THE STATE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN ON STATISTICS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

FOR JANUARY-JUNE 2019

Tashkent – 2019

This report “Socio-economic situation of the Republic of Uzbekistan” is a quarterly publication of the State Committe on Statistics, which comprehensively characterizes the socio-economic development of Uzbekistan, the state of economic sectors and territories. The report publishes the main statistical indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-June 2019.

The publication consists of 18 thematic parts and includes key macroeconomic indicators, in particular, data on gross domestic product production, economic activity of enterprises and organizations, including small businesses, investment activity, development dynamics of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, industry and construction, market services.

The report widely presented analytical information in industrial production, construction, agriculture, transport and communications, domestic and foreign trade, wholesale and consumer markets, prices, finance, the labor market, the standard of living of the population, the demographic situation.

Along with the information developed by state statistics bodies, data are published by a number of ministries and departments of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan).

The operational reporting data is provided, which can be further refined.

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Abbreviations and conventions

GDP	-	gross domestic product	0,0	-	very small, insignificant value
%	-	percent	t.	-	time
billion	-	billion	-	-	no phenomenon
mln.	-	million	h	-	hectare
$ mln. / USD	-	million US dollars	t	-	ton
ths	-	thousand	p.	-	piece
sq.	-	square	pass./km	-	passenger-kilometer
km	-	kilometer	Mbit/s	-	Megabit /seconds
m	-	metre	[1)], [2)], [3)].....	-	there is a note

Macroeconomic indicators
(for January-June 2019)

	Billion soums	*%, January-June 2018*
Gross domestic product	222 022,0	105,8
Consumer price index (as% of December 2018)	x	105,6
Industrial products	147 831,7	106,9
Consumer goods	48 748,9	116,1
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	82 390,5	102,1
Fixed investment	85 775,1	158,9
Construction works	34 351,2	120,0
Cargo turnover (mln. tons / km)	35 127,5	100,2
Passenger turnover (mln passenger-km)	69 339,5	104,3
Retail turnover	77 123,9	106,4
Services, total	84 194,4	112,7
Foreign trade turnover, *(mln. US dollars)*[1)]	19 683,2	129,8
Export	8 437,6	127,0
Import	11 245,6	132,0
Balance (+, -)	-2808,0	x

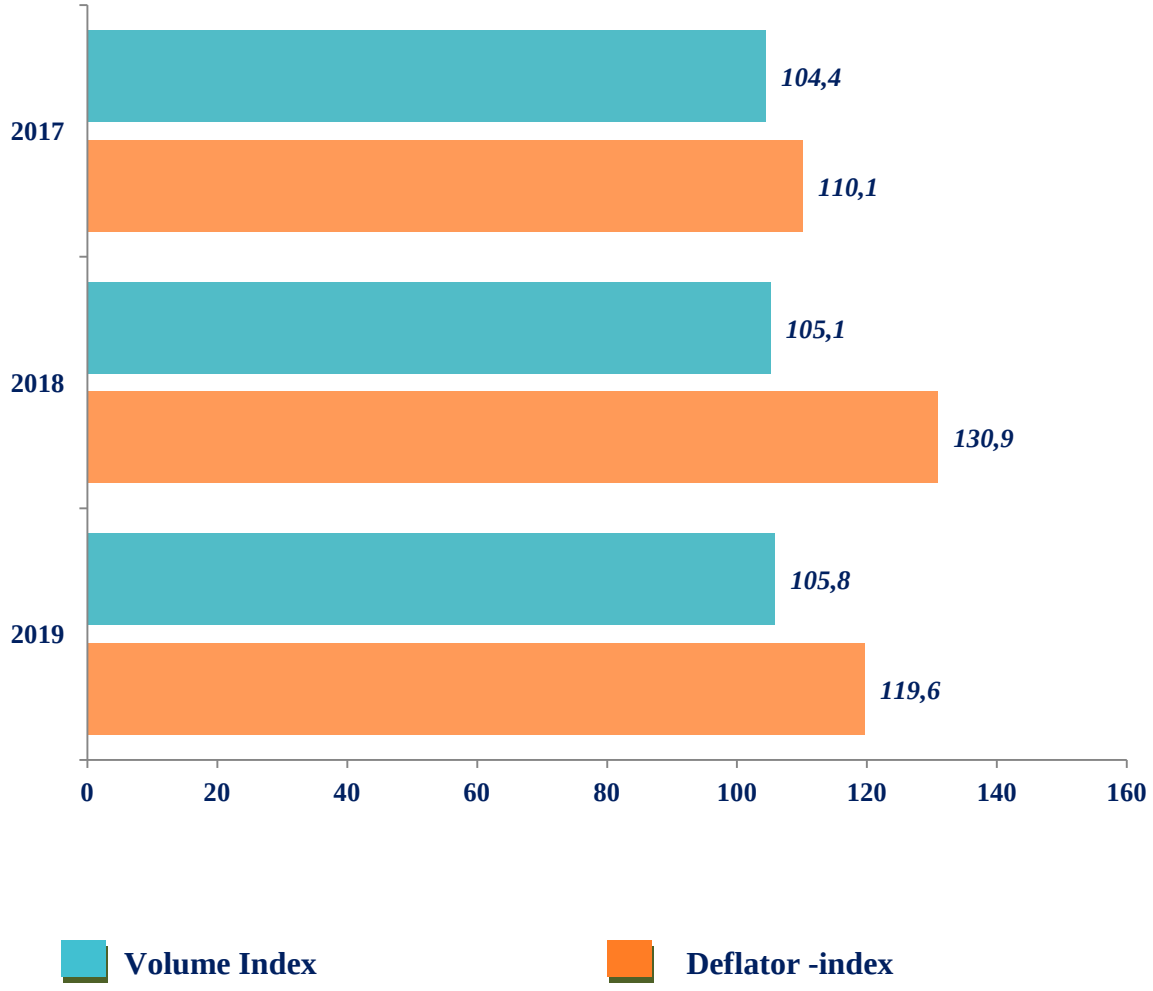
[1)] *Given the updated data of the State Customs Committee*

I. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

According to preliminary estimates, the gross domestic product (GDP) of the Republic of Uzbekistan for January-June 2019 in current prices amounted to 222,022.0 billion soums and, in comparison with January-June 2018, increased in real terms by 5.8%. The index - the deflator of GDP in relation to prices in January-June 2018 was 119.6%.

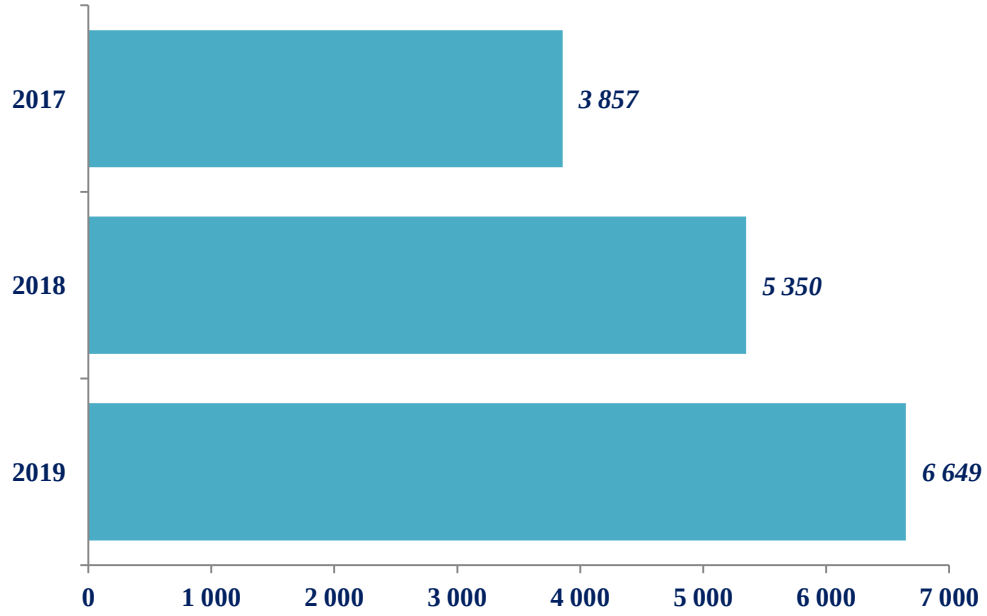
GDP is one of the most important indicators of the System of National Accounts, characterizing the final result of the production activity of economic units - residents, which is measured by the value of goods and services produced by these units for final use.

The dynamics of the indices of physical volume and the GDP deflator in January-June over a number of years is characterized by the following data (in % of the corresponding period of the last year).

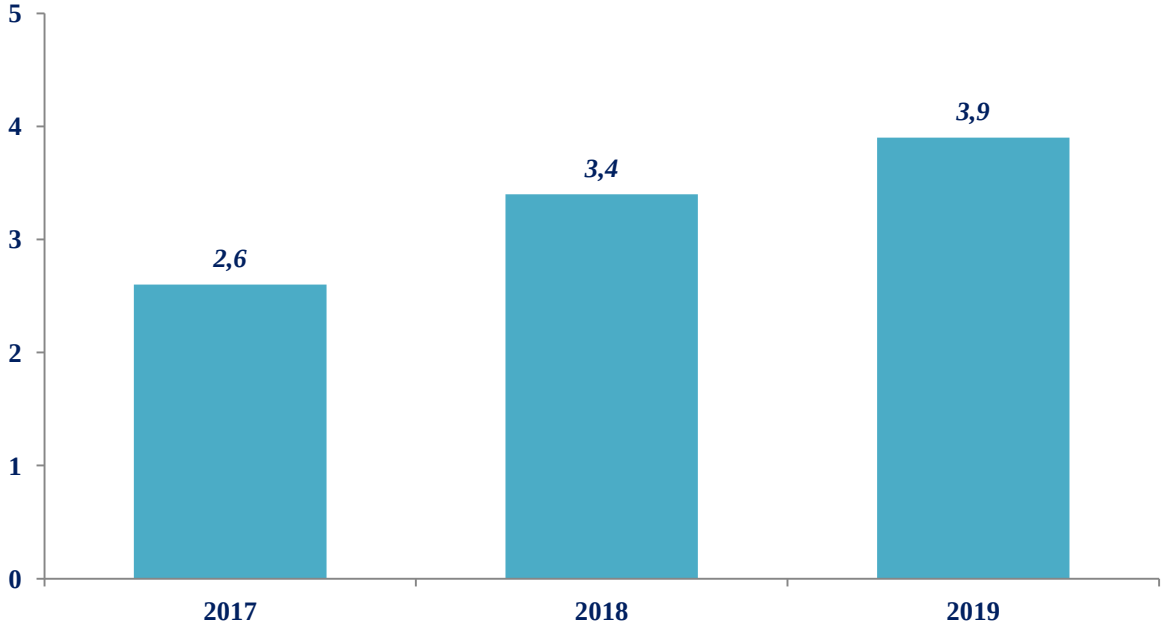


GDP per capita amounted to 6,649 ths. soums and, compared with the corresponding period last year, increased by 3.9%.

GDP per capita in January-June
(at current prices, ths. soums)



The growth rate of GDP per capita in January-June
(in% to the corresponding period of the last year)



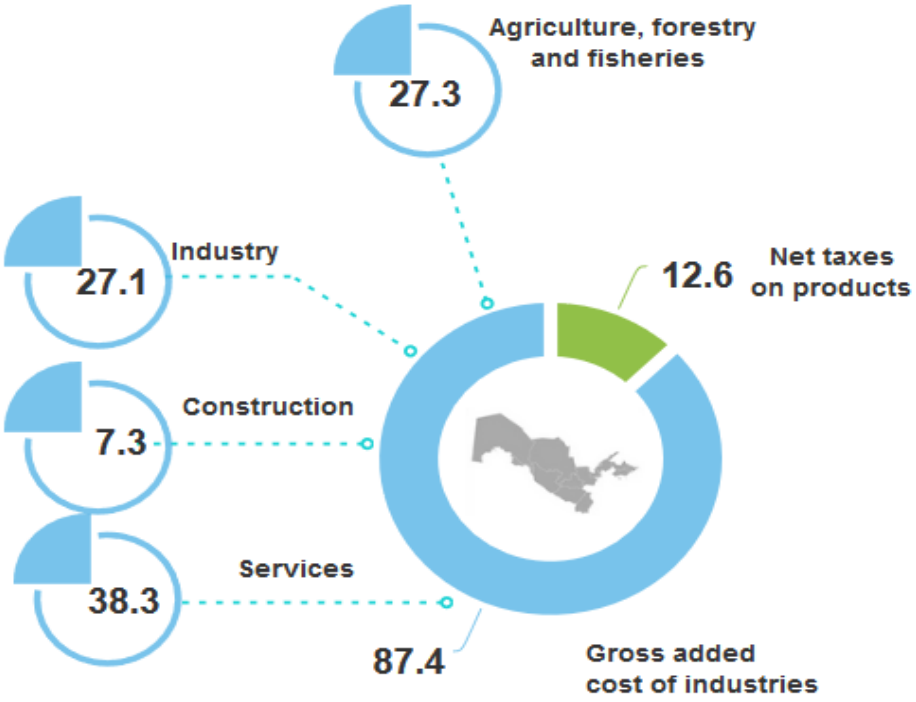
GDP production by economic activity

	Billion soums		Index of physical volume,%	Influence GDP growth,%
	in January-June 2018	in January-June 2019		
GDP - total	**175 367,5**	**222 022,0**	**105,8**	**5,8**
including:				
Gross Value Added (GVA)	**153 273,9**	**199 857,5**	**105,8**	**5,1**
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	41 767,0	48 552,4	102,1	0,5
Industry	41 548,5	60 601,6	106,9	1,6
Construction	11 226,7	15 215,9	120,0	1,3
Trade, accommodation and food services	12 178,2	14 360,7	104,1	0,3
Transportation and storage, information and communication	14 170,4	16 401,6	105,1	0,4
Other service industries	32 383,1	44 725,3	105,4	1,0
Net taxes on products	**22 093,6**	**22 164,5**	**105,9**	**0,7**

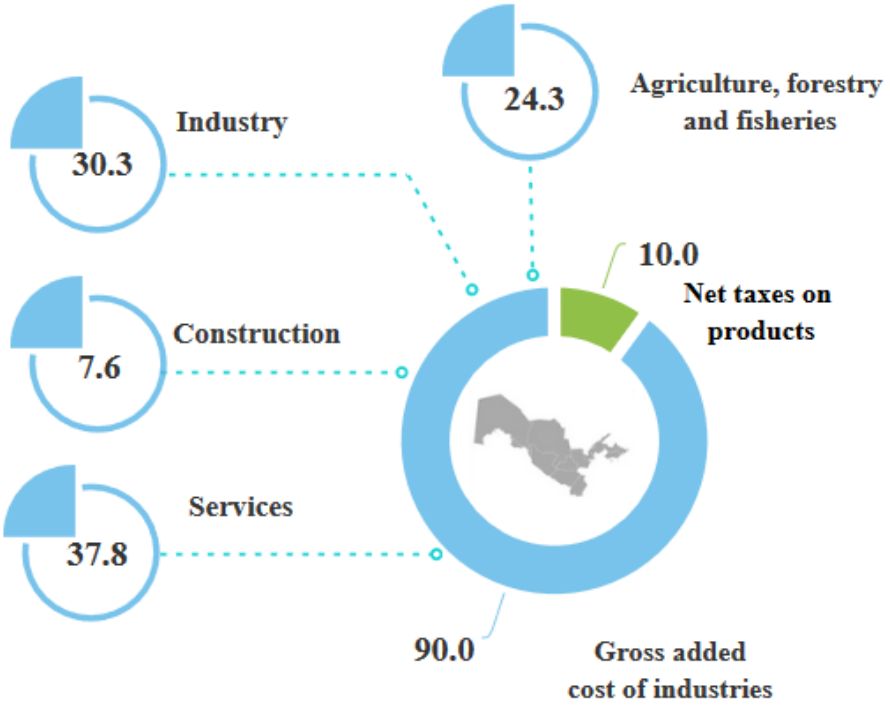
Compared with the corresponding period last year, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the sectoral structure of GDP (GVA) decreased from 27.3% to 24.3%, while the share of industry increased from 27.1% to 30.3%, construction - from 7.3% to 7.6%.

The share of the services sector in the sectoral structure of GDP (GVA) was 37.8% and, as compared with the same period last year, decreased by 0.5 percentage points.

Sectoral structure of GDP in January-June
(% of the total)
2018

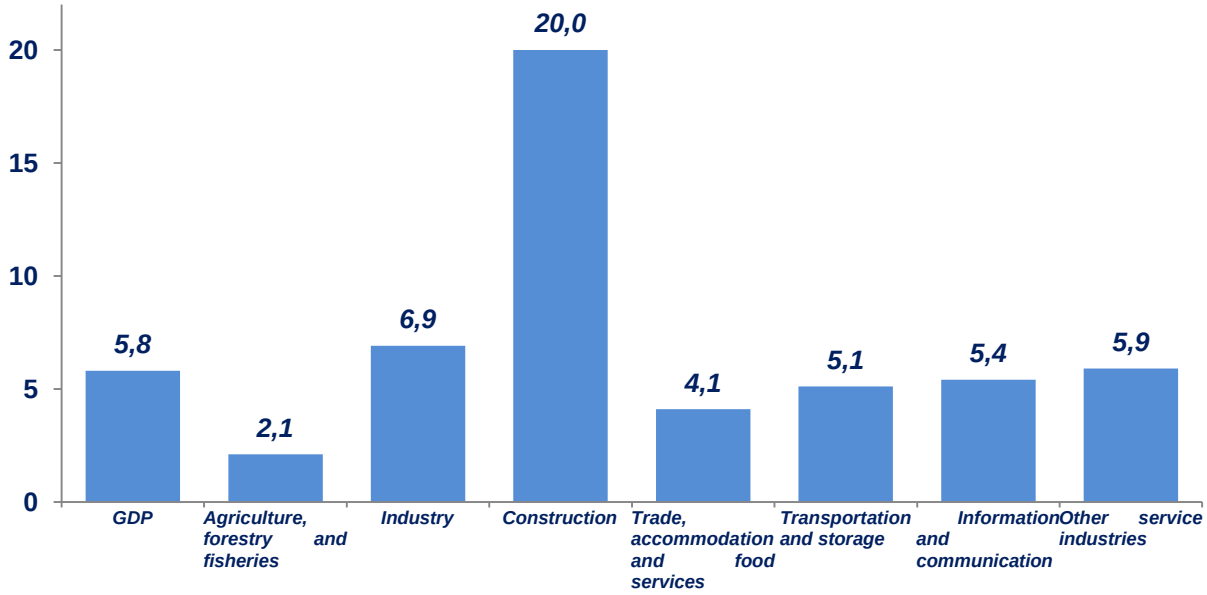


2019



The economic growth rate is due to the positive dynamics of the main sectors of the economy. The gross value added created by all sectors of the economy amounted to 90.0% of total GDP and increased by 5.8% (contribution to GDP growth - 5.1 percentage points). Net taxes on products amounted to 10.0% in the structure of GDP and showed an increase of 5.9% (contribution to GDP growth - 0.7 percentage points).

GDP growth rates
by type of economic activity for January - June 2019
(% to January - June 2018)



According to the results of January - June 2019, positive growth rates of 2.1% are observed in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The contribution of this industry to GDP growth was 0.5 percentage points. Positive dynamics in agriculture, forestry and fisheries was ensured mainly due to the growth of crop production by 3.2% and livestock production by 1.7%.

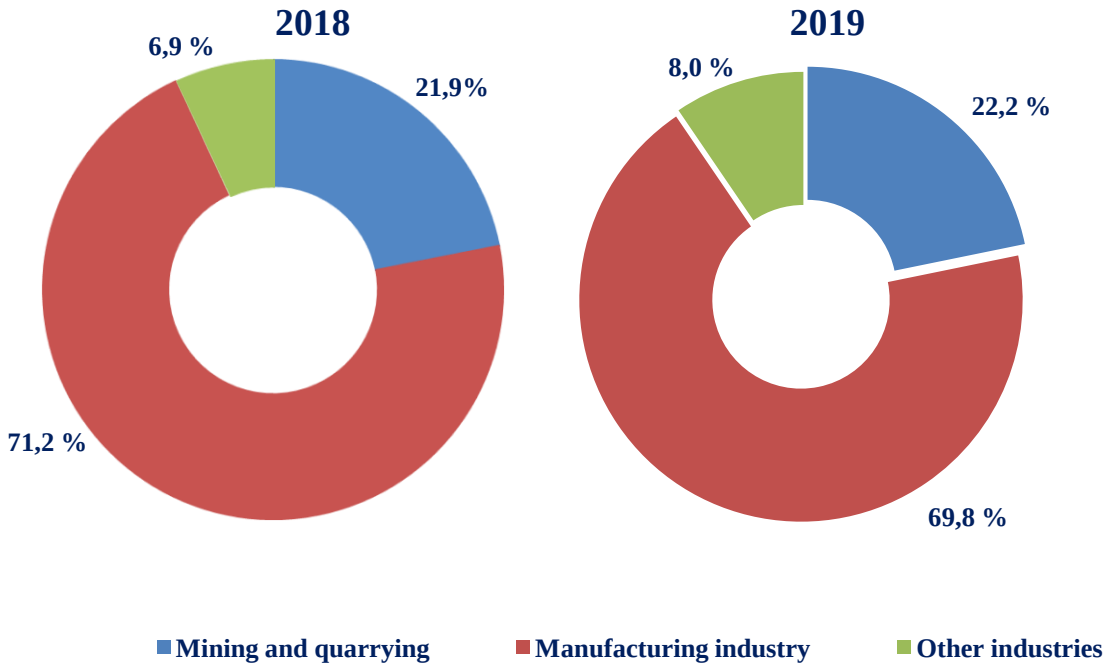
In industry, there is a 6.9% increase in value added. At the same time, a positive contribution to GDP growth from industrial production is estimated at 1.6 percentage points. The positive dynamics in the industry was due to the growth of the added value of the mining industry and the development of quarries by 4.7%, the processing industry - by 7.8% and other industries - by 4.0%.

The structure of gross value added industry for January - June

	Billion soums		Volume index, %
	January-June 2018	*January-June 2019*	
Industry	**41 548,5**	**60 601,6**	**106,9**
including:			
mining and quarrying	9 090,9	13 435,1	104,7
manufacturing industry	29 593,1	42 286,0	107,8
other industries	2 864,5	4 880,5	104,0

Structure of gross value added industry for January-June

(% of the total)



According to the results of January-June 2019, the largest share in the structure of gross value added of the manufacturing industry is accounted for by the metallurgical and metalworking industry (except for machinery and equipment) - 34.6%. The share of food, beverages and tobacco products amounted to 14.5%, textiles, clothing, leather and related products - 14.4%, rubber, plastic products and other non-metallic mineral products - 10.0%, chemical products - 8.0%, motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers and other transport equipment - 5.9%, electrical equipment - 2.6%, coke and refined products - 2.5% and other manufactured products - 7.5%.

The structure of gross value added of the manufacturing industry for January-June

(% of total)

	2018	*2019*
Manufacturing industry - total	**100,0**	**100,0**
Food, Beverage and Tobacco	15,6	14,5
Manufacture of textiles, clothing, leather goods and related products	15,9	14,4
Manufacture of wood and paper products; printing and reproduction of recording media	2,4	2,0
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	1,8	2,5
Chemical productions	9,3	8,0
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and preparations	1,2	1,2
Manufacture of rubber, plastic products and other non-metallic mineral products	11,9	10,0
Metallurgical and metalworking industry (except machinery and equipment)	28,6	34,6

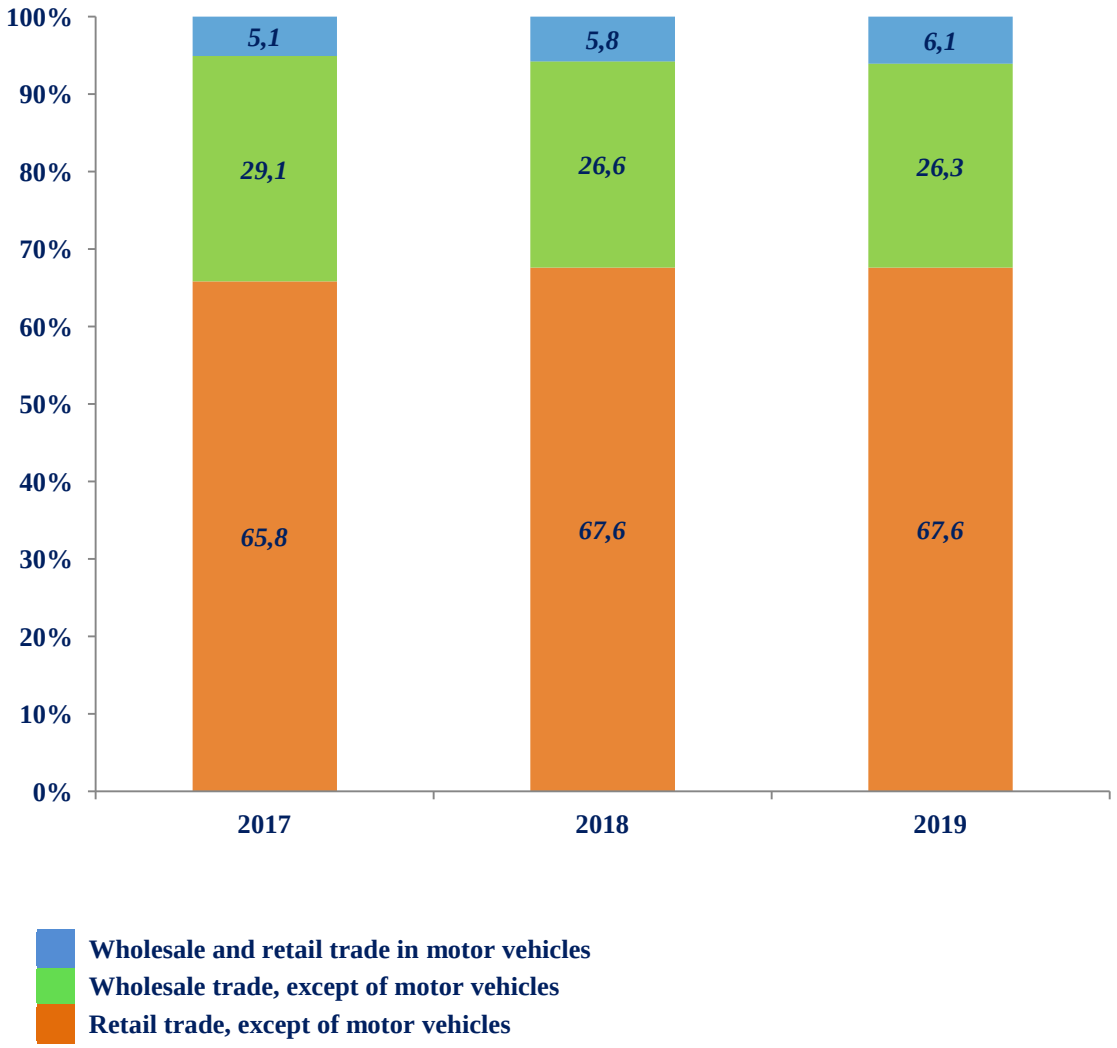
	2018	2019
Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products	0,5	0,5
Manufacture of electrical equipment	2,4	2,6
Manufacture of machinery and equipment not included in other categories	2,1	1,2
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers and other transport equipment	5,4	5,9
Manufacture of other finished products; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2,9	2,6

As a result of the ongoing large-scale work on the construction of multi-residential buildings, construction and capital reconstruction of social facilities, as well as the implementation of investment projects for the construction and modernization of enterprises of basic industries, the volume of construction work increased by 20.0% compared to the corresponding period last year. A positive contribution to GDP growth from the construction industry is estimated at 1.3 percentage points.

In January-June 2019, the gross value added of the service sector amounted to 75,487.6 billion soums and increased by 5.1% compared to the same period of the previous year (the contribution to GDP growth was 1.7 percentage points). From it, trade services (including repair of motor vehicles) increased by 3.8%, accommodation and food services - by 6.4%, transportation and storage - by 4.3%, information and communication - by 7.7% and other service industries - by 5.4%.

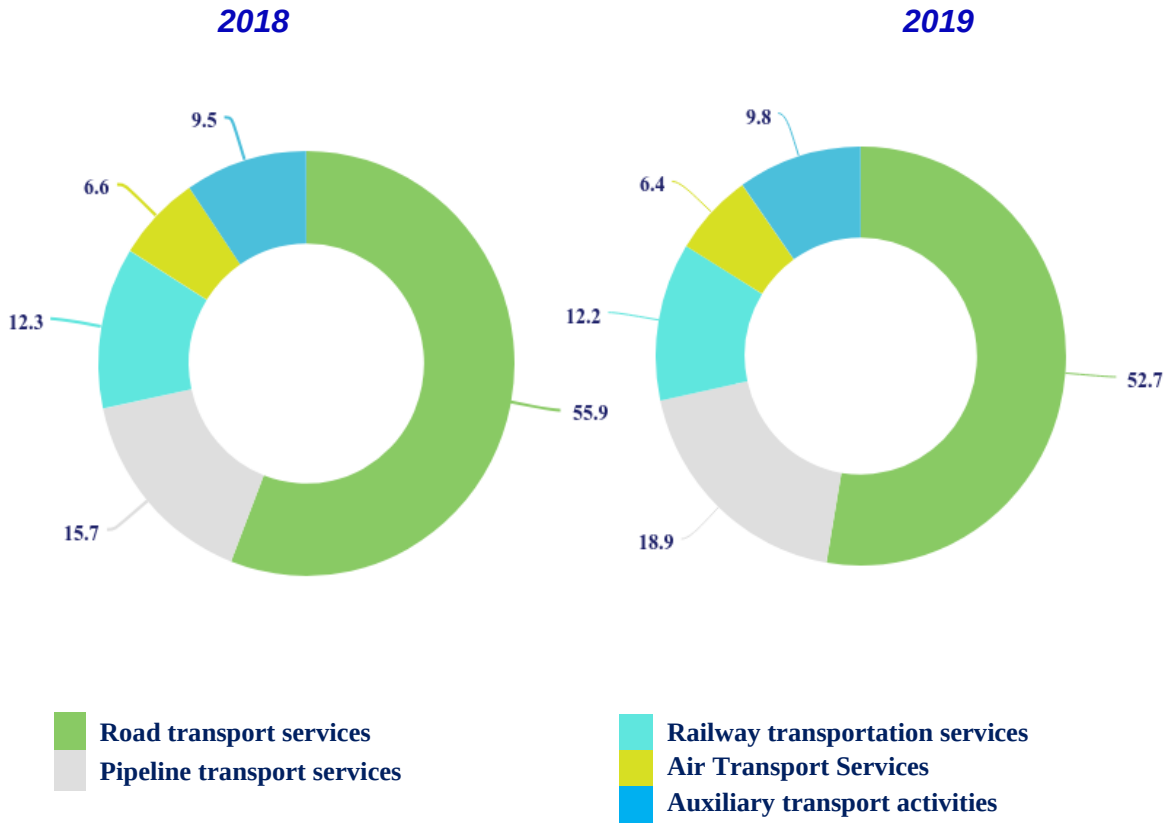
In the structure of gross value added trade (including repair of motor vehicles), the largest share is accounted for by retail trade (except for motor vehicle trade) - 67.6%. The share of wholesale trade (except for motor vehicles) is 26.3%, wholesale and retail trade in motor vehicles and their repair - 6.1%.

The structure of gross value added of trade
(including the repair of vehicles)
for January-June
(% of total)

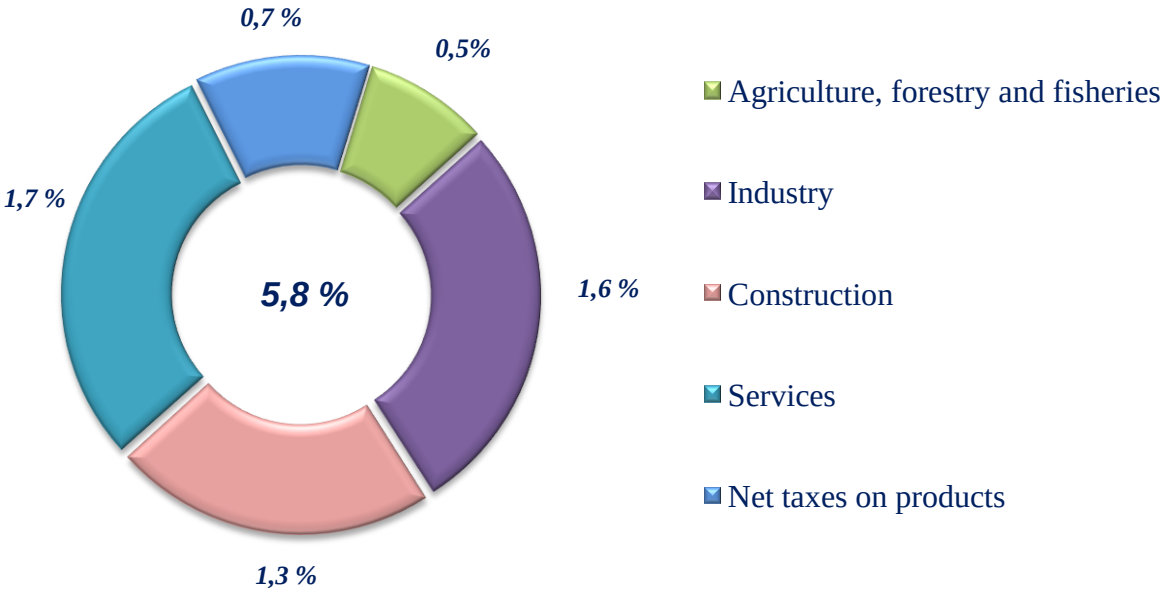


In the structure of gross value added of transportation and storage, the largest share is accounted for by road transport - 52.7%. Pipeline transport accounts for 18.9%, railway transport - 12.2%, auxiliary transport activities - 9.8%, air transport - 6.4% of the total value added of the industry.

The structure of gross value added of transportation and storage for January-June
(% of total)



Contribution of industries to GDP growth for January - June 2019
(% of the total)



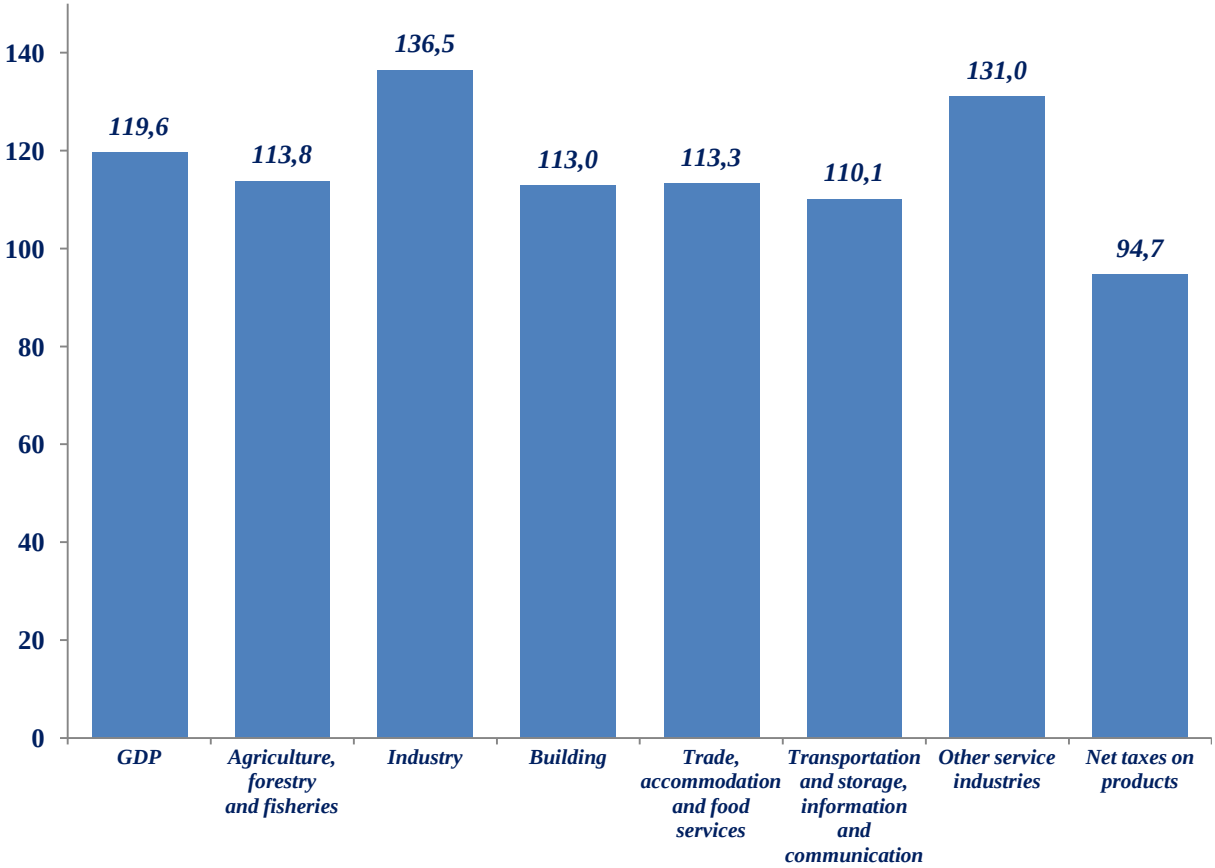
In January-June 2019, the GDP index-deflator relative to prices for the same period of 2018 was 119.6%. The highest deflator index values in the GDP structure are noted in industry - 136.5%, other services - 131.0%.

The deflator index below the average national level was recorded in agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 113.8%, trade, accommodation and food services - 113.3%, construction - 113.0%, transportation and storage, information and communications - 110, 1%, in net taxes on products - 94.7%.

Index - GDP deflator

by type of economic activity for January-June 2019

(% of January-June 2018)



Gross domestic (regional) product

January - June 2019

	GDP (GRP)		GDP (GRP) per capita	
	billion soums	rates of growth, %	ths. soums	rates of growth, %
Republic of Uzbekistan	**222 022,0**	**105,8**	**6 649,4**	**103,9**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	7 861,8	107,2	4 191,0	105,6
regions:				
Andijan	13 694,0	106,2	4 449,3	104,3
Bukhara	11 513,6	104,6	6 057,6	102,9
Jizzakh	5 824,9	105,5	4 286,5	103,3
Kashkadarya	16 639,0	103,5	5 156,7	101,4
Navoi	15 069,0	103,3	15 329,6	101,5
Namangan	9 322,0	105,6	3 371,8	103,5
Samarkand	15 383,6	105,6	4 031,3	103,4
Surkhandarya	10 101,3	103,5	3 911,9	101,2
Syrdarya	4 535,9	104,5	5 442,6	102,6
Tashkent	22 410,7	107,1	7 707,1	105,7
Fergana	14 765,3	105,2	3 993,6	103,3
Khorezm	7 923,2	106,5	4 303,5	104,7
Tashkent city	31 935,3	107,2	12 651,6	105,1

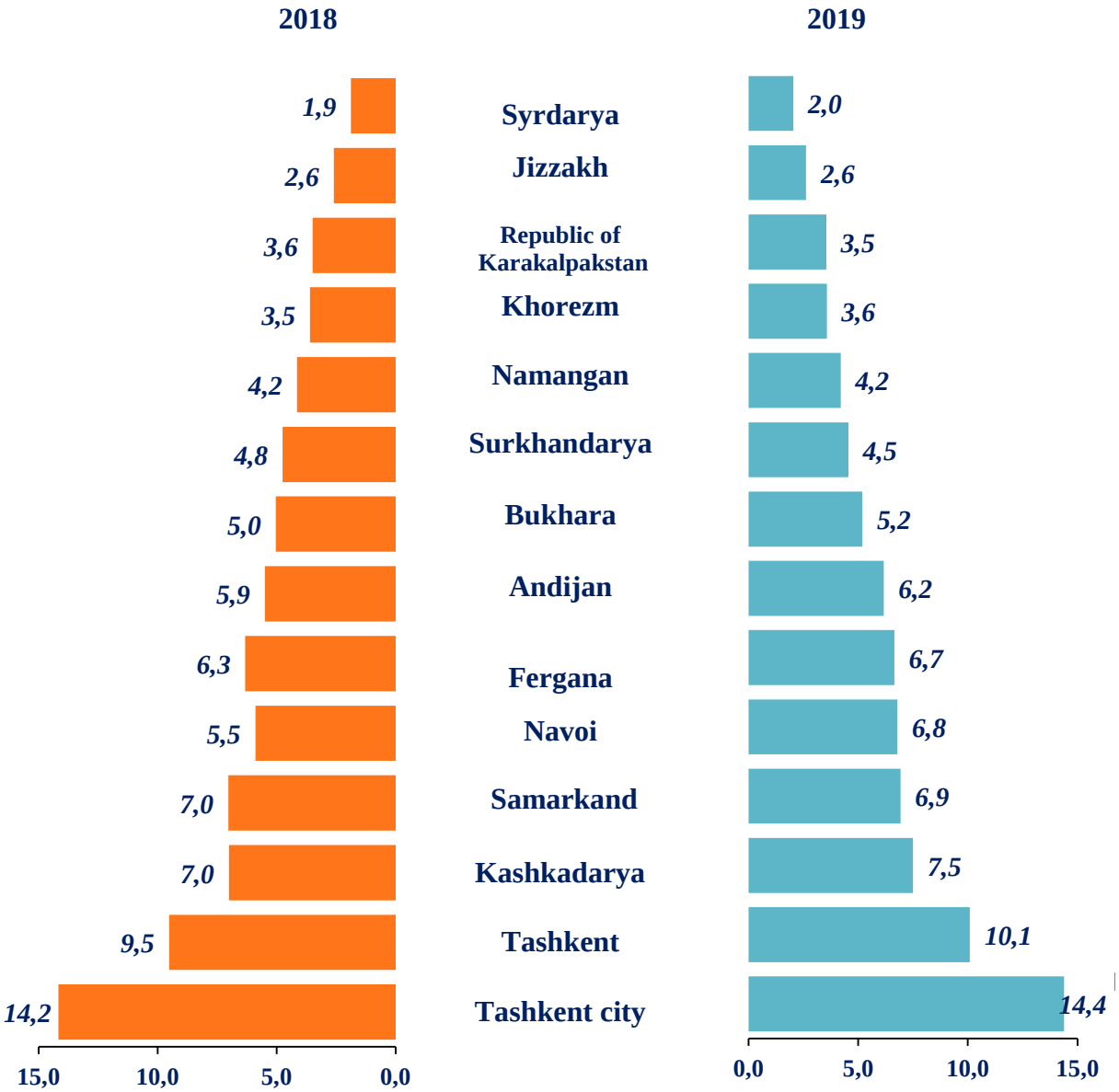
Gross Regional Product (GRP) *is the main indicator of the System of National Accounts that characterizes the final result of the production activities of institutional units - residents located in the economic territory of the region for a certain period of time. GRP is calculated by the production method as the sum of gross value added by type of economic activity at basic prices and net taxes on products.*

According to the results of January-June 2019, outrunning growth rates of the GRP were noted in Tashkent city (107.2%), the Republic of Karakalpakstan (107.2%), Tashkent (107.1%), Khorezm (106.5%) and Andijan (106.2%) regions. Low GRP growth rates, in comparison with the republican level (105.8%), they were observed in Navoi (103.3%), Surkhandarya (103.5%) and Kashkadarya (103.5%) regions.

The largest contribution to the formation of GDP of the republic was made by Tashkent city with a specific gravity of 14.4%. Tashkent and Kashkadarya regions occupy subsequent places with indicators of 10.1% and 7.5%, respectively. The smallest share of GRP in the formation of the republic's GDP was noted in Syrdarya (2.0%), Jizzakh (2.6%), Khorezm (3.6%) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (3.5%).

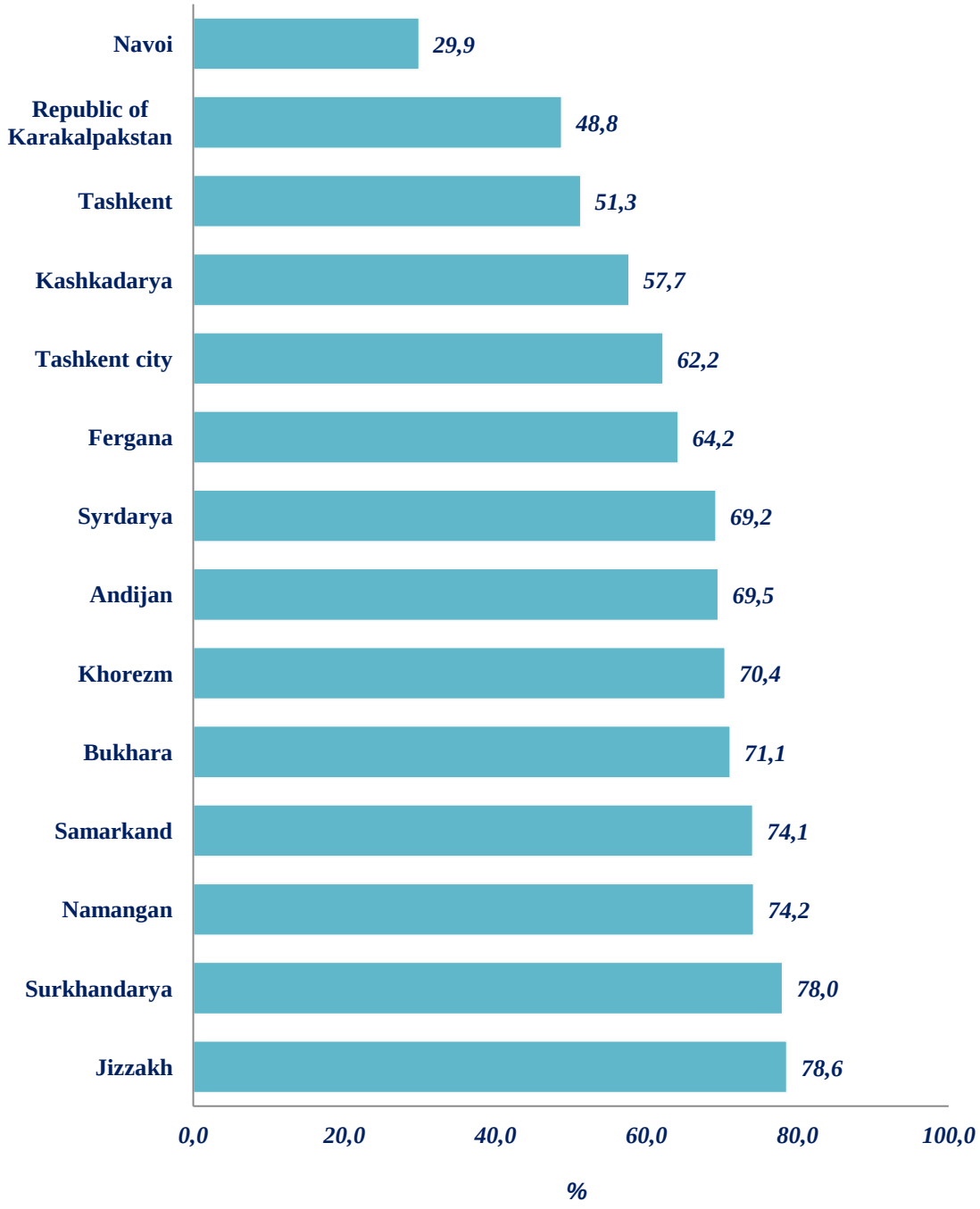
Participation of regions in the formation of GDP January - June

(% of GDP)



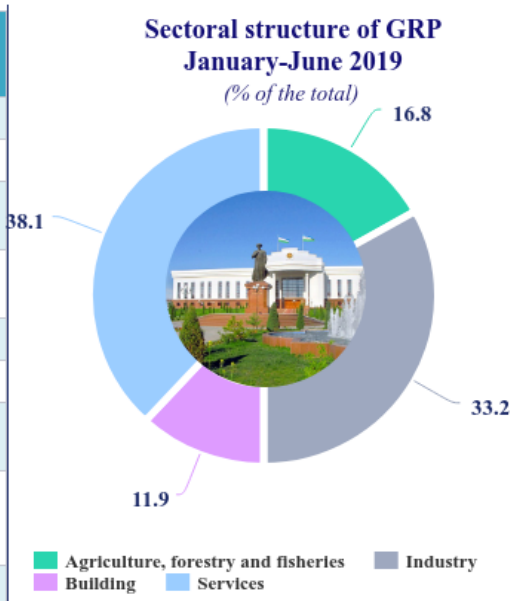
In January-June 2019, the share of small business (business) in the republic's GDP was 54.0%. In the regions, the largest share of small business (business) was observed in Jizzakh (78.6% of the total gross Namangan (74.2%) regions. The smallest share of small business (business) was recorded in the Navoi region (29.9%), the Republic of Karakalpakstan (48.8%) and the Tashkent region (51.3%). value added created in the region), Surkhandarya (78.0%) and

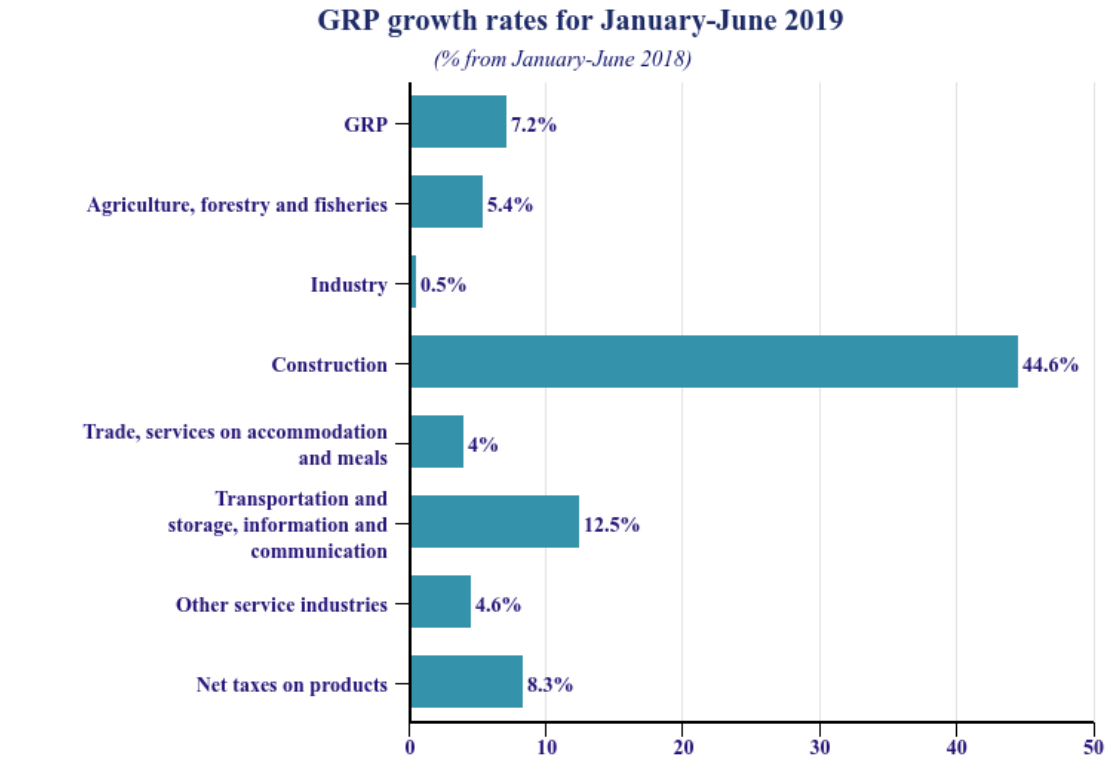
The share of small business (business) in the GRP
January - June 2019
(% of GVA)



According to preliminary data, the GRP of the **Republic of Karakalpakstan** over January-June 2019 in current prices amounted to 7,861.8 billion soums and grew, in real terms, by 7.2% compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The growth of GRP is due to positive growth rates in the main sectors of the regional economy, such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 105.4% (share in the structure of GRP - 16.8%), industry - 100.5% (33.2%) construction - 144.6% (11.9%), services - 106.1% (38.1%). GRP per capita amounted to 4191 ths. soums and grew by 5.6%.

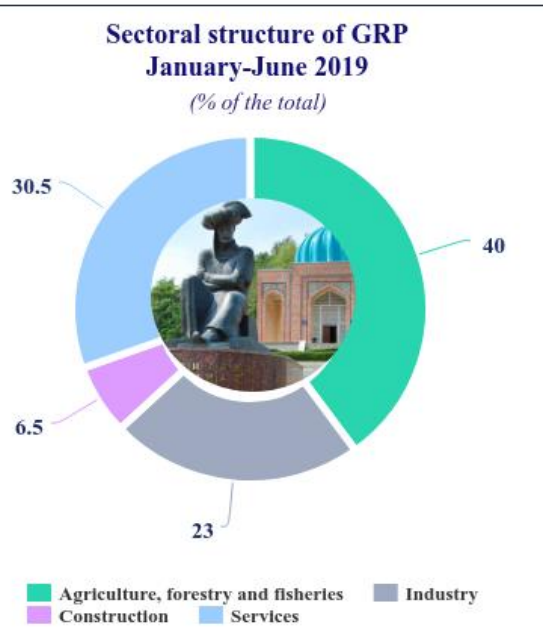
	January-June 2018	January-June 2019
GRP, billions of sums	6 233,9	7 861,8
including:		
Gross value added of industries	5 661,9	7 061,9
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 022,8	1 184,8
Industry	2 097,0	2 343,2
Construction	473,0	837,4
Trade, accommodation and food services	351,9	410,6
Transportation and storage, information and communication	421,9	482,1
Other service industries	1 295,3	1 803,8
Net taxes on products	572,0	799,9

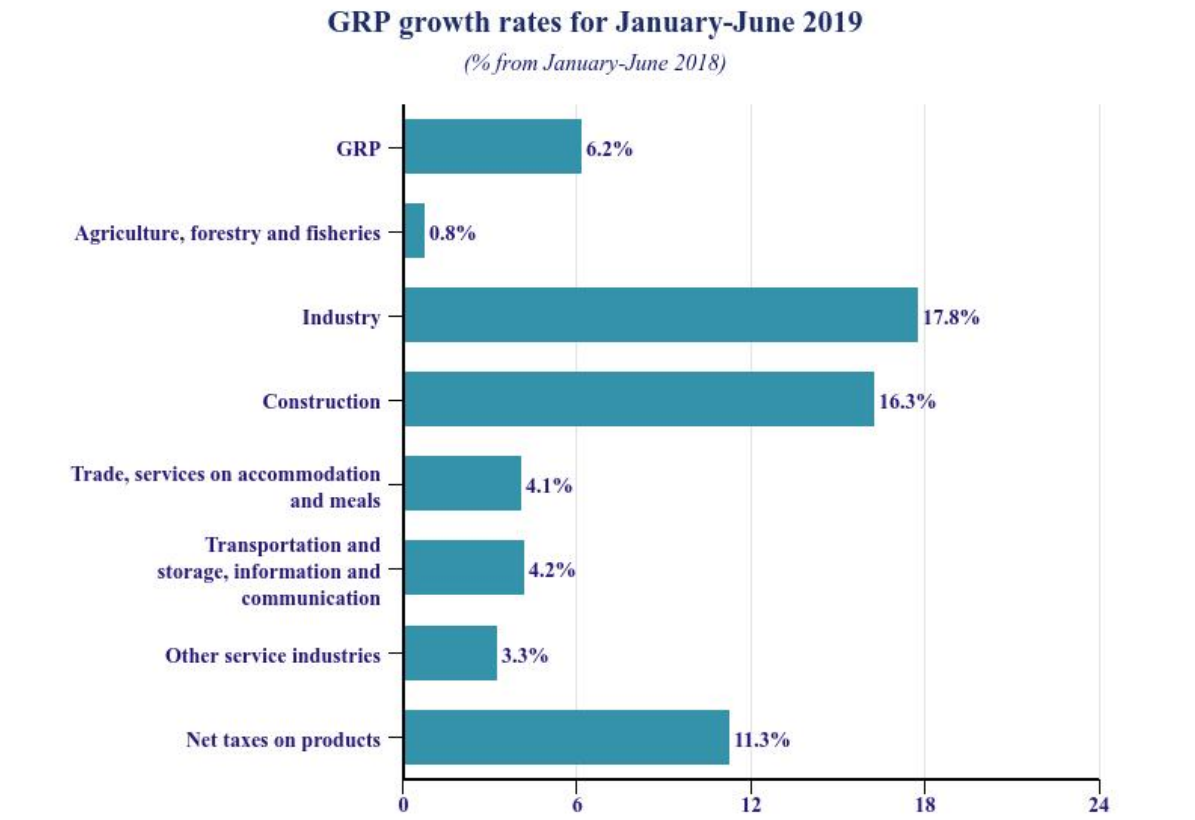




In **Andijan region**, the GRP volume grew by 6.2% and amounted to 13,694.0 billion soums. Economic growth is due to positive growth rates in agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 100.8% (share in the GRP structure - 40.0%), industry - 117.8% (23.0%), construction - 116.3% (6.5%), services - 103.7% (30.5%). GRP per capita amounted to 4 449 ths. soums and grew by 4.3%.

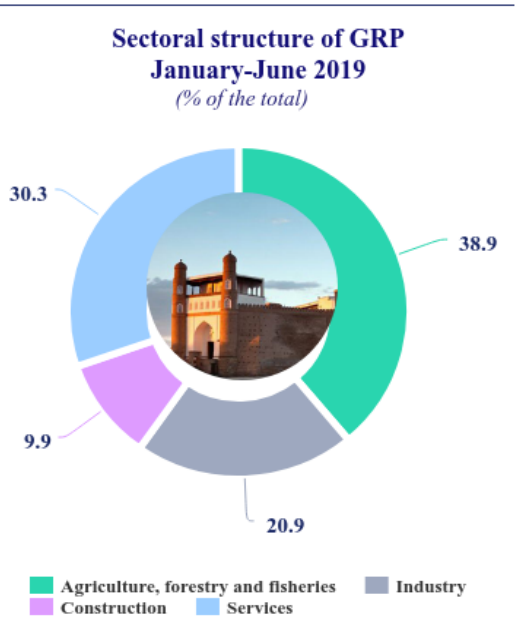
	January-June 2018	January-June 2019
GRP, billions of soums	10 374,5	13 694,0
including:		
Gross value added of industries	10 121,8	13 214,0
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	4 252,1	5 283,1
Industry	2 058,3	3 034,7
Construction	606,7	861,9
Trade, accommodation and food services	792,5	921,9
Transportation and storage, information and communication	707,5	767,3
Other service industries	1 704,7	2 345,1
Net taxes on products	252,7	480,0

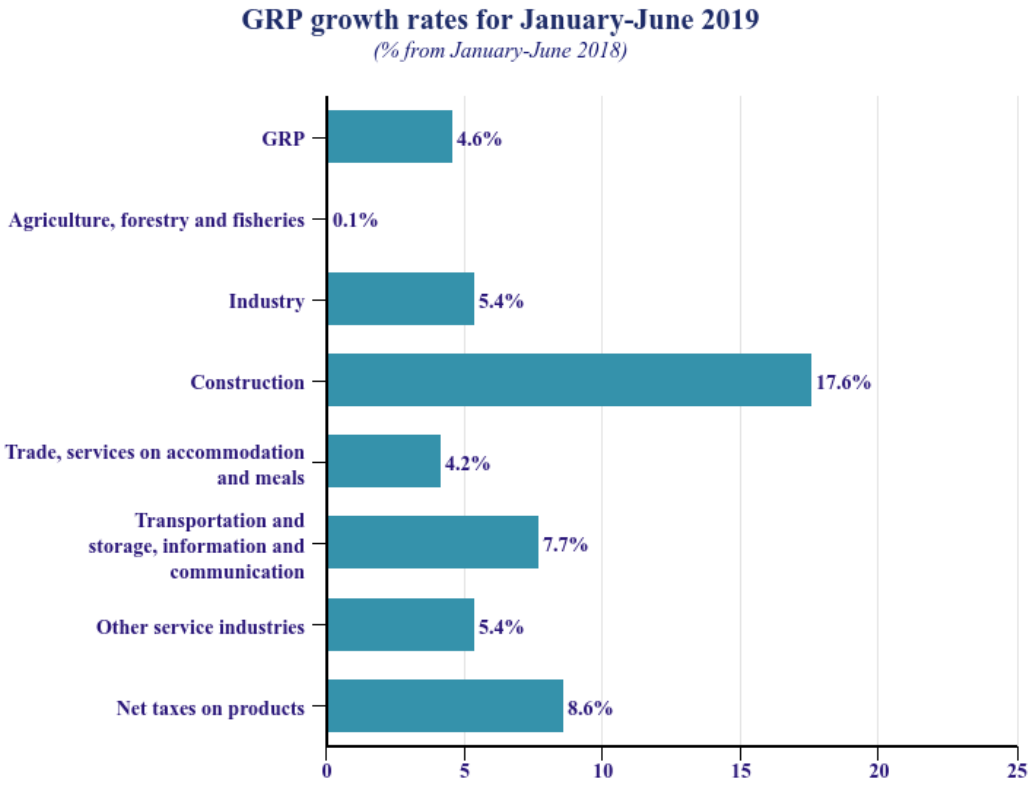




The increase in the GRP of **Bukhara region** was 4.6% and reached 11,513.6 billion soums. In the sectoral structure of GRP, growth rates were as follows: in agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 100.1% (share in the structure of GRP - 38.9%), industry - 105.4% (20.9%), construction - 117.6 % (9.9%), services - 105.6% (30.3%). The volume of GRP per capita increased by 2.9% and amounted to 6,058 ths. soums.

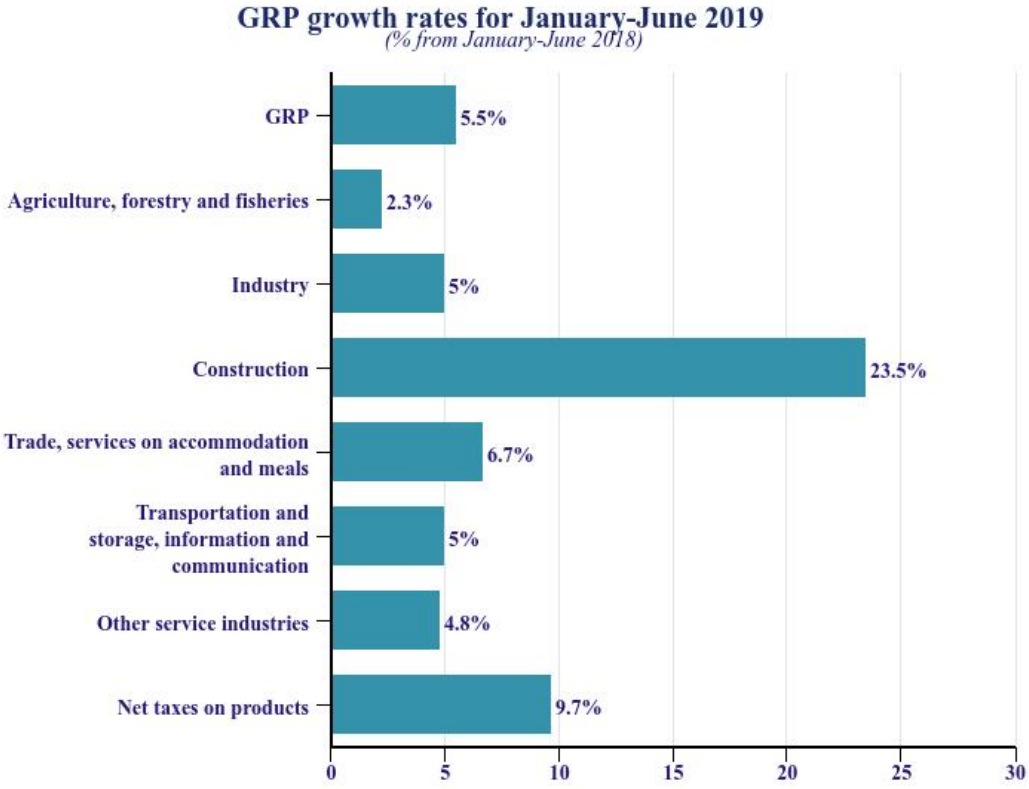
	January-June 2018	January-June 2019
GRP, billions of sums	8 836,1	11 513,6
including:		
Gross value added of industries	8 229,8	10 522,9
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	3 723,5	4 098,4
Industry	1 169,7	2 200,3
Construction	833,9	1 036,8
Trade, accommodation and food services	665,4	784,7
Transportation and storage, information and communication	595,4	670,8
Other service industries	1 241,9	1 731,9
Net taxes on products	606,3	990,7





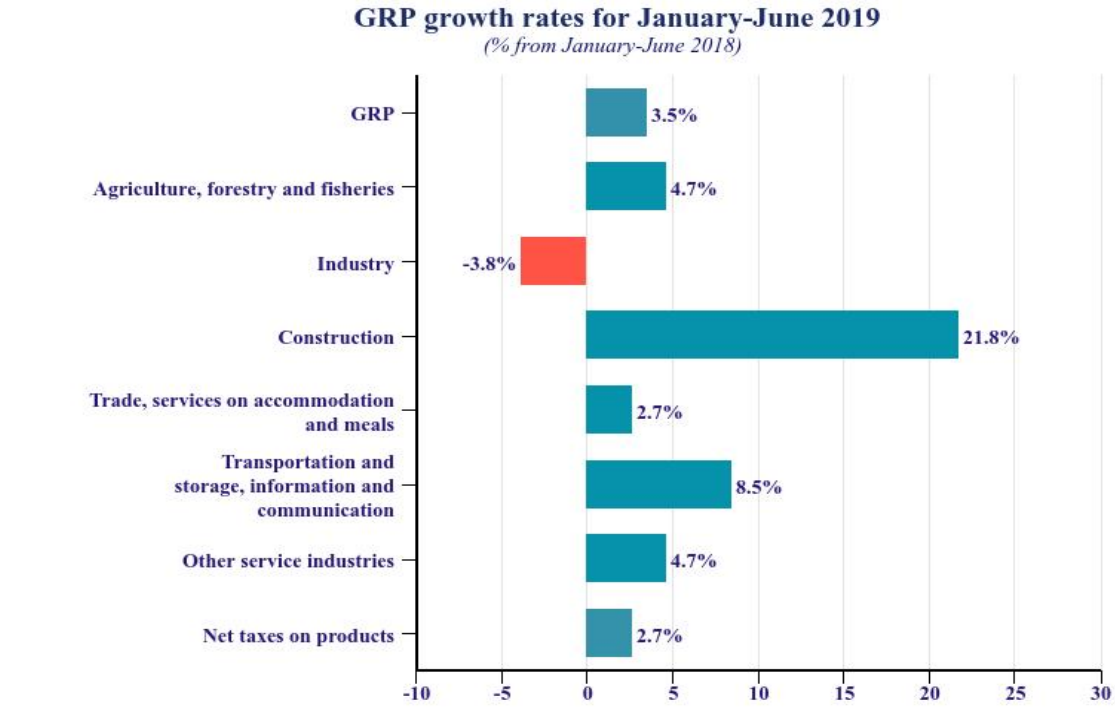
The GRP of **Jizzakh region** reached 5,824.9 billion soums with an increase of 5.5%. The growth rates of agriculture, forestry and fisheries amounted to 102.3% (the share in the GRP structure is 46.4%), industry 105.0% (12.4%) of construction 123.5% (9.4%), services - 105.3% (31.8%). The volume of GRP per capita was 4,287 ths. soums and grew by 3.3%.

	January-June 2018	January-June 2019
GRP, billions of soums	4 575,0	5 824,9
including:		
Gross value added of industries	4 421,2	5 514,0
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	2 219,3	2 559,2
Industry	460,5	683,1
Comnstruction	384,4	516,6
Trade, accommodation and food services	349,7	418,5
Transportation and storage, information and communication	233,0	250,8
Other service industries	774,3	1 085,8
Net taxes on products	153,8	310,9



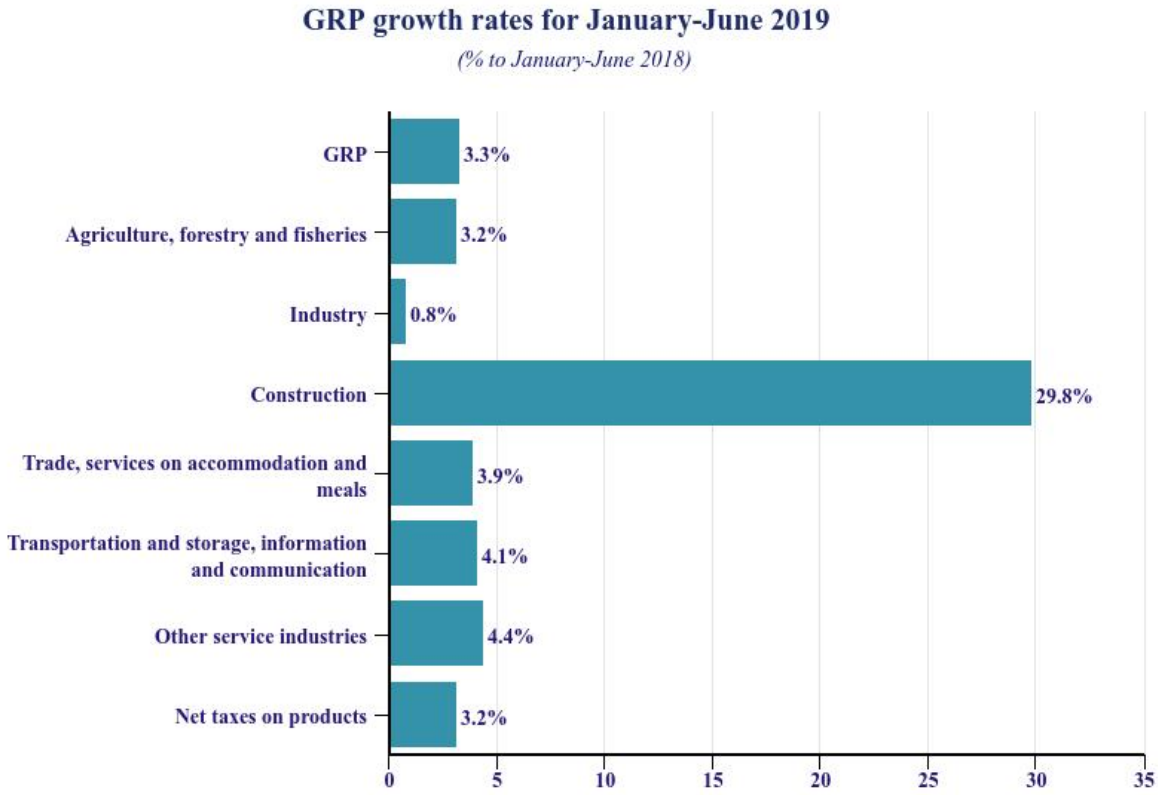
The GRP volume of **Kashkadarya region** amounted to 16,639.0 billion soums and increased, in real terms, by 3.5% compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. In the following main sectors, positive growth rates were noted: in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors - 104.7% (share in the GRP structure - 34.0%), construction - 121.8% (7.4%), service sector - 105.0% (27.0%). In industry, a decrease in comparable prices, which amounted to 96.2% of the level of January-June of the previous year (the share of this industry in the structure of the GRP is 31.6%). GRP per capita grew by 1.4% and reached 5 157 ths. soums.

	January-June 2018	January-June 2019
GRP, billions of sums	12 288,8	16 639,0
including:		
Gross value added of industries	11 620,0	15 271,6
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	4 307,7	5 187,0
Industry	3 352,2	4 820,5
Construction	814,5	1 127,9
Trade, accommodation and food services	684,7	834,5
Transportation and storage, information and communication	592,1	682,9
Other service industries	1 868,8	2 618,8
Net taxes on products	668,8	1 367,4



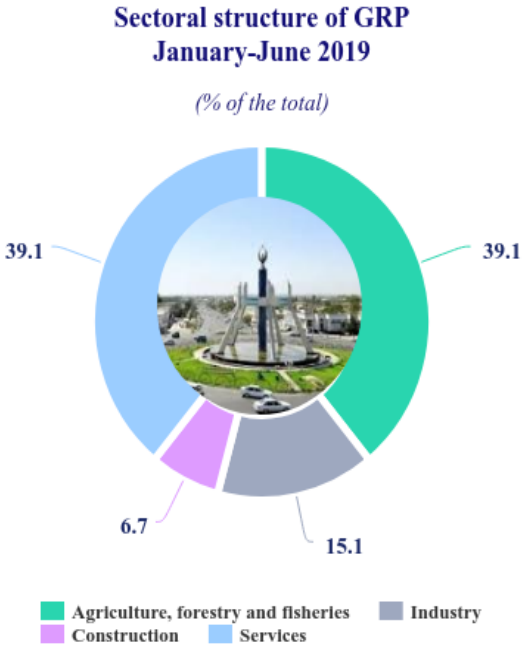
The GRP of **Navoi region** reached 15 069.0 billion soums and the increase was 3.3%. The growth of GRP is due to positive growth rates in the main sectors of the regional economy. In the agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors, growth rates reached 103.2% (share in the GRP structure - 14.8%), industry - 100.8% (66.6%), construction - 129.8% (5.0 %), services - 104.2% (13.6%). GRP per capita increased by 1.5% and amounted to 15 330 ths. soums.

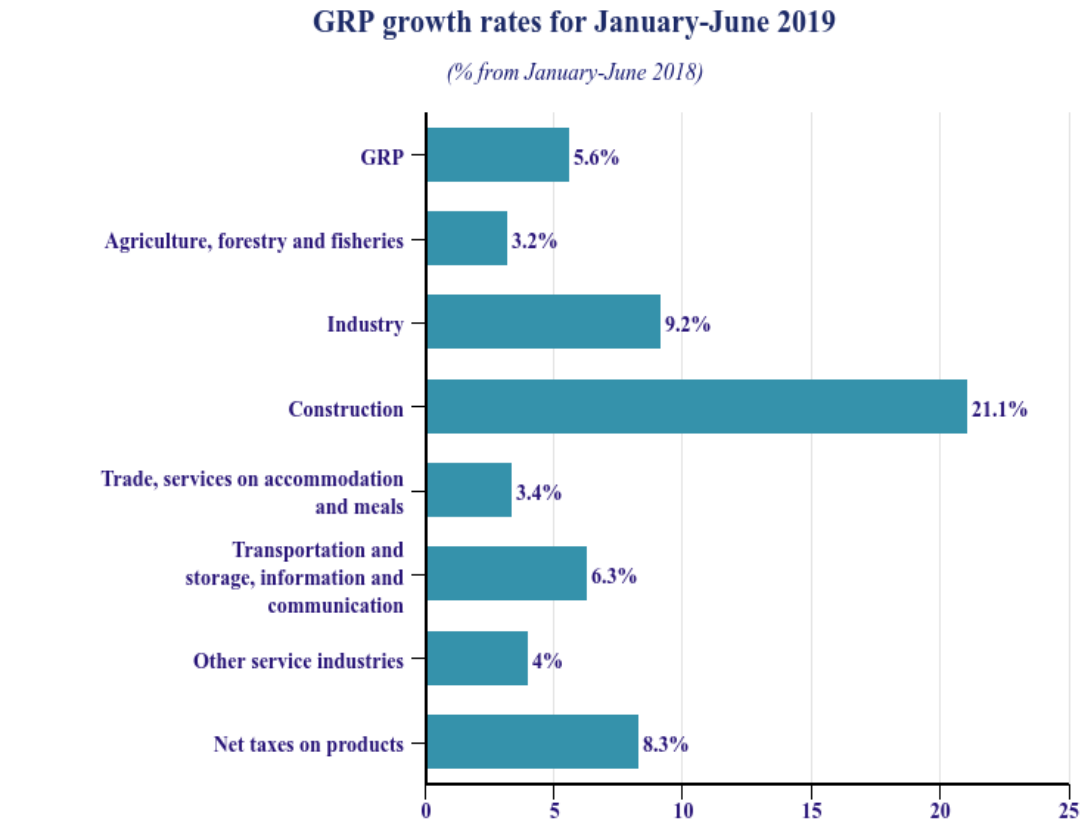
	January-June 2018	January-June 2019
GRP, billions of soums	9 647,4	15 069,0
including:		
Gross value added of industries	9 287,1	14 521,3
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 829,3	2 146,3
Industry	5 427,4	9 665,5
Construction	452,8	720,5
Trade, accommodation and food services	437,3	504,6
Transportation and storage, information and communication	301,2	326,2
Other service industries	839,1	1 158,2
Net taxes on products	360,3	547,7



The GRP of **Namangan region** was 9 322.0 billion soums, which is 5.6% higher than the data for January-June 2018. GRP growth rates are due to positive growth rates in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors - 103.2% (share in the GRP structure - 39.1%), industry - 109.2% (15.1%), construction - 121.1 % (6.7%) and services - 104.3% (39.1%). GRP per capita increased by 3.5% and amounted to 3,372 ths. soums.

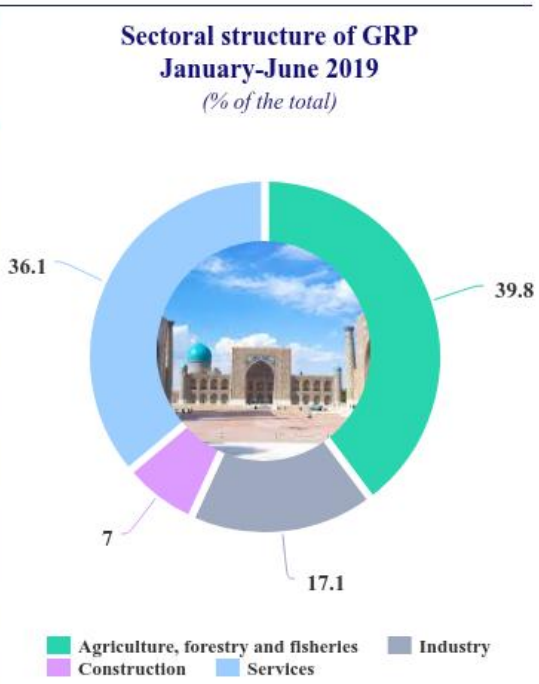
	January-June 2018	January-June 2019
GRP, billions of sums	7 287,9	9 322,0
including:		
Gross value added of industries	7 080,5	8 903,7
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	2 948,4	3 478,2
Industry	965,2	1 340,3
Construction	450,1	597,1
Trade, accommodation and food services	615,5	723,1
Transportation and storage, information and communication	491,1	539,3
Other service industries	1 610,2	2 225,7
Net taxes on products	207,4	418,3

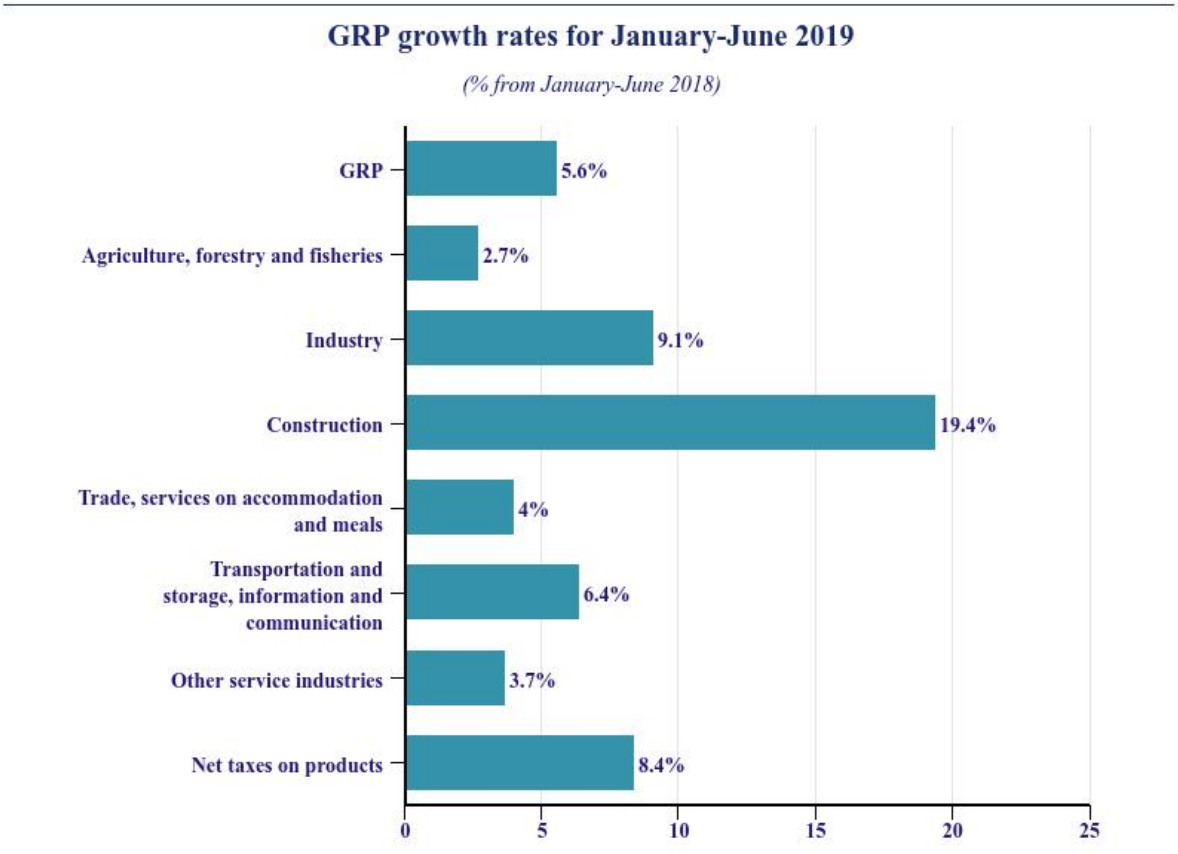




The GRP volume of **Samarkand region** amounted to 15 383.6 billion soums and the increase reached 5.6%. In this region, positive growth rates were noted in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors - 102.7% (share in the GRP structure - 39.8%), industry - 109.1% (17.1%), construction - 119.4% % (7.0%), services - 104.4% (36.1%). GRP per capita grew by 3.4% and amounted to 4,031 ths. soums.

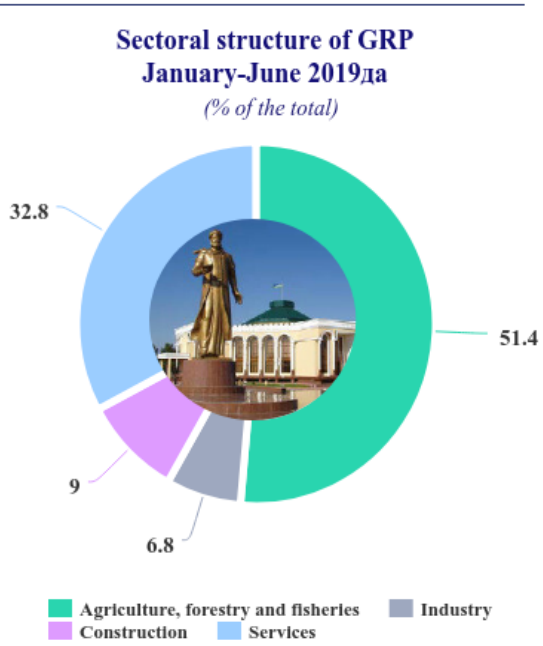
	January-June 2018	January-June 2019
GRP, billions of sums	12 345,2	15 383,6
including:		
Gross value added of industries	12 098,7	14 895,7
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	5 008,2	5 932,1
Industry	2 083,3	2 544,5
Construction	810,6	1 044,5
Trade, accommodation and food services	892,3	1 069,3
Transportation and storage, information and communication	978,1	1 087,9
Other service industries	2 326,2	3 217,4
Net taxes on products	246,5	487,9

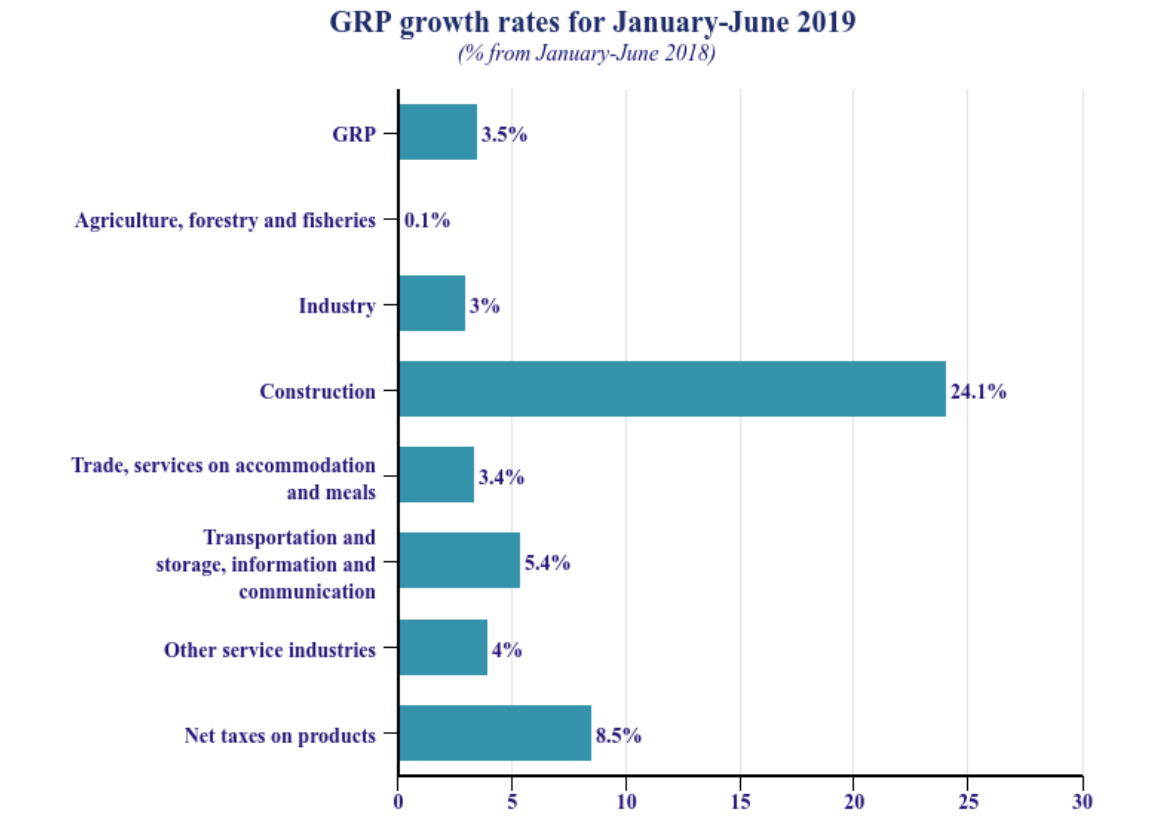




In **Surkhandarya region**, the GRP grew by 3.5% and amounted to 10101.3 billion soums. Growth factors in the GRP were growth rates in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors - 100.1% (share in the GRP structure - 51.4%), industry - 103.0% (6.8%), construction - 124.1% (9.0%), services - 104.0% (32.8%). GRP per capita amounted to 3 912 ths. soums and increased by 1.2%.

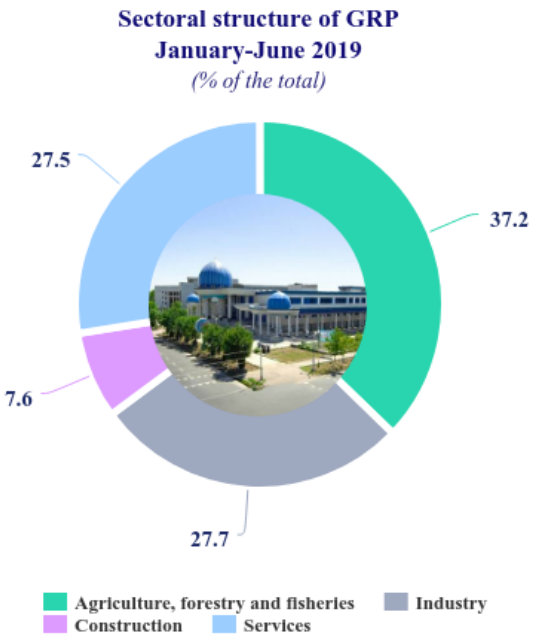
	January-June 2018	January-June 2019
GRP, billions of sums	8 334,4	10 101,3
including:		
Gross value added of industries	8 116,9	9 666,4
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	4 491,3	4 972,2
Industry	510,8	653,8
Construction	623,3	866,8
Trade, accommodation and food services	732,2	849,8
Transportation and storage, information and communication	396,3	433,7
Other service industries	1 363,0	1 890,1
Net taxes on products	217,5	434,9

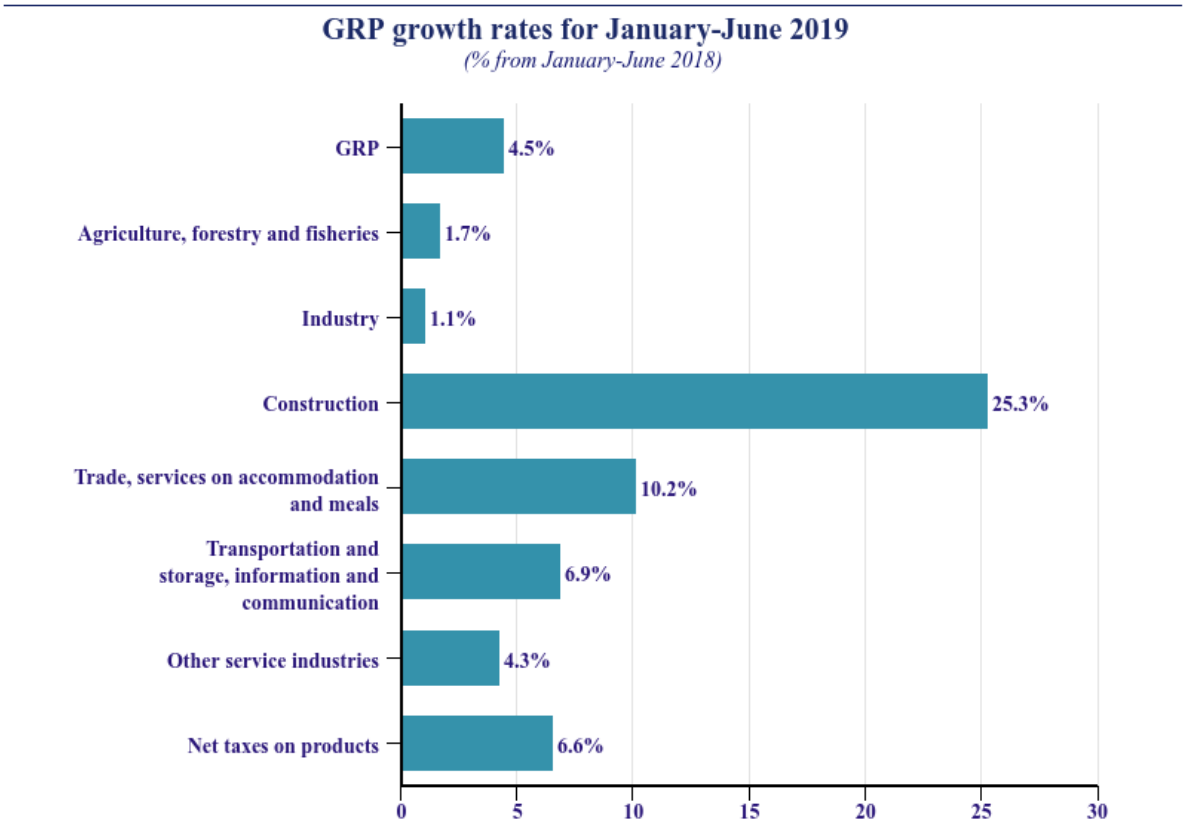




The GRP of **Syrdarya region** amounted to 4 535.9 billion soums with an increase of 4.5%. In this region, positive growth rates were noted in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors - 101.7% (share in the GRP structure - 37.2%), industry - 101.1% (27.7%), construction - 125.3% % (7.6%), services - 106.1% (27.5%). The volume of GRP per capita reached 5 443 ths. soums and grew by 2.6%.

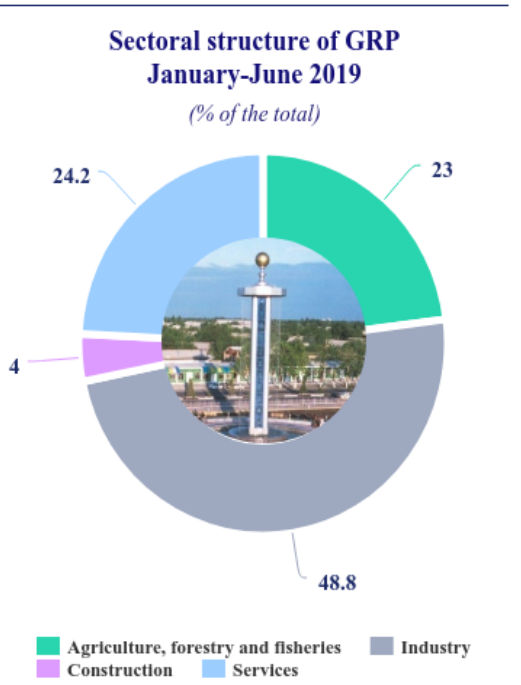
	January-June 2018	January-June 2019
GRP, billions of sums	3 301,4	4 535,9
including:		
Gross value added of industries	3 106,7	4 113,4
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 276,8	1 529,9
Industry	755,6	1 140,4
Construction	203,5	312,3
Trade, accommodation and food services	188,2	231,4
Transportation and storage, information and communication	157,4	169,9
Other service industries	525,2	729,5
Net taxes on products	194,7	422,5

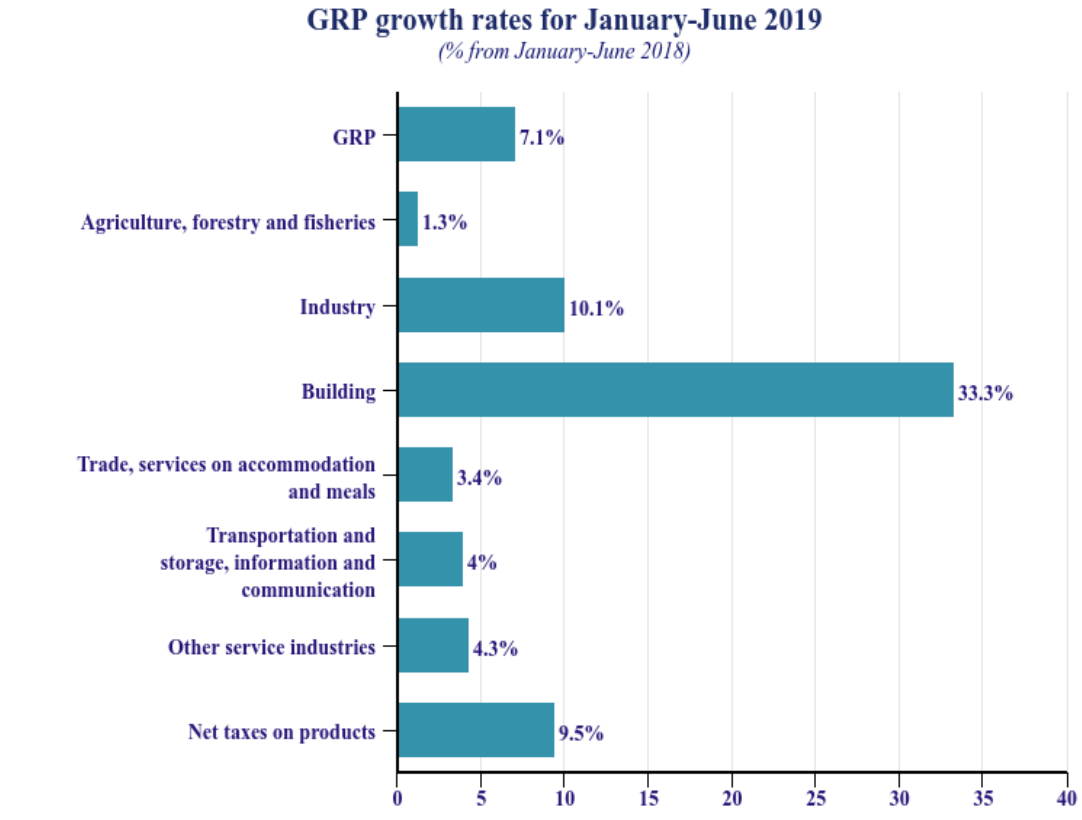




In **Tashkent region**, the GRP volume increased by 7.1% and amounted to 22 410.7 billion soums. The growth of GRP is due to positive growth rates in the sectors of the regional economy: in agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 101.3% (share in the structure of GRP - 23.0%), industry - 110.1% (48.8%), construction - 133.3% (4.0%), services - 104.0% (24.2%). GRP per capita increased by 5.7% and amounted to 7 707 ths. soums.

