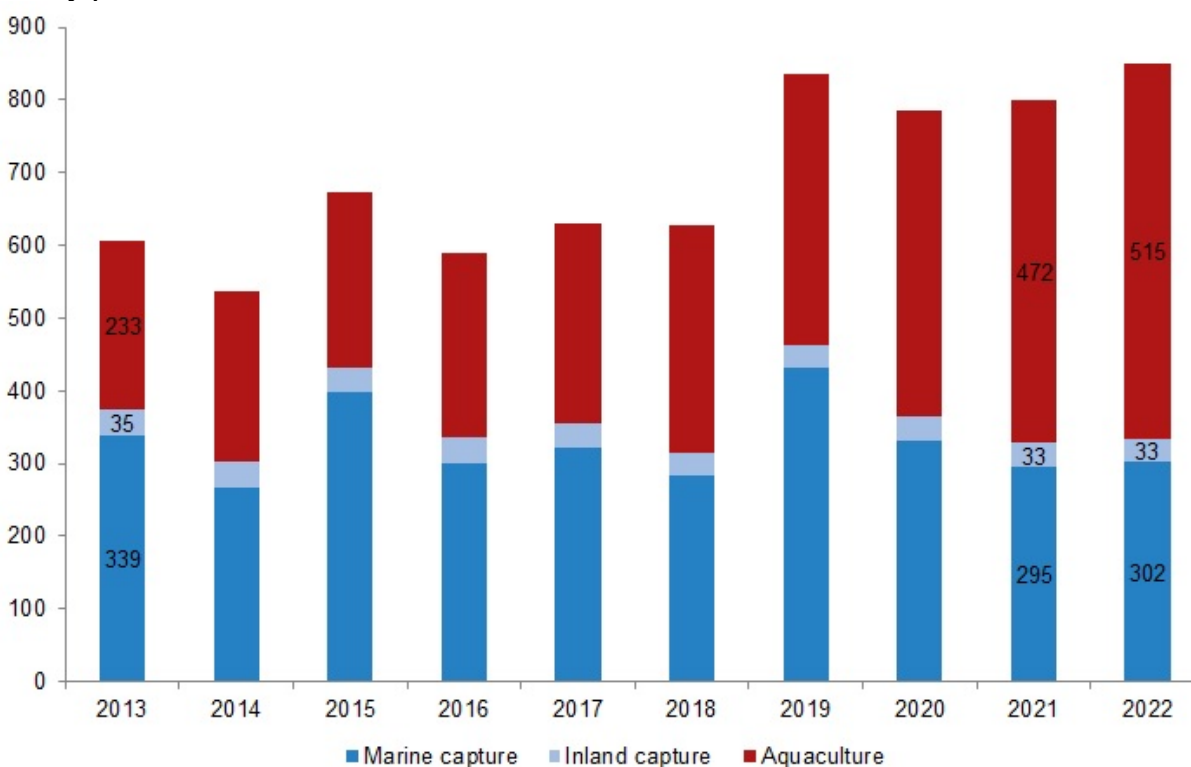
Fishery Products, 2022

305. Fishery production increased by 6.2% in 2022 with respect to the previous year and occurred as 849 thousand 808 tonnes. The total fishery production was composed of caught sea fish by 30%, caught other sea products by 5.6%, caught inland water products by 3.9% and aquaculture products by 60.6%.

In 2022, capture of fishery products increased by 2.1%

306. While the production made by capture was 335 thousand 3 tonnes, aquaculture production occurred as 514 thousand 805 tonnes. The capture of marine products increased by 2.3%, capture of inland water products increased by 0.4% with respect to the previous year.

Fishery production, 2013-2022



307. The quantity of the capture of sea fish occurred 254 thousand 535 tonnes. When examined the distribution of the capture of sea fish, it was seen that the highest amount of fish is anchovy with 125 thousand 980 tonnes. Atlantic bonito with 49

thousand 892 tonnes and pilchard with 16 thousand 729 tonnes followed the anchovy.

In 2022, aquaculture production increased by 9.1%

308. Aquaculture production occurred as 368 thousand 742 tonnes at the seas, 146 thousand 63 tonnes at the inland waters in 2022. While the most important type produced at the inland waters is trout as 145 thousand 649 tonnes; the most important types produced at the sea were sea bass as 156 thousand 602 tonnes and sea bream as 152 thousand 469 tonnes.

