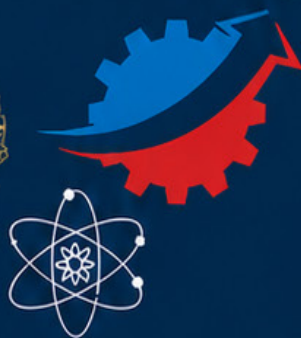


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ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, innovatsion texnik,
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- 05.01.02 – Tizimli tahlil, boshqaruv va axborotni qayta ishlash
- 05.01.03 – Informatikaning nazariy asoslari
- 05.01.04 – Hisoblash mashinalari, majmualari va kompyuter tarmoqlarining matematik va dasturiy ta'minoti
- 05.01.05 – Axborotlarni himoyalash usullari va tizimlari. Axborot xavfsizligi
- 05.01.06 – Hisoblash texnikasi va boshqaruv tizimlarining elementlari va qurilmalari
- 05.01.07 – Matematik modellash
- 05.01.11 – Raqamli texnologiyalar va sun'iy intellekt
- 05.02.00 – Mashinasozlik va mashinashunoslik
- 05.02.08 – Yer usti majmualari va uchish apparatlari
- 05.03.02 – Metrologiya va metrologiya ta'minoti
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- 05.05.03 – Yorug'lik texnikasi. Maxsus yoritish texnologiyasi
- 05.05.05 – Issiqlik texnikasining nazariy asoslari
- 05.05.06 – Qayta tiklanadigan energiya turlari asosidagi energiya qurilmalari
- 05.06.01 – To'qimachilik va yengil sanoat ishlab chiqarishlari materialshunosligi
- 05.08.03 – Temir yo'l transportini ishlatish
- 05.08.06 – "G'ildirakli va gusenisali mashinalar va ularni ishlatish" (texnika fanlari)
- 05.09.01 – Qurilish konstruksiyalari, bino va inshootlar
- 05.09.04 – Suv ta'minoti. Kanalizatsiya. Suv havzalarini muhofazalovchi qurilish tizimlari
- 10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik
- 10.00.04 – Yevropa, Amerika va Avstraliya xalqlari tili va adabiyoti
- 08.00.01 – Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi
- 08.00.02 – Makroiqtisodiyot
- 08.00.03 – Sanoat iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.04 – Qishloq xo'jaligi iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.05 – Xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlari iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.06 – Ekonometrika va statistika
- 08.00.07 – Moliya, pul muomalasi va kredit
- 08.00.08 – Buxgalteriya hisobi, iqtisodiy tahlil va audit
- 08.00.09 – Jahon iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.10 – Demografiya. Mehnat iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.11 – Marketing
- 08.00.12 – Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyot
- 08.00.13 – Menejment
- 08.00.14 – Iqtisodiyotda axborot tizimlari va texnologiyalari
- 08.00.15 – Tadbirkorlik va kichik biznes iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.16 – Raqamli iqtisodiyot va xalqaro raqamli integratsiya
- 08.00.17 – Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati

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ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES FOR STRENGTHENING INTERREGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: EVIDENCE FROM NAMANGAN REGION

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Abstract: Interregional economic cooperation is an important factor in ensuring balanced and sustainable regional development. This study assesses the economic development potential of Namangan Region based on key socio-economic indicators, the sectoral structure of the economy, and recent development trends. Comparative, statistical, and structural analysis methods were employed. The findings indicate positive trends in agriculture, the service sector, and investment attraction, while also highlighting substantial opportunities for further strengthening the industrial sector. Accordingly, promoting industrial cooperation, deepening agro-industrial integration, improving transport and logistics infrastructure, and directing investments more effectively are identified as priority areas for further enhancing interregional economic cooperation.

Keywords: interregional cooperation, regional development, Namangan Region, economic integration, industrial development, agro-industrial linkages, logistics infrastructure, investment and services.