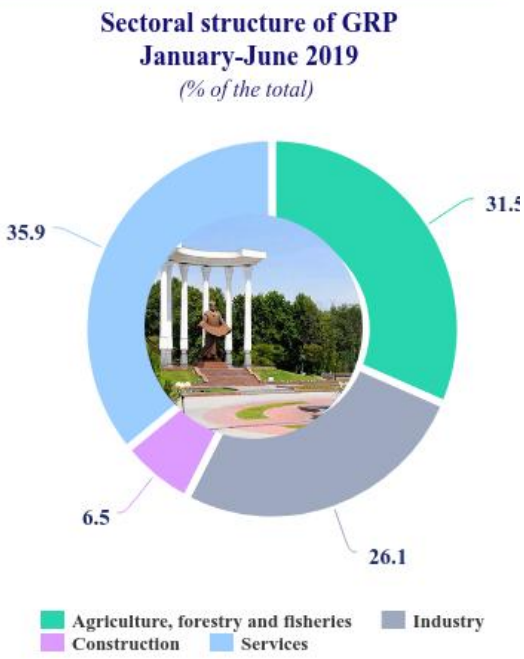
	January-June 2018	January-June 2019
GRP, billions of sums	16 707,0	22 410,7
including:		
Gross value added of industries	15 662,0	20 723,0
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	4 232,6	4 775,7
Industry	6 919,6	10 112,1
Construction	519,5	823,2
Trade, accommodation and food services	1 128,4	1 333,1
Transportation and storage, information and communication	951,2	1 075,8
Other service industries	1 910,7	2 603,1
Net taxes on products	1 045,0	1 687,7

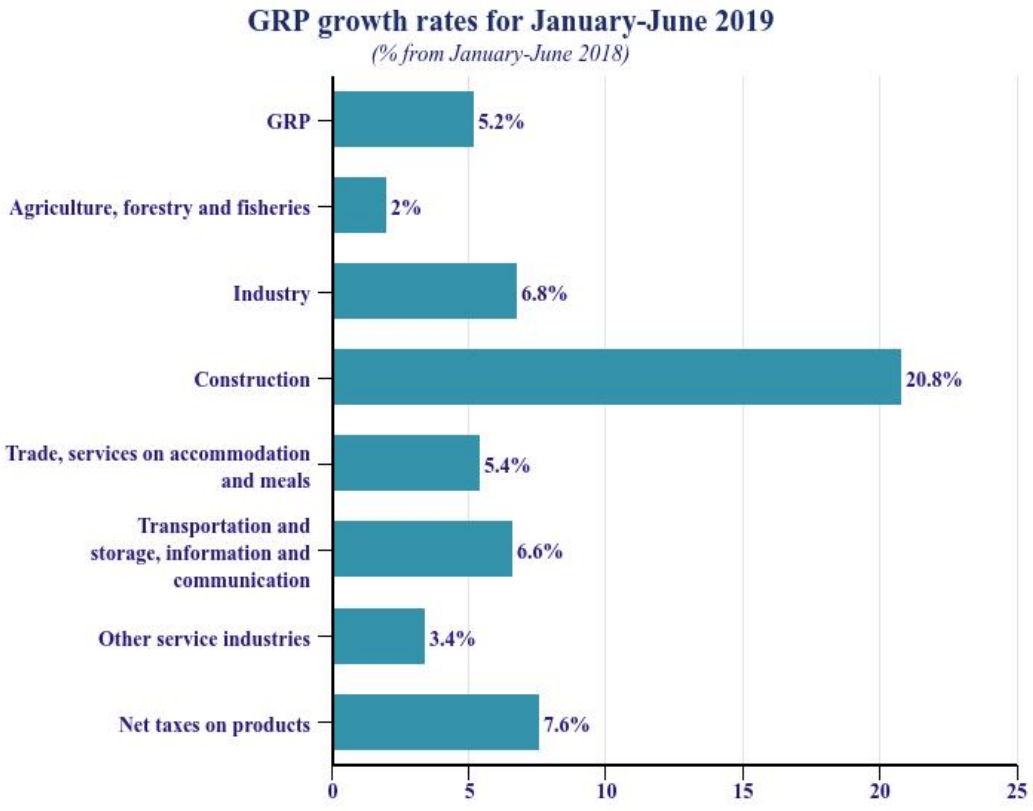




The GRP of **Fergana region** grew by 5.2% and amounted to 14 765.3 billion soums. The growth rate of the GRP is due to the positive growth rates of the regional industries. In agriculture, forestry and fisheries, growth rates reached 102.0% (share in the GRP structure – 31.5%), industry – 106.8% (26.1%), construction – 120.8% (6.5%)), the services sector - 104.5% (35.9%). GRP per capita amounted to 3 994 ths. soums and grew by 3.3%.

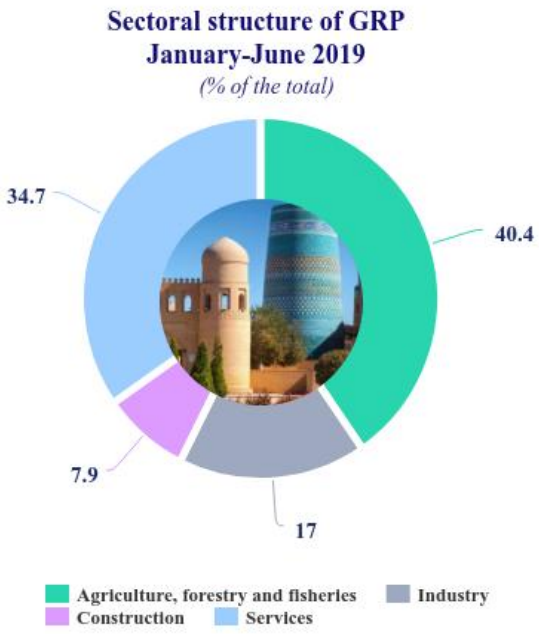
	January-June 2018	January-June 2019
GRP, billions of sums	11 087,3	14 765,3
including:		
Gross value added of industries	10 596,4	13 871,6
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	3 854,3	4 364,1
Industry	2 218,9	3 618,8
Construction	636,1	900,1
Trade, accommodation and food services	888,6	1 063,0
Transportation and storage, information and communication	792,2	879,8
Other service industries	2 206,3	3 045,8
Net taxes on products	490,9	893,7

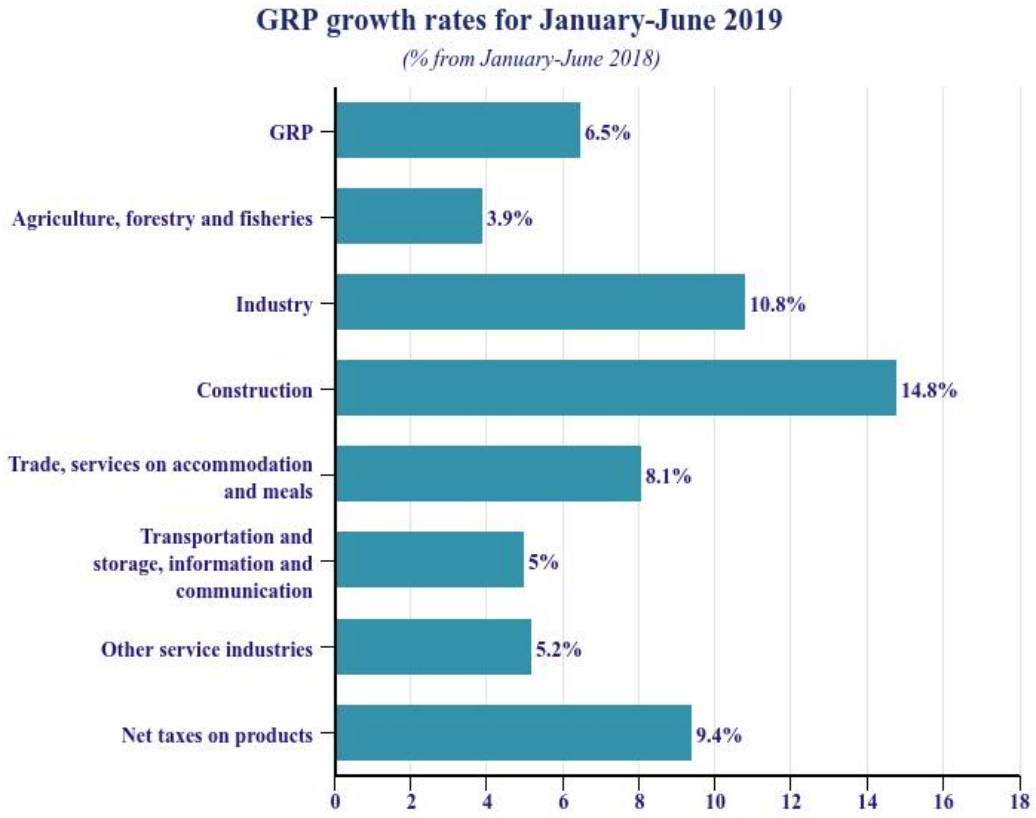




The GRP of **Khorezm region** reached 7 923.2 billion soums, which is 6.5% higher than the same period last year. The growth of GRP is due to the growth rates in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors - 103.9% (the share in the GRP structure is 40.4%), industry - 110.8% (17.0%), construction - 114.8% (7.9%), services - 105.7% (34.7%). GRP per capita increased by 4.7% and amounted to 4 304 ths. soums

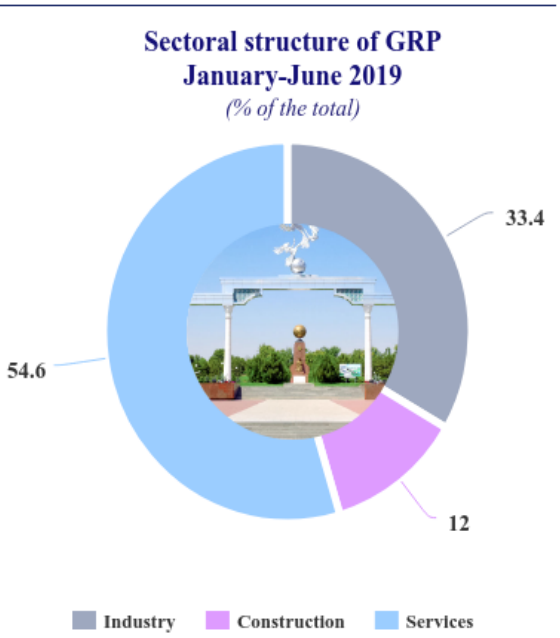
	January-June 2018	January-June 2019
GRP, billions of sums	6 145,6	7 923,2
including:		
Gross value added of industries	5 933,1	7 536,2
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	2 600,7	3 041,4
Industry	853,9	1 280,0
Building	457,7	593,4
Trade, accommodation and food services	376,1	462,5
Transportation and storage, information and communication	452,2	494,1
Other service industries	1 192,5	1 664,8
Net taxes on products	212,5	387,0

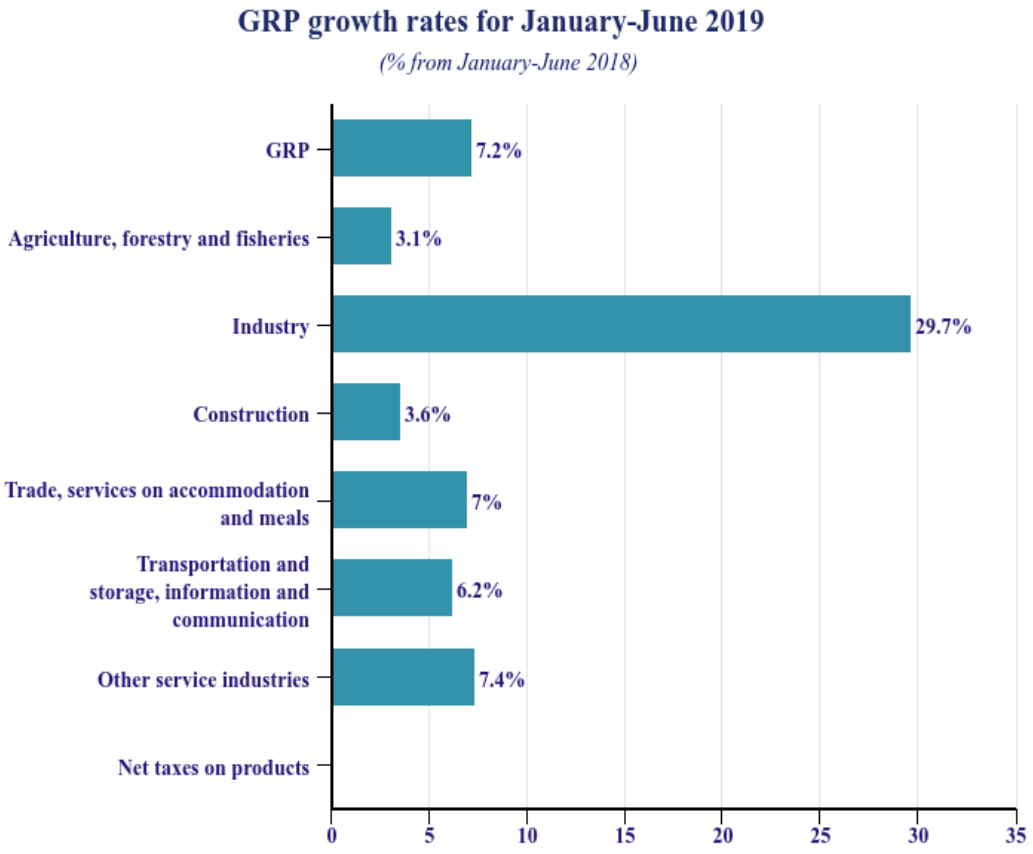




The GRP of **Tashkent city** grew by 7.2% and amounted to 31 935.3 billion soums. The main growth factors for GRP were 103.1% (share in the GRP structure - 33.4%), construction - 129.7% (12.0%), services - 105.6% (54.6%). GRP per capita increased by 5.1% and reached 12 652 ths. soums.

	January-June 2018	January-June 2019
GRP, billions of sums	24 864,3	31 935,3
including:		
Gross value added of industries	22 384,0	27 674,1
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	7 509,0	9 243,8
Industry	2 307,2	3 313,9
Construction	4 075,4	4 743,8
Trade, accommodation and food services	3 436,3	3 769,4
Transportation and storage, information and communication	5 056,1	6 603,2
Other service industries	2 480,3	4 261,2
Net taxes on products		





Explanation of statistical indicators

Gross domestic product (GDP) is one of the most important indicators of the System of National Accounts (SNA), which characterizes the final result of the production activities of resident economic units, which is measured by the value of goods and services produced by these units for final use.

The gross regional product (GRP) in its economic content is a close regional analogue of the GDP indicator and characterizes the final result of the production activities of institutional units - residents located in the economic territory of the region, over a certain period of time.

GDP (GRP) per capita is determined by dividing the total GDP (GRP) at current prices for the average population of a country (region) for a certain period of time.

Gross value added (GVA) is defined as the difference between the value of goods and services produced (output) and the value of goods and services fully consumed in the production process (intermediate consumption).

Product taxes are taxes that are usually levied on a unit of goods or services, that is, in proportion to the quantity or value of goods and services produced, sold or imported by residents. These include value added tax, excise taxes, export and import taxes, etc.

Subsidies for products are subsidies paid from the state budget for a unit of goods or services, i.e., in proportion to the quantity or value of goods and services produced, sold or imported by residents.

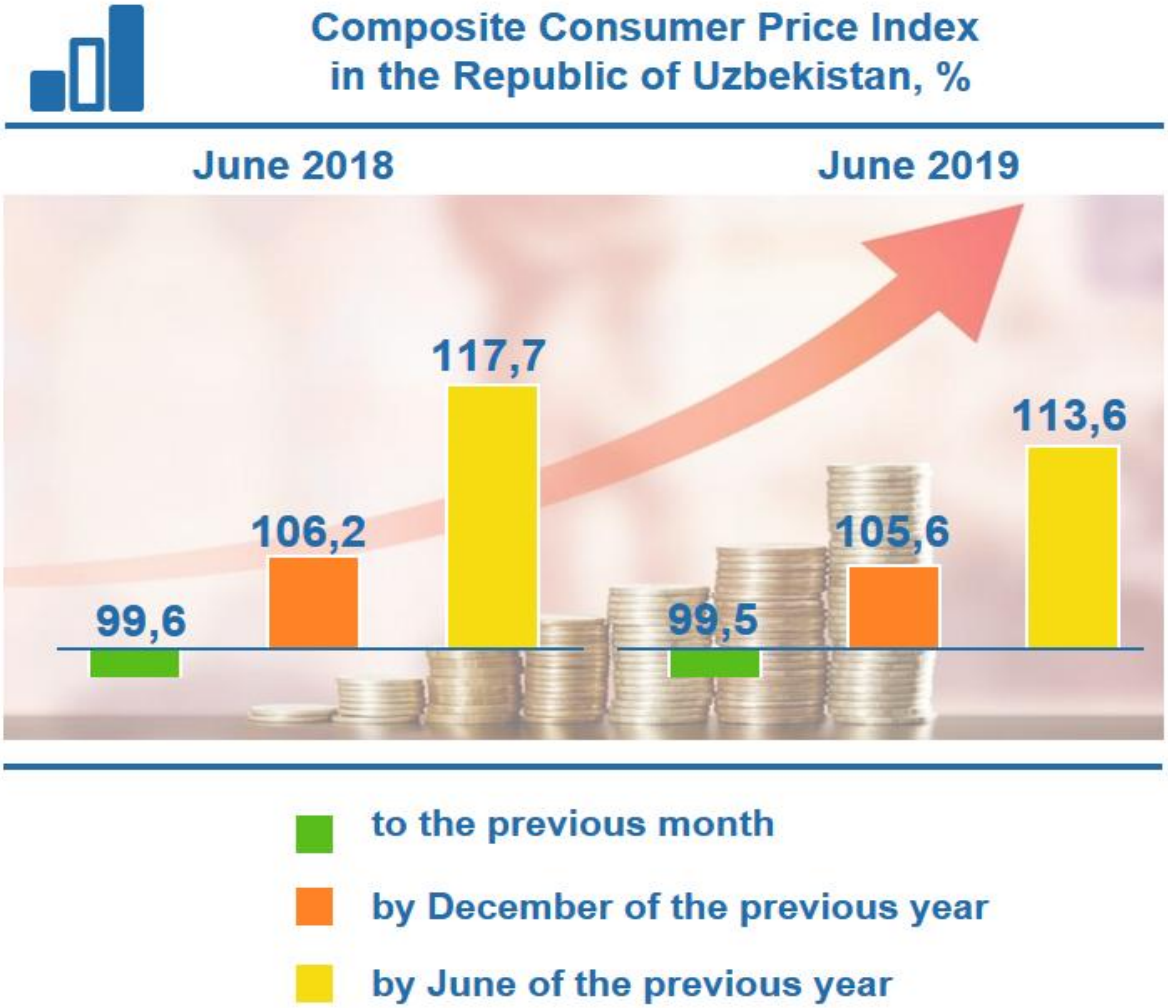
Net taxes on products are taxes on products less subsidies on products.

The volume index (real growth rate) of GDP is calculated as the ratio of GDP of the reporting period, calculated at constant prices, i.e. at prices of the corresponding period of last year (real GDP) to GDP at current prices of the corresponding period of last year.

The GDP deflator index characterizes the average change in prices in the economy and is calculated as the ratio of nominal GDP (GDP of the reporting period at current prices) to real GDP.

II. PRICES

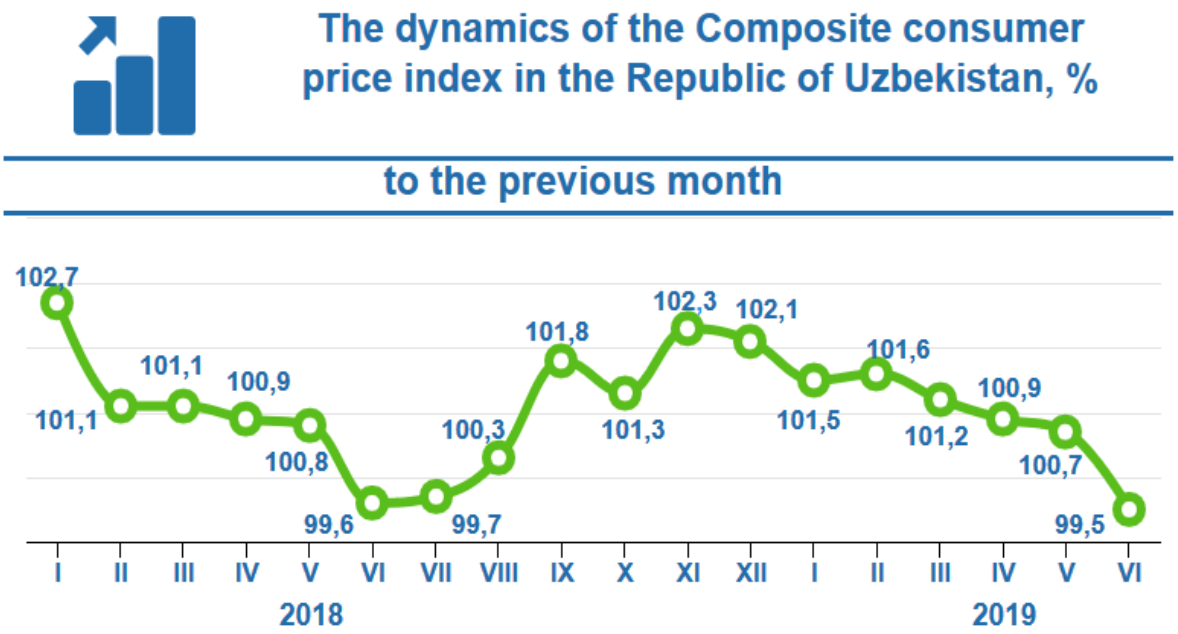
In January-June 2019, prices for consumer goods and services increased by an average of 5.6%.



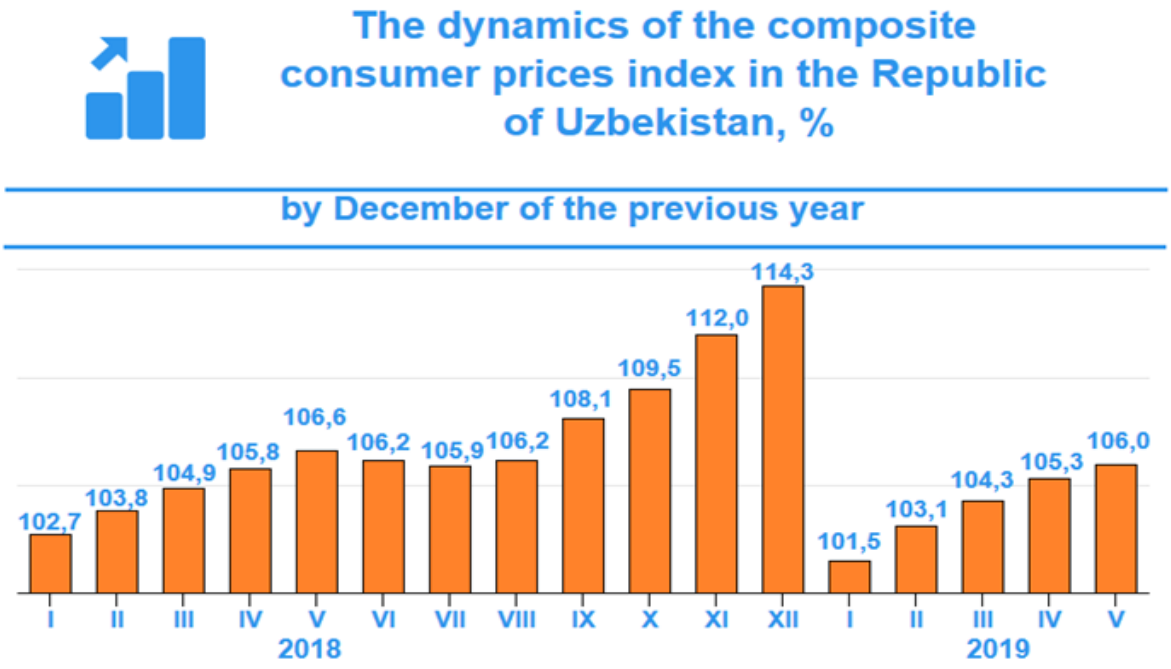
Relative to June 2018, the average price level in the consumer sector of the republic increased by 13.6%.

For comparison: in the first half of 2018, goods and services became more expensive by 6.2%, and in comparison with June 2017, the increase in prices amounted to 17.7%.

An analysis of the dynamics of monthly price fluctuations for the first half of 2018 and 2019 showed that in the compared periods for January-May there was a characteristic increase in the general level of consumer prices for each month with a subsequent decrease in June. To a large extent, this is due to seasonal trends and a massive decrease in prices for fruits and vegetables.



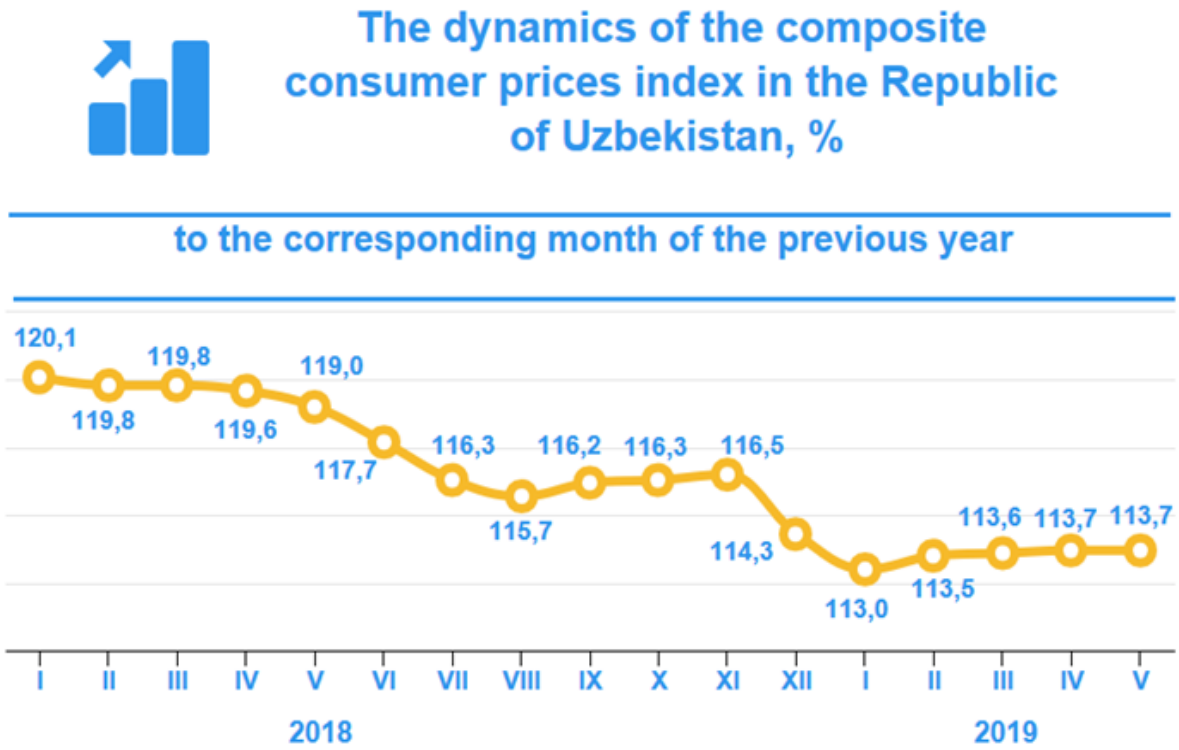
The percentage change in consumer prices for goods and services relative to December of the previous year in the first half of 2018 and 2019 also had a similar trend, however, the increase in prices for January-June 2019 was slightly lower than in the same period of 2018 (5.6% against 6,2%).



The growth dynamics of the composite consumer price index in annual terms (month to the corresponding month of the previous year) from January 2018 to June 2019 is characterized by a general tendency to a gradual decrease. In particular, the peak value was reached in January 2018 (20.1%) with a subsequent decrease to 13.6% in June 2019.

It is also important to note that during the first half of 2019, after reaching its minimum in January (an increase of 13.0%), the annual consumer price index began to increase gradually and was in the range 113.5 - 113.7%.

Below is the monthly dynamics of the composite consumer price index in annual terms over the past year and a half:



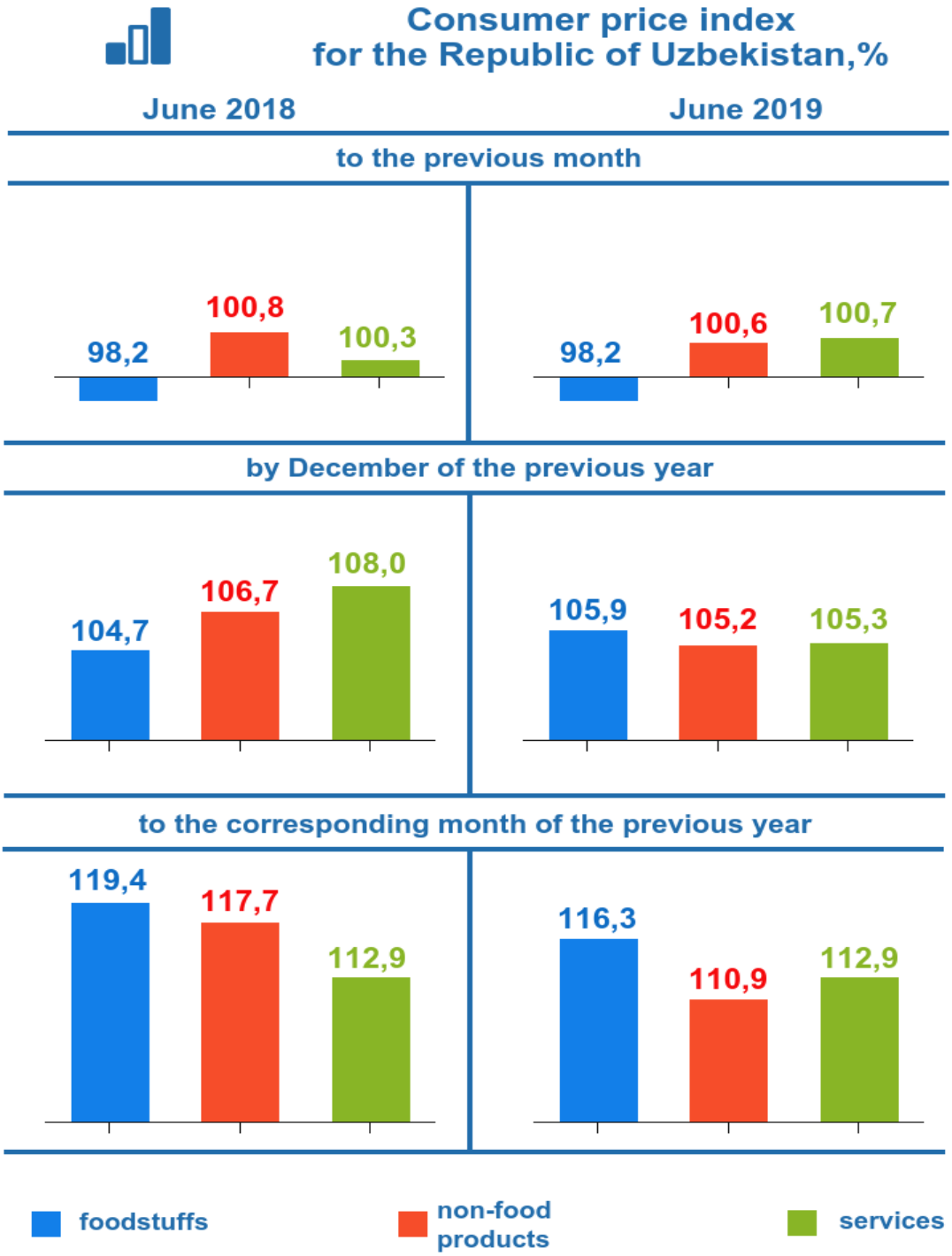
In general, in January-June 2019, food products rose by 5.9%, non-food products - by 5.2%, services - by 5.3%.

In annual terms (June 2019 compared to June 2018), food products became more expensive by 16.3%, non-food products - by 10.9%, services - by 12.9%.

In June 2019, for a month, food products became cheaper by 1.8%, non-food products went up by 0.6%, services - by 0.7%.

For comparison: the leadership in price growth in general for the first half of 2018 belonged to services, which during this period became 8.0% more expensive, followed by non-food (6.7%) and food products (4.7%). In annual terms, in June 2018, prices for these groups of goods and services respectively increased by 12.9%, 17.7% and 19.4%. As for the price increase for the last month of the first half of 2018, food products fell by 1.8% in a month, non-food products added 0.8%, services - 0.3%.

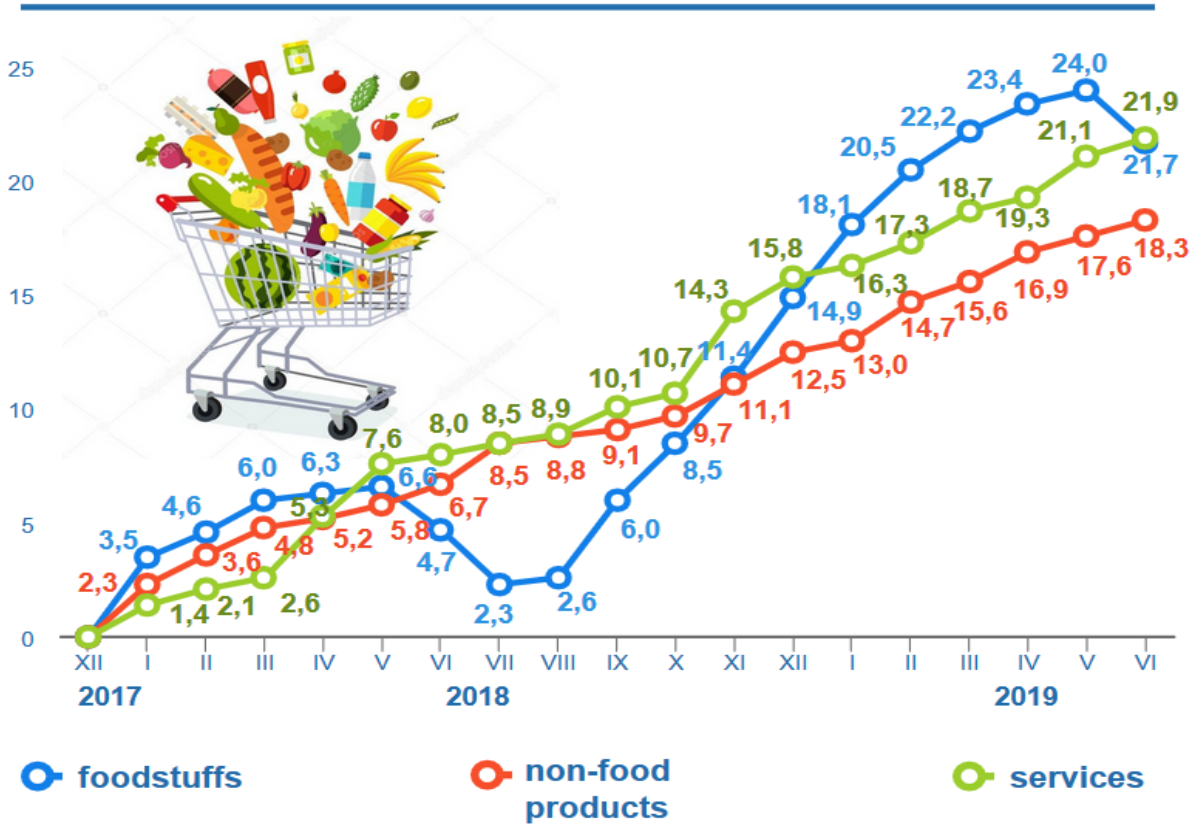
Below is a chart reflecting a comparison of consumer price indices for the main groups of goods and services in the first half of 2018 and 2019:



The leadership in the growth of consumer prices and tariffs relative to the end of 2017 belongs to services (an increase over the year and a half by 21.9%), followed by food (21.7%) and non-food products (18.3%).

An analysis of the dynamics of the consumer price index, calculated to the level of December 2017, showed that while a relatively smooth and gradual increase in the level is typical for changes in the prices of services and non-food products, the price change curve for food products is wave-like, which is largely due to seasonal trends for certain groups of goods (fruits and vegetables and dairy products, eggs, etc.).

The dynamics of the consumer price index in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the main groups of goods and services by December 2017, %

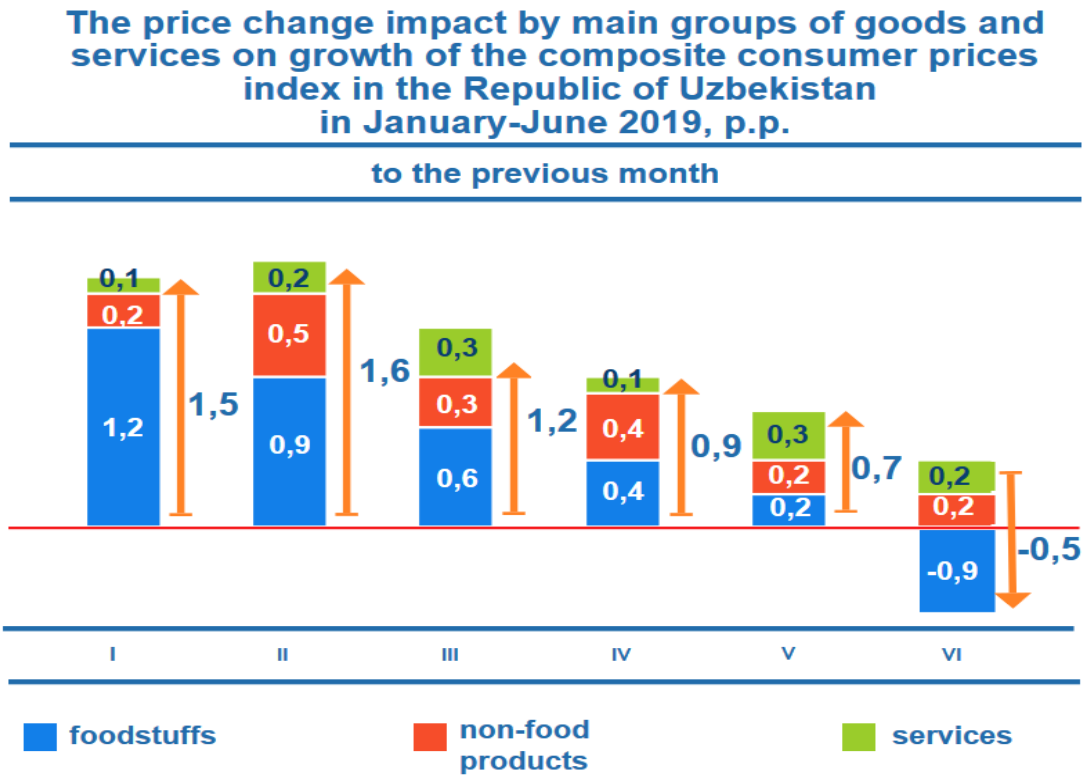


A study of the dynamics of the contribution of each enlarged group of goods and services to the increase or decrease in the composite consumer price index for the month from January to June 2019 showed that, with the exception of April and May, the influence of food products prevailed. In April and May of the current year, the effect of price changes on food and non-food products was equivalent (in April - by 0.4 percentage points, in May - by 0.2 percentage points).

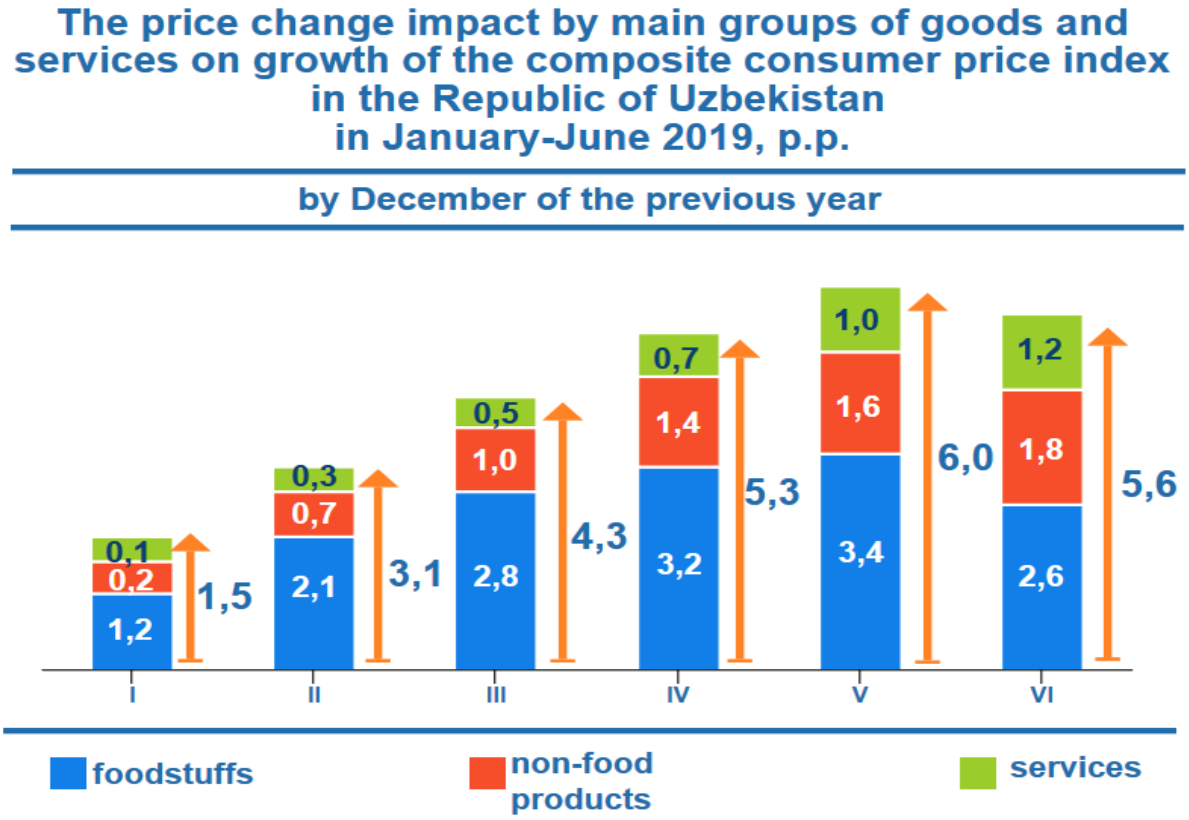
For comparison: during the first half of 2018, the influence of changes in food prices also dominated from January to March and in June, while in April and May the contribution of rising tariffs for services prevailed.

It is important to note that for January-June 2019, there is a tendency to a gradual decrease in absolute terms of the impact on the monthly consolidated indicator of price changes for food products from January to May 2019 (from 1.2 percentage points to 0.2 percentage points). p.) and dominance - in June (-0.9 p.p.).

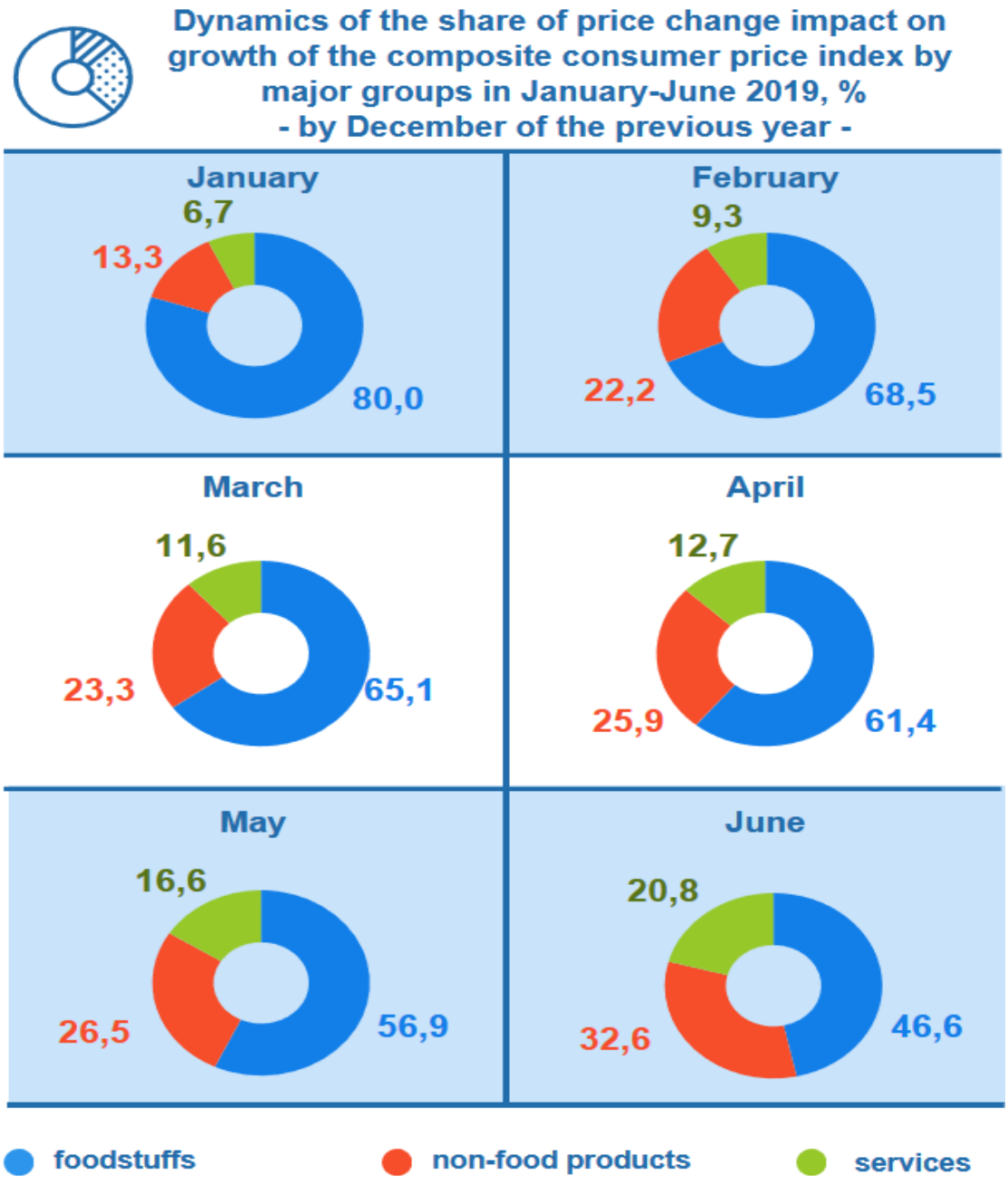
The dynamics of the impact of price changes by major groups on the growth of the composite consumer price index for the months of 2019 is presented below:



Along with this, the contribution of increasing food prices to the growth of the composite consumer price index relative to the end of 2018 remains dominant (food products - 2.6 pp versus 1.8 pp - non-food products and 1.2 pp . - services).

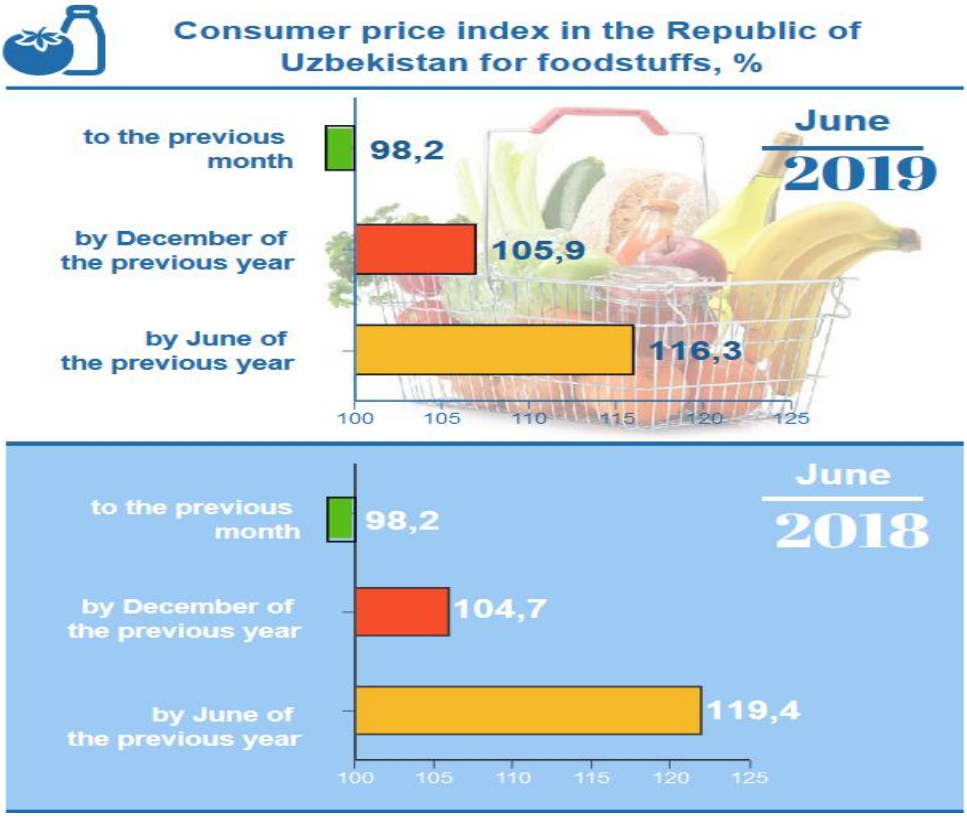


The dynamics of the contribution of price changes in goods and services to the growth of the composite consumer price index relative to December of the previous year is characterized by a gradual decrease in inflationary pressure on the part of food products (the share of influence decreased from 80.0% to 46.6%). The contribution of the increase in prices for non-food products in specific terms, by contrast, increased from 13.3% in January to 32.6% in June this year. The share of the impact of rising tariffs on services on the growth of the consolidated index of the consumer price index increased from 6.7% in January 2019 to 20.8% in June.

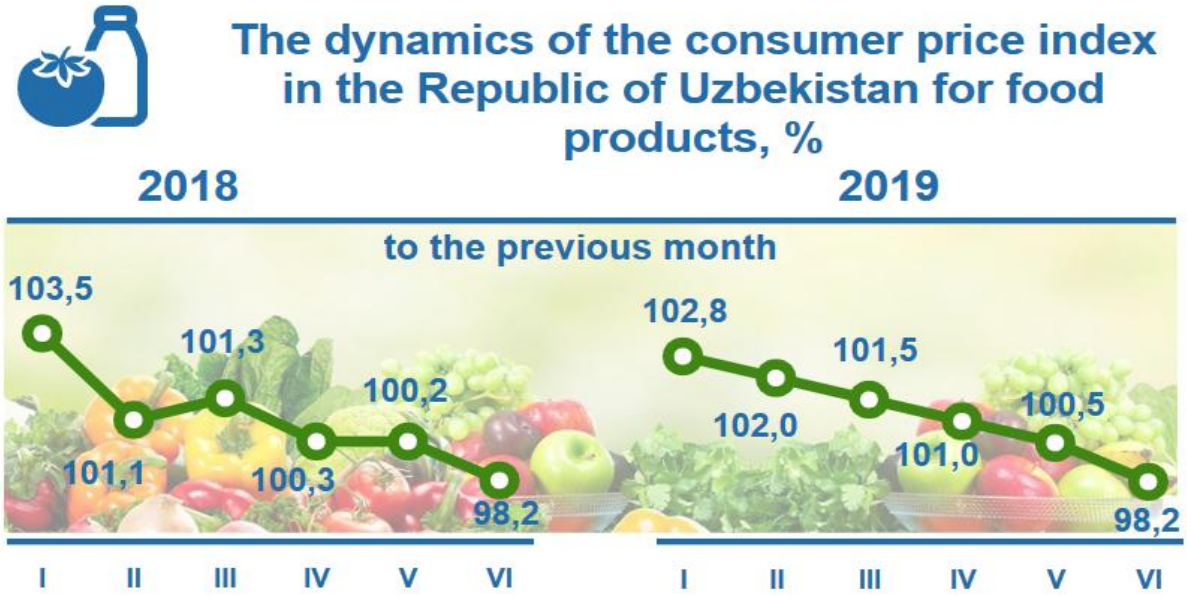


<u>For information</u>: as for the structure of the composite consumer price index in annual terms, in June 2019, the impact of rising prices for food products amounted to 7.1 percentage points, or 52.2%, non-food products - 3.8 percentage points pp, or 27.9%, paid services to the population - 2.7 pp, or 19.9%.

The average monthly increase[1] in consumer prices for food products in January-June 2019 amounted to 1.0%.

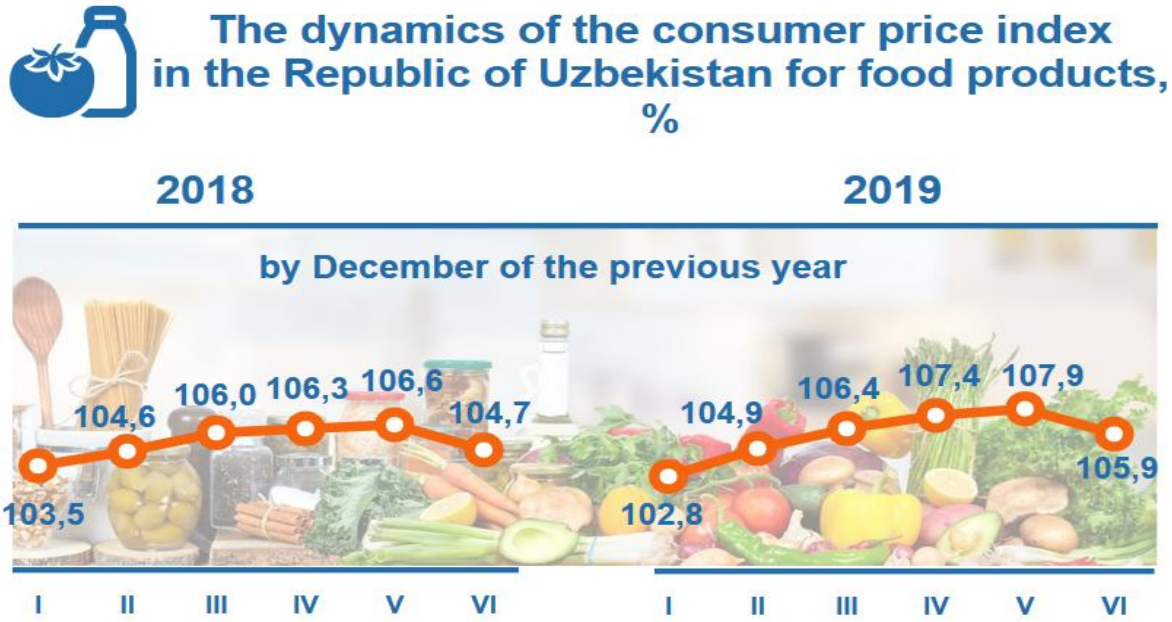


Despite the fact that, in general, the trend of price changes for food for the first half of 2019 was manifested in an increase in prices by 5.9%, the dynamics of price changes for each month of this period reflects a general slowdown in price growth (from 2.8% in January to 0.5% - in May this year, with a subsequent decrease in June by 1.8%).

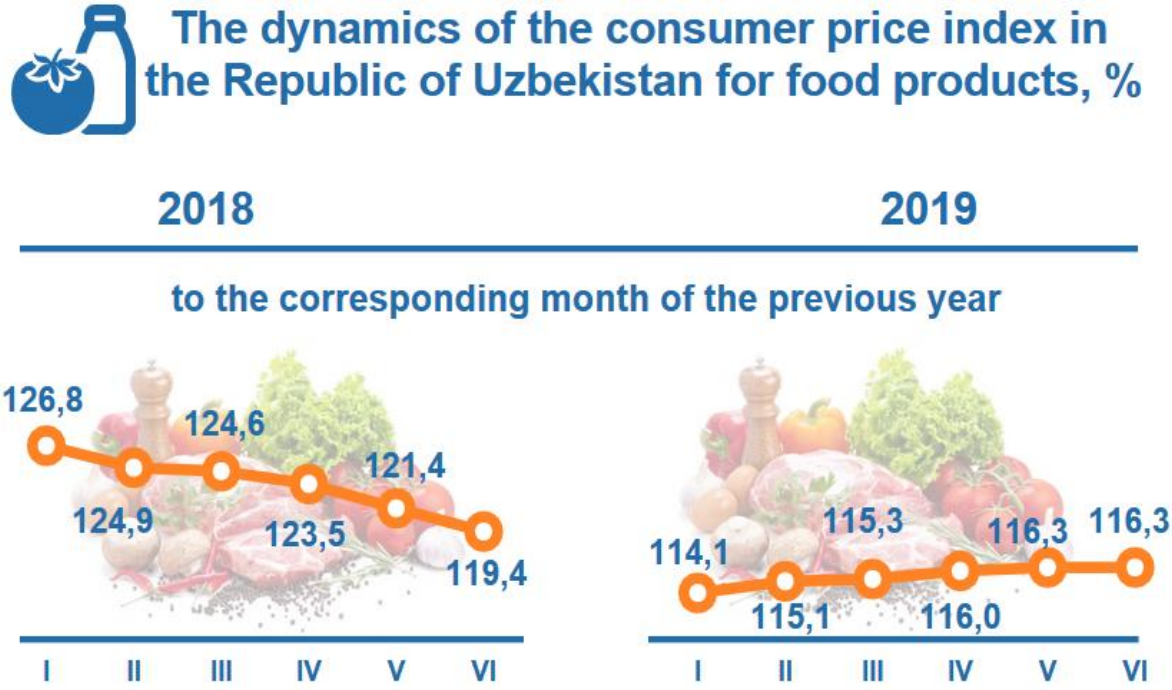


[1] *defined as an increase in geometric mean value from price indices for each month of the half year to the previous month.*

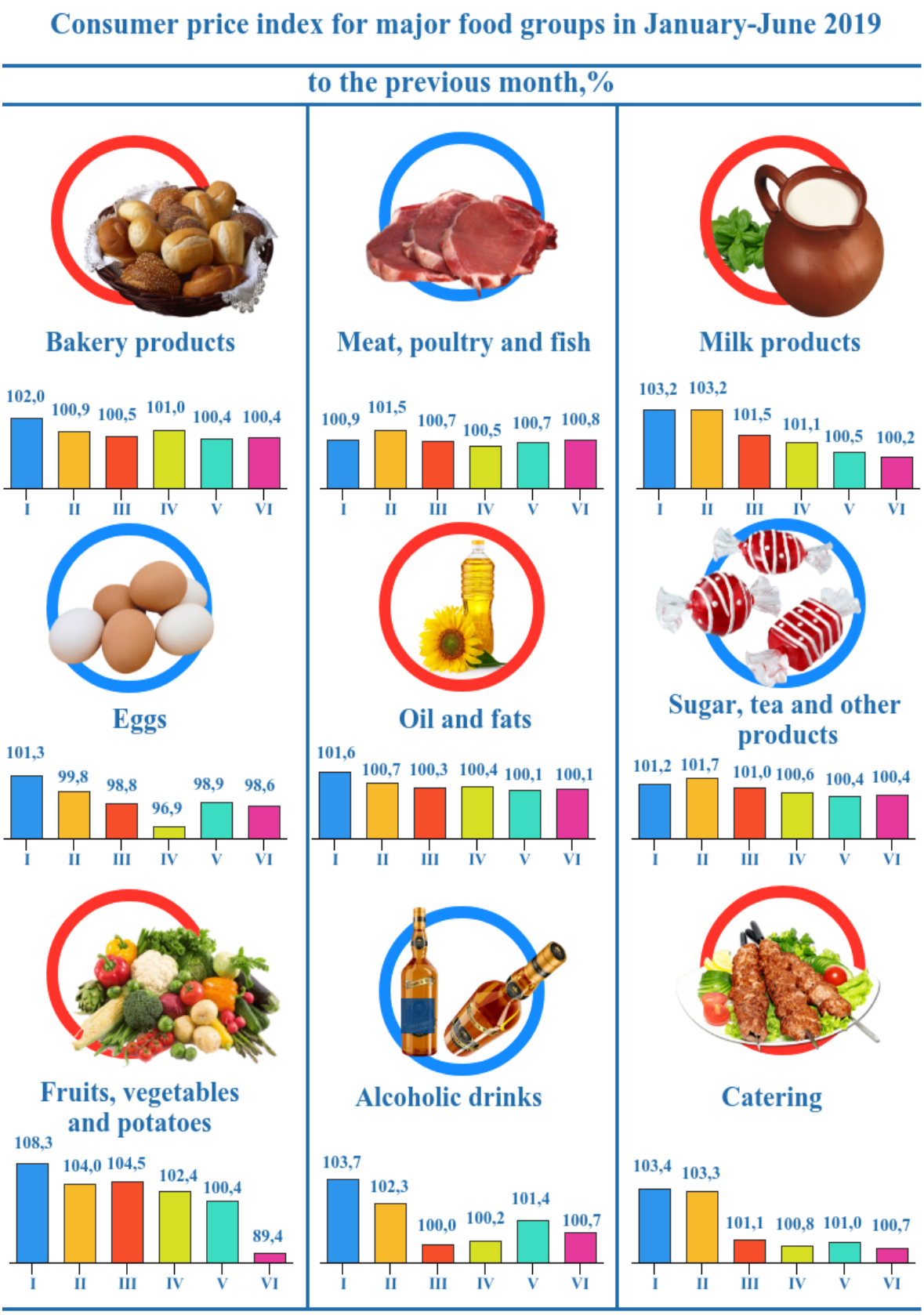
The dynamics of price changes for food relative to December of the previous year has a similar trend in the first half of 2018 and 2019: from January to May there is an increase in the level of price growth (an increase of 6.6% in May 2018 and 7.9% in May 2019) with its subsequent decrease to 4.7% in June 2018 and 5.9% in June 2019.



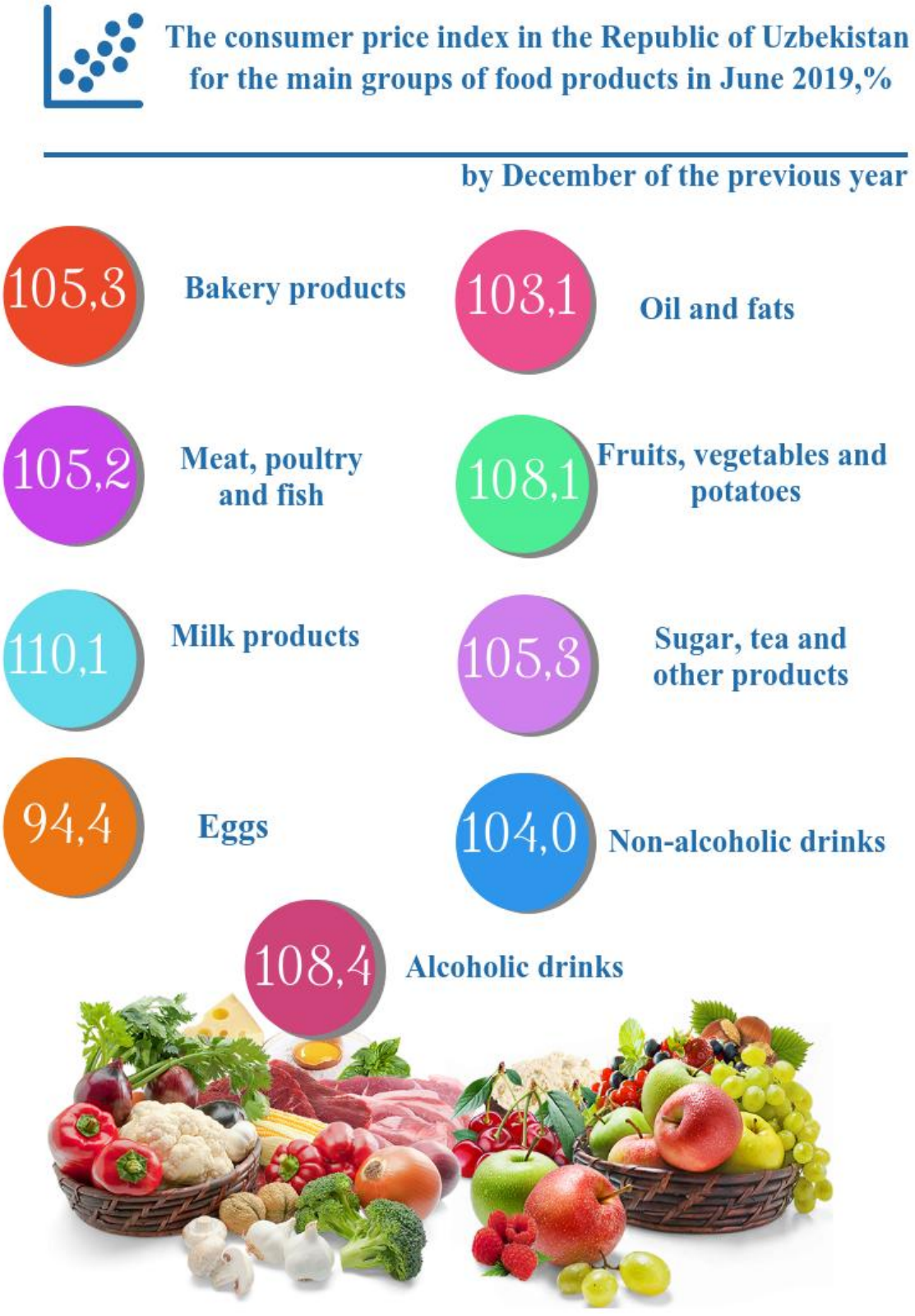
An analysis of the monthly food price trends in annual terms (to the corresponding month of the previous year) showed the following: if in the I half of 2018 there was a significant decrease in the level of price growth (from 26.8% to 19.4%), then in the same period of 2019 the general trend is directed towards growth (from 14.1% to 16.3%). At the same time, the level of price growth in absolute terms in January-June 2019 was lower than in the corresponding period of 2018.



Below are the monthly price changes for the main groups of food products for January-June 2019:



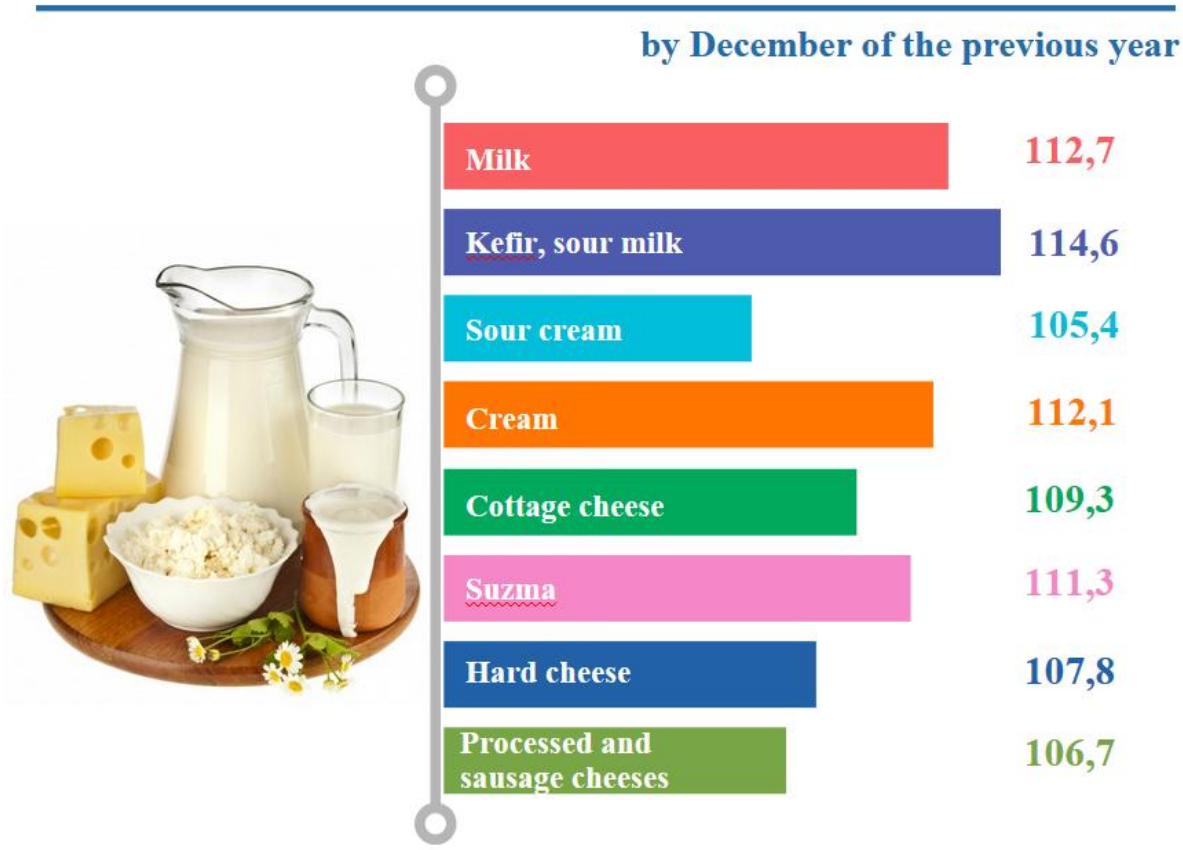
During the first half of 2019, price fluctuations for fruits and vegetables were the most pronounced of the main groups of food products. The peak in the growth of prices for goods of this group came in January (8.3%), the decrease in prices was recorded in June (by 10.6%). In January, the peak value of price increases for the month was also noted for bakery products (2.0%), eggs (1.3%), butter and fats (1.6%), alcoholic beverages (3.7%) and catering (3.4%).



In general, over the six months since the beginning of the year, among the food products, the leadership in price growth belongs to dairy products (10.1%). Further on the increase in prices are alcoholic beverages (8.4%), fruits and vegetables (8.1%), bakery products, sugar, tea and other products (5.3%), meat products (5.2%), non-alcoholic beverages (4.0%), oil and fats (3.1%) follow prices. Decrease in prices was noted only for eggs, which in the first half of the year became cheaper by 5.6%.

Of dairy products, kefir, sour milk (by 14.6%), fresh milk (by 12.7%) and cream (by 12.1%) rose in price more than others in the first half of 2019.

Consumer price index in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the main types of dairy products for January-June 2019, %



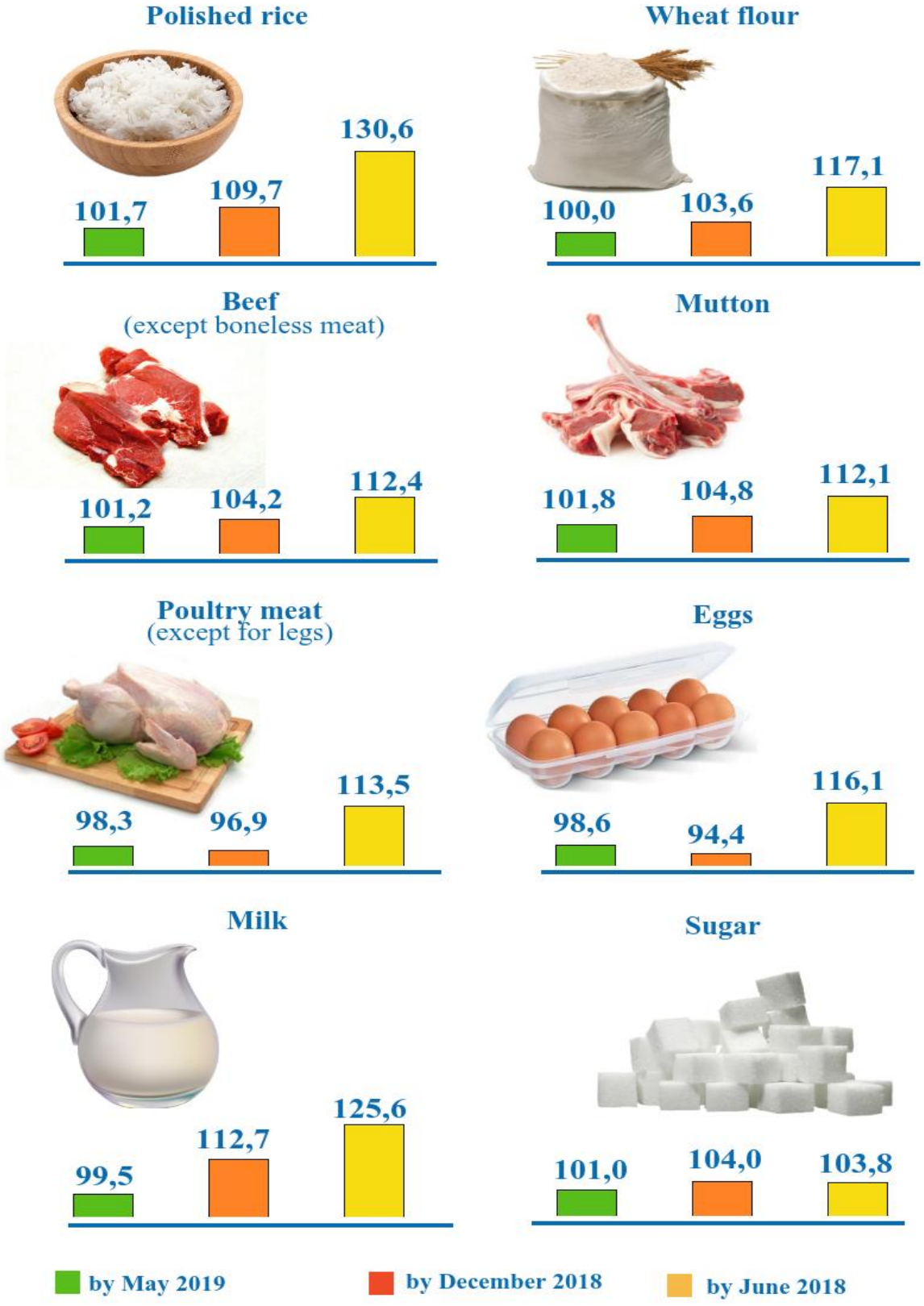
For information: relative to June 2018, fresh milk added 25.6%, cream - 22.0%, kefir, sour milk - 20.2%, suzma - 19.2%, cottage cheese - 17.1%, hard cheeses - 11.5%, sausage and processed - 10.6%, sour cream - 8.6%.

Of the fruits and vegetables, the most noticeable increase since the beginning of the year was on the prices of onions - 2.1 times, pears - 1.4 times, watermelons, melons and carrots - 1.3 times, bananas and garlic - 17.7%, apples - by 10.8%, beets - by 10.4%. Against this background, prices for fresh cucumbers and tomatoes fell - by 84.4% and 57.5%, cabbage - by 10.1%, potatoes - by 4.2%.

In annual terms (June 2019 compared with June 2018), prices for onions (2.3 times), carrots (1.8 times), cabbage (1.5 times) increased more than others. beets (by 33.4%), melons (by 29.4%), watermelons (by 22.8%) and potatoes (by 22.6%).

Along with this, apples (by 21.5%), garlic (by 17.2%), and cucumbers (by 16.1%) fell in price.

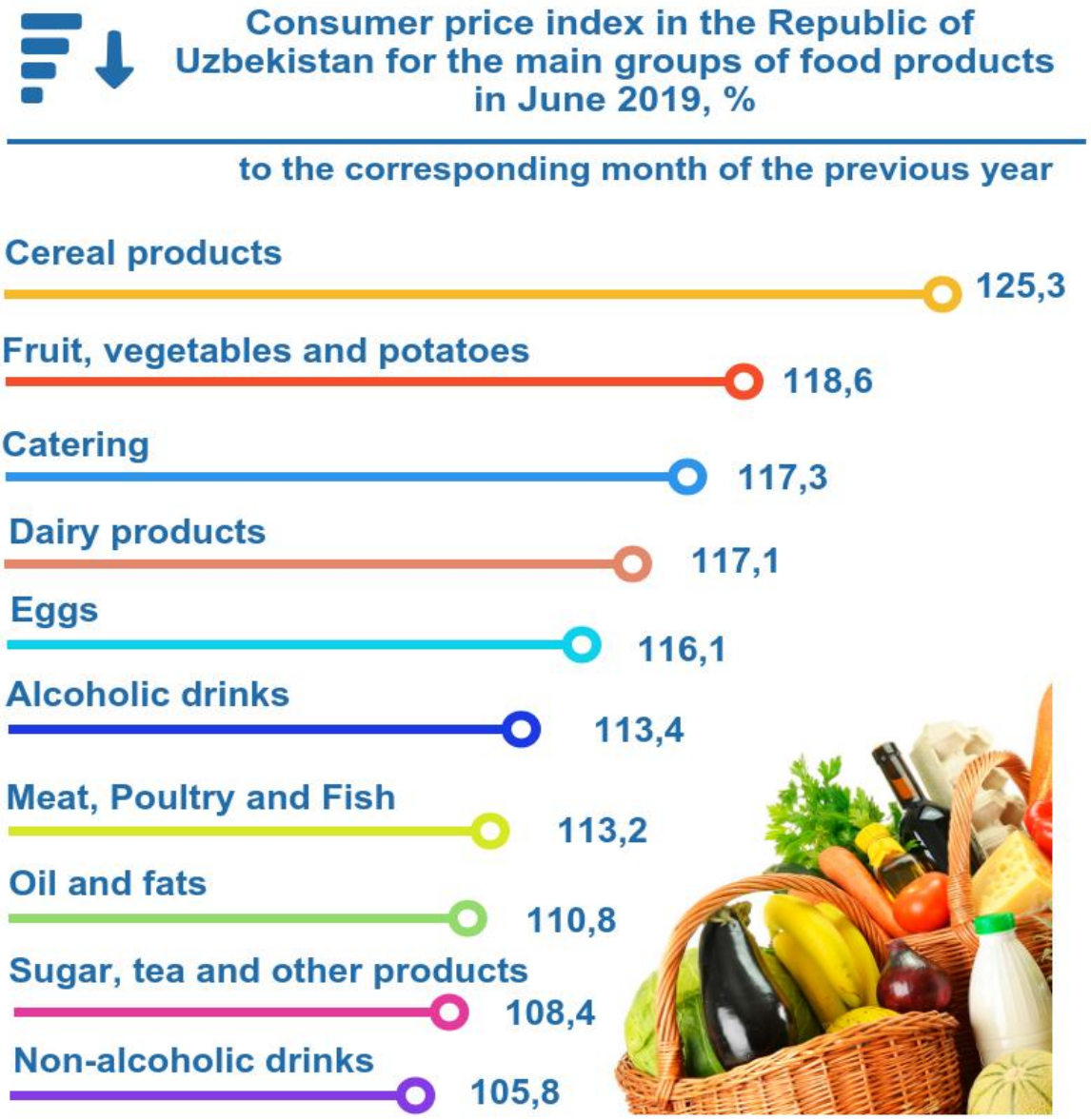
Consumer price index in the Republic of Uzbekistan for certain types of food products for June 2019,%



In the first half of this year, milk rose significantly - by 12.7% and rice - by 9.7%. In addition, a price increase was recorded for mutton - by 4.8%, beef (except boneless meat) - by 4.2%, sugar - by 4.0%, flour - by 3.6%. Along with this, during this period, prices for eggs decreased by 5.6% and poultry meat (except for chicken legs) - by 3.1%.

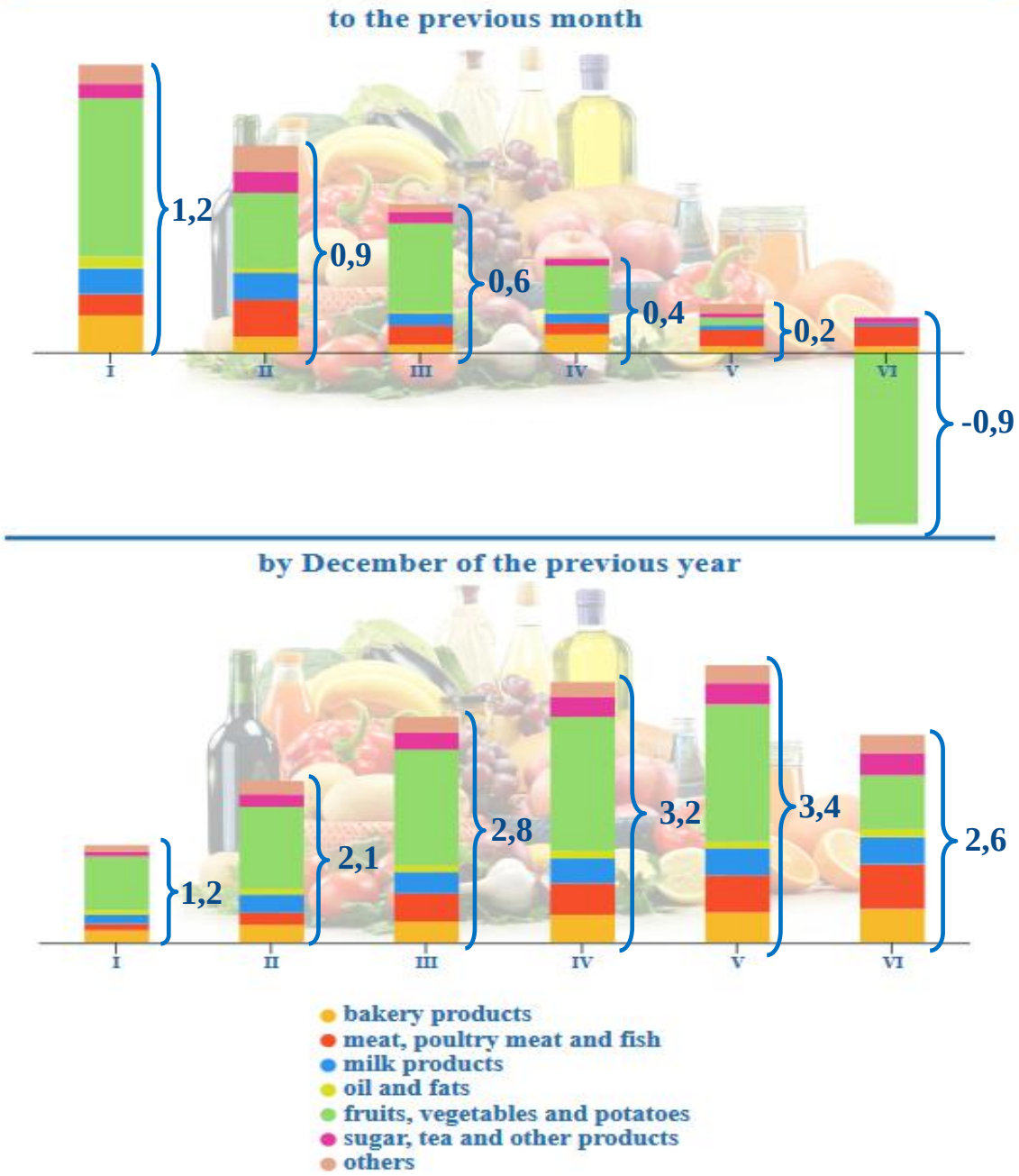
Of the other types of food products observed, live and chilled fish have risen more than others since the beginning of the year - by 14.8%, mung bean - by 14.1%, smocked sausage - 13.1%, half-smoked sausage - 12.3%, beans - by 10.4%, butter - by 10.2%, confectionery - by 7.1%.

The following is the annual consumer price index for major food groups:



In terms of the impact of price changes on the growth of the composite indicator for each month of the first half of 2019, the leading position is occupied by fruits and vegetables (with the exception of May, when the leadership belonged to meat products). From January to May, the increase in prices for fruits, vegetables, and potatoes monthly added 0.03-0.67 percentage points to the combined indicator. In June, a decrease in prices for goods of this group contributed to a decrease in the consolidated indicator by 0.86 percentage points.

Contribution of price changes for major food groups to the growth of the composite consumer price index in the Republic of Uzbekistan for January-June 2019, pp

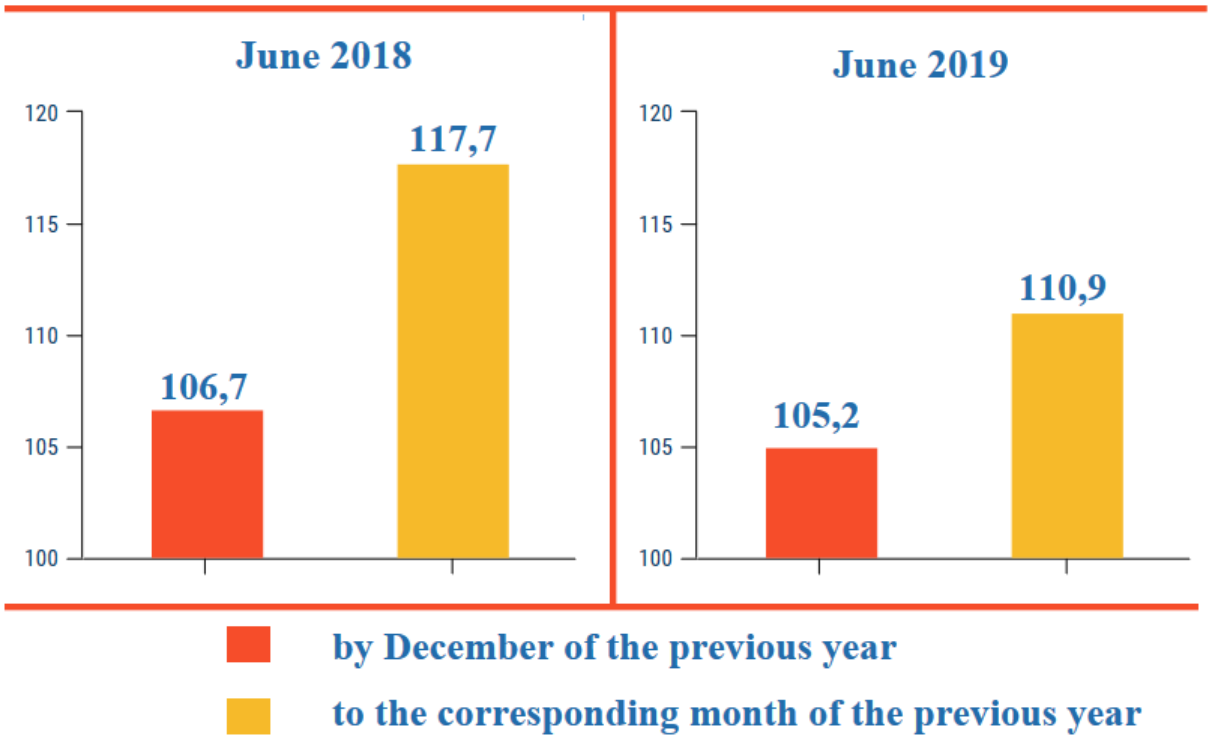


In the structure of the composite consumer price index for June 2019 compared to December of the previous year, the leading position is also occupied by fruits and vegetables (0.66 percentage points). The following, as the influence decreases, are meat products (0.55 percentage points), bakery products (0.43 percentage points) and dairy products (0.34 percentage points).

The average monthly increase in prices for non-food products in January-June 2019 amounted to 0.9%, compared to December 2018, prices increased by 5.2%.

In annual terms (June 2019 relative to June 2018), prices for non-food products increased by an average of 10.9%.

Consumer price index in the Republic of Uzbekistan for non-food products,%



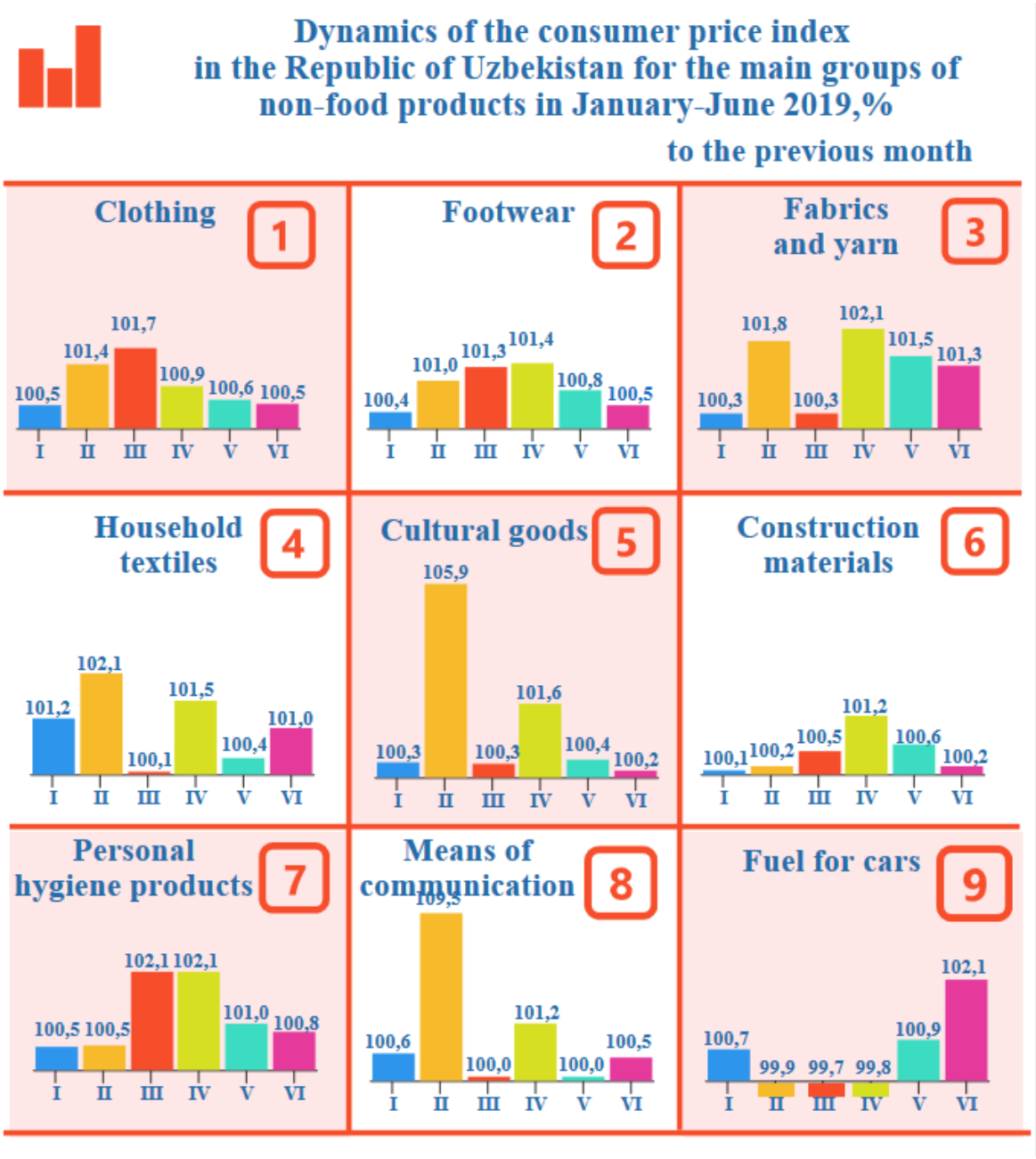
For comparison: in January-June 2018, the average monthly increase in the consumer price index for non-food products amounted to 1.1%.

In the first six months of 2018, prices for goods of this group increased by an average of 6.7%. Relative to the corresponding month of 2017, the price increase amounted to 17.7%.

During the first half of 2019, clothes rose most significantly over the month in March (1.7%), shoes - in April (1.4%), fabrics and yarn - in April (2.1%), and household textiles - in February (by 2.1%), cultural goods - in February (by 5.9%), building materials - in April (by 1.2%), personal hygiene products - in March and April (by 2.1%)), communications - in February (9.5%), fuel for cars - in June (2.1%). Along with this, from February to April of this year, fuel for cars monthly decreased in the range of 0.1-0.3%.

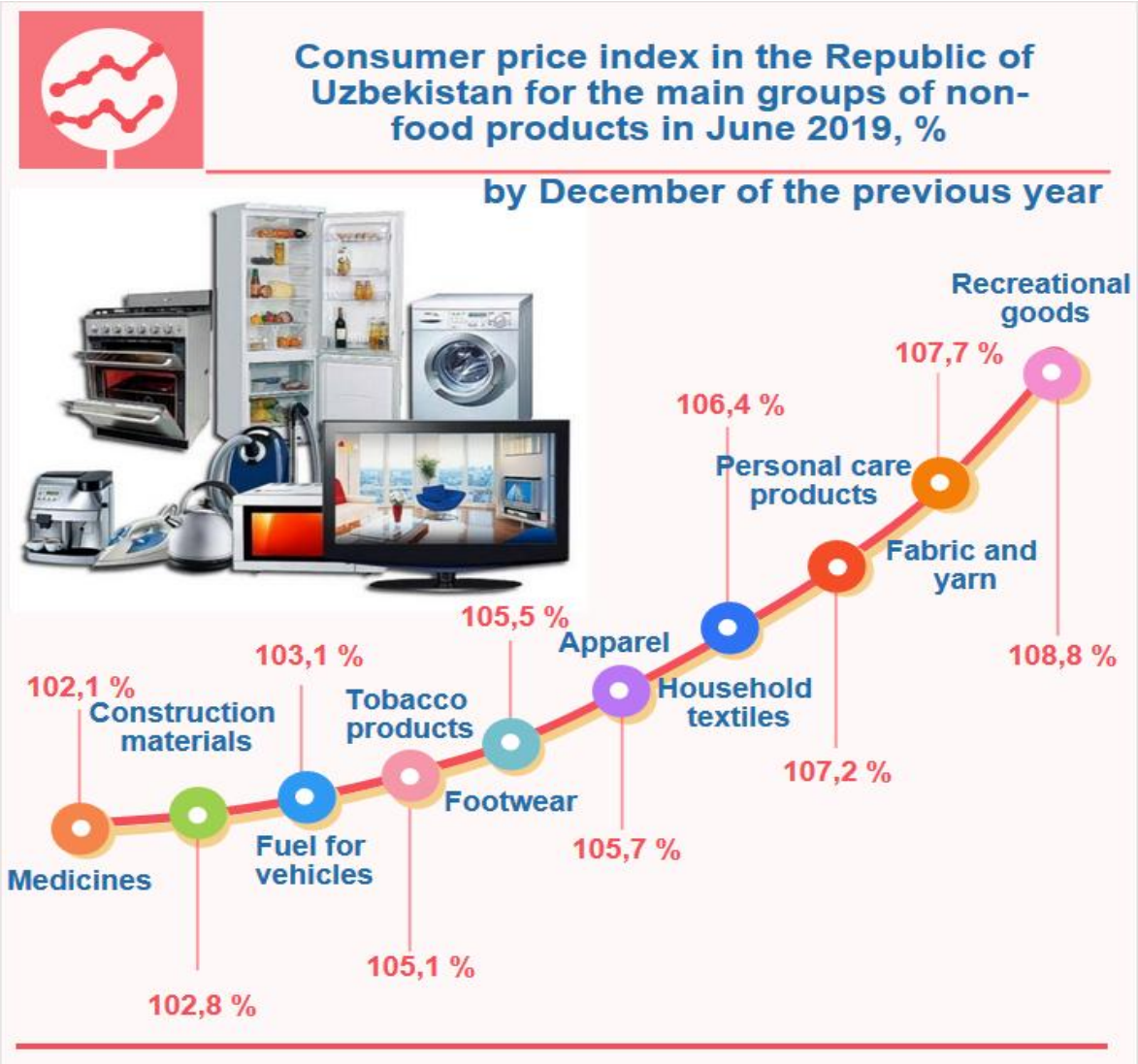
Prices for tobacco products were stable during January-March 2019, in April and May they increased by 5.0% and 0.1%, and in June remained unchanged.

Below is the dynamics of monthly changes in consumer prices for the main groups of non-food products for January-June 2019:



In general, in January-June 2019, higher than the average group value (non-food products - 5.2% compared to December 2018), an increase in prices was recorded for books, newspapers and magazines (19.4%), communications (12.0%), detergents and cleaning products (11.2%), basic household goods and electrical appliances (8.9%), cultural goods (8.8%), fabrics and yarn (7.7%), personal hygiene products (7.2%), agricultural implements (7.1%), household textiles (6.4%), threads (6.2%), kitchen utensils and appliances, spare parts for cars (6.1%), clothes (5.7%), furniture (5.6%), shoes (5.5%).

The following infographics show changes in consumer prices relative to December 2018 for the main groups of non-food products with the largest share:



From June 2018 to June 2019, fuel for household needs (1.7 times), printed matter (21.0%), matches (19.0%), and communications (17.2%) rose most significantly. , tobacco products (by 16.8%), detergents and cleaning products (by 14.8%).