Animal Production Statistics, 2022

309. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is responsible for the collection, processing and preparation for the publication, and Turkish Statistical Institute is responsible for the publication of the number of animals, apiculture and sericulture data included in this press release. Number of bovine animals decreased by 5.6% compared to the previous year, and became 17 million 24 thousand heads. In the group of bovine animals, number of cattle decreased by 5.6% compared with the previous year and became 16 million 852 thousand heads. Number of buffalo decreased by 7.4% compared with the previous year and became 171 thousand 835 heads.

310. Number of sheep and goats decreased by 2.2% compared to the previous year, and became 56 million 266 thousand heads. In the group of sheep and goats, compared with the previous year, number of sheep decreased by 1.1%, and became 44 million 688 thousand heads; number of goat decreased by 6.2%, and became 11 million 578 thousand heads.

311. Number of Poultry Animals Statistics, 2022. Number of poultry animals decreased by 7.9% in 2022 when compared to the previous year, and became 366 million 584 thousand units. Among poultry animals, chicken had the largest share with 98.5% in 2022. In the group of poultry animals, compared with the previous year, number of chicken decreased by 7.7%, and became 361 million 096 thousand units; number of turkey decreased by 22.0%, and became 3 million 670 thousand units; number of duck decreased by 19.9%, and became 432 thousand units; number of goose decreased by 6.2%, and became 1 million 386 thousand units.

Number of animals and change ratios, 2021-2022

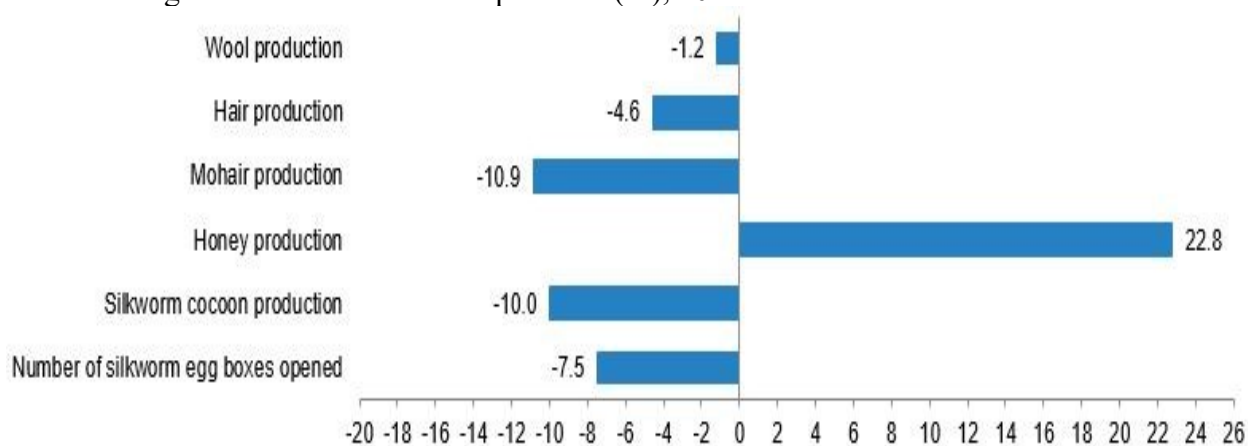
	2021	2022	Change (%)
Bovine	18 036 117	17 023 791	-5.6
Cattle	17 850 543	16 851 956	-5.6
Buffalo	185 574	171 835	-7.4
Sheep and goats	57 519 204	56 265 750	-2.2
Sheep	45 177 690	44 687 888	-1.1
Goat	12 341 514	11 577 862	-6.2

312. While wool, hair and mohair, silkworm cocoon production decreased, honey production increased

313. Compared to the previous year, wool production amount decreased by 1.2% and became 84 thousand 885 tonnes, hair production amount decreased by 4.6% and became 6 thousand 393 tonnes, and mohair production amount decreased by 10.9% and became 417 tonnes.

314. Honey production increased by 22.8% in 2022 when compared to the previous year, and became 118 thousand 297 tonnes. Number of villages in action of sericulture decreased by 15.9% in 2022 when compared to the previous year, and became 559 units. Number of households involved in sericulture decreased by 12.9%, and became 1 761 units. Number of egg boxes opened decreased by 7.5%, and became 5 thousand 577 units, while silkworm cocoon production decreased by 10%, and became 69 tonnes.