Annotatsiya: Mintaqalararo iqtisodiy hamkorlik hududlarning barqaror va muvozanatli rivojlanishini ta'minlashda muhim omil hisoblanadi. Ushbu tadqiqotda Namangan viloyatining iqtisodiy rivojlanish salohiyati asosiy ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlar, iqtisodiyotning tarmoqlar bo'yicha tuzilishi hamda rivojlanish tendensiyalari asosida baholandi. Tadqiqotda qiyosiy, statistik va tarkibiy tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi. Natijalarga ko'ra, viloyatda qishloq xo'jaligi, xizmatlar sohasi va investitsiyalarni jalb qilish yo'nalishlarida ijobiy tendensiyalar kuzatildi, shuningdek, sanoat tarmog'ida yanada yuqori natijalarga erishish uchun keng rivojlanish imkoniyatlari mavjudligi aniqlandi. Shu munosabat bilan sanoat kooperatsiyasini rivojlantirish, agrosanoat integratsiyasini chuqurlashtirish, transport-logistika infratuzilmasini takomillashtirish va investitsiyalarni samarali yo'naltirish mintaqalararo iqtisodiy hamkorlikni yanada kuchaytirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari sifatida asoslandi.

Kalit so'zlar: mintaqalararo iqtisodiy hamkorlik, hududiy rivojlanish, Namangan viloyati, iqtisodiy integratsiya, sanoat kooperatsiyasi, agrosanoat integratsiyasi, transport-logistika infratuzilmasi, investitsiyalar va xizmatlar sohasi.

Аннотация: Межрегиональное экономическое сотрудничество является важным фактором обеспечения устойчивого и сбалансированного развития территорий. В настоящем исследовании экономический потенциал Наманганской области оценён на основе анализа основных социально-экономических показателей, отраслевой структуры экономики и тенденций её развития. В исследовании использованы сравнительный, статистический и структурный методы анализа. Результаты показали положительную динамику в развитии сельского хозяйства, сферы услуг и привлечении инвестиций, а также наличие значительных возможностей для дальнейшего развития промышленного сектора. В этой связи развитие промышленной кооперации, углубление агропромышленной интеграции, совершенствование транспортно-логистической инфраструктуры и эффективное направление инвестиций обоснованы как приоритетные направления дальнейшего укрепления межрегионального экономического сотрудничества.

Ключевые слова: межрегиональное экономическое сотрудничество, региональное развитие, Наманганская область, экономическая интеграция, промышленная кооперация, агропромышленная интеграция, транспортно-логистическая инфраструктура, инвестиции и сфера услуг.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of globalization and increasing regional integration, interregional economic cooperation has become one of the key drivers of balanced territorial development, efficient resource allocation and sustainable economic growth. Strengthening economic linkages among regions contributes to the expansion of production cooperation, the development of integrated value chains, and the improvement of regional competitiveness. Consequently, enhancing interregional cooperation has become a strategic priority in regional development

policies across many countries. In Uzbekistan, ongoing economic reforms have increased the importance of strengthening economic interactions among regions to reduce regional disparities, improve production efficiency and stimulate inclusive economic growth. Although considerable progress has been achieved in attracting investment and modernizing regional economies, further opportunities remain to enhance the sectoral structure and economic performance of individual regions. Continued development in these areas will support more effective utilization of regional comparative advantages and further strengthen integrated interregional production and market networks.

Namangan region possesses substantial economic potential due to its favorable demographic characteristics, agricultural specialization, expanding service sector and growing investment activity. The industrial sector also demonstrates promising opportunities for further development, creating favorable conditions for expanding higher value-added production and strengthening regional economic integration. Therefore, identifying the priority directions for enhancing interregional economic cooperation based on the region's economic structure and development trends represents an important scientific and practical task. While the growing body of research on regional development has provided valuable insights, further studies on the use of sectoral economic structures and regional development indicators for identifying strategic priorities of interregional economic cooperation in Uzbekistan would enrich the existing knowledge base. Such research will contribute to the development of more evidence-based regional policies and further strengthen cooperation among regions.