Consumer price index in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the main groups of non-food products,%

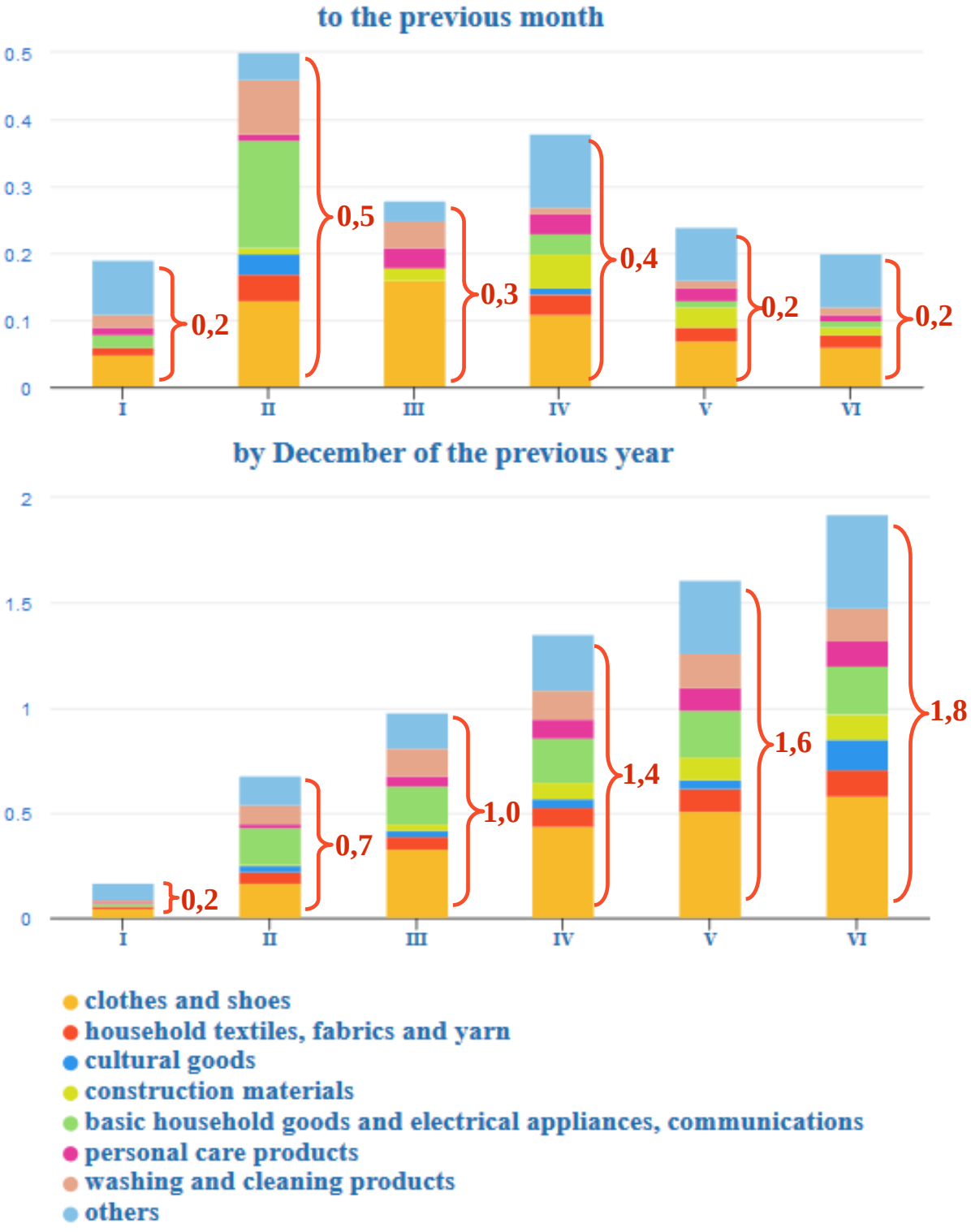
Name	*June 2019 to June 2018*
Clothing	111,3
Footwear	110,3
Fabrics and yarn	112,2
Construction materials	103,9

Name	*June 2019 to June 2018*
Furniture	108,3
Carpets and rugs	110,7
Household textiles	111,7
Basic household goods and electrical appliances	112,1
Kitchen utensils and appliances	108,7
Detergents and cleaners	114,8
Fuel for cars	112,0
Cultural goods	109,5
Means of communication	117,2
Books, newspapers and magazines	121,0
Personal hygiene products	110,2

Of the main groups of non-food products, the prevailing influence on the composite consumer price index for June 2019 compared to the previous month, taking into account the specific gravity, was exerted by an increase in fuel prices for automobiles (0.05 percentage points), clothes and shoes (a total of 0.06 percentage points). p.), personal hygiene products, fabrics and yarn, medicines, jewelry, building materials, household textiles, basic household goods and electrical appliances, detergents and cleaners (0.01 p.p. each)

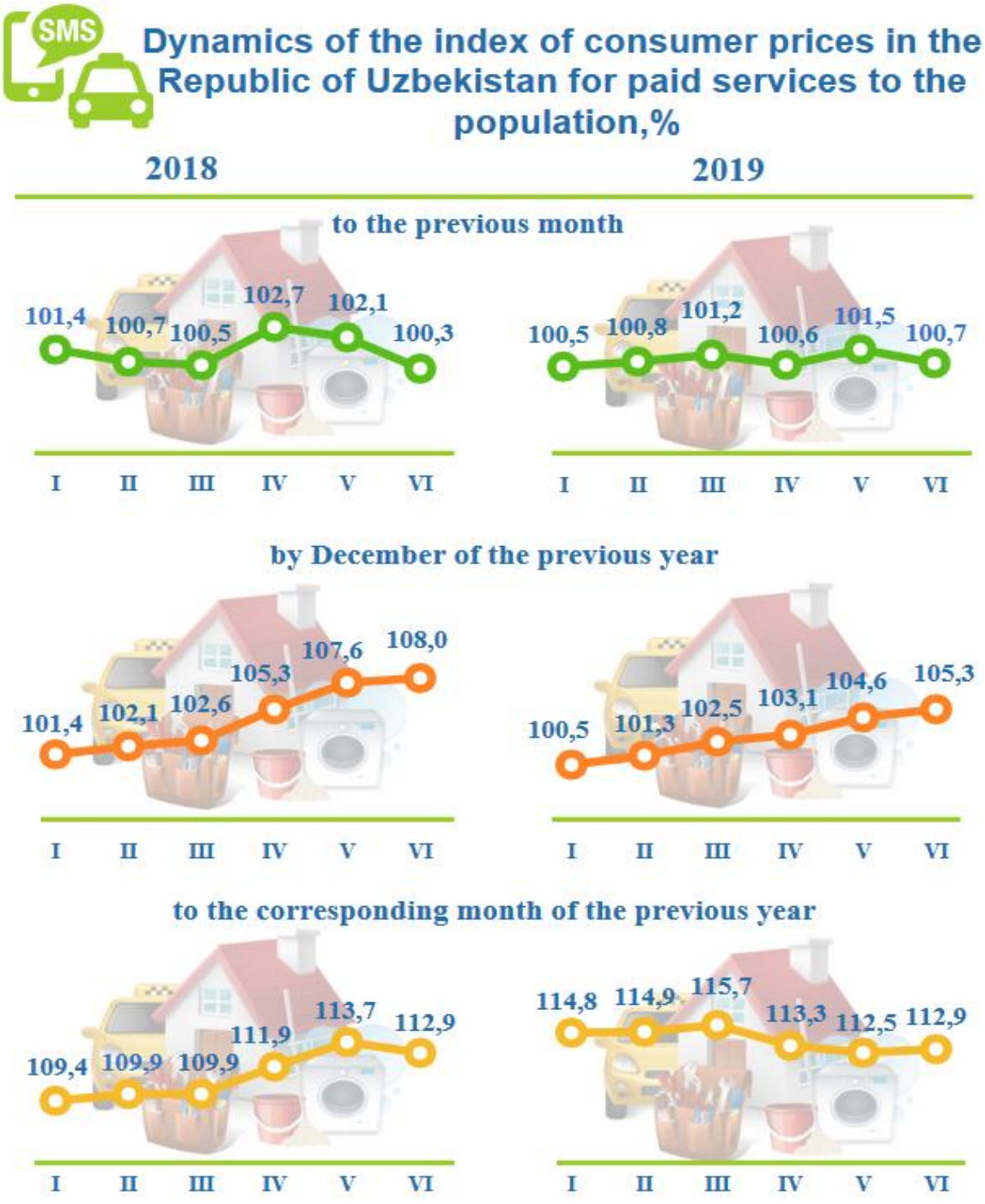
The contribution of rising prices for clothes and shoes to the growth of the composite consumer price index relative to December 2018 amounted to 0.57 percentage points, detergents and cleaning products, basic household goods and electrical appliances - 0.16 percentage points each, personal hygiene products, building materials - 0.12 percentage points each; fuel for automobiles, fabrics and yarn, communications equipment - 0.08 percentage points each, medicines, (0.06 percentage points), household textiles, furniture, spare parts for cars - at 0.05 percentage points

Contribution of price changes for major groups of non-food products to the growth of the composite consumer price index in the Republic of Uzbekistan for January-June 2019, pp



In the field of paid services to the population, the average monthly increase in the consumer price index for January-June 2019 amounted to 0.9%.

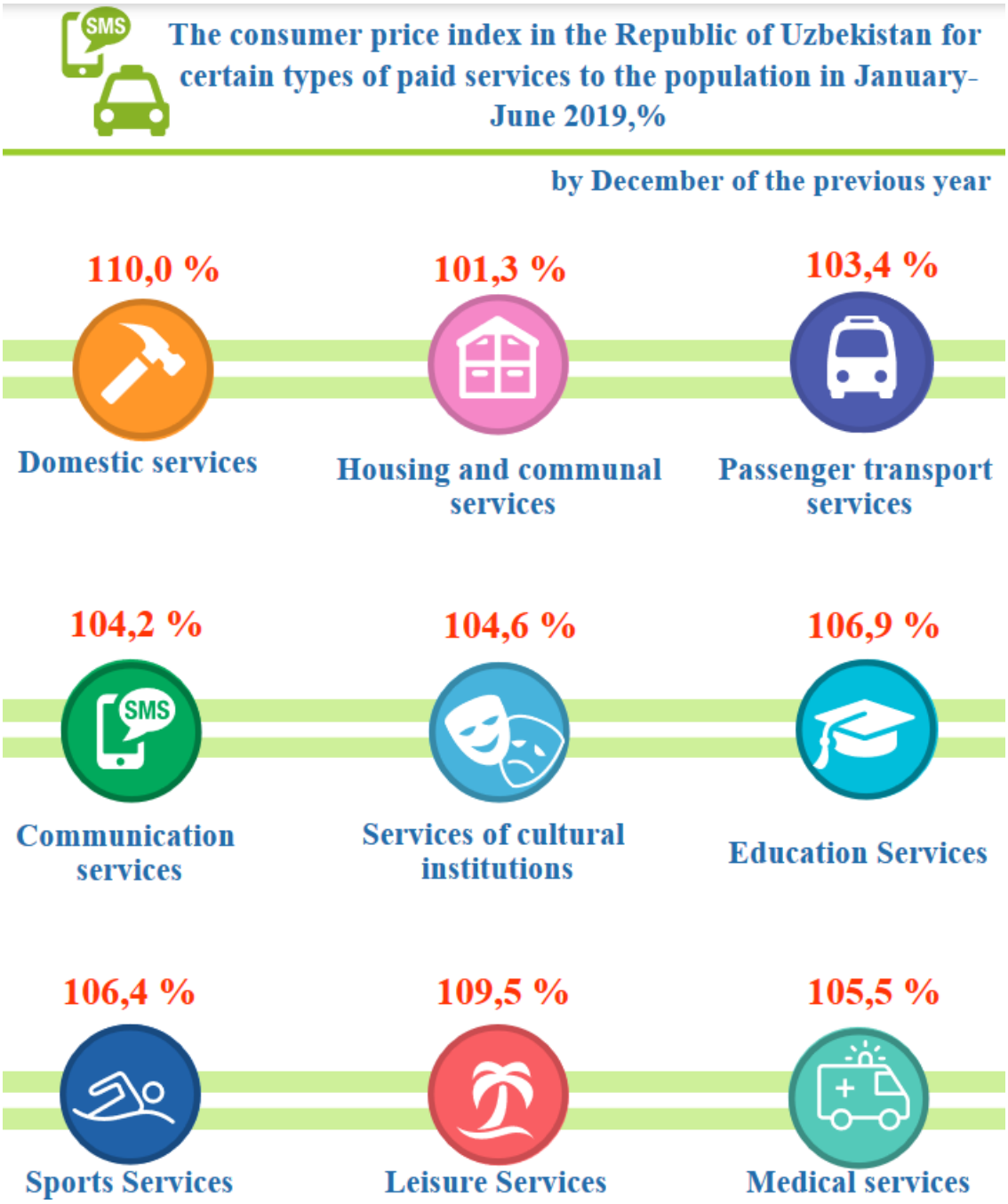
In June 2019, relative to December 2018, tariffs for paid services to the population on average increased by 5.3%, compared with June 2018 - by 12.9%.



For the period that has elapsed since the beginning of 2019, tariffs have increased most significantly in the month in March (1.2%) and May (1.5%).

A comparison of the growth of tariffs for January-June 2018 and 2019 showed that in 2018 they increased more (8.0% versus 5.3%), which was determined by the increase in tariffs in the housing and communal sector in April and May 2018 (per month by 9.3% and 2.3%, respectively).

The leading positions in the growth of prices in the first half of 2019 by December 2018 are the services of preschool educational institutions (20.5 %), household services (10.0 %) and recreation (9.5 %).



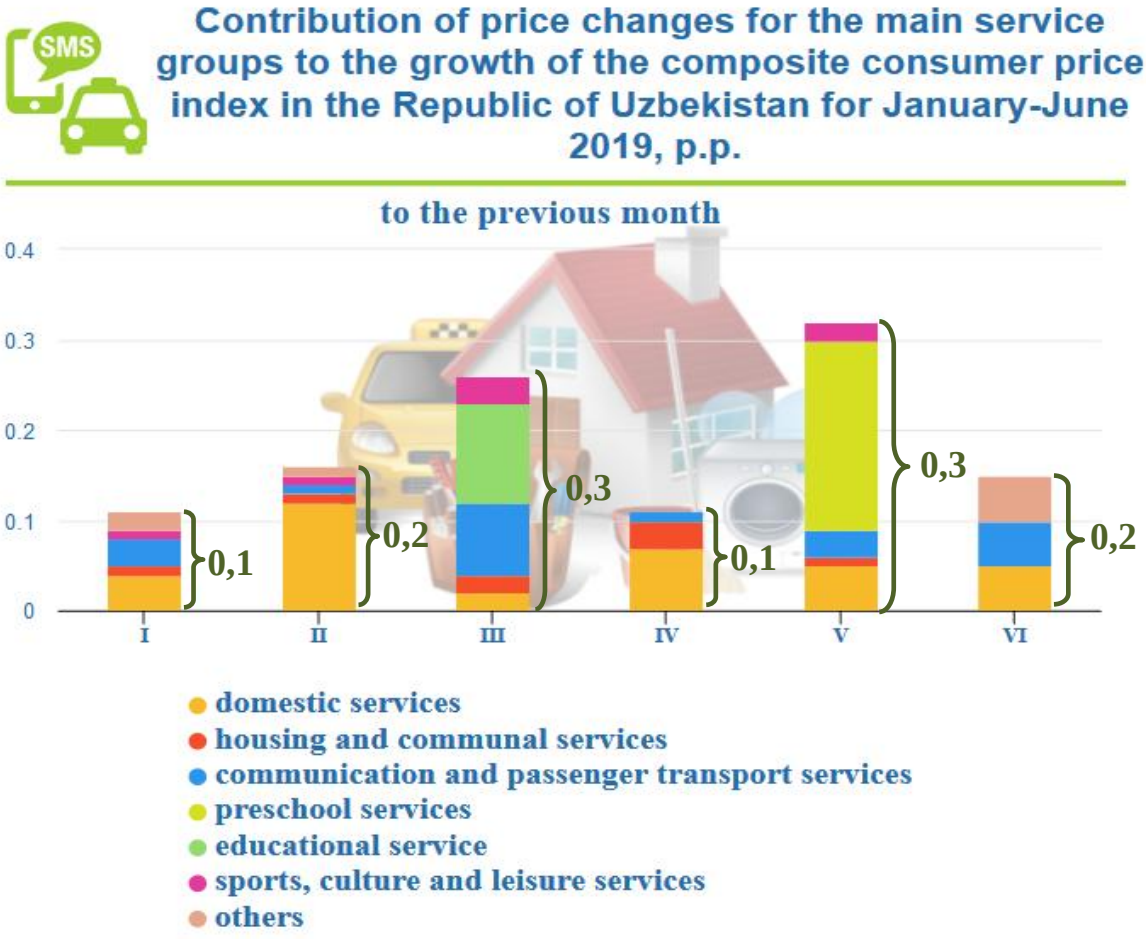
<u>For information</u>: on the basis of the decree of The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 26, 2018 №PP-4086 "On the forecast of the main macroeconomic indicators and parameters of the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019 and budget targets for 2020-2021", from May 1, 2019, the size of the parental fee for the maintenance of children in preschool educational institutions financed from the State budget was increased. On average, the cost of services of preschool institutions in the Republic increased by 20.5 %, which led to an increase in inflation for the month by 0.21 PP.

Since March 1, 2019, the cost of education in higher education institutions of the country has been increased by 10.0%, which is due to the delayed effect of increasing the minimum wage from November 2018.

The reason for the increase in tariffs for communication services was the increase from March 1, 2019 of tariffs for certain types of services of JSC "Uzbektelecom", established in accordance with price list №125-1 / 1 "Marginal tariff levels for universal telecommunication services".

For information: the subscription fee for city telephone communication increased from 3,000 to 5,800 soums (1.9 times).

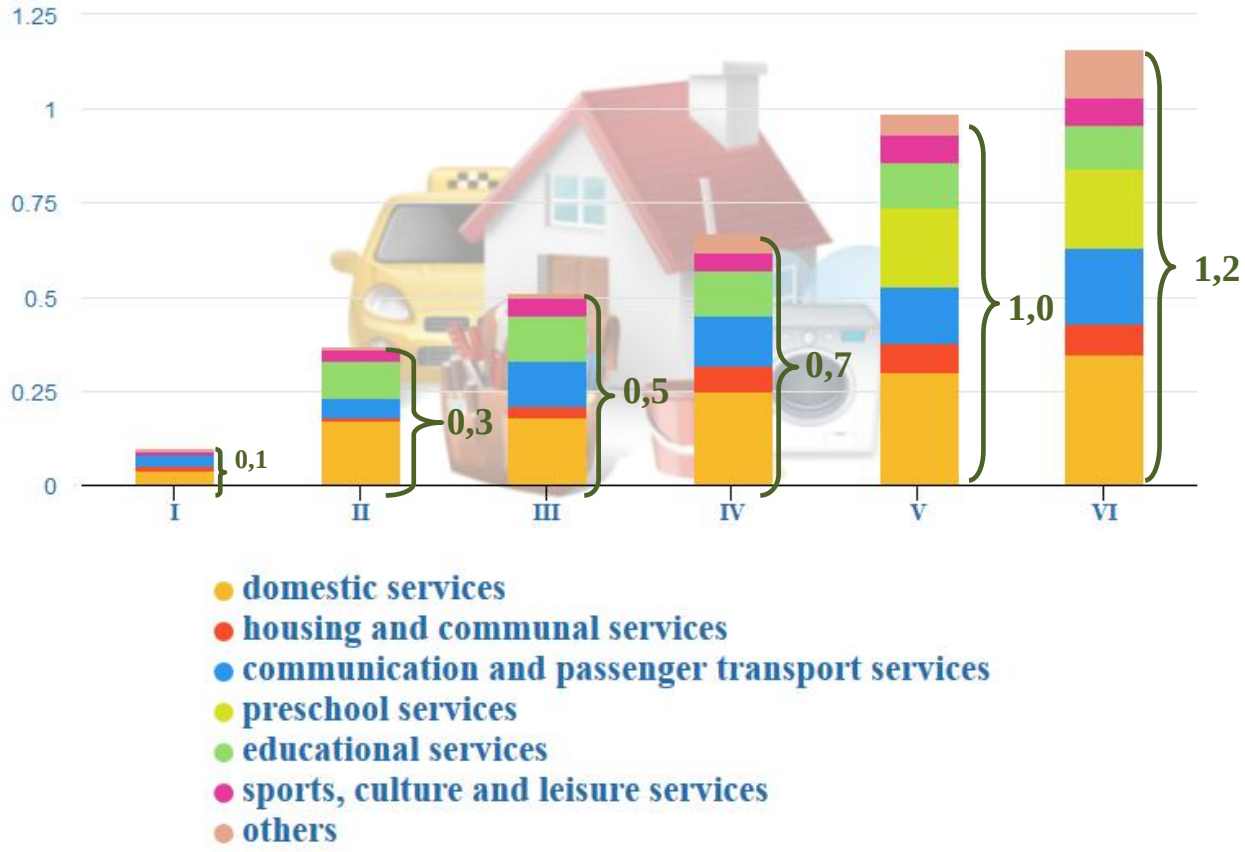
According to the degree of influence on the consolidated CPI for the month, price changes for consumer services occupy stably high positions. The exception was March, when the main inflationary pressure was exerted by the increase in tariffs for communication services and passenger transport, as well as an increase in the cost of paid higher education, and in May, when the influence of an increase in the cost of services of preschool educational institutions prevailed.



Of the observed types of services by the impact on the growth of the composite consumer price index in June 2019 relative to December 2018, household services (0.35 percentage points), services of preschool educational institutions (0.21 percentage points) occupy the leading positions also passenger transport and communications (0.20 percentage points).

Contribution of price changes for the main service groups to the growth of the composite consumer price index in the Republic of Uzbekistan for January-June 2019, p.p.

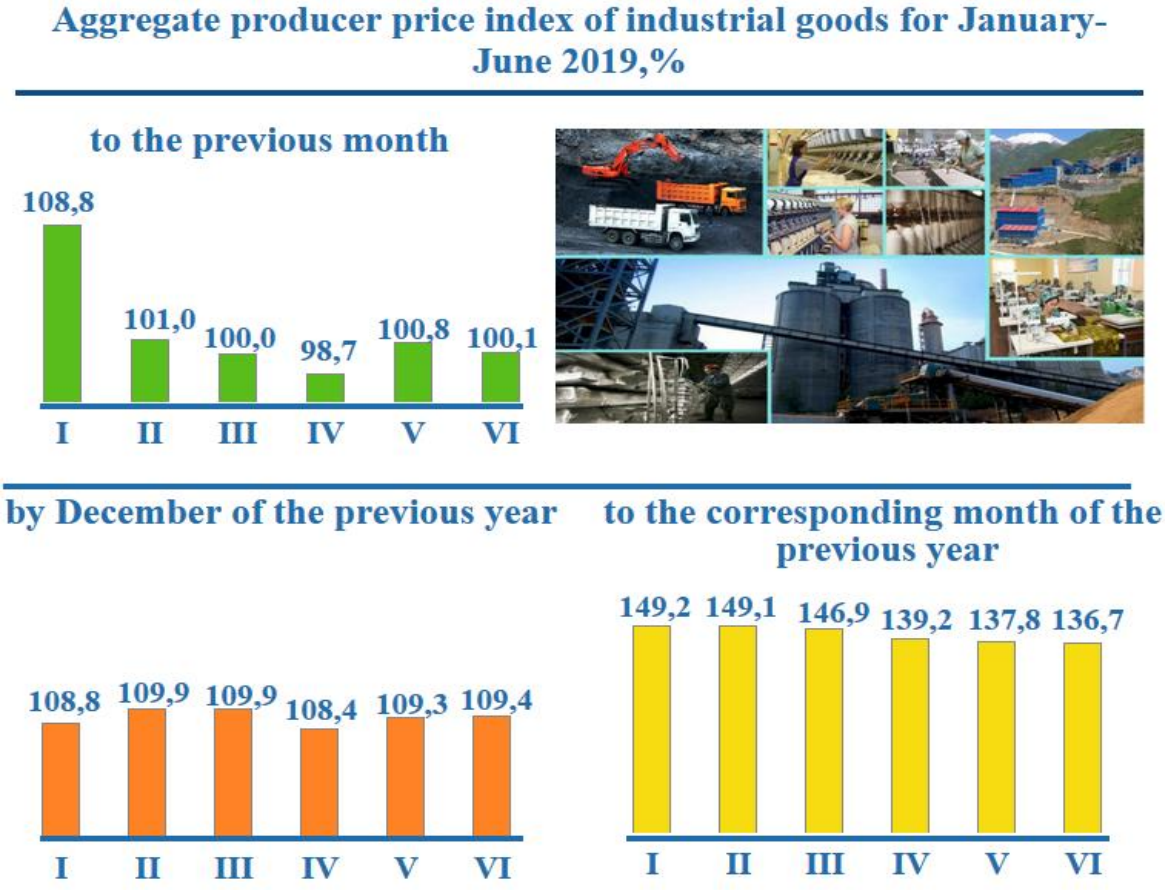
by December of the previous year



In relation to June 2018, the most significant was an increase in the cost of education services by 22.8%, fees for the maintenance of children in preschool educational institutions - by 18.7%, and the cost of services of sports institutions - by 18.0%. In addition, household services became more expensive in annual terms by 16.0%, housing and communal services - by 12.9%, leisure services - by 11.9%, medical - by 10.3%, passenger transport - by 9, 9%, cultural institutions - by 9.1%, communications - by 4.8%.

The increase in **the producer price index of industrial goods** in January-June 2019 amounted to 9.4%, on average for the month - 1.5%.

For comparison: in January-June 2018, the average monthly increase in producer prices of industrial goods amounted to 1.9%. For the first six months of 2018, producer prices in this type of activity increased by 11.7%.



In June 2019 relative to June 2018, the average price level in industrial production increased by 36.7%. At the same time, the dynamics of industrial producer price indices in annual terms in the first half of 2019 is characterized by a decrease from 149.2% in January to 136.7% in June of the current year.

Industrial producer price indices by main types of economic activity,%

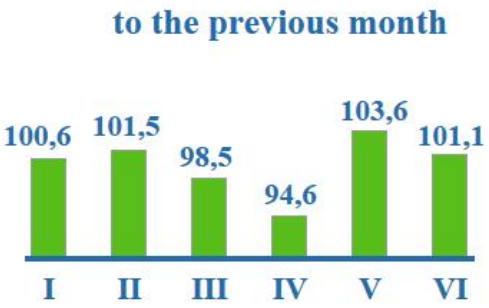
	to the previous month			*June 2019 to December 2018*
	April	*May*	*June*	
Industrial activity	**98,7**	**100,8**	**100,1**	**109,4**
Mining and quarrying	**94,6**	**103,6**	**101,1**	**99,6**
Coal and Lignite Mining	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Crude oil and natural gas production	94,4	103,6	101,1	99,4

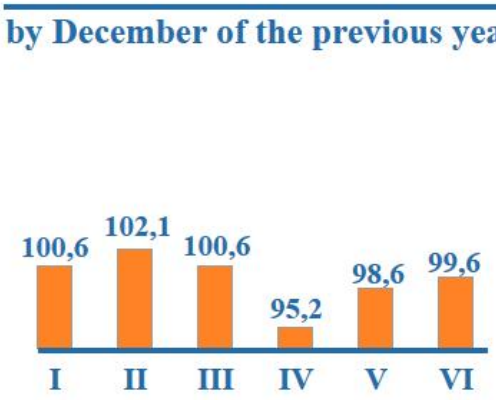
	to the previous month			June 2019 to December 2018
	April	May	June	
Other mining activities	100,1	105,4	100,5	108,4
Manufacturing industry	**99,5**	**100,2**	**99,9**	**112,6**
Food production	100,1	100,6	100,1	103,1
Beverage production	100,6	100,2	100,5	102,4
Tobacco production	114,5	100,0	100,0	95,1
Textile manufacturing	99,8	100,1	100,2	100,0
Manufacture of wearing apparel	99,6	100,4	99,8	109,6
Manufacture of leather and related products	100,0	100,0	100,0	111,4
Manufacture of wooden and cork products (except furniture), articles of straw and plaiting materials	100,0	100,0	100,0	133,1
Production of paper and paper products	100,0	100,0	99,3	112,2
Production of coke and oil products	99,7	100,6	98,6	102,1
Chemical production	95,9	99,6	100,1	129,3
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and preparations	106,3	104,6	93,7	109,9
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	100,0	100,0	99,7	95,8

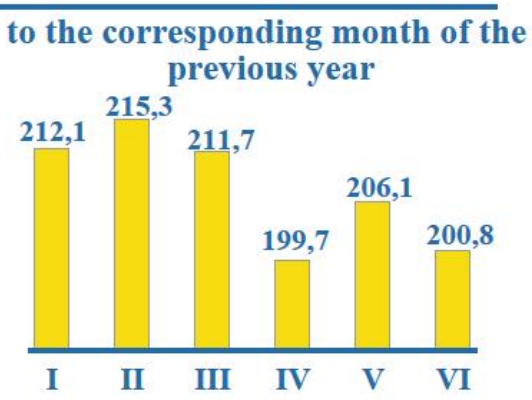
	to the previous month			*June 2019 to December 2018*
	April	*May*	*June*	
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	103,8	98,7	98,6	107,2
Metallurgical industry	98,1	100,5	100,7	171,1
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	100,1	100,1	100,0	114,8
Manufacture of electrical equipment	100,0	100,0	100,0	99,5
Manufacture of machinery and equipment not included in other groups	100,0	101,3	100,1	101,9
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,7
Manufacture of other transport equipment	100,0	100,0	100,0	121,5
Furniture production	93,7	100,0	100,0	94,6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	**99,9**	**100,9**	**99,0**	**104,5**
Water supply, Sewerage, waste collection and disposal	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,5**

As illustrated by the infographic below, the dynamics of producer prices in mining and quarrying was uneven during the period under review. The main price increases occurred in February (1.5 %), may (3.6 %) and June (1.1 %). In March and April, on the contrary, producer prices in this type of activity decreased by 1.5 % and 5.4 %, which is largely due to a decrease in prices in the production of crude oil and natural gas (in March – by 1.6 % and April – by 5.6 % per month).

Producer price index in the mining industry and quarrying in January-June 2019,%







During the first half of this year, crude oil, including oil derived from bituminous rocks, became cheaper by 3.8 %, natural gas in the gaseous state – by 0.6 %, gravel – by 13.6 %, crude or crude sulfur – by 12.8 %, kaolin – by 6.8 %. Natural gas condensate during this period became more expensive by 6.0 %, limestone – by 20.5 %, granite, Sandstone and other stone for monuments, decoration or construction – by 17.8 %, crushed stone – by 15.1 %, natural sand – by 5.5 %.

In annual terms (June 2019 to June 2018), producer prices for crude oil produced, including oil derived from bituminous rocks, increased by 84.5 %, natural gas condensate – by 98.1 %, natural gas in the gaseous state – by 2.4 times, limestone – by 27.3 %, crushed stone – by 19.8 %. At the same time, the price level of gravel producers decreased by 12.1 %, kaolin – by 6.8 %, crude or crude sulfur – by 12.8% during this period.

In General, in January-June 2019, prices in the mining industry and quarrying decreased by 0.4 %. Including in the production of crude oil and natural gas prices fell by 0.6 %, in other activities of the mining industry – increased by 8.4 %, and in the production of coal and lignite – remained unchanged.

Relative to June 2018, producer prices in the mining industry and quarrying increased 2.0 times, including in the production of crude oil and natural gas – 2.4 times, in other activities of the mining industry – by 12.4 %, and in the production of coal and lignite – remained at the level of June 2018.

Producer price index in the mining industry and quarrying in June 2019,%

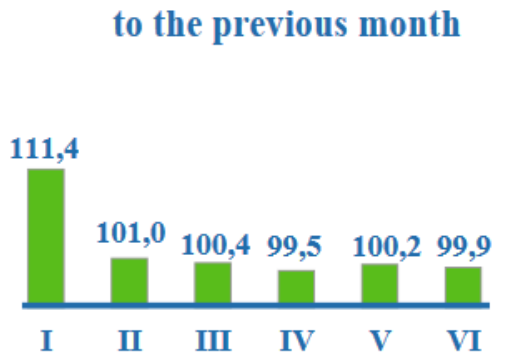
by December 2018		by June 2018
Coal and Lignite Mining		
100,0 %		100,0 %
Crude oil and natural gas production		
99,4 %		241,9 %
Other mining activities		
108,4 %		112,4 %

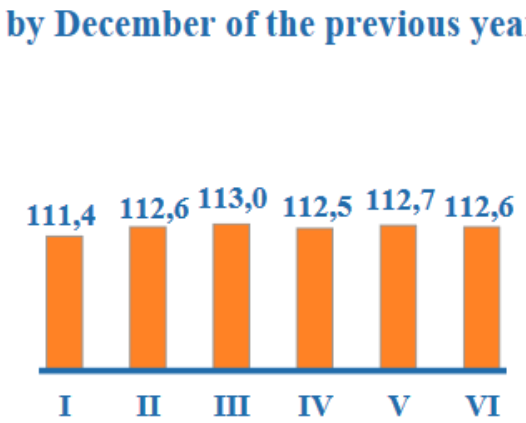
The change in producer prices for manufacturing products in January-June 2019 is characterized by a peak in price growth for the month of January (11.4 %), followed by a slowdown in price growth in February and March (price growth for the month, respectively, by 1.0 % and 0.4 %), a decrease in prices in April and June (0.5 % and 0.1 %) and a slight increase in may (0.2 %).

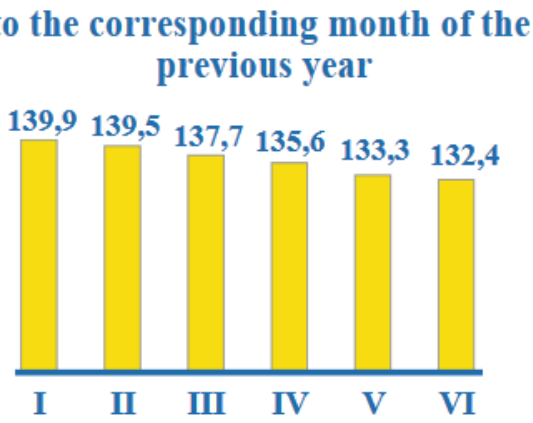
Since the beginning of 2019, the prices of producers in this type of activity increased by 12.6 %.

The level of prices in the manufacturing industry at the end of the first half of 2019 compared to June of the previous year, increased by 32.4 %.

Producer price index in the manufacturing industry for January-June 2019,%





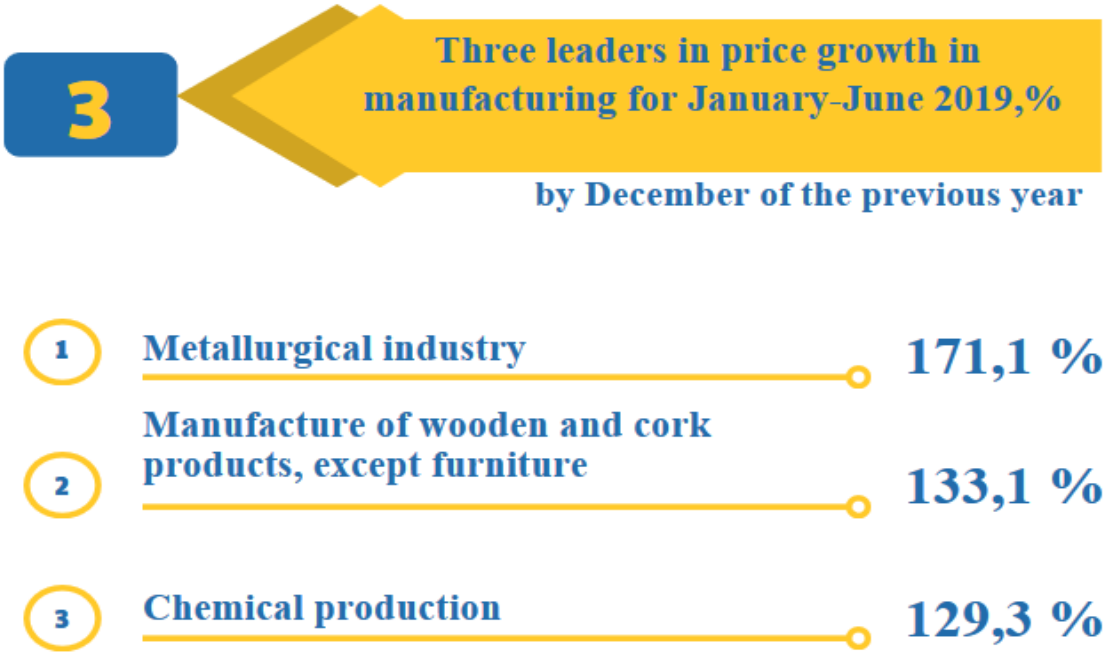


The three leaders in price growth for January-June 2019 in the manufacturing industry included the following activities: metallurgical industry (price increase by 71.1 %), production of wood and cork products, except furniture (by 33.1 %), production of chemical products (by 29.3 %).

Prices for the products of the metallurgical industry increased significantly in January 2019 (by 71.9 %) in subsequent months, monthly growth of prices in this kind of activity was in the range of from 0.1 % to 0.7 %, with the exception of April, when it was registered a decrease in prices of 1.9 %.

Manufacturers of wooden products (except furniture) significantly increased prices for their products in February (by 33.1%), while in the remaining months of the first half of the year the price level was stable.

The peak of price growth for the month for chemical products was also registered in January – by 34.4 %, followed by a price increase in February – by 0.6 %, March and June – by 0.1 % and a decrease in prices in April and May – by 4.1% and 0.4%, respectively.



Analysis of price changes for January-June 2019 in the context of the main activities showed that in the metallurgical industry, the price index was formed under the influence of the rise in the cost of production of basic precious and non-ferrous metals (price increase by 2.1 times), including gold untreated (semi-processed) or in the form of powder – 2.1 times, silver untreated (semi-processed) or in the form of powder – 1.4 times, zinc untreated – 2.0 %. Along with this, the production of copper became cheaper by 3.2 %, iron, steel and ferroalloys – by 2.9 %, molybdenum and its products – by 0.8 %.

In the production of wooden and cork products (except furniture) significantly increased the price of wooden doors, their boxes and thresholds (for the first half of this year 2.1 times).

In the production of chemical products, the growth of producer prices in January-June of the current year registered to the following products: polyethylene having a specific gravity not less than 0.94, in primary forms – in 3.2 times, technical sulfur – and 2.1-fold, sulfuric acid – 38.2 %, of disodium carbonate – 35.6 %, ethyl alcohol and other denaturated alcohols – by 34.3 %, sulfur sublimed, precipitated or colloidal– by 27.8 %, soap and organic surfactants in pieces, sticks and similar forms (except soap) – 20.5 %, mineral or chemical fertilizers containing nitrogen and phosphorus, – by 14.5 %.

According to ***the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2018 №249 "On measures for further improvement of Antimonopoly regulation in commodity markets****", technical sulfur and polyethylene in primary forms are excluded from the list of goods, the prices of which are subject to state regulation.*

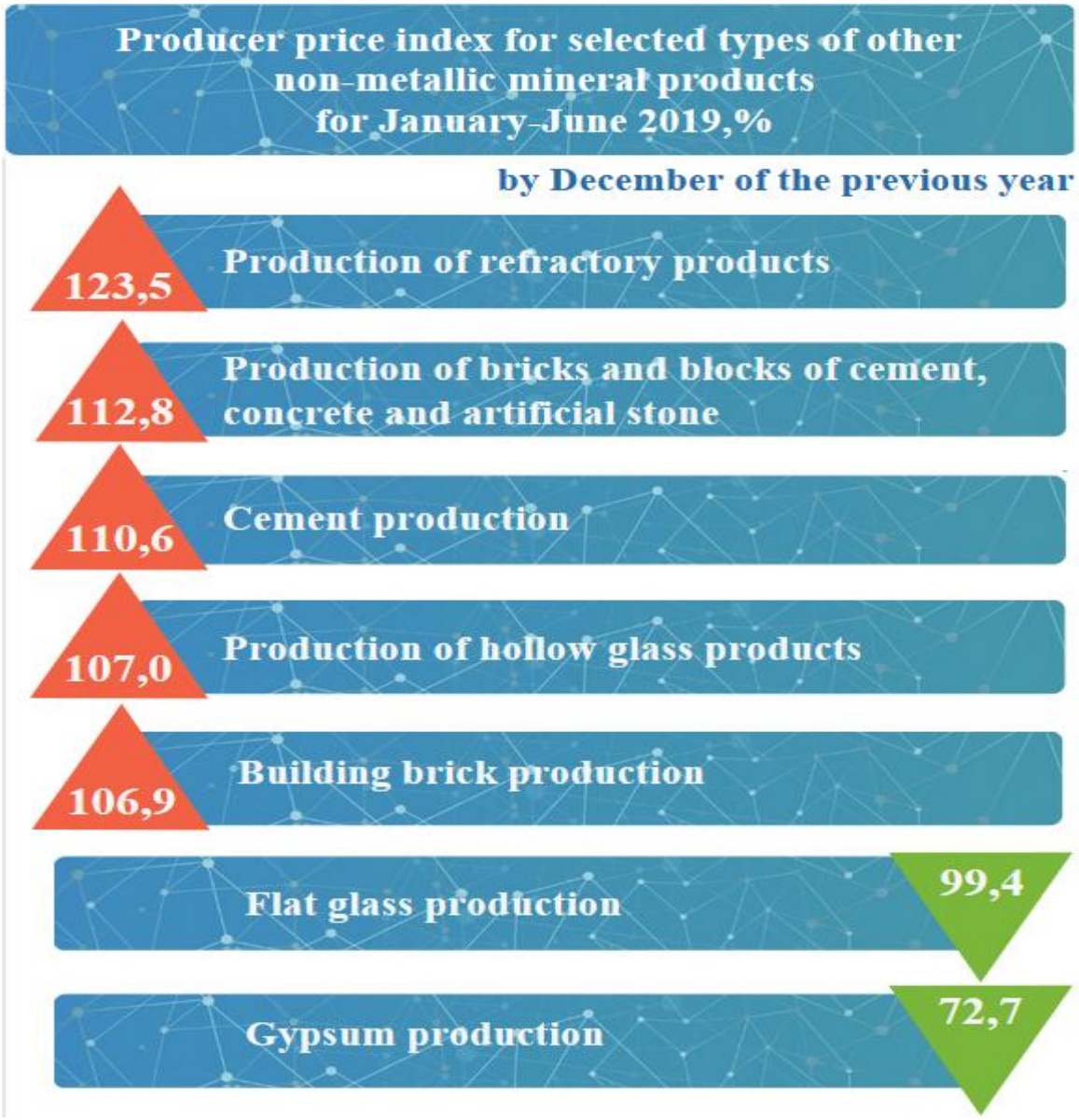
Prices of ethyl denatured alcohol and other alcohols have increased since January 2019 on the basis of the Declaration of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan №05-02-22-16-Uz-1-2019.

According to Annex №2 to the Cabinet of Ministers resolution №249 of 30 March 2018, ethyl alcohol is included in the list of socially significant and strategic types of goods (services), the prices (tariffs) for which are subject to state regulation.

Against this background, there was a decrease in producer prices for formaldehyde – by 33.9 %, polyethylene with a specific weight of less than 0.94 in primary forms – by 22.3 %, matches – by 8.5 %, non-denatured ethyl alcohol – by 4.2 %.

A significant increase in prices in the first half of 2019 was also noted in the production of other transport equipment, where prices for railway cars and their parts, track equipment and its parts increased by an average of 26.0 %.

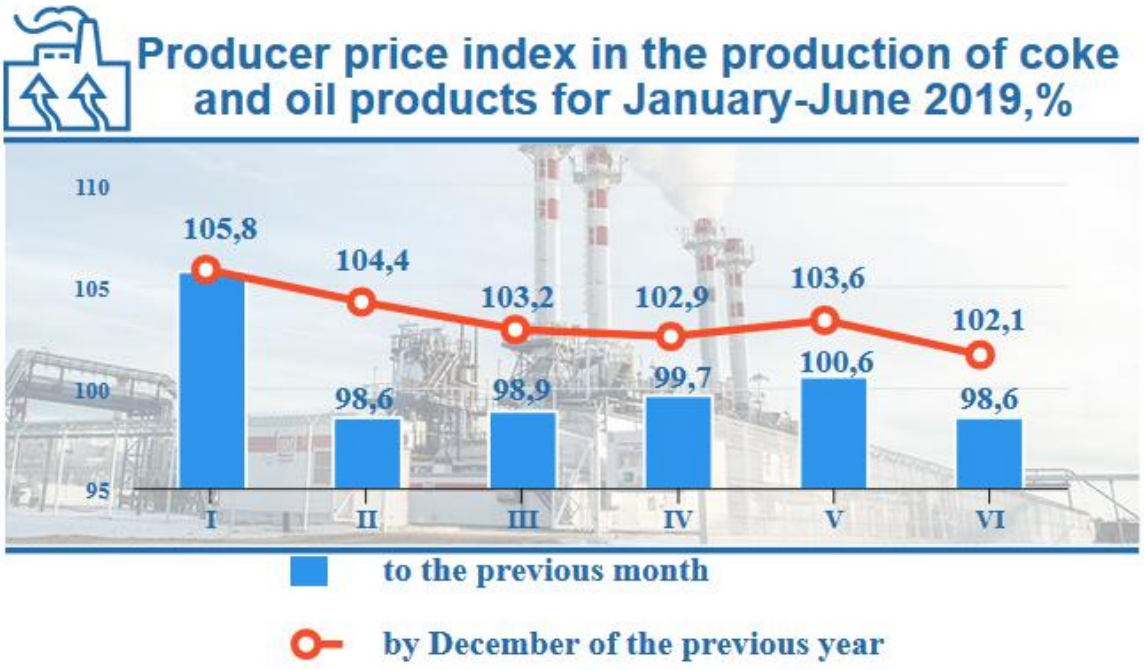
Below is the price index for certain types of production of other non-metallic products for January-June 2019:



In the production of finished metal products, in addition to machinery and equipment, producer prices increased by 14.8 %, including the construction of metal structures and products – by 26.1 %, welding electrodes – by 1.1 %.

In January 2019, manufacturers of paper and paper products on average increased prices by 0.8 %, in February – by 12.2 %, in June – decreased by 0.7 %, and in General for January-June 2019, the increase in prices in this activity amounted to 12.2 %. Boxes, boxes and cartons made of corrugated paper and cardboard became more expensive for the half-year by 29.7 %, cellulose (weight) from other fibrous materials (except wood), on the contrary, became cheaper by 1.0 %.

The dynamics of monthly changes in prices in the production of coke and petroleum products is characterized by their significant growth in January this year (by 5.8 %) and a subsequent decline in February, March, April and June (respectively, by 1.4 %, 1.1 %, 0.3 % and 1.4 %).



On the basis of ***the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 2018 №PP-4088 "On measures to further support the basic sectors of the economy in the conditions of increasing tariffs for natural gas and electricity"*** *canceled the order according to which the accrued amount of excise tax on petroleum products until January 1, 2020 remain at the disposal of refineries of JSC "Uzneftproduct" with the target direction of funds to Finance the import of hydrocarbons and maintenance of loans attracted for this purpose, as well as to cover the negative exchange rate difference, emerging due to changes in the exchange rate of the national currency.*

According to the resolution, the excise tax rates were reduced by an order of magnitude.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 26, 2018 №PP-4086 "On the forecast of the main macroeconomic indicators and parameters of the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019 and budget targets for 2020-2021" approved the following excise tax rates on petroleum products produced in the Republic:

Name	Excise tax rate in soums per ton	
	prior to the adoption of №PP-4088 and №PP-4086	according to №PP-4088 and №PP-4086
Petroleum products:		
gasoline AI-80	321 430	32 143
gasoline AI-91, AI-92, AI-93	353 430	35 343
gasoline AI-95	408 890	40 889
diesel fuel	273 400	27 340
diesel fuel eco	284 250	28 425
aviation gasoline	50 580	5 058
engine oil for diesel or carburetor (injection) engines	207 000	20 700

For information: when forming the producer price index, according to the recommendations of international standards and the national methodology, prices for products manufactured in the country are recorded without VAT and excise taxes. With the selling price of enterprises remaining, the indicated reduction in excise tax rates entailed an increase in prices of industrial producers in January of this year.

The decline in prices for certain oil products in the following months of 2019 was caused by the current situation at the exchange trading.

In general, for the first half of this year, producer prices of aviation gasoline increased by 55.9%, jet fuel such as kerosene - by 19.9%, kerosene - 17.8%, oil bitumen - 16.3%, oil lubricants, heavy oil distillates not included in other groups - by 9.4%, motor fuel - by 5.7%. At the same time, a decrease in producer prices was noted in the production of liquefied propane and butane - by 7.1%, diesel fuel - by 6.6%, other average oil distillation products, and medium-sized oil distillates - by 2.0%.

Against the background of a general increase in prices in industrial production, in certain types of activity their decrease was recorded. In particular, in January-June 2019, prices in the production of tobacco products were on average reduced by 4.9%, rubber and plastic products - by 4.2%, electrical equipment - by 0.5%, in printing and reproduction of recorded materials - by 4.7%.

The decrease in prices in the production of rubber and plastic products, electrical equipment is associated with cost reduction in the acquisition of raw materials and price trends at exchange trading. Cost reduction in printing and related services is associated with a change in the circulation of products.

The decrease in producer prices of tobacco products in January by 13.9% and March by 3.5% was caused by the introduction of updated excise tax rates on cigarettes and cigarettes produced in the republic.

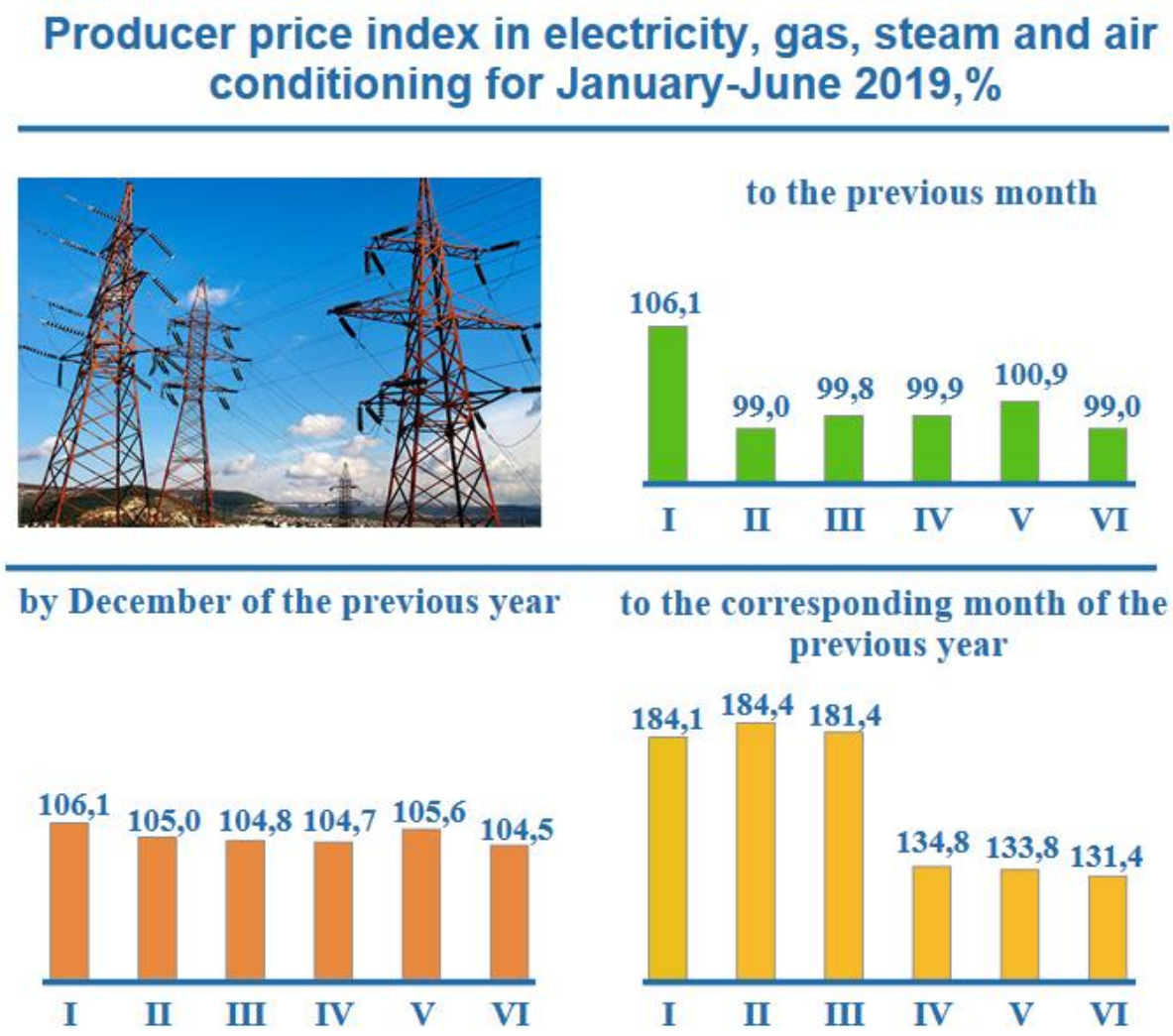
Based on ***the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 26, 2018 №PP-4086 "On the forecast of the main macroeconomic indicators and parameters of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019 and budget guidelines for 2020-2021" the excise tax rate*** *for 2019 on manufactured* ***cigarettes (with or without filter) and cigarettes*** *is* ***117 900 sum / 1000 pieces****.*

According to paragraph "9-b" of the above resolution, from March 1, 2019, a combined excise tax rate for cigarettes produced in the Republic of Uzbekistan was introduced, providing, along with a fixed rate, the introduction of ***an ad valorem rate of 4%*** *of the cost of goods sold by the manufacturer, not including excise tax and value added tax.*

Also, in accordance with the said resolution, from July 1, 2019, the approved rates for alcohol and tobacco products were additionally increased to 20%.

For information: when forming the producer price index, according to the recommendations of international standards and the national methodology, prices for products manufactured in the country are recorded without VAT and excise taxes. With the selling price of enterprises remaining, the indicated increase in excise tax rates entailed a reduction in the prices of tobacco producers.

The price index for electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning in June 2019 compared to December 2018 amounted to 104.5%, in June 2018 - 131.4%.

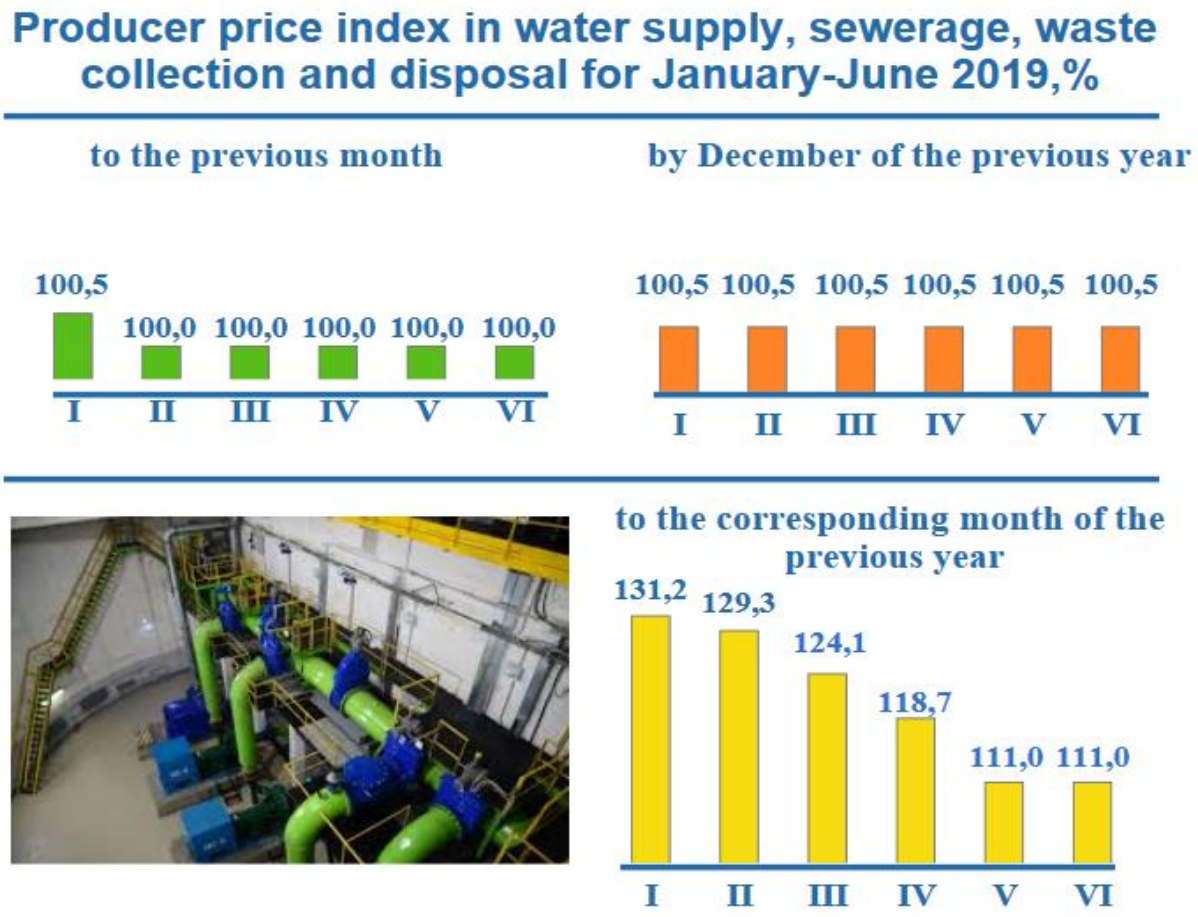


The price level in the production of electricity and gas from underground coal gasification in the first half of this year remained at the level of the end of 2018.

Thermal energy production became 1.7 times more expensive, services for the distribution of gaseous fuels through pipelines, on the contrary, became 8.1% cheaper.

In annual terms, compared with June 2018, prices for electricity and heat produced increased by 37.4% and 60.8%, respectively, and underground coal gasification gas - by 2.2 times.

The dynamics of producer prices in water supply, sewage, collection and disposal of waste was relatively stable, the increase in prices for the I half of this year amounted to only 0.5%.



Services for the treatment and distribution of water through water pipelines have risen in price since the beginning of the year by 1.0%, disposal, transportation of wastewater and their treatment - by 1.3%.

At the end of the first half of 2019, the price level for services for the treatment and distribution of water through pipelines was higher by 20.5% compared to June 2018, and by 17.1% for the disposal, transportation and treatment of wastewater.

Explanation of statistical indicators

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) – is one of the most important indicators of inflation in the consumer sector, which measures the total change in the cost of a fixed set of goods and services purchased by the average consumer, i.e. characterizes the change in the total amount of consumer spending in a certain period of time with a constant amount of consumed goods and services.

The CPI averages the movement of prices for the whole variety of goods and services throughout the country.

The calculation of the CPI is based on the database:

– on changes in prices obtained by registering prices and tariffs in the consumer market at the place of sale of goods and services

– on the structure of actual consumer spending of the population.

Surveillance is carried out in all regions of the country in trade and service organizations, as well as in clothing, mixed and food markets. The registration of prices and tariffs for the formation of the CPI is carried out from the 10th to the 20th day of each month.

The consumer set, on the basis of which the CPI is calculated, is a single sample for all regions of the country for a sample of the groups of goods and services most commonly consumed by the population. It consists of 386 items of goods and services, of which food products - 112 items, non-food products - 206 items and services - 68 items.

The calculation of the consolidated CPI is carried out according to the modified Laspeyres formula, using the weights of the base period. As weights in the calculation of the CPI, consumer expenditures of the population obtained as a result of a household survey on household spending on goods and services are used.

Price – the expression of the value of the goods in monetary units of a certain currency (national or international) per quantitative unit of goods.

Comparable price (price quotation) – the price registered in the same object of trade or in the sphere of paid services for the same or similar in quality product (service, type of product).

Registration price - the number of monetary units paid for a particular type of product, product or service, quality, terms of sale and a period of time for which are clearly defined

Price registration – is a method of collecting information on prices for goods (services) included in the formed sets of goods (services) -representatives in the consumer sector.

Price level – an indicator that characterizes the state of prices for a certain period of time, in a certain territory, by the totality of goods and marketable species with similar consumer properties. Assessment of the price level is one of the stages in the statistical study of prices.

Average price – is a generalizing characteristic for the prices of a homogeneous product group, varying in time or space. In statistical practice, there are different ways of calculating average prices, the choice of which depends on the availability of initial information and the method of collecting it.

Seasonality - repeating changes that may be caused by the change of seasons, the period of ripening of cereals, vegetables and fruits and their processing, the performance of certain works, as well as with customs, traditions, holidays, etc.

Weights of the price index – the values involved in the formation of the price index, with the help of which:

a) the significance of each specific element in the total totality of the observed phenomenon is characterized;

b) initially incommensurable primary elements are reduced to a commensurate form;

c) sequential aggregation of commensurate elements is carried out at all stages of the applied classification and the general value of the change in the prices of the phenomenon under study is found.

Individual price index – reflects the change in prices of one element of the studied population (a specific product, service) and is used to characterize an individual phenomenon.

Aggregated (composite) price index – is a relative indicator that characterizes the change in the price level for a particular subgroup, group or phenomenon under study as a whole and is formed on the basis of individual price indices.

The Industrial Producer Price Index (PPI) – is one of the key indicators of inflationary processes in industrial production, which characterizes the change in prices of domestic (domestic) manufacturers of industrial goods over time with a constant structure of production.

PPI is compiled on an annually updated sample of representative products and enterprises based on two data sets:

- information on prices for goods produced by industrial enterprises of the republic provided by enterprises included in the selective circle in accordance with the approved form of state statistical reporting;
- information on the value of output of industrial enterprises.

Surveillance covers enterprises with the main economic activity related to sections B “Mining and quarrying”, C “Manufacturing industry”, D “Power supply, gas supply, steam and air conditioning”, E “Water supply; Sewerage, waste collection and disposal ”in accordance with the National Classification of Economic Activities (OKED-2), approved by the resolution of the Uzstandard Agency dated 01.28.2011 №05-268.

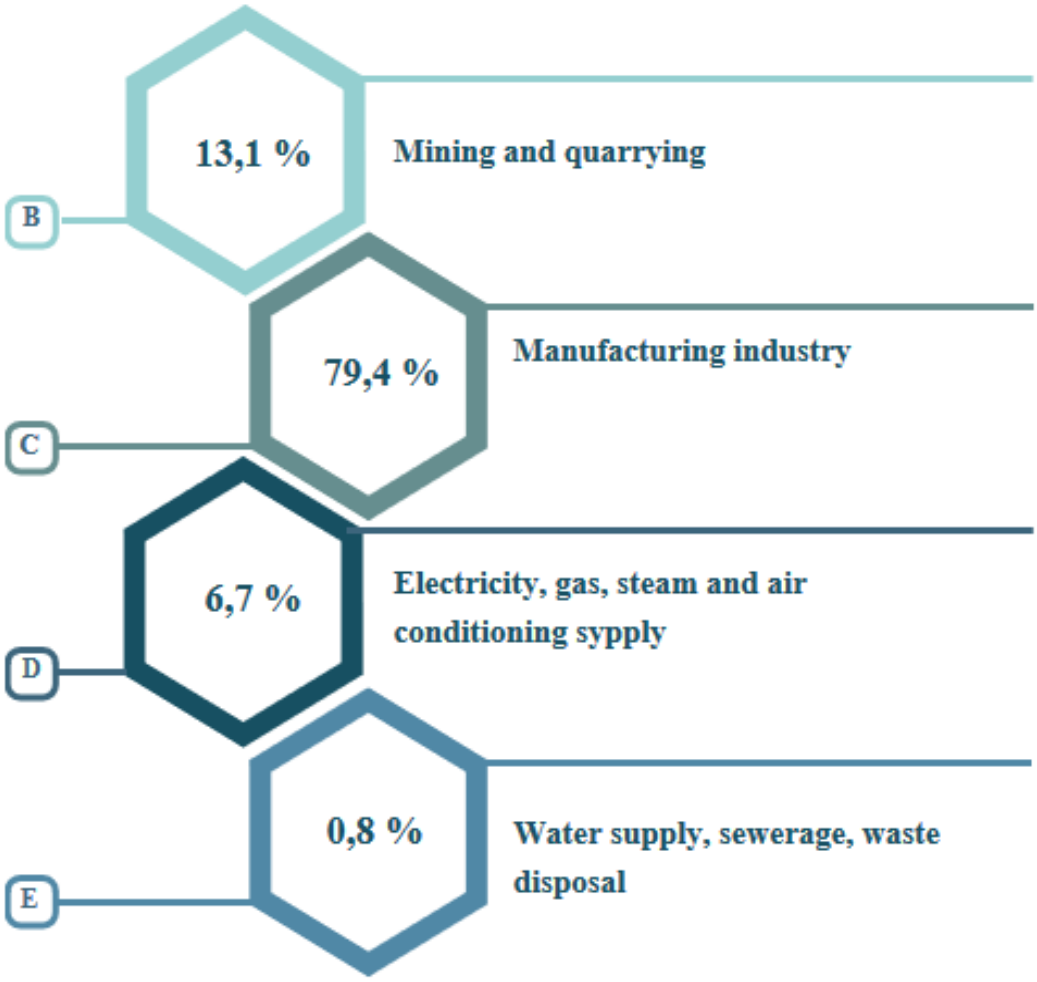
Producer price – represents the unit price of manufactured industrial products at the time of their exit from the "gate" of the enterprise, excluding VAT, excise taxes, other indirect taxes, trade, sales margins, transportation and other costs associated with the movement of products from producer to buyer.

III. INDUSTRY

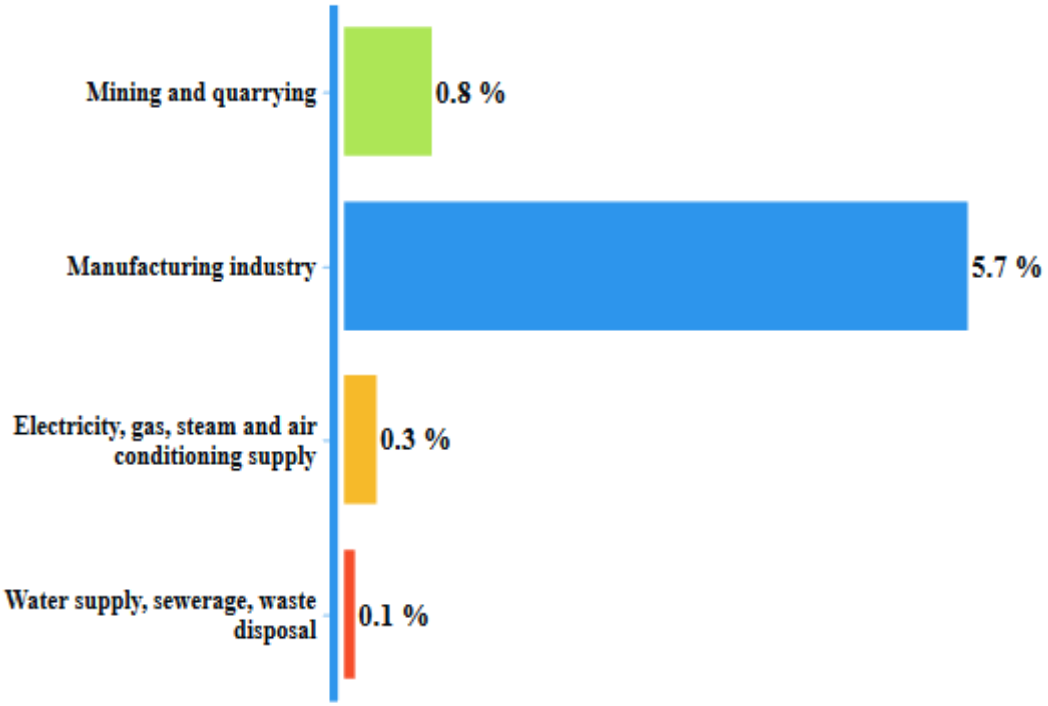
According to preliminary data, in January-June 2019, enterprises of the republic produced industrial output worth 147.8 trillion. soums, industrial production index amounted to 106.9%.

The main factor in the growth of total industrial production was an increase in the manufacturing industry by 7.8% (contribution to the increase in total industrial production by 5.7 p.p.), mining and quarrying - by 4.7% (contribution to growth 0.8 p.p.), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning - by 3.6% (contribution to growth of 0.3 p.p.), water supply, sewage, waste collection and disposal - by 7.9% (contribution in growth of 0.1 p.p.).

The structure of industrial production by main types of economic activity
(in January-June) (% of total industrial production)



Contribution of the main types of economic activity to the growth of industrial production in January-June 2019,%



Mining and quarrying

The volume of production by mining and quarrying enterprises in January-June 2019 amounted to 19.4 trillion soums, or 13.1% of total industry.

Compared to the corresponding period of the last year, in the mining and quarrying industry by types of manufactured products, there is an increase in natural gas production by 1.8% and gravel production by 39.8%, while coal production was reduced by 10.5%, oil - by 7.4%, gas condensate - by 2.6%, crushed stone - by 9.7%.

The volume of production of certain types of industrial products in physical terms by large enterprises in the mining and quarrying industry

(in January-June 2019)

	unit	*January-June 2019*	*%, to January-June 2018*
Oil	*thous.tons*	347,3	92,6
Gas condensate	*thous.tons*	1043,4	97,4

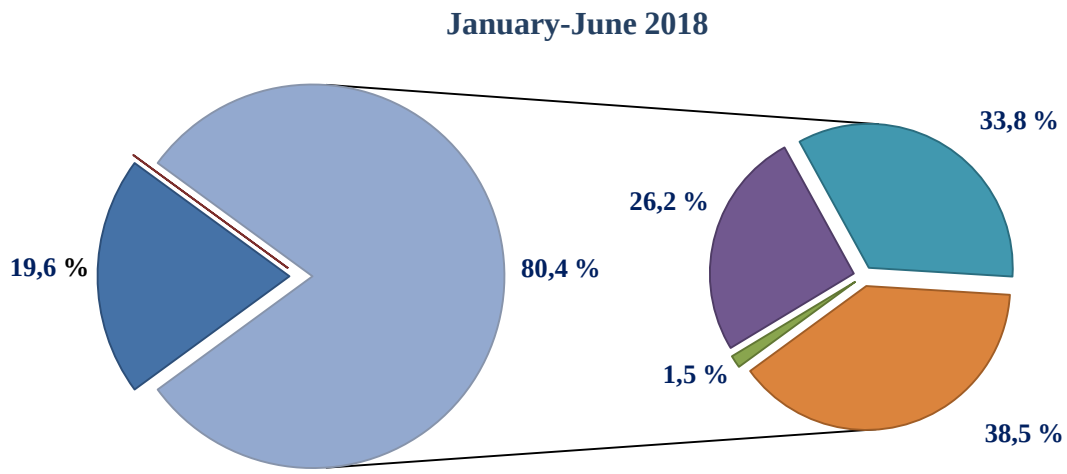
	unit	*January-June 2019*	*%, to January-June 2018*
Natural gas	*mln. cubic meters*	30501,2	101,8
Coal	*thous.tons*	1512,4	89,5
Gravel	*thous.tons*	291,1	139,8
Crushed stone	*thous.tons*	611,5	90,3

Manufacturing industry

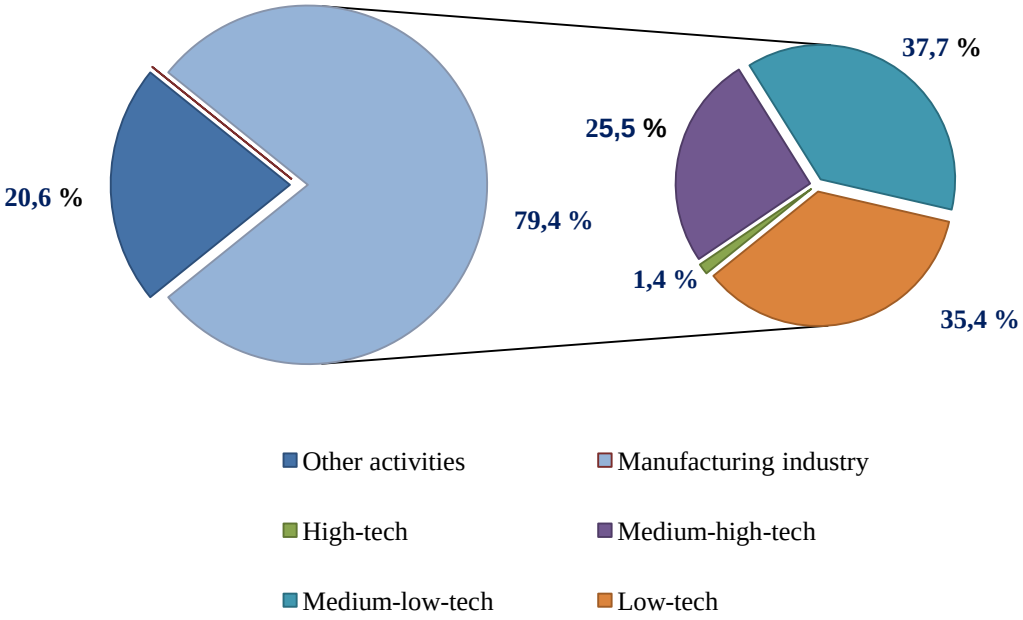
The volume of production by manufacturing enterprises in January-June 2019 amounted to 117.3 trillion soums, or 79.4% of total industry.

In the manufacturing industry structure, the share of high-tech industries amounted to 1.4% (in January-June 2018 - 1.5%), medium-high-tech - 25.5% (26.2%), medium-low-tech - 37.7% (33.8%) and low-tech - 35.4% (38.5%).

The structure of the manufacturing industry by manufacturability in January-June, %



January-June 2019



In the volume of the manufacturing industry, the share of enterprises for the production, repair, assembly of machinery and equipment, the production of cars, trailers, semi-trailers and other finished products amounted to 21.7% (a growth of 23.2% from January-June 2018), the share of the metallurgical industry - 22.4% (5.7%), enterprises for the production of textile, clothing and leather products - 16.7% (4.1%), for the production of food, beverages and tobacco products - 15.5% (6, 6%), enterprises for the production of chemical products, rubber and plastic products - 9.9% (2.6%).

At the same time, in the manufacturing industry, in comparison with the corresponding period of the last year, the production of trucks increased by 1.6 t., passenger cars - by 1.5 t., automobile engines - by 1.6 t., buses - by 3,4 t., running wheels, parts and accessories theirof - 1.5 t., radiators, silencers and exhaust pipes, clutches, steering wheels, steering columns, crankcase steering gears and parts theirof - 1.5 t.

The overhaul of technological equipment has increased the capacity utilization of chemical enterprises and exceeding the previous year's production indicators for potassium

chloride (110.9% – by January-June 2018), carbamide (121.1%), ammonium sulfate (113.8%), ammonium nitrate (113.5%), paints and varnishes based on acrylic or vinyl polymers (118.7%), herbicides (115.5%), caustic soda (147.4%), other nitrogen fertilizers and mixtures thereof (116.6%), mineral fertilizers containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (115.0%).

The production volume of certain types of industrial products in physical terms by large enterprises in the manufacturing industry

(in January-June 2019)

	unit	*January-June 2019*	*%, to January-June 2018*
Cars	*pcs.*	120005	146,6
«Damas»	pcs.	23044	167,8
"Nexia"	pcs.	35100	157,4
"Gentra"	pcs.	19582	176,1
"Spark"	pcs.	9047	83,9
"Malibu"	pcs.	2597	197,8
"Cobalt"	pcs.	24435	190,0
"Tracker"	pcs.	2358	-
"Captiva"	pcs.	6	0,2
Lead-acid accumulators for starting piston engines	thous. pcs.	386,4	109,1
Trucks	pcs.	2456	158,2
Buses	pcs.	912	3,4 t.
Tractors	pcs.	602	33,5
Automobile engines	*thous. pcs.*	93,7	156,5
Cotton fiber	*thous. tons*	320,1	66,6

	unit	*January-June 2019*	*%, to January-June 2018*
Margarine and spreads	*tons*	5048,2	98,9
Milk and cream, not concentrated, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, of a fat content exceeding 6%	*tons*	182,0	62,2
Soft and spelled wheat flour	*thous. tons*	728,5	98,1
Other non-durable bakery products	*tons*	290,7	105,0
Pasta and similar products	*tons*	3320,5	48,6
Beer	*thous. l*	94947,1	104,6
Vegetable oil (refined)	*thous. tons*	95,4	78,5
Tobacco products	*mln. pcs.*	5537	106,8
Gasoline	*thous. tons*	494,8	88,3
Diesel fuel	*thous. tons*	539,8	96,9
Portland cement	*thous. tons*	4510,9	114,1
Cement clinkers	*thous. tons*	3518,4	106,3
Cotton yarn	*thous. tons*	132,6	135,5
Cotton fabrics containing 85% or more by weight of cotton	*thous. sq. m*	37068,0	104,1
Paints and varnishes based on acrylic or vinyl polymers	*thous. tons*	7,9	118,7

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

The production volume produced by electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning enterprises amounted to 9.9 trillion soums (6.7% of total industry).

In this sector for January-June 2019, compared to the corresponding period of last year, the production, transmission and distribution of electricity, steam supply and air conditioning systems increased by 4.3%.

The production volume of certain types of industrial products in physical terms by large enterprises in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

(January-June 2019)

	Unit	*January-June 2019*	*%, to January-June 2018*
Electricity, mln. kW / h	*mln. kW / h*	30492,4	101,2
Thermal energy	*thous. Gcal*	15205,4	99,8

Water supply, sewerage, waste collection and disposal

The volume of production by water supply, sewage, waste collection and disposal enterprises amounted to 1.2 trillion soums (0.8% of total industry).

Compared to the corresponding period of the last year, there is an increase in recyclables containing aluminum in 2.1 t., recyclables containing copper in 2.8 t., services for emptying, cleaning and processing cesspools, sumps and septic tanks - 92.5%, water treatment and distribution services for water supply systems - 31.0%, waste water disposal, transportation and treatment services - 41.5%, non-hazardous waste collection services - 73.3%.

The production volume of certain types of industrial products in physical terms by large enterprises of water supply, sewerage, waste collection and disposal

(January-June 2019)

	Unit	*January-June 2019*	*%, to January-June 2018*
Ferrous metal recyclables	*thous.tons*	124,8	70,6
Aluminum recyclables	*thous.tons*	3,9	2,1 t.
Wastewater disposal, transportation and treatment	*bln. soums*	103,5	141,5

Industrial production by economic activity

(in January-June 2019)

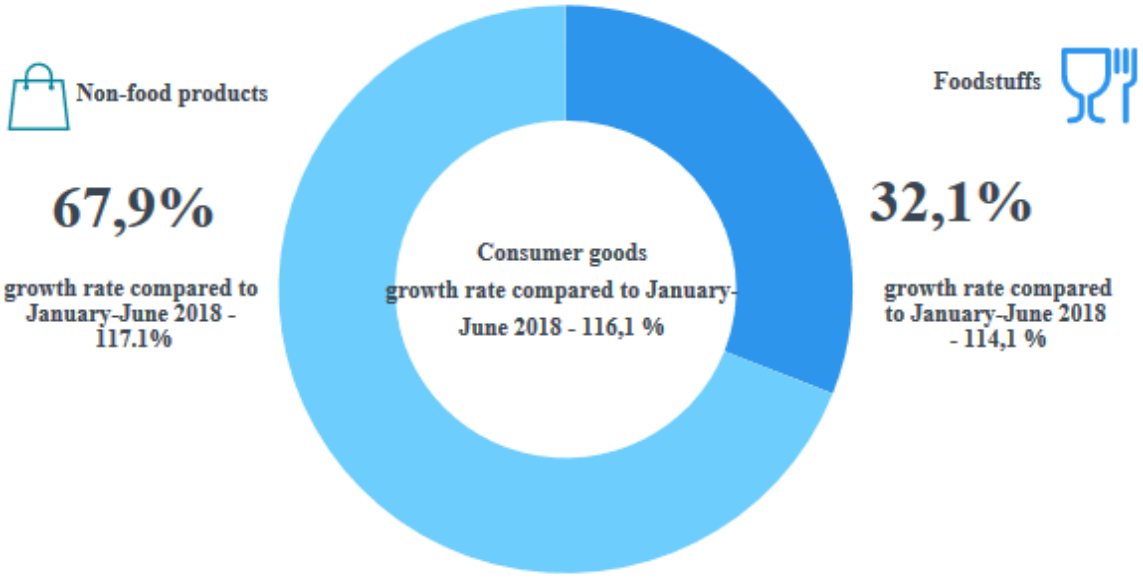
	Bln. soums	*%, to January-June 2018*
The volume of industrial production - total	**147 831,7**	**106,9**
Mining and quarrying	**19 394,3**	**104,7**
including:		
extraction of coal, lignite, oil and natural gas	15 960,5	104.6
metal ore mining	2 619,3	105,9
other activities of the mining industry	516,5	104,1
Manufacturing industry	**117 334,0**	**107,8**
including:		

	Bln. soums	*%, to January-June 2018*
food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing	18 239,8	106,6
manufacture of textiles, clothing and leather goods	19 601,9	104,1
production, repair, installation of machinery and equipment, production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, other finished metal products	25 496,1	123,2
manufacture of wood and cork, articles of straw and plaiting materials, paper and paper products, furniture	2 371,2	103,7
printing and reproduction of recorded media	692,8	107,8
manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	4 726,7	88,2
manufacture of chemical products, rubber and plastic products	11 605,8	102,6
production of basic pharmaceutical products and preparations	993,5	115,9
manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	6 659,9	111,6
metallurgical industry	26 311,3	105,7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	**9 932,3**	**103,6**
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	**1 171,1**	**107,9**

Consumer goods manufacturing

The extending the range and the stimulation of finished goods output was reflected in growth of consumer goods production compared to January-June 2018 (116.1%), the share of which in industry amounted to 33.0%.

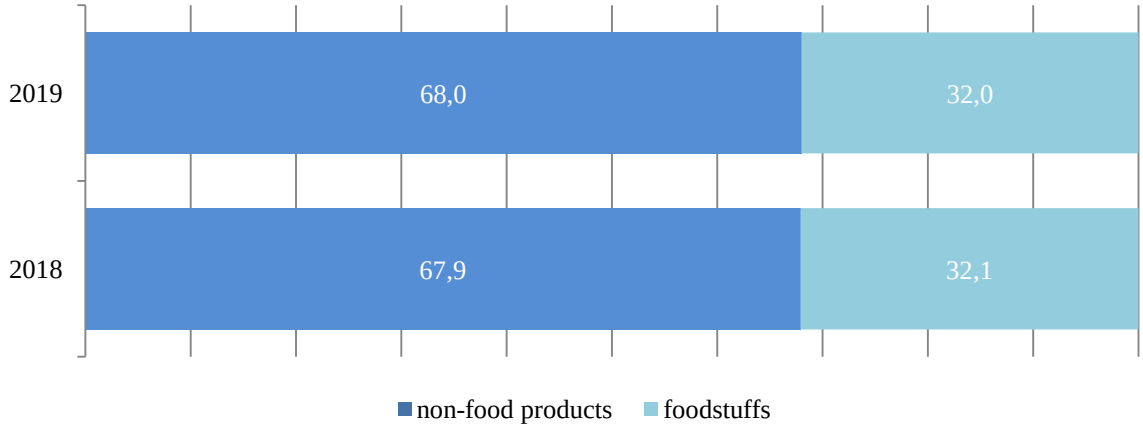
The specific weight and the growth rate of consumer goods production
(January-June 2019)



Compared to January-June 2018, in the structure of consumer goods for January-June 2019 there was an increase in share of non-food products from 67.3% to 67.9%.

In the structure of food production, the production of wine and beer amounted to 6.3% (7.4% in January-June 2018).

The structure of consumer goods, % of total production of consumer goods
(in January-June)



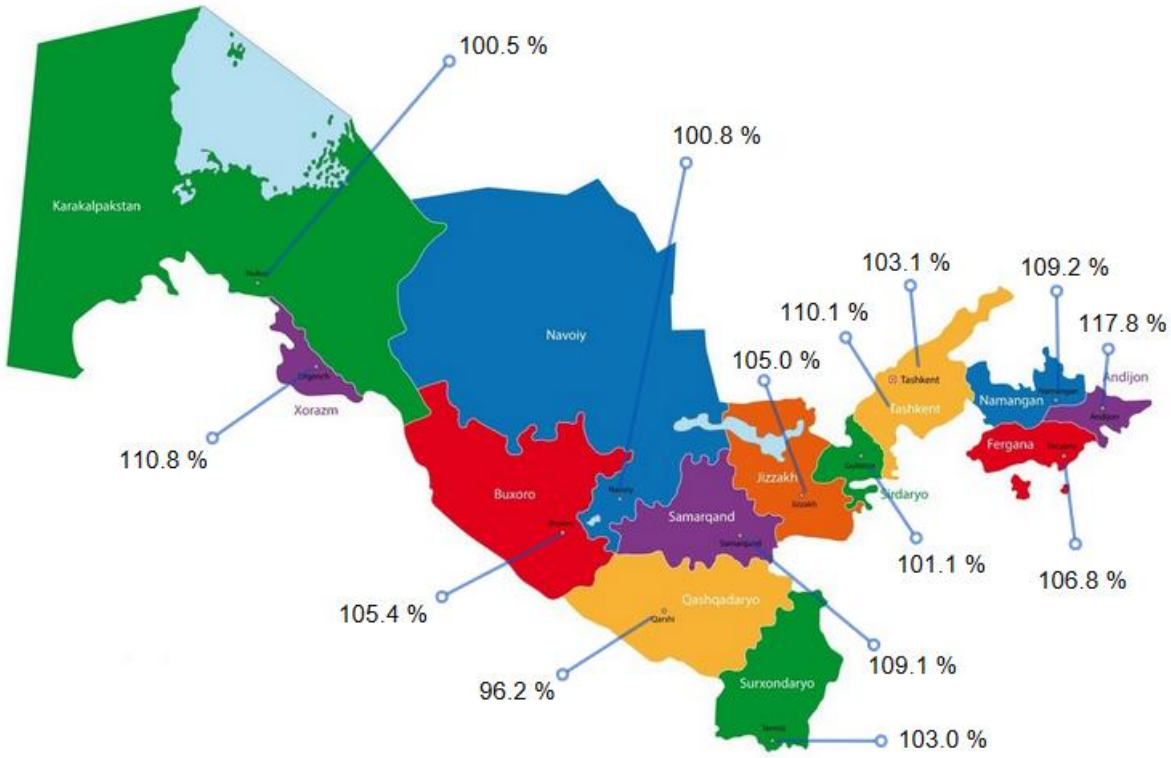
Industrial production of the regions

The consistent implementation of measures improving the industrial potential of the regions contributed to a significant increase of production in Andijan (117.8% to January-June 2018), Khorezm (110.8%), Tashkent (110.1%), Namangan (109.2%), Samarkand (109.1%) and Fergana (106.8%) regions.

Industrial production index by regions

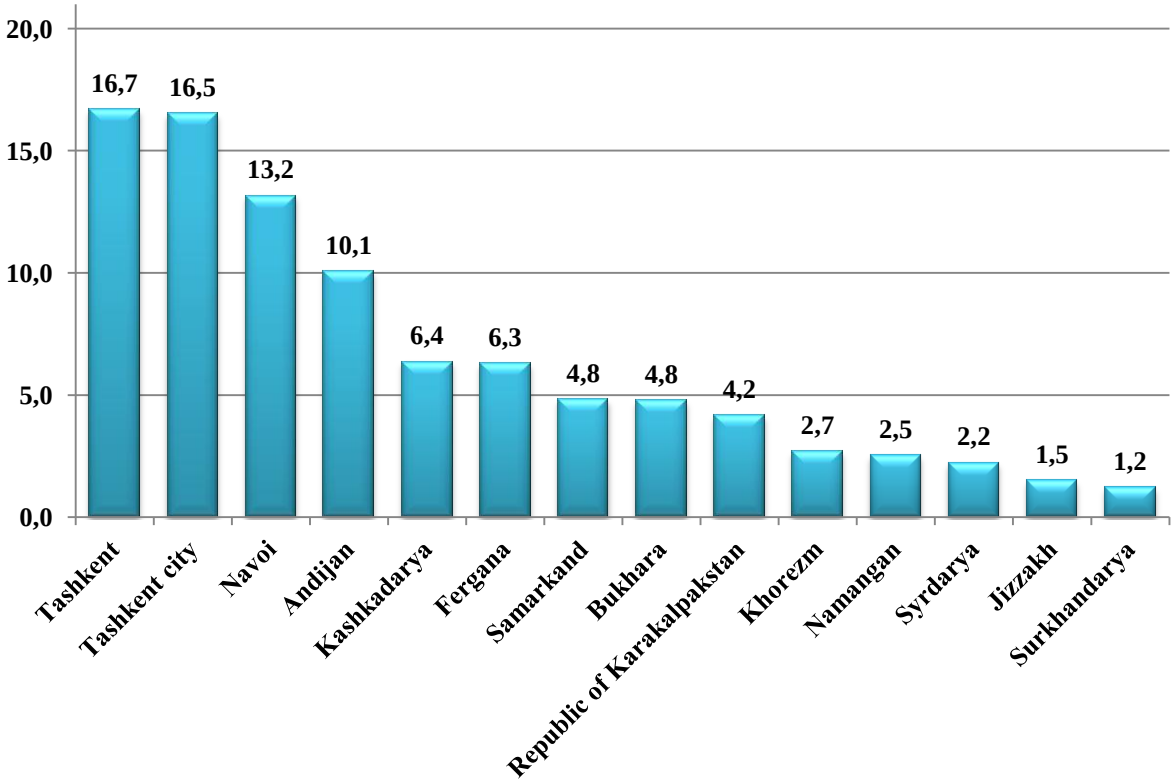
(in January-June 2019)

(%, to the corresponding period of last year)



In the structure of industrial production of the republic, the largest share falls on Tashkent region (16.7% of national level of volume), Tashkent city (16.5%), Navoi (13.2%), Andijan (10.1%), Kashkadarya (6.4%) and Fergana (6.3%) regions.

The share of regions in total industrial production, %
(in January-June 2019)



At the same time, the smallest share falls on Surkhandarya (1.2% of total production volume), Jizzakh (1.5%), Syrdarya (2.2%), Namangan (2.5%) and Khorezm (2.7%) region.

The volume of industrial production and consumer goods *(in January-June 2019)*

	Industrial production, billion soums[1)]	*%, to January-June 2018*	*Consumer goods, billion soums*[1)]	*%, to January-June 2018*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**147831,7**	**106,9**	**48748,9**	**116,1**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	6162,9	100,5	1013,4	108,4

regions:

[1)] *Including unallocated data by regions*

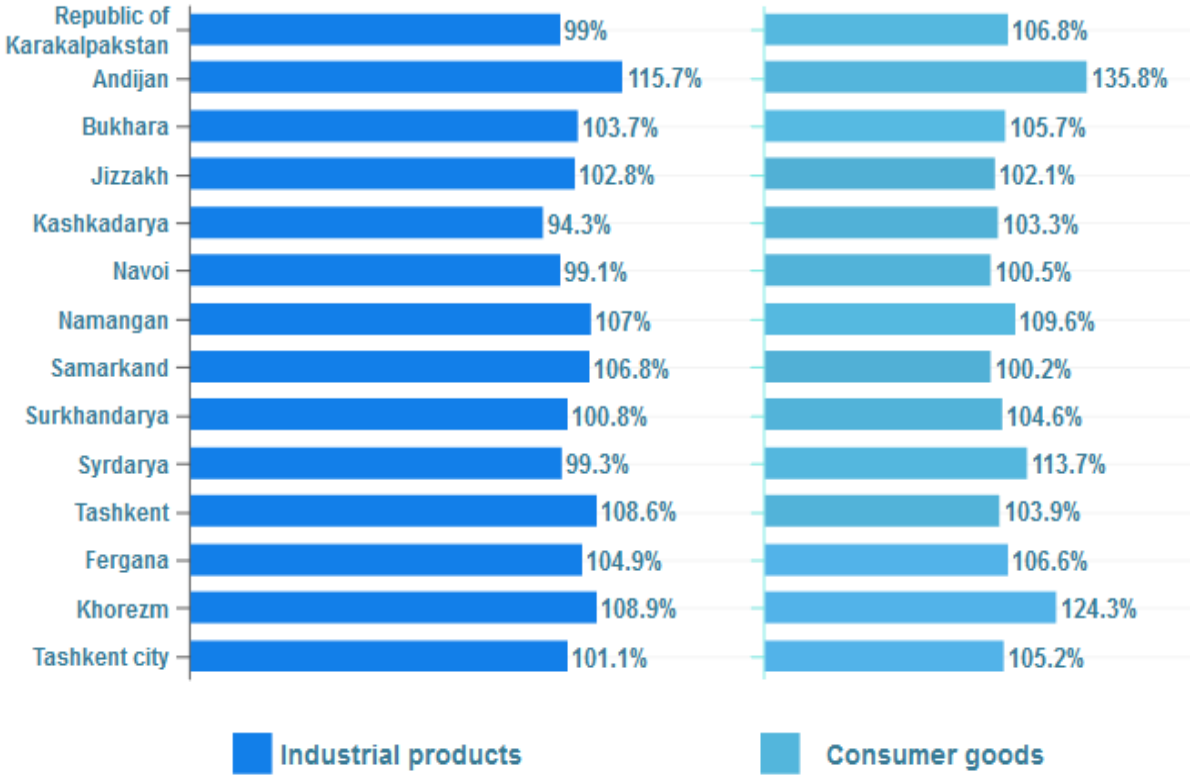
	Industrial production, billion soums[1)]	*%, to January-June 2018*	*Consumer goods, billion soums [1)]*	*%, to January-June 2018*
Andijan	14875,4	117,8	11673,3	138,3
Bukhara	7051,7	105,4	2257,7	107,4
Jizzakh	2210,7	105,0	970,3	104,3
Kashkadarya	9392,3	96,2	1636,2	105,4
Navoi	19461,2	100,8	1428,8	102,3
Namangan	3711,9	109,2	2469,9	111,8
Samarkand	7131,3	109,1	3980,0	102,3
Surkhandarya	1801,7	103,0	702,2	107,0
Syrdarya	3291,8	101,1	1256,8	115,7
Tashkent	24650,6	110,1	4318,6	105,3
Fergana	9307,7	106,8	2896,6	108,5
Khorezm	3949,4	110,8	2485,4	126,5
Tashkent city	24434,3	103,1	10772,7	107,3

An analysis of the differentiation of industrial production per capita showed an excess of the national average level (4427.5 ths. soums) in Navoi region (19797.8 ths. soums), Tashkent city (9680.0 ths. soums), Tashkent (8477.4 ths. soums) and Andijan (4833.1 ths. soums) regions.

The volume of industrial production and consumer goods per capita by region in January-June 2019, ths. soums

	Industrial products	*Consumer goods*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**4427,5**	**1460,0**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	3285,3	540,2
regions:		
Andijan	4833,1	3792,7
Bukhara	3710,1	1187,8
Jizzakh	1626,8	714,0
Kashkadarya	2910,8	507,1
Navoi	19797,8	1453,5
Namangan	1342,6	893,4
Samarkand	1868,8	1043,0
Surkhandarya	697,7	272,0
Syrdarya	3949,8	1508,0
Tashkent	8477,4	1485,2
Fergana	2517,5	783,5
Khorezm	2145,2	1350,0
Tashkent city	9680,0	4267,8

Production of industrial and consumer goods per capita by regions in January-June 2019, % compared to January-June 2018



In terms of regions, high growth rates of industrial production per capita were observed in Andijan (115.7% to January-June 2018), Samarkand (106.8%), Khorezm (108.9%) and Tashkent (108.6%) regions.

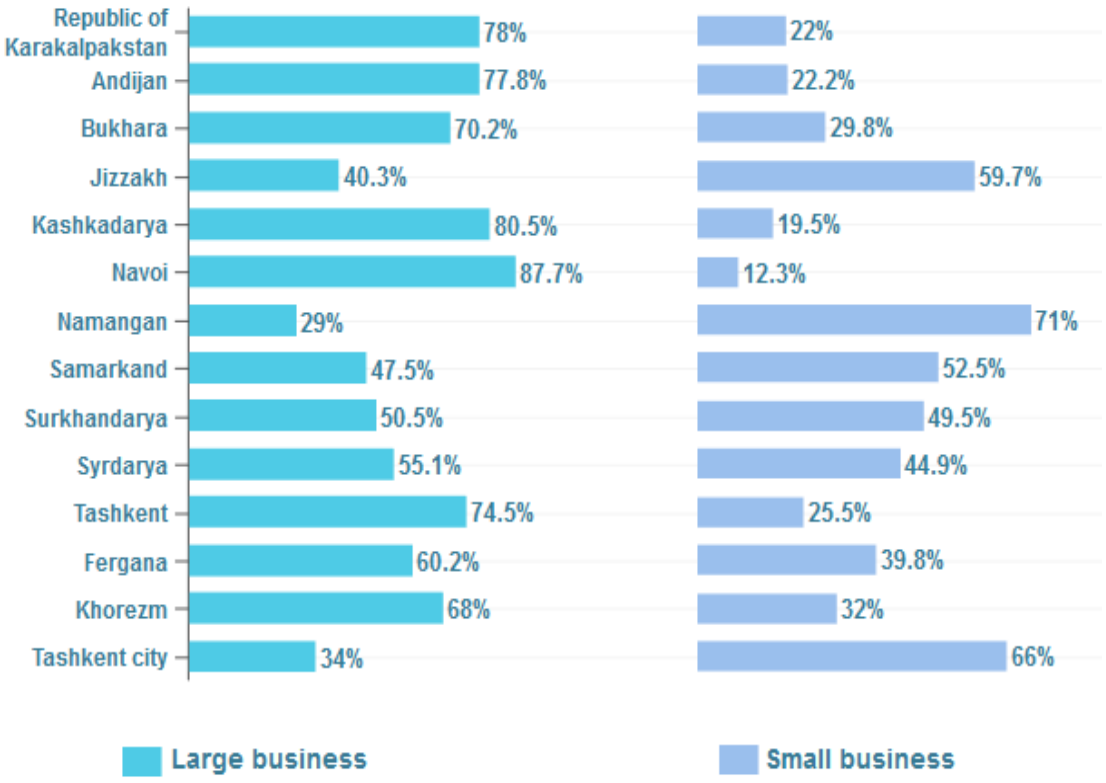
At the same time, low growth rates were observed in Kashkadarya (94.3%), Navoi (99.1%), Syrdarya (99.3%) regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (99.0%).

The contribution of small business to industrial production

The dynamic development of the industrial activity of small businesses ensured an increase in industrial production by 6.1% compared to the corresponding period of last year and the production volume amounted to 48.4 trillion soums, while the share of small business in industry reached 32.8%.

The percentage of large and small businesses in the volume of industrial production of the regions, %

(in January-June 2019)



The largest share of small business was observed in Namangan (71.0% of total industrial output of the region), Tashkent (66.0%), Jizzakh (59.7%), Samarkand (52.5%), Surkhandarya (49, 5%), Syrdarya (44.9%) and Fergana (39.8%) regions.