Annual change ratios for other animal products (%), 2022



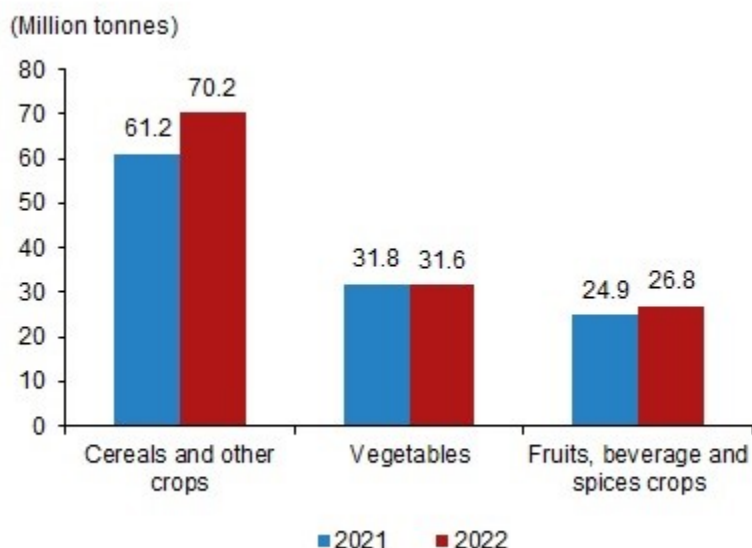
Crop Production Statistics, 2022

315. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is responsible for the collection, processing and preparation for the publication, and Turkish Statistical Institute is responsible for the publication of the data included in this press release.

Production of cereals and other crops, fruits increased when compared with the previous year

316. Production quantities of cereals and other crops (except fodder crops) in 2022 increased by 14.6%, fruits, beverage and spices crops increased by 7.7%, while vegetables production decreased by 0.5% when compared with the previous year. Production quantities in 2022 became approximately as follows; 70.2 million tonnes for cereals and other crops, 31.6 million tonnes for vegetables, and 26.8 million tonnes for fruits, beverage and spices crops.

Crop production, 2021, 2022



Cereals production increased in 2022 when compared with the previous year

317. Cereals production increased in 2022 with a rate of 21.3% when compared with the previous year and approximately became 38.7 million tonnes. Wheat production increased by 11.9% and became 19.8 million tonnes, maize production increased by 25.9% and became 8.5 million tonnes, barley production increased by 47.8% and became 8.5 million tonnes, rye production increased by 36.5% and became 273 thousand tonnes, oats production increased by 32.2% and became 365 thousand tonnes, when compared with the previous year. In the production of the pulses group, an increase occurred in chick pea by 22.1% and became 580 thousand tonnes, dry beans decreased by 11.5% and became 270 thousand tonnes, red lentil increased by 75.4% and became 400 thousand tonnes and potatoes, one of tuber crops, increased by 2% and became 5.2 million tonnes. In the group of oil seeds, soybean production decreased with a rate of 14.8% and became 155 thousand tonnes, sunflower increased by 5.6% and approximately became 2.6 million tonnes.

318. Tobacco production increased by 15% and became 82.3 thousand tonnes, sugar beets production increased by 6,9% and became 19 million tonnes.

Vegetables production decreased in 2022 when compared with the previous year

319. Vegetables production decreased with a rate of 0.5% in 2022 when compared with the previous year and became approximately 31.6 million tonnes. The production of some crops in vegetables; increments became in cucumber production by 2.6%, in carrots production by 33.5%, in pepper (for processed, capia) production by 2.5% while decrements occurred by 0.7% in tomatoes, 2.1% in watermelon, 6% in onion (dry).

Fruits production increased in 2022 when compared with the previous year

320. Fruits, beverage and spices crops production increased with a rate of 7.7% and became 26.8 million tonnes in 2022 when compared with the previous year. When examining productions of some fruits, it was seen that increase became in apple production by 7.2%, in grapes production by 13.5%, in the total of peaches and nectarine production by 13%, in plums production by 4.9%, in strawberries production by 8.8%, and in olive production by 71.2% when compared with the previous year. Besides figs production increased by 9.4% and bananas production increase by 12.9%.

321. In the citrus group, increase became in mandarin production by 2.5%, while oranges production decreased by 24.1%, lemons production decreased by 14.6%. From nuts, hazelnuts production increased by 11.8% and pistachios production rose by 100.5%.

Ornamental plants production increased in 2022 when compared with the previous year

322. Ornamental plants production increased by 20.4% in 2022 when compared to the previous year. When the shares of flowers in the total ornamental plant production are examined, it was seen that total cut flowers had a share of 68.5% and other ornamental plants had a share of 31.8%. Cut flowers and outdoor ornamental plants production increased by 31.9% and 3.6% respectively while indoor ornamental plants production decreased by 17.5% when compared to the previous year.