The objective of this study is to assess the economic development potential of Namangan Region through the analysis of its key socio-economic indicators, sectoral economic structure and recent development trends and to identify priority directions for strengthening interregional economic cooperation aimed at achieving balanced regional development and sustainable economic growth.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

Interregional economic cooperation is widely recognized as a key determinant of balanced regional development, economic integration and long-term competitiveness. The theoretical foundations of this concept are rooted in regional science, spatial economics and regional development theory. The pioneering works of **W. Isard (1956)** established the scientific basis for regional science by demonstrating that spatial interactions and the geographical distribution of economic activities significantly influence regional growth. **W. Leontief (1986)** developed the Input–Output model, which remains one of the most influential analytical tools for evaluating intersectoral and interregional economic linkages. **M. Porter (1998)** argued that regional competitiveness depends on industrial clusters, innovation, and cooperation among economic actors, while **P. Krugman (1991)** explained the role of agglomeration economies and spatial concentration in promoting regional integration and economic development. Furthermore, **R. Capello (2007)** emphasized that regional competitiveness is determined not only by production factors but also by innovation capacity, institutional quality and territorial cooperation.

Recent international studies suggest that effective interregional cooperation requires coordinated institutional arrangements, developed transport and logistics infrastructure, efficient resource allocation and strategic investment policies. These factors enhance production linkages, facilitate market integration and improve regional resilience under changing economic conditions. In Uzbekistan, the theoretical and practical aspects of interregional economic cooperation have increasingly attracted scholarly attention. In particular, **R. Sattarov** has made a significant contribution to the study of interregional economic cooperation by substantiating the importance of institutional mechanisms, regional specialization, production cooperation and coordinated regional policy as essential conditions for balanced territorial development. His research emphasizes that sustainable regional development should be based on strengthening economic linkages among regions, improving governance mechanisms and increasing the efficiency of regional resource utilization. Despite these important contributions, the existing literature mainly concentrates on theoretical issues of regional development or descriptive assessments of socio-economic indicators. Therefore, this study contributes to the existing literature by providing a comprehensive assessment of the economic structure, sectoral composition and development trends of Namangan Region to identify evidence-based priorities for strengthening interregional economic cooperation and promoting balanced regional development in Uzbekistan.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a quantitative research approach to assess the economic development potential of Namangan Region and identify strategic priorities for strengthening interregional economic cooperation.



The analysis is based on official statistical data published by the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Namangan Regional Statistics Department for the period 2024–2025. Comparative, statistical, structural and dynamic analyses are applied to evaluate key socio-economic indicators, sectoral composition and regional development trends. The findings provide an analytical basis for formulating evidence-based policy recommendations aimed at enhancing interregional economic cooperation and promoting balanced regional development.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The data presented in table 1 indicate that Namangan Region occupies a significant position in Uzbekistan's regional economy, although the contribution of individual sectors varies considerably (Table 1).

Table 1.

Namangan region's share in key economic indicators: an analytical assessment (2025)¹

Indicators	Value (~billion UZS)	Share (%)	Economic Significance (Brief Assessment)
Gross Regional Product (GRP)	68,915.7	04.7	The regional economy occupies a moderate position within the national economy.
Industrial Output	45,000	03.6	Industrial potential remains relatively underdeveloped, indicating the need to strengthen interregional industrial cooperation.
Agriculture	65,000	07.7	The agricultural sector has a relatively high share, reflecting regional specialization and development potential.
Foreign Investment and Loans	18,000	12.7	The region actively attracts external financial resources, supporting economic development.
Construction	22,000	05.1	Infrastructure development is progressing at a moderate level.
Retail Trade	40,000	06.1	The consumer market demonstrates stable growth.
Services	55,000	05.3	The service sector is one of the key drivers of regional economic growth.

In 2025, the region generated a Gross Regional Product (GRP) of 68,915.7 billion UZS accounting for 4.7% of the national total. This demonstrates that Namangan has established a stable economic base and continues to make a meaningful contribution to the country's economic development. However, the region's overall economic performance suggests that additional efforts are required to enhance productivity and strengthen its role within the national economic system. The sectoral composition reveals considerable structural differences. Agriculture accounts for 7.7% of the national total, reflecting the region's comparative advantage in agricultural production and confirming its strategic role in ensuring food security and supplying raw materials for agro-processing industries.