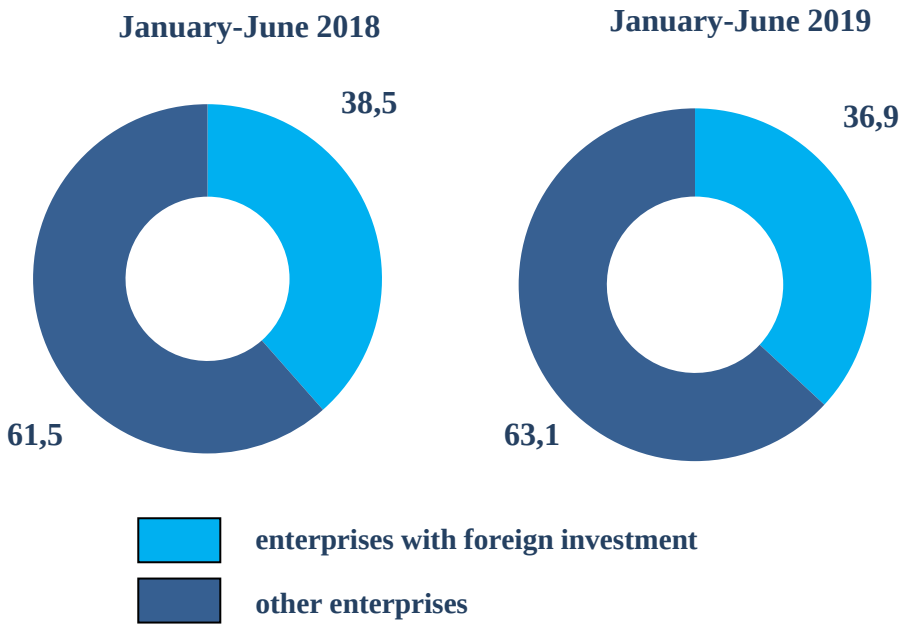
At the same time, the smallest share of small business in the regions was noted in Navoi (12.3%) and Kashkadarya (19.5%) regions, the Republic of Karakalpakstan (22.0%), as well as in Andijan (22.2%) and Tashkent (25.5%) regions.

The production volume of enterprises with foreign investment

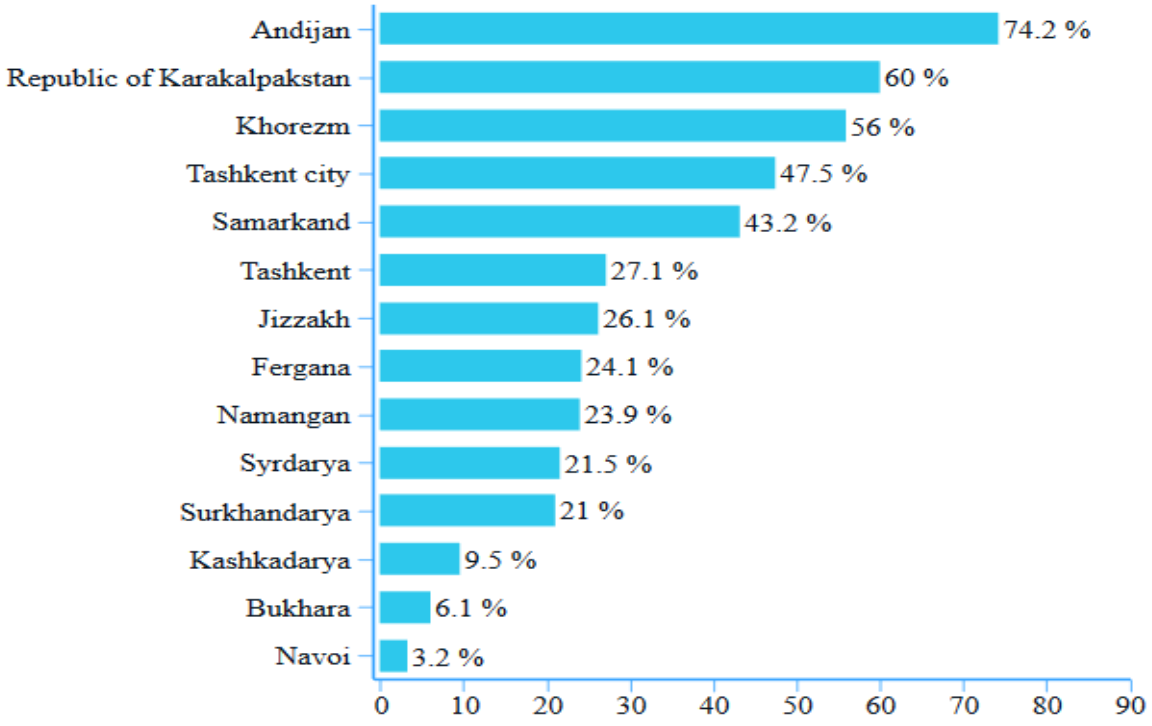
During the reporting period, enterprises with foreign investments produced goods for 54.6 trillion soums.

In the previous year the share of products of joint ventures in total production volume was 38.5%, in the reporting period it decreased and reached 36.9%.

The percentage of products of enterprises with foreign investment in total industrial output, %



The proportion of products of enterprises with foreign investment in the volume of production of the regions



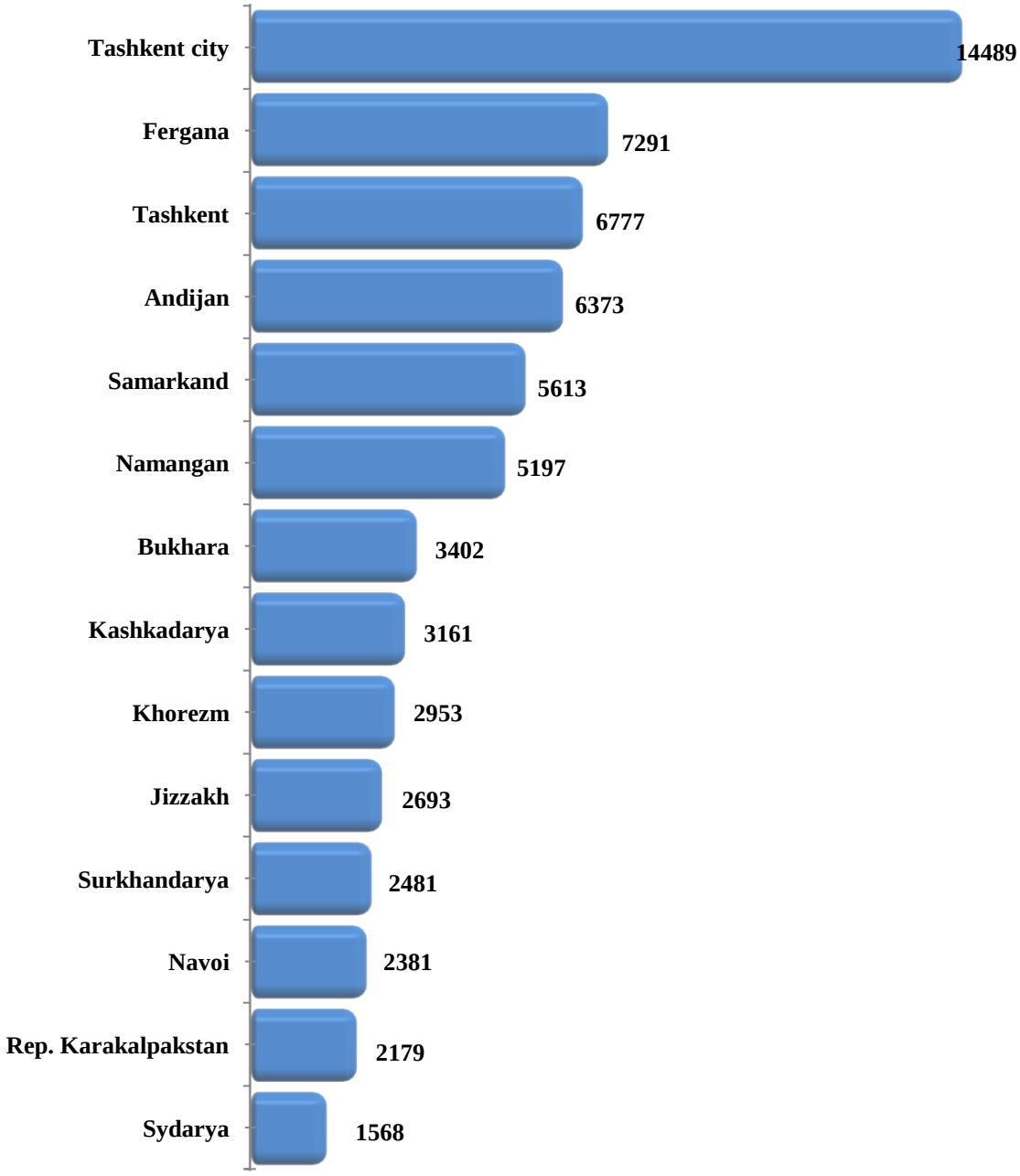
In the total output of joint ventures, the share of mining and quarrying enterprises was 21.4%, and manufacturing - 78.3%.

Operating and newly created industrial enterprises

As of today, there are 66.6 ths. industrial enterprises operate in the country, of which 14.5 ths. (21.8% of total number of existing enterprises) were in Tashkent city, 7.3 ths. (11.0%) - Fergana, 6.8 ths. (10.2%.) - Tashkent region.

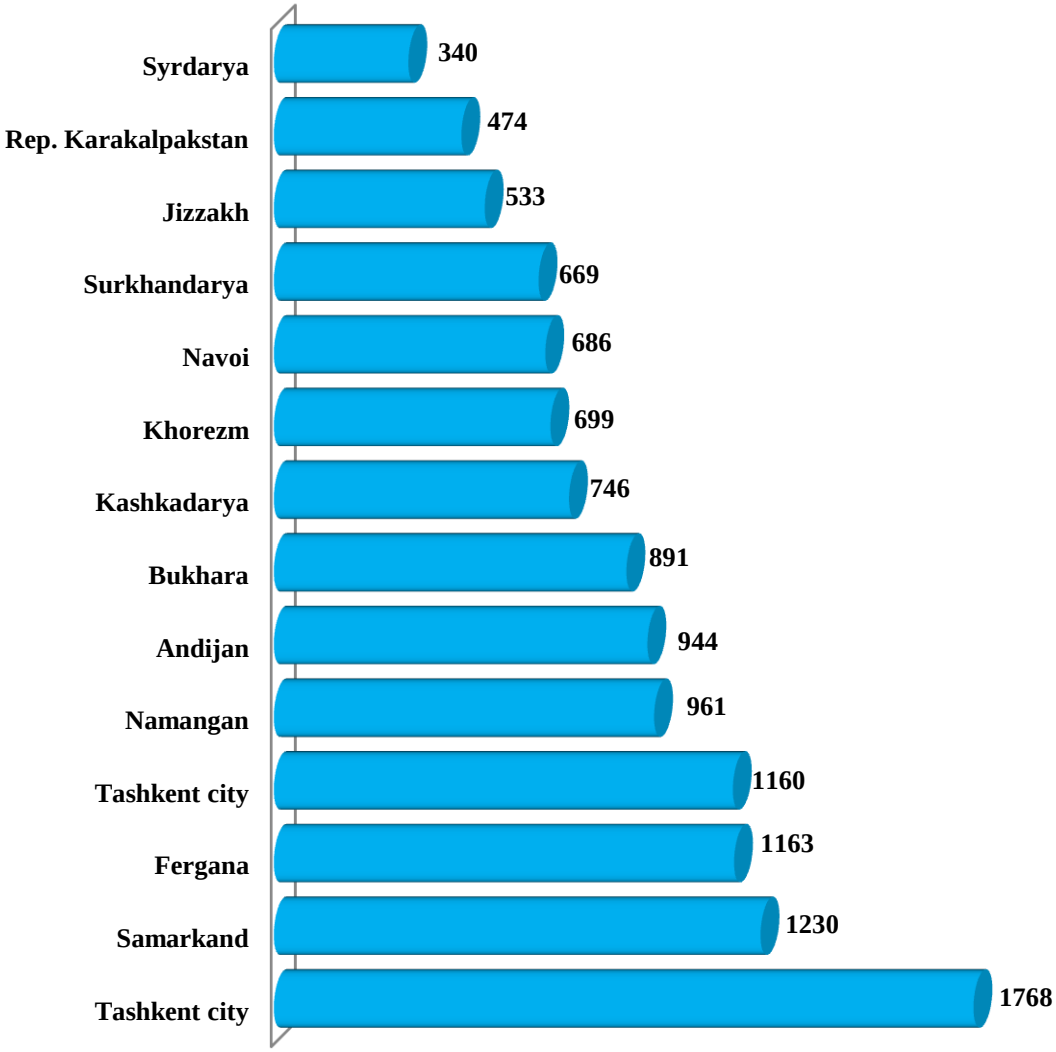
Number of operating industrial enterprises, units

(as of July 1, 2019)



Number of newly created industrial enterprises, units

(January-June 2019)



In January-June 2019, 12,264 industrial enterprises were re-established in the republic, of which 51.2% were in Tashkent city, Namangan, Tashkent, Samarkand and Fergana regions.

Implementation of the Program for the localizing the production of finished goods, components and materials

The development of industrial production in the republic was also promoted by the implementation of the Program for localizing the production of finished goods, components and materials, under 587 projects were produced goods for 7.9 trillion soums, localized products exports - 244.4 mln. US dollars, 1947 new jobs were created.

Compared to the same period of last year, in January-June 2019, the number of newly created jobs increased 3.9 times. However, compared to January-June 2018, there was a decrease in volume of localized products exports.

Main indicators of the Program for localizing the production of finished goods, components and materials

	January-June 2018	*January-June 2019*
Number of projects, units	667	587
Number of enterprises, *units*	281	229
The volume of production, *bln. soums*	7425,4	7912,7
Implemented for export of localized products, *mln. USD*	262,5	244,4
Created new jobs, *units*	500	1947

Explanation for statistical indicators

The volume of industrial production includes the cost of finished products produced by the enterprise, semi-finished products intended for external sale, to the non-industrial units and capital construction; manufacture of products with a long cycle, the production of which in the reporting period is not completed; works (services) of an industrial nature;

index of change in industrial production - a relative indicator characterizing the change in the physical volume of manufactured products (works, services) in the compared periods;

consumer goods - industrial products used mainly for personal consumption or other purposes not related to profit; the volume of production of consumer goods is calculated in actual prices (excluding VAT and excise tax);

the industrial production volume in physical terms includes products sold or intended for distribution to other enterprises, as well as consumed for the industrial and production needs of the enterprise, i.e. gross output;

grouping of industries according to the degree of technological development is developed on the basis of Eurostat's High-tech classification of manufacturing industries;

localization level - determines the share of used local material, labor and intellectual resources in production; in estimation the level of localization, costs, tax payments and other deductions which do not directly related to the production process are not taken into account;

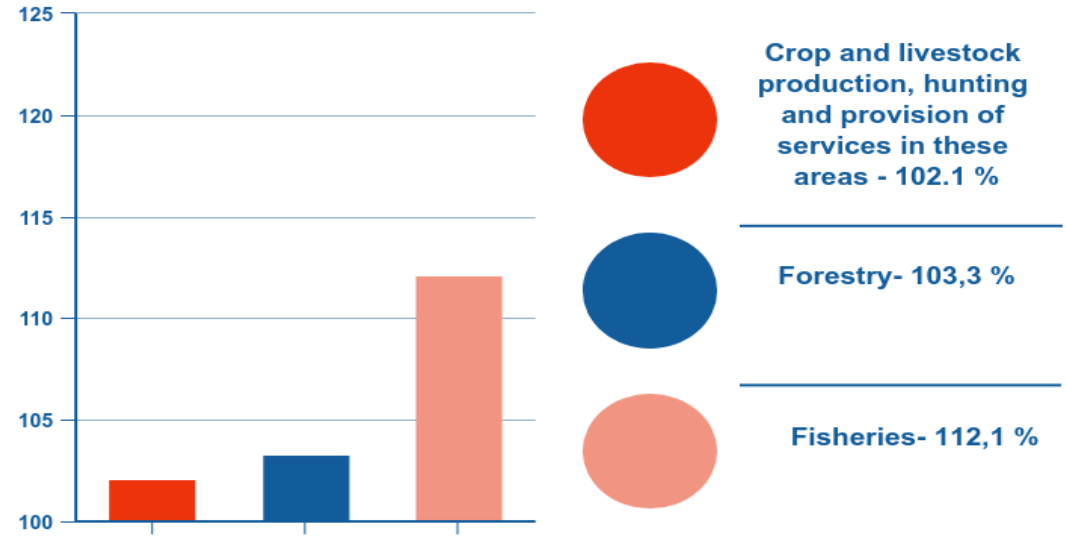
the volume of products sold is provided at selling prices (excluding VAT and excise tax);

the cost of goods sold for export in national currency is filled taking into account the recosting at the rate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

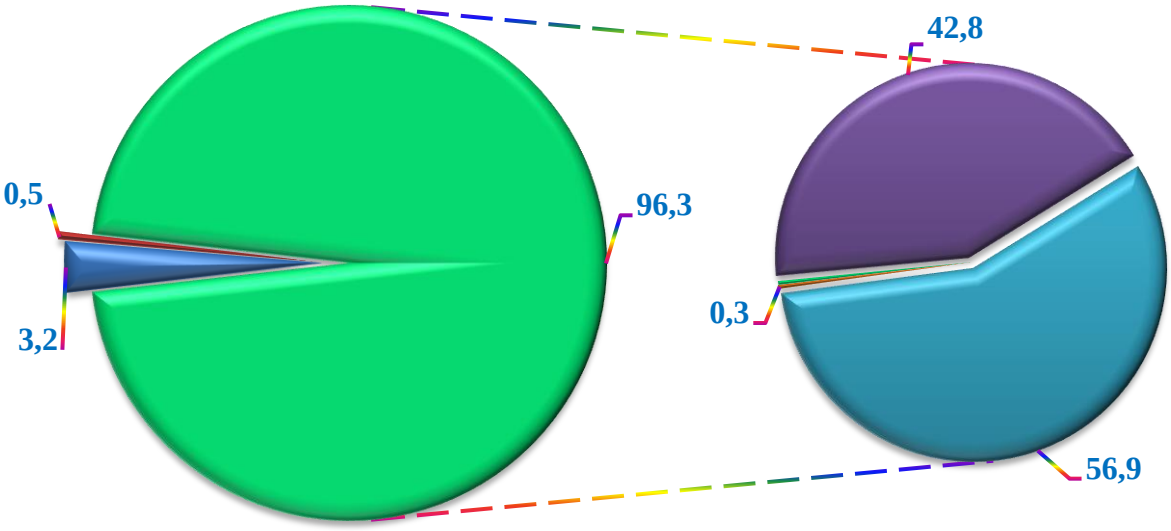
IV. AGRICULTURE, FOREST AND FISHERY

According to preliminary data, the total volume of products (services) of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in January-June 2019 amounted to 82 390.5 billion soums, or 102.1% of the corresponding period of 2018, including in crop production and livestock farming, hunting and the provision of services in these areas –79 319.7 billion soums (102.1%), forestry - 2 637.9 billion soums (103.3%), fisheries - 432.9 billion soums (112.1 %).

Growth rates of agricultural output (services) , forestry and fisheries



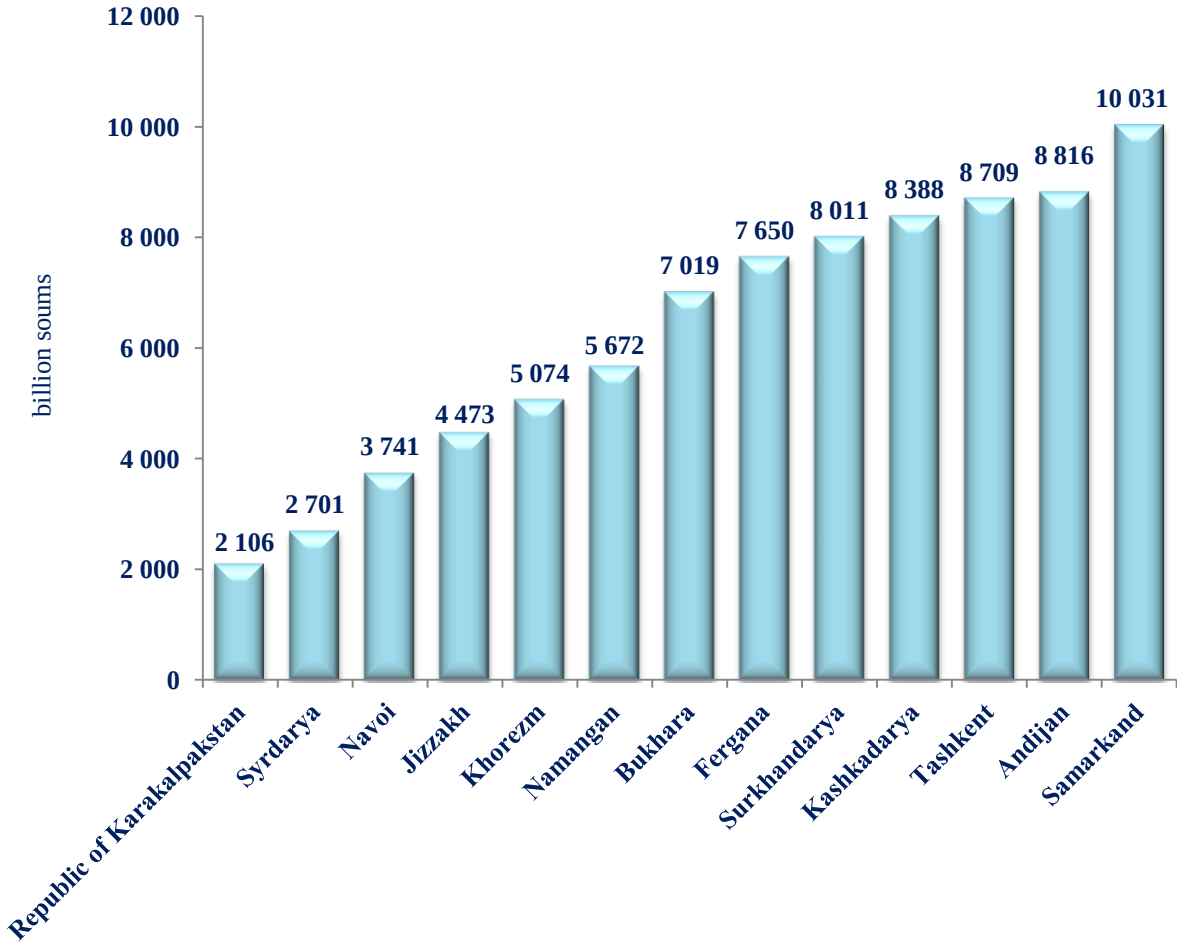
Distribution of the total volume of products (services) of agriculture, forestry and fisheries



- Forestry
- Fisheries
- Crop and livestock, hunting and the provision of services in these areas
- Crop production
- Livestock
- Hunting and agricultural services

96.3 % of the total production (services) of agriculture, forestry and fisheries are accounted for by crop and livestock production, hunting and services provided in these areas, 3.2 % - forestry, 0.5 % – fisheries.

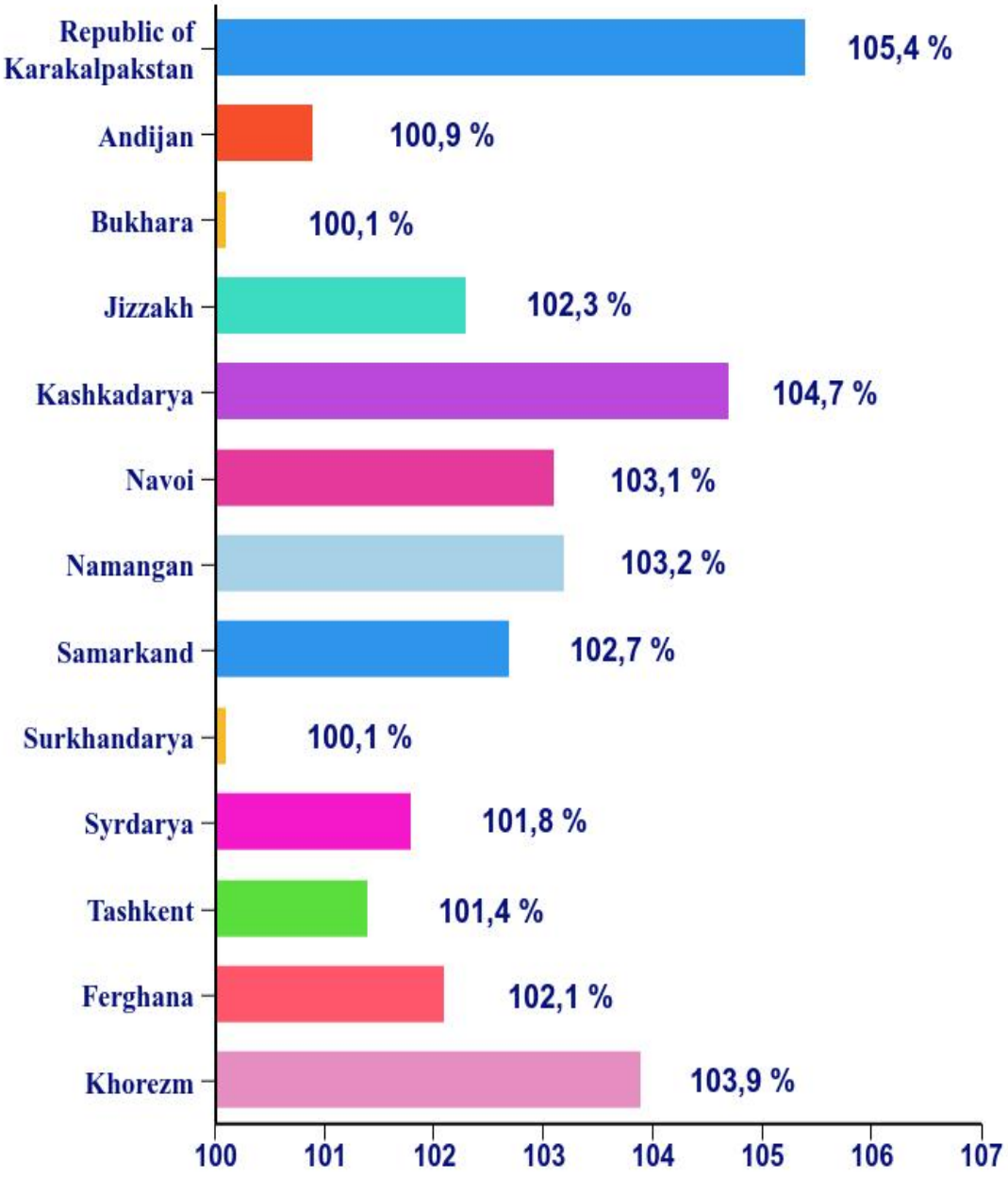
Volume of production (services) of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the context of regions

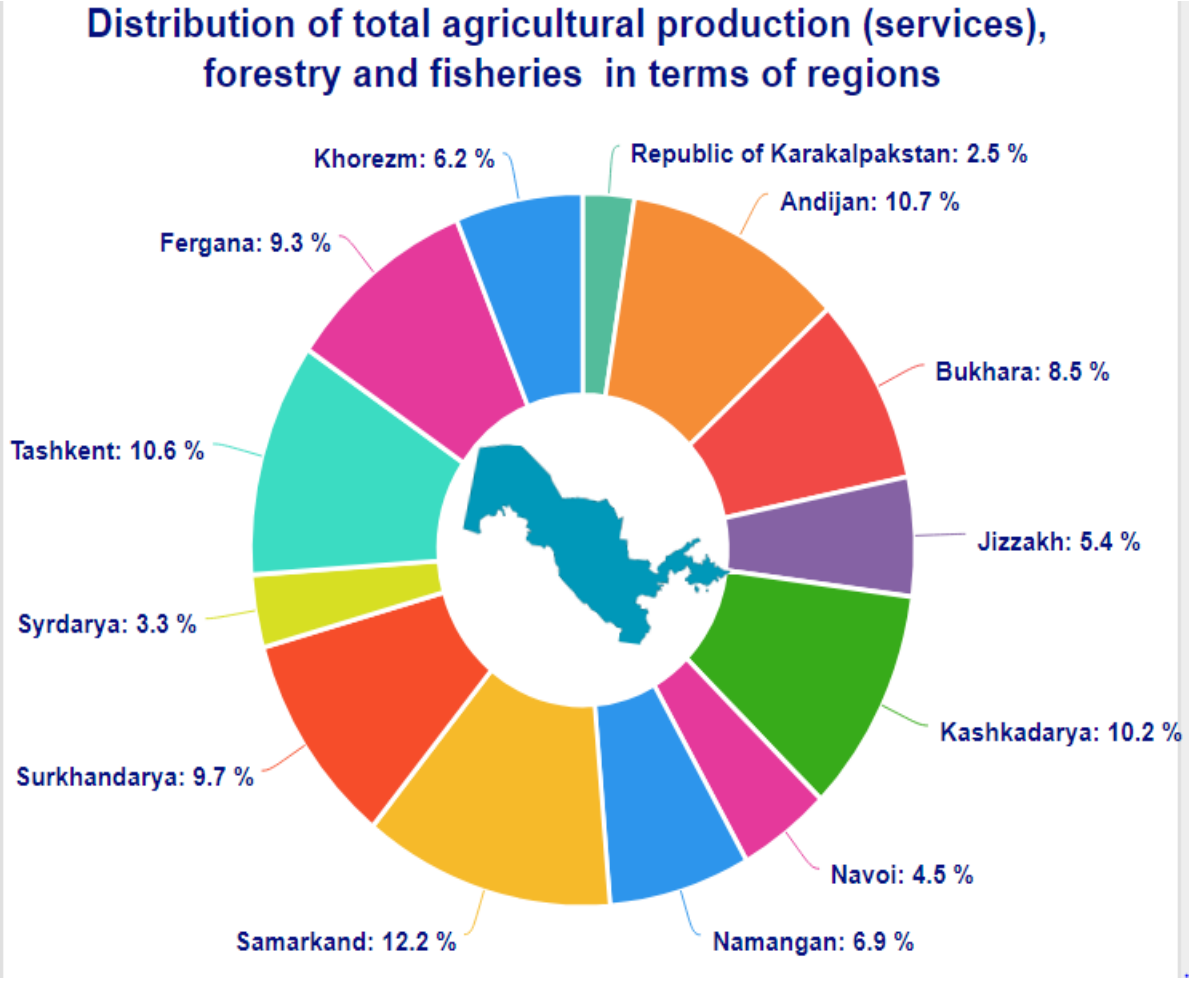


In January – June 2019, in the context of regions, significant volumes of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) were observed in Samarkand (10 031 billion soums) and Andijan (8 816 billion soums) regions, while in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (2 106 billion soums), Syrdarya (2 701 billion soums) and Navoi (3 741 billion soums) regions low volumes were observed.

The highest growth rates were observed in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (105.4 %), Kashkadarya (104.7 %) and Khorezm (103.9 %) regions. On the contrary, in Bukhara (100,1 %) and Surkhandarya (100.1 %), Andijan (100.9 %), Tashkent (101.4 %) and Syrdarya (101.8) regions showed low rates.

Growth rates of production (services) of agriculture, forestry and fisheries by regions





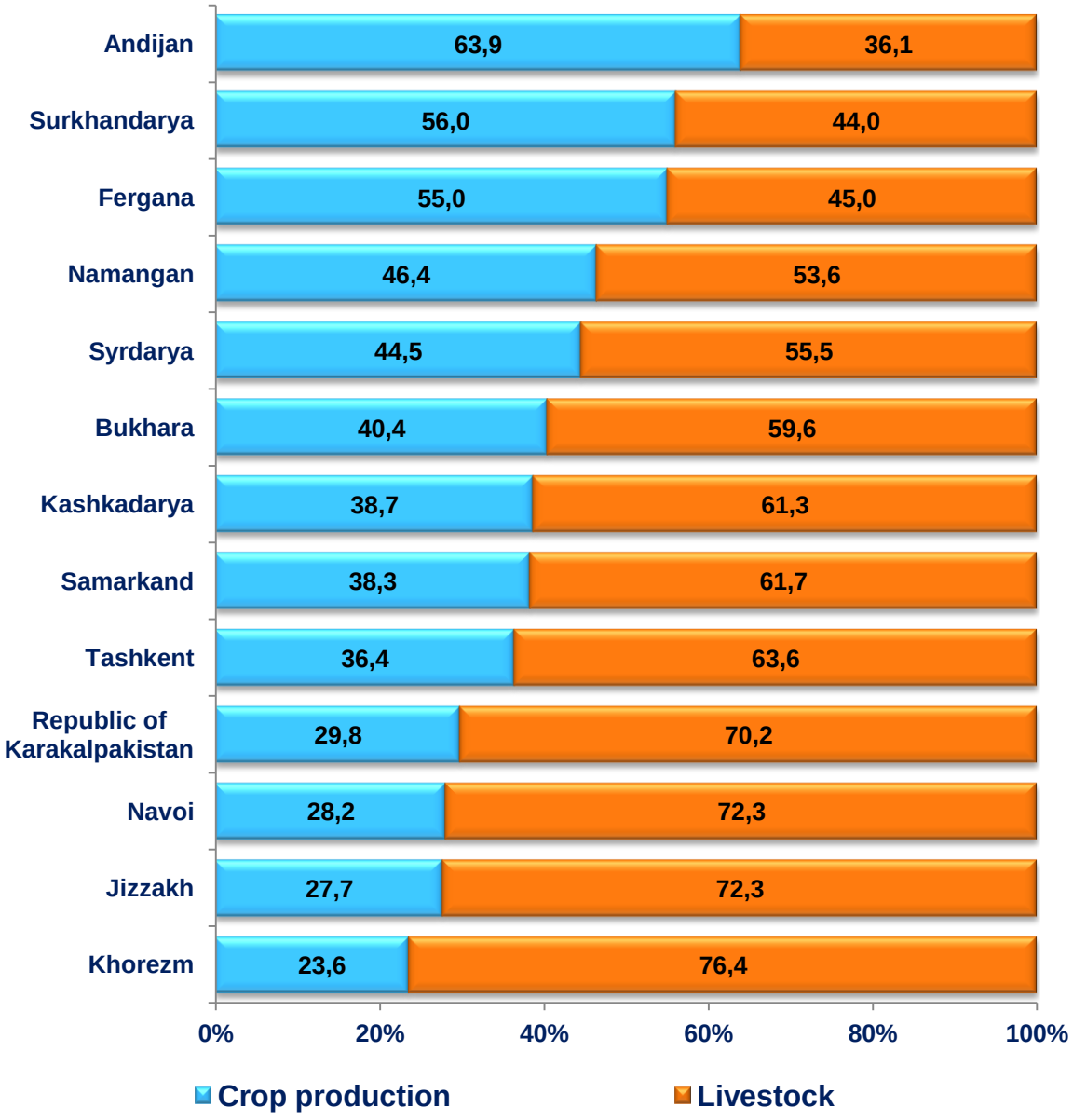
The share of the Samarkand region in the total volume of products (services) of the republic's agriculture, forestry and fisheries amounted to 12.2% and it is the leader among the regions. Andijan and Tashkent regions occupy subsequent places with indicators of 10.7% and 10.6%, respectively. The lowest share was noted in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (2.5%), Syrdarya (3.3%) and Navoi (4.5%) regions.

Agricultural products

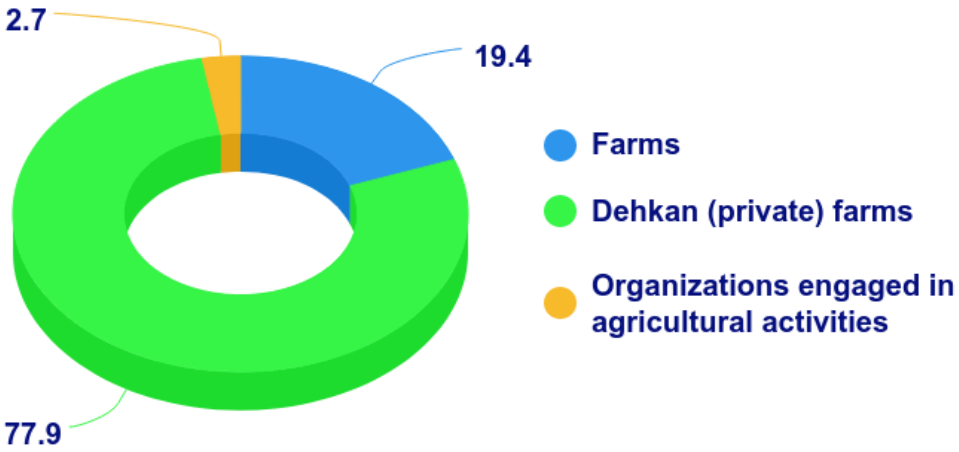
The growth in agricultural production in January-June 2019 amounted to 79 097.4 billion soums, or 102.3% compared to the corresponding period of 2018, including crop production reached 33 993.3 billion soums (103.2%), livestock products - 45 104.1 billion soums (101.7%).

Share of crop and livestock products in total agriculture output

Distribution of agricultural production by region



Distribution of agricultural product by types of farms, %



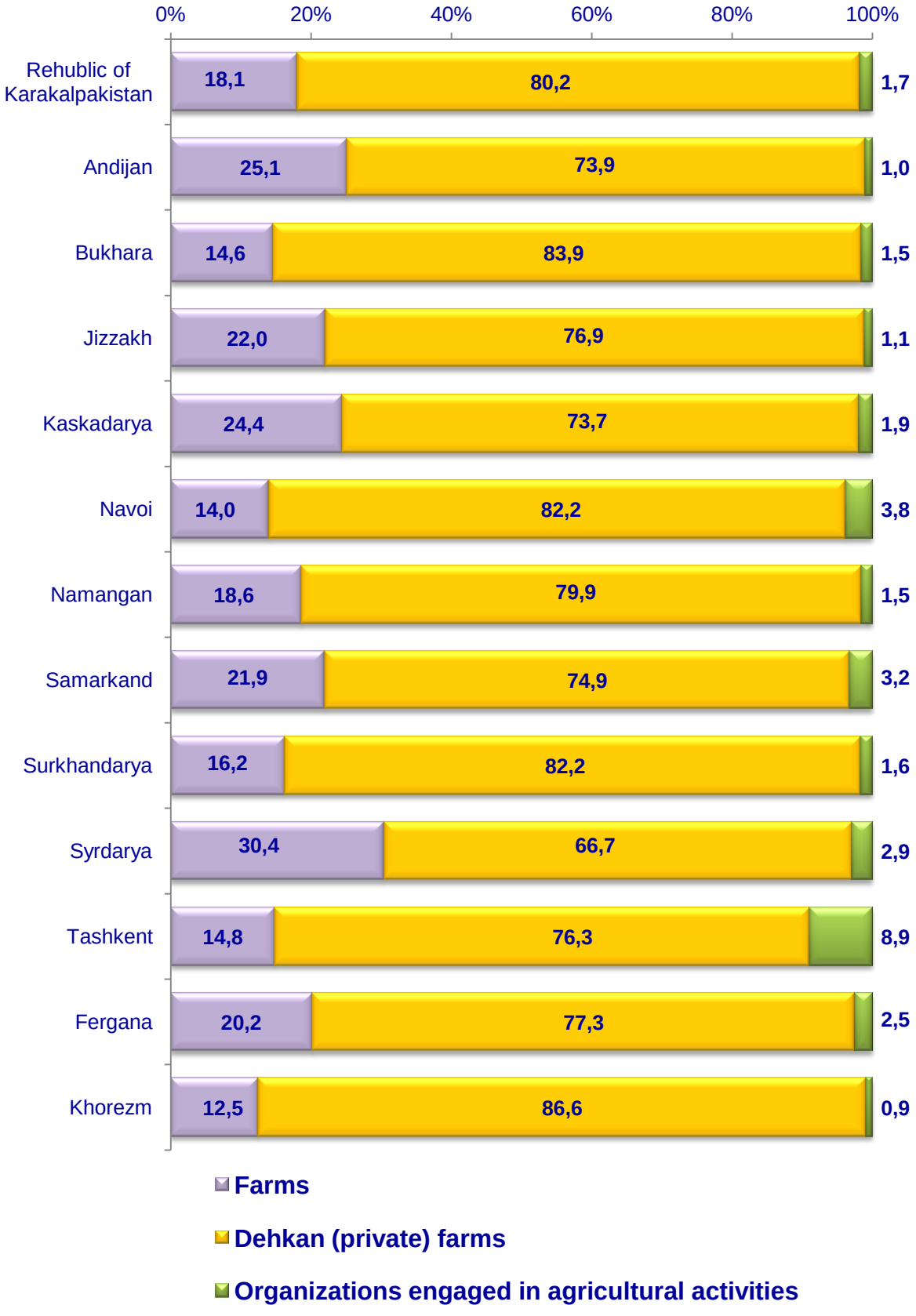
The analysis by categories of farms showed that 77.9% of the total agricultural output falls on dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms, 19.4% - on farms, 2.7% - on organizations engaged in agricultural activities.

In the analysis of the distribution of shares of gross agricultural output by farm categories by territory, it was noted that the highest rates in all regions were in dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms.

According to the results of January-June 2019, a significant share of farms in the total gross agricultural output was noted in the Syrdarya region (30.4%), dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms of the Khorezm region (86.6%), and the share of organizations engaged in agricultural activities recorded in the Tashkent region (8.9%).

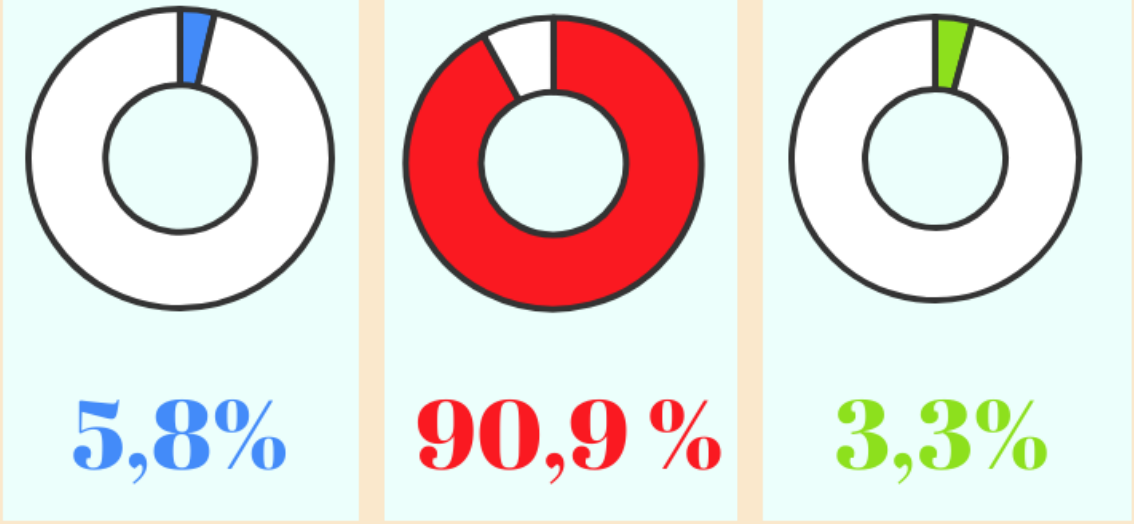
A low share of farms in the total gross agricultural output was noted in the Khorezm region (12.5%), dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms - in the Syrdarya region (66.7%), and the share of organizations engaged in agricultural activity belongs to the Khorezm region (0.9%).

Distribution of agricultural production by farm categories by region

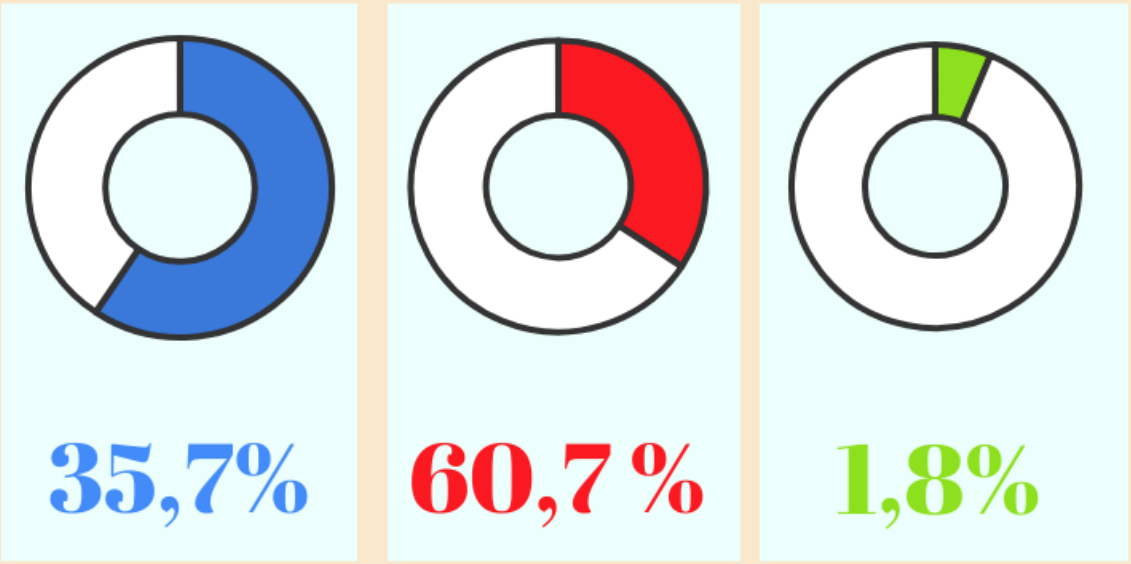


Share of categories of farms in agricultural production

Livestock product



Crop production

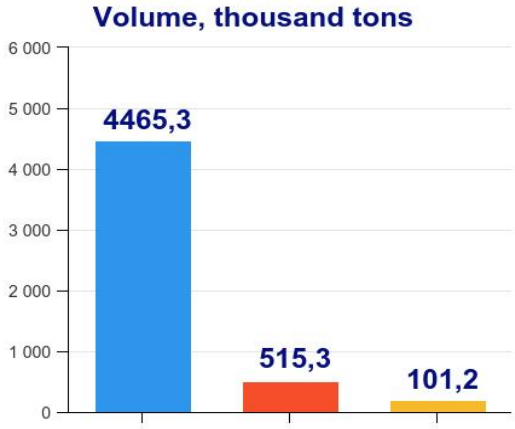


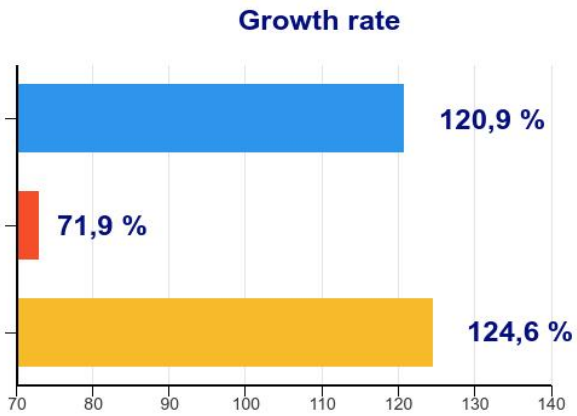
- Farms
- Dehkan (private) farms
- Organizations engaged in agricultural activities

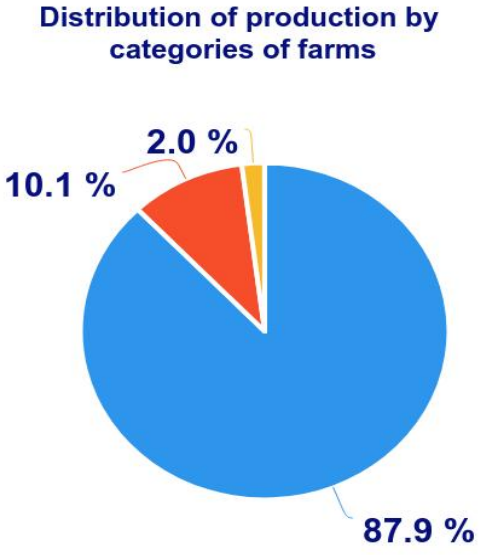
Crop production

The volume of crop production in January-June 2019 amounted to 33,993.3 billion soums, or 103.2% of the corresponding period in 2018. The share of crop production in the total agricultural production amounted to 43.0%.

Grain





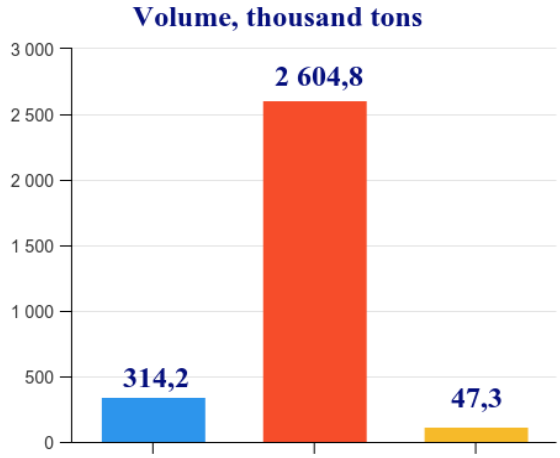


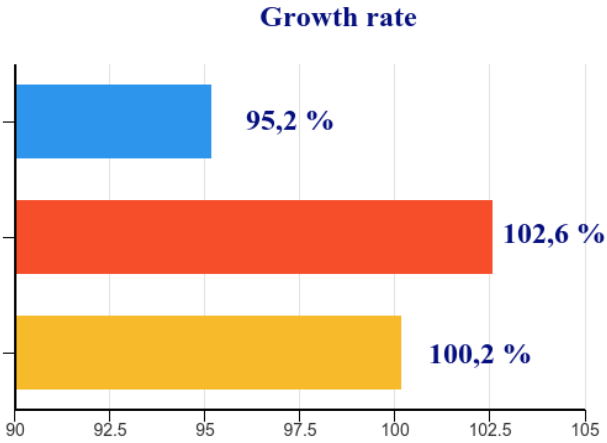
In January-June 2019, all categories of farms produced 5,081.8 thous.tonsof grain (an increase of 13.1% compared to January-June 2018). In the course of the analysis of grain indicators by category of farms, it should be noted that 87.9% of the total grain production falls on the share of farms.

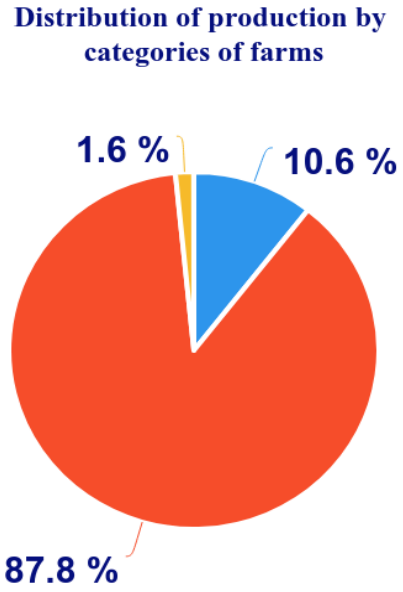
Production volume grain by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, thousand tons

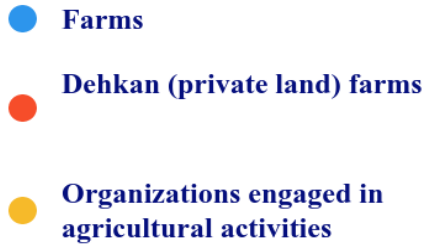
Republic of Uzbekistan	5 081,8
Republic of Karakalpakstan	147,2
Andijan	437,2
Bukhara	339,2
Jizzakh	456,0
Kashkadarya	783,2
Navoi	170,2
Namangan	326,1
Samarkand	433,9
Surkhandarya	528,2
Syrdarya	343,7
Tashkent	404,5
Fergana	455,5
Khorezm	256,9

Vegetables



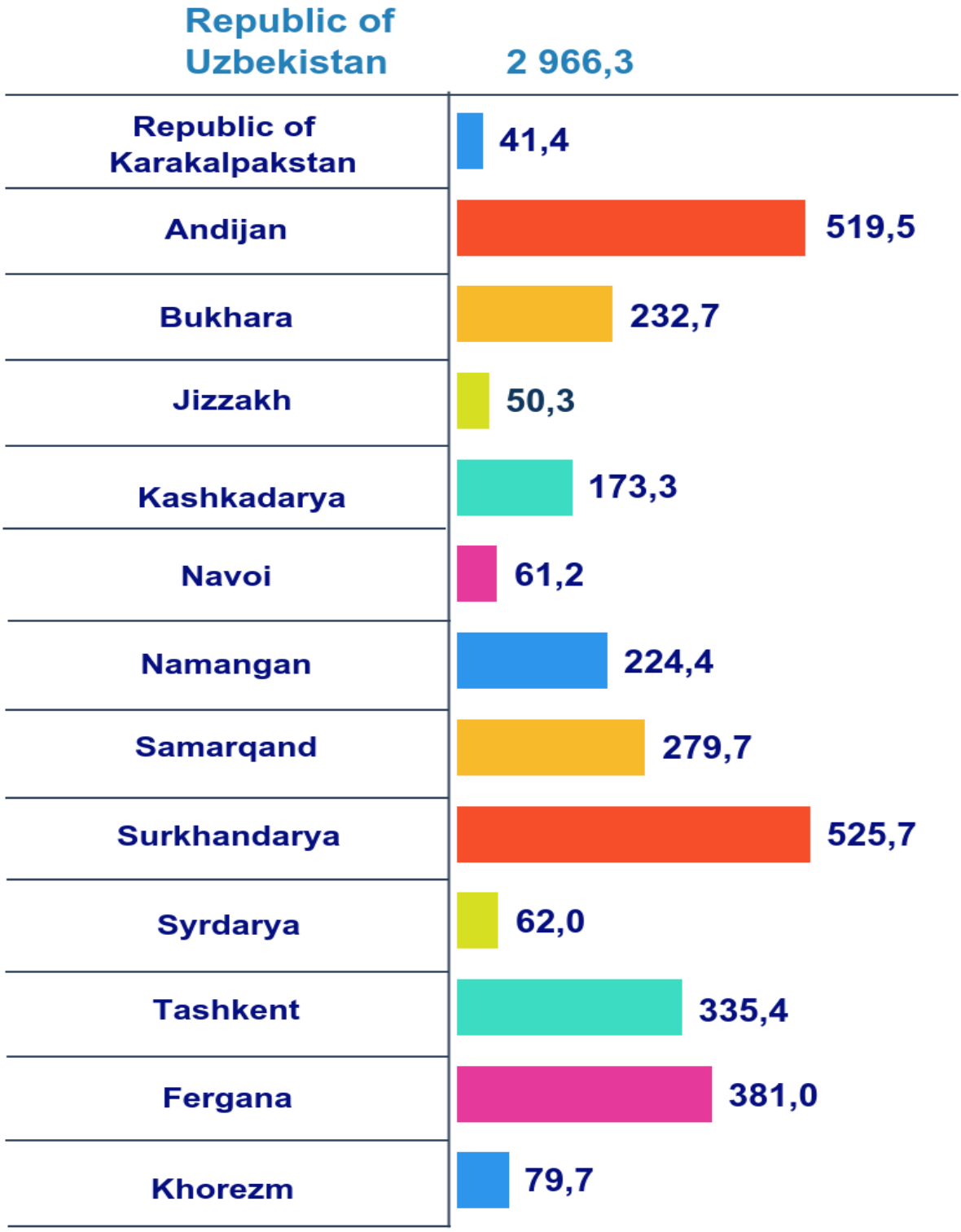




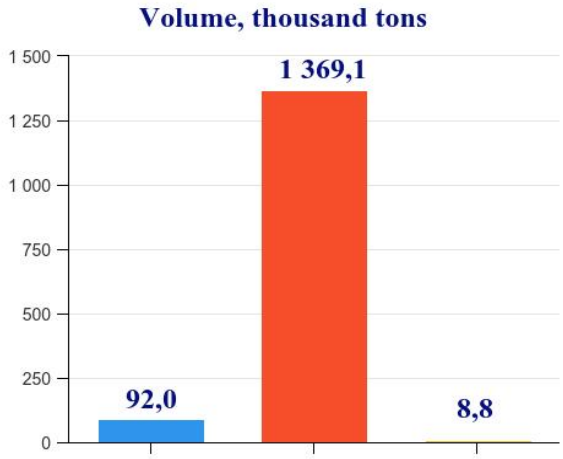


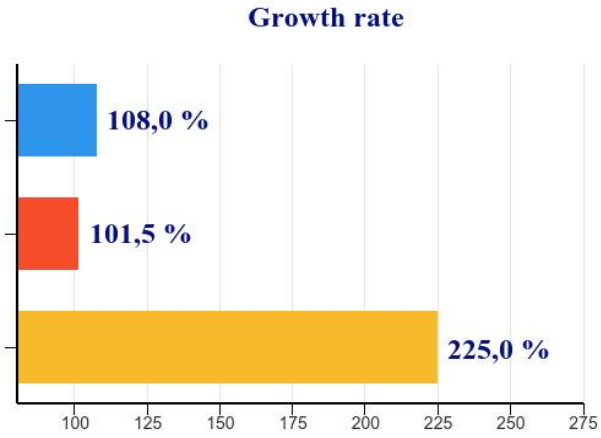
In January-June 2019, all categories of farms produced 2,966.3 thous.tonsof vegetables (an increase of 1.7% compared with January-June 2018). In the course of the analysis of vegetable indicators by categories of farms, it was revealed that 87.8% of the total volume of vegetable production falls on the share of dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms.

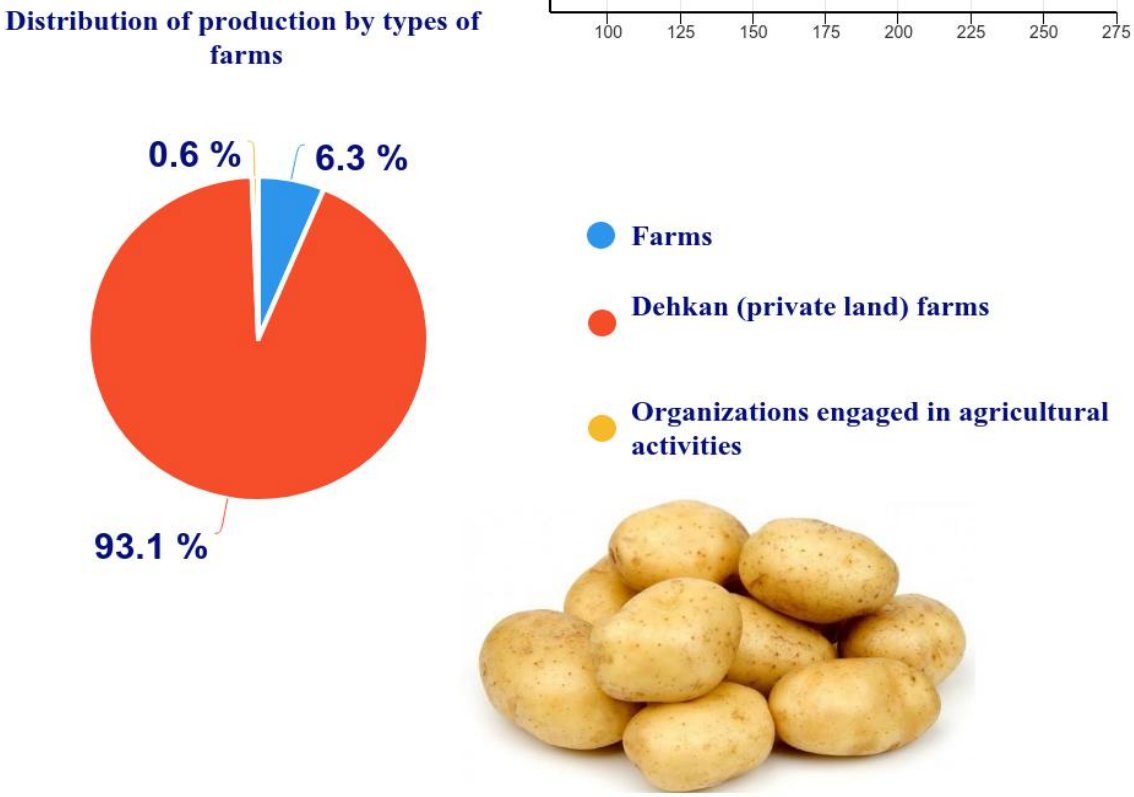
Production volume vegetables by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, thousand tons



Potato





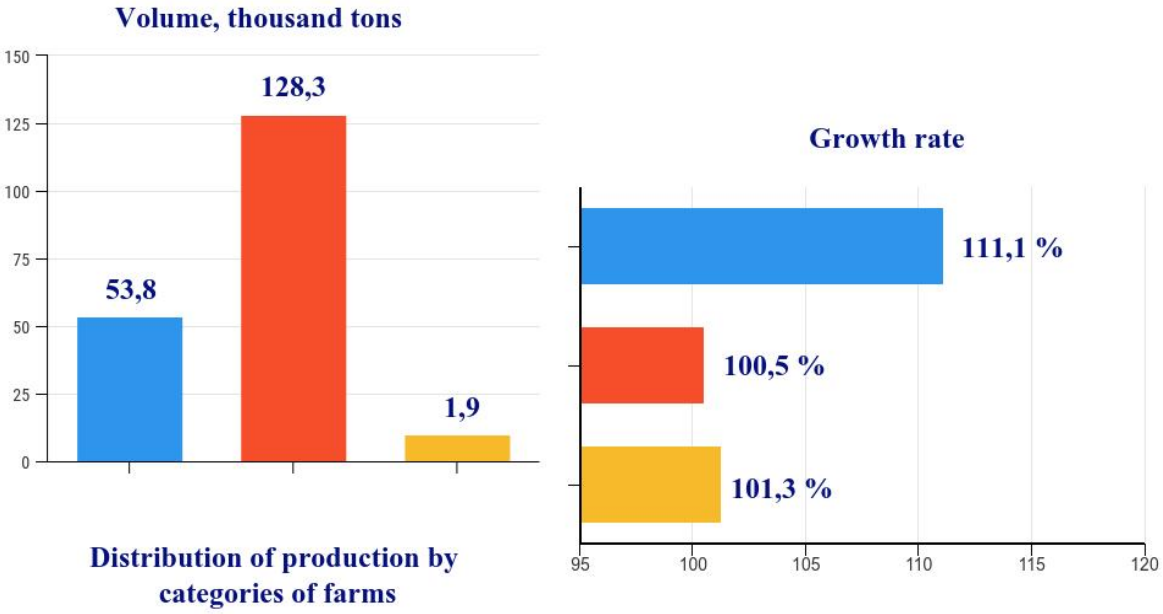


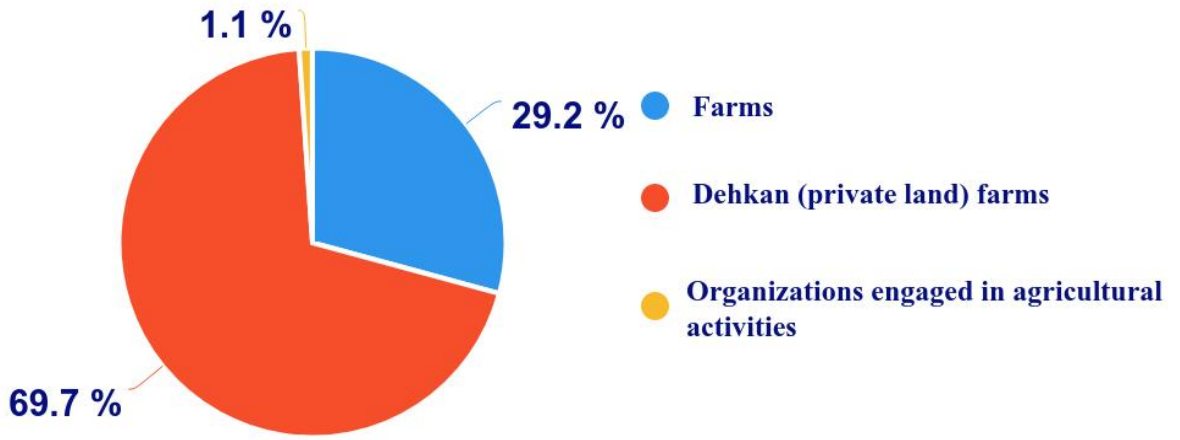
In January-June 2019, all categories of farms produced 1,469.9 thous.tonsof potatoes (an increase of 2.2% compared to January-June 2018). In the analysis of potato indicators by categories of farms, it should be noted that 93.1% of the total potato production falls on the share of dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms.

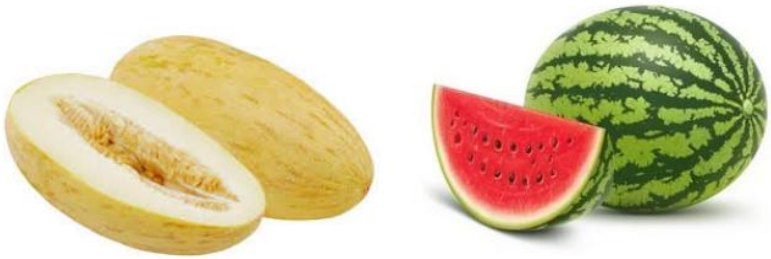
Potato production by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, thousand tons

Republic of Uzbekistan	1 469,9
Republic of Karakalpakstan	23,4
Andijan	160,4
Bukhara	141,0
Jizzakh	9,2
Kashkadarya	93,8
Navoi	53,1
Namangan	106,6
Samarkand	295,9
Surkhandarya	191,1
Syrdarya	28,2
Tashkent	133,1
Fergana	184,1
Khorezm	50,0

Melon field

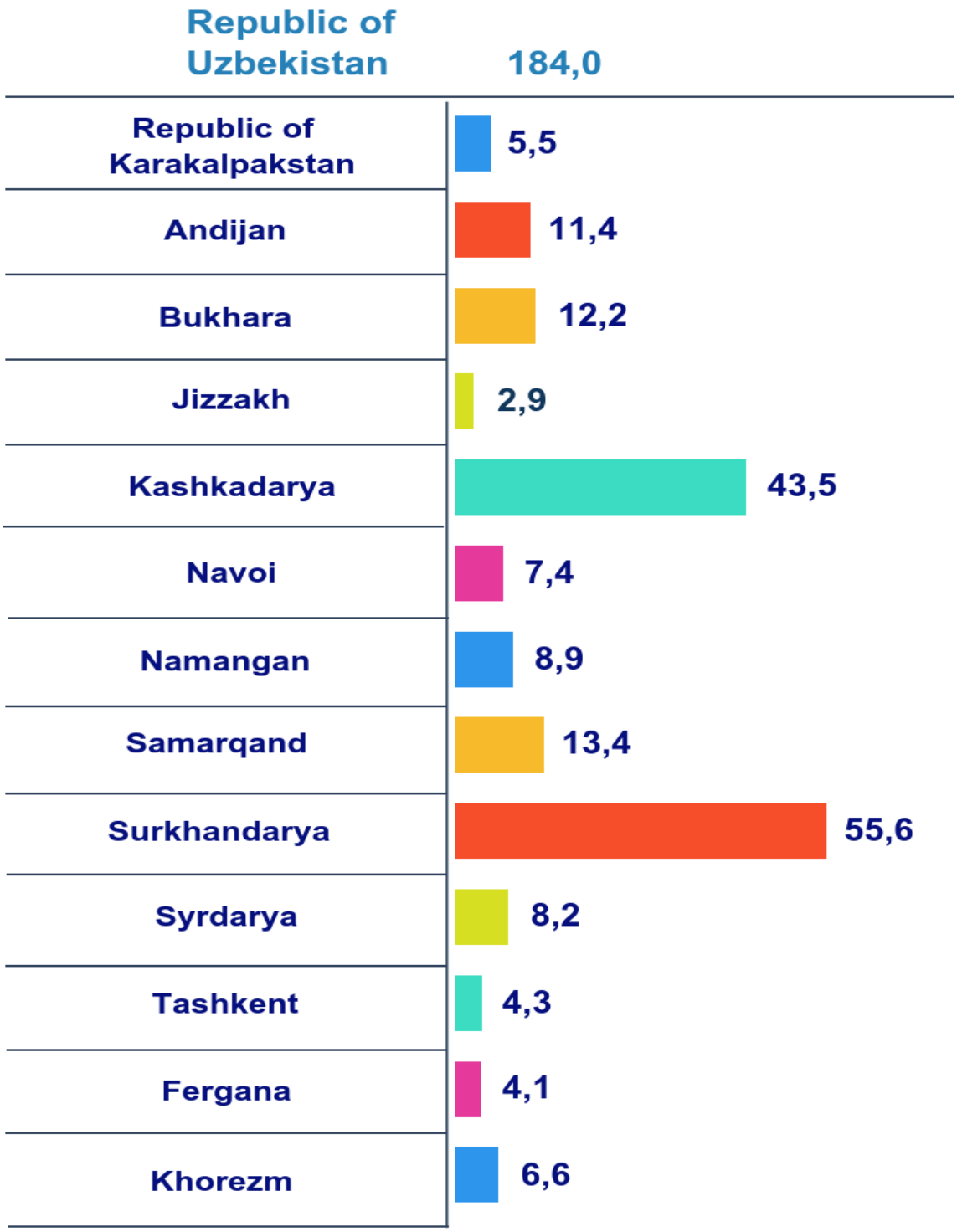




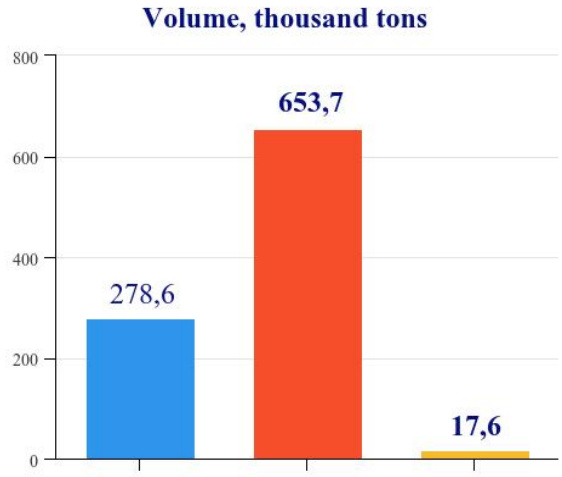


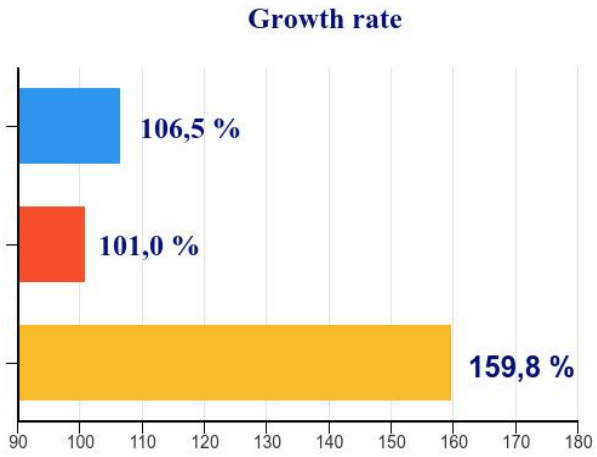
In January-June 2019, all categories of farms produced 184.0 thous.tonsof melons (an increase of 3.4% compared to January-June 2018). An analysis of melon indices by category of farms revealed that 69.7% of the total production of melon and melon falls on dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms.

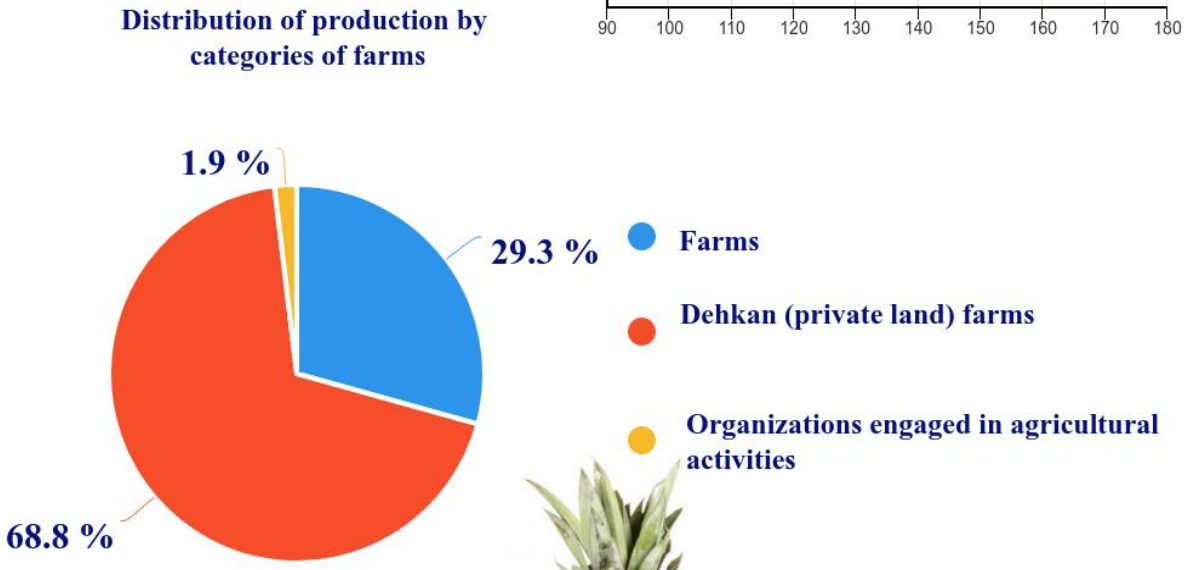
Production volume the melon plantations in the regions Republic of Uzbekistan, thousand tons



Fruits and berries

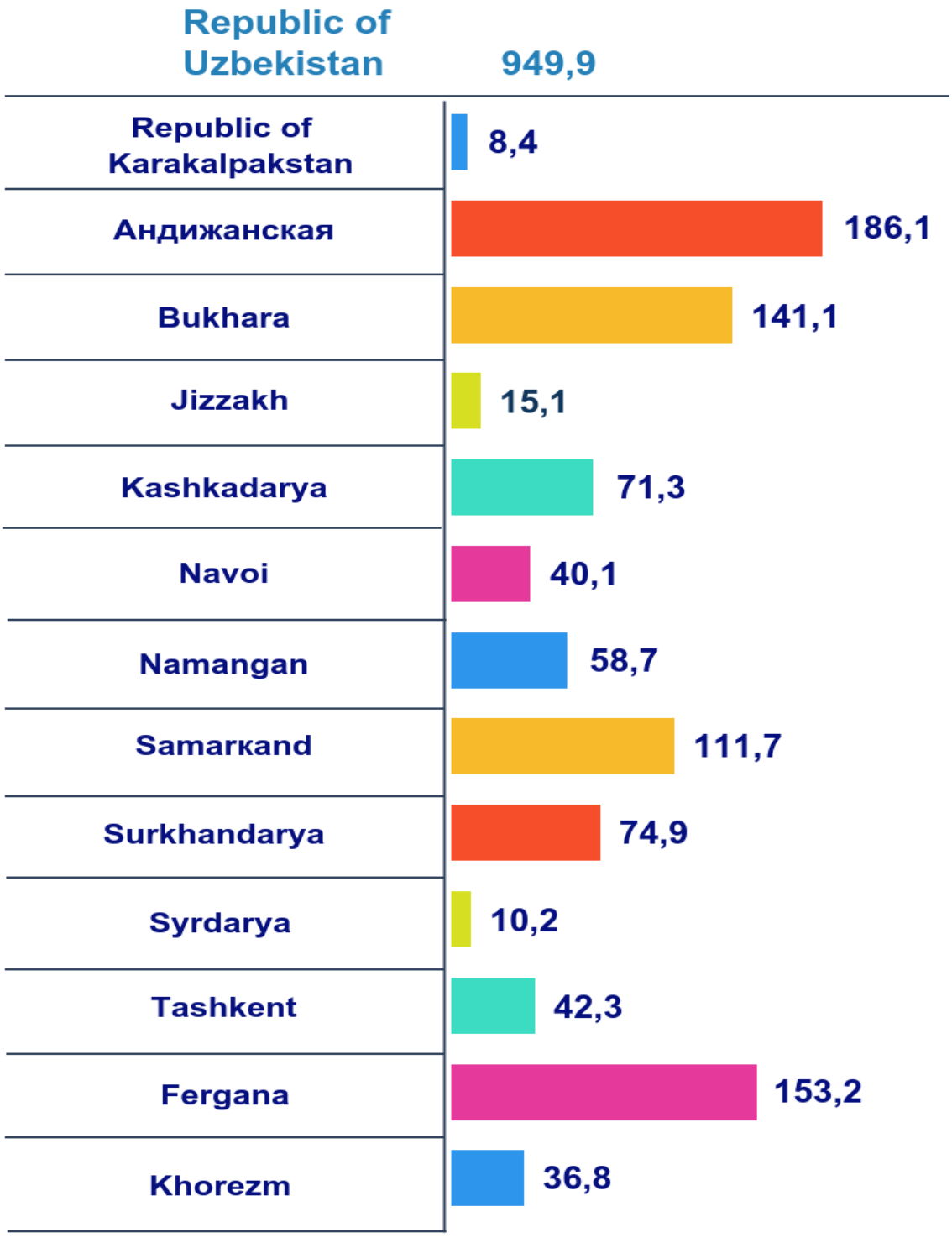




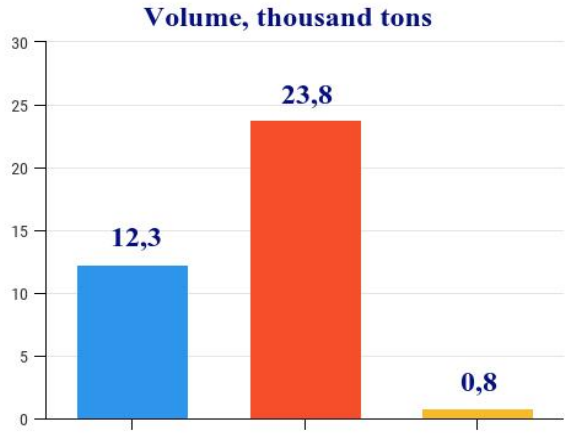


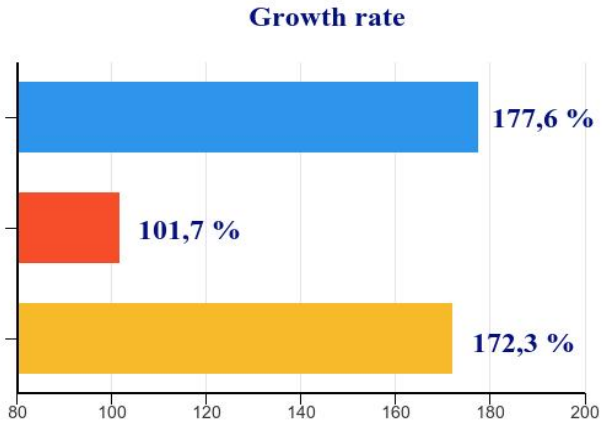
In January-June 2019, all categories of farms produced 949.9 thous.tonsof fruits and berries (an increase of 3.3% compared to January-June 2018). In the analysis of the indicators of fruits and berries by category of farms, it should be noted that 68.8% of the total production of fruits and berries falls on the share of dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms.

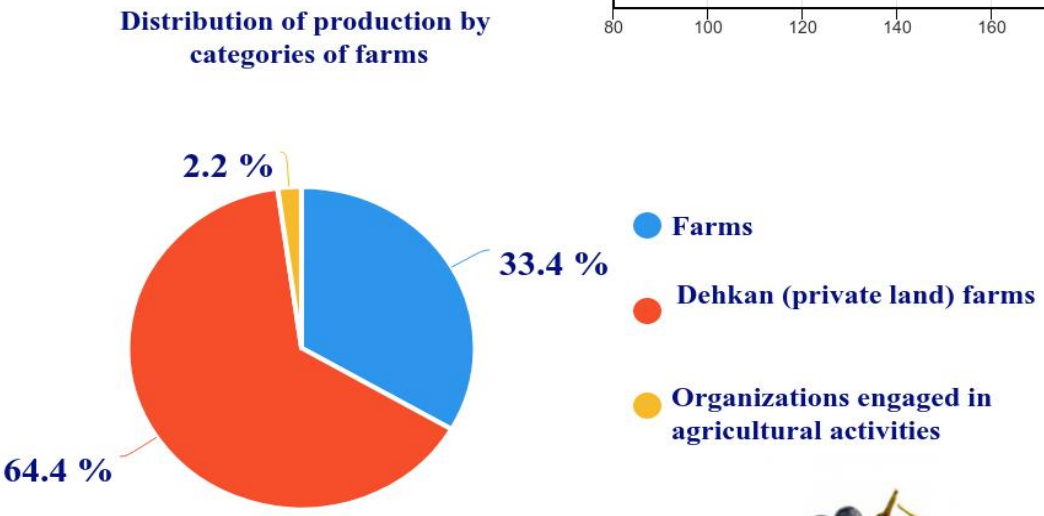
The volume of production of fruit and berries in the context of regions Republic of Uzbekistan, thousand tons



Grape

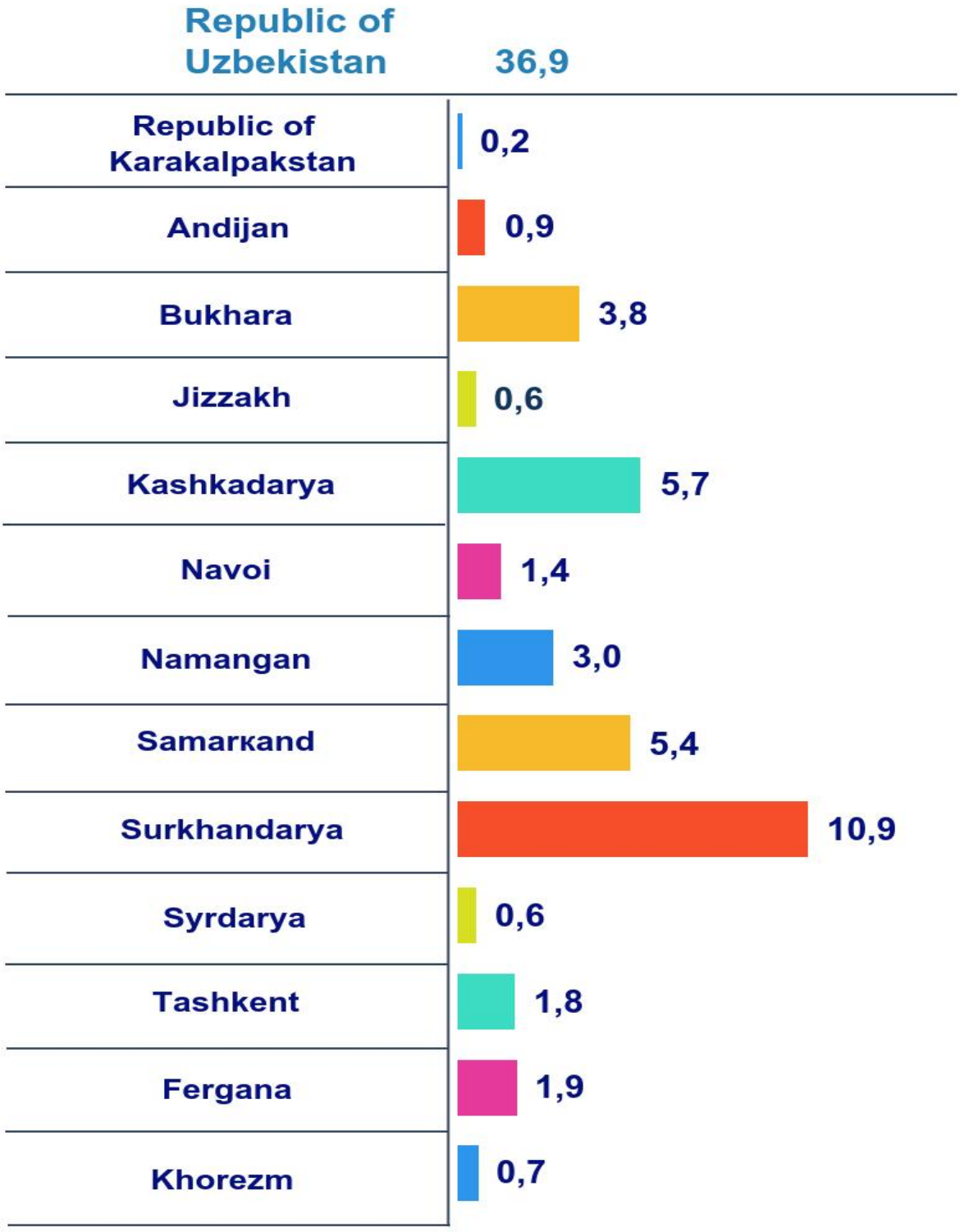






In January-June 2019, 36.9 thous.tonsof grapes were produced by all categories of farms (an increase of 19.9% compared to January-June 2018). In the analysis of grape indicators by category of farms, it should be noted that 64.4% of the total grape production falls on the share of dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms.

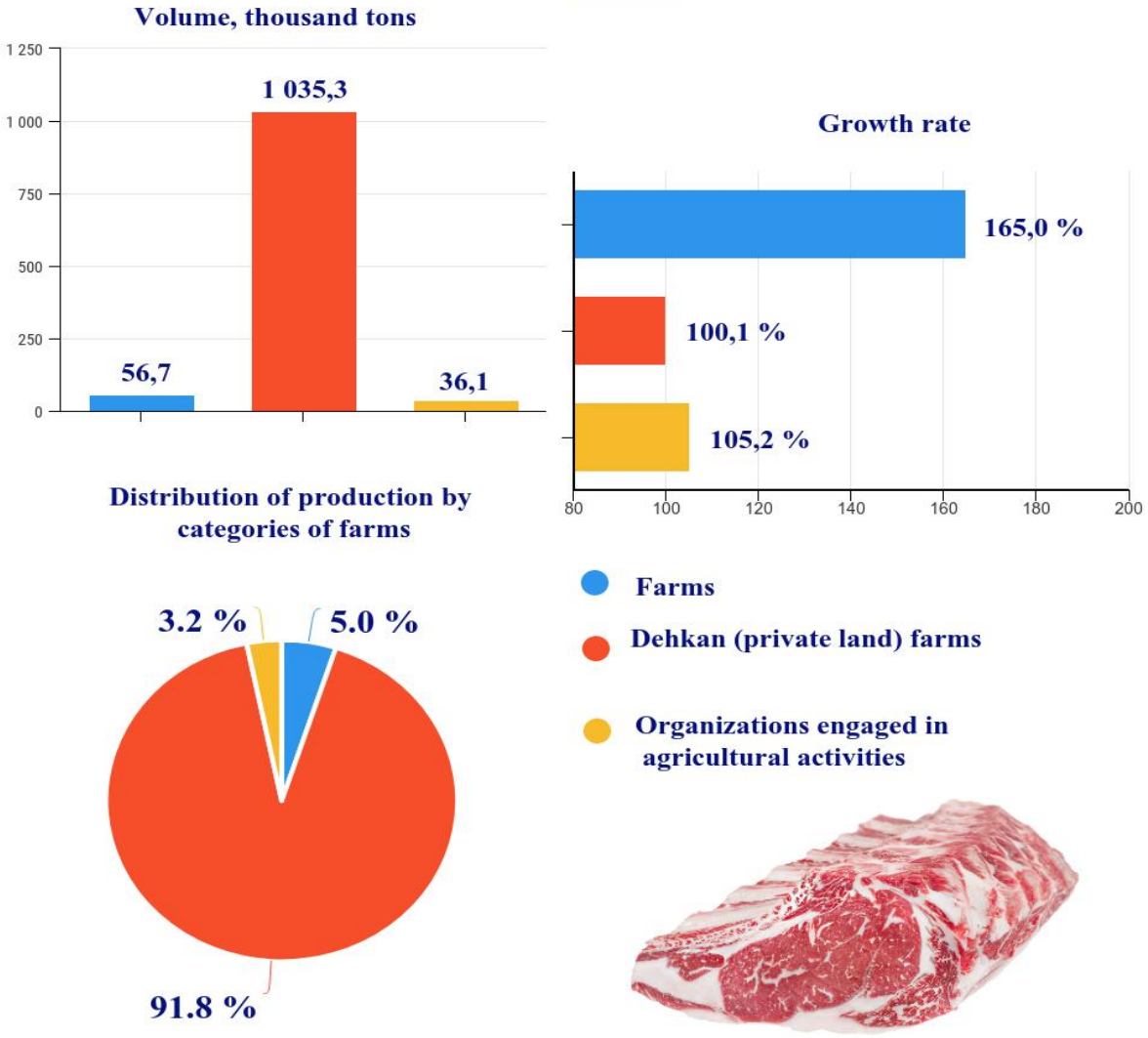
The volume of production grapes by regions Republic of Uzbekistan, thousand tons



Livestock

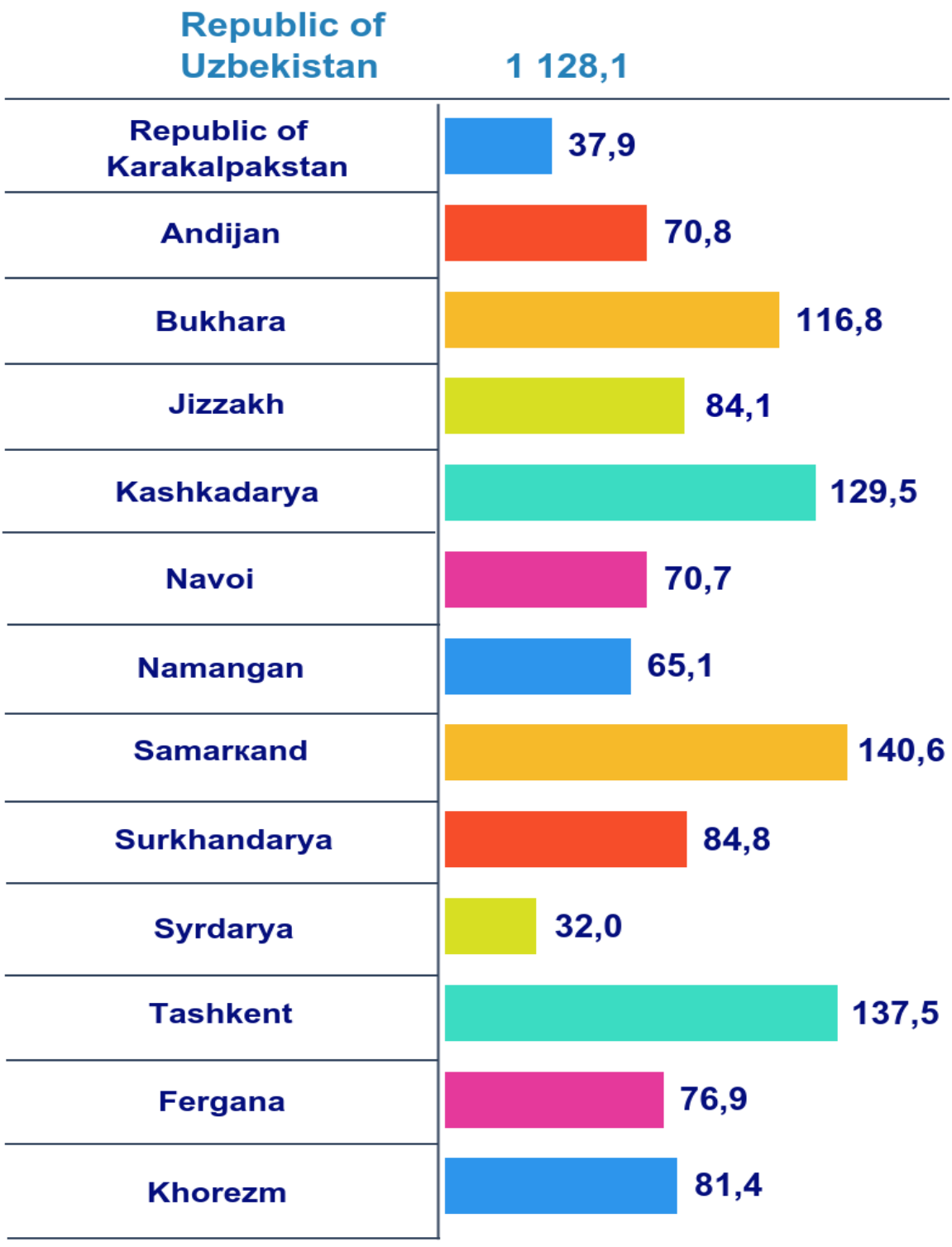
The volume of livestock production in January-June 2019 amounted to 45 104.1 billion soums, or 101.7% compared to the corresponding period of 2018. In the total volume of agricultural production, the share of livestock production amounted to 57.0%.

Meat

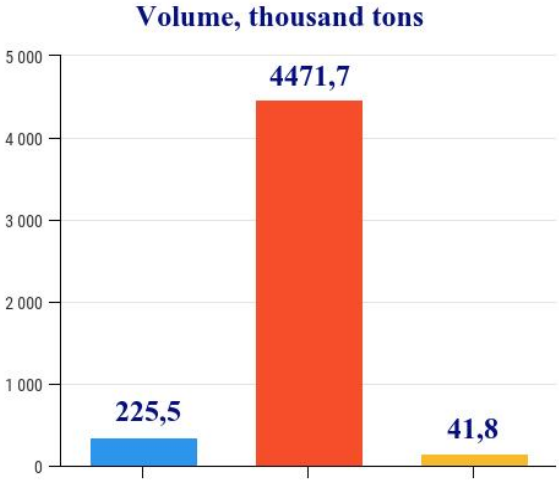


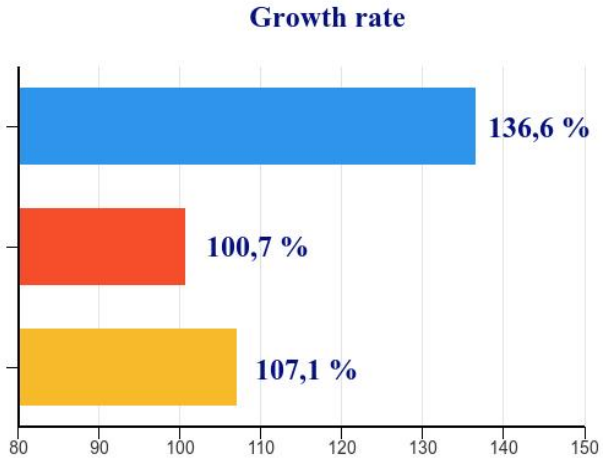
In January-June 2019, all categories of farms produced 1,128.1 thous.tonsof meat (in live weight) (an increase of 2.2% compared to January-June 2018). In the analysis of meat indicators by categories of farms, it should be noted that dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms account for 91.8% of the total meat production.

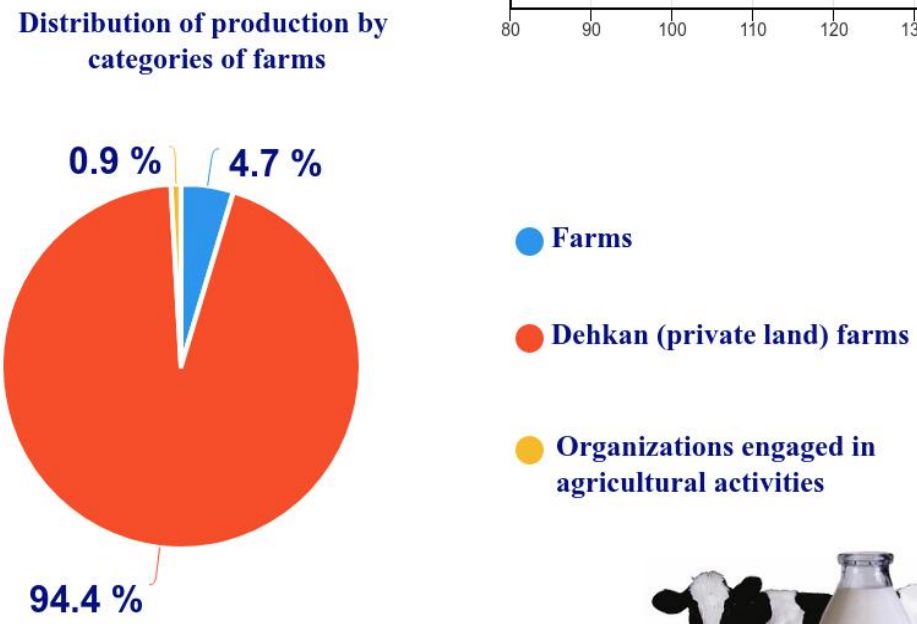
Production volume meat (live weight) in terms of regions Republic of Uzbekistan, thousand tons



Milk





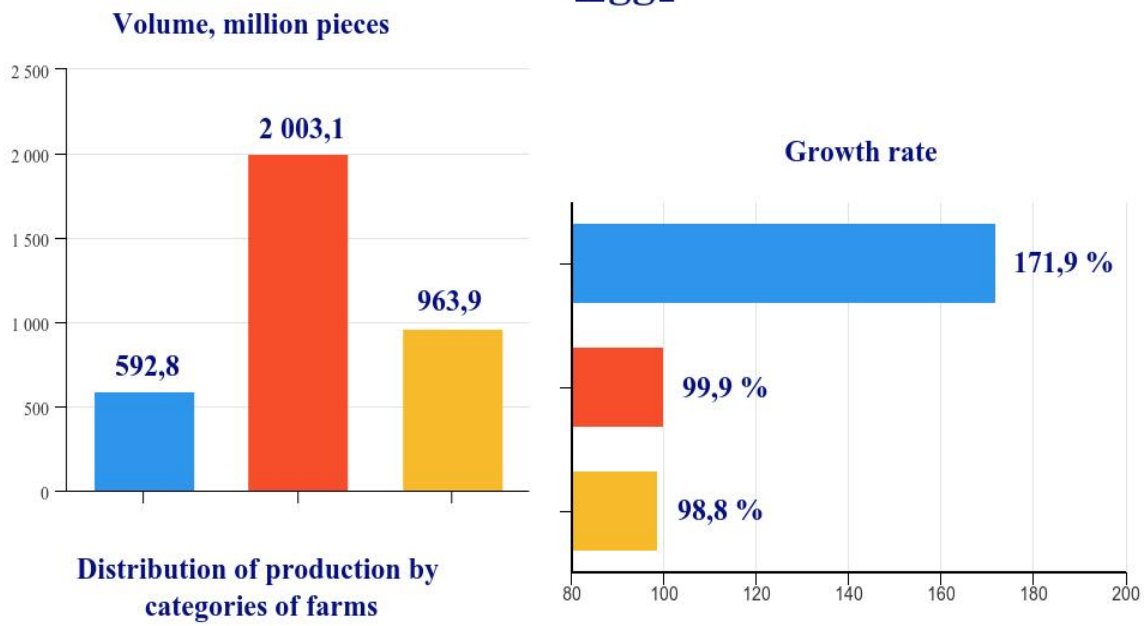


In January-June 2019, all categories of farms produced 4,739.0 thous.tonsof milk (an increase of 2.0% compared to January-June 2018). During the analysis of milk indicators by categories of farms, it should be noted that 94.4% of the total milk production falls on the share of dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms.