VIII. Turkmenistan

Turkmenistan	2022
Population	6.2 mln
GDP	147bln\$ (PPP)

323. At the end of 2022, the GDP growth of Turkmenistan amounted to 6.2%. In particular, this indicator is equal to 6.3% in the industrial sector, 8.9% in the trade sector, and 5.7% in the agricultural sector.

324. The volume of investments last year increased by 14.2%, commodity exports increased by 43.6% compared to the previous year, 4,000 new jobs were created, and inflation was kept within the specified limits.

325. 76 industrial and social facilities were opened at the expense of all sources of financing, high yields were harvested, which made it possible to maintain food security in the domestic market

326. The total area of housing commissioned last year amounted to over 1.5 million square meters.

327. Production output increased by 11% compared to 2021, foreign trade turnover increased by 32.9%. Wages in large and medium-sized enterprises of the country increased by 10.4%

328. Turkmenistan's foreign trade turnover in 2022 amounted to \$20 billion; during this period exports of Turkmenistan amounted to \$12.7 billion, and imports - \$7.3 billion. Moreover, Turkmenistan has reached a foreign trade surplus of \$5.4 billion in 2022. The energy sector accounts for almost 80% of national exports

329. Turkmen gas exports to China, Russia, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan in 2022 increased by more than 60% compared to 2021, while electricity exports to Afghanistan, Iran, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan increased by nearly 30%.

330. Turkmenistan also sells oil products, textiles, carpets and food products to world markets.

Bilateral trade and economic relations with other ECO countries

331. Bilateral trade between Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan is showing dynamic growth, with a 72% increase to \$438 million recorded in 2022.

332. The countries agreed to continue joint work on developing the North-South Transport Corridor and forming a flexible, competitive tariff policy in railway communication.

333. Kazakhstan is also keen to purchase Turkmen's natural and liquefied petroleum gas. It has been possible to carry out uninterrupted natural gas transit through Kazakhstan for several years.

334. Ashgabat and Astana will continue to develop the China-Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan-Iran transport corridor. According to the officials of two countries, there is a need for further development of cooperation in the implementation of rail transportation along the highway "Uzen (Kazakhstan) - Gyzylgaya - Bereket - Etrek (Turkmenistan) - Gorgan (Iran)", considering this route a priority in the

implementation of joint projects that ensure the transit of goods through the territory of Turkmenistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

335. The trade turnover between Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan increased by 12.7% from January through to November 2022, amounting to US\$858.6 million, according to the Uzbek State Statistics Committee.

336. Of this, Uzbekistan's imports from Turkmenistan reached US\$674.3 million, while exports achieved US\$184.3 million. Turkmenistan entered the top 11 biggest foreign trade partners of Uzbekistan from January through November 2022.

337. There has been a 55% increase in Iran-Turkmenistan trade ties in the Iranian financial year 2022-2023 (ended on March, 2023). There has been a 250% growth in gas swap from Turkmenistan to Azerbaijan via Iran in the last Iranian calendar year.

Energy sector

338. The volume of annual gas supplies through the Turkmenistan-Uzbekistan-Kazakhstan-China pipeline is about 40 billion cubic meters per year. This gas pipeline was commissioned in December 2009

339. Demand for a new type of aviation fuel is increasing. Recently, the production of a new modern product, B-92 aviation gasoline, has been started at the oil refinery complex of Turkmenbashi city.

340. The purposeful work of specialists, carried out step by step during the experiments, gave good results. A new type of fuel for AN-2 aircraft was produced as a result of the request of aviators, who annually help agricultural producers in providing plants with mineral fertilizers and protecting them from harmful insects. Currently, "B-92" is in high demand.

341. Turkmenistan improves gas infrastructure. For the first time, a project for the construction of underground storage facilities will be implemented in Turkmenistan in order to ensure commercial gas reserves. It is planned to involve international consulting companies in its implementation to carry out work in accordance with international practice, as well as prepare a feasibility study, design, equipment and construction. This will be another step in the rational and efficient use of huge gas resources both within the country and to increase its export potential. Underground gas storage facilities (UGS) will become an integral part of the Unified Gas Supply System of Turkmenistan.

342. Industrial production of high-octane motor gasoline mastered. The Turkmenbashi Complex of Oil Refineries has mastered the industrial production of high-octane AI-98 gasoline, which is made from low-octane gasoline by adding additives and modifiers.