This specialization provides favorable conditions for expanding agro-industrial cooperation with neighboring regions, promoting value-added production, and strengthening regional supply chains. At the same time, industrial output represents 3.6% of the national total, reflecting considerable opportunities for further industrial development alongside other economic activities. This economic structure creates favorable prospects for enhancing productivity growth, technological modernization, and employment creation. Strengthening interregional industrial cooperation, encouraging investment in manufacturing industries, and expanding production networks are therefore essential for increasing industrial competitiveness and improving the region's economic resilience.

¹ Source: Author's calculations based on data from the Annual Statistical Yearbook of the Regions of Uzbekistan, published by the National Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The region demonstrates a relatively strong capacity to attract foreign investment and loans, accounting for **12.7%** of the national volume. This performance reflects growing investor confidence and provides additional opportunities for financing infrastructure modernization, industrial diversification, and innovation-driven development. At the same time, the service sector and retail trade continue to expand steadily, highlighting the increasing importance of domestic demand, market development and service-oriented economic activities. Construction activity also contributes to improving regional infrastructure, which is an important prerequisite for strengthening economic connectivity among regions.

Overall, the findings suggest that Namangan Region possesses substantial development potential, supported by favorable prospects for further improving industrial capacity, expanding value-added production, and strengthening interregional economic cooperation. A more integrated approach combining industrial collaboration, investment promotion, logistics development, and sectoral diversification will further enhance regional competitiveness and contribute to achieving more balanced territorial development in Uzbekistan (Table 2).

Table 2.
Sectoral structure of the economy of Namangan region and development priorities (2025)²

Sectors	Value (billion UZS)	Share (%)	Development priority (brief assessment)
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	20,536.9	29.8	The region demonstrates strong agricultural specialization; expanding value-added processing and developing agro-industrial clusters should be prioritized.
Industry (including construction)	17,022.2	24.7	Strengthening industrial cooperation and increasing value-added production are essential for enhancing regional economic competitiveness.
Services	31,356.6	45.5	As the leading sector of the regional economy, expanding logistics infrastructure and service industries should be considered a strategic development priority.

The sectoral structure of Namangan region provides important insights into its comparative advantages and future development prospects. As presented in **table 2**, the regional economy is dominated by the service sector, which accounts for **45.5%** of total economic output. This reflects the growing importance of trade, transport, financial and business services in supporting regional economic activity. The expansion of the service sector not only stimulates domestic demand but also strengthens interregional connectivity by facilitating the movement of goods, services, capital, and labor. Consequently, further investment in logistics infrastructure and modern service industries is expected to improve regional integration and enhance the overall efficiency of economic interactions among regions. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries constitute the second-largest sector, representing **29.8%** of the regional economy. This substantial share confirms the region's strong agricultural specialization and its strategic role in ensuring food production and supplying raw materials to processing industries. However, sustainable economic development requires a transition from primary production toward higher value-added activities. Expanding agro-industrial clusters, improving food processing capacities, and strengthening production linkages with neighboring regions would significantly increase productivity, promote export diversification, and generate additional employment opportunities.

Industry, including construction, contributes 24.7% of total regional output. This share demonstrates the presence of a solid industrial base and highlights substantial opportunities for further structural transformation. Compared with the agricultural and service sectors, industrial development offers significant potential for expanding the production of high-value manufactured goods and strengthening integration into national and regional value chains. Strengthening industrial cooperation, promoting technological modernization,

² Source: Author's calculations based on data from the Annual Statistical Yearbook of the Regions of Uzbekistan, published by the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.



and encouraging investment in manufacturing industries are therefore essential for enhancing productivity, increasing value-added production, and improving regional competitiveness.

Overall, the current sectoral structure indicates that Namangan Region possesses a diversified economic base with significant development potential. Nevertheless, achieving balanced and sustainable regional growth will require a more integrated development strategy that reinforces synergies among agriculture, industry and services. Enhancing interregional production cooperation, improving logistics networks, supporting industrial upgrading and promoting value-added processing industries will strengthen economic linkages among regions and contribute to more resilient and inclusive regional development in Uzbekistan.