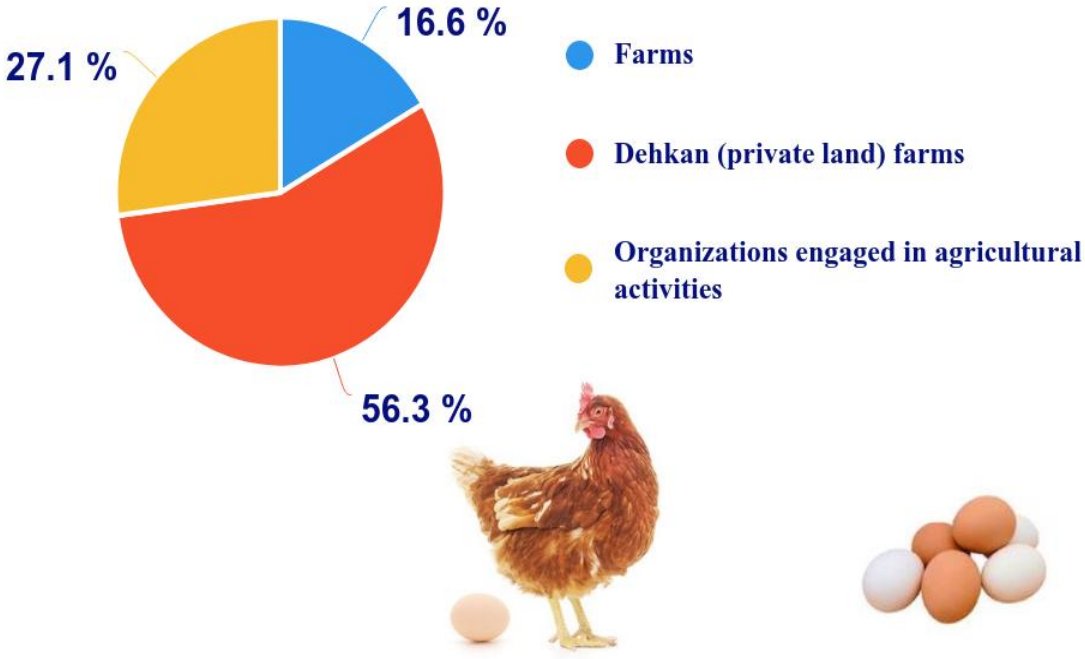
Production volume milk by regions Republic of Uzbekistan, thousand tons

Republic of Uzbekistan	4 739,0
Republic of Karakalpakstan	120,3
Andijan	319,4
Bukhara	423,8
Jizzakh	266,4
Kashkadarya	511,4
Navoi	204,4
Namangan	292,0
Samarkand	618,7
Surkhandarya	395,2
Syrdarya	154,7
Tashkent	455,4
Fergana	442,0
Khorezm	535,3

Eggs



Distribution of production by categories of farms

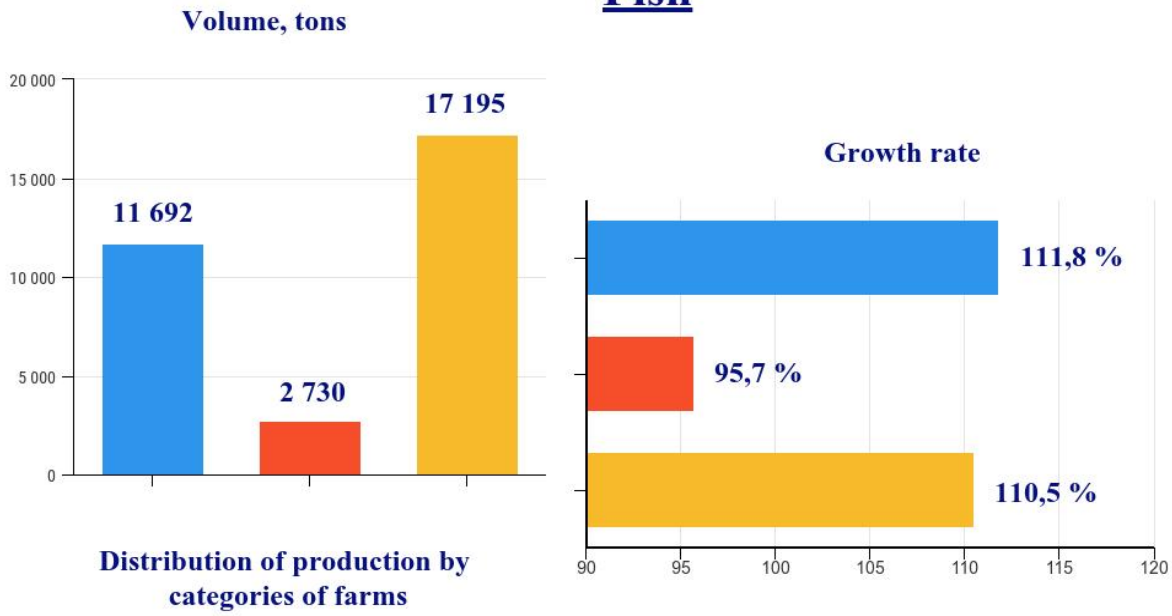


In January-June 2019, all categories of farms produced 3,559.8 mln. units. eggs (an increase of 7.0% compared to January-June 2018). In the analysis of egg indicators by category of farms, it should be noted that 56.3% of the total egg production falls on the share of dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms.

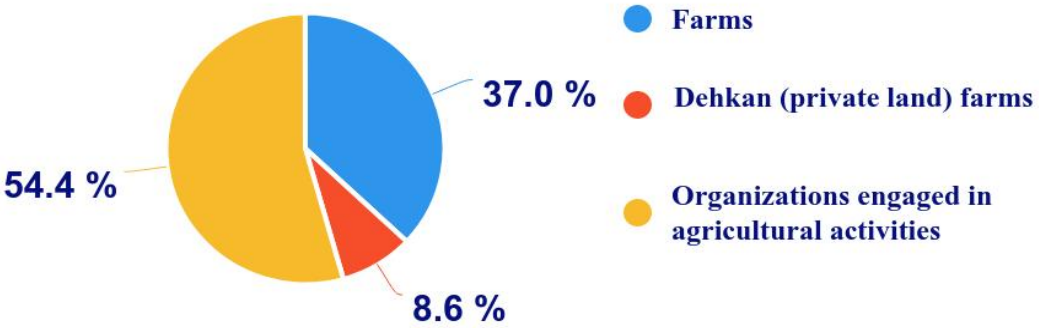
Eggs received in terms of regions Republic of Uzbekistan, million pieces

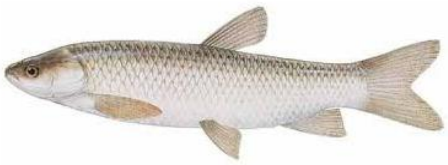
Republic of Uzbekistan	3 559,8
Republic of Karakalpakstan	163,0
Andijan	271,4
Bukhara	211,9
Jizzakh	127,1
Kashkadarya	230,3
Navoi	171,6
Namangan	295,2
Samarkand	623,9
Surkhandarya	268,6
Syrdarya	69,2
Tashkent	615,8
Fergana	267,3
Khorezm	244,5

Fish



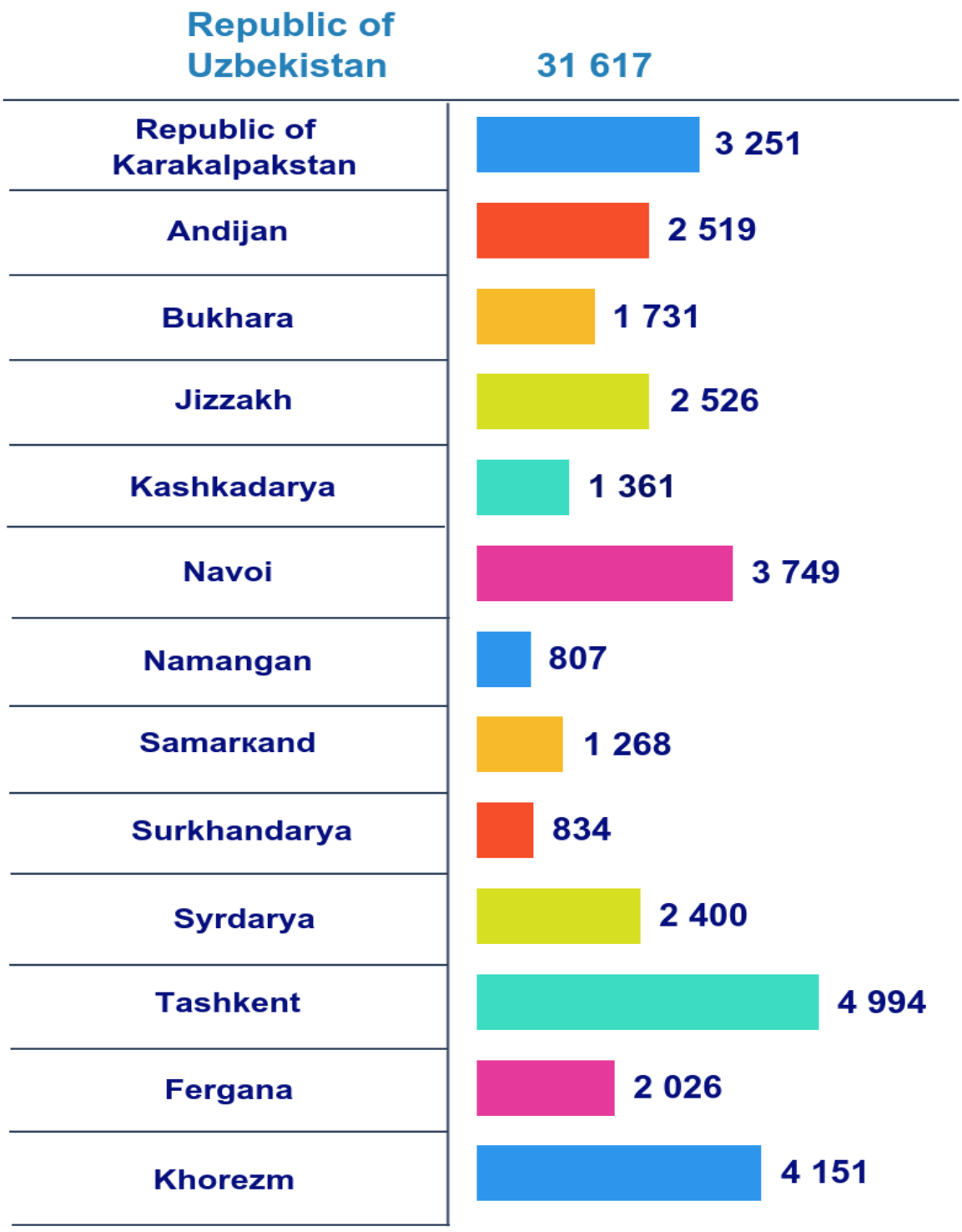
Distribution of production by categories of farms





B In January-June 2019, all categories of farms caught 31,617 tons of fish (an increase of 9.5% compared with January-June 2018). An analysis of fish catch by farm category revealed that 54.4% of the total fish catch was accounted for by organizations engaged in agricultural activities.

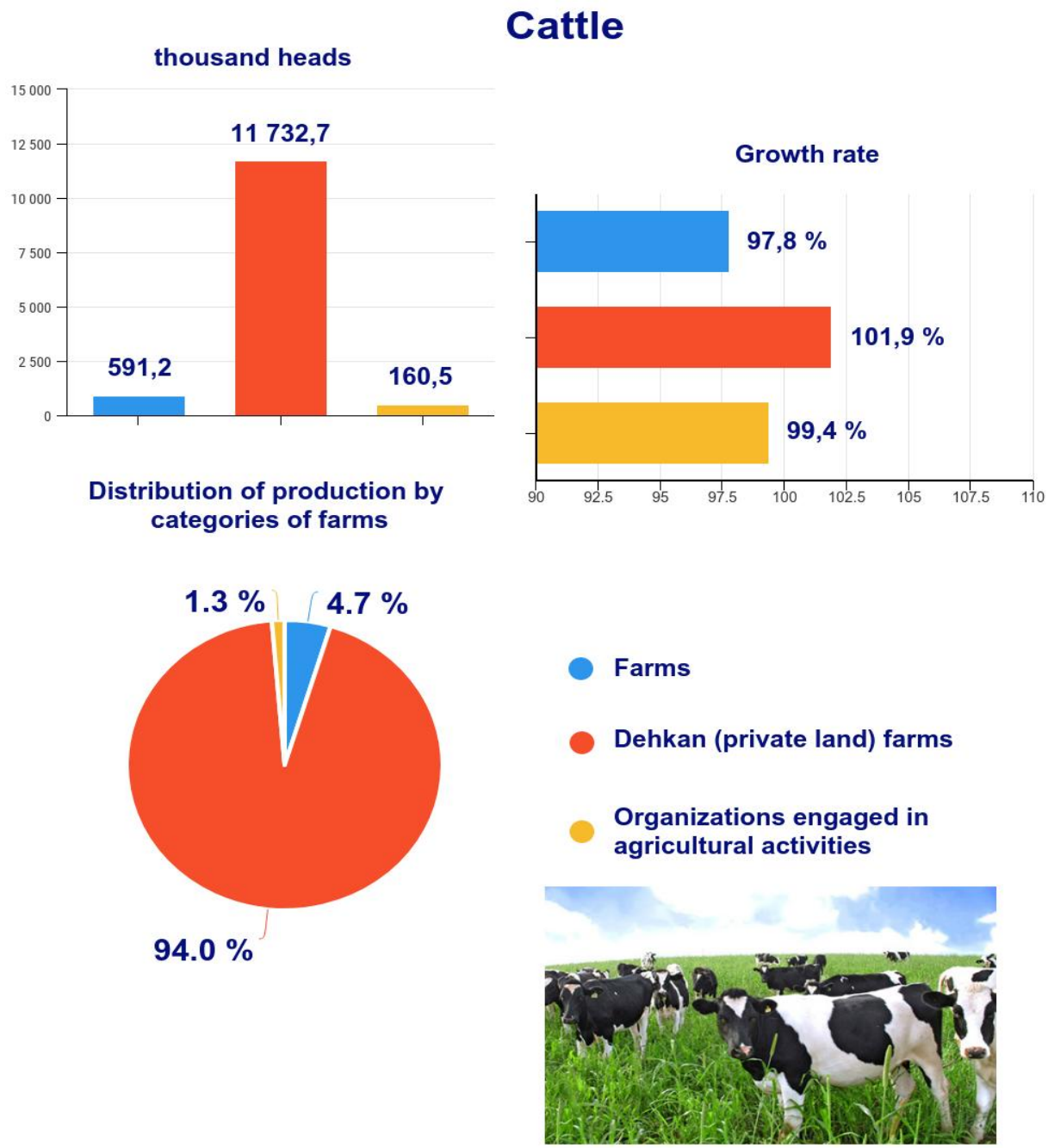
Fish catch in terms of regions Republic of Uzbekistan, tons



Livestock and poultry

As of July 1, 2019, the total number of cattle reached 12,484.4 ths. heads.

Compared to the corresponding period of 2018, in all categories of farms the number of cattle increased by 202.0 ths. heads (1.6%).



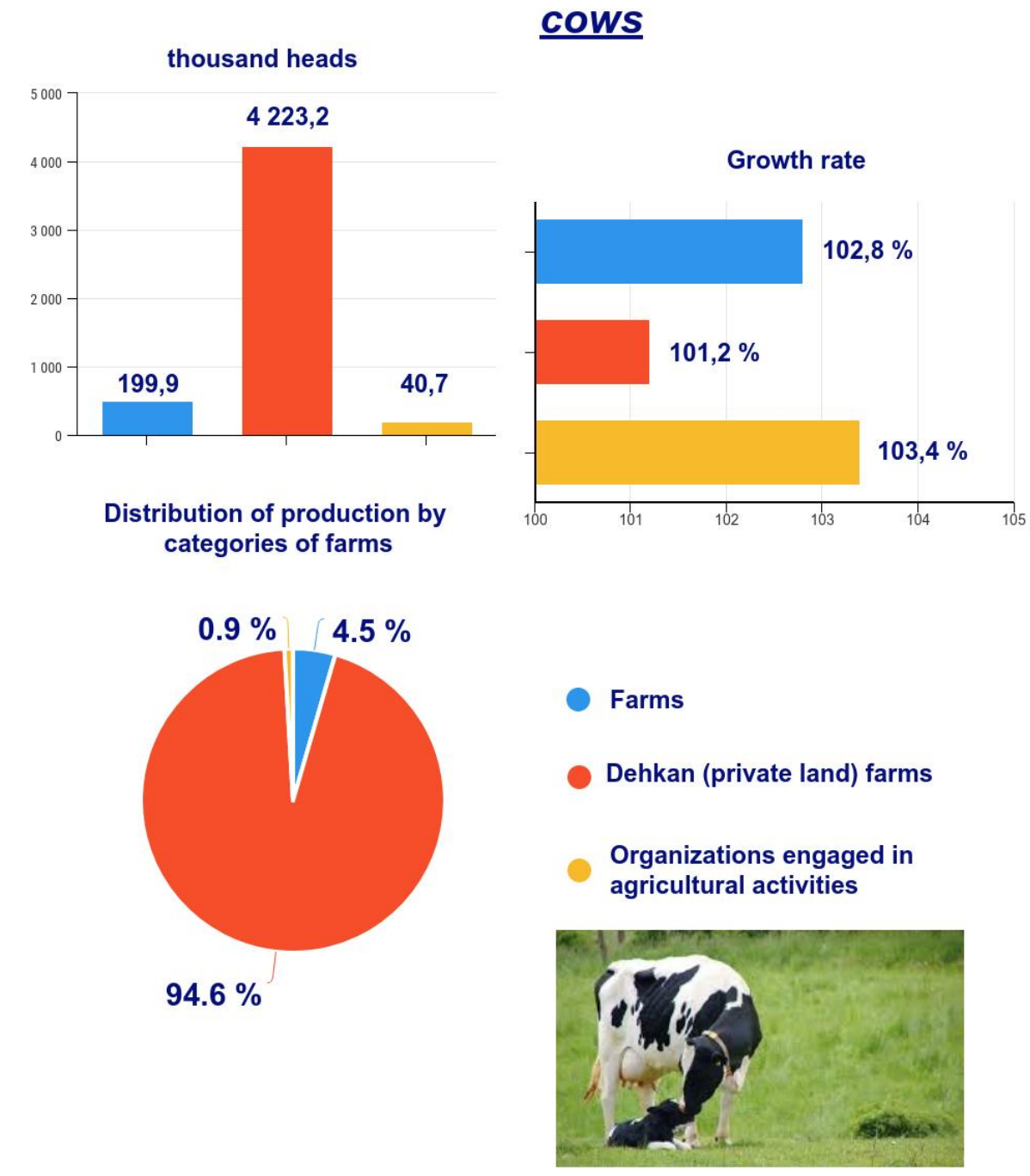
Analyzing data on the number of cattle by farm categories as of July 1, 2019, it should be noted that 94.0% of cattle are in dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms.

The number cattle in the context of regions Republic of Uzbekistan, thousand heads

Republic of Uzbekistan	12 484,4
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1 076,1
Andijan	1 046,0
Bukhara	1 201,0
Jizzakh	873,1
Kashkadarya	1 554,5
Navoi	467,8
Namangan	693,7
Samarkand	1 528,9
Surkhandarya	892,1
Syrdarya	412,4
Tashkent	857,1
Fergana	997,4
Khorezm	884,3

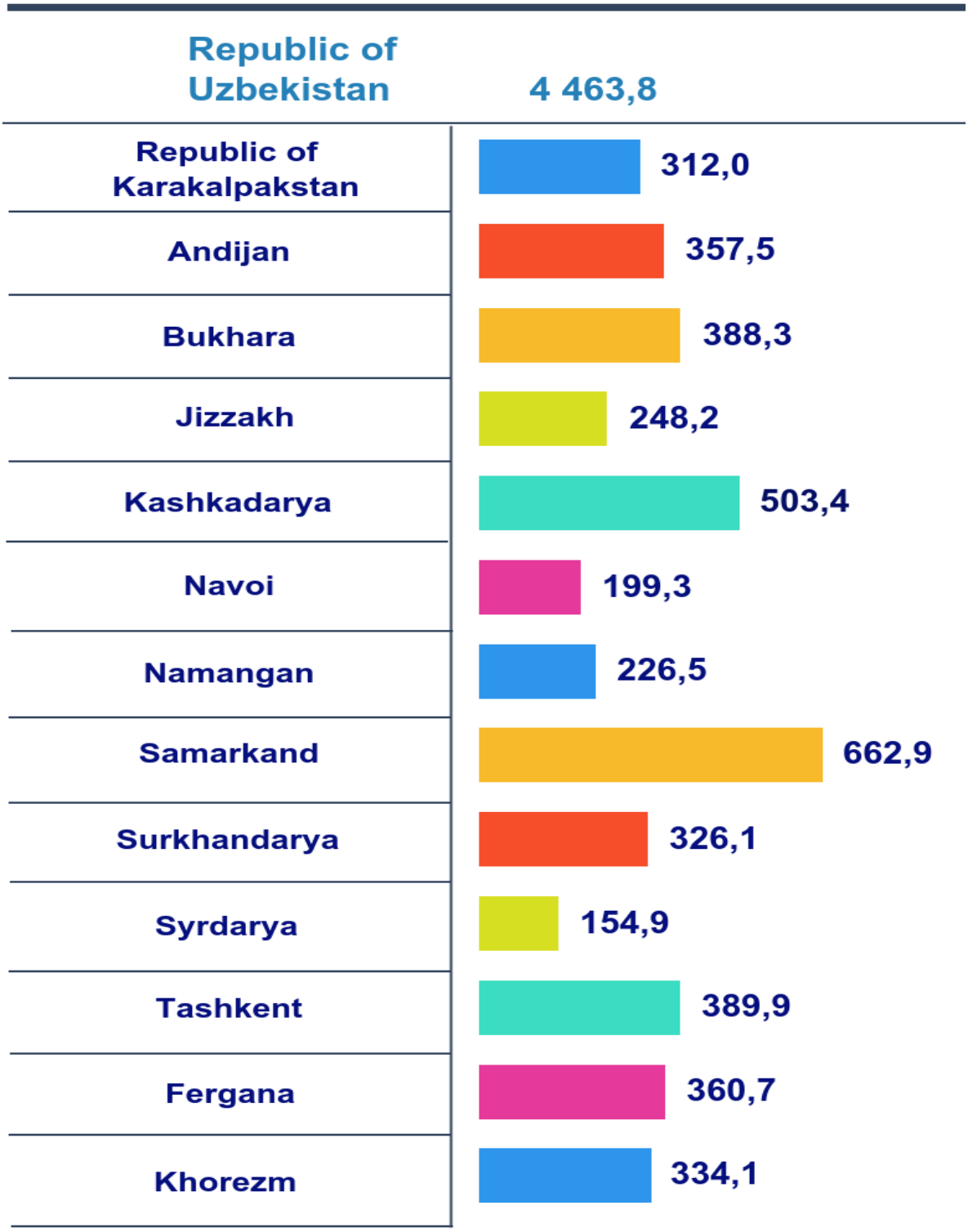
The total number of cows as of July 1, 2019 reached 4463.8 ths. heads.

Compared to the corresponding period of 2018, in all categories of farms the number of cows increased by 55.6 ths. heads (by 1.3%).



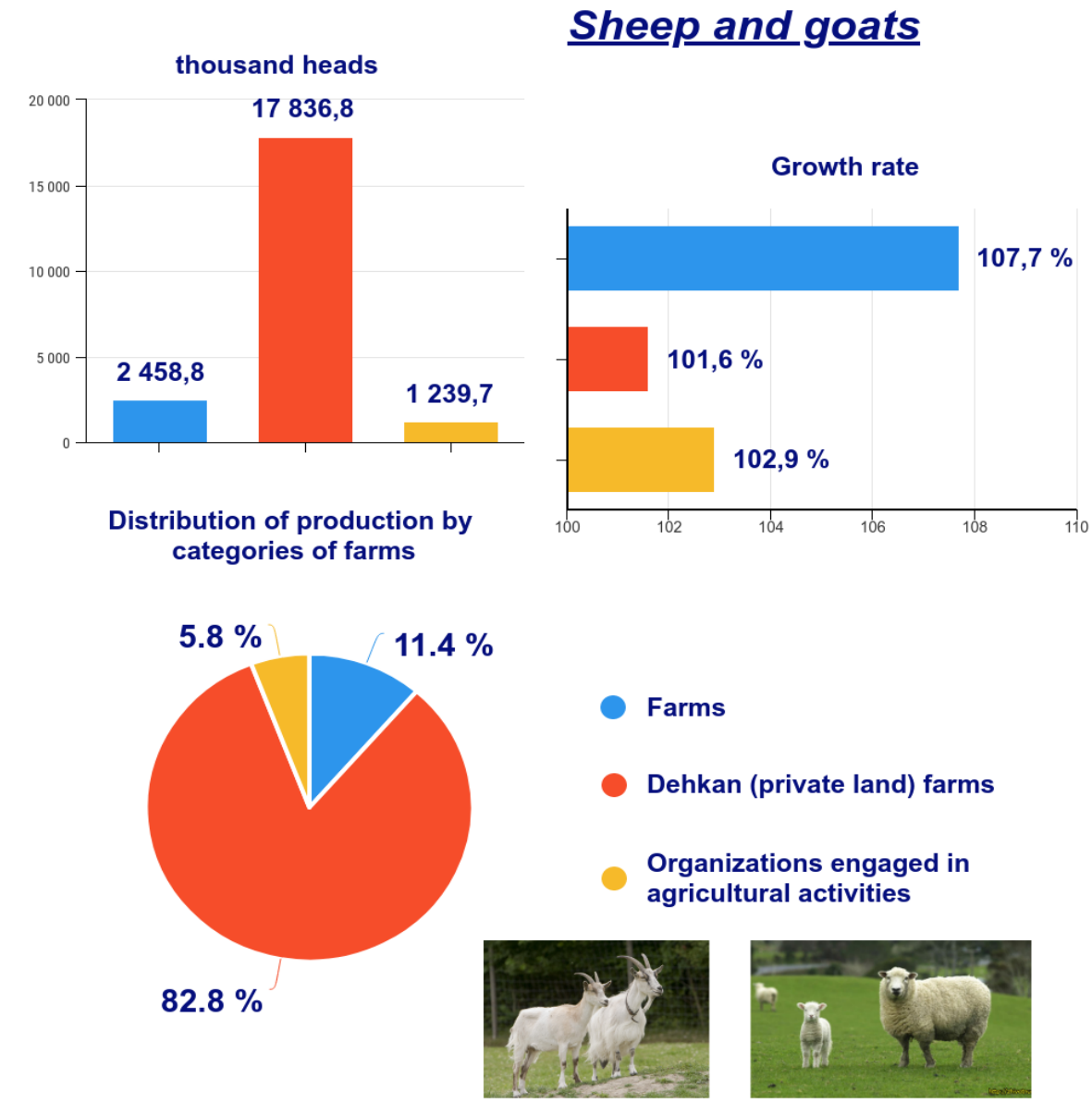
Analyzing data on the number of cows by farm category as of July 1, 2019, it should be noted that 94.6% of cows are from dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms.

Number cows in terms of regions Republic of Uzbekistan, thousand heads



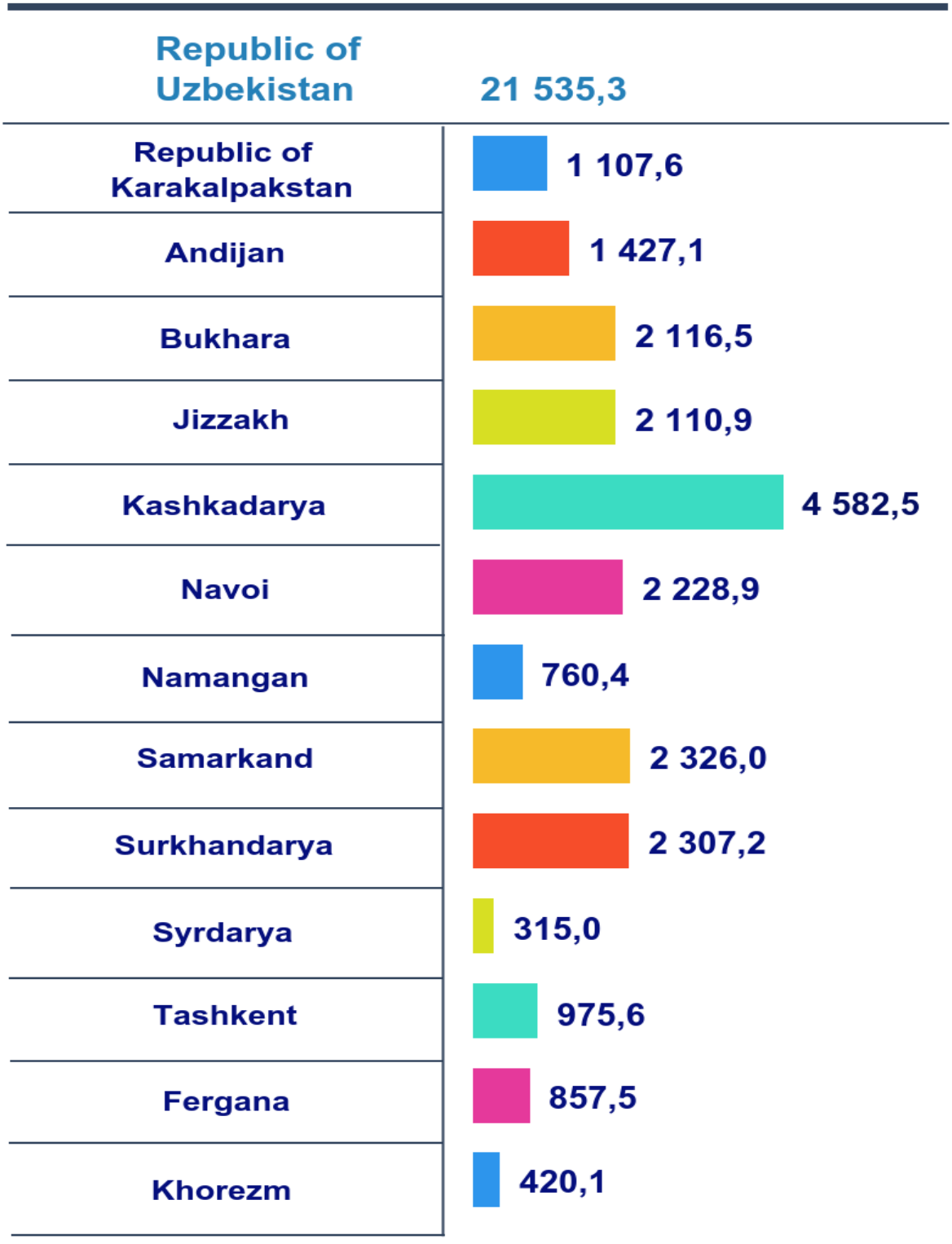
The total number of sheep and goats as of July 1, 2019 reached 21535.3 ths. heads.

Compared to the corresponding period of 2018, in all categories of farms the number of sheep and goats increased by 484.7 ths. heads (by 2.3%).



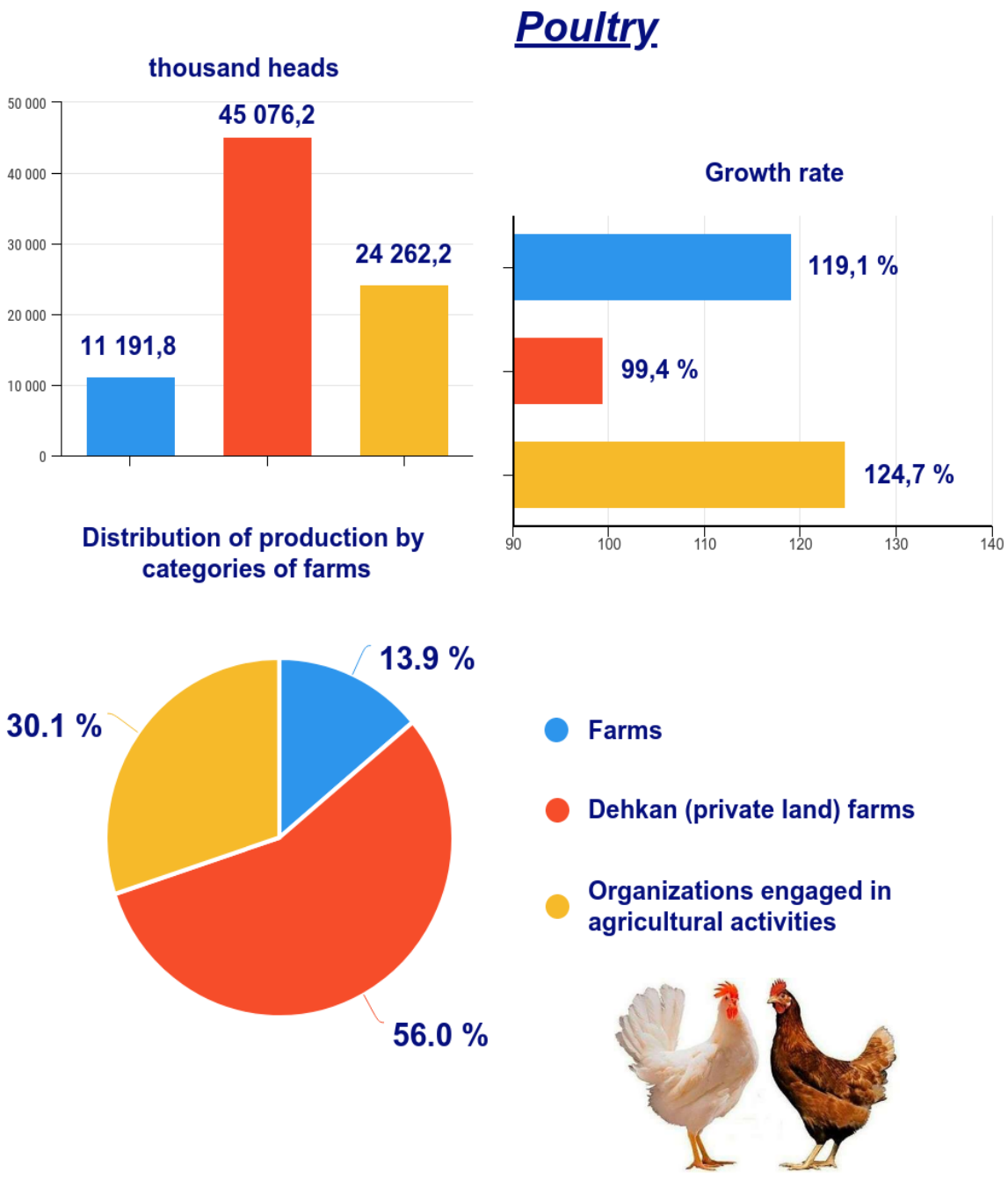
Analyzing data on the number of sheep and goats by category of farms as of July 1, 2019, it should be noted that 82.8% of sheep and goats are in dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms.

Number sheep and goats in terms of regions Republic of Uzbekistan, thousand head



The total number of birds as of July 1, 2019 reached 80530.2 ths. heads.

Compared with the corresponding period of 2018, in all categories of farms the number of birds increased by 6326.5 ths. heads (by 8.5%).



Analyzing data on the number of birds by category of farms as of July 1, 2019, it should be noted that 56.0% of the birds are from dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms.

Number of poultry in terms of regions Republic of Uzbekistan, thousand heads

Republic of Uzbekistan	80 530,2
Republic of Karakalpakstan	4 277,2
Andijan	7 231,5
Bukhara	4 676,8
Jizzakh	3 343,9
Kashkadarya	6 038,1
Navoi	2 717,5
Namangan	4 950,5
Samarkand	12 015,4
Surkhandarya	4 870,2
Syrdarya	1 723,1
Tashkent	14 730,9
Fergana	8 246,4
Khorezm	5 708,7

Explanation of statistical indicators

Agricultural production is a general indicator of agricultural production and is defined as the sum of the value of crop and livestock products produced in the reporting period in farms, dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms and organizations engaged in agricultural activities.

Crop production includes the cost of the gross harvest of crops and other crop products produced in the reporting year, as well as the cost of growing young perennial plantations and the change in the value of work in progress from the beginning to the end of the year.

Livestock products include the cost of raising livestock, poultry and other animals, the production of milk, eggs, wool, honey and other livestock products.

To calculate the indices of the volume of agricultural production, an indicator of its cost in constant prices is used.

Hunting includes activities for the hunting and capture of wild animals, services in this area, as well as the costs of the conservation, breeding and treatment of game animals and birds in nurseries and farms.

Forestry includes activities on the use of forests and forest resources. Forestry enterprises are developing programs for caring for the forest, constant renewal, protection from pests, diseases and illegal deforestation, maintaining a sanitary condition and observing fire safety rules. Forest products include poplar, oak, birch, pine, black karagai and other tree seedlings. When calculating forest products, the costs of their cultivation (production) are taken into account, as well as the costs of collecting wild mushrooms, truffles, berries, nuts, etc.

Fishing includes products (services) for catching fish, aquatic biological resources and aquaculture, as well as expenses for the development of these areas, artificial reproduction and cultivation of fish resources.

Gross harvest of crops – is the volume of harvested products of various crops from both main and intermediate crops, the volume of produced (actually harvested) products throughout the sown area of various crops grown in fields and household plots of agricultural enterprises engaged in agricultural activities, agricultural households and dehkan (personal subsidiary) households.

Farm - an independent business entity, leading agricultural commodity production using land provided for rent.

Dehkan (personal subsidiary) farm - a family small-scale farm engaged in the production and sale of agricultural products based on the personal labor of family members on a personal plot of land provided to the head of the family for lifetime inheritable possession.

Activities in dehkan (personal subsidiary) farms relate to entrepreneurial activity and can be carried out at the request of members of the dehkan farm both with or without a legal entity.

An organization engaged in agricultural activity – is a legal entity that has land in economic management, as well as other separate property and carries out production of crop and livestock products, and services to agricultural production.

Livestock – includes livestock of all age groups by major livestock types (cattle, including cows, sheep and goats, pigs, etc.) by category of households.

Meat production – includes the live weight of all types of farm animals and birds, both sold for slaughter and slaughtered at their farm.

Milk production – is determined by actually milked cow, goat, sheep, mare and camel milk, including milk milk baked milk, spent on milking young animals. Milk sucked by calves is not included in gross production.

Egg production – includes the number of eggs obtained from all species of poultry, as well as the eggs spent on hatchery hens or in an incubator**.**

The production of wool – includes all actually trimmed wool in natural weight (weight after shearing) from sheep, goats, camels, including wool used for on-farm needs, as well as loss of trimmed wool during storage and transportation, shedding wool is also included here, goat fluff, as well as re-trimmed wool.

V. INVESTMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

/

In January-June 2019, 85.8 trillion was spent on the development of the economy and social sphere of the Republic of Uzbekistan from all sources of financing. sum of investments in fixed assets (in dollar equivalent 10.2 billion US dollars), or 158.9% compared to the corresponding period of 2018.

For the reporting period of 2019, the Republic of Uzbekistan observed the highest level of investment activity with an increase of 58.9% compared to the previous year. The main factors for achieving high growth rates were foreign direct investment and loans, their share in the total investment amounted to 21.8%, or, with growth, 2.5 times more than in the same period last year, of which foreign direct investment - 16.8% (or 2.3 times), as well as foreign loans under the state guarantee of the Republic of Uzbekistan - 16.0% (or 3.5 times), budget funds - 8.2% (or 2.3 times).

If we analyze the dynamic series of investment growth, then, compared with the last three years, the volume of investment in fixed assets increased by 2.3 times over the same period of 2016, respectively, from 2.0 - by 2.0 times, and in 2018 it amounted to 158.9%.

The most important factor in achieving high growth rates of investment in fixed assets this year was the largest projects included in the State Development Program, namely:

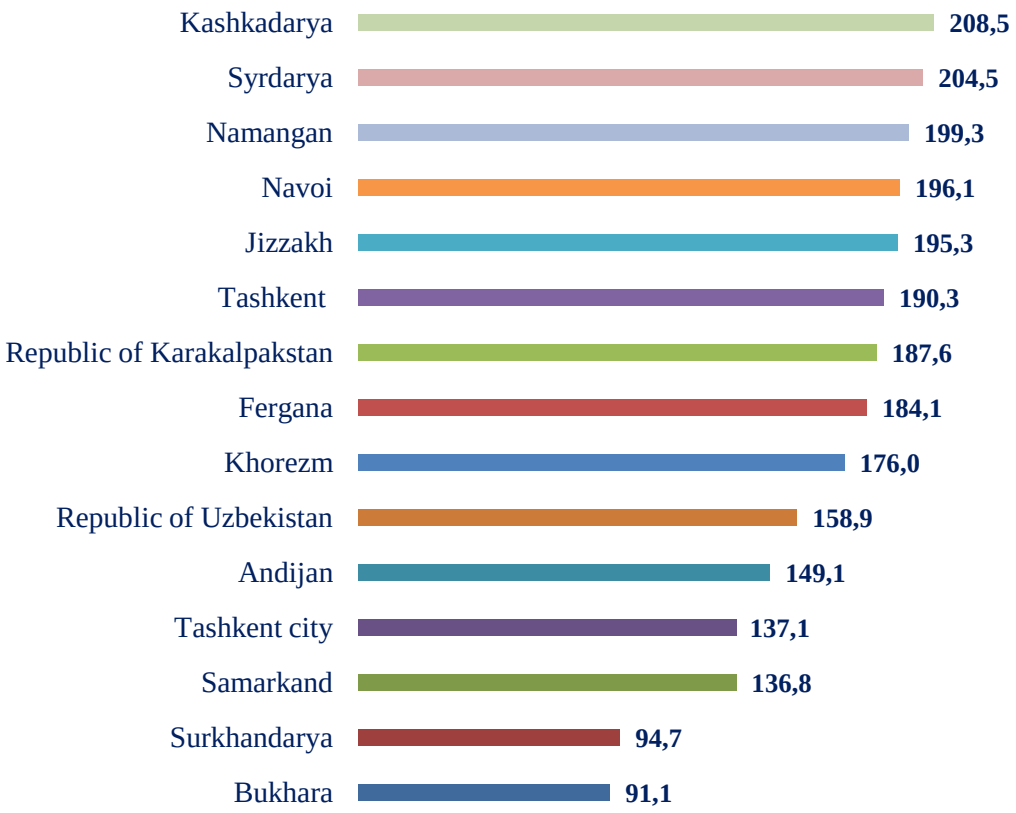
- ¬ ***the construction of the Shurtan MCC for the production of synthetic liquid fuels based on purified methane;***
- ***¬ expansion with the construction of a second combined-cycle plant with a capacity of 450 MW in the Navoi TPP;***
- ***the construction of a new thermal power plant with a total capacity of 900 MW as part of two blocks of combined-cycle plants with a capacity of 450 MW each in Turakurgan district of Namangan region;***
- ***the construction of two combined cycle plants with a capacity of 230-280 MW in the Takhiatash TPP;***
- ***development of the Kandym group fields with the construction of a modern gas processing plant, as well as the Khauzak and Shady fields in the Bukhara region;***
- ***field development and hydrocarbon production in the territories of the Gissar investment block and the Ustyurt region in the Kashkadarya region;***
- ***construction of ammonia and urea production facilities at Navoiazot JSC.***

The ratio of investment in fixed assets to GDP has an increasing trend and, thus, in the current period it amounted to 38.6%, which is 11.2 percentage points. more than in the same period in 2018.

The share of investments in fixed assets to GDP in January-June 2016 amounted to 24.6%, 2017 - 24.7%, 2018 - 27.4%, 2019 - 38.6%.

The growth rate of investment in fixed assets

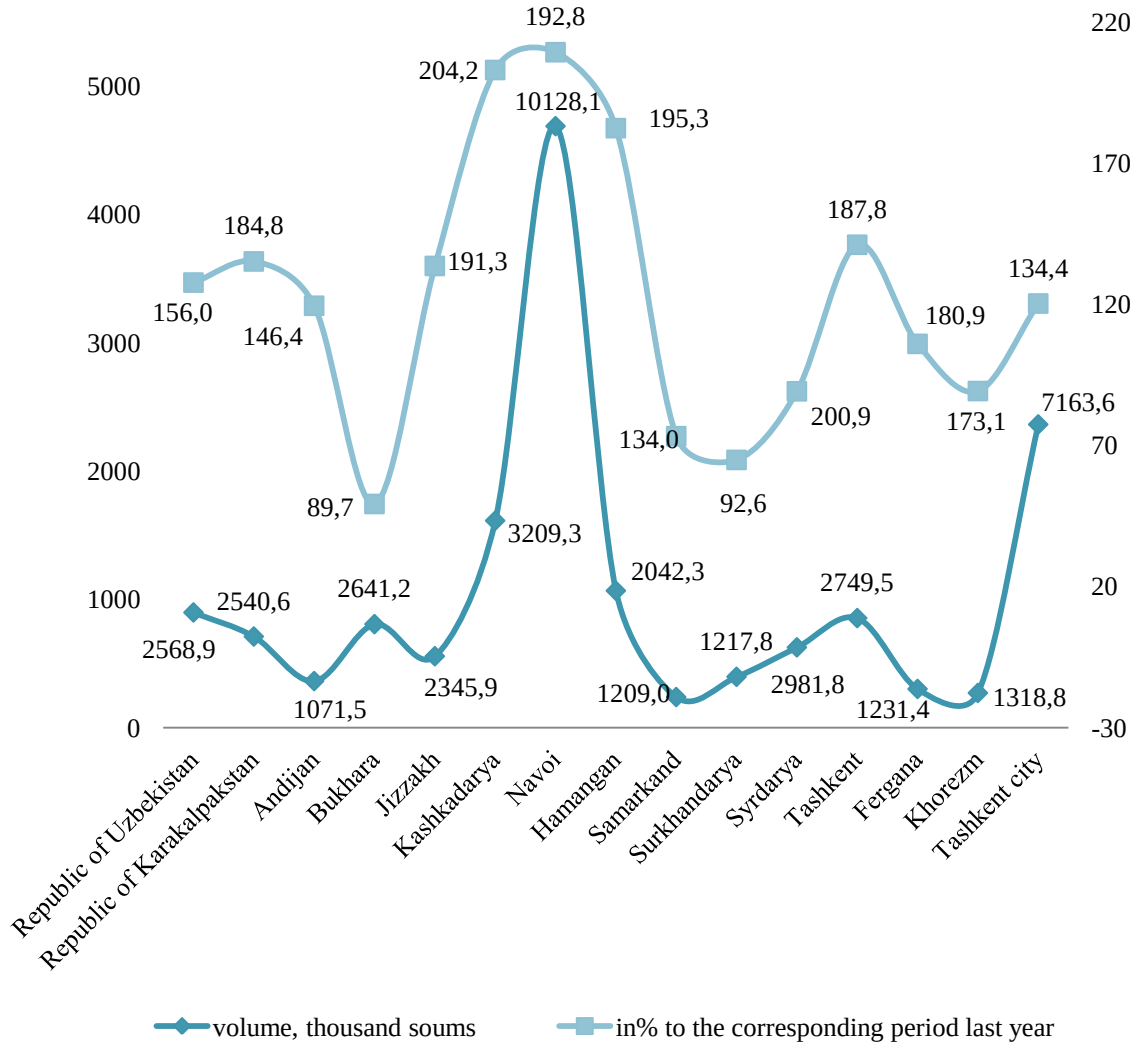
(in% to the corresponding period of the last year)



In January-June 2019, the majority - 66.6% of all investments in fixed assets was spent in six regions of the republic, in particular in Tashkent - 21.1%, Kashkadarya region - 12.1%, Navoi region - 11, 6%, Namangan region - 6.6%, Tashkent region - 9.3% and Bukhara region - 5.9%.

High growth rates of utilized investments in fixed assets were observed in the following regions: in Kashkadarya region - 2.1 times (volume of investments in fixed assets - 10355.5 billion soums), Syrdarya region - 2.0 times (2485.1 billion soums), Namangan region - 199.3% (5646.4 billion soums), Navoi region - 196.1% (9955.9 billion soums), Jizzakh region - 195.3% (3187.9 billion soums), Tashkent region - 190.3% (7994.9 billion soums), the Republic of Karakalpakstan 187.6% (4765.9 billion soums) and Fergana region - 184.1% (4552.9 billion soums).

Investment in fixed assets per capita



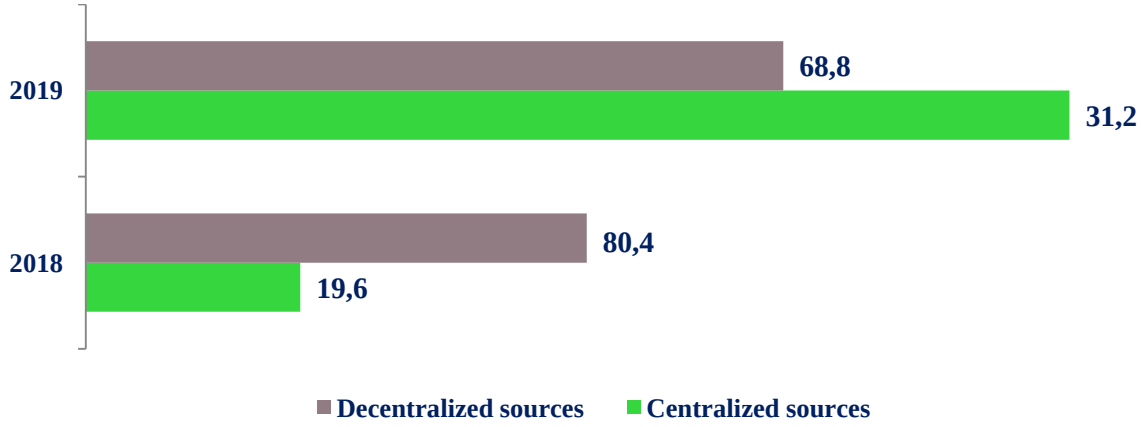
Первые позиции по объему инвестиций в основной капитал в расчете на душу населения за январь-июнь 2019 года занимает Навоийская область – 10128,1 тыс. сум (или 192,8% к аналогичному периоду прошлого года), далее, соответственно, г. Ташкент – 7163,6 тыс. сум (или 134,4 %), Кашкадарьинская область – 3209,3 тыс. сум (или 2,0 раз), Наманганская область – 2042,3 тыс. сум (или 195,3%), Ташкентская область – 2749,5 тыс. сум (или 187,8%), Республика Каракалпакстан – 2540,6 тыс. сум (или 184,8%), Бухарская область – 2641,2 тыс. сум (или 89,7%) и Джизакская область – 2345,9 тыс. сум (или 191,3%).

Distribution of investments in fixed assets by sources of financing

(January-June 2019)

	Billion soums	*Growth rate %*	*% to total*
Investment in fixed assets	**85775,1**	**158,9**	**100,0**
including:			
Centralized investments:	**26841,3**	**2,5 t.**	**31,2**
budget resources	7055,9	2,3 t.	8,2
Fund for the Development of Water Supply and Sewerage	604,6	6,0 t.	0,7
Fund for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports	28,7	186,7	0,0
funds of the Reconstruction and Development Fund	5414,3	153,5	6,3
foreign loans under government guarantee	13737,8	3,5 t.	16,0
Non-centralized investments:	**58933,8**	**135,9**	**68,8**
funds of enterprises	16844,2	99,4	19,7
funds from the public	8900,0	120,1	10,4
foreign direct investment and credit	18700,4	2,5 t.	21,8
including::			
foreign direct investment	14389,7	2,3 t.	16,8
loans from commercial banks and other borrowed funds	14489,2	124,3	16,9

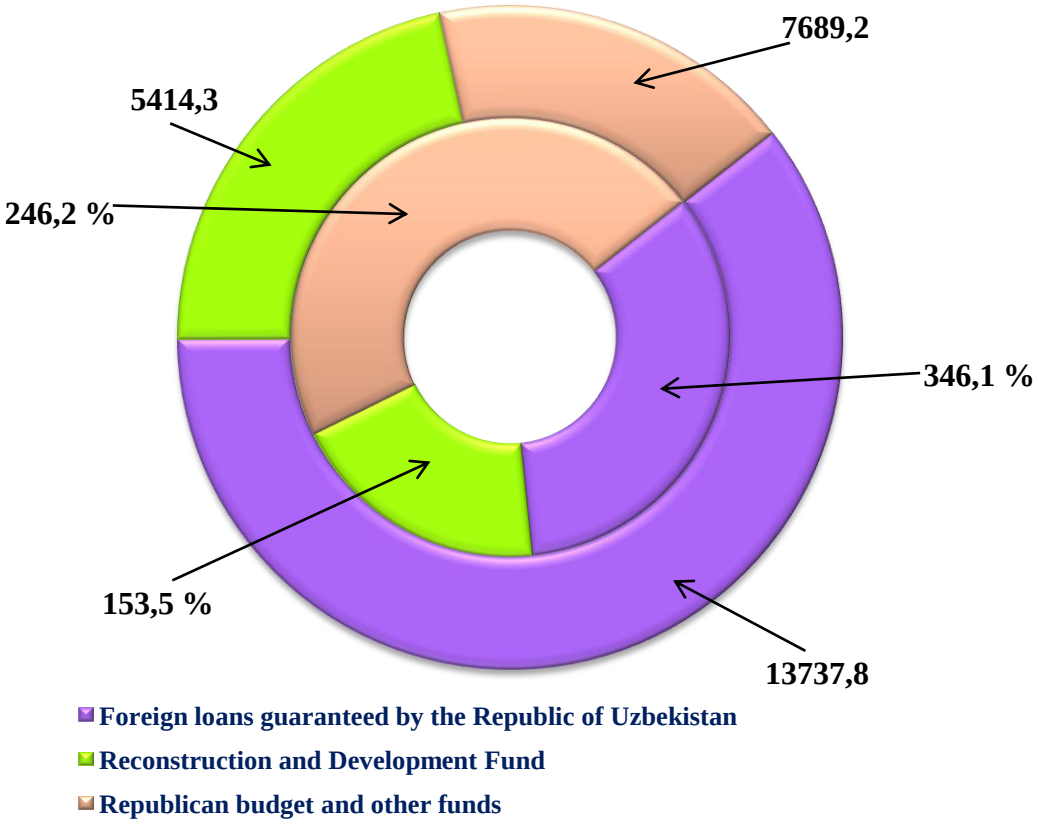
The share of centralized and decentralized investments in the total volume of investments in fixed assets (*in %*)



Due to centralized sources, 26841.3 billion soums were disbursed, or 2.5 times more than the corresponding period in 2018 (31.2% of the total investment, which is 11.6 p.p. more than in the same period last year), due to decentralized sources - 58933.8 billion soums, or 135.9% (68.8%).

Centralized sources of financing investments in fixed assets

(volume of investments, billion soums and growth rates,%)



Compared to the same period of 2018, the share of foreign investments and loans under the state guarantee of the Republic of Uzbekistan increased by 8.7 percentage points.

The main factors for achieving high growth rates of foreign investment and loans under the state guarantee of the Republic of Uzbekistan throughout the current year were the following projects:

- *the construction of the Shurtan MCC for the production of synthetic liquid fuels based on purified methane;*
- *expansion with the construction of a second 450 MW combined cycle plant in Navoi TPP;*
- *construction of a new thermal power plant with a total capacity of 900 MW as part of two blocks of combined-cycle plants with a capacity of 450 MW each in Turakurgan district of Namangan region;*
- *construction of a complex for the production of polyvinyl chloride (PVC), caustic soda and methanol at Navoiazot JSC;*
- *electrification of the railway sections of Pap Namangan-Andijan;*
- *construction of an electrified Angren-Pap railway line with electrification of the Pap-Kokand-Andijan section;*
- *modernization, bringing the design capacity to 900 thous.tonsof coal per year, Shargunkumir JSC;*
- *reconstruction of treatment facilities and sewer systems in the cities of Bukhara and Samarkand;*
- *improving the water supply to district centers and rural settlements of Bayautsky, Havastsky, Mirzaabad, Sardobinsky and Akaltynsky districts of the Syrdarya region;*
- *improving drinking water supply in the Alat and Karakul districts of the Bukhara region.*

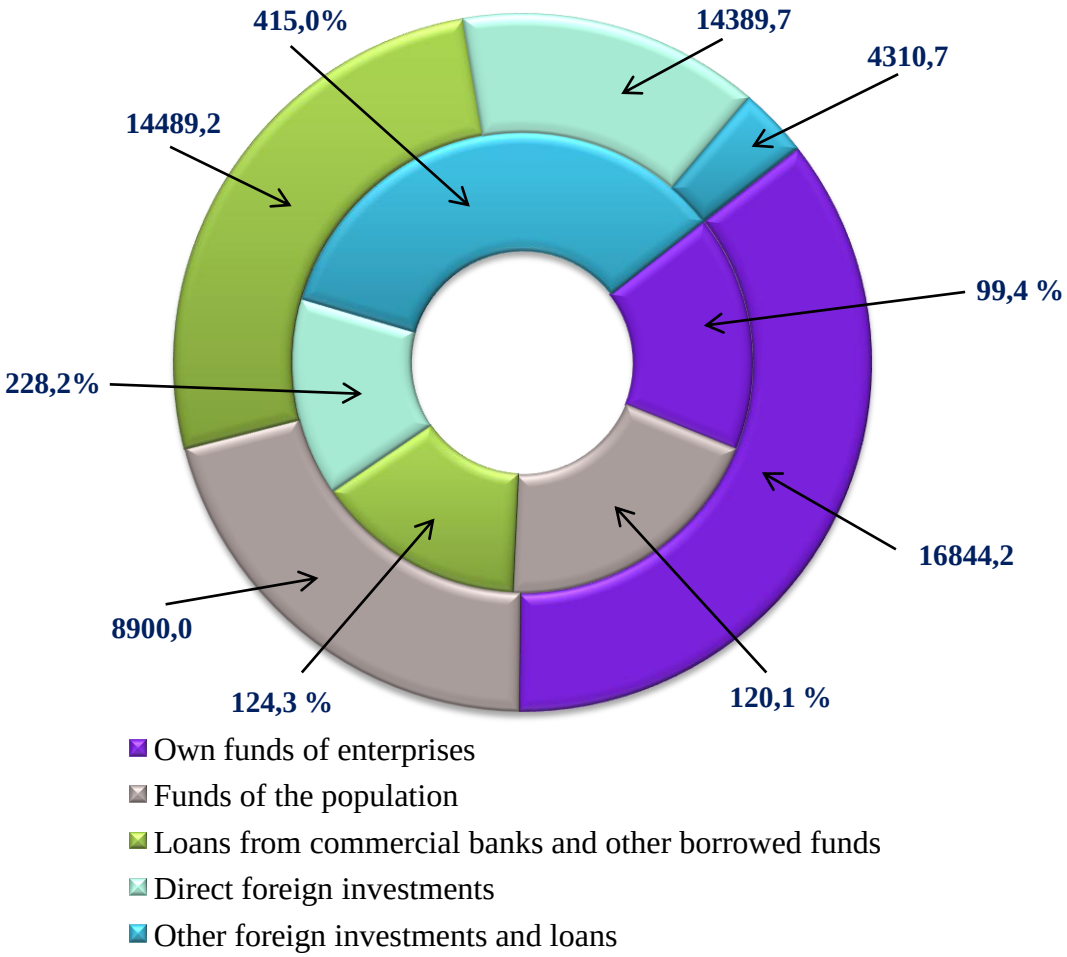
At the expense of the Fund for Reconstruction and Development in strategic sectors of the economy, investments were made in the amount of 5414.3 billion soums (in dollar terms - 642.5 mln. US dollars), or 153.5% compared to the same period last year.

During the reporting period, the following major projects were carried out at the expense of the Reconstruction and Development Fund:

- *Takhiatash TPP - construction of two combined cycle plants with a capacity of 230-280 MW;*
- *expansion with the construction of a second 450 MW combined cycle plant in Navoi TPP;*
- *construction of a new thermal power plant with a total capacity of 900 MW as part of two blocks of combined-cycle plants with a capacity of 450 MW each in Turakurgan district of Namangan region;*
- *construction of a mine for the extraction and processing of gold-bearing ores from the deposits of the Auminzo-Amantoy ore field (GMZ-5) (stages I-II);*
- *development of the Yoshlik 1 field in the Tashkent region (Almalyk city);*
- *development of the "Muruntau" quarry (V stage).*

Decentralized sources of financing investment in fixed assets

(volume of investments, billion soums, growth rate,%)



The main sources of financing for decentralized investments were foreign direct investment and loans (21.8% of the total investment), as well as funds from enterprises (19.7%).

At the expense of bank loans and other borrowed funds, the construction of social housing was carried out:

under the program for the construction of affordable multi-apartment residential buildings in the cities of IC "Uzshahar Qurilish Invest" LLC.

At the expense of foreign direct investment and other foreign investments and loans, the following major investment projects were implemented:

- *construction of a gas processing plant complex and arrangement of the Kandym group of fields;*
- *the development of the Khauzak and Shady fields, as well as the expansion of the Kuvachi-Alat deposits;*
- *field development and hydrocarbon production in the territories of the Gissar investment block and the Ustyurt district on the basis of PSA;*

e*xpansion of the cellular communication system in Tashkent – (Individual entrepreneur) IE Unitel LLC;*

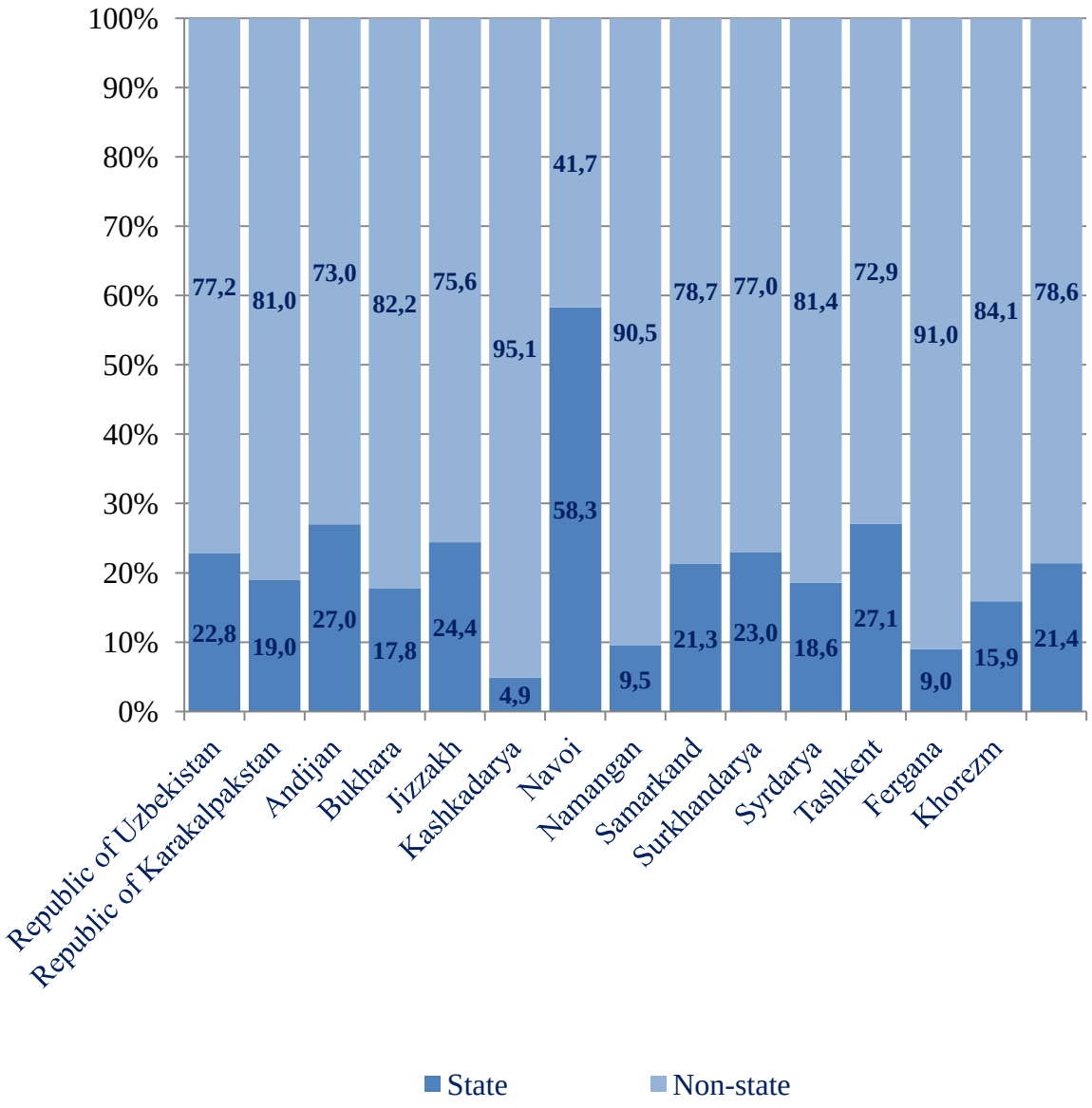
- *Organization of production in the form of a cotton-textile cluster in the Kashkadarya and Syrdarya regions -IE "Indorama Agro" LLC.*

The share of funds from the state budget amounted to 8.2% of the total volume of investments in fixed assets and, compared to the same period of the last year, 2018, increased by 2.6 percentage points.

Investments from the state budget were directed to the implementation of a targeted investment program, the purpose of which was to support the social sphere and life support systems, as well as the development of the infrastructure of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The largest volumes of funds from the state budget in January-June 2019 were directed to the development of Tashkent city (19.3% of all investments financed from funds from the state budget), Tashkent region (14.4%), and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (8.3 %), Samarkand (6.7%), Andijan (6.3%) and Jizzakh regions (5.9%).

Structure of investment in fixed assets by ownership
(in% of the total)



For the reporting period, the volume of investments of the non-state sector of the economy for 66210.8 billion soums was utilized, the share in the total volume in the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 77.2%, including in the Kashkadarya region it reached 95.1%, Fergana - 91.0%, Namangan - 90.5%, Khorezm - 84.1%, Bukhara - 82.2% and Syrdarya regions - 81.4%, as well as in the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 81.0%.

Structure of investments in fixed assets by sources of financing

	Total investments, billion soums	*Including financed from the funds (% of the total)*								
		Republican budget	*Fund for the Development of Water Supply and Sewerage*	*enterprises and population*	*Bank loans and other borrowed funds*	*foreign direct investment*	*foreign investment and loans guaranteed by the government*	*other foreign investments and loans*	*Reconstruction and Development Fund*	*Fund for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports*
Republic of Uzbekistan [1)]	**85775,1**	**8,2**	**0,7**	**30,1**	**16,9**	**16,8**	**16,0**	**5,0**	**6,3**	**0,0**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	4765,9	12,3	0,7	34,4	6,1	23,3	17,5	1,1	4,6	0,0
regions:										
Andijan	3297,7	13,4	0,7	34,5	10,6	18,5	3,3	19,0	-	-
Bukhara	5020,2	7,1	0,8	29,5	11,5	31,6	7,4	11,4	0,7	-
Jizzakh	3187,9	13,1	2,2	21,8	9,5	24,3	6,2	20,0	2,9	-
Kashkadarya	10355,5	3,7	0,4	23,3	3,8	9,8	57,3	1,7	-	-
Navoi	9955,9	2,2	0,2	11,5	21,5	5,8	35,1	0,1	23,6	0,0
Namangan	5646,4	5,2	0,5	24,5	12,5	15,7	20,2	3,3	18,1	-
Samarkand	4613,4	10,3	2,2	44,7	22,4	15,3	4,6	0,5	-	-
Surkhandarya	3144,6	10,7	2,0	35,5	17,7	21,5	7,3	5,3	-	-
Syrdarya	2485,1	12,1	1,2	20,8	25,1	22,5	15,1	1,7	1,5	-
Tashkent	7994,9	12,7	0,7	31,0	15,7	28,3	2,1	0,3	9,2	-
Fergana	4552,9	7,2	0,8	35,1	14,8	35,1	1,6	4,4	1,0	-
Khorezm	2428,1	13,3	1,2	35,5	18,5	22,1	1,8	0,6	7,0	0,0
Tashkent city	18082,4	7,5	0,2	39,7	28,4	8,3	3,1	8,8	4,0	-

[1)] *Including unallocated volumes by region: 33.81.0*

Significant volumes of bank loans and other borrowed funds were disbursed in the following regions: Tashkent city - 28.4% of the total investment, respectively Syrdarya region - 25.1%, Samarkand region - 22.4%, Navoi region - 21.5%, Khorezm region - 18.5%, Surkhandarya region - 17.7% and Namangan region - 12.5%.

Technological structure of investment in fixed assets by ownership

(January-June 2019)

	Total	*State*	*Non-state*
Total, *billion soums*	**85775,1**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Including % to total:			
construction work	34994,0	50,8	37,9
machinery, equipment, inventory	43650,5	46,0	52,3
other expenses	7130,6	3,2	9,8

In the technological structure of investments in fixed assets, the share of construction and installation works in the republic amounted to 40.8%, the share of expenses for the purchase of machinery and equipment - 50.9%, the share of other expenses - 8.3%.

Development of investments in fixed assets by type of economic activity

	Billion soums	*% to total*	
		January-June 2018	*January-June 2019*
Investments in fixed assets, total	**85775,1**	**100,0**	**100,0**
including by type of economic activity:			
agriculture, forestry and fisheries	7255,1	11,1	8,5
mining industry	6313,6	12,3	7,4
manufacturing industry	23992,0	25,4	28,0
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	12145,0	4,6	14,2

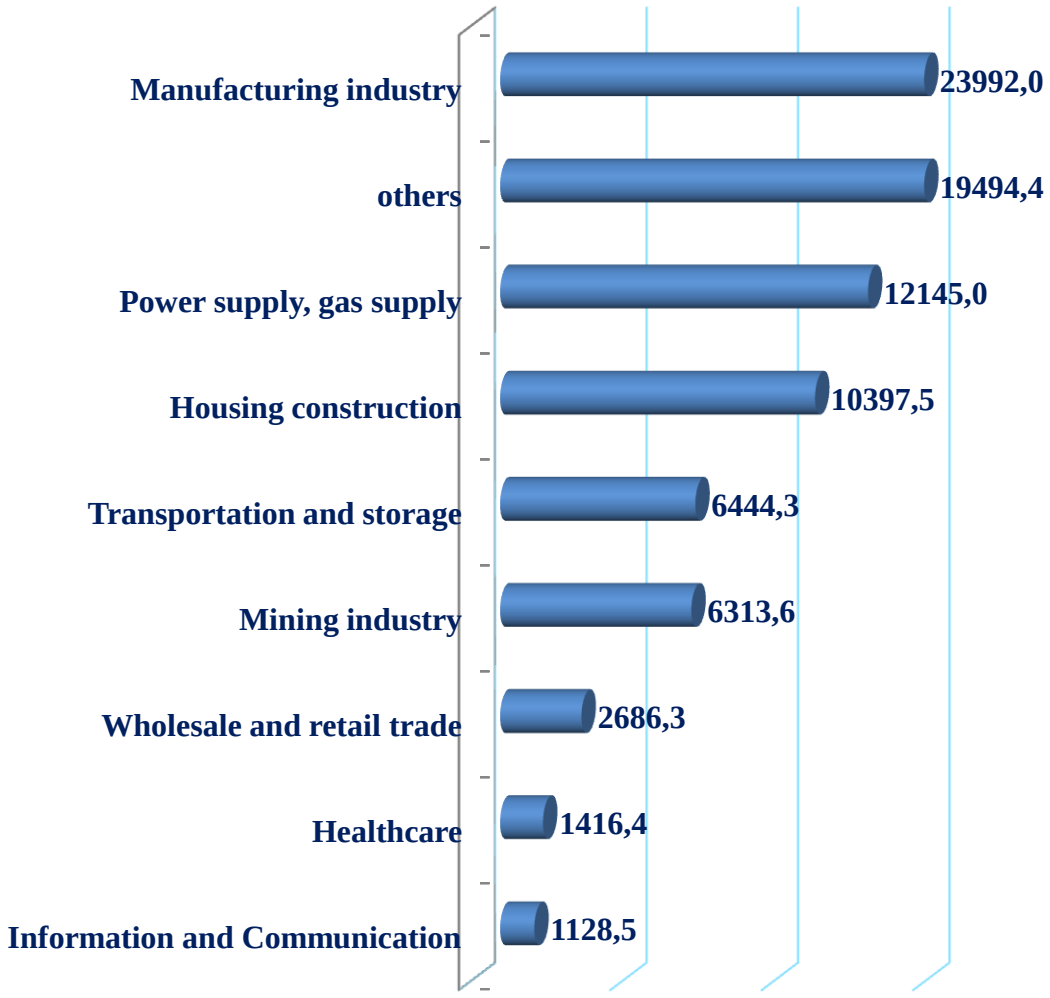
	Billion soums	% to total	
		January-June 2018	January-June 2019
water supply, sewerage, collection and disposal	969,9	1,1	1,1
construction	3655,8	5,0	4,3
wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2686,3	6,7	3,1
transportation and storage	6444,3	7,1	7,5
accommodation and food services	775,1	1,4	0,9
information and communication	1128,5	1,0	1,3
financial and insurance activities	533,3	1,0	0,6
professional, scientific and technical activities	1183,5	1,0	1,4
education	1757,1	1,1	2,0
healthcare and social services	1416,4	2,1	1,7
art, entertainment and leisure	1120,2	0,5	1,3
housing investment	10397,5	13,8	12,1
Other type of activities	4001,5	4,8	4,6

The development of investments in fixed assets by type of economic activity: agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 7255.1 billion soums (8.5% of the total investment), mining - 6313.6 billion soums (7.4%), including production of crude oil and natural gas - 3627.3 billion soums (4.2%), manufacturing - 23992.0 billion soums (28.0%), including the production of food, beverages and tobacco - 2207.9 billion soums (2.6%), production of textiles and clothing - 5061.7 billion soums (5.9%), production of chemical products - 2982.4 billion soums (3.5%), produced the supply of other non-metallic non-mineral products

- 4813.2 billion soums (5.6%), metallurgy - 4148.0 billion soums (4.8%), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning - 12145.0 billion. soums (14.2%), water supply, sewage, collection and disposal - 969.9 billion soums (1.1%), construction - 3655.8 billion soums (4.3%), transportation and storage - 6444, 3 billion soums (7.5%), wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles - 2686.3 billion soums (3.1%), information and communications - 1128.5 billion soums (1.3 %), professional, scientific and technical activities - 1183.5 billion soums (1.4%), education - 1757.1 billion soums (2.0%), in addition, all types of activities: investments in housing construction - 10397.5 billion soums (12 ,one %).

Investments in fixed assets for certain types of economic activity

(billion soums)



Reproduction structure of investment in fixed assets

(for January-June 2019)

	Investments in modernization, technical and technological re-equipment of enterprises		
	volume billion soums	*growth rate in%*	*% to total*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**25649,2**	**146,3**	**100,0**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	623,1	144,4	2,4
regions:			
Andijan	1530,1	155,7	6,0
Bukhara	2059,0	171,3	8,0
Jizzakh	700,5	155,6	2,7
Kashkadarya	855,6	91,1	3,3
Navoi	4306,6	3,4 t.	16,8
Namangan	1004,5	82,1	3,9
Samarkand	1752,1	131,5	6,8
Surkhandarya	1190,5	61,9	4,6
Syrdarya	883,6	139,6	3,4
Tashkent	2990,0	2,3 t.	11,7
Fergana	2177,5	182,3	8,5
Khorezm	875,6	170,8	3,4
Tashkent city	4553,8	111,9	17,8

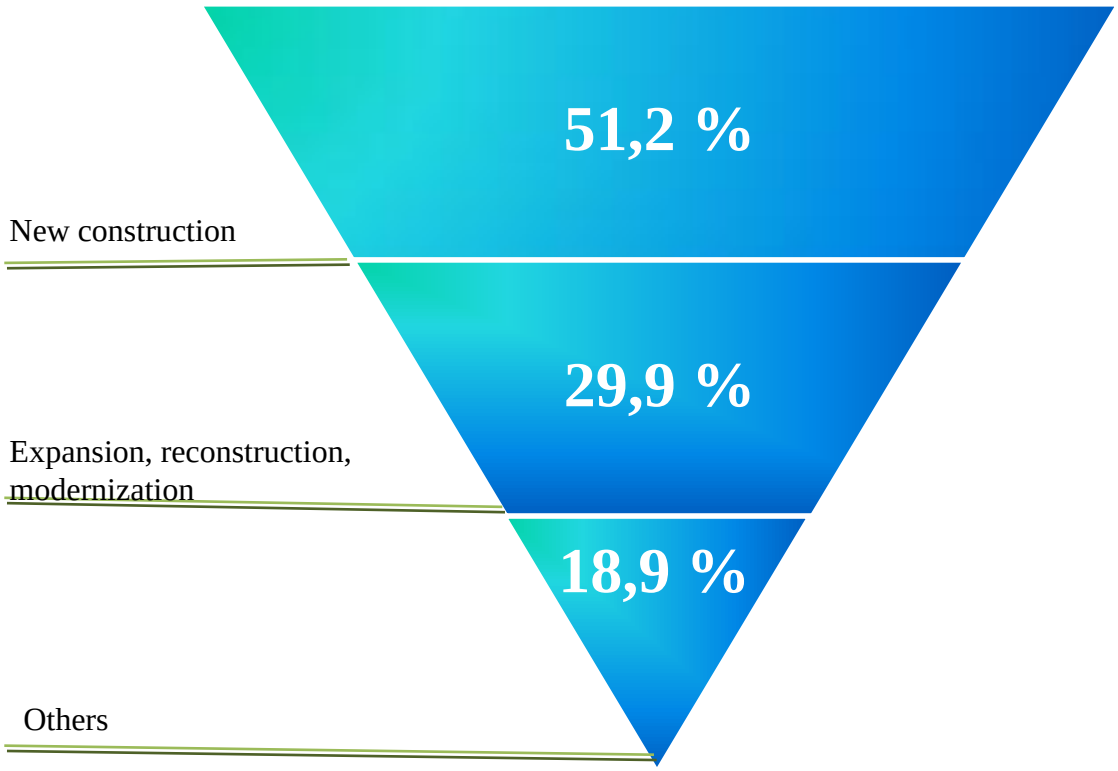
Investments in modernization, technical and technological re-equipment, as well as expansion of enterprises and organizations for the reporting period in the republic increased by 146.3% and amounted to 25649.2 billion soums.

High growth rates of investments in modernization, technical and technological re-equipment, as well as expansion of enterprises and organizations for the reporting period were observed in Navoi region - 3.4 times (4306.6 billion soums), Tashkent region - 2.3 times (2990.0 billion soums), Fergana region - by 182.3% (2177.5 billion soums), Bukhara region - by 171.3% (2059.0 billion soums), Khorezm region - by 170.8% (875.6 billion soums), Andijan region - by 155.7% (1530.1 billion soums).

The share of new construction in the republic amounted to 51.2% in the production structure of investments in fixed assets, the share of expenses for expansion, reconstruction, modernization and technical re-equipment - 29.9%, the share in other areas - 18.9%.

Reproduction structure of investment in fixed assets

(% to total)



The share of total investment in modernization, technical and technological re-equipment, as well as in the expansion of enterprises and organizations in fixed assets in the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 29.9%, including in Fergana region it reached 47.8%, Andijan region 46.4% , Navoi region - 43.3%, Bukhara region - 41.0%, Samarkand region - 38.0% and Surkhandarya region - 37.9%.

Foreign investment and loans in fixed assets

In January-June 2019, the volume of utilized foreign investments and loans in fixed assets reached 32,438.2 billion soums (in dollar terms - 3.8 billion US dollars), or increased 2.9 times more than in January-June 2018 of the year.

The share of foreign investments and loans in fixed assets in the total volume of disbursed investments for the reporting period amounted to 37.8%.

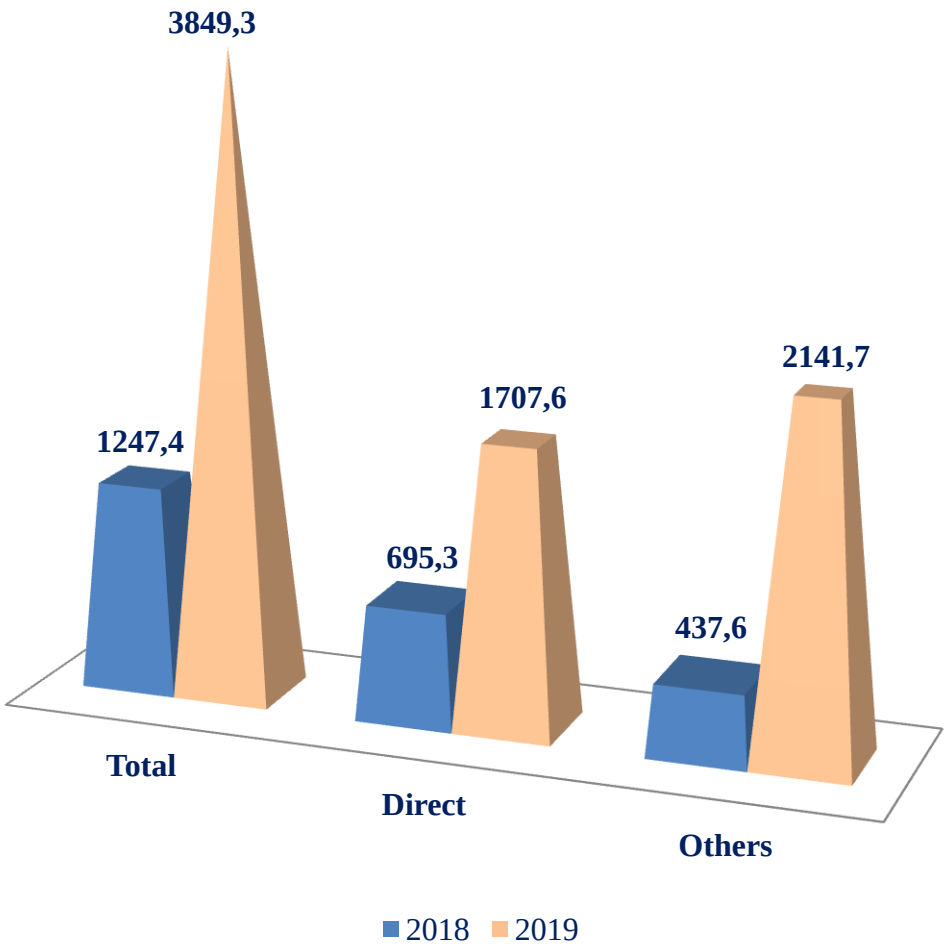
The highest share of foreign investments and loans was observed in Kashkadarya region - 21.9%, Navoi region - 12.6%, Tashkent - 11.3%, Bukhara region - 7.8% and Namangan region - 6.8 %.

The development of foreign investment, including loans

	The development of foreign investment, billion soums		*Foreign investment,% to*	
	Total	*including loans*	*total*	*fixed investment to*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**32438,3**	**16974,8**	**100,0**	**37,8**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1984,3	867,7	6,1	41,6
regions:				
Andijan	1344,5	731,5	4,1	40,8
Bukhara	2530,6	933,8	7,8	50,4
Jizzakh	1610,9	831,3	5,0	50,5
Kashkadarya	7112,3	6057,3	21,9	68,7
Navoi	4080,1	3498,6	12,6	41,0
Namangan	2216,1	1326,7	6,8	39,2
Samarkand	938,0	210,3	2,9	20,3
Surkhandarya	1076,2	228,2	3,3	34,2
Syrdarya	977,1	402,5	3,0	39,3
Tashkent	2460,7	180,2	7,6	30,8
Fergana	1875,4	199,4	5,8	41,2
Khorezm	582,3	45,6	1,8	24,0
Tashkent city	3649,8	1461,7	11,3	20,2

The share of foreign investment and loans in fixed assets in GDP in January-June 2019 amounted to 14.6% and increased by 8.9 percentage points compared to the same period last year.

Mastering foreign investment and loans
(million US dollars)

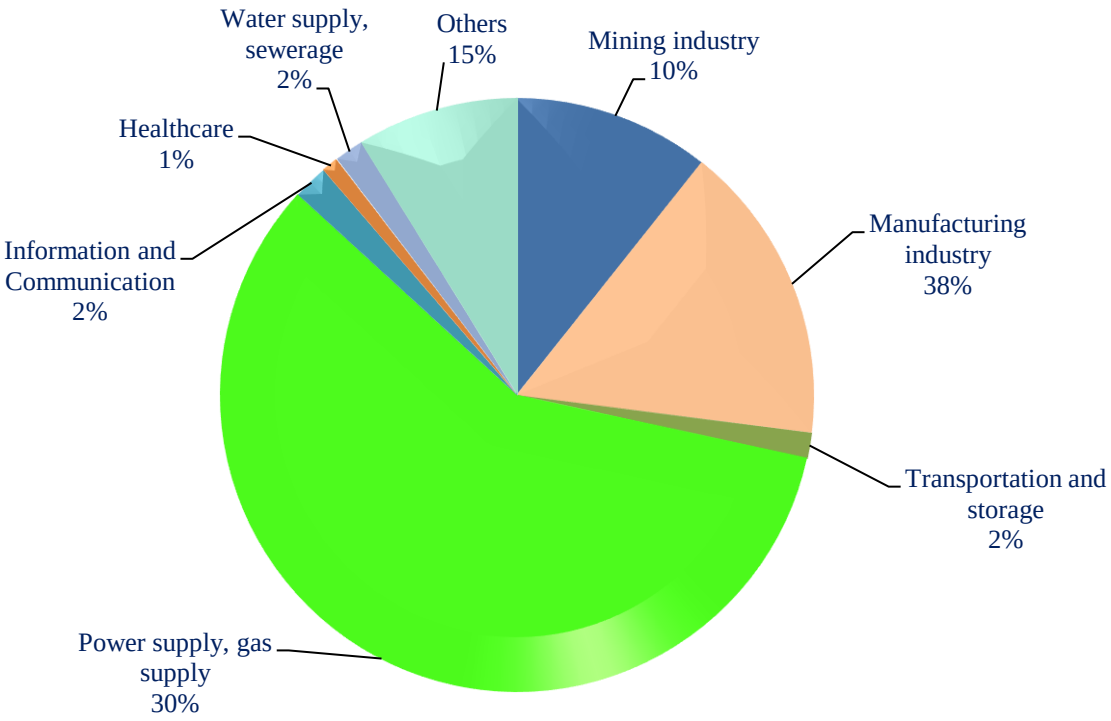


The total volume of disbursed foreign investments and loans in dollar terms amounted to 3849.3 mln. US dollars, of which 1707.6 mln. US dollars - foreign direct investment, or 16.8% of their total.

The volume of utilized foreign direct investment in January-June 2019 amounted to 14389.7 billion soums, or increased by 2.3 times compared to the same period last year.

The share of foreign direct investment in fixed assets to GDP in January-June 2019 amounted to 6.5% and increased by 3.3 percentage points compared to the corresponding period last year.

The structure of foreign investments and loans by certain types of economic activity *(in% of the total)*



Significant volumes of foreign investments and loans were disbursed in the following types of economic activity: crude oil and natural gas - 6.4% of the total investment, respectively, food, beverage and tobacco - 3.3%, textile and clothing production - 9, 4%, transportation and storage - 2.1%, water supply, sewerage, waste collection and disposal - 1.5%, information and communications - 1.9%, wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles - 1.1 %

Construction of social facilities

Of the total volume of investments in housing construction, 10397.5 billion soums, or 12.1% of the total volume of investments in fixed assets, have been spent.

Commissioning of residential buildings and social facilities through new construction and reconstruction

	introduced		*in% from January-June 2018*	
	Total	*including in the countryside*	*Total*	*including in the countryside*
Residential buildings, ths. square meters of total area	6652,0	4549,7	123,1	123,7
of them:				
individual houses	6171,8	4222,1	121,9	123,0
individual residential buildings according to standard projects in urban and rural areas	445,8	327,1	143,3	126,3
Hospitals, *beds*	1122	150	7,0 t.	-
Clinics (including SVP), *visits*	955	475	95,5	79,2
General and specialized *schools, student places*	12041	6757	14,7 t.	16,9 t.
Overhaul of general and specialized schools, *units*	38	x	9,5 t.	x
Water networks, *km*	994,8	792,2	82,4	74,0
Gas networks, *km*	31,0	19,9	28,3	27,1

In January-June 2019, 39.3 ths. houses, or 43.5 ths. apartments with a total area of 6652.0 ths. square meters (or 123.1% compared to the same period in 2018) were commissioned, including rural areas 4549.7 ths. square meters (or 123.7%).

Commissioning of Residential Hausing

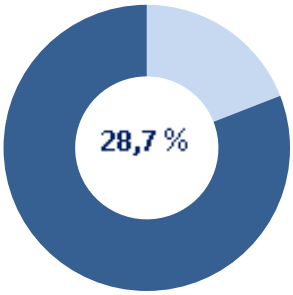
	Introduced, total		*Of them: introduced individual residential buildings*	
	ths. square meters	*in% from January-June 2018*	*ths. square meters*	*in% from January-June 2018*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**6652,0**	**123,1**	**6171,8**	**121,9**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	768,9	2,5 t.	763,8	2,7 t.
regions:				
Andijan	379,4	111,5	360,3	127,7
Bukhara	838,8	125,2	809,0	124,7
Jizzakh	354,9	114,1	315,3	101,9
Kashkadarya	519,5	109,7	465,0	101,0
Navoi	342,2	172,0	314,8	165,7
Namangan	430,4	102,4	377,4	102,7
Samarkand	542,1	102,8	479,1	97,8
Surkhandarya	540,3	114,4	533,6	113,2
Syrdarya	94,9	3,8 t.	73,1	4,0 t.
Tashkent	617,2	129,5	512,4	117,8
Fergana	501,6	111,4	479,7	114,4
Khorezm	332,9	79,3	299,4	71,3
Tashkent city	388,9	128,2	388,9	147,1

Residential buildings on 6171.8 ths. square meters of total area, or 121.9% over the same period last year, were commissioned by individual developers.

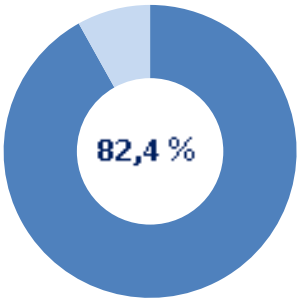
At the same time, on the basis of the Program for the construction of affordable houses for updated standard projects in urban and rural areas, in January-June 2019, the construction of 2.6 ths. houses with a total area of 445.8 ths. square meters, or 143.3%, was completed to the same period last year.

In the countryside

Gas networks



Water networks



	Gas networks, km	*Water networks, km*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**31,0**	**994,8**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	-	191,8
regions:		
Andijan	-	201,9
Bukhara	3,3	125,4
Jizzakh	12,2	132,8
Kashkadarya	-	25,7
Navoi	-	13,8
Namangan	1,8	61,9
Samarkand	11,8	99,1
Surkhandarya	-	7,5
Syrdarya	-	-
Tashkent	-	-
Fergana	1,9	134,0
Khorezm	-	-
Tashkent city	-	0,9

585.6 billion soums of investments were used for new construction and major reconstruction of hospitals, outpatient clinics, rural medical institutions and other health facilities, which amounted to 41.3% of the investments made by type of health care activity.

24.9 billion soums of investments were spent on the construction and reconstruction of professional colleges, which amounted to 1.4% of investments by type of educational activity.

As part of ongoing measures to further improve the quality of the educational process, 592.9 billion soums of investments, or 33.7% of investments made by type of educational activity, have been spent on the construction and reconstruction of secondary and specialized schools.

In municipal construction, 994.8 km of water supply systems (792.2 km in rural areas) and 31.0 gas (19.9 km in rural areas) networks were commissioned, which, respectively, amounted to 82.4% (or 74.0 % in rural areas) and 28.3% (or 19.9% in rural areas) compared to January-June 2018.

371.5 billion soums were spent on the construction of water supply networks, and for the construction of gas networks - 2.1 billion soums.

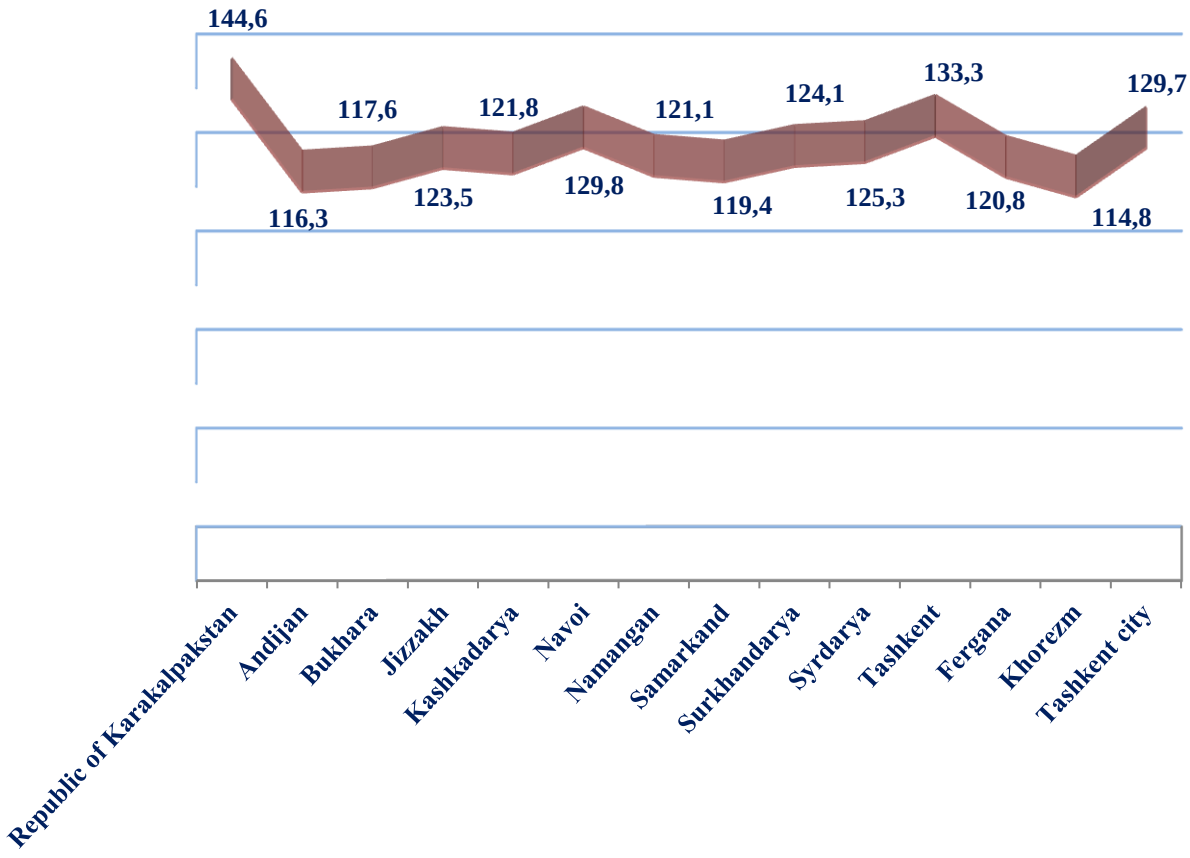
The highest positions in the commissioning of gas networks are held in the following regions: Jizzakh region - 12.2 km, or 39.4% of the introduced gas pipeline networks in the republic, respectively, in the lead: Andijan region - 201.9 km (or 20.3 % of the total number of water supply networks introduced), Fergana region - 134.0 km (or 13.5%), Jizzakh region - 132.8 km (or 13.3%).

Construction activity

In January-June 2019, construction work was performed for 34351.2 billion soums, which amounted to 120.0% compared to January-June 2018.

The growth rate of construction work by region

(in% to the corresponding period of the last year)



Significant growth rates of construction work were carried out in the following regions: the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 144.6%, and this figure, compared with the same period last year, increased by 43.1 percentage points, respectively, in the Tashkent region - 133.3% (27 , 1 pp), Tashkent city - 129.7% (18.8 pp) and the Kashkadarya region - 121.8% (21.7 pp).