343. In total, the plant produces more than 20 types of products - gasoline A-92, A-95, A-80, aviation and technical kerosene, jet and diesel fuel, fuel oil, lubricating oils, polypropylene, heating oil, gas oil, petroleum electrode coke, liquefied gas, construction and road bitumen, sulfur, synthetic detergents. The range of produced kerosene additionally included Jet A1 aviation kerosene, the production of which was launched in the first quarter of 2022. All brands of fuel are an environmentally friendly product

AGRICULTURE IN TURKMENISTAN

Ensuring food abundance in the country: a task of national importance

344. President of Turkmenistan signed a number of significant documents aimed at fully providing the domestic market with food, supporting producers engaged in the poultry industry in order to increase the production of poultry meat and eggs

345. The relevant Presidential decree envisaged creation of a fodder base for poultry farming in order to sow 20,000 hectares of land with fodder corn in 2022, 2,000 hectares - soybeans and 40 thousand hectares - fodder wheat and grow rich crops.

346. Comprehensive measures are being taken on farmland in order to obtain generous harvests of cotton and other crops. At present, organized and high-quality seasonal agricultural work is of particular importance. At the same time, machinery should be used at full capacity in the fields as the main means of assistance to farmers.

347. Work is underway to provide the population with potatoes, vegetables and other food products produced in the country. The actual tasks of today include increasing the area under agricultural crops in the velayats, determining the places for their crops, and further uninterrupted supply of tenants with high-quality seeds.

348. In order to improve the quality and diversity of livestock products, intensify production capacities, step-by-step measures are being taken to strengthen the fodder base of livestock, including poultry.

Growth of agriculture in 2022

349. Turkmen grain growers harvested 1,400,000 tons of grain from 690,000 hectares allocated for winter crops. 264 Claas, John Deere, Case, New Holland

combine harvesters were involved in the 2022 harvest across the country. Delivery of wheat to 154 collection points, barns and elevators were provided by over 9,800 trucks provided by various ministries and departments.

350. In September 2022 the sowing of winter wheat took place in Turkmenistan. The grain field of the country occupies 690 thousand hectares of land, from which 1 million 400 thousand tons of grain will be harvested in 2023.

351. In general, 1972 arable, 1545 row-crop tractors and seeders from such leading world companies as John Deere, CLAAS, Case, as well as other equipment that ensures high labour productivity of farmers were involved in the 2022 sowing season in Turkmenistan.

Cotton industry

352. The work on development of cotton textile clusters in regions continues. The textile complex with a capacity of 5 thousand tons of fine fibre cotton a year commissioned into operation in Kaka district of Akhal region last year, can serve a good example for it.

353. In 2022 the country sowed 580,000 hectares of cotton and produced 1,250,000 tons of raw cotton. 1,708 tractors of various brands and seeders, 5,517 cotton cultivators and other agricultural equipment were involved in cotton seed sowing.

354. As a whole, by the country 1600 cotton harvester combines, 7800 units of transport for transportation of the harvest will be operated and 39 ginneries and 158 reception points were prepared for the season of 2022.

355. In 2022 Turkmenistan doubled the export of greenhouse tomatoes. Around 100 thousand tonnes of tomatoes were shipped abroad. The tomato crop grown in the country exceeded the needs of the domestic market by several times.

356. 38,000 hectares were allocated for vegetable and melon crops to grow cucumbers, bell peppers, cabbage, carrots, watermelons, melons, strawberries and bananas. Turkmen vegetables are highly valued in the CIS market due to their excellent taste and low cost of production.

357. The areas of orchards are increasing every year. Currently, horticultural farms occupy more than 14,000 hectares, from which it is planned to harvest 37,000 tons of fruit annually.

358. Silk growers of the country yielded over 2,300 tons of cocoons to the state. Currently, the industrial production of silk is carried out in accordance with the increased requirements. The Ashgabat Silk-winding Factory and the Turkmenabat Silk Production Association, being the main enterprises for processing cocoons, have been completely modernized and equipped with the most modern equipment. New workshops have been opened here, which produce silk carpets, national keteni fabric and other products that are in high demand on the world market, in particular, raw silk, fine silk thread, various silk fabrics, and shawls. These products meet international standards and are in demand among domestic and foreign buyers.

359. In the modern world of textile business, silk raw materials made from cocoons are an important direction of Turkmen exports. Proposals for the export of high-quality silk fiber, as well as technical textiles used in medicine, the aviation industry and other sectors of the economy, come from relevant foreign companies.