The dynamic analysis presented in **table 3** indicates that Namangan Region maintained a positive pattern of economic development during the study period. The increase in Gross Regional Product (GRP) from **58,173.7 billion UZS** to **68,915.7 billion UZS**, corresponding to a growth rate of **118.5%**, reflects the region's expanding economic capacity and its increasing contribution to national economic development. This upward trend suggests that ongoing structural reforms and investment activities have strengthened the productive potential of the regional economy (Table 3).

Table 3.

Dynamics of key economic indicators and development trends in Namangan region (2024–2025)³

Indicators	2024	2025	Growth (%) rate	Development trend (brief assessment)
Gross regional product ((GRP) (billion UZS	58,173.7	68,915.7	118.5	Stable economic growth is observed
GRP per capita (thousand UZS	19,187.8	22,238.7	115.9	Per capita income is increasing, although further growth potential remains
Permanent population ((thousand persons	3,090.0	3,131.7	101.3	Demographic growth remains stable

A notable improvement is also observed in GRP per capita, which increased from 19,187.8 thousand UZS to 22,238.7 thousand UZS, representing a growth rate of 115.9%. This positive trend indicates rising economic productivity and improved income-generating capacity. Maintaining this positive growth trajectory will be supported by continued structural transformation through industrial diversification, technological modernization and greater investment in high value-added industries. These measures will further enhance the region's competitiveness and reinforce its integration into interregional production networks. The permanent population increased modestly to 3,131.7 thousand persons, confirming stable demographic development. Population growth expands both the regional labor supply and domestic consumer market, creating favorable conditions for investment, entrepreneurship, and service sector expansion. At the same time, continued improvements in employment policies, infrastructure development, and coordination among neighboring regions will further promote the balanced utilization of regional resources.

The combined analysis of these indicators demonstrates that Namangan region possesses a solid foundation for sustainable economic development. However, transforming quantitative economic growth into long-term qualitative development requires strengthening industrial capacity, promoting innovation, improving transport and logistics infrastructure and expanding interregional economic cooperation. Greater integration of production, investment and market linkages among regions would improve economic efficiency, increase regional resilience and contribute to more balanced territorial development in Uzbekistan.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This study assessed the economic development potential of Namangan region through an analysis of key socio-economic indicators, sectoral economic structure and recent development trends in the context of strengthening interregional economic cooperation. The findings demonstrate that the region possesses a relatively diversified economic base, supported by strong performance in agriculture, services, and investment

³ Source: Author's calculations based on data from the Annual Statistical Yearbook of the Regions of Uzbekistan, published by the National Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

attraction. The analysis also highlights promising opportunities for further structural development, particularly through increasing the contribution of the industrial sector to support higher value-added production, technological modernization, and sustainable economic growth.

The sectoral and dynamic analyses indicate that balanced regional development cannot be achieved solely through the expansion of individual sectors. Instead, sustainable growth requires stronger economic linkages among regions, greater industrial cooperation, more efficient logistics systems, and deeper integration of production and investment activities. In particular, expanding agro-industrial cooperation, modernizing industrial production, improving transport infrastructure, and strengthening regional value chains should be considered strategic priorities for enhancing regional competitiveness and economic resilience.

The study contributes to the existing literature by providing an integrated assessment of Namangan region's economic structure and identifying evidence-based priorities for strengthening interregional economic cooperation. Unlike conventional descriptive analyses, this research combines sectoral, structural and dynamic perspectives to provide a comprehensive understanding of regional development challenges and opportunities. From a policy perspective, the findings suggest that regional development strategies should place greater emphasis on coordinated interregional planning, industrial modernization, investment promotion, and institutional cooperation. Strengthening these dimensions will improve the efficient utilization of regional resources, reduce territorial disparities and promote more balanced and sustainable economic development. The analytical approach applied in this study may also serve as a useful framework for evaluating the development potential of other regions and for supporting evidence-based regional policy formulation.

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