Construction work by region

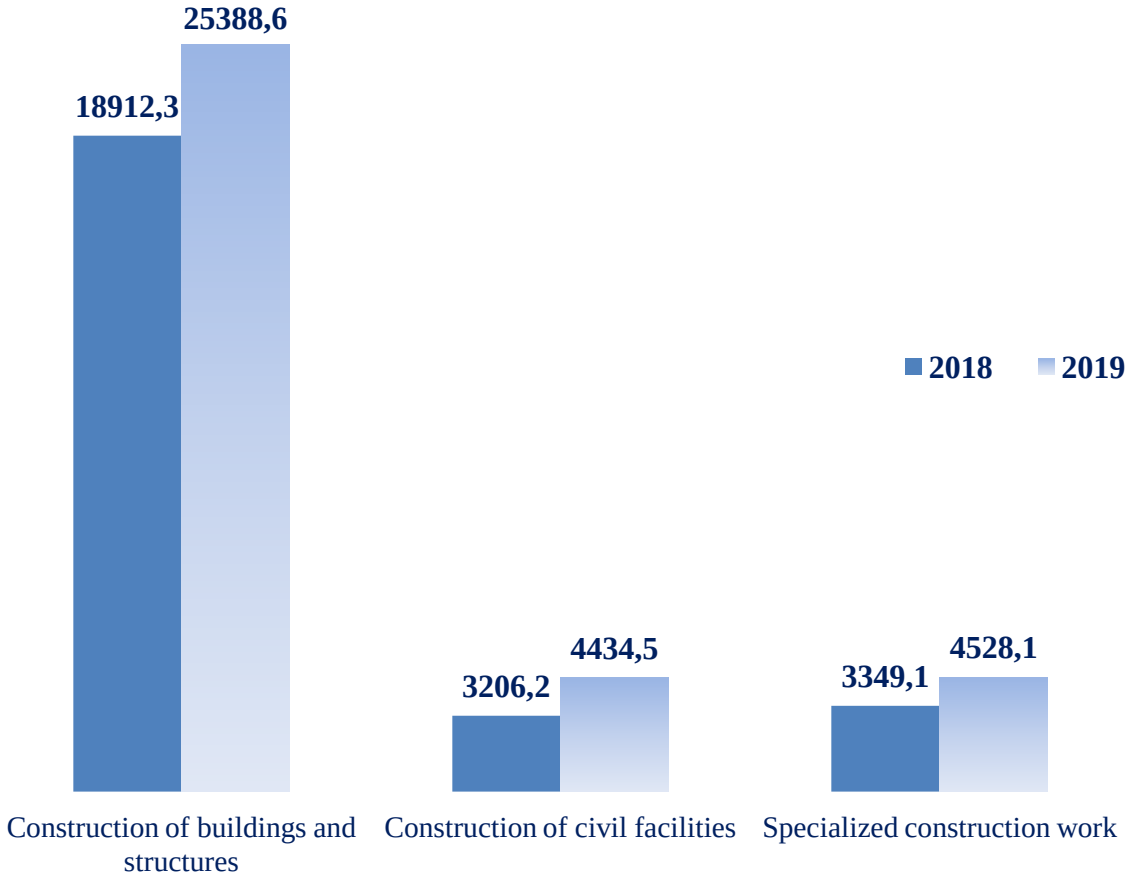
	Total, billion soums	*Including by ownership, in% of the total*	
		State	*Non-state*
Republic of Uzbekistan [1)]	**34351,2**	**6,0**	**94,0**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1855,2	3,6	96,4
regions:			
Andijan	1903,0	6,3	93,7
Bukhara	2296,2	6,1	93,9
Jizzakh	1136,9	3,6	96,4
Kashkadarya	2519,4	6,2	93,8
Navoi	1635,3	26,3	73,7
Namangan	1314,7	5,8	94,2
Samarkand	2285,1	11,8	88,2
Surkhandarya	1934,5	1,9	98,1
Syrdarya	690,0	6,1	93,9
Tashkent	1835,0	4,7	95,3
Fergana	1997,2	5,7	94,3
Khorezm	1307,5	6,8	93,2
Tashkent city	7494,4	5,5	94,5

[1)] *Including unallocated data by region.*

The share of construction work of the private sector of the economy decreased by 1.5 percentage points compared to January-June 2018, in the total volume in the Republic of Uzbekistan it amounted to 94.0%, including 98.1% in the Surkhandarya region , The Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Jizzakh region - 96.4% each, Tashkent region - 95.3%, Fergana region - 94.3% and Namangan region - 94.2%.

Construction work by type of economic activity

(billion soums)



Of the total volume of construction work, 76.7% are new construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of enterprises, and 23.3% account for capital, maintenance and other contracting works.

During the reporting period, construction work was carried out on the erection of buildings and structures for 25388.6 billion soums, or 119.4% compared to the same period in 2018, respectively, construction works on the construction of civil facilities - for 4434.5 billion soums (or 123 , 0%), specialized construction work - for 4528.1 billion soums (or 120.3%)

Construction work by type of economic activity
(for January-June 2019 by regions)

Billion soums

	Construction work, services - total	*Including by type of economic activity:*		
		construction of buildings and structures	*construction of civil facilities*	*specialized construction work*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**34351,2**	**25388,6**	**4434,5**	**4528,1**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1855,2	1296,8	232,0	326,4
regions:				
Andijan	1903,0	1357,0	184,9	361,1
Bukhara	2296,2	1656,3	336,3	303,5
Jizzakh	1136,9	878,2	159,6	99,1
Kashkadarya	2519,4	1854,3	310,4	354,7
Navoi	1635,3	1185,1	174,6	275,6
Namangan	1314,7	937,2	118,9	258,7
Samarkand	2285,1	1694,3	312,0	278,8
Surkhandarya	1934,5	1348,8	472,4	113,3
Syrdarya	690,0	504,5	113,8	71,7
Tashkent	1835,0	1340,2	212,2	282,5
Fergana	1997,2	1460,8	280,0	256,5
Khorezm	1307,5	1053,1	170,3	84,1
Tashkent city	7494,4	4675,2	1357,3	1461,9

The bulk of the construction work by type of economic activity was carried out through the construction of buildings and structures. Their share in the total volume of construction work amounted to 73.9% and, compared with the same period last year, decreased by 0.4 percentage points.

The share in the volume of construction work for such a type of economic activity as civilian objects amounted to 12.9% and, compared with the same period last year, increased by 0.3 percentage points, respectively, the share of specialized construction works reached 13.2 %, or increased by 0.1 percentage points

Explanation of statistical indicators

Investments in non-financial assets - investments aimed at creating real capital, include the following elements: investment in fixed assets, expenses on capital repairs, investments in intangible assets (patents, licenses, software products, rights to use land plots, natural resources, etc.).

Investments in fixed assets include all types of construction costs; equipment installation costs; for the purchase of machinery, equipment (requiring and not requiring installation), vehicles, for the purchase of tools and household equipment; other capital work and costs. Data on the volume of investment in fixed assets are provided without the cost of acquiring equipment, buildings, structures (or parts thereof), previously listed in fixed assets from other enterprises and organizations.

Foreign investments - investments of foreign capital in enterprises and organizations on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan mainly for the purpose of obtaining subsequent income.

Foreign direct investment - investments made by direct investors, i.e. legal entities and individuals who fully own the organization or control at least 10% of the shares or charter capital of the organization, giving the right to participate in the management of the organization.

Investors - legal entities and individuals, investment entities that make decisions and make investments of their own, borrowed or raised funds in the form of investments in an investment project and ensuring their intended use.

Customers – are participants in the investment process. Customers can be investors, as well as individuals or legal entities authorized by the investor to carry out the construction of new ones, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of existing enterprises, facilities, structures. At the same time, the customer should not interfere in the entrepreneurial and other activities of other participants in the investment process, unless otherwise provided by the agreement between them.

Contractors - carry out construction and installation works on the erection of buildings and structures, their reconstruction and overhaul, including installation and commissioning of technological and other equipment on the basis of a contract for capital construction and other contract work.

VI. FINANCIAL RESULTS OF ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS[1)]

Profit. According to the reporting data, in January-May 2019, enterprises and organizations received a balanced financial result (profit) in the amount of 13450.6 billion soums, which was 14.6% higher compared to the corresponding period of 2018.

The net financial result by economic activity
(in January-May 2019)

	Profit, loss (-), billions of soums	*%, compared to January-May 2019*
Total	**13450,6**	**114,6**
Mining and quarrying	318,1	3,7 t.
Manufacturing industry	9263,1	134,1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-133,0	-
Construction	60,0	107,6
Trade	573,2	81,0
Transportation and storage	2175,9	83,5
Accommodation and Food Services	38,3	129,7
Information and communication	563,2	120,9
Financial and insurance activities	64,2	172,1
Real estate activities	54,1	3,0 t.
Professional, scientific and technical activities	142,2	137,2
Management and support services	35,5	62,2
Health care and social services	34,3	3,1 t.
Others	261,5	7,9

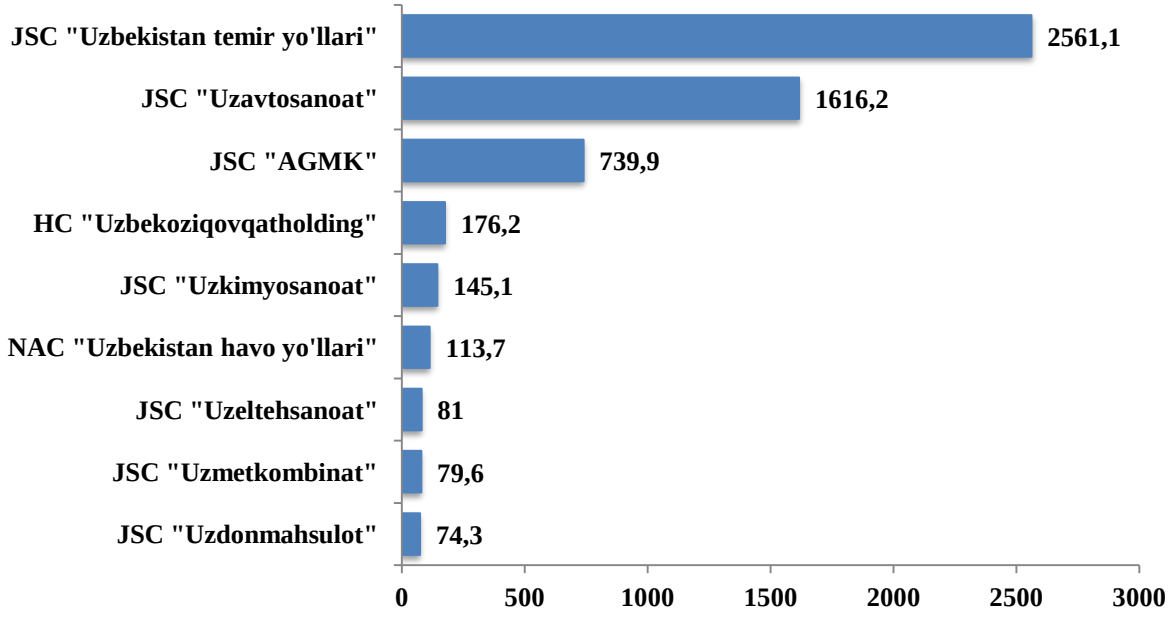
[1)] *Excluding budgetary and other non-profit organizations, agricultural enterprises producing products, farms and dekhkan farms, insurance organizations, banks, small enterprises and micro-firms*

The largest profit growth in January-May 2019, in comparison with the corresponding period of 2018, was obtained by enterprises of JSC “O’zbekiston temir yo’llari” (2561.1 billion soums), JSC “Uzavtosanoat” (1616.2 billion soums), JSC “AGMK " (739.9 billion soums), HC "Uzbekoziqovqatholding" (176.2 billion soums), JSC "Uzkimyosanoat" (145.1 billion soums), NAC “O’zbekistan havo yo’llari” (113.7 billion soums)), JSC “Uzeltexsanoat” (81.0 billion soums), JSC “Uzmetkombinat” (79.6 billion soums), JSC “Uzdonmahsulot” (74.3 billion soums).

Economic administration bodies with the highest profit growth
in January-May 2019

	Profit growth, billion soum	*compared to January - May 2018, %*
JSC “O'zbekiston temir yo’llari”	2561,1	2,7 t.
JSC "Uzavtosanoat"	1616,2	7,7 t.
JSC “AGMK”	739,9	160,3
HC "Uzbekoziqovqatholding"	176,2	177,6
JSC "Uzkimyosanoat"	145,1	2,1 t.
NJSC "O’zbekiston havo yo’llari"	113,7	135,2
JSC "Uzeltehsanoat"	81,0	2,2 t.
JSC "Uzmetkombinat"	79,6	178,1
JSC "Uzdonmahsulot"	74,3	5,1 t.

Profit growth by economic administration bodies
(billion soums)



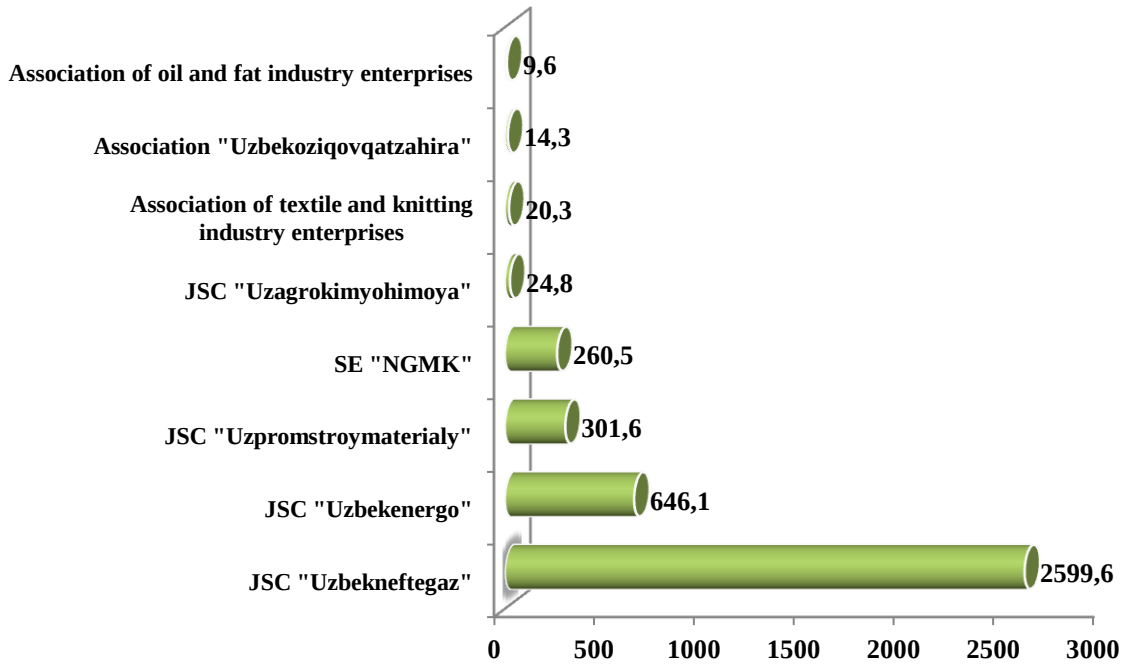
The decrease in profit volumes was observed at the enterprises of JSC “Uzbekneftegaz” - by 2599.6 billion soums, JSC “Uzbekenergo” - by 646.1 billion soums, JSC “Uzpromstroymaterialy” - by 301.6 billion soums, SE “NGMK” - 260.5 billion soums, JSC “Uzagrokimyohimoya” - 24.8 billion soums, Association of textile and knitting industry - 20.3 billion soums, Association of “Uzbekoziqovqatzahira” - 14.3 billion soums , Association of oil and fat industry enterprises - by 9.6 billion soums.

Economic administration bodies with the sharpest decline in profit

in January-May 2019

	Profit decline bln. soums	*By January-May 2018, %*
JSC “Uzbekneftegaz”	2599,6	33,8
JSC "Uzbekenergo"	646,1	15,1
JSC "Uzpromstroymaterialy"	301,6	45,4
SE "NGMK"	260,5	75,2
JSC "Uzagrokimyohimoya"	24,8	26,9
Association of textile and knitting industry enterprises	20,3	85,1
Association "Uzbekoziqovqatzahira"	14,3	1,6
Association of oil-and-fat industry enterprises	9,6	89,0

Profit decline *billion soums*



Net financial result by regions
(in January-May 2019)

	Profit, loss (-), billion soums	*%, to January-May 2018*
Republic of Uzbekistan[1)]	**13450,6**	**114,6**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	2255,1	84,9
regions:		
Andijan	1603,7	13,1 t.
Bukhara	190,0	-
Jizzakh	39,3	112,5
Kashkadarya	840,2	162,3
Navoi	1051,0	76,8
Namangan	115,6	174,6
Samarkand	230,4	2,9 t.
Surkhandarya	67,2	145,3
Syrdarya	-92,1	-
Tashkent	2669,2	141,3
Fergana	495,4	5,2 t.
Khorezm	64,9	128,8
Tashkent city	113,5	3,2

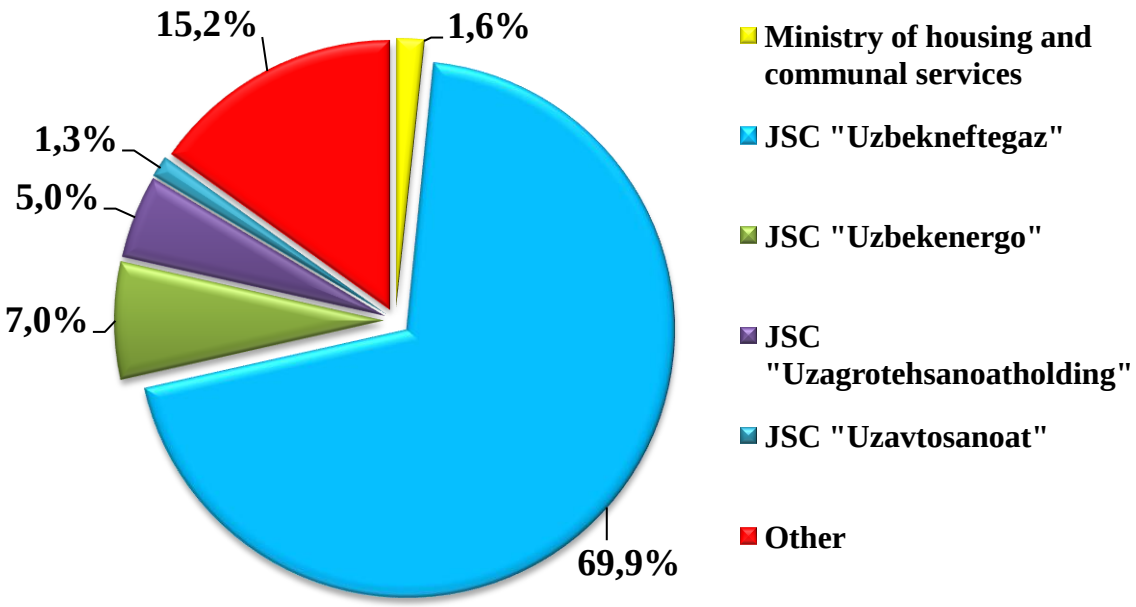
In regional context, the largest part of the profit falls on Tashkent region - 2669.2 billion soums (19.8% of total profit), the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 2255.1 billion soums (16.8%), Andijan region - 1603.7 billion soums (11.9%), Navoi region 1,051.0 billion soums (7.8%) and Kashkadarya region - 840.2 billion soums (6.2%).

Losses. In January-May 2019, 213 enterprises and organizations incurred losses in the amount of 3259.4 billion soums.

The largest losses were made by enterprises of JSC “Uzbekneftegaz” - 2277.6 billion soums (69.9% of total amount of losses in the republic), JSC “Uzbekenergo” - 229.7 billion soums (7.0%), JSC “Uzagrotexsanoatholding” - 164.4 billion soums (5.0%), the Ministry of housing and communal services - 50.9 billion soums (1.6%), JSC “Uzavtosanoat” - 41.7 billion soums (1.3%).

[1)] *Including unallocated data by regions*

The financial result of unprofitable enterprises and organizations
(January-May 2019,% of total)

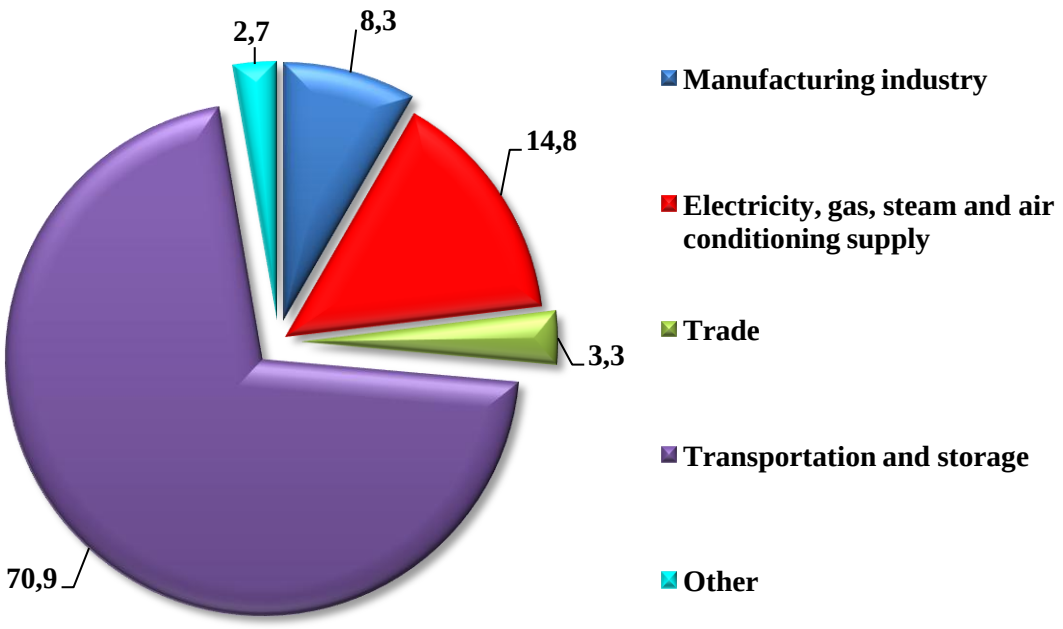


The financial result of unprofitable enterprises and organizations by type of economic activity
(in January-May 2019)

	Number of enterprises	*Amount of loss*	
		mln. soums	*% of total*
Total	**213**	**3259361,6**	**100**
Mining and quarrying	1	1356,7	0,0
Manufacturing industry	29	272112,4	8,3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	28	483753,3	14,8
Water supply, sewerage, waste collection and disposal	4	7678,1	0,2
Construction	7	1269,2	0,0
Trade	58	108604,8	3,3
Transportation and storage	35	2312082,1	70,9

	Number of enterprises	Amount of loss	
		mln. soums	% of total
Accommodation and Food Services	14	20735,8	0,6
Information and communication	5	5557,2	0,2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3	2148,9	0,1
Management and support services	7	3397,1	0,1
Health care and social services	8	18014,8	0,6
Others	14	22651,2	0,7

The financial result of unprofitable enterprises and organizations by type of economic activity
(January-May 2019,% of total)



The largest losses occurred in enterprises engaged in transportation and storage - 2312.1 billion soums (70.9% of total losses), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply - 483.8 billion soums (14.8%), manufacturing industry - 272.1 billion soums (8.3%), trade - 108.6 billion soums (3.3%).

The financial result of unprofitable enterprises and organizations by regions

(January-May 2019)

	The number of unprofitable enterprises	*The share of unprofitable enterprises, %*	*Amount of loss, mln. soums*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**213**	**10,7**	**3259361,6**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	6	8,5	8448,4
regions:			
Andijan	11	10,5	51013,4
Bukhara	5	4,3	12015,7
Jizzakh	3	7,3	1025,0
Kashkadarya	4	2,7	1729,5
Navoi	4	6,9	12733,1
Namangan	5	4,9	1844,0
Samarkand	12	10,1	18529,8
Surkhandarya	9	8,7	31145,8
Syrdarya	7	17,1	101963,8
Tashkent	29	12,5	94718,7
Fergana	8	6,4	15008,0
Khorezm	5	6,2	9288,7
Tashkent city	105	16,3	2899897,5

The state of accounts receivable and accounts payable of enterprises and organizations [1)]

The total amount of receivables as of June 1, 2019 amounted to 103526.2 billion soums, of which overdue - 916.8 billion soums, or 0.9% of the total debt.

Overdue receivables, compared to the same period of 2018, increased by 5.3%, its share remained unchanged (0.9%) in total amount of accounts receivable.

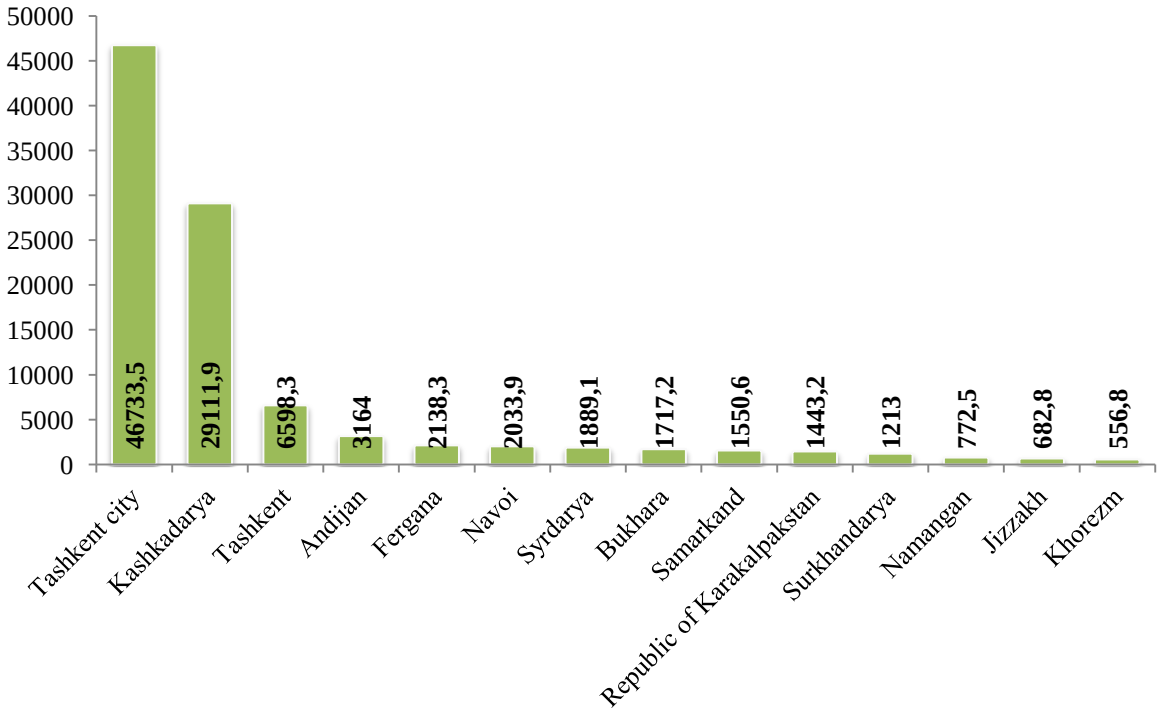
Accounts receivable of enterprises and organizations by regions as of June 1, 2019

	Accounts receivable, billion soums	*including overdue*	*Share of overdue debts, %*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**103526,2**	**916,8**	**0,9**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1443,2	8,6	0,6
regions:			
Andijan	3164,0	17,5	0,6
Bukhara	1717,2	2,9	0,2
Jizzakh	682,8	1,9	0,3
Kashkadarya	29111,9	7,9	0,0
Navoi	2033,9	51,2	2,5
Namangan	772,5	4,2	0,5
Samarkand	1550,6	35,6	2,3
Surkhandarya	1213,0	2,9	0,2
Syrdarya	1889,1	11,3	0,6
Tashkent	6598,3	150,7	2,3
Fergana	2138,3	13,1	0,6
Khorezm	556,8	8,3	1,5
Tashkent city	46733,5	600,7	1,3

[1)] *Excluding budgetary and other non-profit organizations, agricultural enterprises producing goods, farms and dehkan farms, insurance organizations, banks, small enterprises and micro-firms*

By **territorial** aspect, the largest part of accounts receivable falls on Tashkent city - 46733.5 billion soums, Kashkadarya - 29111.9 billion soums, Tashkent - 6598.3 billion soums, Andijan - 3164.0 billion soums and Fergana region - 2138 , 3 billion soums.

Accounts receivable of enterprises and organizations by regions as of June 1, 2019, billion soums



The total amount of accounts payable as of June 1, 2019 amounted to 108308.2 billion soums, of which overdue - 1491.4 billion soums, or 1.4% of total amount of accounts payable.

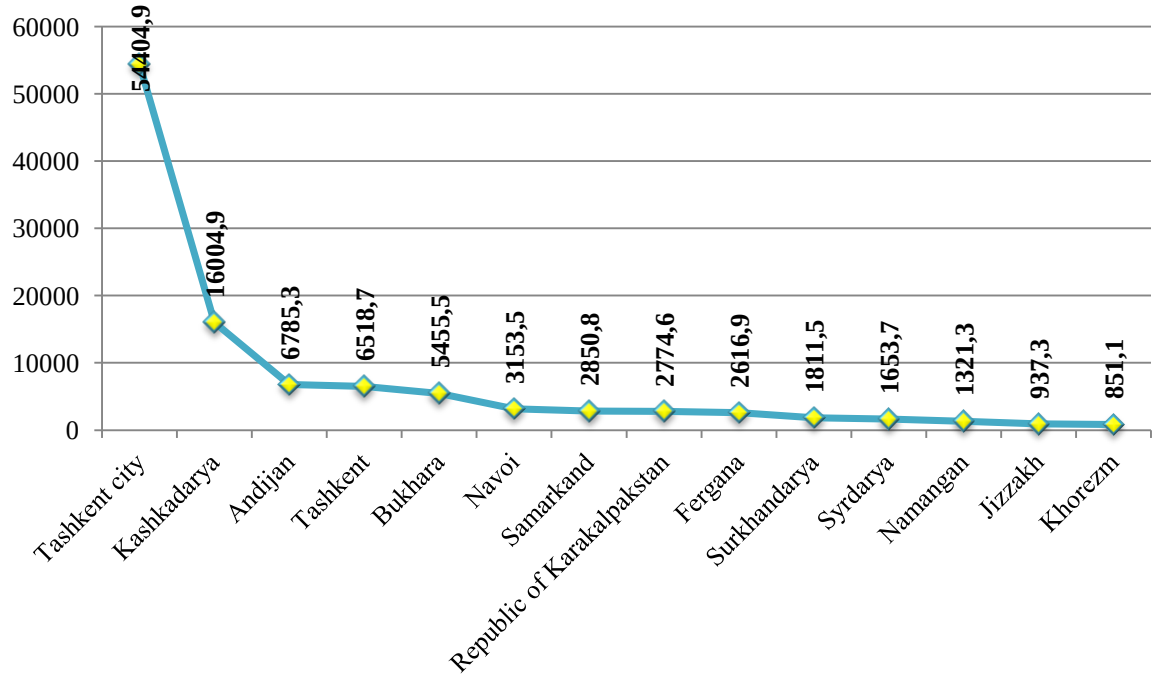
Accounts payable of enterprises and organizations by regions as of June 1, 2019

	Accounts payable, billion soums	*including overdue*	*The share of overdue debts,%*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**108308,2**	**1491,4**	**1,4**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	2774,6	4,7	0,2
regions:			
Andijan	6785,3	15,8	0,2
Bukhara	5455,5	16,0	0,3
Jizzakh	937,3	5,4	0,6

	Accounts payable, billion soums	*including overdue*	*The share of overdue debts,%*
Kashkadarya	16004,9	8,1	0,1
Navoi	3153,5	41,3	1,3
Namangan	1321,3	4,8	0,4
Samarkand	2850,8	31,9	1,1
Surkhandarya	1811,5	3,3	0,2
Syrdarya	1653,7	4,4	0,3
Tashkent	6518,7	183,7	2,8
Fergana	2616,9	37,0	1,4
Khorezm	851,1	1,7	0,2
Tashkent city	54404,9	1133,4	2,1

In a territorial breakdown, the largest part of accounts payable falls on Tashkent city - 54404.9 billion soums, Kashkadarya - 16004.9 billion soums, Andijan - 6785.3 billion soums, Tashkent - 6518.7 billion soums and Bukhara region - 5455 5 billion soums.

Accounts payable of enterprises and organizations by regions as of June 1, 2019, billion soums



The status of overdue receivables of enterprises and organizations

(as of June 1, 2019)

	Total, billion soums	*including:*		
		purchaser and customers	*advances to suppliers and contractors*	*interdepartmental*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**916,8**	**440,0**	**53,8**	**364,5**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	8,6	0,1	1,0	-
regions:				
Andijan	17,5	4,4	0,6	-
Bukhara	2,9	-	-	-
Jizzakh	1,9	1,7	0,2	-
Kashkadarya	7,9	6,1	0,7	1,0
Navoi	51,2	50,1	0,8	-
Namangan	4,2	3,3	0,6	-
Samarkand	35,6	21,3	3,5	10,2
Surkhandarya	2,9	2,7	0,1	-
Syrdarya	11,3	7,1	4,1	0,1
Tashkent	150,7	90,0	21,9	22,8
Fergana	13,1	9,8	3,1	0,1
Khorezm	8,3	3,8	4,4	-
Tashkent city	600,7	239,4	12,7	330,3

In regional context, the largest part of overdue receivables falls to Tashkent city - 600.7 billion soums, Tashkent - 150.7 billion soums, Navoi - 51.2 billion soums, Samarkand - 35.6 billion soums and Andijan region - 17.5 billion soums.

The status of overdue accounts payable of enterprises and organizations

(as of June 1, 2019)

	Total, billion soums	*including:*			
		to suppliers and contractors	*on payments to the budget*	*on payments to state trust funds*	*interdepartmental*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**1491,4**	**926,0**	**12,6**	**10,4**	**333,6**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	4,7	2,8	-	-	-
regions:					
Andijan	15,8	9,0	1,3	2,1	-
Bukhara	16,0	-	-	-	16,0
Jizzakh	5,4	5,1	-	0,2	-
Kashkadarya	8,1	4,9	0,4	1,0	-
Navoi	41,3	41,2	-	-	-
Namangan	4,8	4,3	0,0	0,0	0,4
Samarkand	31,9	30,5	0,8	-	-
Surkhandarya	3,3	2,6	0,0	-	0,4
Syrdarya	4,4	4,4	-	-	-
Tashkent	183,7	162,9	2,1	5,1	2,2
Fergana	37,0	33,2	0,6	0,1	0,0
Khorezm	1,7	1,5	-	-	-
Tashkent city	1133,4	623,6	7,4	1,9	330,5

In regional context, the largest part of overdue accounts payable accounts for Tashkent city - 76.0%, Tashkent - 12.3%, Navoi - 2.8%, Fergana - 2.5% and Samarkand region - 2.1%.

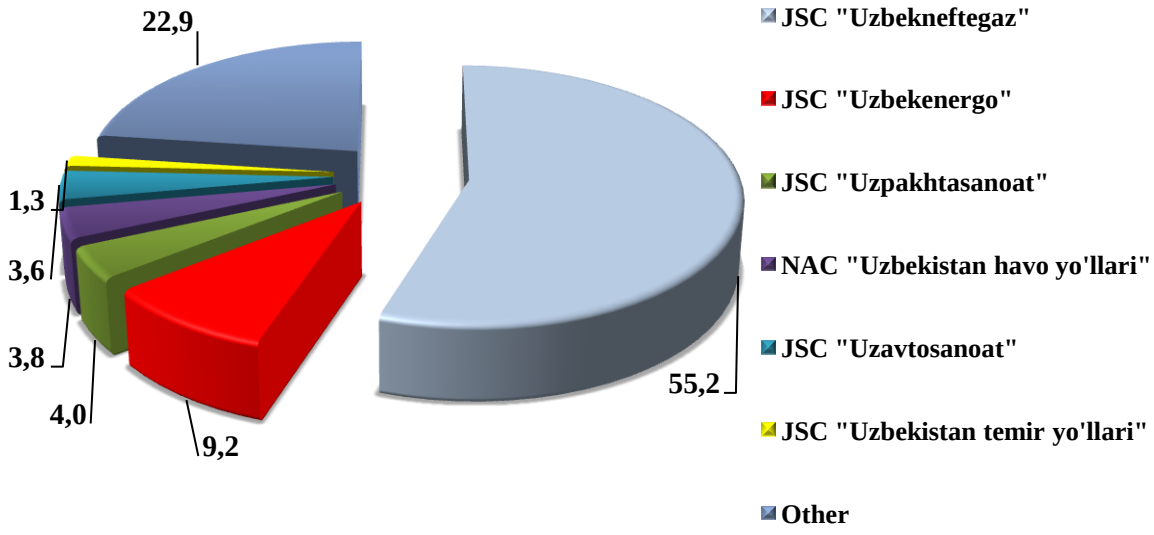
Structure of overdue accounts receivable of enterprises by type of economic activity as of June 1, 2019

	Total, billion soums	*including:*			*The share of overdue debts, %*
		purchasers and customers	*advances to suppliers and contractors*	*interdepart-mental*	
Total	**916,8**	**440,0**	**53,8**	**364,5**	**0,9**
Mining and quarrying	201,2	136,5	18,2	0,7	1,5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	488,9	158,3	0,0	330,4	3,5
Water supply, sewerage, collection and waste management	133,1	86,2	19,3	27,6	26,9
Construction	10,5	9,9	0,1	0,5	0,5
Trade	21,0	10,4	4,7	-	0,2
Transportation and storage	17,5	12,9	0,1	1,0	0,2
Real estate activities	4,5	0,1	0,4	4,0	8,2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	21,7	7,8	10,9	0,2	0,3
Others	18,4	17,9	0,1	0,1	0,0

The largest share of overdue receivables of enterprises by type of economic activity was accounted for electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply - 53.3%, manufacturing - 21.9%, water supply, sewage, waste collection and disposal - 14.5%.

Accounts receivable selected departments

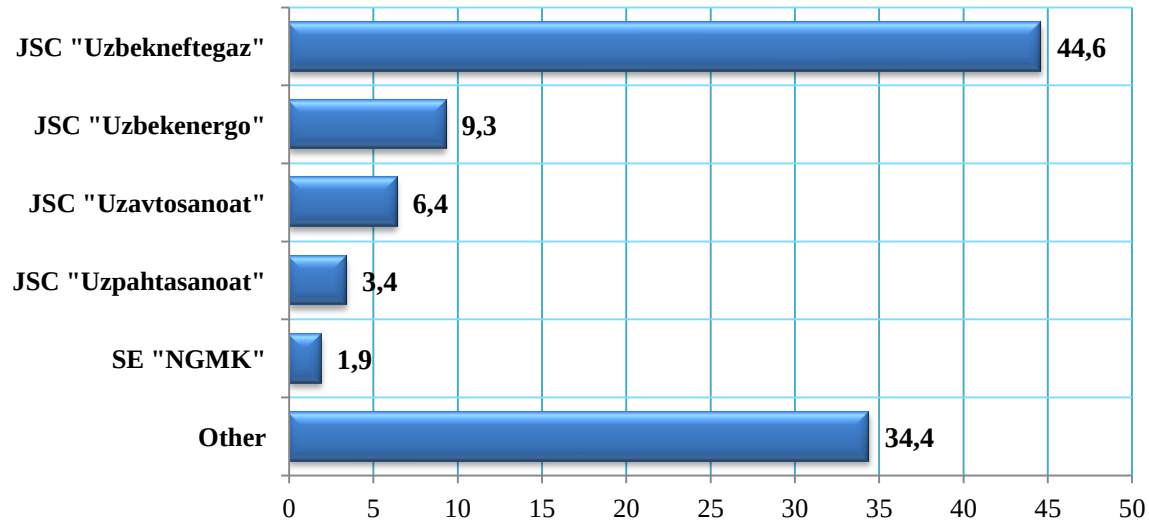
(as of June 1, 2019,% of total)



The largest amounts of receivables accounted for enterprises of JSC “Uzbekneftegaz” - 57181.4 billion soums (55.2% of total amount of receivables in the republic), JSC “Uzbekenergo” - 9533.4 billion soums (9.2%), JSC “Uzpahtasanoat” - 4145.3 billion soums (4.0%), NAC “Uzbekistan havo yo’llari” - 3894.1 billion soums (3.8%), JSC “Uzavtosanoat” - 3720.7 billion soums (3.6%), JSC “Uzbekistan temir yo’llari” - 1311.2 billion soums (1.3%).

Accounts payable of certain economic administration bodies

(as of June 1, 2019,% of total)



The largest accounts payable were noted at enterprises of JSC “Uzbekneftegaz” - 48269.8 billion soums (44.6% of total accounts payable in the republic), JSC “Uzbekenergo” - 10.070.4 billion soums (9.3%), JSC “Uzavtosanoat” - 6907.8 billion soums (6.4%), JSC “Uzpahtasanoat” - 3661.6 billion soums (3.4%), SE “NGMK” - 2033.2 billion soums (1.9%).

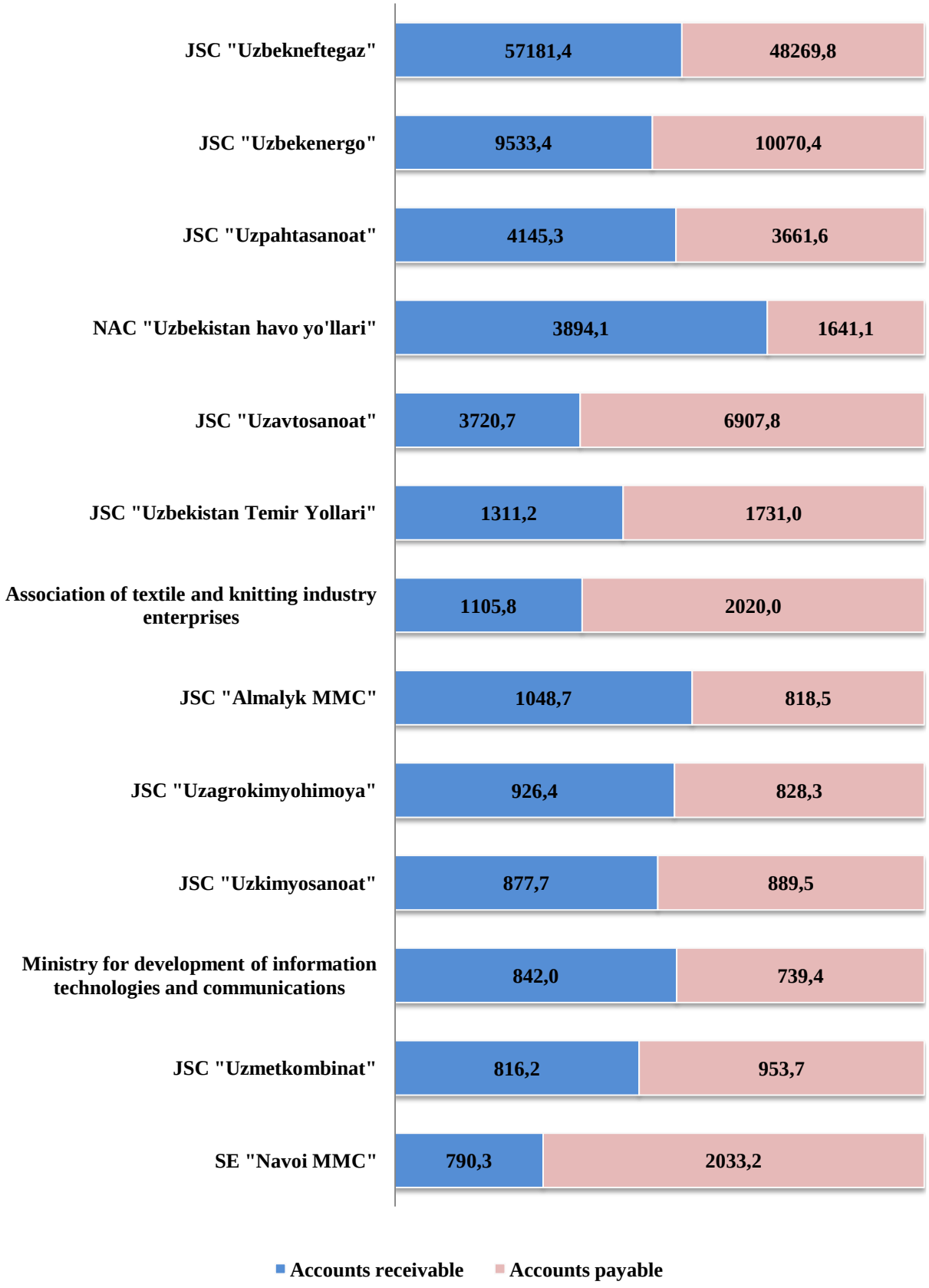
Structure of overdue payables by type of economic activity
(as of June 1, 2019)

	Total, billion soums	*including:*				*The share of overdue debts, %*
		suppliers and contractors	*payments to the budget*	*payments to state trust funds*	*interdepart-mental*	
Total	**1491,4**	**926,0**	**12,6**	**10,4**	**333,6**	**1,4**
Mining and quarrying	212,5	92,7	-	-	0,9	0,9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1037,4	692,6	3,3	7,6	330,3	9,0
Construction	1,3	0,6	0,6	0,1	-	0,0
Trade	137,4	111,5	0,0	0,0	-	1,3
Real estate activities	5,0	2,6	-	-	2,2	4,9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	60,2	17,0	7,4	1,9	-	0,6
Others	37,6	9	1,3	0,8	0,2	0,1

Accounts payable as of June 1, 2019 amounted to 108308.2 billion soums, which was more than receivables by 4781.9 billion soums.

Accounts receivable and accounts payable of certain economic administration bodies

(billion soums)



The excess of total accounts payable over accounts receivable of certain economic administration bodies is characterized by the following data:

	The excess of accounts payable over accounts receivable	
	billion soums	*% to accounts receivable*
JSC "Uzavtosanoat"	3187,1	85,7
SE "Navoi mining and metallurgical combine"	1242,9	157,3
Association of textile and knitting industry	914,2	82,7
JSC "Uzeltehsanoat"	568,7	82,5
JSC "Uzbekenergo"	537,0	5,6
JSC "Uzbekistan temir yo'llari"	419,8	32,0
HC "Uzbekoziqovqatholding"	407,9	83,8
Ministry of housing and communal services	322,7	78,4
JSC "Dori-Darmon"	191,5	174,2
JSC "Uzmetkombinat"	137,5	16,8

There is an excess of total accounts payable over accounts receivable at enterprises of JSC "Uzavtosanoat" - by 3187.1 billion soums (85.7%), SE "NGMK" - by 1242.9 billion soums (157.3%), and the Association of textile and knitting industry enterprises - by 914.2 billion soums (82.7%), JSC "Uzeltehsanoat" - by 568.7 billion soums (82.5%), JSC "Uzbekenergo" - by 537.0 billion. soums (5.6%), JSC "Uzbekistan temir yo'llari" - by 419.8 billion soums (32.0%), HC "Uzbekoziqovqatholding" - by 407.9 billion soums (83.8%), the Ministry of housing and communal services - by 322.7 billion soums (78.4%), JSC "Dori-Darmon" - by 191.5 billion soums (174.2%), JSC "Uzmetkombinat" - for 137.5 billion soums (16.8%). This, in turn, may adversely affect the financial stability of enterprises.

Explanation of statistical indicators

Profit (loss (-)) before income tax (profit) is the final financial result identified on the basis of the accounting of all business operations of enterprises and organizations. Represents the amount of gross profit (loss) from the sale of products (goods, works and services), other income from core activities, income from financial activities and extraordinary profits, reduced by the amount of expenses of the period, expenses from financial activities and extraordinary losses.

Accounts receivable include long-term receivables, receivables from purchasers and customers, subsidiaries and affiliates, advances paid to employees, advances paid to suppliers and contractors, advance payments of taxes and fees to the budget, advance payments to state trust funds and insurance , debt of founders on contributions to the authorized capital, debt of staff on other operations, other receivables.

Accounts payable includes long-term accounts payable, debts to suppliers and contractors, debts to subsidiaries and dependent companies, deferred taxes and obligatory payments, advances received, payments to the budget, debts to insurance, debts to payments to state trust funds, debt to founders, payroll debt, other payables.

Revenue from sales of products (services, works) is the income received from the sale of finished products, goods, work performed and services rendered, as well as the return of goods sold, sales discounts and prices), including the amount of value added tax and excise tax.

Overdue debts - the total amount of overdue debt that has not been repaid within the time period set by legislation.

Asset - part of the balance sheet (left side), reflecting the composition and value of the property of the organization at a certain date.

Liabilities - the part of the balance sheet opposite to the asset (right side) - the aggregate of all sources of formation of the enterprise's funds (liabilities and capital).

VII. PRIVATIZATION OF COMPANIES AND OBJECTS

According to the State Assets Management Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in January-June 2019, 384 enterprises and objects (hereinafter referred to as objects) were privatized (including program and non-program objects).

Key privatization indicators

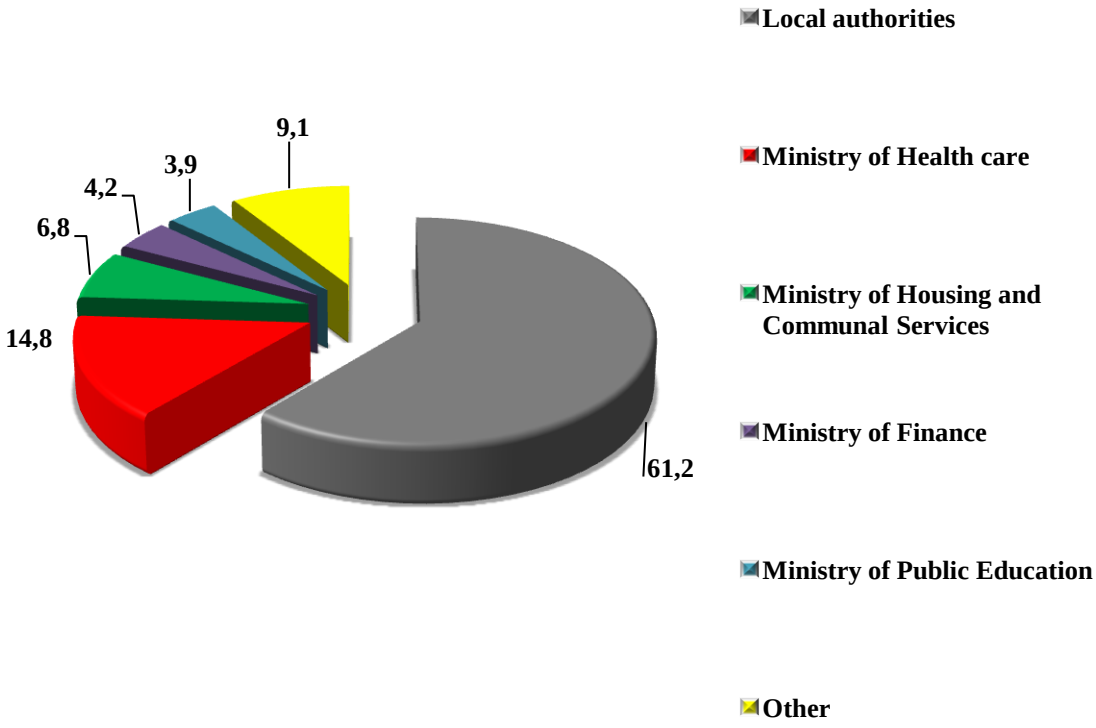
January-June 2019

	The number of privatized enterprises and facilities		*The proceeds from the sale of state assets*	
	units	*% to total*	*mln. soums*	*% to total*
Republic of Uzbekistan 1)	**384**	**100**	**141138,8**	**100**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	23	6,0	2023,2	1,4
regions:				
Andijan	77	20,1	2226,9	1,6
Bukhara	23	6,0	5727,8	4,1
Jizzakh	20	5,2	1031,2	0,7
Kashkadarya	24	6,2	1962,1	1,4
Navoi	16	4,1	1933,6	1,4
Namangan	45	11,7	1771,3	1,3
Samarkand	7	1,8	3789,7	2,7
Surkhandarya	11	2,9	1798,7	1,2
Syrdarya	31	8,1	831,9	0,6
Tashkent	39	10,2	6183,9	4,4
Fergana	48	12,5	11364,5	8,0
Khorezm	12	3,1	2259,2	1,6
Tashkent city	8	2,1	52180,8	37,0
Agency CA	-	-	46054,1	32,6

[1] *Including unallocated volumes by region: 33.81.0*

In the reporting period, the largest number of objects privatized in Andijan region - 77 objects (20.1% of the total number of privatized objects in the republic), Fergana region - 48 objects (12.5%), Namangan region - 45 objects (11.7%) , Tashkent region - 39 objects (10.2%), Syrdarya region - 31 objects (8.1%), Kashkadarya region - 24 objects (6.2%)

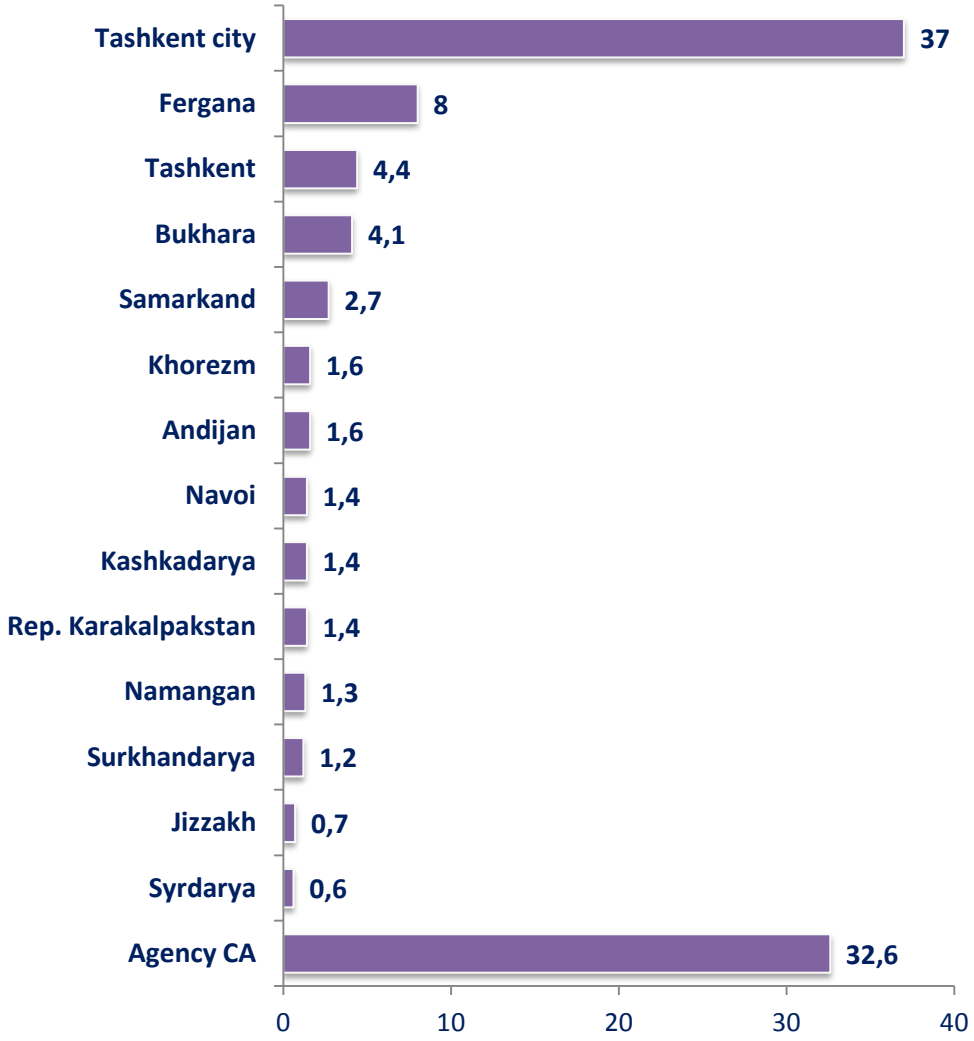
The structure of privatized state property by ministries and departments
January-June 2019 (% of the total)



In the structure of privatized state property, the largest share falls on the objects of local authorities - 235 objects (61.2% of the total number of objects privatized in the republic), the Ministry of Health - 57 objects (14.8%), the Ministry of Housing and Public Utilities - 26 objects (6.8%), the Ministry of Finance - 16 objects (4.2%), the Ministry of Public Education - 15 objects (3.9%).

The receipt of funds from the sale of state assets in January-June 2019 amounted to 141.1 billion soums.

The structure of proceeds from the sale of state assets by region of the republic
for January-June 2019 (% of the total)



By territorial aspect, the largest part of the proceeds from the sale of state assets falls on Tashkent city (37.0% of all revenues), the Central Agency of the Agency (32.6%), Fergana (8.0%), Tashkent (4.4%), Bukhara (4.1%) and Samarkand (2.7%) regions.

In order to effectively use the state non-residential fund, in January-June 2019, more than 25.5 ths. state property lease agreements were concluded. As a result of this, more than 5.6 ths. new jobs were created. A total of 94.9 billion soums were received from the lease of state property.

By territorial aspect, the largest share of revenues from the rental of state property accounted for Tashkent city (55.3% of all revenues), Tashkent (6.0%), Surkhandarya (5.6%), Andijan (4.2%), Khorezm (4.1%) of the region.

Explanation of statistical indicators

Denationalization - the transformation of state enterprises and organizations into business partnerships and societies, other enterprises and organizations that are not publicly owned.

Privatization - the acquisition by the state of individuals and non-state legal entities of public property or shares of state joint-stock companies.

Trades in state-owned real estate (bidding) - organized by the seller or realtor organization, as well as a specialized organization that provides services for the organization and conduct of auctions and tenders, including in electronic form in the manner established by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, tenders for the sale of state-owned real estate.

Buyer - a non-state legal or natural person (resident or non-resident of the Republic of Uzbekistan) who has concluded a contract of sale of a state-owned real estate with the seller (hereinafter referred to as the contract of sale) in accordance with the law.

Investment obligations - obligations to make investments in a state-owned property, accepted by the buyer in the sale of a state-owned property, having a monetary value and carried out in forms that do not contradict the law.

Social obligations - obligations undertaken by the buyer in the implementation of a state-owned real estate property, not having a monetary value and carried out in forms that do not contradict the law.

Auction – is a competitive bidding form for a buyer, in which the participant who offers the highest price receives the right to conclude a contract of sale of a state-owned real estate property. Auctions can be open or closed.

Balance holder - a legal entity to which an implemented state-owned real estate object is assigned.

Starting price - the price set by the seller to put the state property for auction.

VIII. SMALL BUSINESS

In January-June 2019, 54.0 ths. new small enterprises and micro-firms were created again (without dehkans and farms), which is two times more than the same period in 2018.

The largest number of small enterprises and micro-firms were created in the field of trade (39.1%), industries (22.7%), construction (9.8%), agriculture, forestry and fisheries (7.7%), accommodation services and food (7.2%), transportation and storage (3.1%).

The share of newly created small enterprises and microfirms by type of economic activity *(January-June 2019,%)*

Key indicators of small business
(for January-June)

	units.	*2018*	*2019*	*(+-)*
Number of operating small enterprises and micro-firms	**unit**	**247700**	**309724**	**62024**
Newly created small enterprises and microfirms	**unit**	**25929**	**54007**	**28078**
GDP	%	58,4	54,0	-4,4
Industry	%	31,1	32,8	1,7
Agricultury, forestry and fisheries	%	98,4	97,5	-0,9
Investment	%	48,3	40,3	-8,0
Construction	%	72,8	75,7	2,9
Trade	%	88,2	85,4	-2,8
Services	%	55,3	51,6	-3,7
Cargo transportation	%	53,5	52,2	-1,3
Cargo turnover	%	80,2	78,5	-1,7
Passenger transportation	%	90,7	91,1	0,4
Passenger turnover	%	95,2	95,2	-
Export	%	26,2	26,1	-0,1
Import	%	58,1	59,8	1,7

The number of newly created small enterprises and micro-firms by region

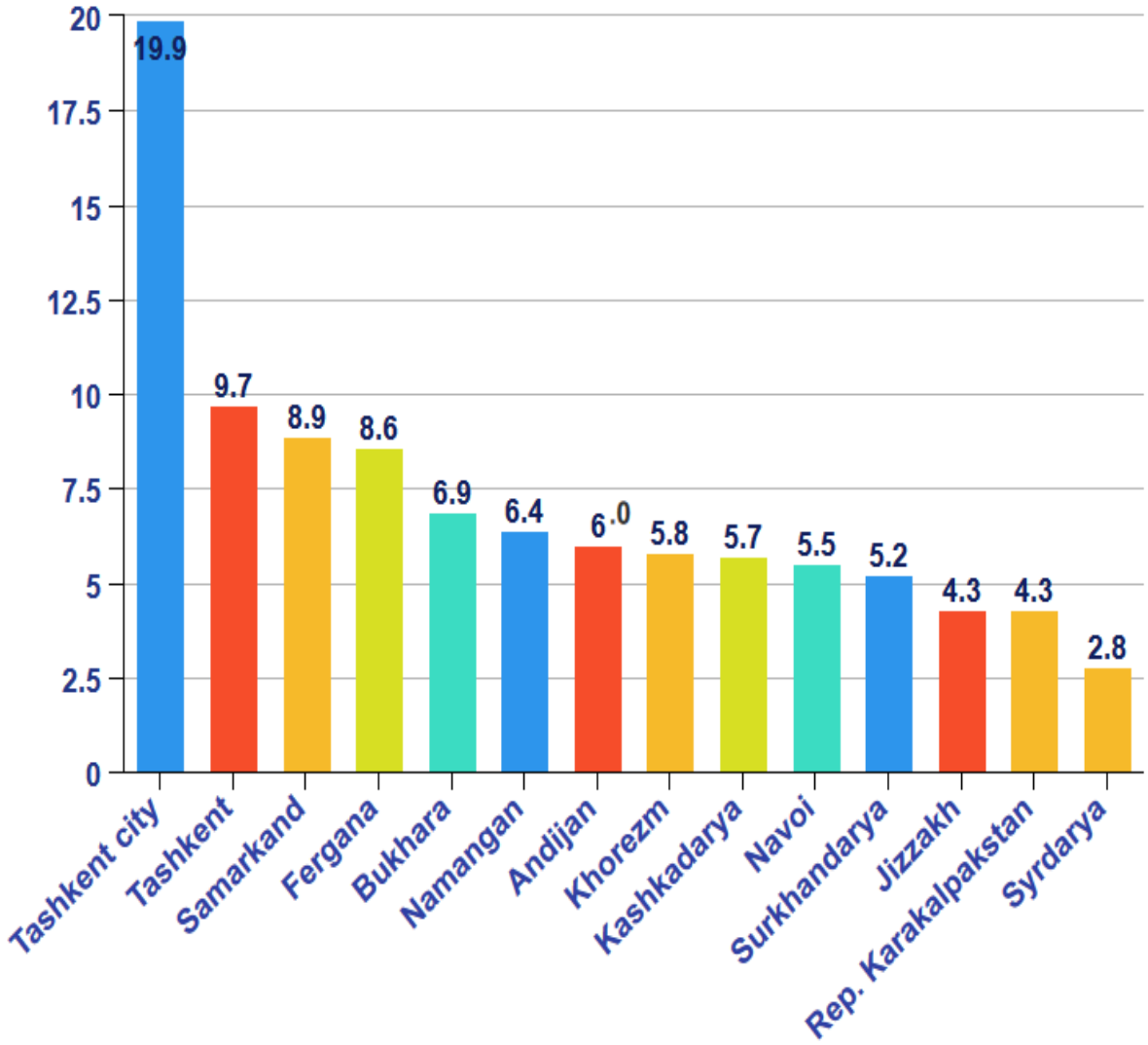
(units.)

	for January-June 2018	*for January-June 2019*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**25929**	**54007**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1146	2306
regions:		
Andijan	1798	3248
Bukhara	1550	3750
Jizzakh	1265	2326
Kashkadarya	1578	3067
Navoi	991	2972
Namangan	1426	3444
Samarkand	2181	4806
Surkhandarya	1584	2825
Syrdarya	730	1524
Tashkent	2674	5229
Fergana	2005	4622
Khorezm	933	3125
Tashkent city	6068	10763

In January-June 2019, in the regional context, the largest indicator of the number of newly created small enterprises and micro-firms amounted to 10763 units in Tashkent city, 5229 units in the Tashkent region, and 4806 units in the Samarkand region. In the Fergana region, this indicator reached 4622 units, Bukhara region - 3750 units, Namangan region - 3444 units, Andijan, Khorezm, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Surkhandarya, Jizzakh regions, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan this indicator is noted at an average level, in the range of 3248 -2306 units At a low level, it was recorded in the Syrdarya region - 1524 units.

The proportion of newly created small enterprises and microfirms of the total by region

for January-June 2019,%



In the context of regions, the largest share falls on Tashkent city and makes up 19.9% in the total number of newly created small enterprises and microfirms, in the Tashkent region - 9.7%, Samarkand region - 8.9%, Fergana region - 8.6% Bukhara region - 6.9%, Namangan region - 6.4%, Andijan region - 6.0%, Khorezm region - 5.8%, Kashkadarya region - 5.7%. In the Navoi region, the specific gravity was 5.5%.

The number of newly created small enterprises and micro-firms by type of economic activity

	for January-June 2018	*for January-June 2019*
Total	**25929**	**54007**
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	3222	4153
Industry	5746	12245
Construction	3344	5283
Trade	6021	21143
Transportation and storage	1011	1696
Accommodation and food services	1961	3905
Information and Communication	666	904
Health and social services	654	643
Other types	3304	4035

For information: in January-June 2019, the largest number of newly created small enterprises and micro-firms by type of economic activity amounted to:

***trade**- 21143 units.;*

***industry** - 12245 units.;*

***construction**– 5283 units;*

***agriculture, forestry and fisheries** - 4153 units;*

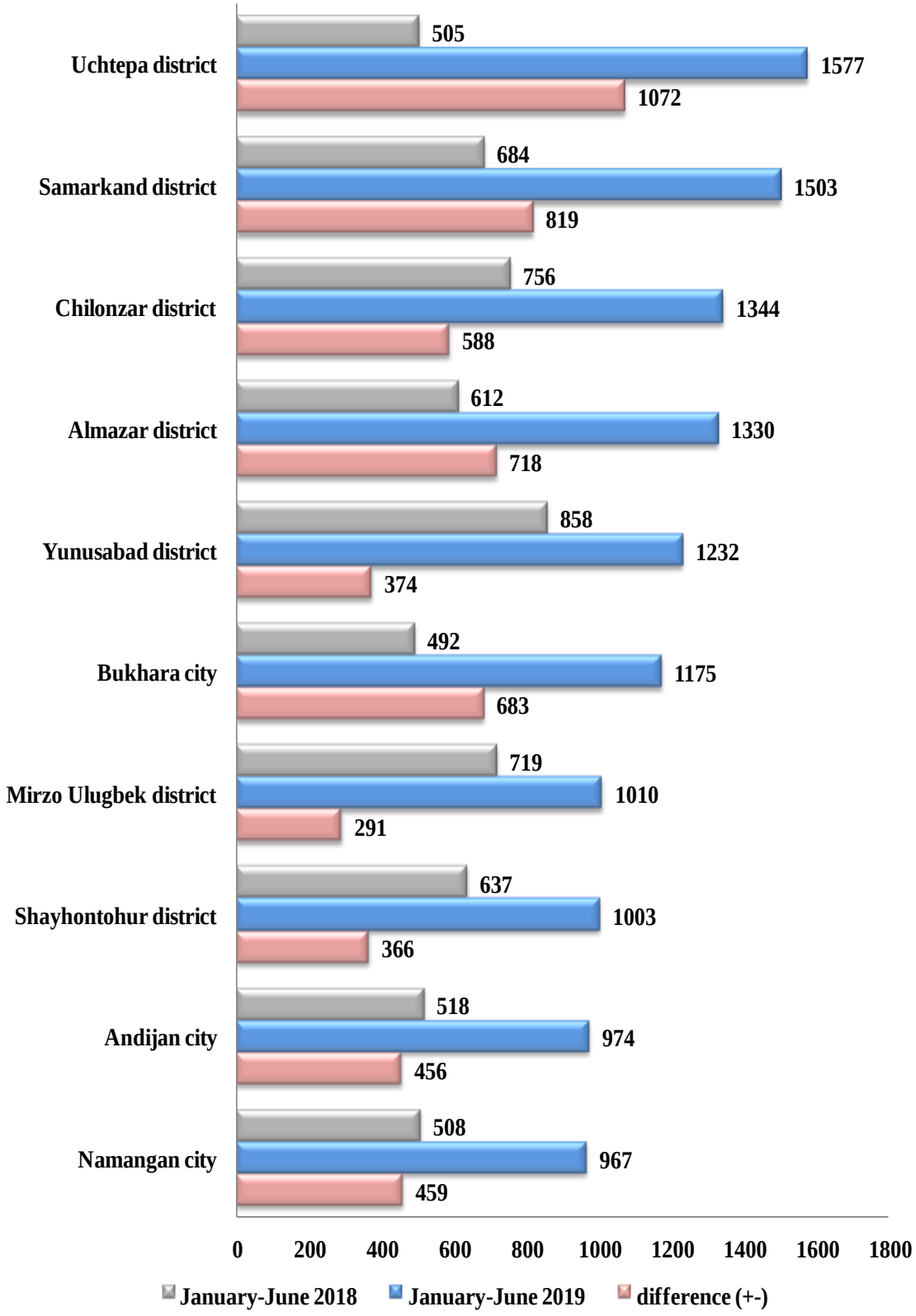
***accommodation and food services** - 3905 units.*

Cities and regions with the highest rates in terms of the number of newly created small enterprises and microfirms, *units*

	for January-June 2019	*for January-June 2018*	*different (+ -)*
Uchtepa district	1577	505	1072
Samarkand city	1503	684	819
Chilanzar district	1344	756	588
Almazar district	1330	612	718
Yunusabad district	1232	858	374
Bukhara city	1175	492	683
Mirzo Ulugbek district	1010	719	291
Shaykhantahur district	1003	637	366
Andijan city	974	518	456
Namangan city	967	508	459

In January-June 2019, the largest increase in newly created small enterprises and microfirms was registered in the Uchtepa district - 1577 units, Samarkand city - 1503 units. and Chilanzar district - 1344 units. In the Almazar district, this indicator reached 1330 units, Yunusabad - 1232 units, Bukhara city - 1175 units. In Mirzo Ulugbek district, this indicator was noted at 1010 units.

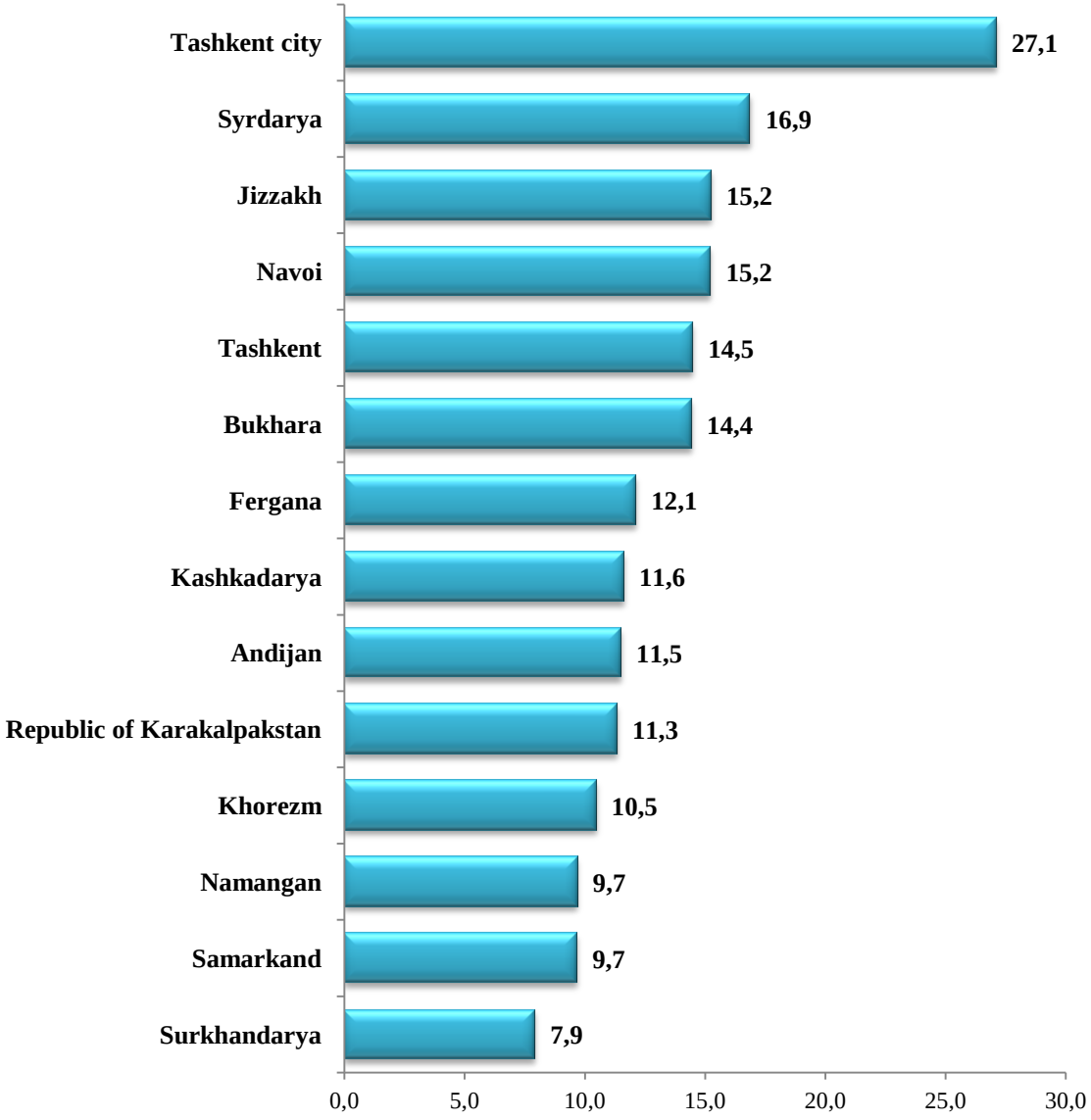
Cities and regions with the highest rates in terms of the number of newly created small enterprises and microfirms, *units*



In January-June 2019, in the regional context, the largest indicator of the number of small businesses (per 1000 people, units) amounted to 27.1 units in Tashkent city, 16.9 units in the Syrdarya region, and 15 in the Jizzakh and Navoi regions , 2 units In the Tashkent region, this indicator reached 14.5 units, Bukhara region - 14.4 units, Fergana region - 12.1 units. At a low level, this indicator was recorded in the Surkhandarya region - 7.9 units.

The number of small businesses *(per 1000 people, units)* **by region**

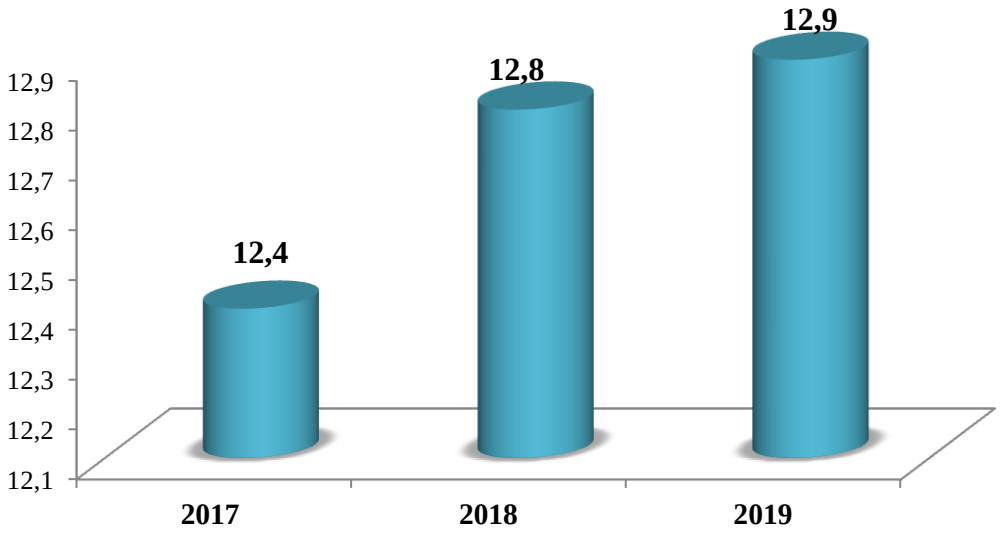
(January-June 2019)



For information: if in January-June 2018 the number of small businesses (per 1000 people, units) was 12.8 units, then in 2019 this figure reached 12.9 units, which is 0.1 units. higher than 2018.

The number of small businesses

(per 1000 people, units) (January-June)



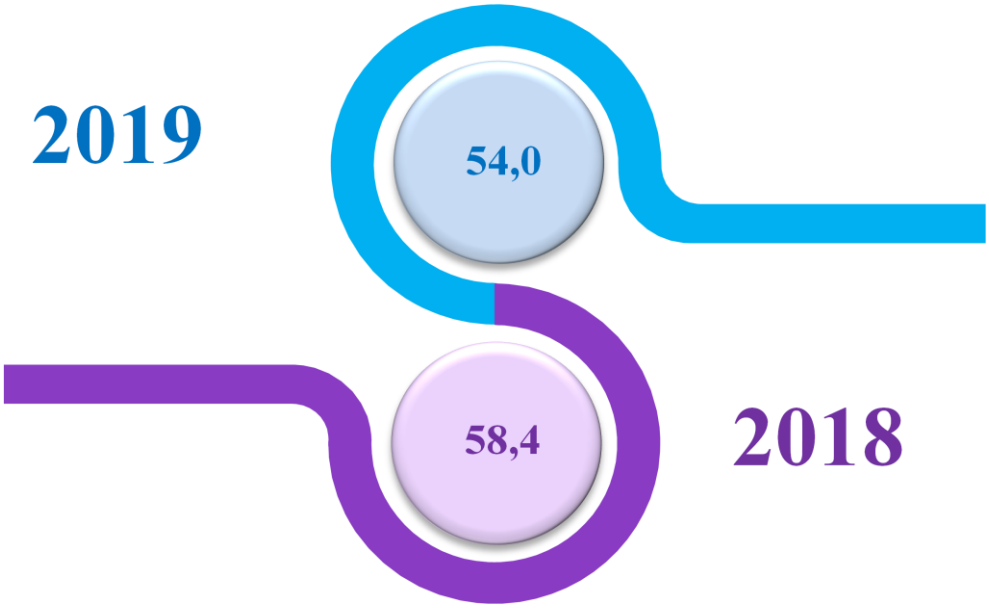
It is clearly seen below that the share of small business (business) in January-June 2019 by types of economic activity in industry amounted to 32.8%, agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 97.5%, construction - 75.7%, investments - 40.3%, trade - 85.4%, export - 26.1%, import - 59.8% and services - 51.6%.

The structure of the share of small business in economic sectors

(January-June 2019,%)

Dynamics of a decrease in the share of small business in GDP

(for January-June,%)

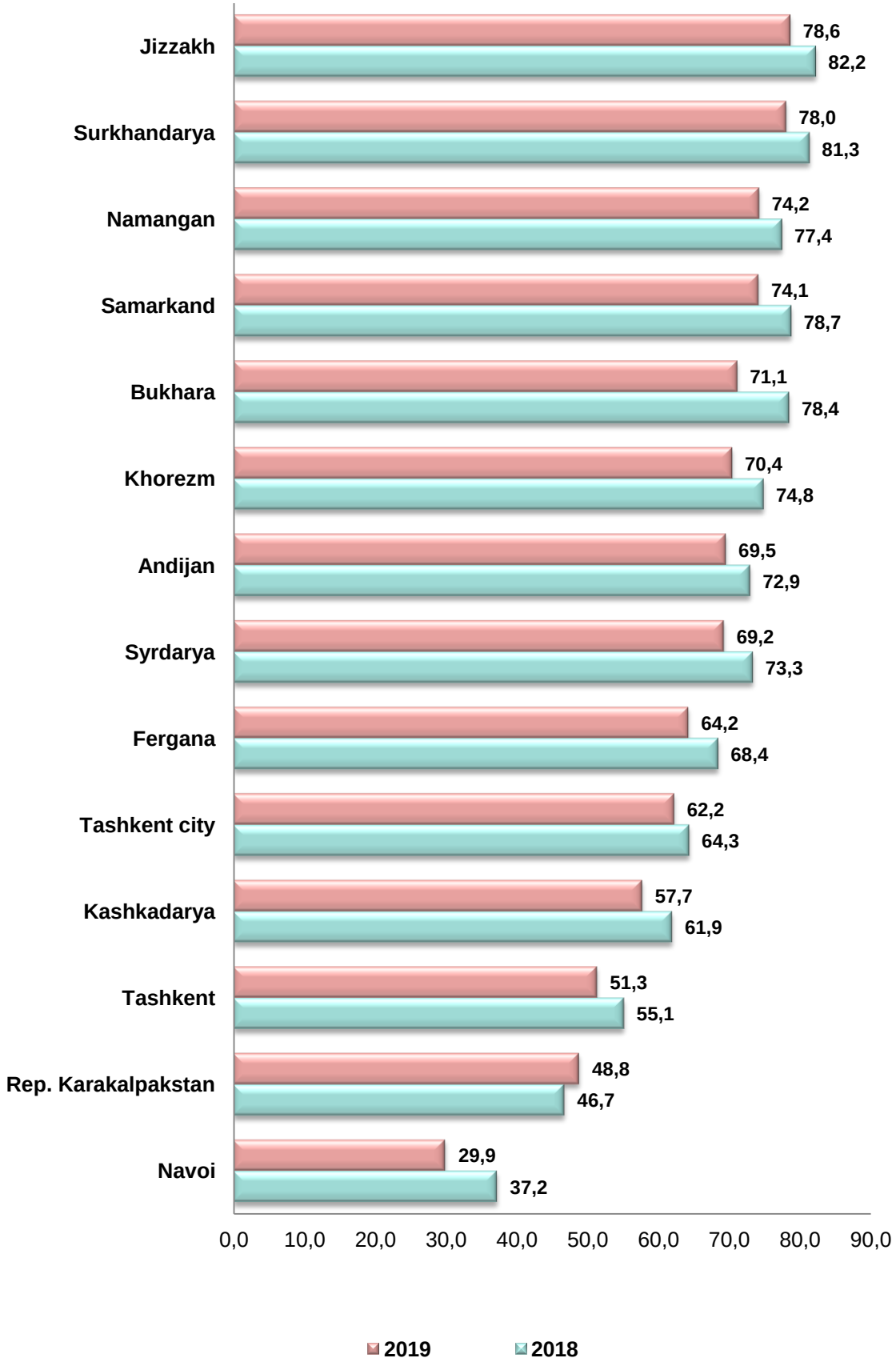


In January-June 2019, the share of small business in GDP amounted to 54.0% (58.4% for January-June 2018).

This decrease is due to an increase in the share of large enterprises in the GDP structure.

In the regional context, the largest share of small business (business) in GRP falls on Jizzakh (78.6%), Surkhandarya (78.0%), Namangan (74.2%), Samarkand (74.1%) and Bukhara (71, 1%) area. In the Navoi region, this indicator remains low at 29.9%, and in the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 48.8%.

The share of small business in gross regional product (GRP)
for January-June,%



The share of small businesses in the GRP January-June 2019,%

48,8	Rep. Karakalpakstan	74,1	Samarkand
69,5	Andijan	78,0	Surkhandarya
71,1	Bukhara	69,2	Syrdarya
78,6	Jizzakh	51,3	Tashkent
57,7	Kashkadarya	64,2	Fergana
29,9	Navoi	70,4	Khorezm
74,2	Namangan	62,2	Tashkent city

The share of small business by region by sector of the economy
(January-June 2019,%)

	Industry	*Construction*	*Services*	*Investment*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**32,8**	**75,7**	**51,6**	**40,3**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	22,0	89,9	53,3	42,0
regions:				
Andijan	22,2	95,9	69,5	49,4
Bukhara	29,8	87,6	69,8	56,6
Jizzakh	59,7	96,9	62,8	56,0
Kashkadarya	19,5	85,4	69,0	11,3
Navoi	12,3	70,3	59,6	15,8
Namangan	71,0	95,5	65,2	43,0
Samarkand	52,5	98,7	70,8	67,4
Surkhandarya	49,5	85,7	71,7	52,6
Syrdarya	44,9	97,0	56,6	48,5
Tashkent	25,5	83,7	70,7	31,8
Fergana	39,8	89,1	71,2	64,1
Khorezm	32,0	93,9	64,9	68,3
Tashkent city	66,0	76,4	46,8	44,7

Regionally, the largest share of small business in industry is in Namangan (71.0%), Tashkent (66.0%) and Jizzakh (59.7%) regions.

In construction, in Samarkand (98.7%), Syrdarya (97.0%), Jizzakh (96.9%) and Andijan (95.9%) regions.

In the service sector - in Surkhandarya (71.7%), Fergana (71.2%), Samarkand (70.8%), Tashkent (70.7%), Bukhara (69.8%) and Andijan (69.5 %) areas.

In investments - in Khorezm (68.3%), Samarkand (67.4%) and Fergana (64.1%) regions.

Small businesses in January-June 2019:

- produced industrial products for 48,430.2 billion soums (32.8% of total industrial production), or 106.1% of the level of January-June 2018;

- disbursed investments worth 34606.3 billion soums (40.3% of the total volume of disbursed investments in the republic), or 132.8% to the level of January-June 2018;

- construction work was completed for 26012.4 billion soums (75.7% of the total volume of construction work), or 124.8% of the level of January-June 2018;

- services worth 43454.0 billion soums (51.6% of the total volume of services) were produced (rendered), or 105.2% of the level of January-June 2018;

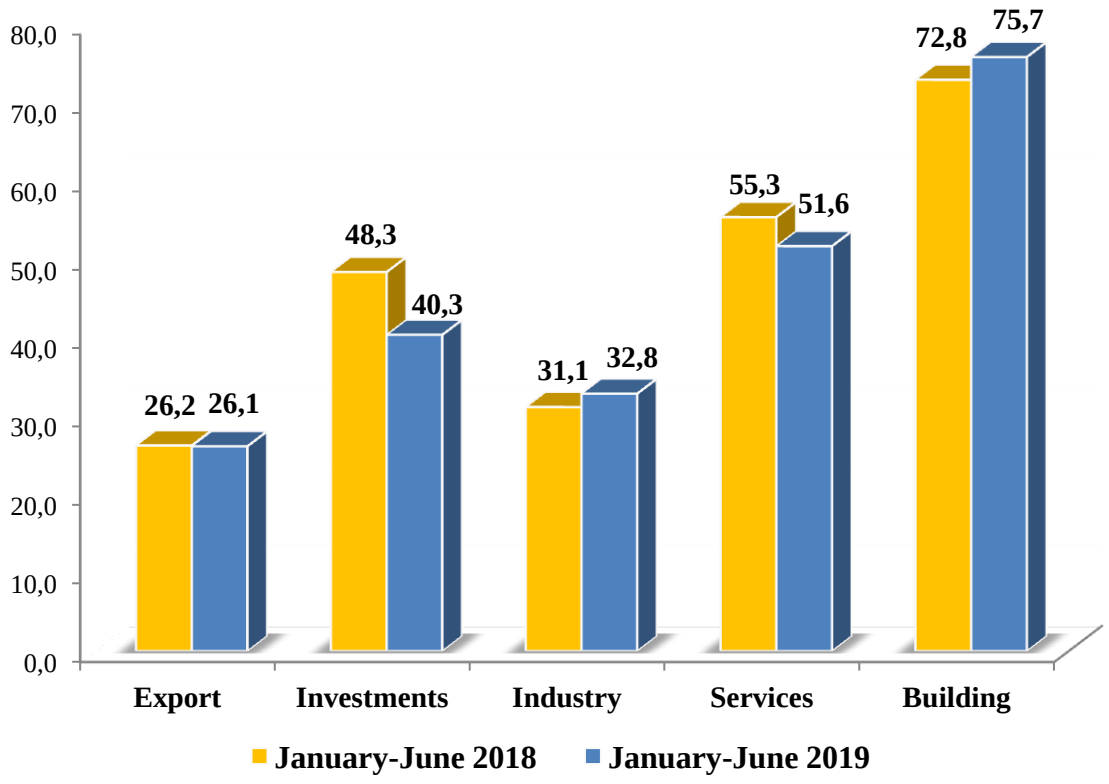
- 85.4% of the total retail turnover was formed, amounting to 65861.0 billion soums (growth rates increased by 103.1%);

–Exported products (goods and services) for 2199.3 mln. US dollars (26.1% of total exports), which is 458.7 mln. US dollars, or 26.4%, more than January-June 2018 year

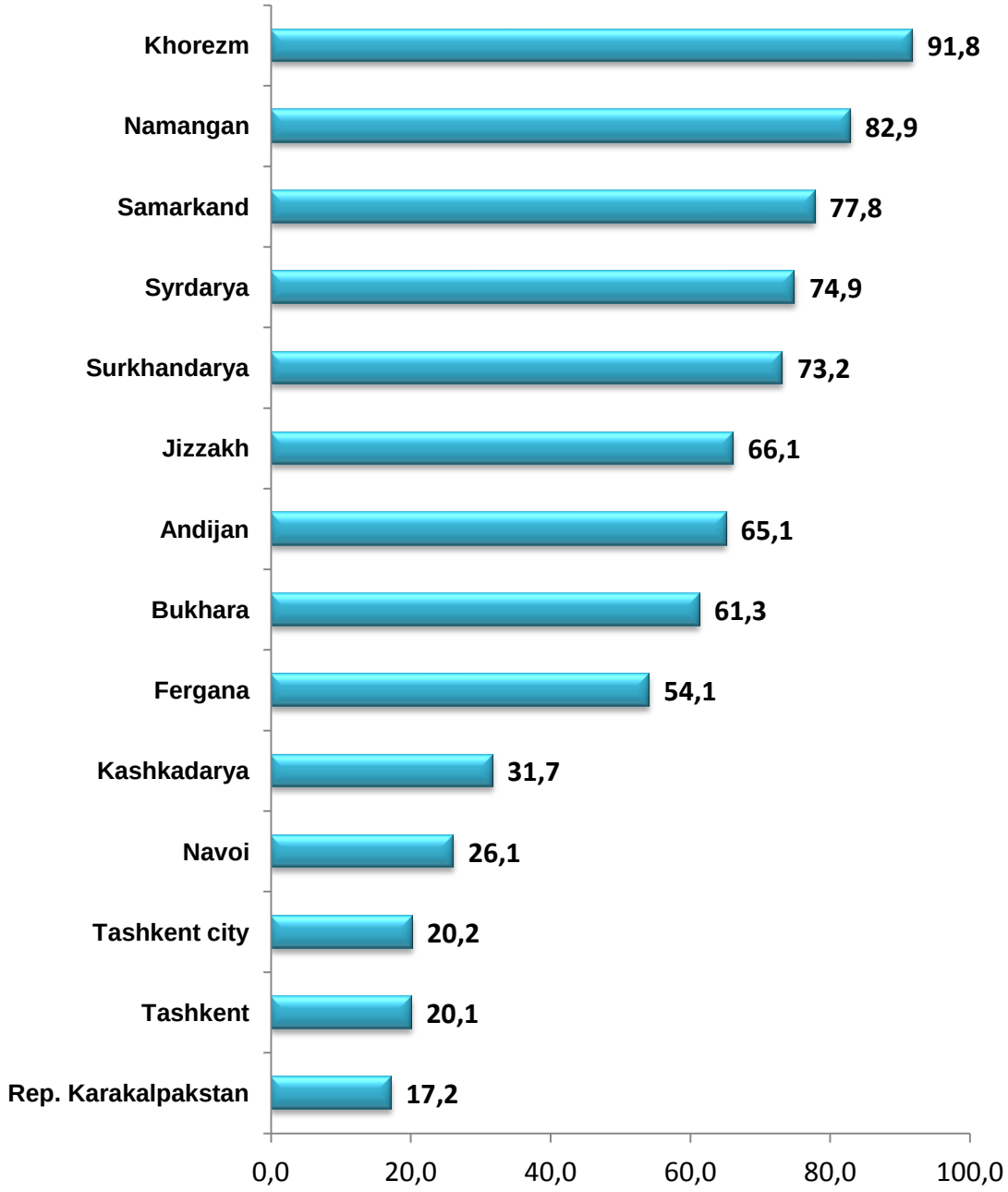
- An increase in the freight turnover of road transport by 9.3% (78.5% of the total freight turnover) was ensured;

- ensured an increase in passenger turnover by 2.5% (95.2% of the total passenger turnover).

Share of small business
(% to total)

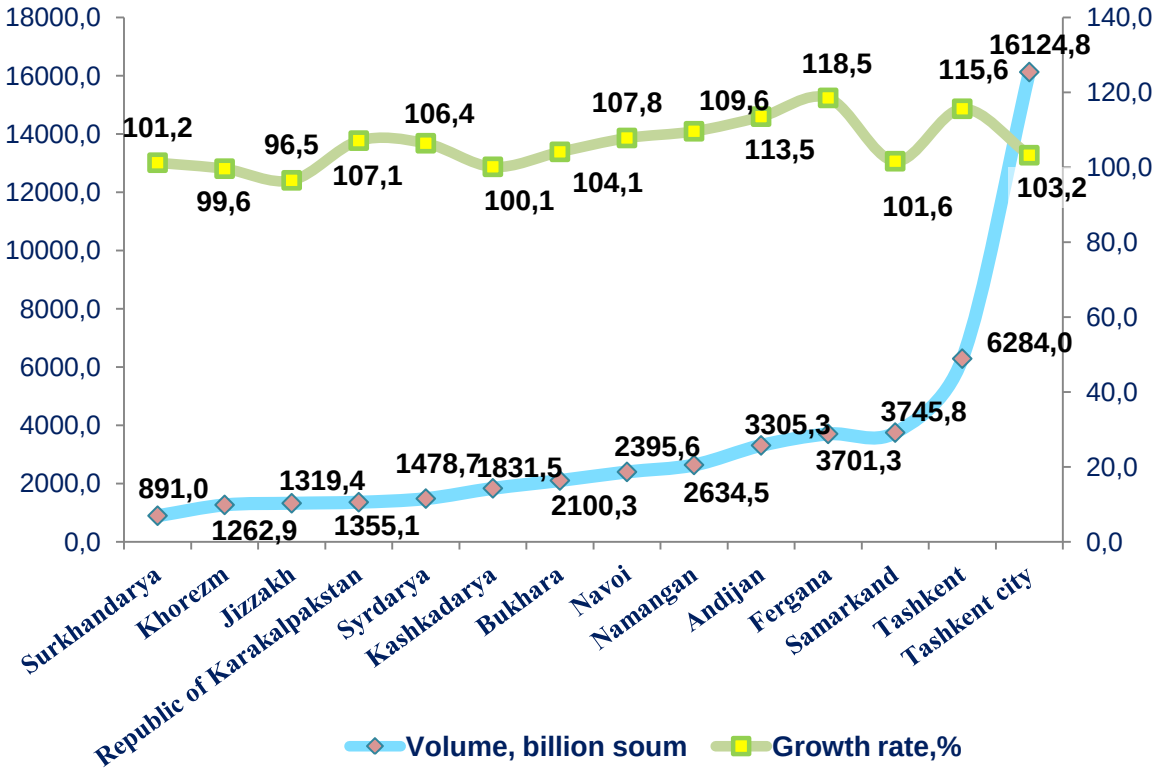


The share of exports of products (works, services) of small business in total exports, %



In the regional context, the largest share of small business in the export of products (works, services) falls on Khorezm (91.8%), Namangan (82.9%), Samarkand (77.8%), Syrdarya (74.9%), Surkhandarya (73.2%), Jizzakh (66.1%), Andijan (65.1%), Bukhara (61.3%) and Fergana (54.1%) regions. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan (17.2%), the share of small business in the export of products (works, services) remains low.

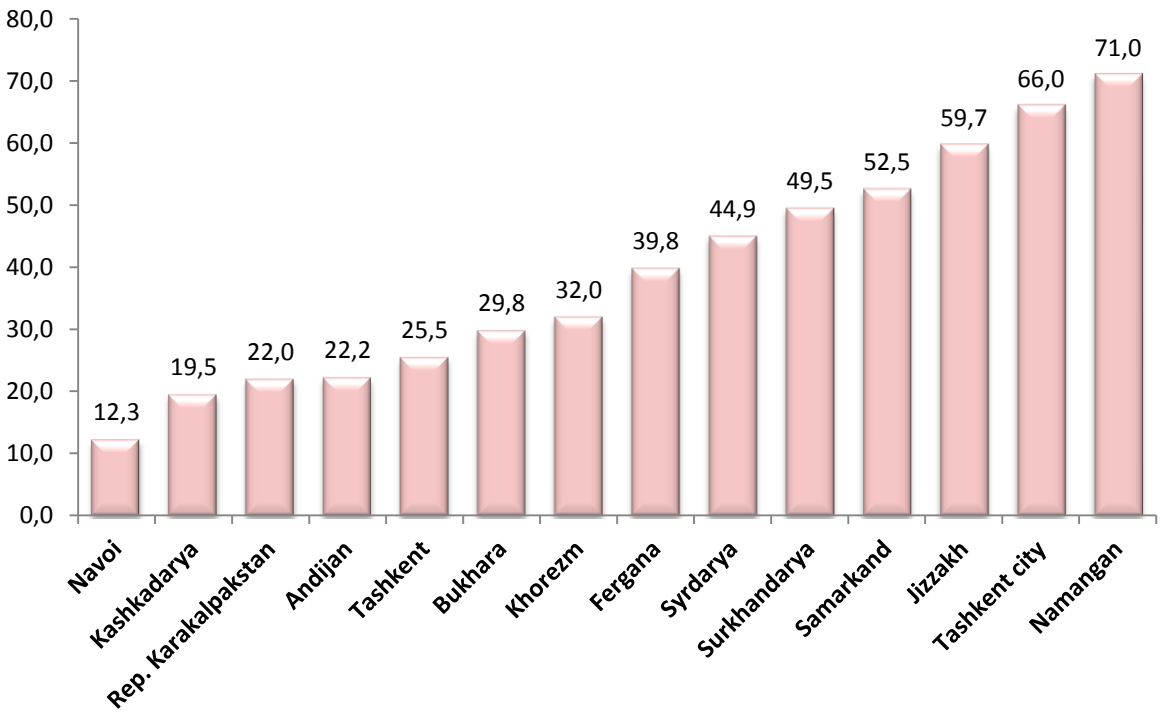
The volume and pace of industrial production of small businesses by region *(January-June 2019)*



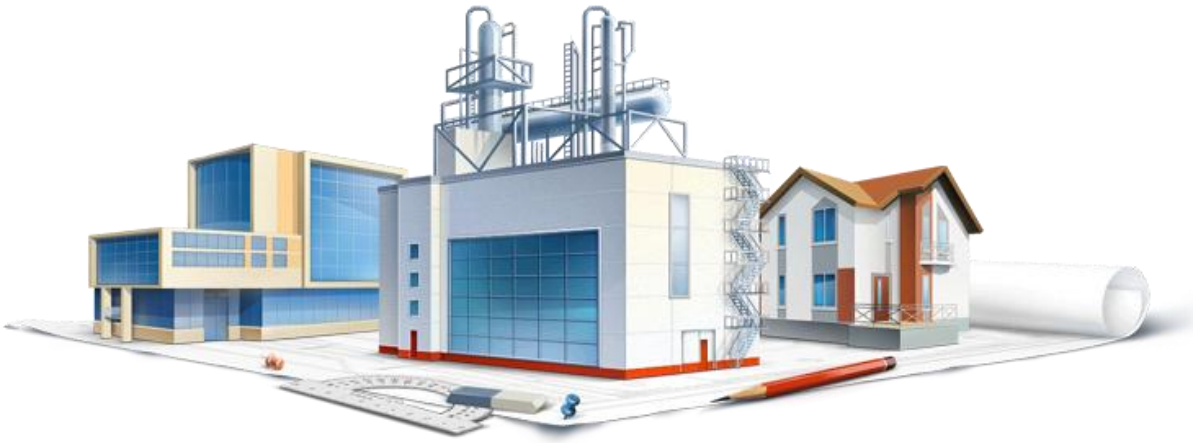
In the regional context, the largest volume of industrial production falls on Tashkent city (16124.8 billion soums), Tashkent (6284.0 billion soums), Samarkand (3745.8 billion soums), Fergana (3701.3 billion soums)) and Andijan (3305.3 billion soums) regions. In Surkhandarya region (891.0 billion soums), the volume of industrial production remains low.