360. In 2022 30,000 hectares of agricultural land was planted with early varieties of potatoes.

IX. Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan	2022
population	35.6mln
GDP	80.4bln\$
life expectancy	74.3
inflation	12.3%

361. Uzbekistan's GDP grew by 5.7 percent in 2022, led by strong remittances, consumption, and exports. Non-gold exports grew by 21 percent in 2022, led by textiles, non-ferrous metals, fertilizers, and food, largely driven by high export growth.

362. Industrial production expanded 5.2% in the country last year, while services grew 15.9% and construction rose 6.6%, as they were followed by agriculture-forestry-fishery by 3.6%, freight transportation by 0.5%, and passenger transportation by 5%.

363. Retail sales were up by 12.3% in the Central Asian country last year annually.

364. In 2022 Uzbekistan's external trade turnover was \$43,121.7mln(exports \$15,349.6mln, imports \$27,772.1mln). Uzbekistan's total foreign trade volume

increased 18.6% in 2022 compared to the previous year, the export volume rose 15.9% and the import volume grew 20.4%.

365. Uzbekistan’s economy, which grew an average of 5-6% annually before the COVID-19 pandemic, recorded a growth of 1.6% in 2020 and 7% in 2021.

366. The country's annual inflation was 12.3% last year. Higher costs of food, fuel, and logistics drove CPI inflation up to 12.3 percent (yoy) in December.

367. The UZS (Uzbekistan’s sum) depreciated by 3.8 percent against the US\$ in 2022, and the real effective exchange rate appreciated slightly by 0.4 percent

368. Services exports, mainly in transport and tourism, increased by 53 percent. This reflects a three-fold increase in tourists from Russia, as well as a pick-up in tourism from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan.

369. Remittance inflows doubled as a share of GDP to 18.9 percent in 2022 and increased migrant inflows. A part of these financial inflows reflects the increased private money transfers.

370. The fiscal deficit declined from 6.1 percent of GDP in 2021 to 4.2 percent in 2022, supported by higher revenues. By end-2022, international reserves increased slightly to reach US\$35.8 billion, or 14 months of import cover.

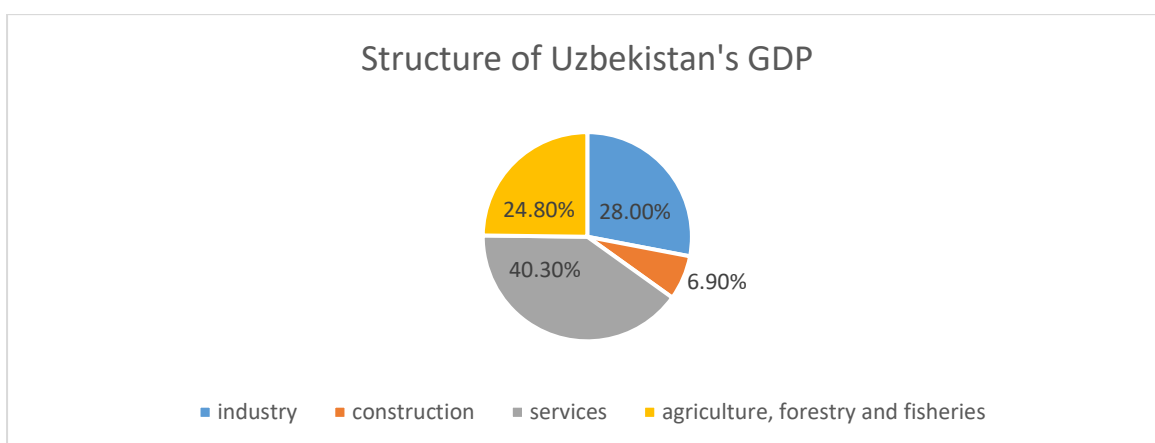
371. The unemployment rate fell to the pre- COVID-19 level of 8.8 percent, down from 9.6 percent in 2021, although it remains higher for youth and women and in lagging regions. The poverty rate is projected to have declined from 17 percent in 2021 to 14 percent in 2022 (using the national poverty line) supported by higher remittances.

372. In 2022 Uzbekistan’s external trade turnover was \$43,121.7mln(exports \$15,349.6mln, imports \$27,772.1mln). Bilateral trade of Uzbekistan with countries of ECO in 2022 equalled to \$11 bln634 mln and ECO’s share in Uzbekistan’s foreign trade was around 27%.

Five countries of ECO were in the top-10 largest trade partners.

	exports to mln\$	imports from mln\$	TOTAL:
Afghanistan	576.7	8.8	
Azerbaijan	126.8	47.1	

Iran	124.3	291.6	
Kazakhstan	1,247.8	3,203.1	
Kyrgyzstan	920.2	273.6	
Pakistan	123.7	110.9	
Tajikistan	385.6	150.7	
Türkiye	1,457.5	1,668.7	
Turkmenistan	132.4	725.1	
TOTAL:	5,153.9	6,479.6	11,633.5



Investments in Uzbekistan, mln\$

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Domestic investment	13,266.7	14,209.8	13,697.0	10,741.5	11,659.2	12,500.3	11,976.8	13,023.7	14,264.3
Foreign Direct Investment			1,660	2,246	1,132.9	4,316.6	2,951.7	2,819.1	3,348.6

Population of Uzbekistan, thousands and annual growth rate in %

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
30,757.7	31,298.9	31,847.9	32,388.6	32,956.1	33,580.4	34,232.1	34,915.1	35,648.1
101.7	101.8	101.7	101.7	103.8	101.9	101.9	102.0	102.1

Employment and unemployment rate of the population of Uzbekistan in %

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
67.7	68.2	68.7	69.2	67.4	68.1	66.0	67.0
5.1	5.2	5.2	5.8	9.3	9.0	10.5	9.6

Labour force of Uzbekistan, thousands

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
13,505.4	13,767.7	14,022.4	14,357.3	14,641.7	14,876.4	14,797.4	14,980.7

Sectoral division of labour in %

Services	51.0
Industry and construction	23.7
Agriculture	25.2

AGRICULTURE IN UZBEKISTAN

373. **State initiatives.** Government of Uzbekistan is undertaking a planned development of the agricultural sector. In this regard, modern greenhouses are regularly created, as well as intensive gardens, seedling collection points and cold storage facilities are built in the country, sprinkling irrigation is further expanding.

374. Furthermore, in 2022 Uzbekistan's forestry enterprises planned to organize plantations of medicinal plants on an area of 4,984 hectares. In the spring of 2022, 27 state forestry enterprises created experimental plantations of blueberries, raspberries, and currants on an area of 11.5 hectares.

375. In addition, experimental plantations of lavender, rosemary, sage, thyme, etc., were created by 54 state forestry enterprises in on an area of 195.1 hectares.

376. As for cotton cultivation, Uzbekistan planned to launch the production of naturally colored cotton. Currently Uzbek scientists research varieties of cotton and try to enrich the qualities of cotton species with light brown, dark brown, reddish, yellow, light green and dark green colors. This will improve economic efficiency of agriculture and increase the export potential of cotton.0

International cooperation

Creation of new grape varieties

377. In 2022, Uzbekistan established scientific cooperation with Russian National Research Center - "Kurchatov Institute". Scientists of the two countries were jointly developing new seedless grape varieties. In this regard, new vineyards on 50,000 hectares were set up in Uzbekistan.

Organization of cotton clusters

378. South Korean POSCO International company (South Korea's largest trading company) and Uzbekistan signed an agreement worth \$65 million on organization of cotton cluster in Uzbekistan's Fergana region.

379. Following the agreement, the cluster will be organized on a 5,000-hectare area of the Fergana region. It is planned to expand the cultivation area to 35,000 hectares by 2025.

380. The sides also discussed cultivation and processing of export-oriented crops in the Fergana region, export of fruits and vegetables to the Korean market.

Loan allocation for innovations of agricultural sector

381. Uzbekistan's Ministry of Agriculture and the Austrian UniCredit bank signed an agreement on opening a preferential credit line to finance the modernization of the agricultural sector. Following the agreement, the bank allocated a preferential loan of 7.9 million euros for innovations in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan. The loan was intended to be used to equip agricultural enterprises with innovative rain irrigation technologies of the Austrian Bauer GmbH company.

Prospects of supplying agricultural products to Qatar

382. Qatar and Uzbekistan have discussed establishing supply lines for fresh and dried fruits from Uzbekistan in 2022. The parties talked about the current state of bilateral cooperation in the field of agriculture and considered the possibilities of expanding trade, including logistics routes, opening trade missions, etc.

383. **The share of agriculture, forestry and fishery in the country's GDP** is around 25% and is equal to \$33 bln. It also employs 25% of workforce.

384. In 2022 the sector of agriculture, forestry and fishery grew by 3.6%.

385. The volume of agricultural production in 2022 is as follows: fruits and berries – 3 mln tonnes, grapes – 1.8 mln tonnes, melons and gourds – 2.4 mln tonnes, vegetables – 11.2 mln tonnes, potatoes – 3.4 mln tonnes, cereals – 8 mln tonnes.