The share of small business in total production by region

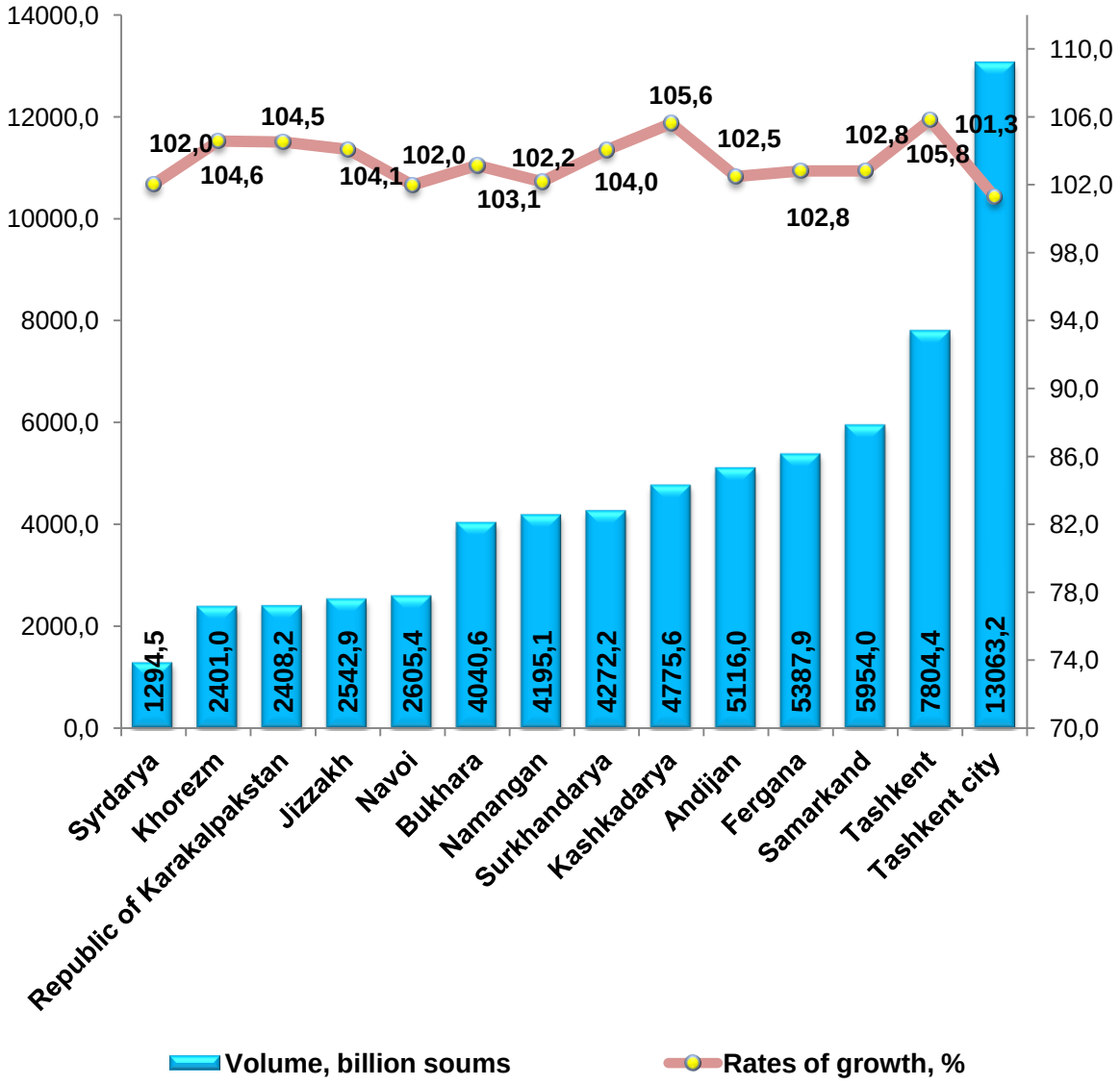
for January-June 2019,%



Regionally, the largest share of small business in total production amounted to Namangan (71.0%), Tashkent (66.0%), Jizzakh (59.7%), Samarkand (52.5%), Surkhandarya (49 , 5%), Syrdarya (44.9%), Fergana (39.8%), Khorezm (32.0%), Bukhara (29.8%), Tashkent (25.5%) and Andijan (22.2 %) areas. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan (22.0%), Kashkadarya (19.5%) and Navoi (12.3%) regions, the share of small business remains low.

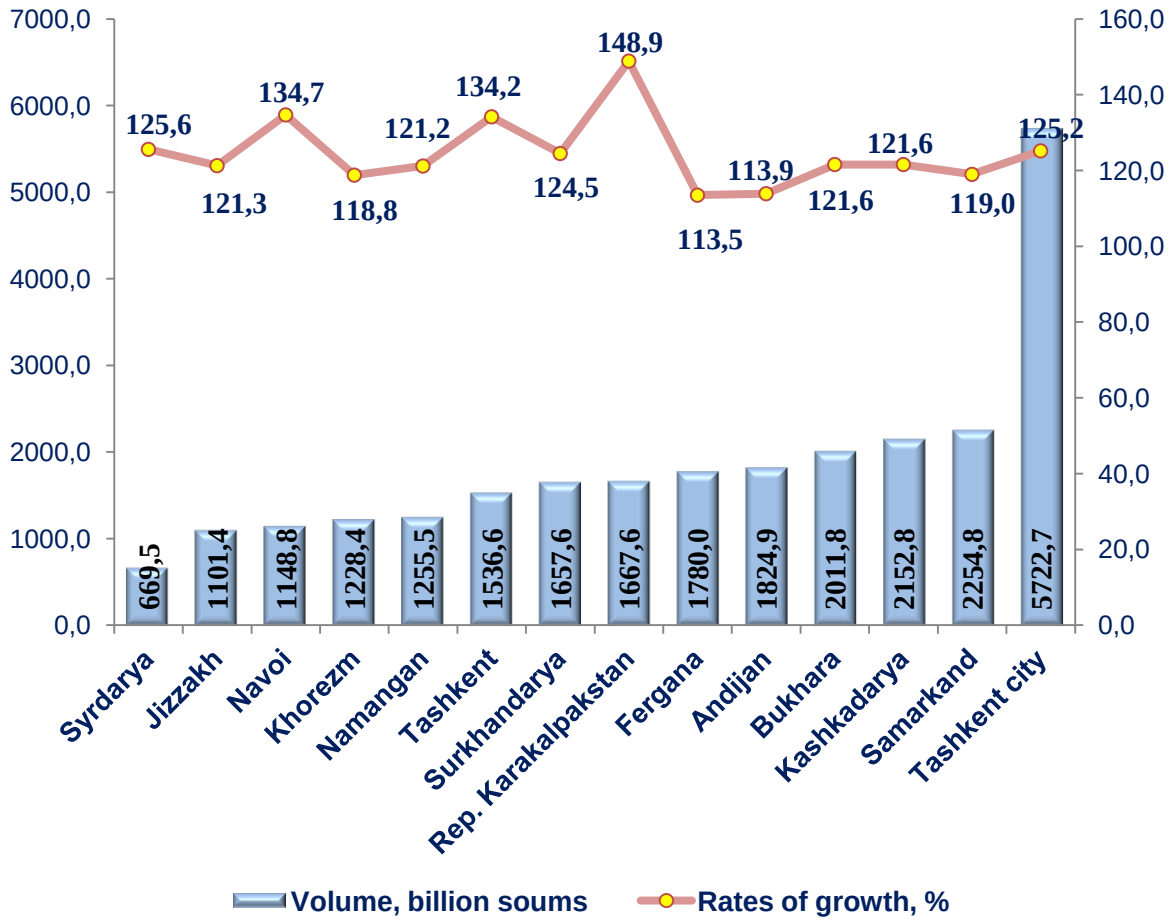


The volume and pace of retail trade turnover of small entrepreneurship (business) by region *(January-June 2019)*



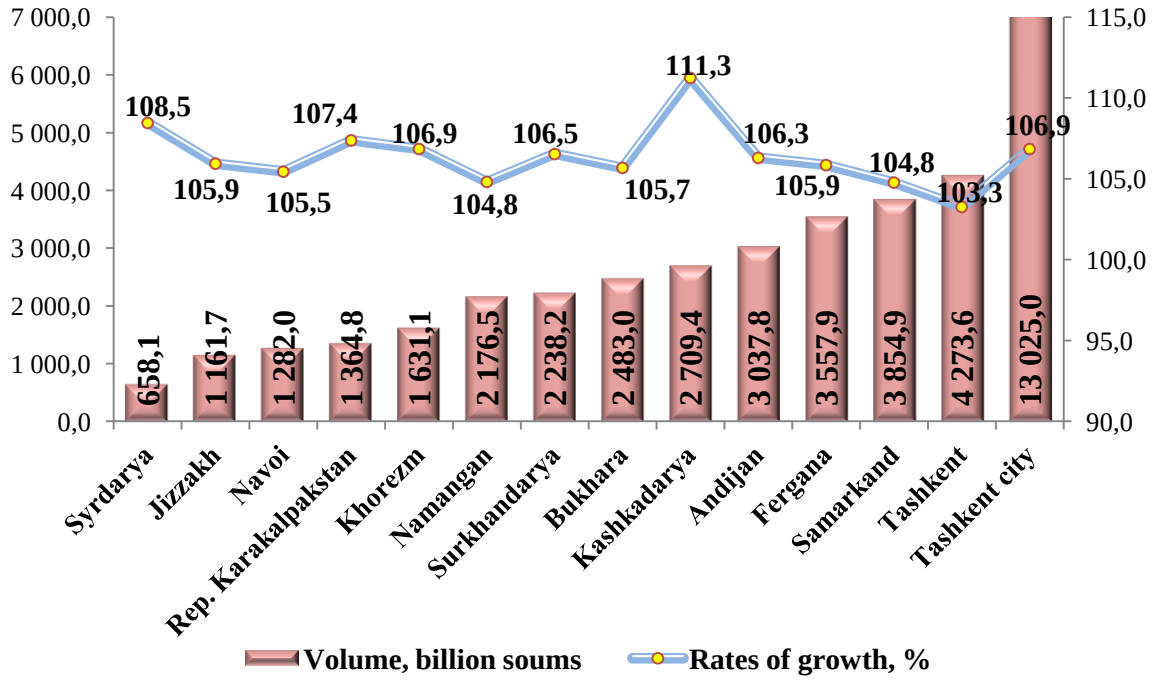
In the regional context, the largest volume of retail goods turnover was recorded in Tashkent city (13063.2 billion soums), Tashkent (7804.4 billion soums), Samarkand (5954.0 billion soums), Fergana (5387.9 billion soums) , Andijan (5116.0 billion soums) and Kashkadarya (4775.6 billion soums) regions.

The volume and pace of construction work of small entrepreneurship (business) by region *(January-June 2019, billion soums)*



In the regional context, the largest volume of construction work was recorded in Tashkent (5722.7 billion soums), Samarkand (2254.8 billion soums), Kashkadarya (2152.8 billion soums), Bukhara (2011.8 billion soums), Andijan (1824.9 billion soums), Fergana (1780.0 billion soums), the Republic of Karakalpakstan (1667.6 billion soums) and Surkhandarya (1657.6 billion soums) regions.

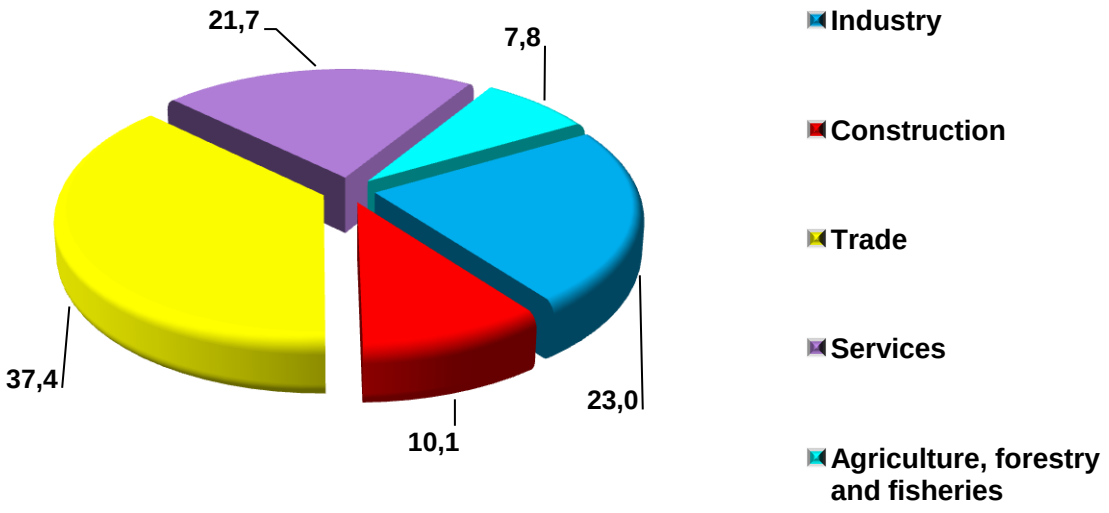
Volume and growth rate of small entrepreneurship (business) in the services sector by region *(January-June 2019, billion soums)*



In the regional context, the largest volume of services was recorded in Tashkent city (13025.0 billion soums), Tashkent (4273.6 billion soums), Samarkand (3854.9 billion soums), Fergana (3557.9 billion soums) and Andijan (3037.8 billion soums) regions.

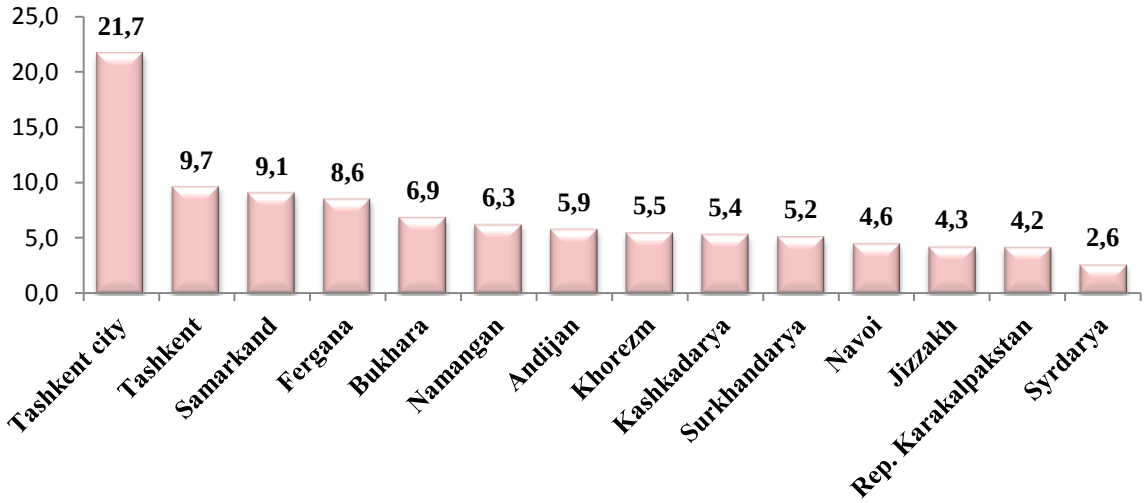
According to the results of the II quarter of 2019, a sample survey of the activities of newly created small enterprises and micro-firms by type of economic activity was conducted, in which 2761 respondents took part. Of these, industrial enterprises - 635 (23.0% of the total number of respondents), construction - 278 (10.1%), trade - 1033 (37.4%), services - 600 (21.7%), agriculture , forestry and fisheries - 215 (7.8%).

Distribution of newly created small enterprises and micro-firms by sectors of the economy *(for the II quarter of 2019)*



In the context of regions, the share of Tashkent city in the total number of newly created small enterprises and microfirms is 21.7% (600 units), Tashkent region - 9.7% (267 units), Samarkand region - 9.1% (252 units).), Fergana region - 8.6% (237 units), Bukhara region - 6.9% (191 units), Namangan region - 6.3% (173 units).

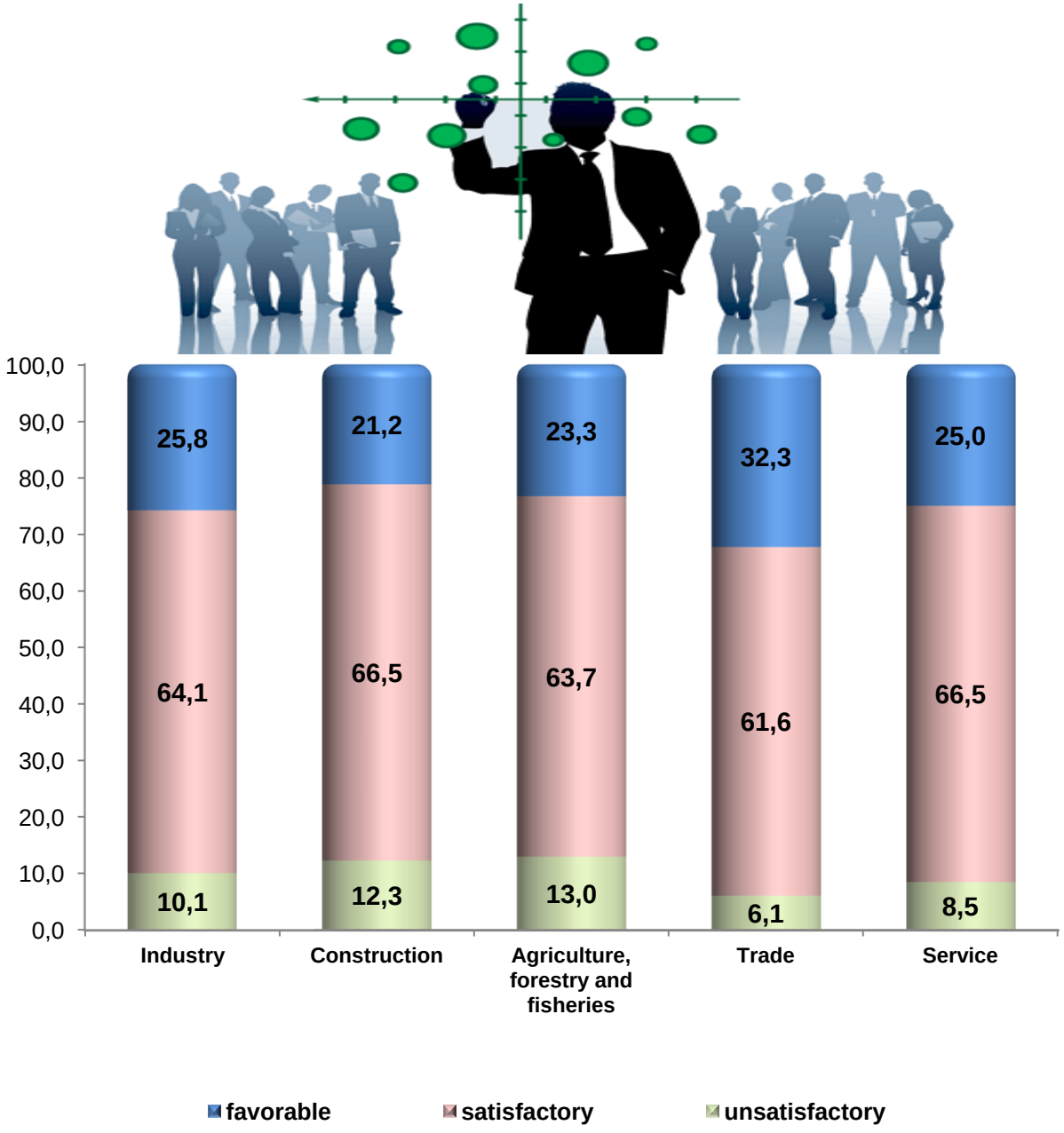
Distribution of newly created small enterprises and micro-firms participating in the sample survey by region
for the II quarter of 2019,%



According to the survey, the economic situation is considered favorable by 21.2% and satisfactory - 66.5% of enterprises engaged in construction, in the trade sector - 32.3% and 61.6%, respectively, in the services sector - 25.0% and 66.5 %, agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 23.3% and 63.7%, industry - 25.8% and 64.1%.

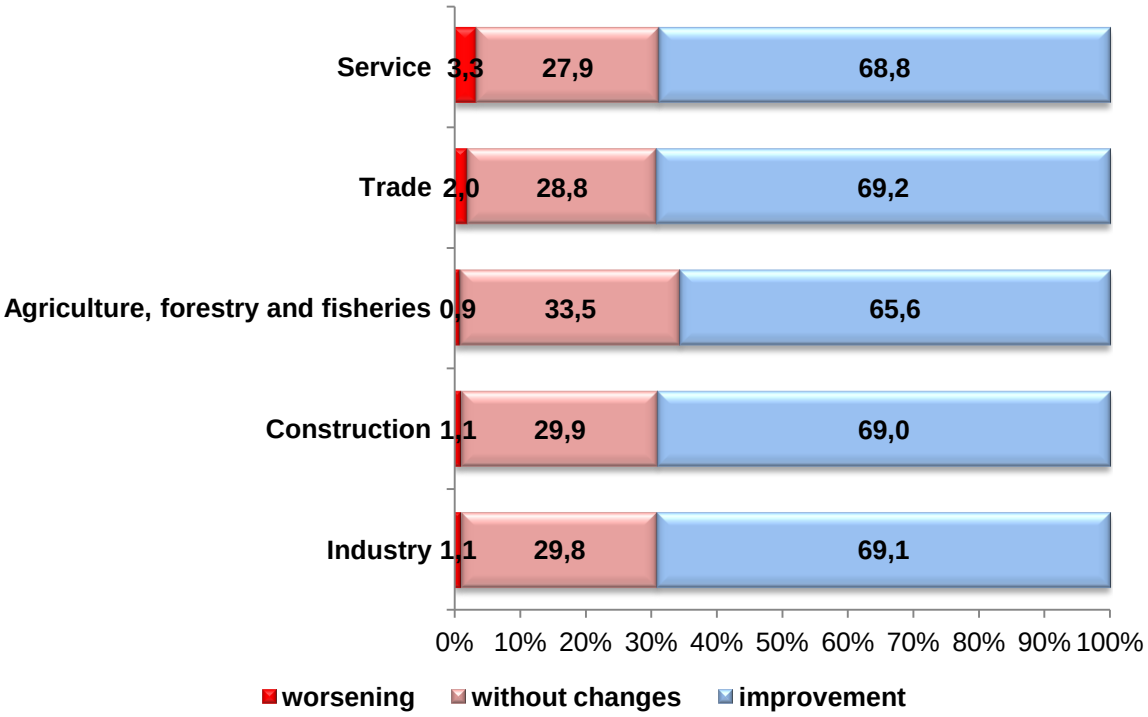
The number of pessimists regarding the assessment of the current economic situation amounted to 10.1% in industry, 12.3% in construction, 13.0% in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 8.5% in services, and 6.1% in trade .

Assessment of the economic situation in the II quarter of 2019,%



Over the next three months, 69.1% of industrial enterprises, 69.2% - trade, 68.8% - services, 65.6% - agriculture, forestry and fisheries and 69.0% - construction are expected to **improve the economic situation**.

Assessment of the prospects for changes in the economic situation in the next three months,%



An analysis of the results of a survey of newly created small enterprises and micro-firms showed that measures taken to improve the business environment in entrepreneurship contribute to the confidence of respondents in a positive assessment of the economic situation in the near future.

Explanation of statistical indicators

Entrepreneurial activity (entrepreneurship) - initiative activity carried out by business entities in accordance with the law, aimed at generating income (profit) at your own risk and under your property liability.

Business entities (business entities) – are legal entities - micro-firms and small enterprises, as well as individual entrepreneurs registered in the established manner.

A legal entity – is an organization that has separate property in its ownership, economic management or operational management and is liable for its obligations with this property, can acquire and exercise property and personal non-property rights on its own behalf, bear obligations, be a plaintiff and defendant in court.

Legal entities must have an independent balance sheet or estimate.

Individual entrepreneurship is the implementation by an individual of entrepreneurial activity without forming a legal entity (individual entrepreneur).

Individual entrepreneurship is carried out by an individual entrepreneur independently, on the basis of property belonging to him by right of ownership, as well as by virtue of other property rights allowing the possession and (or) use of property.

Entrepreneurs can, in order to coordinate their activities, as well as represent and protect their rights and interests, join associations (unions) and other associations that are non-profit organizations.

Analysis of the enterprise - on the basis of which a comprehensive study of the enterprise. As a result, through the use of certain methods for collecting information, they obtain the necessary data to evaluate the activities of the enterprise and identify weaknesses.

Retail trade - an economic activity related to the sale of goods and services to end consumers.

Wholesale trade - an economic activity covering the sale of large quantities of goods.

Sale of goods - a system of measures carried out by the manufacturer, aimed at the effective sale of products.

Advertising is a communicative form of promotion, which is based on a way to effectively disseminate product information among a wide range of customers.

Risk - possible losses (both related to production and profit) in the future when taking any actions, making decisions.

Market - a system of relationships, which is built between different persons in connection with the conduct of trading operations.

IX. GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC OF ACTIVITIES OF ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS

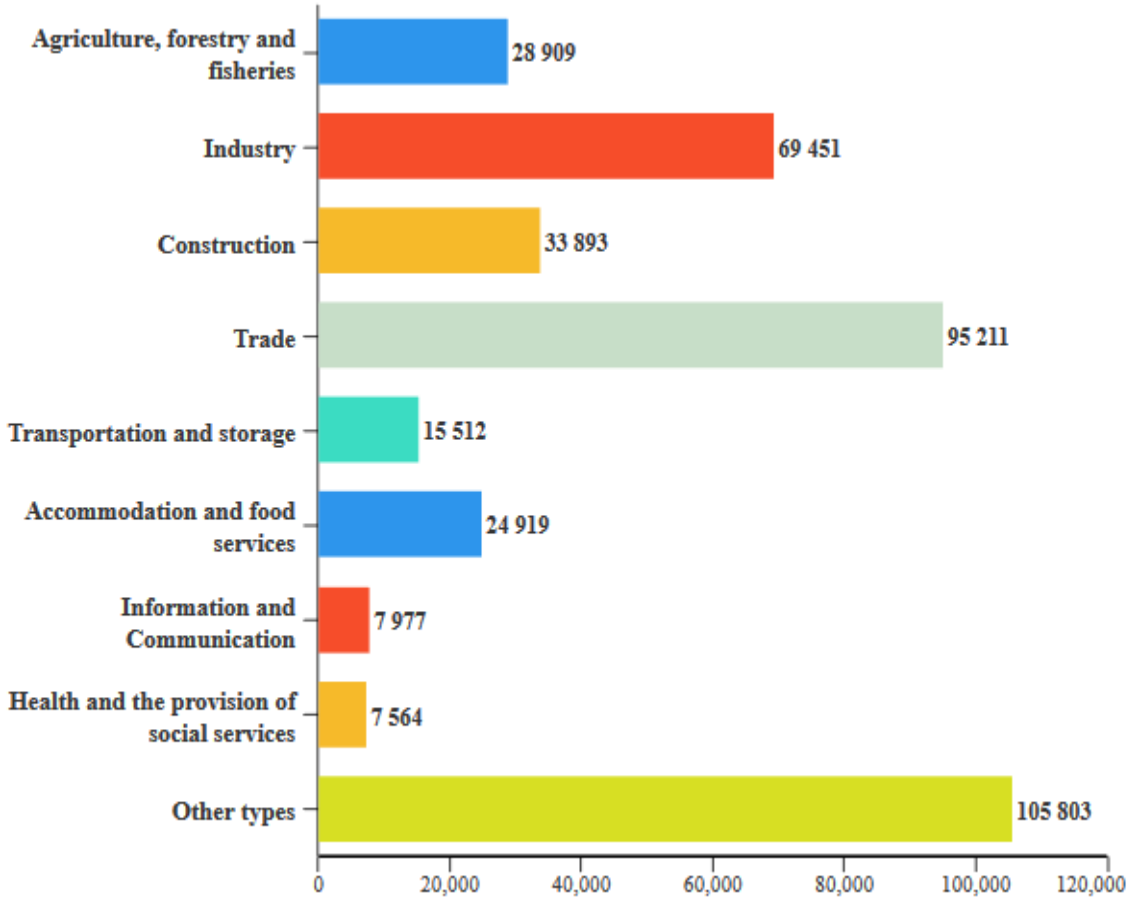
According to the Unified State Register of Enterprises and Organizations, the number of registered legal entities (excluding farms and dekhan farms) as of July 1, 2019 amounted to 389.2 ths. units. and, compared with the same period last year, increased by 67.9 ths. units, or 21.1%.

In accordance with the Regulation on the Unified State Register of Enterprises and Organizations (USREO), approved by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 25, 2012 No. 274, information on the founders of legal entities in the USREO database is entered on the basis of received notifications from the registering bodies (from the Center for State services).

Distribution of the number of registered enterprises and organizations by type of economic activity
(excluding farms and dehkan farms)

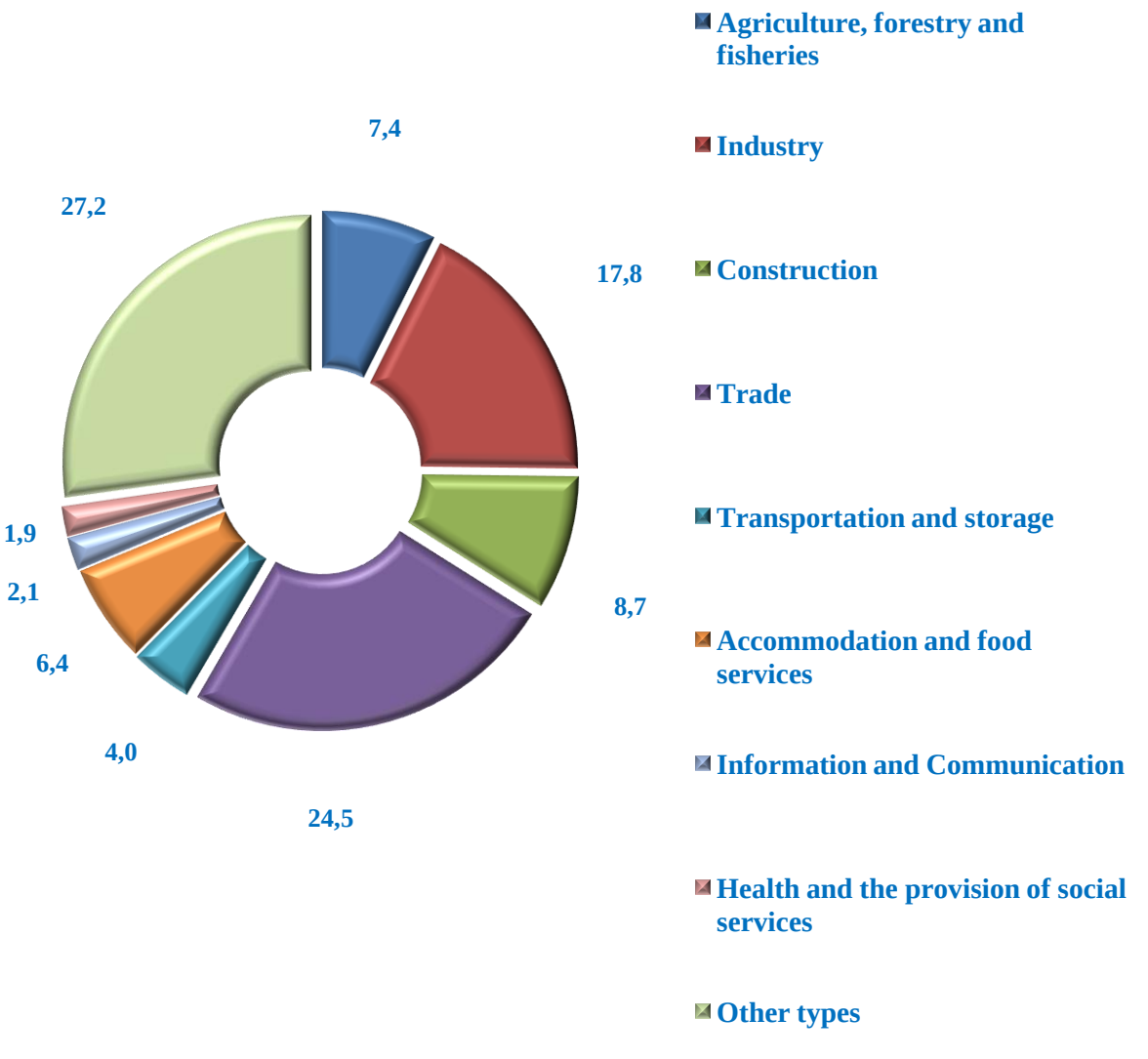
	Quantity, ths. units		*01.07.2019*	
	01.07.2018	*01.07.2019*	*Rates of growth, %*	*Share to the total,%*
Total	**321,3**	**389,2**	**121,1**	**100**
of them:				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	24,5	28,9	118,2	7,4
Industry	55,1	69,4	126,0	17,8
Construction	28,2	33,9	120,2	8,7
Tarde	71,6	95,2	132,9	24,5
Transportation and storage	13,1	15,5	118,2	4,0
Accommodation and food services	19,7	24,9	126,6	6,4
Information and communication	7,0	8,0	113,4	2,1
Health and the provision of social services	6,5	7,6	116,6	1,9
Other species	95,6	105,8	110,7	27,2

Number of registered enterprises and organizations by type of economic activity, units
(*excluding farms and dehkan farms)*



If we consider registered enterprises by type of economic activity, then the trade sector accounts for 24.5%, industry - 17.8%, construction - 8.7%, agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 7.4%, accommodation and food services - 6.4%, transportation and storage - 4.0%, information and communication - 2.1%, health and the provision of social services - 1.9%, and in other areas of economic activity - 27.2%.

The share of registered enterprises and organizations by type of economic activity,%
(excluding farms and dehkan farms)



The largest number of registered enterprises and organizations by regions is in Tashkent city (81.1 ths. units), Tashkent (40.6 ths. units), Fergana (34.1 ths. units), Andijan (32, 0 ths. units) and Samarkand (30.9 ths. units) regions. The smallest number of them falls in Syrdarya (12.5 ths. units), Navoi (14.1 ths. units) and Jizzakh (17.2 ths. units) regions.

Distribution of the number of registered enterprises and organizations by regions, ths. units

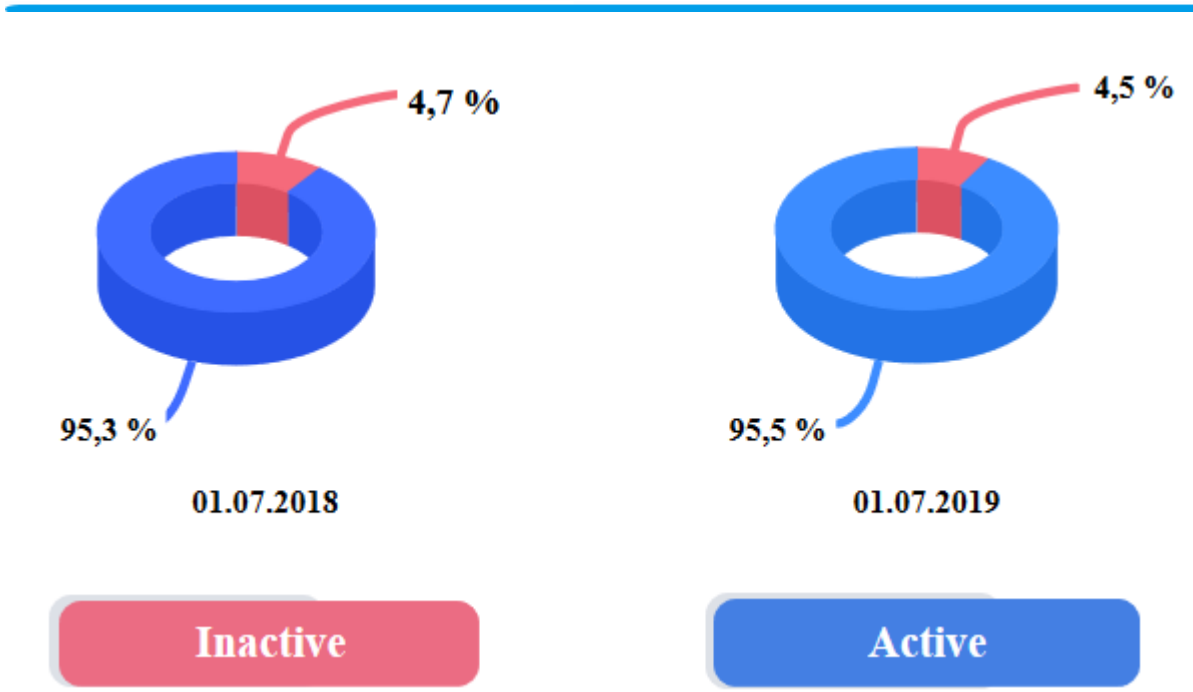
(excluding farms and dehkan farms)

	01.07.2018		*01.07.2019*	
	total amount	*% to total*	*total amount*	*% to total*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**321,3**	**100,0**	**389,2**	**100,0**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	15,3	4,7	18,1	4,7
regions:				
Andijan	27,8	8,7	32,0	8,2
Bukhara	17,8	5,6	22,6	5,8
Jizzakh	14,1	4,4	17,2	4,4
Kashkadarya	20,5	6,4	24,5	6,3
Navoi	10,6	3,3	14,1	3,6
Namangan	21,7	6,8	25,0	6,4
Samarkand	24,2	7,5	30,9	8,0
Surkhandarya	15,9	4,9	18,1	4,7
Syrdarya	10,7	3,3	12,5	3,2
Tashkent	33,2	10,3	40,6	10,4
Fergana	27,9	8,7	34,1	8,8
Khorezm	14,9	4,6	18,4	4,7
Tashkent city	66,7	20,8	81,1	20,8

The number of operating enterprises and organizations, compared with the same period last year, increased by 65.6 ths. (21.4%), and their total number amounted to 371.9 ths. units.

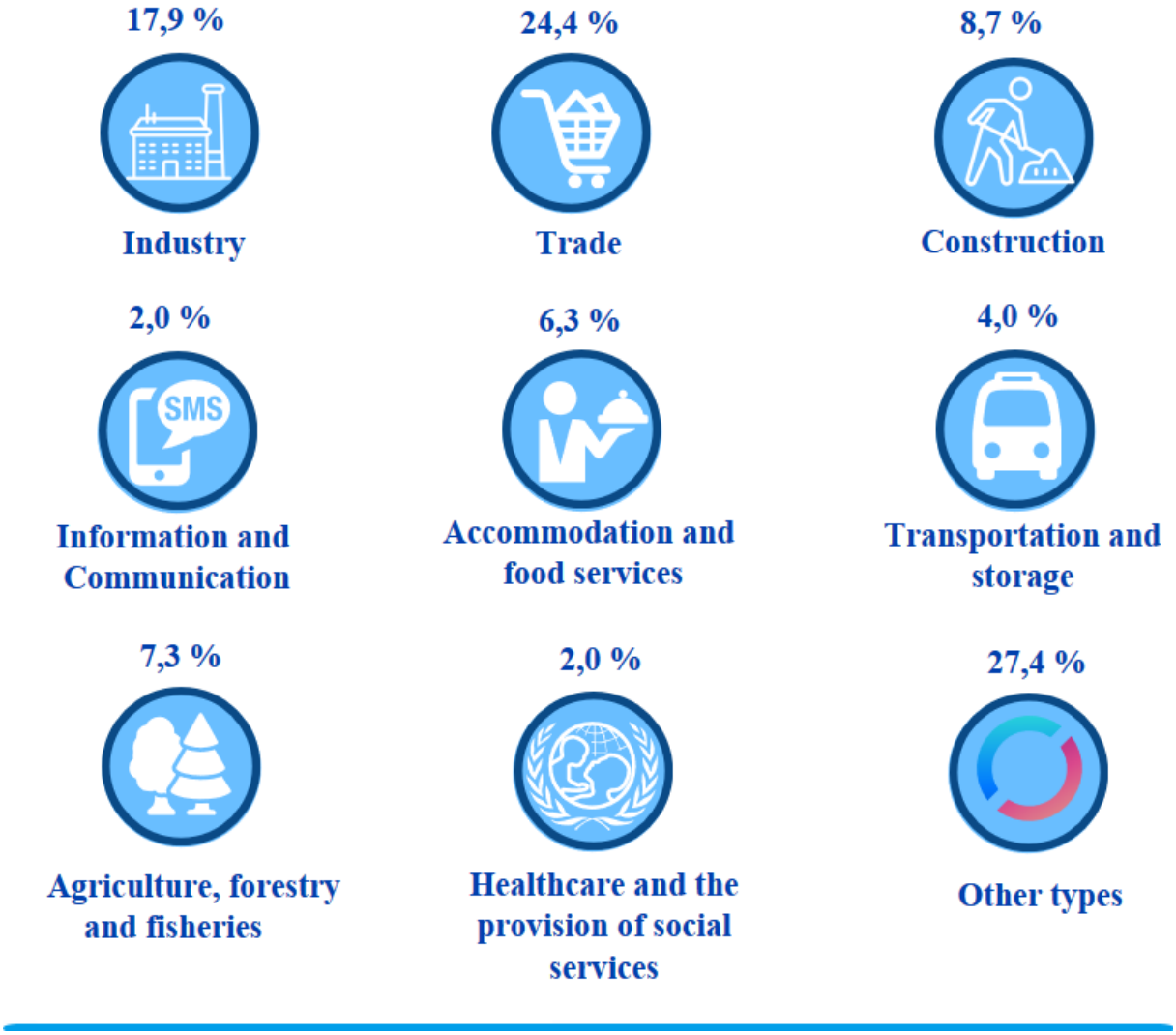
The share of operating in the total number of registered enterprises and organizations was equal to 95.5%, respectively, the share of inactive in the total number of enterprises and organizations was 4.5%. Compared to the same period last year, the share of inactive enterprises and organizations decreased by 0.2%.

The share of operating and inactive enterprises and organizations,%
(excluding farms and dehkan farms)



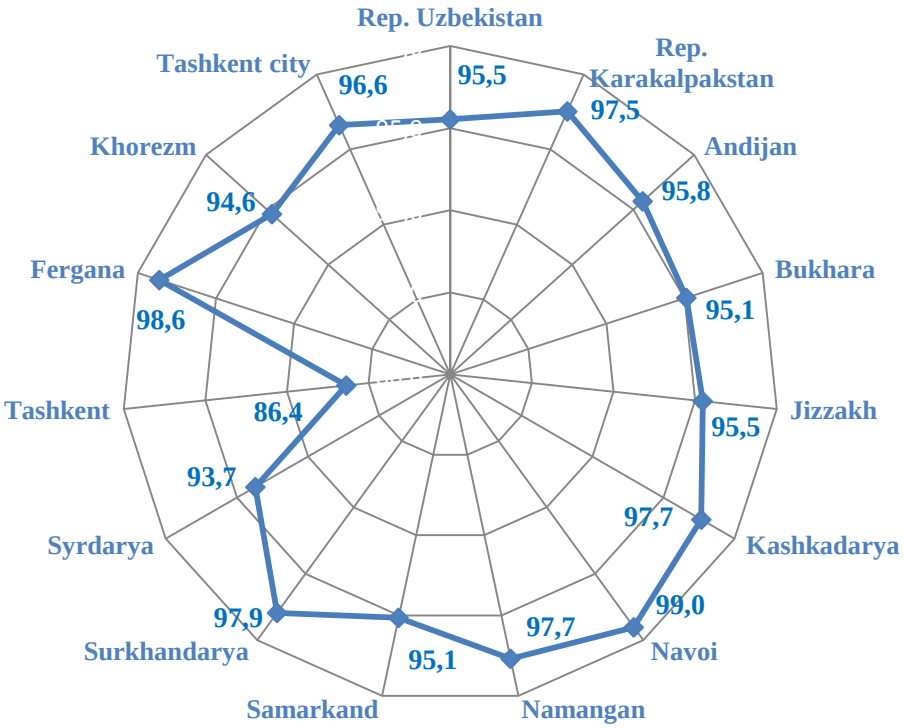
In the aspect of economic activity, the total number of operating enterprises and organizations in the field of trade amounted to 24.4%, industry - 17.9%, construction - 8.7%, agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 7.3%, accommodation and food services 6.3% transportation and storage 4.0%, information and communication - 2.0%, healthcare and the provision of social services - 2.0%, and 27.4% for other activities.

The share of existing enterprises and organizations by type of economic activity,%
(excluding farms and dehkan farms)



The largest number of operating enterprises and organizations is in Tashkent city (78 345 units), Tashkent (35 051 units), Fergana (33 604 units), Andijan (30 617 units) and Samarkand (29 415 units) . The smallest number is recorded in Syrdarya (11 722 units), Navoi (13 985 units) and Jizzakh (16 405 units) regions.

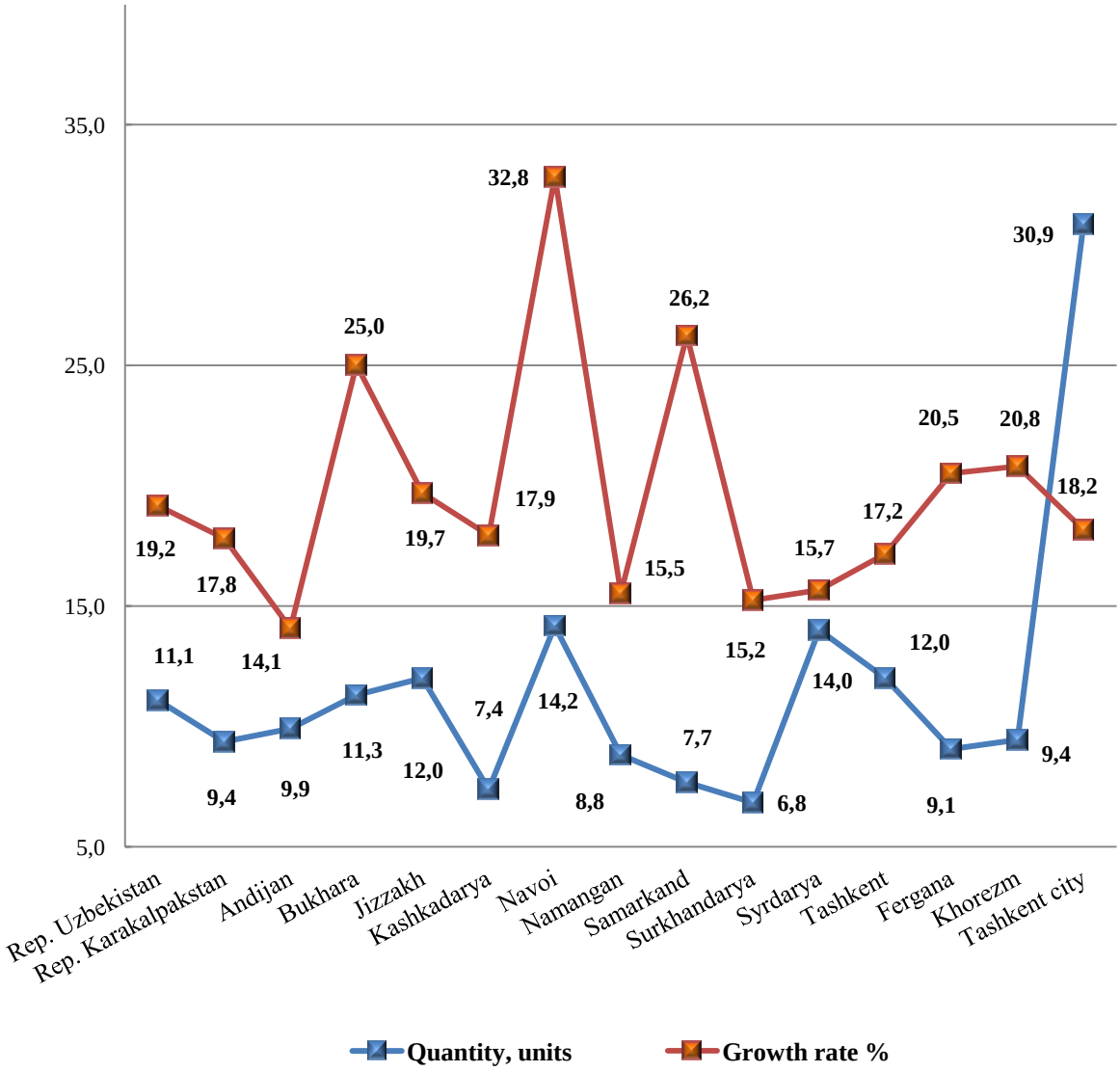
The level of activity of enterprises and organizations by region,%
(excluding farms and dehkan farms)



As of July 1, 2019, the number of operating enterprises and organizations (excluding farms and dehkan farms) per 1000 population reached 11.1 units. and increased by 1.8 units, or the growth rate, compared to the same period last year, amounted to 19.2%.

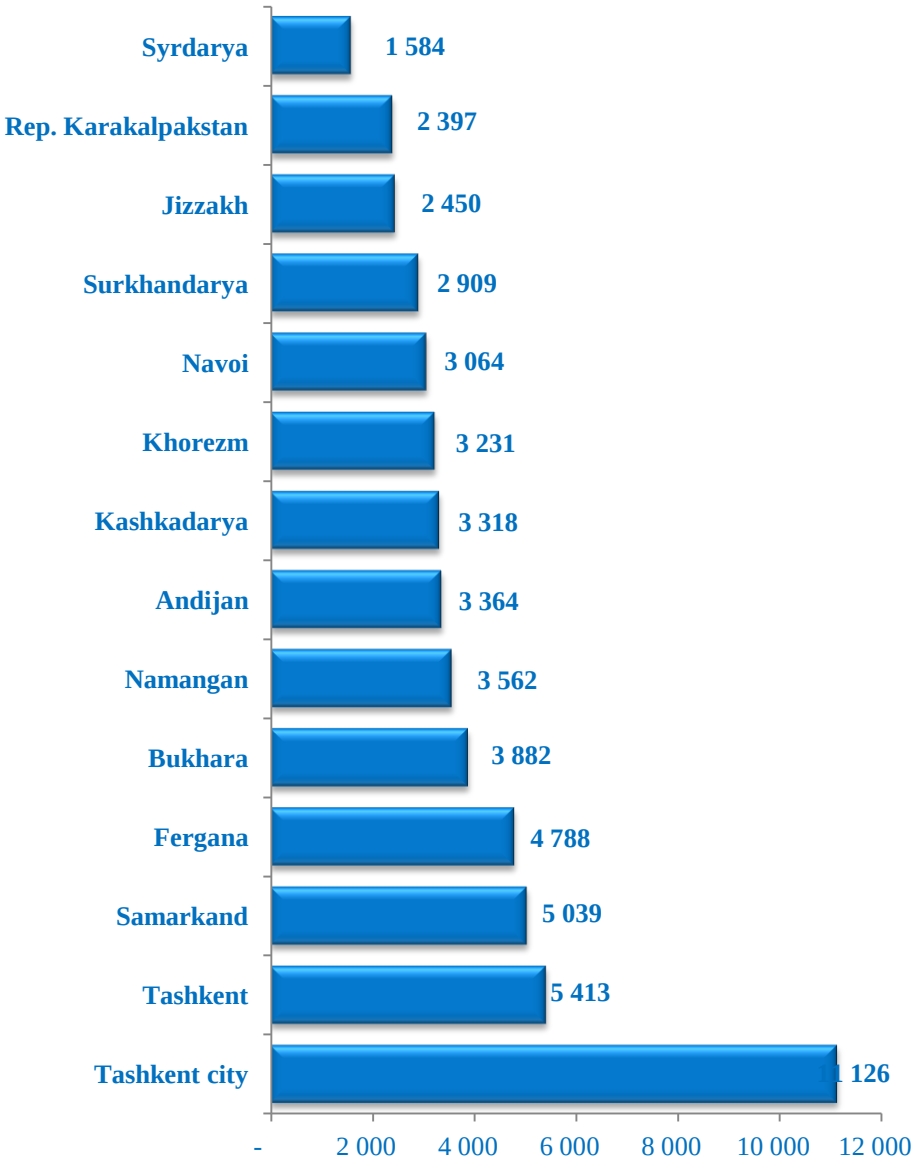
If we look at the regions, then the highest indicator was in Tashkent city, in which 30.9 units per 1000 people. operating enterprises and organizations (compared with the same period last year, the growth rate amounted to 18.2%), in Syrdarya region it increased by 14.0 units. 15.7%), Navoi - 14.2 units. (by 32.8%), Jizzakh - by 12.0 units. (by 19.7%), Tashkent - by 12.0 units. (by 17.2%) and Bukhara region - by 11.3 units. (25.0%). The smallest number of them is observed in Surkhandarya region - 6.8 units. (by 15.2%), Kashkadarya - 7.4 units. (by 17.9%), Samarkand - 7.7 units. (by 26.2%), and in Namangan regions - 8.8 units. (by 15.5%).

The number of operating enterprises and organizations per 1000 people as of July 1, 2019
(excluding farms and dehkan farms)



In January-June 2019, 56,127 units were created. enterprises and organizations, which is 1.9 times more than the same period last year. The largest part of the total number of newly created enterprises and organizations falls on Tashkent city (11,126 units), Tashkent (5,413 units), Samarkand (5,039 units) and Fergana (4,788 units). In contrast, Syrdarya (1,584 units), Jizzakh (2,450 units), Surkhandarya (2,909 units), Navoi (3,064 units) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (2,397 units) showed a low level of their creation.

Number of newly created enterprises and organizations by regions, units
(excluding farms and dehkan farms)



If we consider the number of newly created enterprises and organizations by type of economic activity, then the main part falls on the sphere of trade (21 161 units), industry (12 264 units), construction (5 293 units), agriculture, forestry and fisheries (4,186 units). The smallest amount is observed in the field of healthcare and the provision of social services (732 units), information and communication (910 units), as well as in the field of transportation and storage (1 697 units).

Number of newly created enterprises and organizations by type of economic activity, units

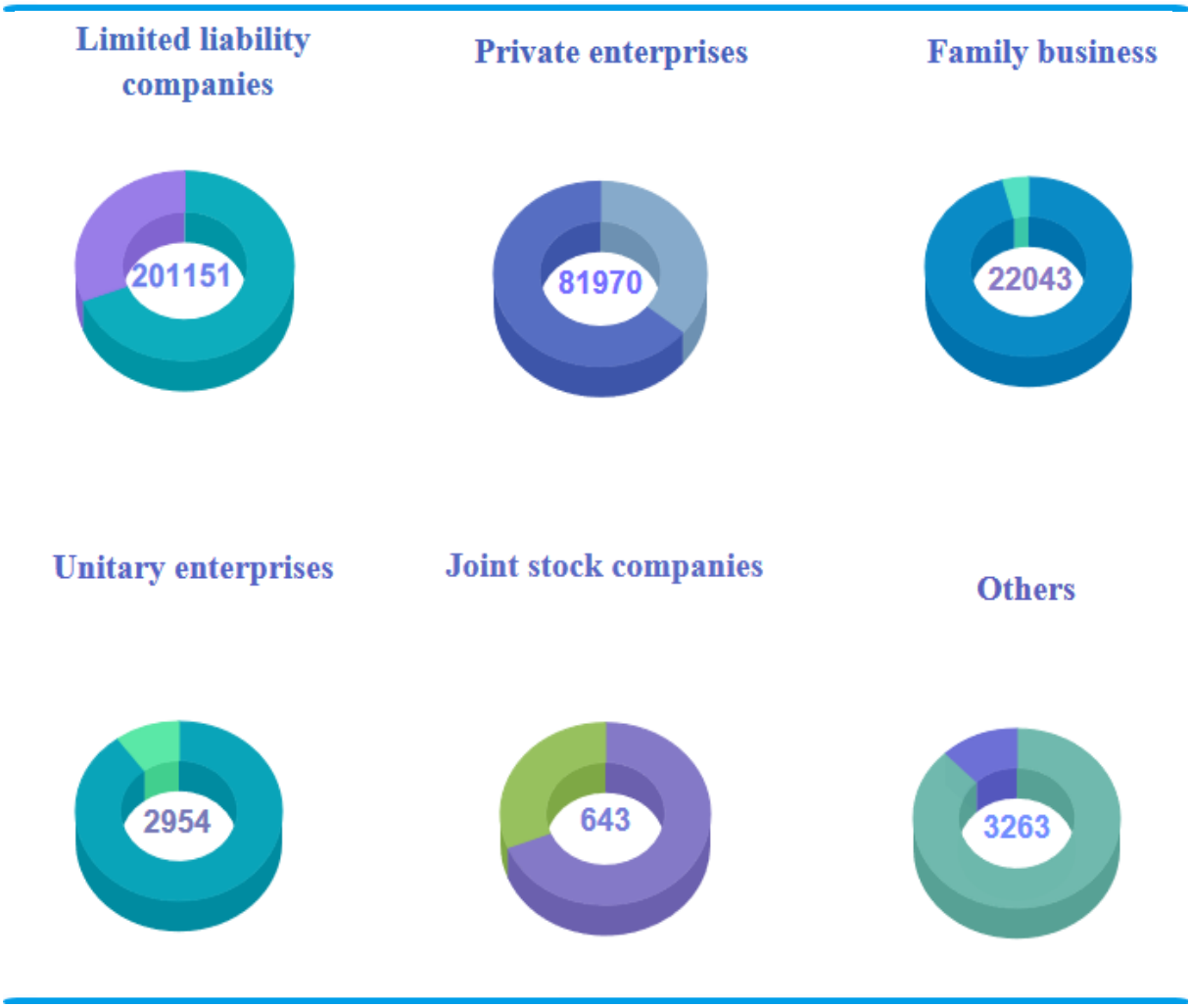
(*excluding farms and dehkan farms)*

	in January-June 2018		*in January-June 2019*	
	total amount	*% to total*	*total amount*	*% to total*
Total in the republic	**29 385**	**100**	**56 127**	**100**
Agricultury, forestry and fisheries	3 230	11,0	4 186	7,5
Industry	5 753	19,6	12 264	21,9
Construction	3 348	11,4	5 293	9,4
Trade	6 026	20,5	21 161	37,7
Transportation and storage	1 015	3,4	1 697	3,0
Accommodation and food services	1 967	6,7	3 909	7,0
Information and communication	669	2,3	910	1,6
Healthcare and the provision of social services	663	2,3	732	1,3
Other species	6 714	22,8	5 975	10,6

Number of newly created enterprises and organizations by type of economic activity, units
(excluding farms and dehkan farms)

The number of operating commercial enterprises and organizations as of July 1, 2019 reached 312.0 ths. units, of which 82.0 ths. units - private enterprises, 22.0 ths. units - family enterprises, 201.2 ths. units - limited liability companies and 6.8 ths. units - other enterprises and organizations.

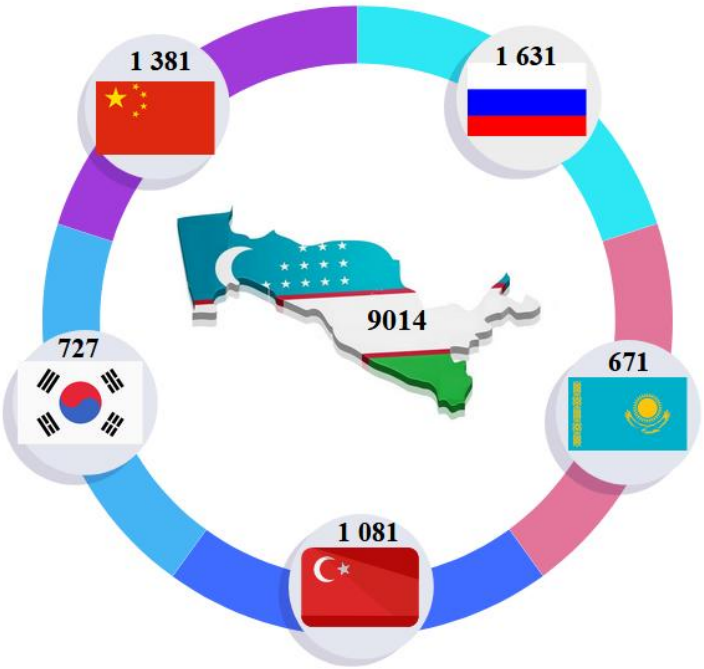
The number of operating commercial enterprises according to the Classifier of legal forms, units
(excluding farms and dehkan farms)



The largest number of operating commercial enterprises and organizations is located in Tashkent city (69 564 units), Tashkent (29 550 units), Fergana (27 827 units), Andijan (25 838 units) and Samarkand (23 940 units) areas. In Syrdarya (9 673 units), Navoi (11 926 units) and Jizzakh (13 335 units), their small number was recorded.

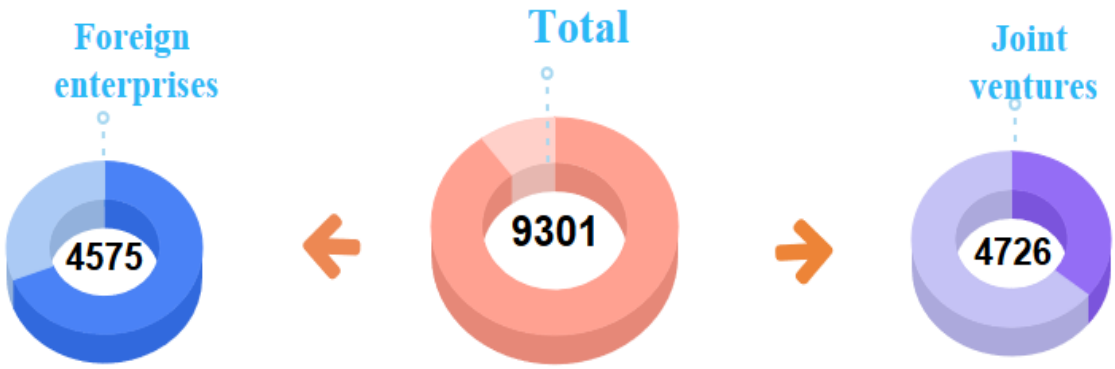
As of July 1, 2019, the number of operating enterprises with the participation of foreign capital amounted to 9,014 units. Compared to the same period last year, it increased by 2 720 units, or by 43.2%. Most of them relate to the subjects of Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Korea.

Number of operating enterprises with foreign capital by country, units



It should be noted that 4 618 enterprises with foreign capital are joint ventures, 4 396 - foreign.

Number of operating enterprises with foreign capital, units



The main part of operating enterprises with foreign capital was recorded in Tashkent city - 5,427 units. (60.2%), Tashkent - 987 units. (10.9%) and Samarkand 465 units. (5.2%) areas. The smallest share of them falls on Khorezm - 111 units. (1.2%), Syrdarya - 129 units. (1.4%), Kashkadarya - 151 units. (1.7%) of the region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 135 units. (1.5%).

This, in turn, indicates the need to strengthen joint work with foreign partners, to develop and attract foreign investment in these regions.

Number of operating enterprises with foreign capital by region, units

	Number of enterprises	*% to total*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**9 014**	**100**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	135	1,5
regions:		
Andijan	260	2,9
Bukhara	223	2,5
Jizzakh	164	1,8
Kashkadarya	151	1,7
Navoi	166	1,8
Namangan	182	2,0
Samarkand	465	5,2
Surkhandarya	266	3,0
Syrdarya	129	1,4
Tashkent	987	10,9
Fergana	348	3,9
Khorezm	111	1,2
Tashkent city	5 427	60,2

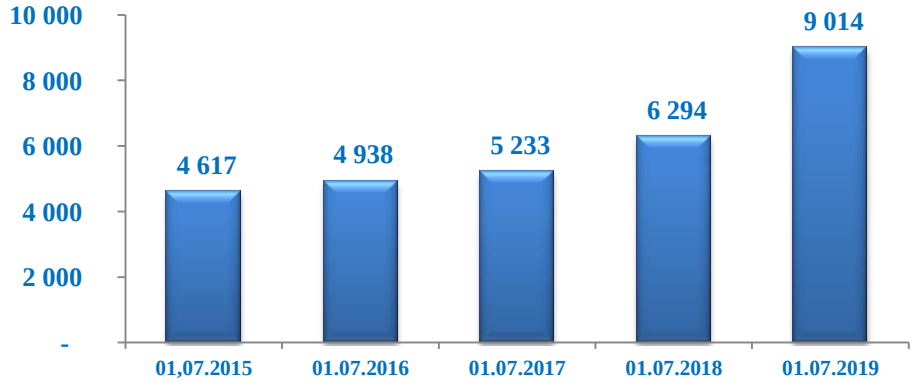
If we consider the number of operating enterprises with the participation of foreign capital by type of economic activity as of July 1, 2019, then the largest number of them falls on industry - 3 324 units. (36.9%), trade - 2 156 units. (23.9%), other species - 1 446 units. (16.1%), the smallest - for healthcare and the provision of social services - 120 units. (1.3%), information and communication - 239 units. (2.7%), transportation and storage - 238 units. (2.6%), agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 469 units. (5.2%), accommodation and food services - 390 units. (4.3%) and construction - 632 units. (7.0%).

From this it can be seen that the bulk of the existing enterprises with the participation of foreign capital falls on industry and trade, the smallest - on healthcare and the provision of social services, as well as information and communications.

The number of operating enterprises with foreign capital by type of economic activity
(as of July 1, 2019)

	Number of enterprises, units	*% to the total*
Total	**9 014**	**100,0**
of them:		
Agricultury, forestry and fisheries	469	5,2
Industry	3 324	36,9
Construction	632	7,0
Trade	2 156	23,9
Transportation and storage	238	2,6
Accommodation and food services	390	4,3
Information and communication	239	2,7
Healthcare and the provision of social services	120	1,3
Other species	1 446	16,1

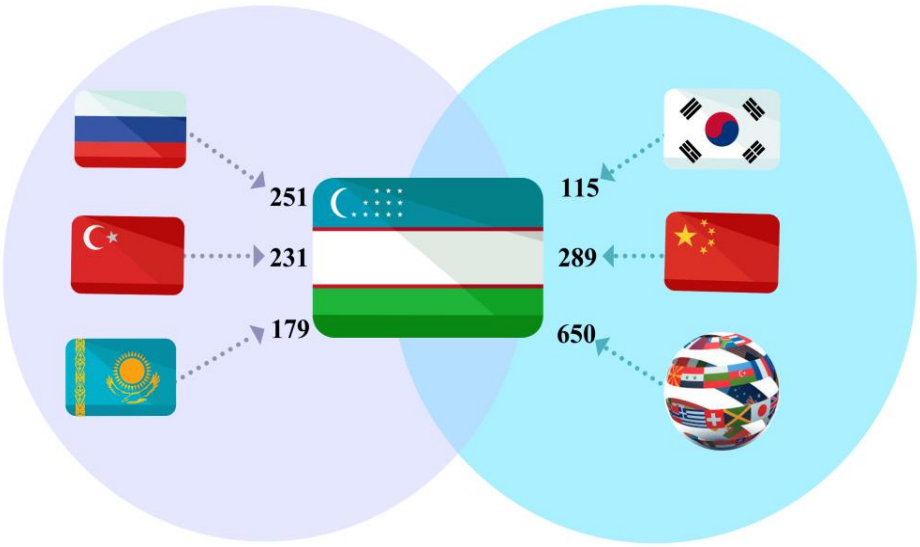
The growth dynamics of existing enterprises with foreign capital, units



According to the results of January-June 2019, 1,715 units were created in the republic. new enterprises with foreign capital. Compared to the same period last year, this figure increased by 752 units.

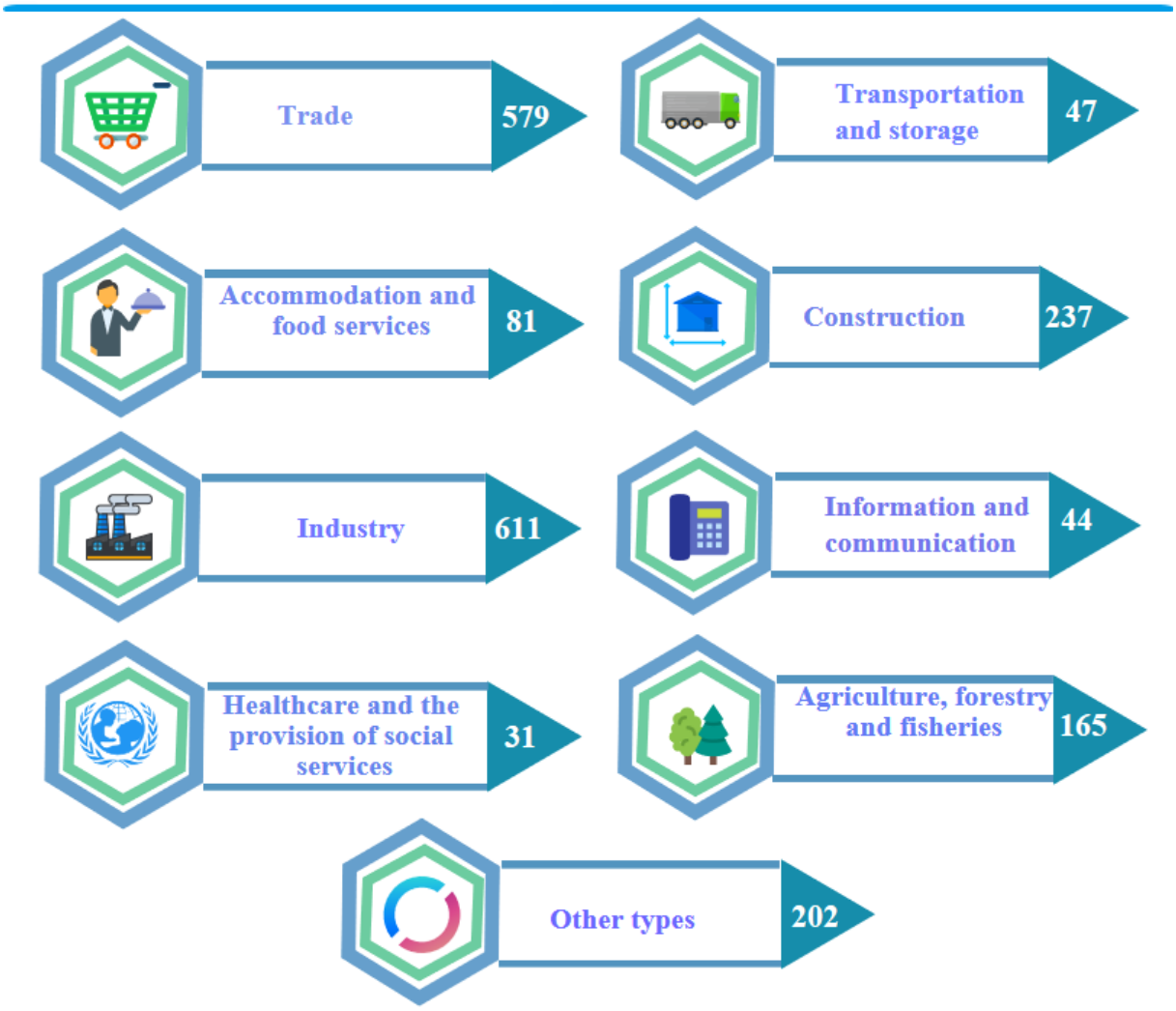
At the same time, with the participation of capital of residents of the Russian Federation, the increase was 251 enterprises, the Republic of Turkey - 231, the People's Republic of China - 289, the Republic of Kazakhstan - 179 and the Republic of Korea - 115, and also 650 accounted for other states. Interest in joint activities in 2019 was shown Residents of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Republic of India, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ukraine, the Republic of Azerbaijan, etc.

The number of newly created enterprises with foreign capital by country, units
(January-June 2019)



The main part of the newly created (1,715 units) enterprises with foreign capital is located in Tashkent city (926 units), Tashkent (150 units), Surkhandarya (92 units) Samarkand (81 units) and Bukhara (70 units).) areas. The smallest part of the newly created enterprises with the participation of foreign capital is in Syrdarya (26 units), Khorezm (38 units) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (20 units).

The number of newly created enterprises with foreign capital in January-June 2019 by type of economic activity, units



If we consider newly created enterprises with the participation of foreign capital by type of economic activity, then the main part for this period falls on industry - 527 units, trade - 501 units, construction - 195 units, agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 144 units ., other activities - 169 units.

The growth dynamics of newly created enterprises with the participation of foreign capital by type of economic activity, units

	January-June 2018		*January-June 2019*	
	Total	*% to total*	*Total*	*% to total*
Total	**963**	**100,0**	**1 715**	**100,0**
Agricultury, forestry and fisheries	79	8,2	144	8,4
Industry	303	31,5	527	30,7
Construction	93	9,7	195	11,4
Trade	265	27,5	501	29,2
Transportation and storage	21	2,2	42	2,4
Accommodation and food services	38	3,9	70	4,1
Information and Communication	33	3,4	38	2,2
Healthcare and the provision of social services	15	1,6	29	1,7
Other types	116	12,0	169	9,9

As of July 1, 2019, 343 enterprises with foreign investments remain inactive, including in Tashkent city (162), Tashkent (119), Samarkand (14), Namangan (8), Bukhara (8), Andijan (8) and Syrdarya (5) regions.

As of July 1, 2019, in the republic the number of **operating small enterprises and micro-firms** amounted to 309.7 ths. units. *(excluding farms and dehkan farms).* This indicator is 25.0% more than the same period last year.

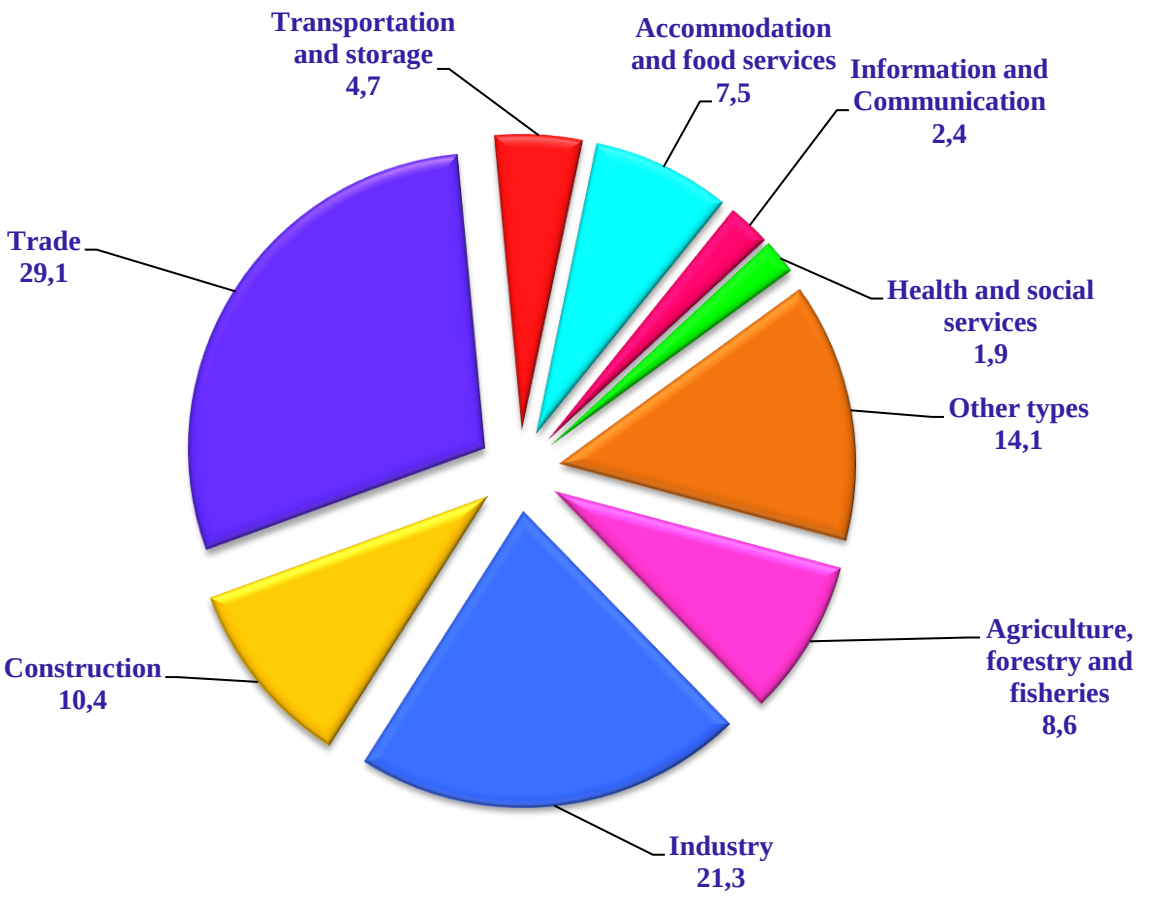
The main part of operating small enterprises and micro-firms operates in Tashkent city- 68.8 ths. units. (22.2%), Tashkent - 29.3 ths. units (9.5%), Fergana - 27.7 ths. units (8.9%) and Andijan - 25.7 ths. units (8.3%) areas. The smallest share falls on Syrdarya - 9.6 ths. units. (3.1%), Navoi - 11.9 ths. units (3.8%), Jizzakh - 13.3 ths. units (4.3%), Surkhandarya - 14.1 ths. units (4.6%) of the region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 14.0 ths. units (4.5%).

The number of operating small enterprises and micro-firms by region
(*excluding farms and dehkan farms)*

	As of 07/01/2018		*As of 07/01/2019*	
	Total (units)	***% to total***	***Total (units)***	***% to total***
Republic of Uzbekistan	**247 700**	**100,0**	**309 724**	**100,0**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	11 257	4,5	13 965	4,5
regions:				
Andijan	21 683	8,8	25 726	8,3
Bukhara	13 755	5,6	18 149	5,9
Jizzakh	10 462	4,2	13 291	4,3
Kashkadarya	15 703	6,3	19 020	6,1
Navoi	8 307	3,4	11 853	3,8
Namangan	16 477	6,6	20 098	6,5
Samarkand	17 649	7,1	23 802	7,7
Surkhandarya	11 590	4,7	14 106	4,6
Syrdarya	7 969	3,2	9 626	3,1
Tashkent	24 018	9,7	29 284	9,5
Fergana	21 728	8,8	27 662	8,9
Khorezm	11 278	4,6	14 353	4,6
Tashkent city	55 824	22,5	68 789	22,2

Of the total number of operating small enterprises and micro-firms, 309.7 ths. units by types of economic activity accounted for trade - 90.2 ths. units (29.1%), industry - 66.0 ths. units (21.3%), construction - 32.2 ths. units (10.4%), agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 26.4 ths. units (8.6%), accommodation and food services - 23.3 ths. units (7.5%), transportation and storage services - 14.7 ths. units (4.7%), information and communication - 7.3 ths. units (2.4%), healthcare and the provision of social services - 5.9 ths. units (1.9%), as well as for other species - 43.7 ths. units. (14.1%). From this it can be seen that the bulk of the existing small enterprises and micro-firms account for industry and trade. The smallest share falls on healthcare, the provision of social services, as well as information and communication.

The share of operating small enterprises and micro-firms by type of economic activity,%
(excluding farms and dehkan farms)

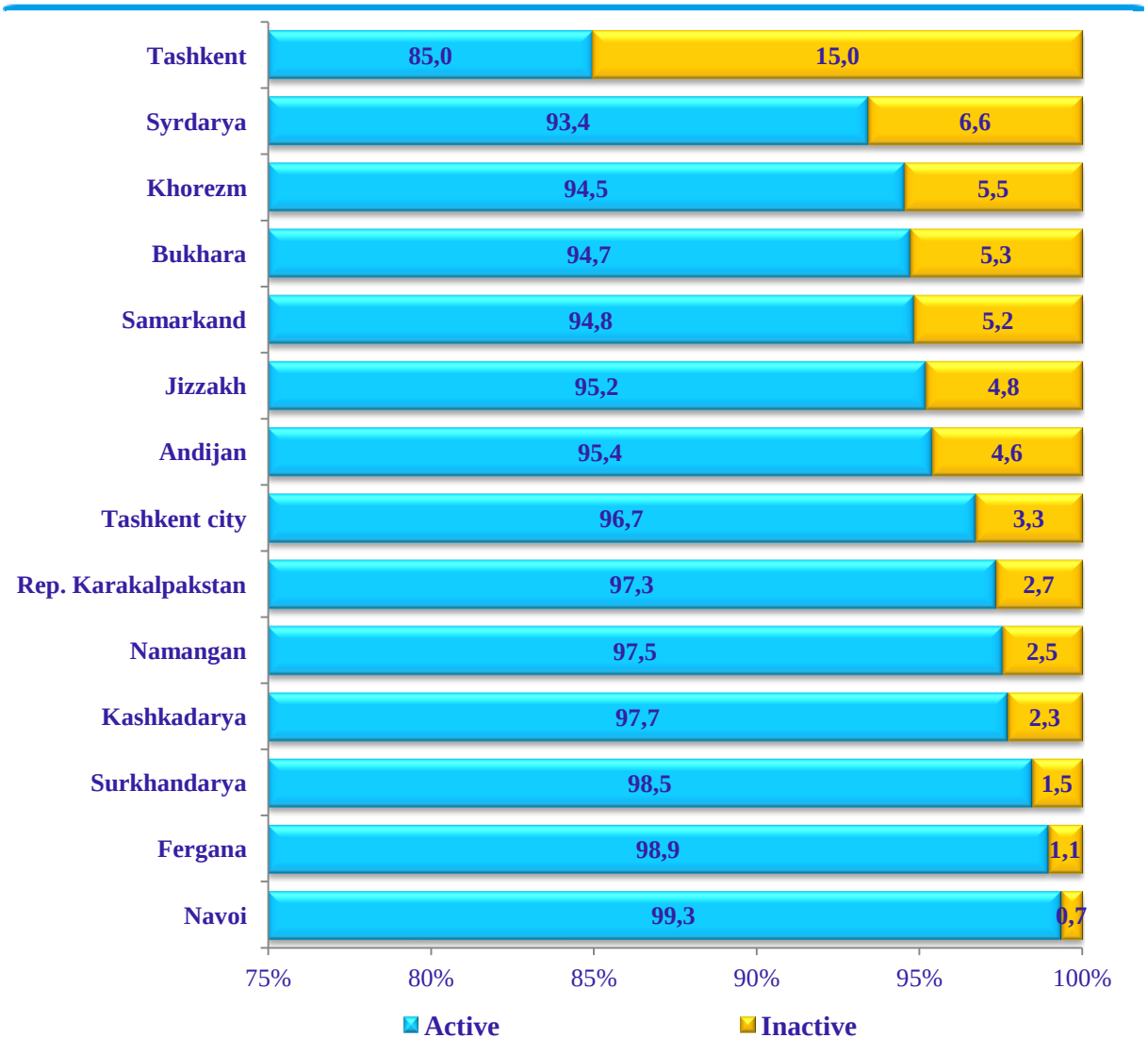


As a result of entrepreneurship support, the number of inactive enterprises and organizations is decreasing from year to year. The activity of small enterprises and micro-firms as of July 1, 2019 increased by 0.3% compared with the corresponding period of the

previous year. However, the activity of small enterprises and micro-firms in some regions is still low. So, in the total number of registered small enterprises and micro-firms, the largest share of inactive people was recorded in the Tashkent region - 15.0% (5 174 units), Syrdarya - 6.6% (677 units), Khorezm - 5.5% (829 units .), Bukhara 5.3% (1 013 units), Samarkand 5.2% (1 299 units), Jizzakh 4.8% (672 units), Andijan 4.6% (1 244 units) regions and Tashkent city, 3.3% (2,335 units), and their number in the republic, compared to the same period last year, increased by 2,131 units.

The smallest number of inactive small enterprises and micro-firms in the total number of registered enterprises is observed in Navoi 0.7% (79 units), Fergana - 1.1% (294 units) and Surkhandarya - 1.5% (222 units).

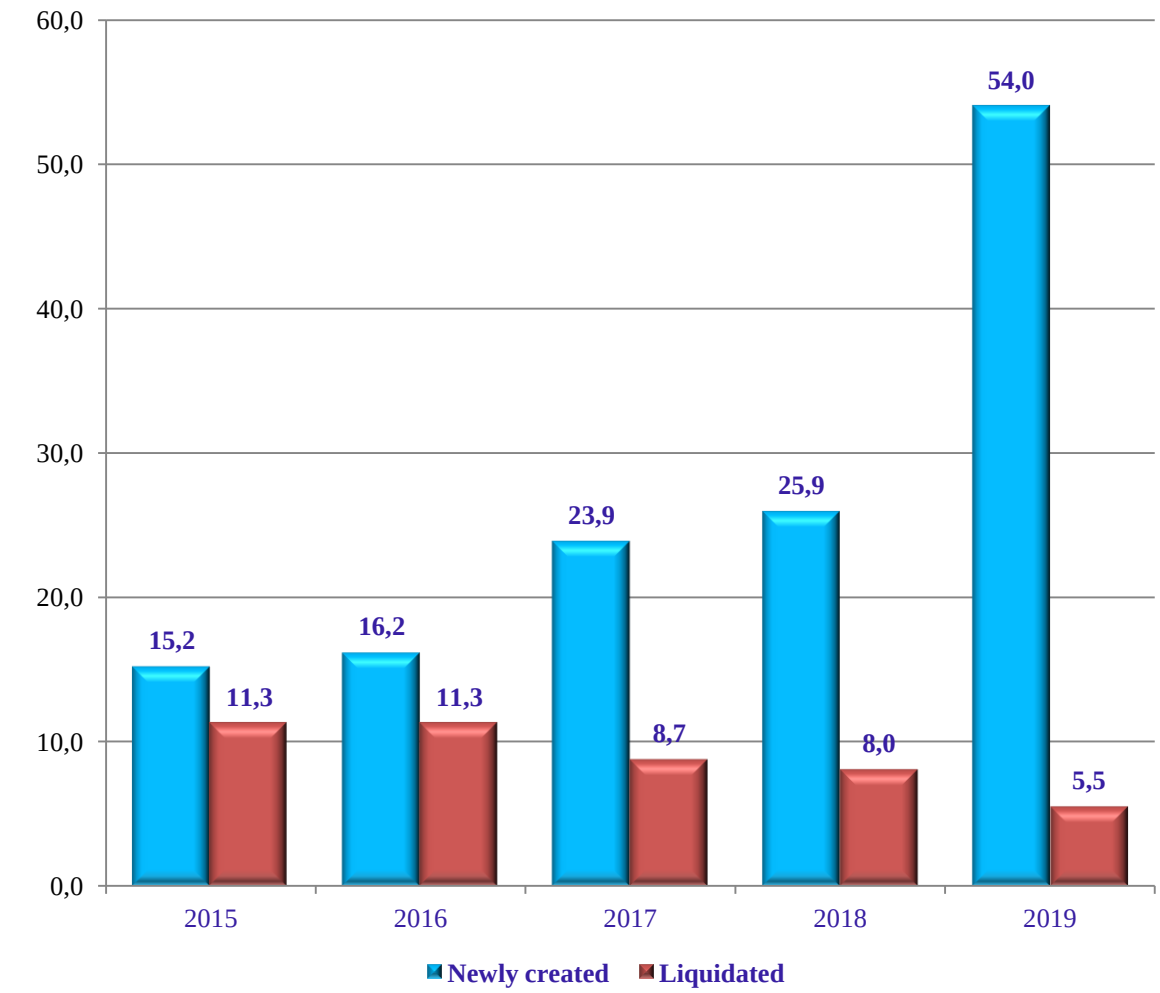
The level of activity of small enterprises and microfirms by region,%
(excluding farms and dehkan farms)



According to the results for January-June 2019, the number of newly created small enterprises and micro-firms amounted to 54.0 ths. units, which is 2.1 times more than for the same period last year. A significant part of their total number was recorded in Tashkent city (10 763 units), Tashkent (5 229 units), Samarkand (4 806 units) and Fergana (4 622 units) regions. Their smallest share falls on the Syrdarya (1,524 units), Jizzakh (2 326 units), Surkhandarya (2 825 units), Navoi (2 972 units), and also the Republic of Karakalpakstan (2 306 units).

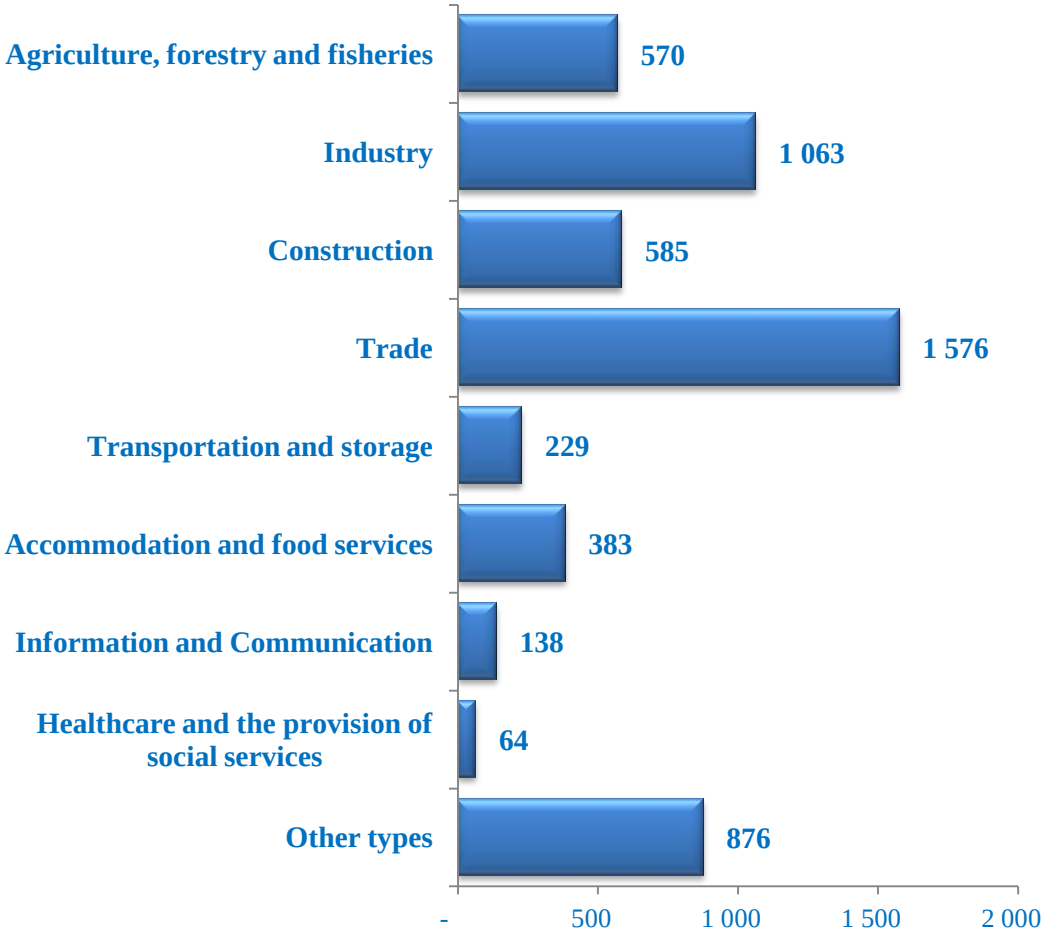
Dynamics of newly created and liquidated small enterprises and micro-firms in January-June 2015-2019, ths. units

(excluding farms and dehkan farms)



In January-June 2019 (excluding farms and dehkan farms), 5,484 small enterprises and micro-firms liquidated their activities for one reason or another. Compared to the same period last year, this indicator decreased by 2,558 units.

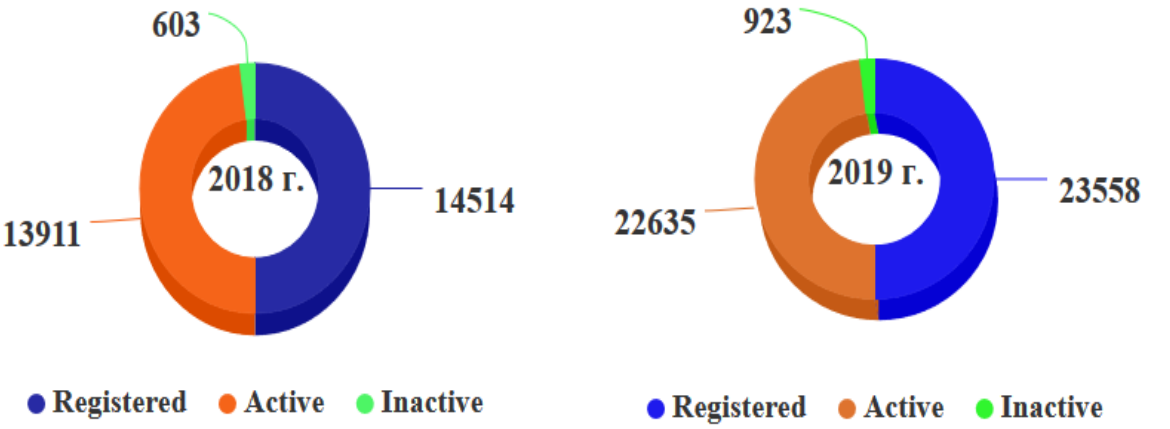
Number of newly created small enterprises and micro-firms by type of economic activity, units
(excluding farms and dehkan farms)



If we consider the number of newly created small enterprises and microfirms by type of economic activity, the largest part falls on trade - 1,576 units, industry - 1,063 units, construction - 585 units, agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 570 units. The smallest number was achieved in the field of healthcare and the provision of social services - 64 units, information and communications - 138 units, as well as in the field of transportation and storage - 229 units.

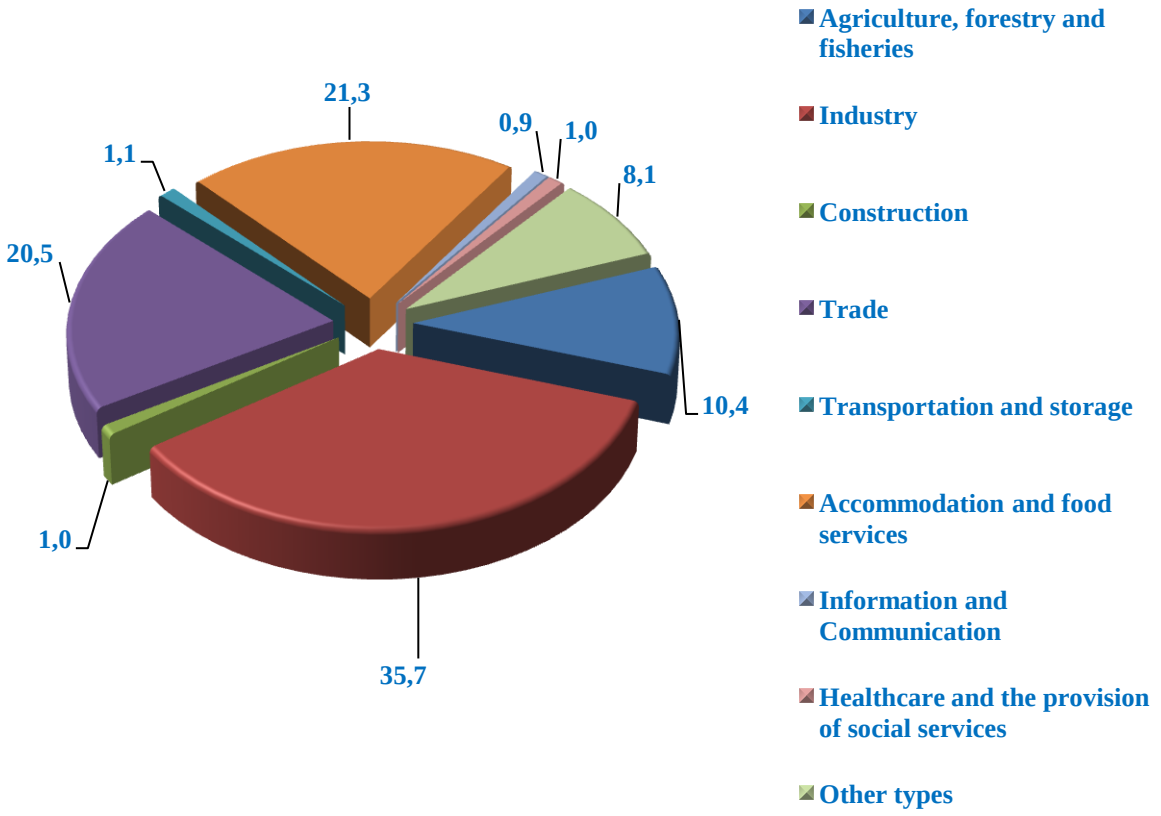
Family business. As of July 1, 2019, the number of registered family enterprises that have passed state registration as a legal entity amounted to 22 908 units, of which the existing ones reached 22 043 units, or 96.2%. Compared to the previous year, the growth in the number of registered and operating family enterprises on average reached 61.7%.