386. In January-September 2022 volume of **fruit and vegetable product export** was \$760.2 mln, in physical terms 1235,8 thousand tonnes, which is 21.7% growth year on year.

387. Main bulk of the export of fruit and vegetable products occupy grapes(including dried grapes (raisin)) – 21.2%, peaches – 9%, tomatoes – 5.9%, melons and watermelons – 4.7%, cherries – 4.4%, cabbage – 4.3%, onions- 3.8%.

388. The main importers of fruit and vegetable products of Uzbekistan are Russia - 44.4%, Kazakhstan – 21%, China – 6.8%, Pakistan – 6.4%, Kyrgyzstan – 4.4%.

389. In January-October 2022 Uzbekistan exported 245.2 thousand tonnes of grapes for the amount of \$216.6 mln, and volume of export of grapes saw an increase of 41.6 thousand tonnes year on year. The main importers are Russia – 140 thousand tonnes, Kazakhstan – 48.8 thousand tonnes, Kyrgyzstan – 16.7 thousand tonnes.

390. In January-October 2022 the volume of exports of peaches was 76.7 thousand tonnes (\$68.1 mln).

391. In January-June 2022 export of apricots was 5.7 thousand tonnes (\$5.8 mln), cherries – 25.4 thousand tonnes (\$33.3 mln).

392. In January-October 2022 export of apples was 18.5 thousand tonnes (\$7.3 mln), plums – 48.3 thousand tonnes (\$23.4 mln).

393. In January-June 2022 export of persimmons was 71.6 thousand tonnes (\$43.4 mln).

394. In January-September 2022 Uzbekistan exported 60 thousand tonnes of tomatoes (\$45.1 mln).

395. In January-August 2022 export of cabbages was 130.2 thousand tonnes.

396. In 2022 exports of pomegranates was 18.1 thousand tonnes (\$17.3 mln), lemons – 5.3 thousand tonnes (\$5.7 mln), figs – 7.2 thousand tonnes (\$2 mln).

397. Annually watermelons and melons are cultivated in over 60 thousand hectares of land, of which 60-65% share of watermelons, melons – 35-38%. In January-November 2022 export of melons and watermelons was 136 thousand tonnes (\$33 mln).

Agricultural crop, vegetable, fruit production, etc. in Uzbekistan, 000 tonnes

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ^{*)}
Total cereal production	8,173.5	8,261.3	7,288.5	6,535.5	7,437.8	7,636.0	7,634.6	7,994.9
Total Fodder Crops Production	6,511.6	6,684.2	4,657.4	4,388.1	5,072.5	5,137.0	4,836.7	x
Production of Raw Cotton	3,361.3	2,959.0	2,853.9	2,285.6	2,691.7	3,064.0	3,372.9	3,500.7
Production of Rice	425.7	452.0	395.4	221.1	314.7	293.5	334.2	346.3

Total Vegetable Production	9,390.0	10,184.0	10,219.9	9,760.3	10,215.1	10,431.4	10,850.2	11,163.0
Total Fruits Production	2,467.9	2,612.9	2,614.9	2,706.2	2,752.7	2,812.6	2,852.6	2,983.5

Livestock in Uzbekistan, 000 heads

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ^{*)}
Total Heads of Cattle	11,641.3	12,181.4	12,471.0	12,814.1	12,949.7	13,154.3	13,544.4	13,857.6
Total Heads of Sheep	15,653.5	15,963.9	16,810.8	17,774.7	18,197.8	18,829.2	19,327.1	X
Total Heads of Goat	3,465.3	3,734.0	3,830.1	3,805.8	3,709.1	3,629.6	3,643.2	X

Production of meat, milk, eggs, wool

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ^{*)}
Production of Meat (in live weight)	000 tonnes	2,172.5	2,286.8	2,430.5	2,473.6	2,519.6	2,635.1	2,726.0
of these, poultry meat	000 tonnes	99.7	133.5	173.0	205.2	181.1	220.7	x
Production of Milk	000 tonnes	9,703.4	10,047.9	10,466.4	10,714.3	10,976.9	11,274.2	11,629.4
Production of Eggs	Million	6,152.5	6,332.7	7,459.3	7,771.2	7,781.2	7,788.4	8,129.3
Production of Wool	000 tonnes	37.1	36.4	34.6	35.1	35.4	36.3	37.3