The dynamics of the growth of family enterprises, units



If we consider the number of operating family enterprises by type of economic activity, then the bulk of their share falls on industry - 35.7%, or 7,867 units, accommodation and food services - 21.3%, or 4,691 units, trade - 20 , 5%, or 4,518 units, agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 10.4%, or 2,299 units, construction - 1.0%, or 211 units, transportation and storage - 1.1%, or 236 units, healthcare and the provision of social services - 1.0%, or 220 units, information and communication - 0.9%, or 205 units. and other species - 8.1%, or 1,794 units.

The share of operating family enterprises by type of economic activity,%

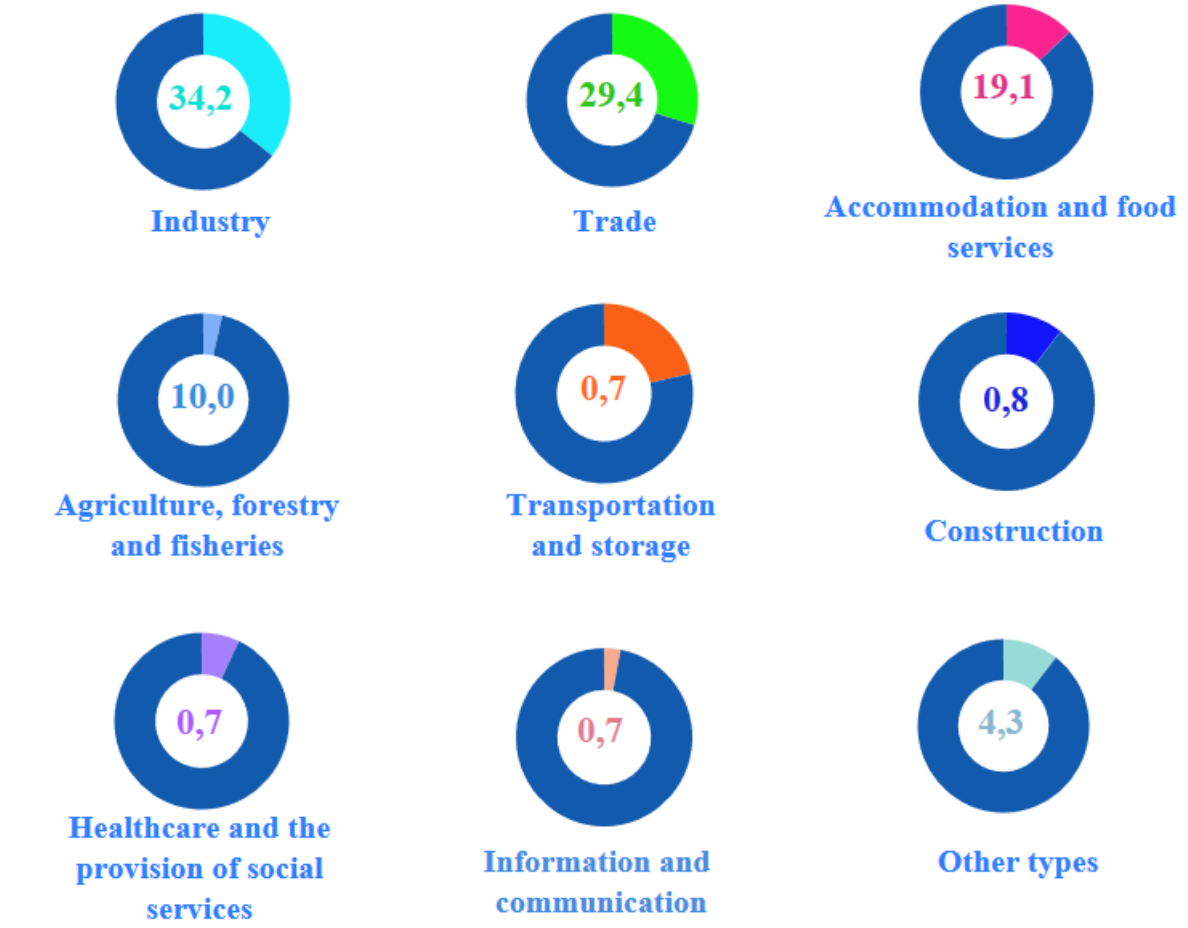


If we consider the number of operating family enterprises by type of economic activity as of July 1, 2019, then the largest number is in industry and accommodation and food services, the smallest - in healthcare and the provision of social services, as well as information and communication.

According to the results for January-June 2019, the number of newly created family enterprises amounted to more than 6.9 ths. units, which is 3.1 more than for the same period last year.

If we consider the number of newly created family enterprises by type of economic activity, then their main share falls on industry - 34.4%, or 2 357 units, trade - 28.5%, or 1 956 units, accommodation and food services - 19.5%, or 1,340 units, agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 10.4%, or 712 units, construction - 0.8%, or 53 units, transportation and storage - 0.7%, or 50 units, healthcare and the provision of social services - 0.7%, or 51 units, information and communication - 0.7%, or 46 units. and other species - 4.3%, or 296 units.

The share of newly created family enterprises in January-June 2019 in the context of types of economic activity,%

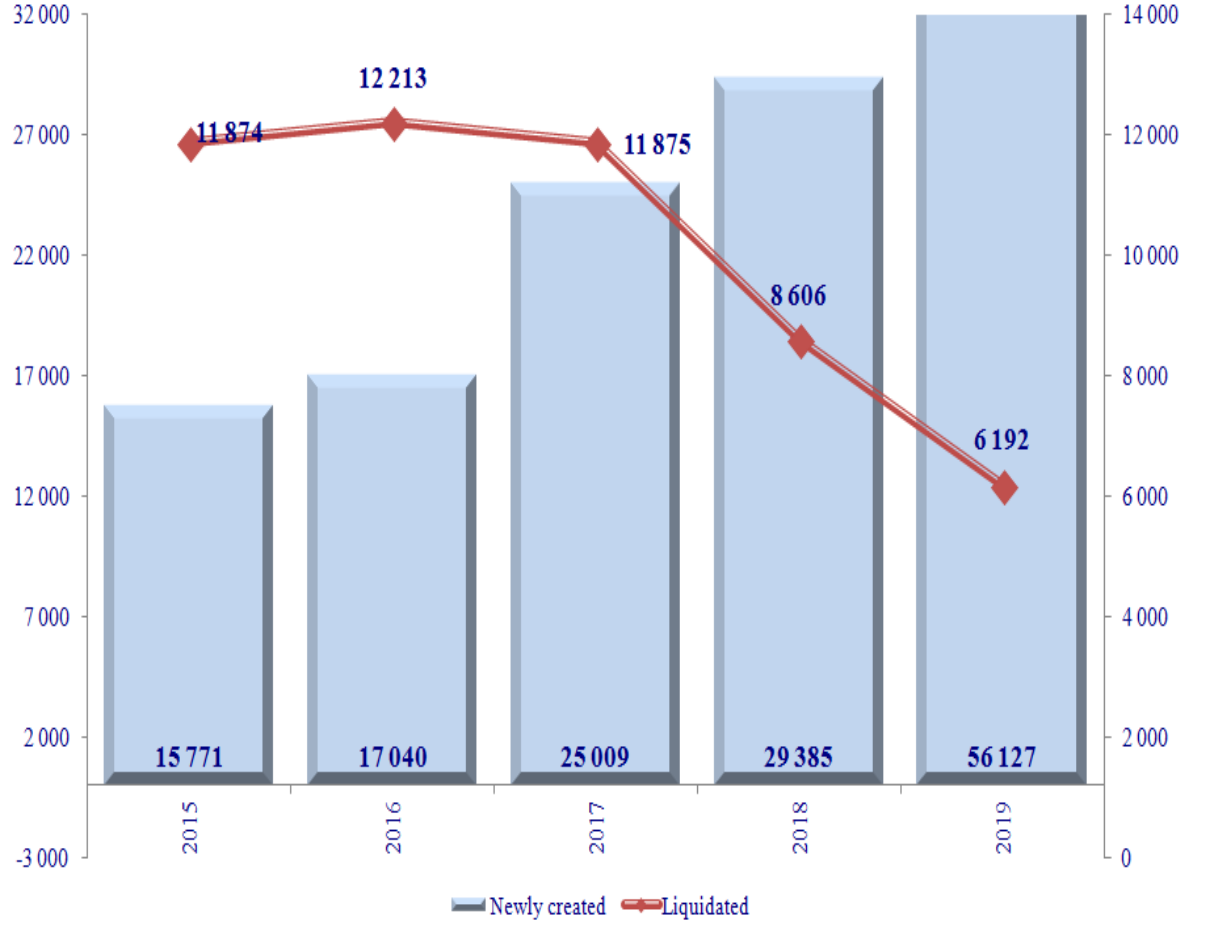


In January-June 2019 (excluding farms and dehkan farms), 6,192 enterprises and organizations liquidated their activities for one reason or another. Compared to the same period last year, this indicator decreased by 2,414.

In our country, there have been many positive changes in terms of solving problems and increasing the competitiveness of business entities, as a result of which the level of compliance of entrepreneurs with the current market is steadily increasing. If, for example, in 2017 this amounted to 11 875 units, 2018 - 8 606, then in January-June 2019 this indicator reached 6 192 units.

Dynamics of newly created and liquidated enterprises and organizations for January-June 2015-2019, units

(excluding farms and dehkan farms)



If we consider the liquidated enterprises by type of economic activity, then their main share falls on trade - 25.7%, or 1,589 units, industry - 17.3%, or 1,075 units, construction - 9.5%, or 588 units, agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 9.5%, or 589 units, accommodation and food services - 6.3%, or 389 units, transportation and storage - 3.8%, or 234 units, information and communication - 2.3%, or 143 units, healthcare and the provision of social services - 1.2%, or 76 units. and other species - 24.4%, or 1,509 units.

This shows that the bulk of the liquidated enterprises accounted for industry and trade. The smallest share by type of economic activity is recorded in the field of healthcare, the provision of social services, information and communications.

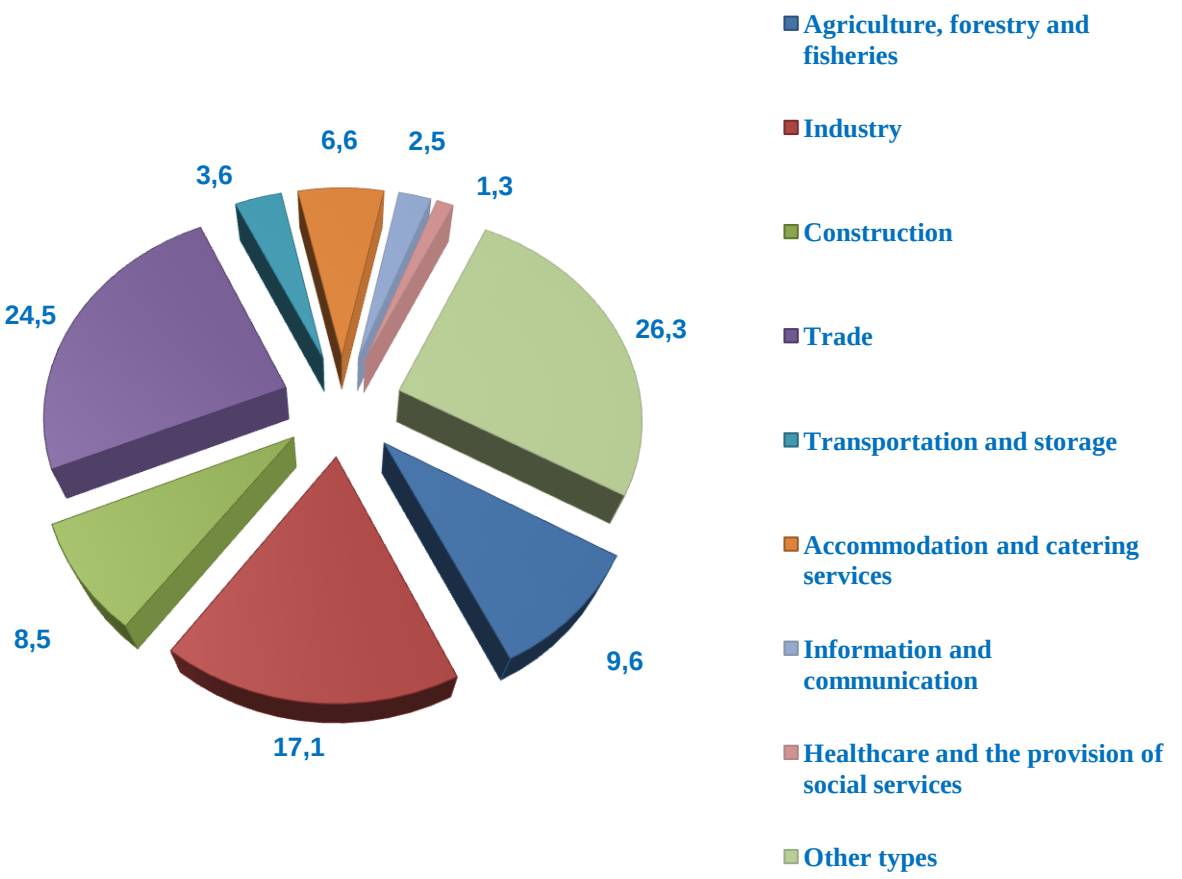
The number of liquidated enterprises and organizations by type of economic activity, units

(excluding farms and dehkan farms)

	January-June 2018		*January-June 2019*		
	Total (units)	*% to total*	*Total (units)*	*% to total*	*difference, (+, -)*
Total	**8 606**	**100,0**	**6 192**	**100,0**	**-2 414**
Of them:					
Agricultury, forestry and fisheries	775	9,0	589	9,5	-186
Industry	1565	18,2	1075	17,3	-490
Construction	885	10,3	588	9,5	-297
Trade	2 357	27,4	1 589	25,7	-768
Transportation and storage	396	4,6	234	3,8	-162
Accommodation and food services	631	7,3	389	6,3	-242
Information and Communication	221	2,6	143	2,3	-78
Healthcare and the provision of social services	131	1,5	76	1,2	-55
Other types	1 645	19,1	1 509	24,4	-136

In January-June 2019, 5,484 units were liquidated. small enterprises and microfirms. Their main share was 1,576 units. (28.7%) in the field of trade, 1,063 units. (19.4%) - industry, 585 units. (10.7%) - construction, 570 units. (10.4%) - agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 383 units. (7.0%) - accommodation and food services, 229 units. (4.2%) - transportation and storage, 138 units. (2.5%) - information and communications, 64 units. (1.1%) - health and social services, as well as 876 units. (16.0%) - in other activities.

The share of liquidated small enterprises and micro-firms by type of economic activity,%
(excluding farms and dehkan farms)



As a result of entrepreneurship support, the number of liquidated small enterprises and micro-firms is decreasing from year to year. Proof of this - Tashkent - 805 units, Samarkand - 279 units, Fergana - 278 units, Namangan - 244 units. and Bukhara - 240 units. areas where the number of liquidated enterprises and organizations in 2019 was less than in January-June 2018.

The number of liquidated small enterprises and micro-firms by region, units
(excluding farms and dehkan farms)

	January-June		*difference, (+, -)*
	2018	*2019*	
Republic of Uzbekistan	**8 042**	**5 484**	**-2 558**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	516	325	-191
regions:			
Andijan	437	304	-133
Bukhara	529	289	-240
Jizzakh	291	241	-50
Kashkadarya	330	346	16
Navoi	294	215	-79
Namangan	1031	787	-244
Samarkand	638	359	-279
Surkhandarya	315	184	-131
Syrdarya	229	184	-45
Tashkent	569	390	-179
Fergana	500	222	-278
Khorezm	456	536	80
Tashkent city	1 907	1 102	-805

Explanation of statistical indicators

The Unified State Register of Enterprises and Organizations is an automated system containing periodically updated information of a reference character, provides state accounting and identification of enterprises and organizations on the basis of a unified classification system.

Registered - legal entities that have passed state registration with the registration authority in the prescribed manner and have legal entities in the State Register (with the exception of liquidated legal entities).

Active - legal entities that have passed state registration with the registration authority in the prescribed manner, and have not submitted information to the state statistics authorities about the failure to carry out or the completion of financial and economic activities.

Inactive persons are legal entities that have passed state registration with the registration authority in the established manner and have not carried out financial and economic activities or have not formed their statutory funds within the time periods established by law, and also have not provided information on the liquidation process.

Newly created - legal entities that have passed state registration with the registration authority in the prescribed manner and are entered (newly included) in the state register of legal entities.

Liquidated - legal entities, information on which is provided by the registering body after making an entry on the liquidation of a legal entity in the state register of legal entities to state statistics bodies.

The level of activity of legal entities is the percentage of legal entities inactive at a specified time to the total number of registered legal entities.

The level of newly created legal entities is the percentage of legal entities registered for a given period to the total number of existing legal entities.

The number of registered (active) legal entities per 1,000 people - the ratio of the number of registered (active) legal entities at a given date to the number of permanent residents, expressed in 1000 units.

Small enterprises and microfirms are organizations related to small businesses in accordance with Appendix 1 to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 24, 2016 No. 275 “On measures to transfer to the international system of classification of types of economic activity”.

Enterprises with the participation of foreign capital - enterprises with the participation of non-residents, foreign legal entities (branches and divisions of foreign firms), foreign citizens and stateless persons in the authorized capital of the enterprise.

X. SERVICES

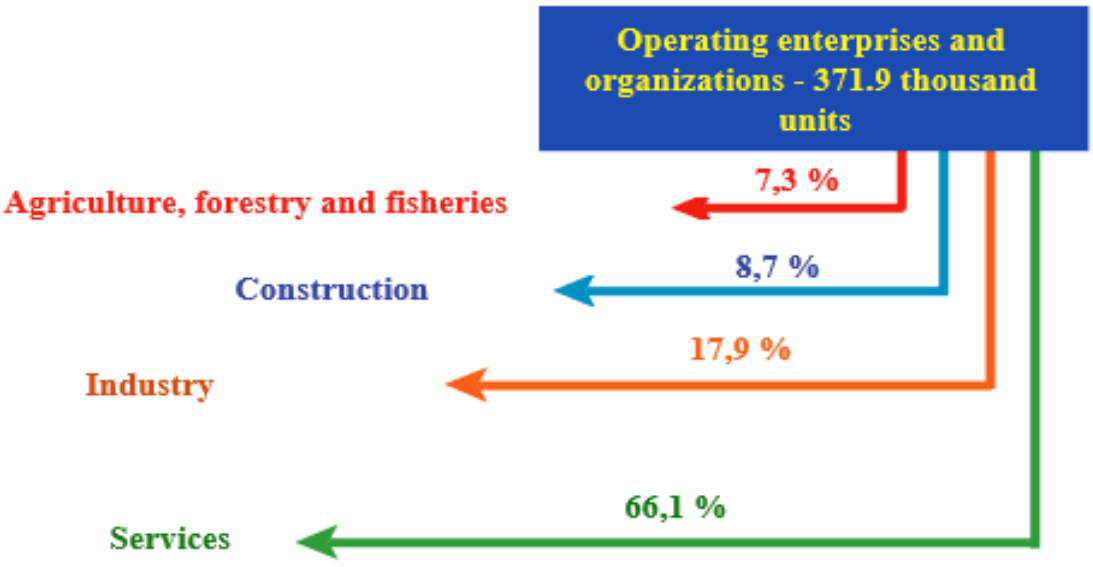
The prevailing global trends and the variety of services offered have transformed the service sector into an independent sector of the economy. In the life of modern society, the service sector is very common. Today, there are practically no enterprises left which, to one degree or another, would not provide services or, at least, would not come into contact with them.

This sector covers international corporations, banks, airlines, computer centers, telecommunications, insurance, legal and consulting firms, state and non-governmental organizations, as well as non-profit organizations.

As of July 1, 2019, about 371.9 ths. operating enterprises and organizations were recorded in the republic. Of these, more than 245 ths. were involved in the services sector. Compared to the same period of last year, increased by 20.7%.

The share of operating enterprises and organizations in the services sector as of July 1, 2019, %

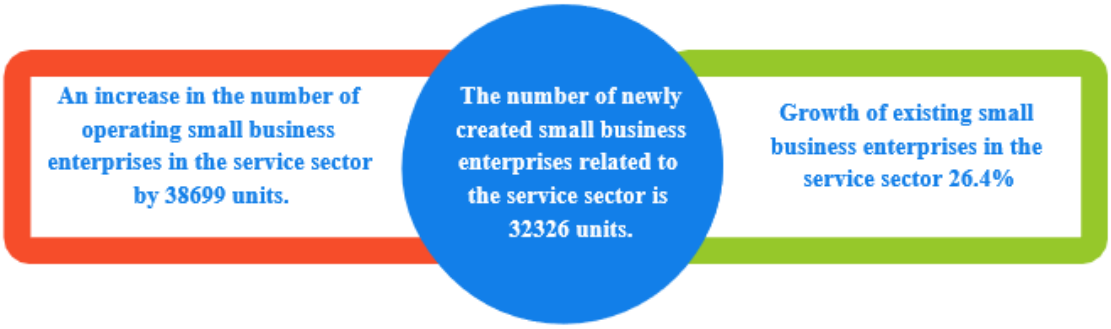
(except farms and dehkan farms)



Of the total number of enterprises and organizations providing services, over 185 ths. engaged in small businesses. As of July 1, 2019, their share amounted to 59.8%. Their number increased by 38.7 ths. units, a growth of 26.4%.

Information on small business enterprises engaged in the service sector

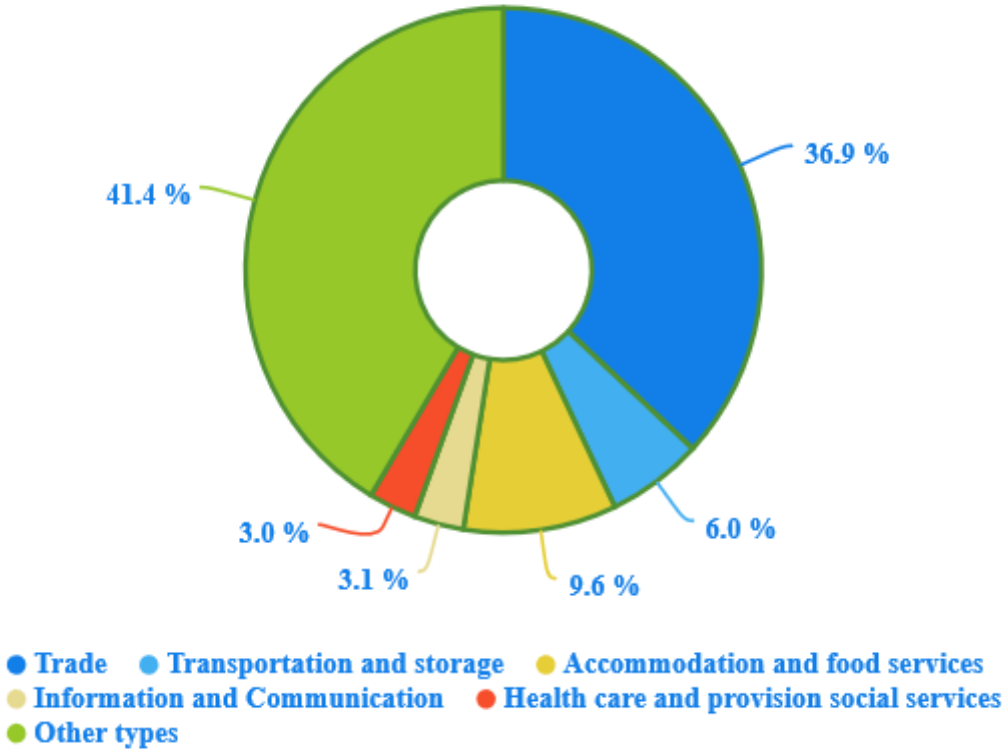
(excluding farms and dekhan farms)



As of July 1, 2019, the share of enterprises and organizations engaged in trading activities (36.9%) prevails in the structure of operating enterprises and organizations related to the services sector. This is due to the rapid payback and high profitability of this type of activity.

The structure of existing enterprises and organizations in the service sector by type of economic activity as of July 1, 2019, %

(excluding farms and dehkan farms)



The share of operating enterprises and organizations providing accommodation and food services was 9.6%.

In total number of operating enterprises and organizations related to the service sector, the proportion of operating enterprises and organizations involved in transportation and storage reached 6.0%.

The share of operating enterprises and organizations involved in information activities and providing communication services amounted to 3.1%.

The proportion of existing enterprises and organizations providing health services, as well as social services, amounted to 3.0%.

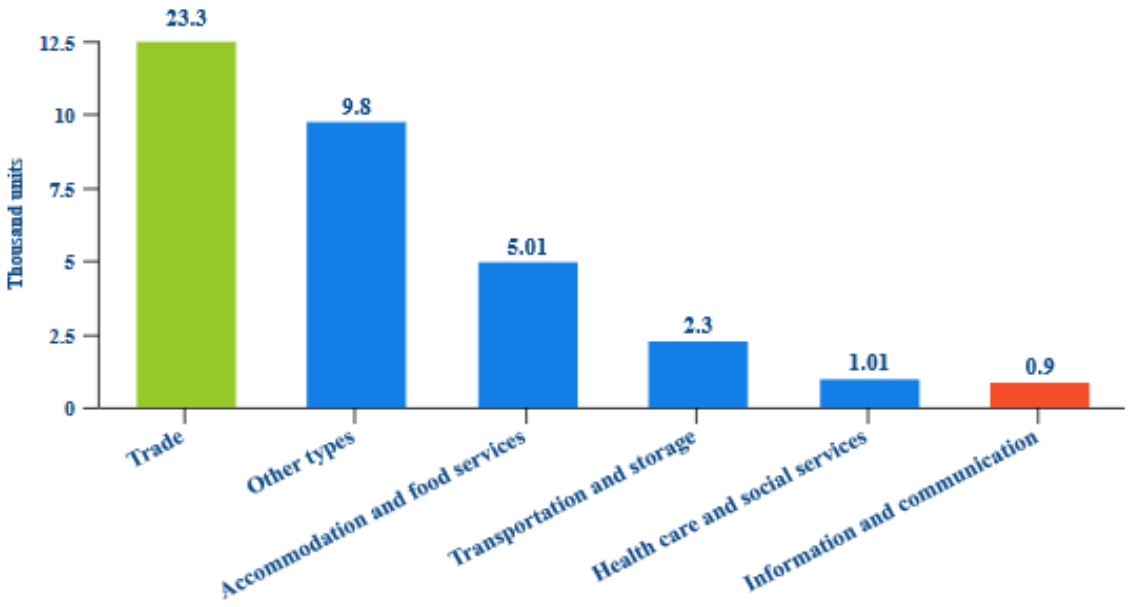
For information: *as of July 1, 2018, 203.7 ths. enterprises and organizations were involved in the services sector.*

In general structure of operating enterprises and organizations providing services, the largest part was occupied by trade (33.1%), accommodation and food (9.1%), transportation and storage (6.2%), information and communication (3, 3%), healthcare and the provision of social services (3.1%).

Compared to January-June 2018, the number of operating enterprises and organizations in the services sector increased by 42.3 ths. units. The number of enterprises involved in this field and related to small businesses increased by 38.7 ths. units.

A growth, compared to January-June 2018,

as of July 1, 2019, ths. units

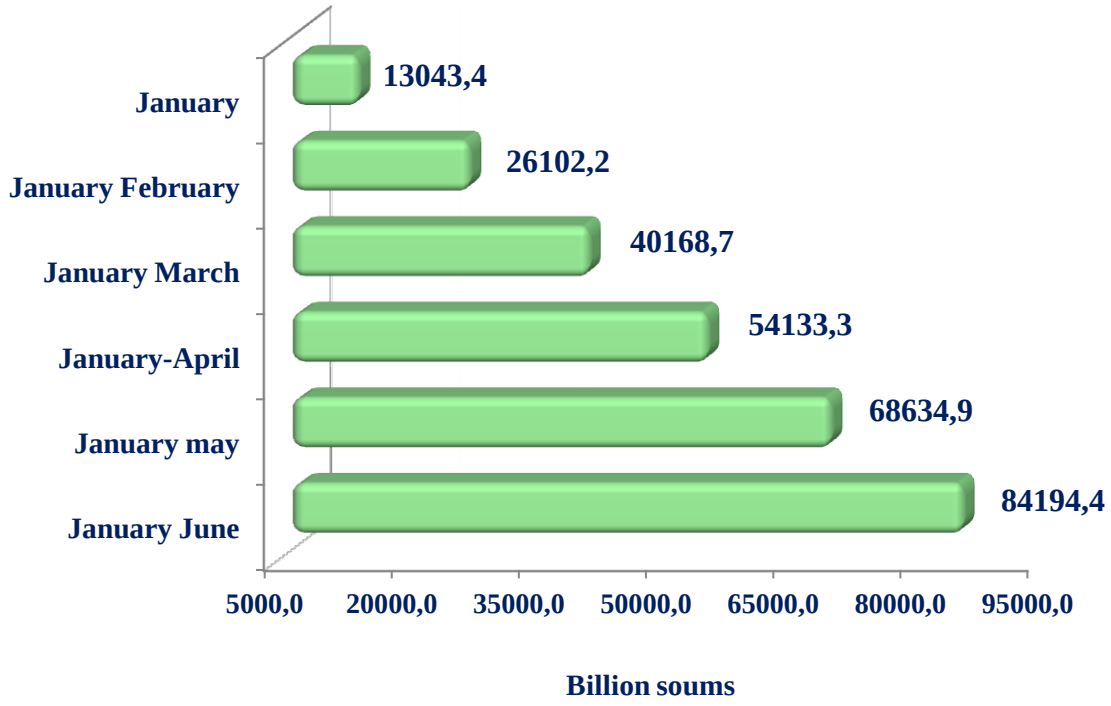


The highest growth was noted for existing enterprises and organizations engaged in trade. It amounted to 34.6%, their number increased by 23.3 ths. units. As of July 1, 2019, the number of newly created enterprises and organizations in this sphere reached 21.2 ths. units, compared to the previous year, this number increased by 15.1 ths. units.

At the same time, the growth of enterprises and organizations providing accommodation and food services was recorded (26.9%), their number increased by 5.0 ths. units.

Compared to the last year, the volume of market services provided for January-June 2019 increased by 16520.4 billion soums and amounted to 84194.4 billion soums. The growth rate, compared to January-June 2018, amounted to 112.7%.

Comparison of the volume of market services provided by months of 2019, billion soums



Nowadays, the service sector is one of the most dynamically developing sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan.

Compared to the previous period of the current year (January-May 2019), the volume increased by 15559.5 billion soums. According to the results of the second discrete quarter of 2019, it was equal to 44025.7 billion soums, compared to the first discrete quarter of 2019 (40 168.7 billion soums), the volume increased by 3857.0 billion soums. In comparison with January 2019, the volume increased by 71,151.0 billion soums.

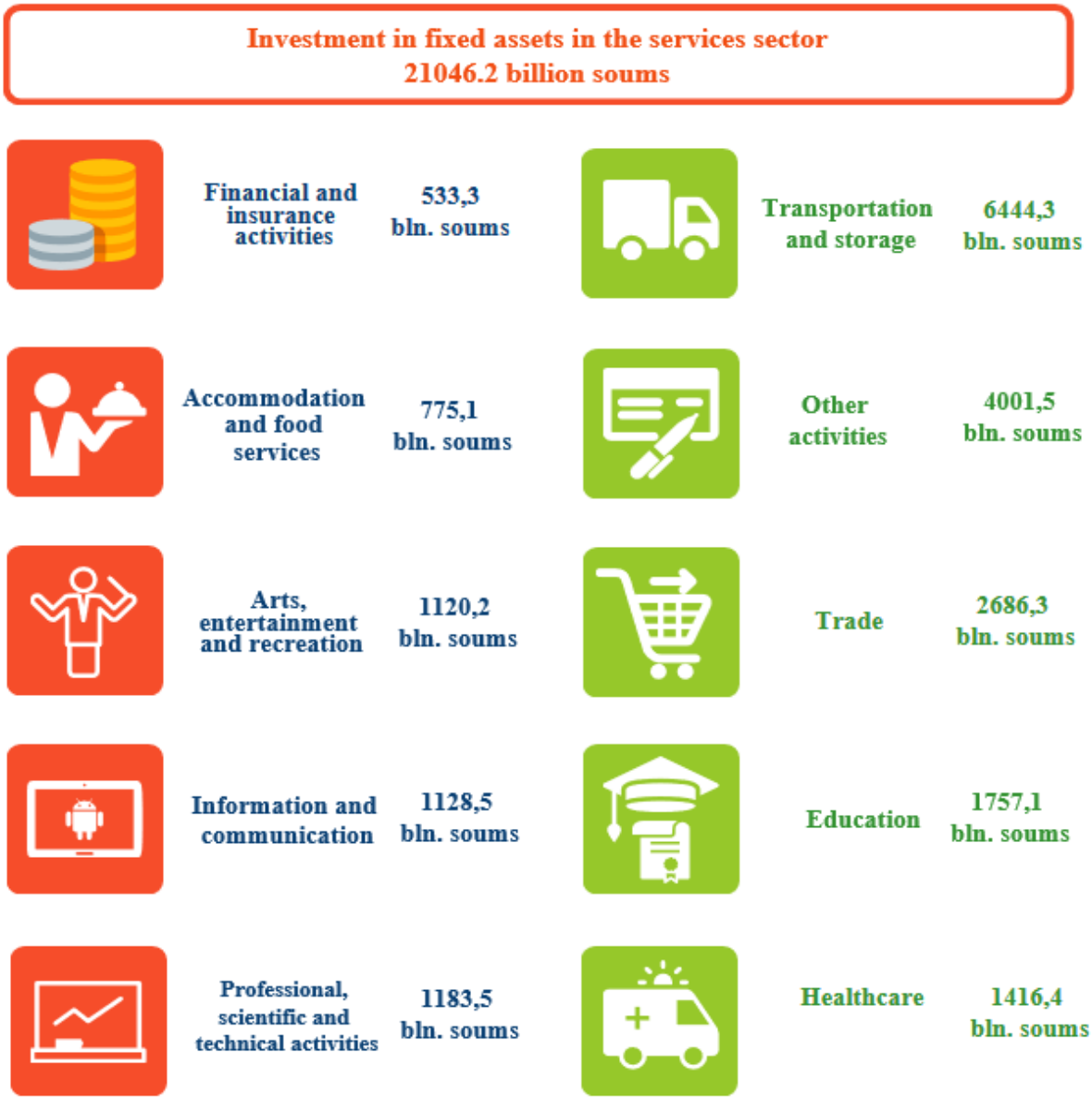
Investment activity is a key element of the country's economic growth. Favorable conditions are being created in the Republic of Uzbekistan, a wide system of legal guarantees and incentives for foreign investors is in force and continues to improve, and an integrated system of measures has been developed to stimulate the activities of enterprises with foreign investments.

The share of investments in the services sector in January-June 2019 amounted to 24.4% of total investment and amounted to 21046.2 billion soums.

Investments in fixed assets of the services sector by type of economic activity,

bln. soums

(in January-June 2019)



Market services by economic activity

(in January-June 2019)

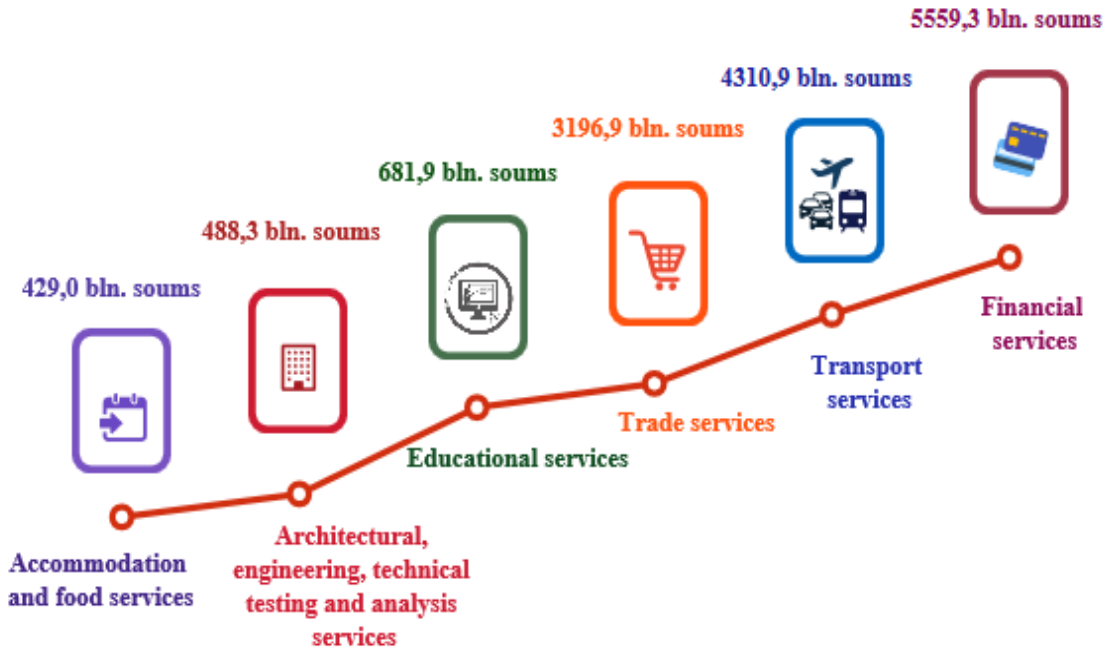
	Bln. soums	*Growth rate, %*	*% of total*
Services - total	**84194,4**	**112,7**	**100,0**
including main types:			
communication and information services	4758,3	108,2	5,7
financial services	14916,7	156,5	17,7
transport services	24836,5	106,6	29,5
including: motor transport services	11242,3	102,8	13,4
accommodation and food services	2493,1	106,3	3,0
trade services	21308,8	104,4	25,3
real estate services	2596,9	104,7	3,1
educational services	2697,6	108,2	3,2
healthcare services	1253,7	107,8	1,5
rental and hiring services	1694,6	102,2	2,0
computer, personal and household goods repair	1386,7	103,4	1,6
individual services	2053,4	104,5	2,4
architectural, engineering, technical testing and analysis services	1529,6	109,3	1,8
other services	2668,5	103,3	3,2

With the development of market relations, as well as the socio-economic reforms taking place in our country, significant changes are observed in the services sector.

In total volume of rendered market services, the largest volume falls on transport services - 24836.5 billion soums. Compared to the same period of last year, increased by 4310.9 billion soums.

The increase in certain types of services, billion soums

(compared with January-June 2018)



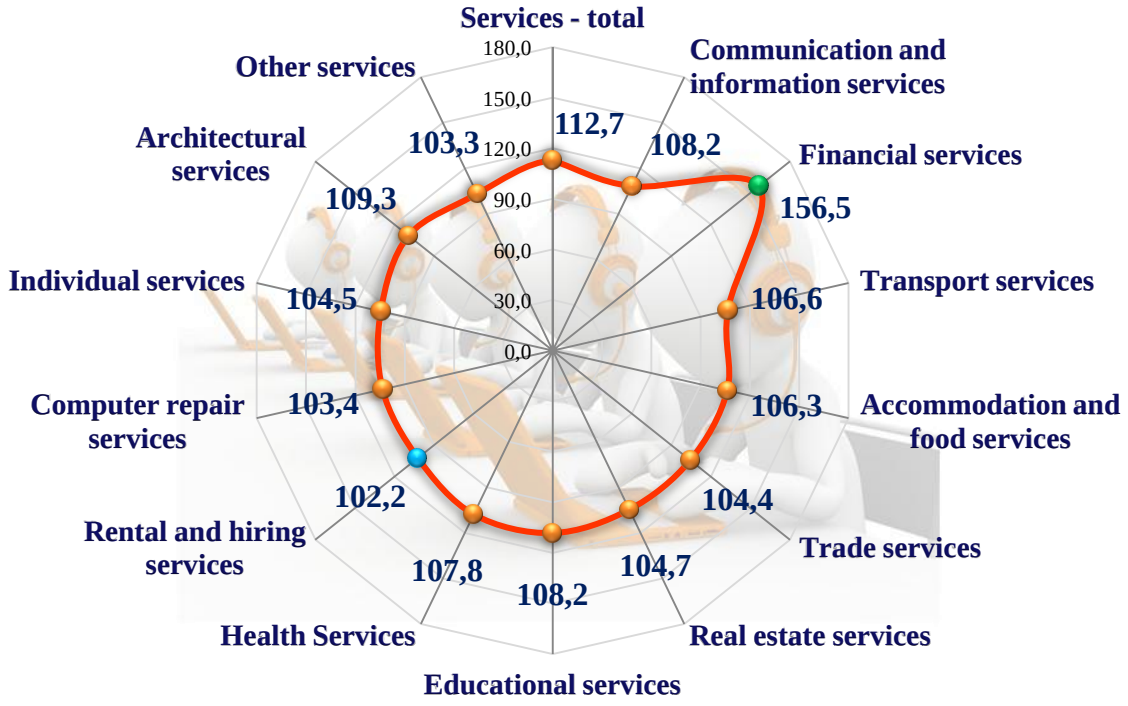
At the same time, an increase in trade services by 3196.9 billion soums was noted, their volume in the current period was 21308.8 billion soums, as well as financial services by 5559.3 billion soums, and education services by 681.9 bln. soums.

The smallest volume falls on health services (1253.7 billion soums), in the computer, personal and household goods repair services (1386.7 billion soums), in the field of architectural, engineering, technical testing and analysis services (1529.6 billion soums).

In the reporting period, the highest growth rates were achieved in financial services sector - 156.5%, architectural, engineering, technical testing and analysis services - 109.3%, communication and information services - 108.2%, in educational services - 108, 2%, healthcare services - 107.8%.

The lowest growth rates were observed for rental and hiring services (102.2%), other services (103.3%), as well as computer and household goods repair services (103.4%).

The growth rate of market services provided by type of economic activity, %
(in January-June 2019)



The share of transport services in total volume of market services provided for the current period was the highest and amounted to 29.5%.

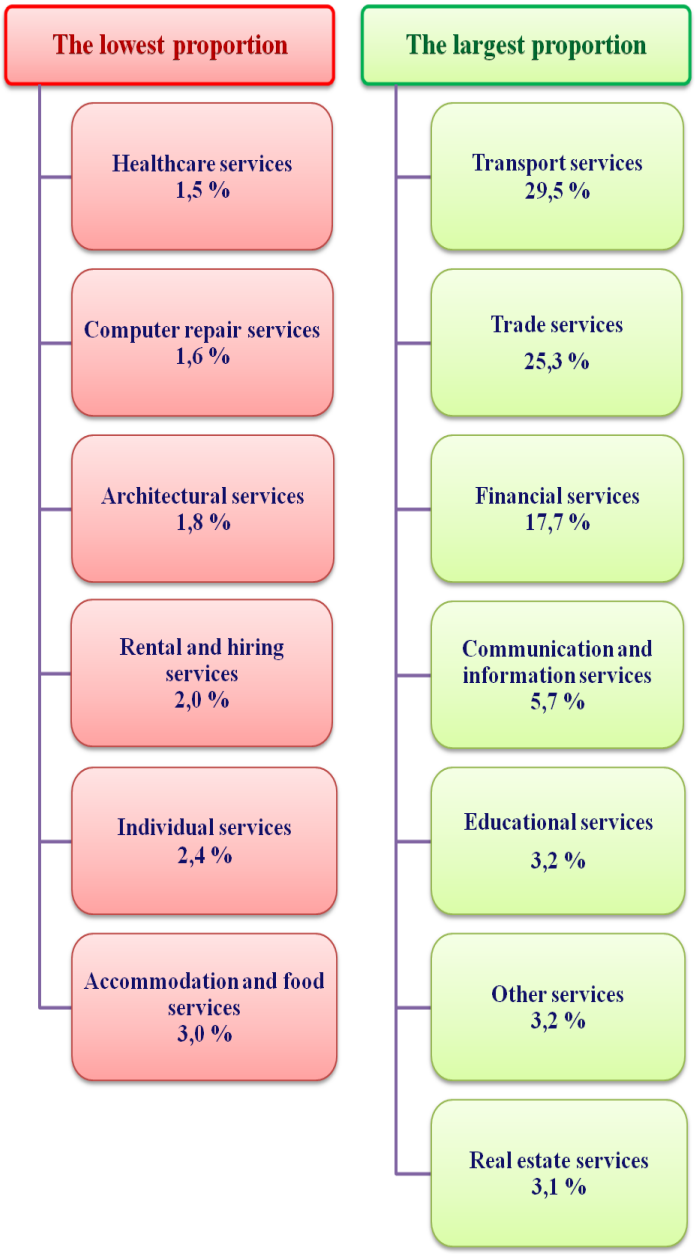
The increase in the volume of transport services is associated with a growth in demand for services for the transport of goods and passengers, which, in turn, is due to the accelerated development of tourism activities, the expansion of the trading network, the further implementation of construction projects, reconstruction of buildings and structures, as well as transport and logistics infrastructure.

Along with this, the largest share was noted in trade services (25.3%), financial services (17.7%), communication and information services (5.7%), in education (3.2%), as well as related to real estate (3.1%).

The share of services in the field of healthcare and architecture, engineering surveys, technical testing and analysis is insignificant. They amounted to 1.5% and 1.8%, respectively, of total volume of provided market services.

Structure of services by main types of economic activity

(for January-June 2019)

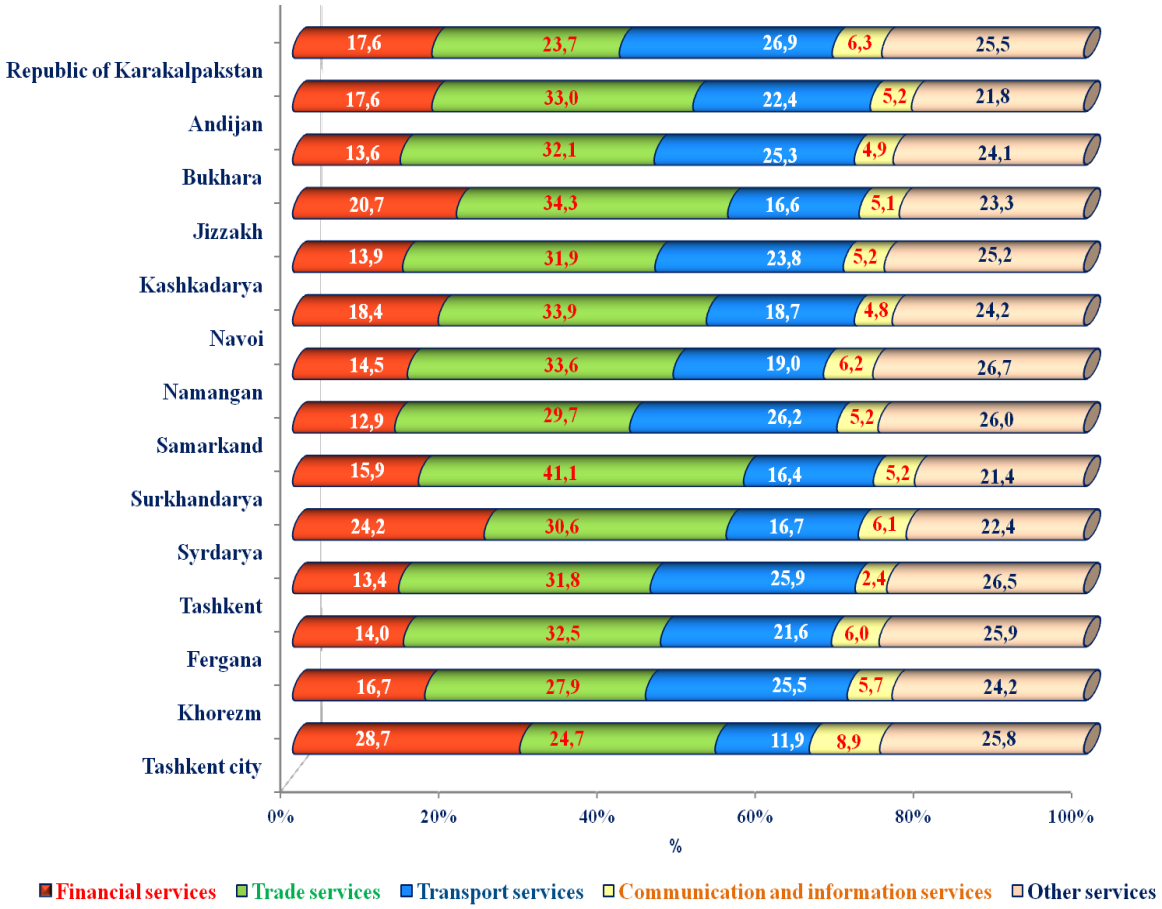


The measures taken to promote balanced domestic demand and fully support the development of domestic service producers have provided shifts in the structure of consumer demand for services. The demand for transport and mobile communication services, for organizing family events and recreation, internet services, domestic, medical and educational services has increased.

In almost all regions, there is a positive effect on the increase in volume of market services, an increase of the share in the structure of provided services, such as financial and transport services, trade and communication services, including informatization.

Comparison of the prevailing types of services in the general structure by regions, %

(in January-June 2019)



The highest indicator of trade services among the regions was noted in Surkhandarya region - 41.1%.

Tashkent is the leader in terms of financial services. The proportion of rendered financial services in this region amounted to 28.7%. However, its share in transport services is insignificant, only 11.9%. But, the indicator on communication and information services is high - 8.9%.

Nowadays, Uzbekistan has a huge transport potential and unique capability to meet the country's needs in moving both goods and passengers in all directions and all possible modes of transport.

Automobile mode of transport, in comparison with its other modes, is one of the most popular, due to the maneuverability and relatively low cost of the services provided. In total volume of transport services, the share of road transport is 45.3%.

The share of pipeline transportation services in January-June 2019 amounted to 22.3%. Services provided by rail in total volume of transport services account for 14.2%. The share of services for the transport of goods and passengers by air is 10.3% of total volume of transport services.

Auxiliary transport activities reached 7.9% of total transport services.

The structure of transport services

(in January-June 2019)

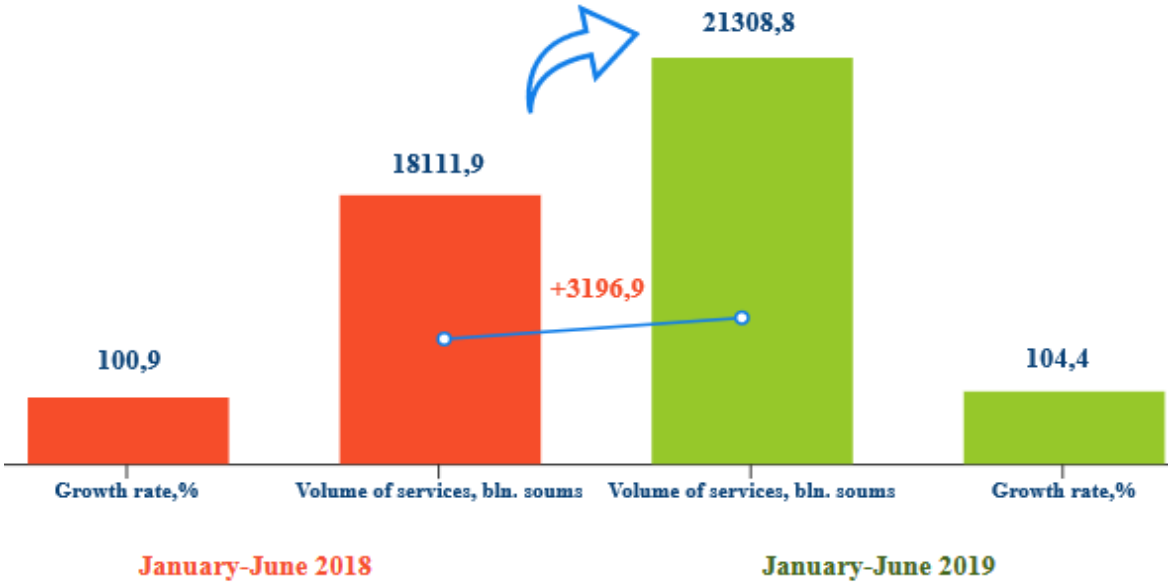
For information: *in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 10, 2019 No. DP-4389 "On additional measures improving tax administration," by the end of the current year, an information platform "Monitoring of Freight Transportation" will be created on the basis of a single interactive information system UzTrans. It will ensure the registration by carriers of the accompanying documents of goods, monitoring the movement of goods by consignors and its recipients in real time. Based on this, from January 1, 2020, the procedure for mandatory registration by carriers of goods on te information platform of the accompanying documents of goods is introduced (https://www.spot.uz).*

Trade is one of the most powerful factors in the historical process. There is no such period in history when it would not have exerted more or less influence on public life, beginning with a modest exchange within the country and ending with a network of complicated commercial operations spread all over the world.

Various types of trade relations always affect various aspects of public life.

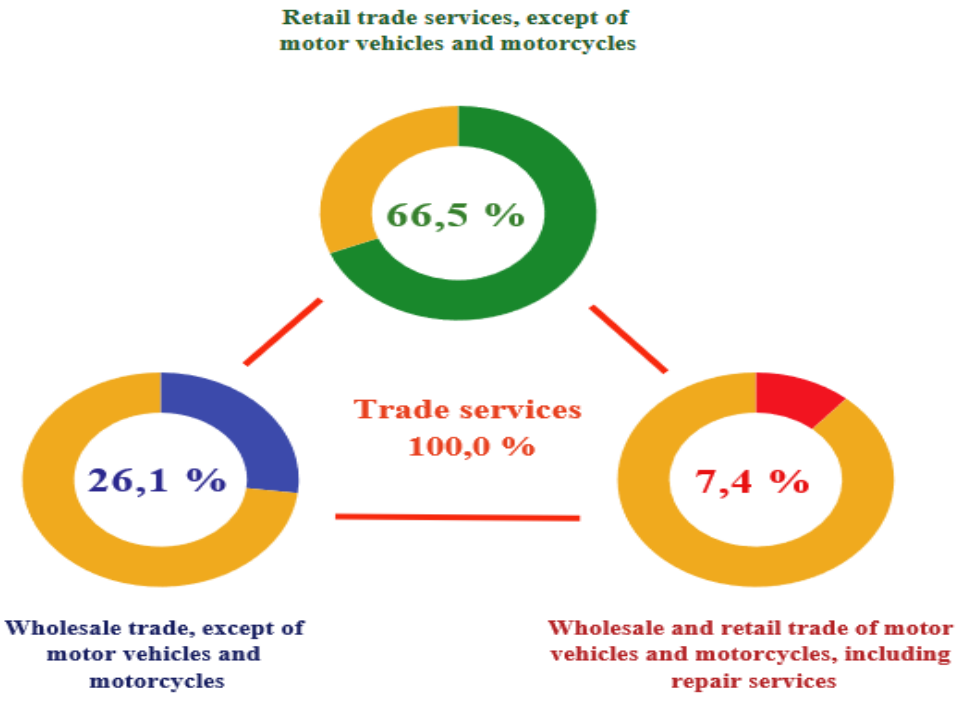
In January-June 2019, the volume of trade services was equal to 21308.8 billion soums. The share in total volume of provided market services amounted to 25.3%.

Trade services



The economic essence of trade lies in the intermedieary activities by promotion of goods from producers to consumers through the sale.

Trade services structure
(in January-June 2019)



The structure of trade services is dominated by retail services, except for trade in motor vehicles and motorcycles. Their share in January-June 2019 amounted to 66.5%.

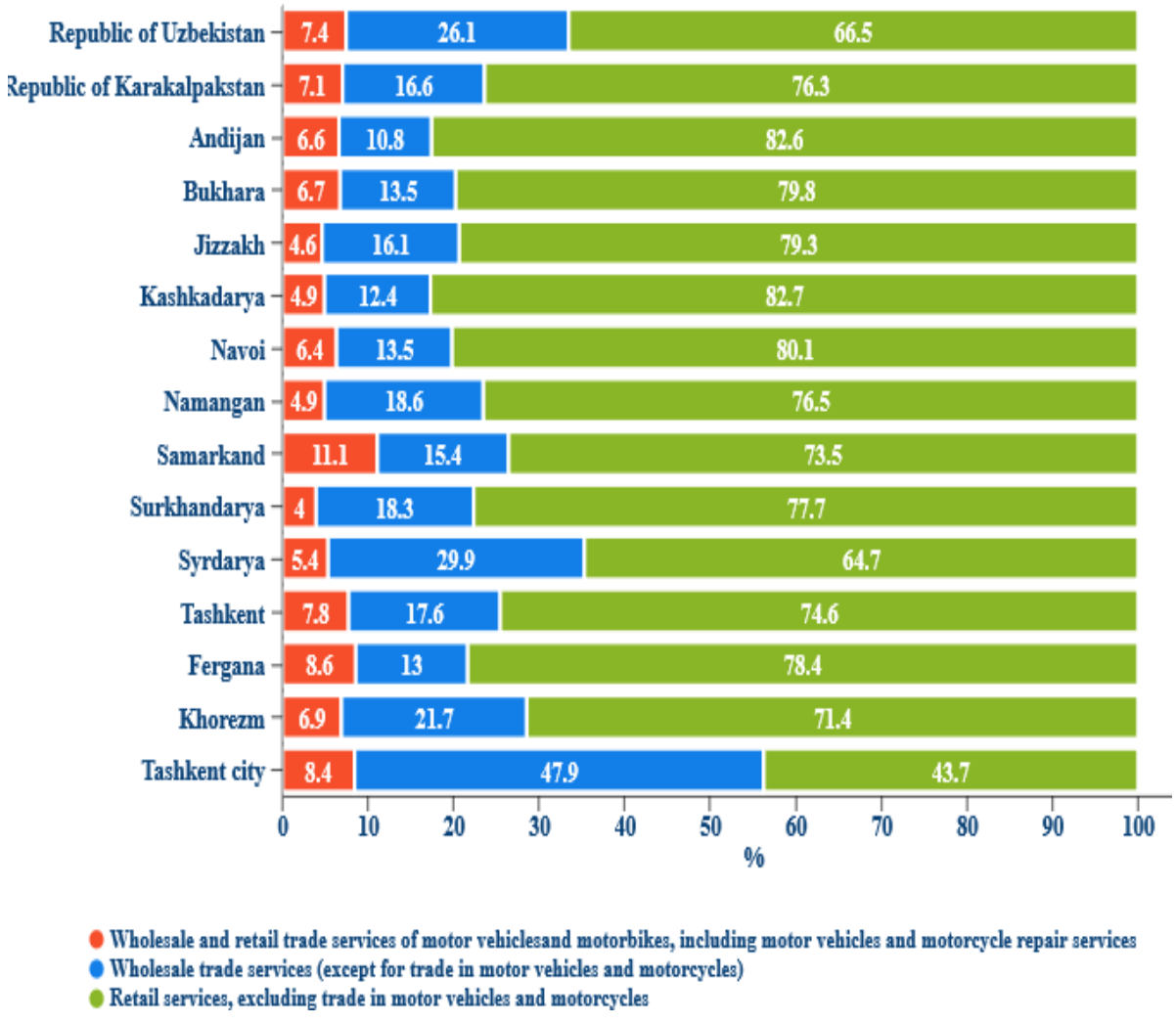
The share of wholesale services (except for trade in motor vehicles and motorcycles) reached 26.1%.

Wholesale and retail trade in motor vehicles and motorcycles, including repair services, account for 7.4% of total volume of trade services.

Trade, as a field of activity, is closely related to the monetary circulation and the financial system of the country. Through trade, the bulk of the goods sold by exchanging them for the cash income of population, which regularly enter the banking sector.

The structure of trade services by regions, %

(in January-June 2019)



Compared to other regions, the largest share of retail services was observed in Kashkadarya (82.7%), Andijan (82.6%) and Navoi (80.1%) regions. This indicator is insignificant in Tashkent. In this region, it amounted to 43.7%.

However, in Tashkent, a rather significant share of wholesale services (except for trade in motor vehicles and motorcycles) is 47.9%. In Andijan region it was the smallest - 10.8%.

A relatively high share in the services of wholesale and retail trade in motor vehicles and motorcycles, including services for their repair, was noted in Fergana (8.6%), Tashkent (7.8%) regions, Tashkent city (8.4%) and Republic of Karakalpakstan (7.1%).

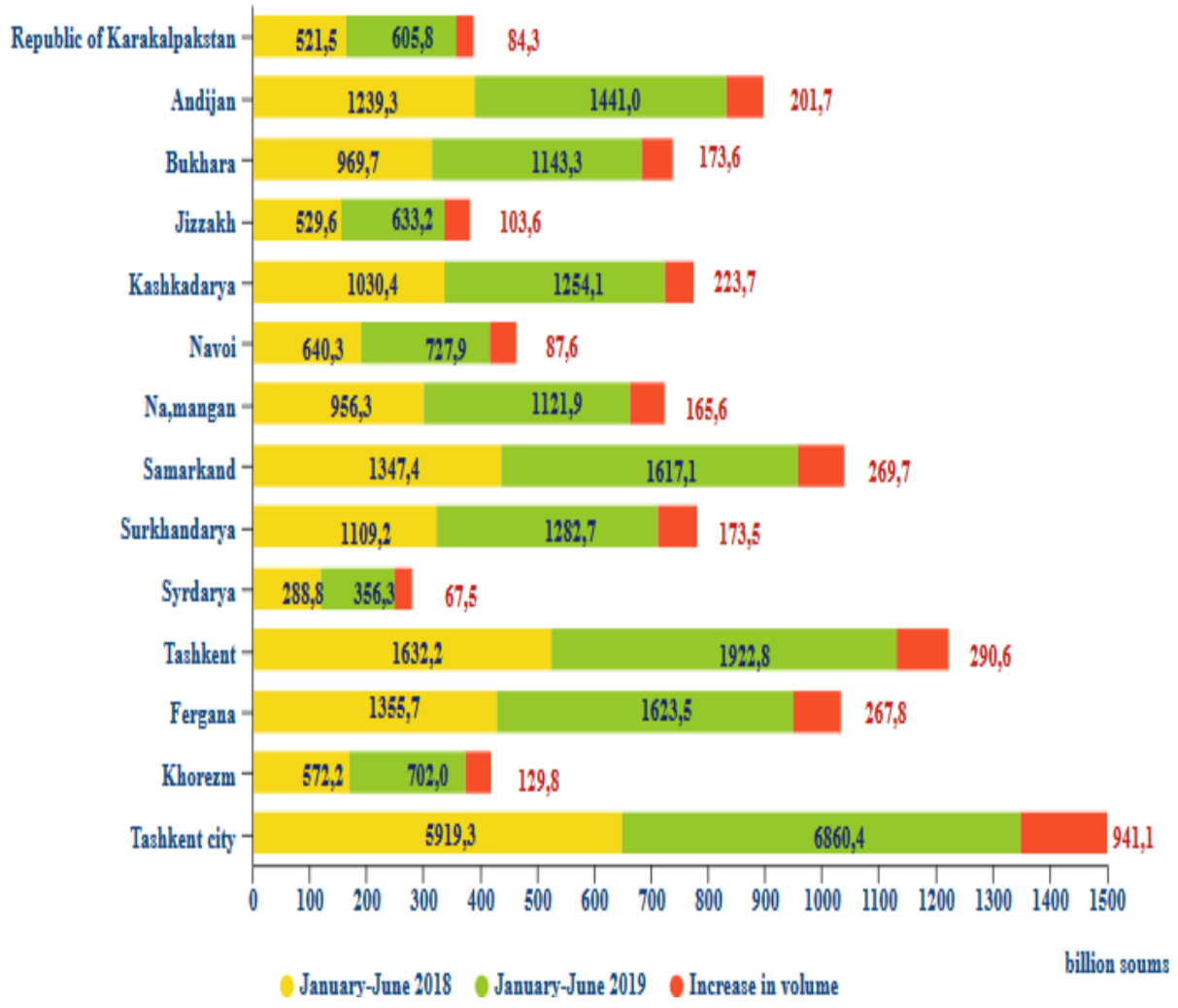
The smallest share of these services was recorded in Surkhandarya (4.0%), Jizzakh (4.6%), Kashkadarya and Namangan (4.9%) regions.

Compared to the same period of last year, the volume of trade services for the specified period increased by 3196.9 billion soums.

The largest volume of trade services was noted in Tashkent (6860.4 billion soums), Tashkent (1922.8 billion soums), Fergana (1623.5 billion soums), Samarkand (1617.1 billion soums) and Andijan (1441.0 billion soums) regions.

The lowest indicators for trade services were observed in Syrdarya region. The volume of trade services in this region amounted to 356.3 billion soums.

Comparison of trade services volume by regions, billion soums
(in January-June 2019)



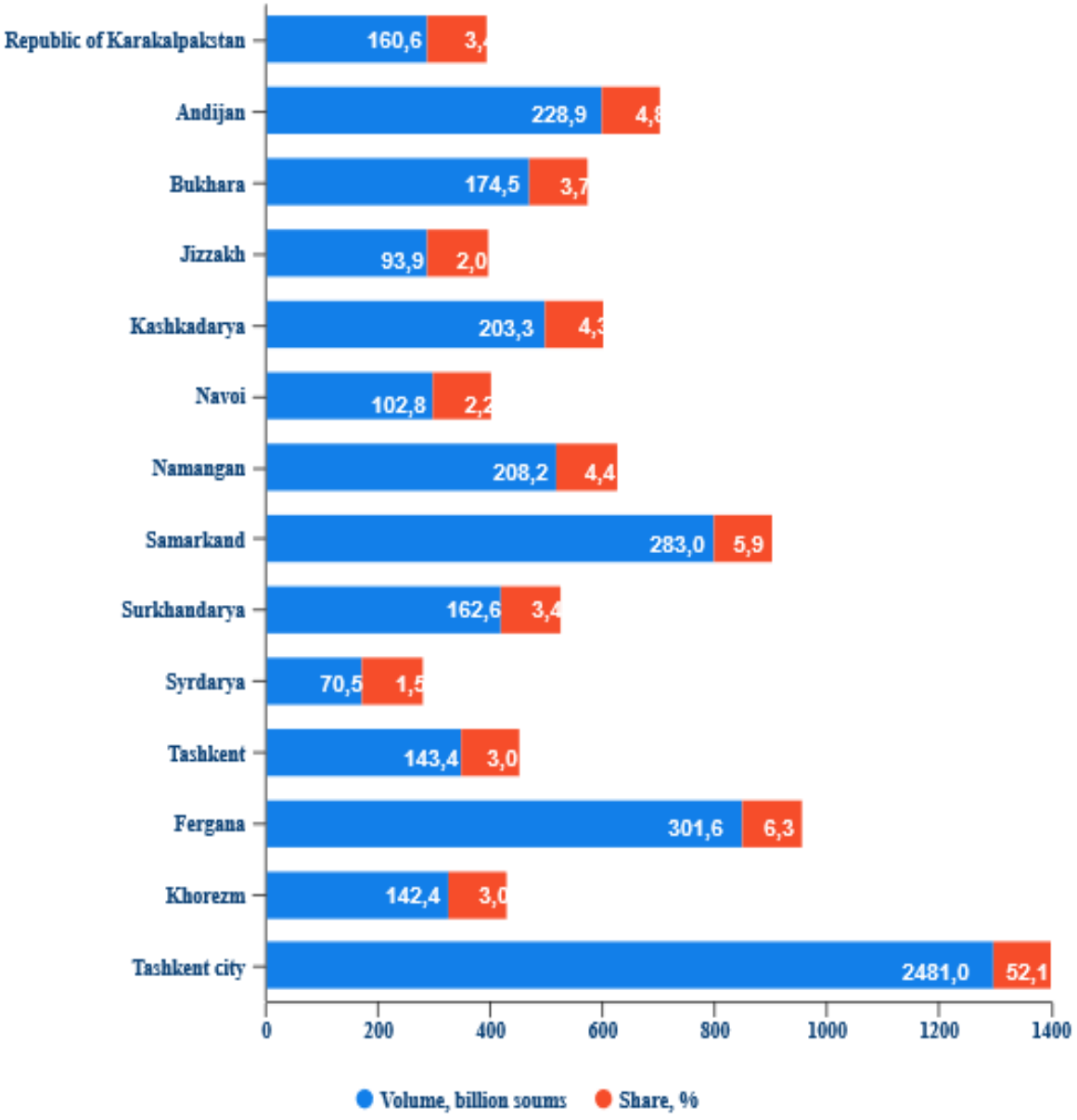
A prerequisite for conducting modern business is the use of modern infrastructure. Specialized databases on major markets, Internet trading, the search for raw materials, components and technologies, advertising and marketing activities, system administration of processes and technologies, as well as the maintenance of digital systems are an essential attribute of a modern organization.

In January-June 2019, the volume of communication and information services was equal to 4758.3 billion soums. Compared to the same period of last year, the growth of this type of services reached 8.2%.

The share in total volume of market services amounted to 5.7%.

The volume and share of communication and information services by regions

(in January-June 2019)



Telecommunication services (wired and mobile communications services, the Internet, satellite communication services, etc.) occupy a large part in volume of communications and information services. Their share was 82.1%.

In total volume of communication and information services publishing services occupy 5.5 %, computer programming, consulting and other related services - 5.6 %, programming and broadcasting - 3.2 %, in the field of information - 2.9 %.

Structure of communication and information services, %
(in January-June 2019)

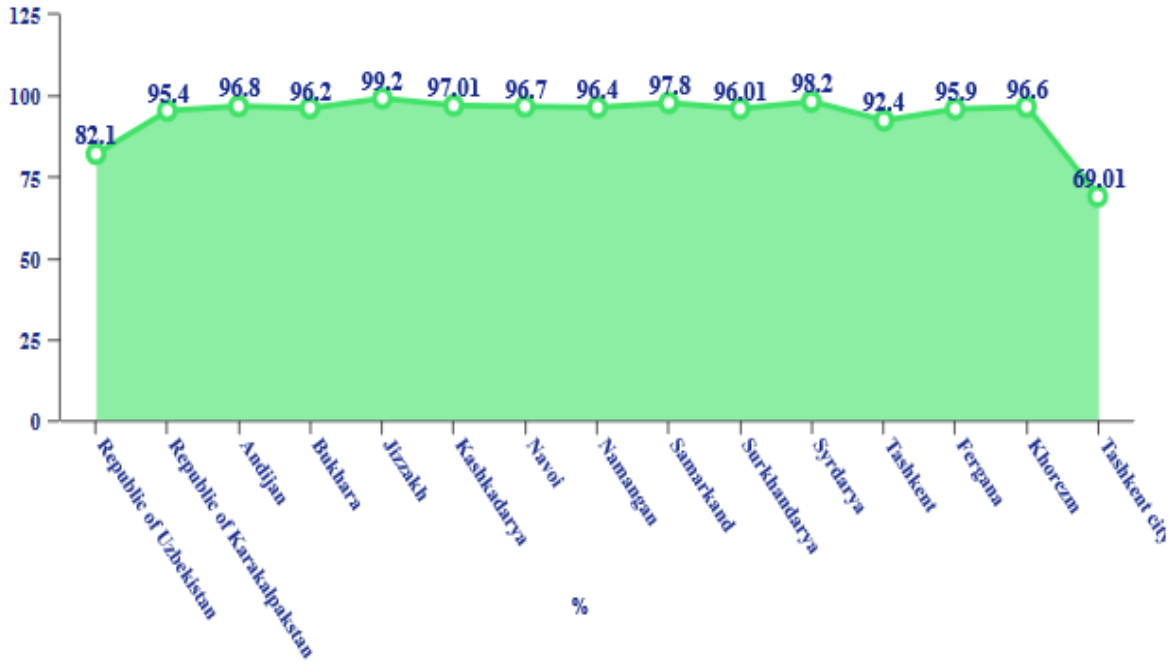
The highest indicators for the provision of telecommunication services were noted in Jizzakh (99.2%), Syrdarya (98.2%), Samarkand (97.8%) and Kashkadarya (97.0%) regions.

Tashkent is a region with a fairly developed information and communication infrastructure.

Due to the fact that in comparison with other regions, the highest rates of services are noted in computer programming, consulting and other related services (10.0%), publishing (8.9%), programming and broadcasting (5.8%), information services (5.1 %), telecommunication services in the structure of communication and information services took a position of relatively low specific weight in Tashkent, which amounted to 69.0 %.

Share of telecommunication services in total volume of communication and information services by regions, %

(in January-June 2019)



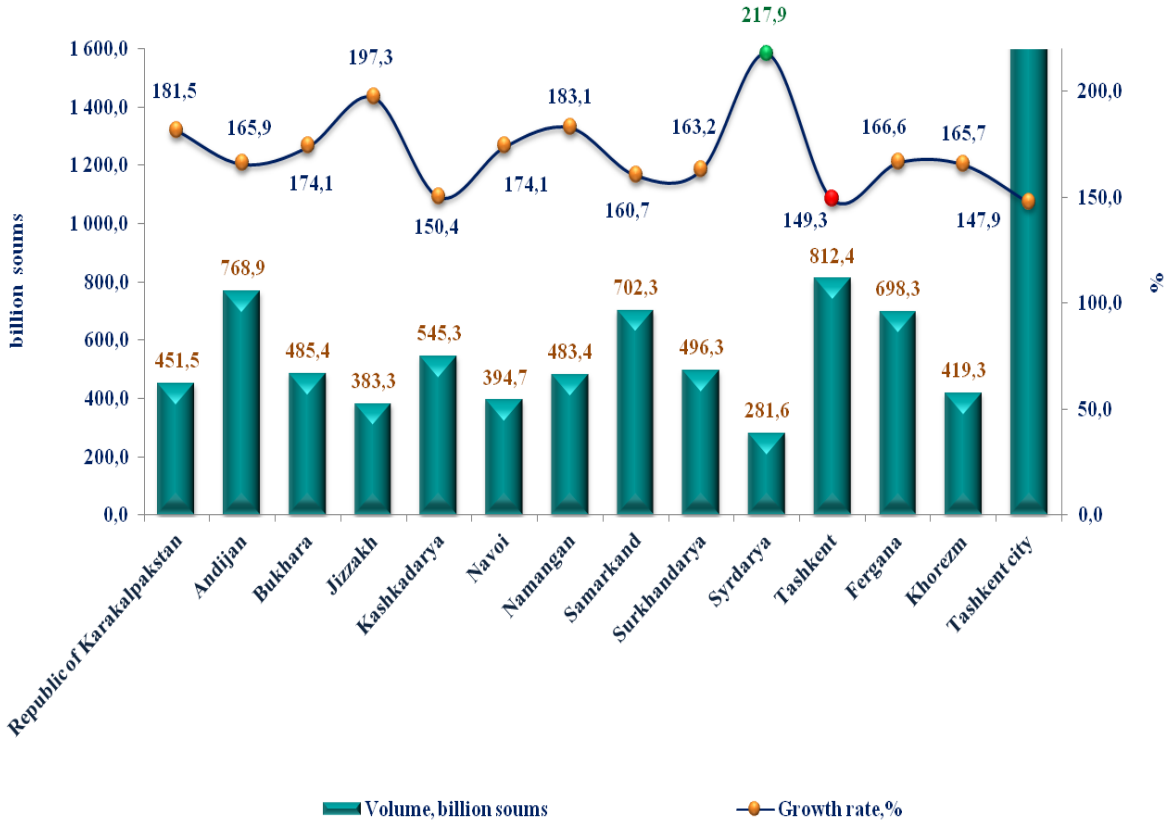
Currently, the volume of services specific to the market economy (banking, financial, insurance, real estate, consulting) is increasing significantly.

Nowadays, the financial and banking system of Uzbekistan is stable and meets strictly established international standards. Simplified in recent years, the lending procedure creates convenience for entrepreneurs and foreign investors.

As a result, in January-June 2019, the volume of financial services was equal to 14916.7 billion soums, compared to the same period of last year, the growth rate was 156.5 %.

In relation to January-June 2018, the growth of financial services was observed in Syrdarya (2.2 times), Jizzakh (97.3 %), Namangan (83.1 %), Navoi (74.1), Bukhara (74.1) regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (81.5 %).

The volume and growth rate of financial services by regions
(in January-June 2019)



Compared with other regions, the growth rate of financial services in Tashkent city (147.9%), Tashkent (149.3%) and Kashkadarya (150.4%) regions is insignificant.

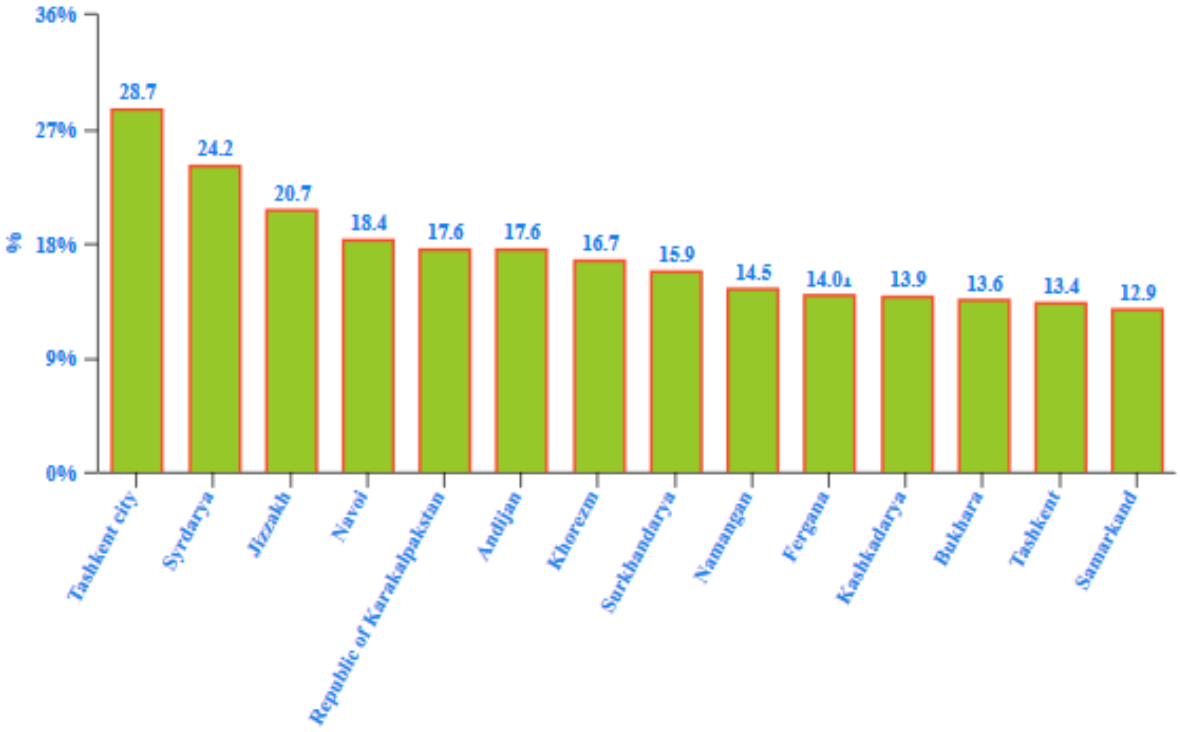
The largest volume of financial services was noted in Tashkent city and reached 7994.0 billion soums. At the same time, this indicator is quite high in Tashkent (812.4 billion soums), Andijan (768.9 billion soums) and Samarkand (702.3 billion soums) regions.

Among the regions, the largest share of financial services in total volume of market services was noted in Tashkent city - 28.7%. Along with this, an increase in the share of financial services in total volume was established in Syrdarya (24.2%), Jizzakh (20.7%), Navoi (18.4%), Andijan (17.6%) regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (17 , 6%).

The lowest rate was recorded in Samarkand (12.9%), Tashkent (13.4%), Bukhara (13.6%) and Kashkadarya (13.9%) regions.

The share of financial services in total volume of services by regions, %

(in January-June 2019)



Credit ratings of neighboring countries

	Standard & Poor's	Fitch Ratings	Moody's Investors
Russia	BBB-	Baa3	BBB- ↑
Kazakhstan	BBB-	Baa3	BBB
Azerbaijan	BB+	Ba2	BB+
Georgia	BB ↑	Ba2	BB
Belarus	B	B3	B
Uzbekistan	BB-	B1	BB-
Armenia		B1 ↑	B+ ↑
Tajikistan	B-	B3 ↓	
Ukraine	B-	Caa1	B-
Kyrgyzstan	NR	B2	

For information: *in the credit rating of international rating agencies Standard & Poor's, Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investors, the position of Uzbekistan in foreign and national currencies is kept at the level of "BB-" and "B1".*

This means that the rating outlook is stable and, according to experts of these agencies, the republic will continue to maintain a balance of risks in the near and medium term (https://ru.tradingeconomics.com).

A factor in the growth of financial services is an increase in volume of financial services, except insurance and pension services, in particular, monetary intermediation. Their share in total volume of financial services amounted to 90.4%.

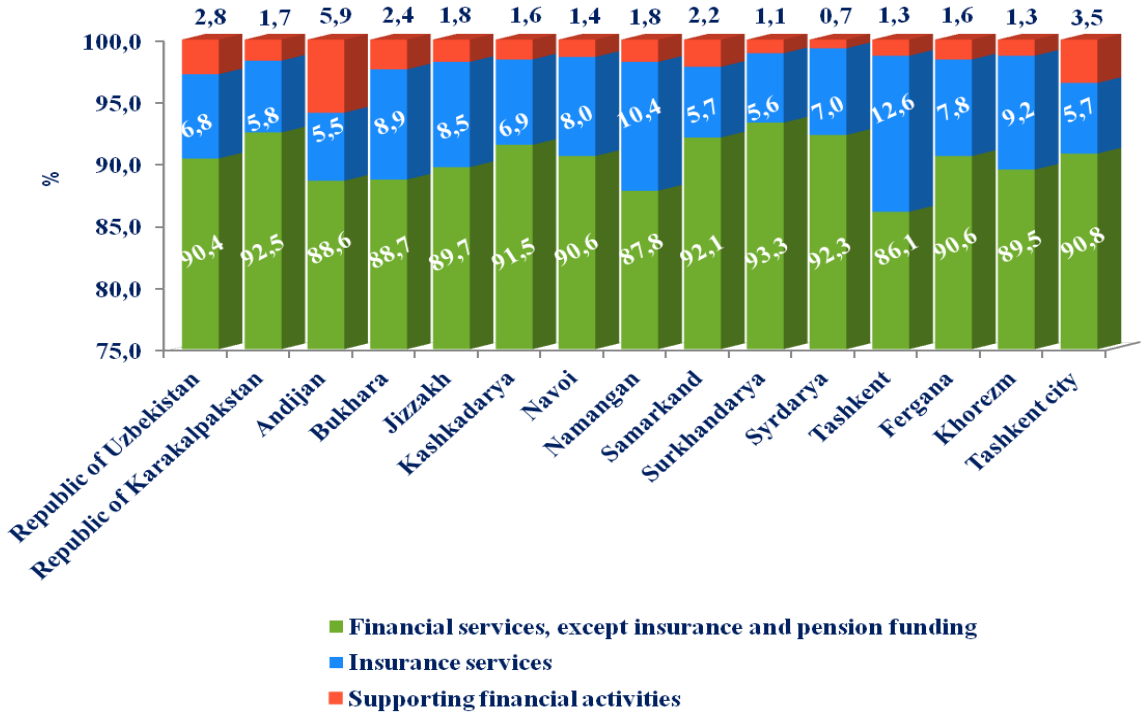
The share of these services is significant in Surkhandarya (93.3%), Syrdarya (92.3%), Samarkand (92.1%), Kashkadarya (91.5%) regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (92.5%). The lowest rate was recorded in Tashkent region (86.1%).

Among regions in the structure of financial services, the volume of insurance services prevails in Tashkent (12.6%) and Namangan (10.4%) regions.

The lowest indicator for insurance services was noted in Andijan (5.5%), Surkhandarya (5.6%), Samarkand (5.7%) regions, Tashkent city (5.7%) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (5.8%).

The structure of financial services by regions, %

(in January-June 2019)

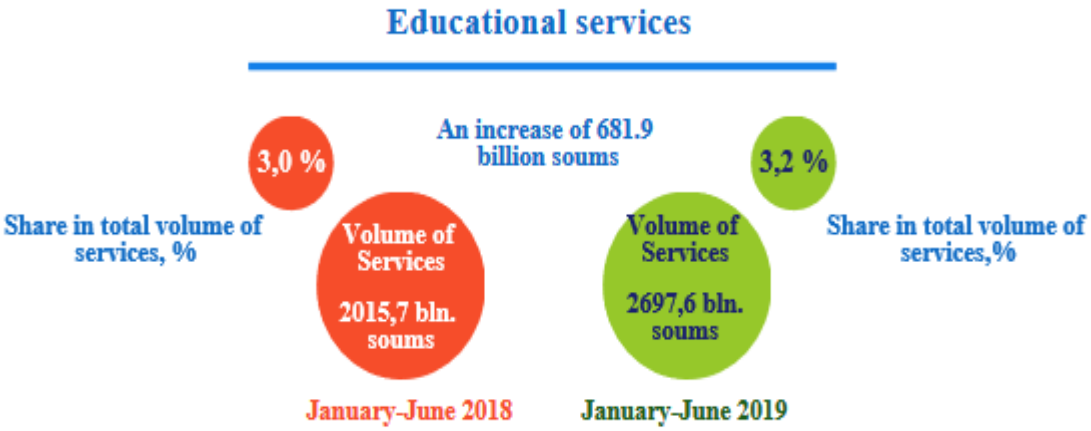


One of the priority directions of the Action Strategy for 2017-2021 is the development of education and science, which is the following:

continuing the course of further improving the system of life-long education, increasing the availability of high-quality educational services, training highly qualified staff in accordance with the modern needs of the labor market;

improving the quality and effectiveness of higher educational institutions through the introduction of international standards of education and assessing the quality of teaching, a phased increase in the quota of admission to higher educational institutions;

stimulation of research and innovation, creation of effective mechanisms for introducing scientific and innovative achievements into practice, education at higher educational institutions and research institutes of scientific and experimental specialized laboratories, high technology centers and technology parks.



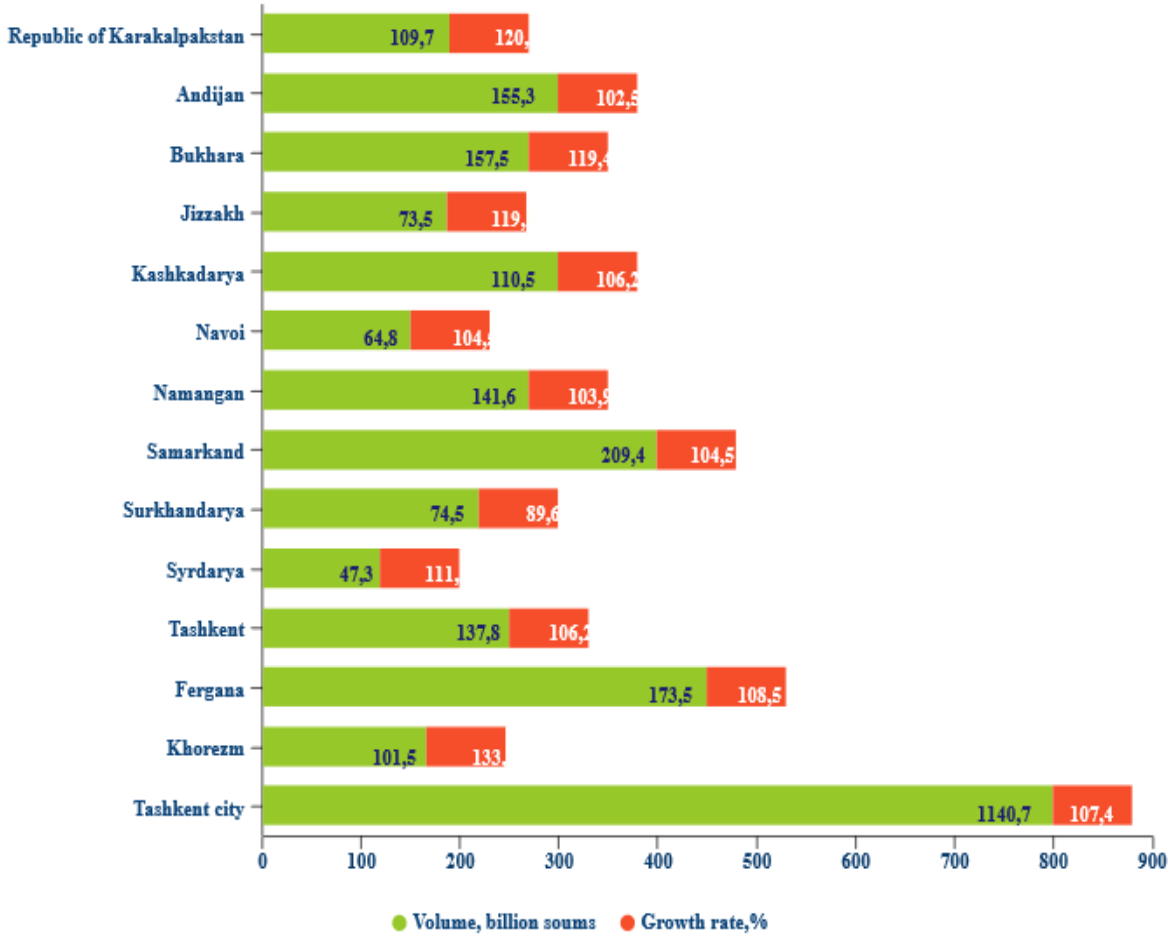
In January-June 2019, the volume of services in the field of education reached 2,697.6 billion soums. Compared to last year, the growth rate was 108.2%.

High growth rates in educational services were noted in Khorezm region - 133.5%. In addition, the highest growth rates for educational services were recorded in Jizzakh (119.9%), Bukhara (119.4%), Syrdarya (111.3%) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (120.3%).

The lowest growth rates in January-June 2019 were recorded in Surkhandarya region - 89.6%.

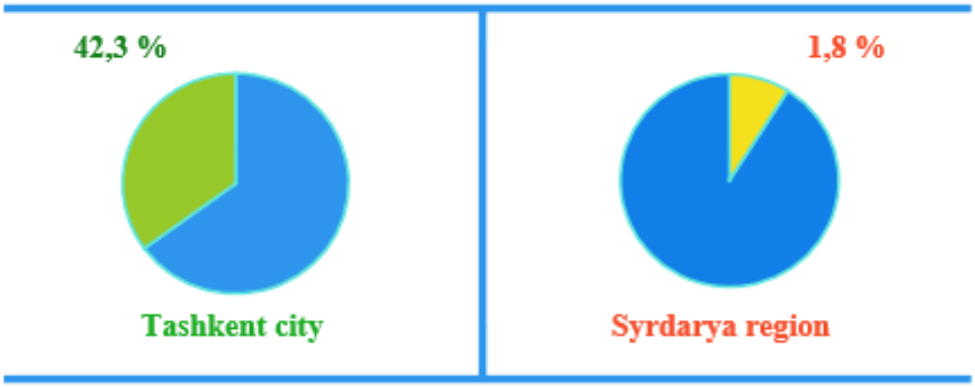
The volume and growth rate of educational services by regions

(in January-June 2019)



The largest volume of market services in the field of education was recorded in Tashkent. In January-June 2019, it reached 1140.7 billion soums.

Comparison of the proportion of regions in total volume of services in the field of education *(in January-June 2019)*

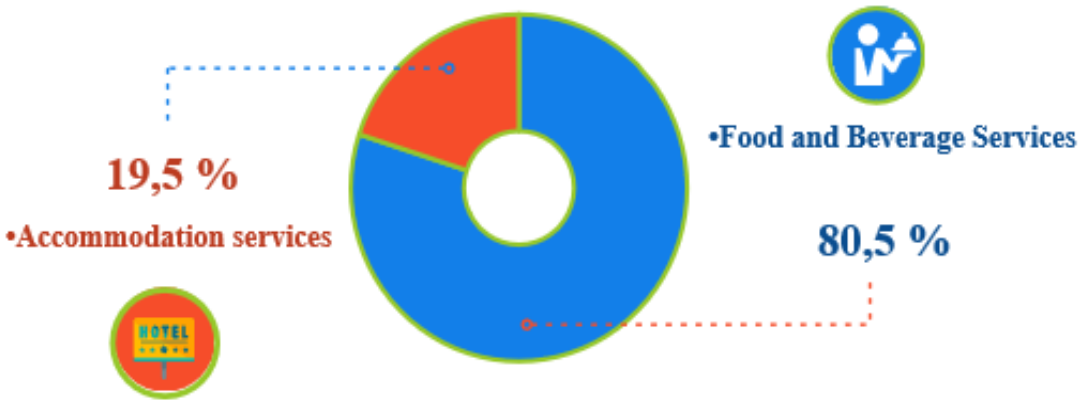


This is due to the fact that here is concentrated the largest part of the higher education institutions, as well as branches of foreign higher education institutions that provide services on a tuition basis.

During this period, the volume of accommodation and food services reached 2493.1 billion soums. Compared with January-June 2018, the growth rate was 106.3%. In total volume of market services, the share of accommodation and food services was 3.0%.

The structure of accommodation and food services

(in January-June 2019)



The volume of services for accommodation and food is dominated by services for the provision of food and beverage - 80.5%. Accommodation services accounted for 19.5%.

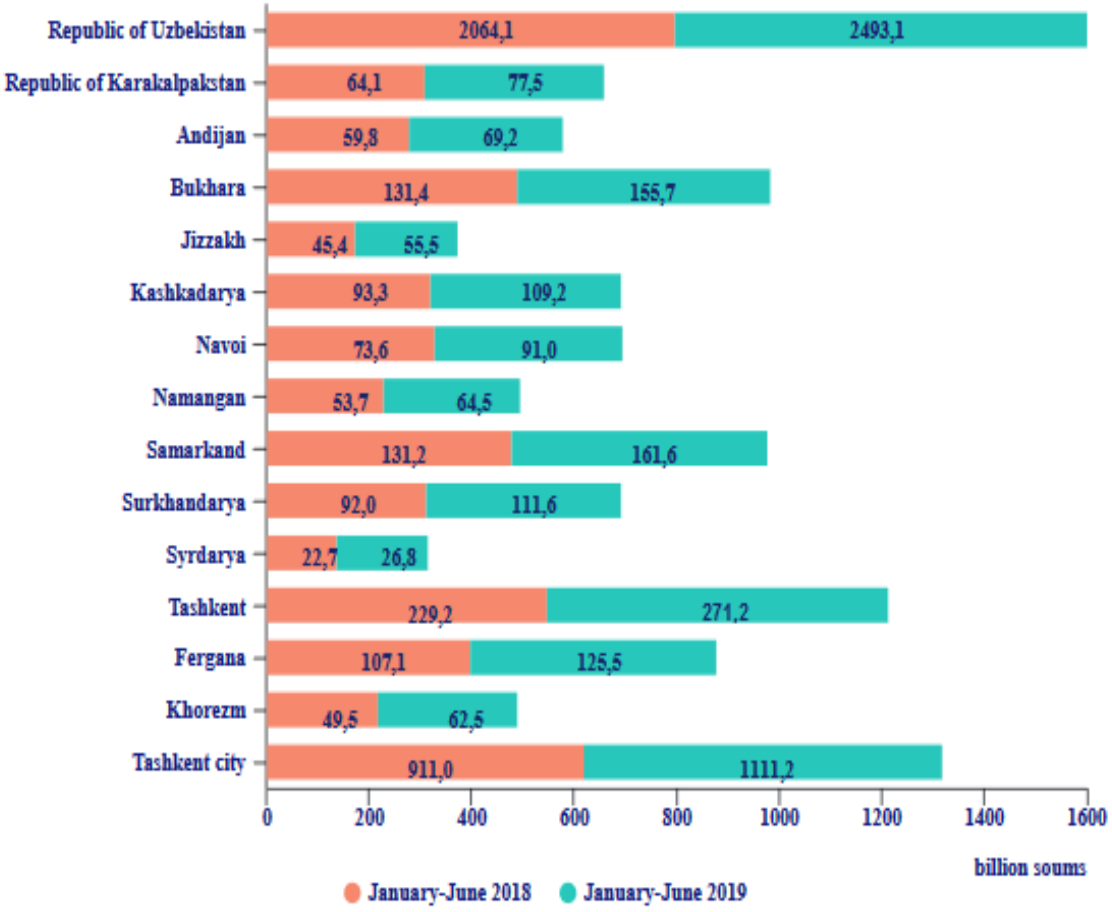
Living services, compared with the previous period of the current year (January-May 2019), increased by 114.9 billion soums. The growth of this type of service was promoted by the demand of population for the services of holiday homes, children's camps, cottages and other places of recreation.

In Tashkent, the largest volume of accommodation and food services was - 1111.2 billion soums, compared with January-June 2018, and was observed an increase of 200.2 billion soums. The growth was influenced by food and beverage services, their volume increased by 149.7 billion soums compared to last year.

The smallest volume of accommodation and food services was noted in Syrdarya region, equal to 26.8 billion soums, it increased by only 4.1 billion soums.

Comparison of the volume of accommodation and food services by regions, billion soums

(in January-June 2019)



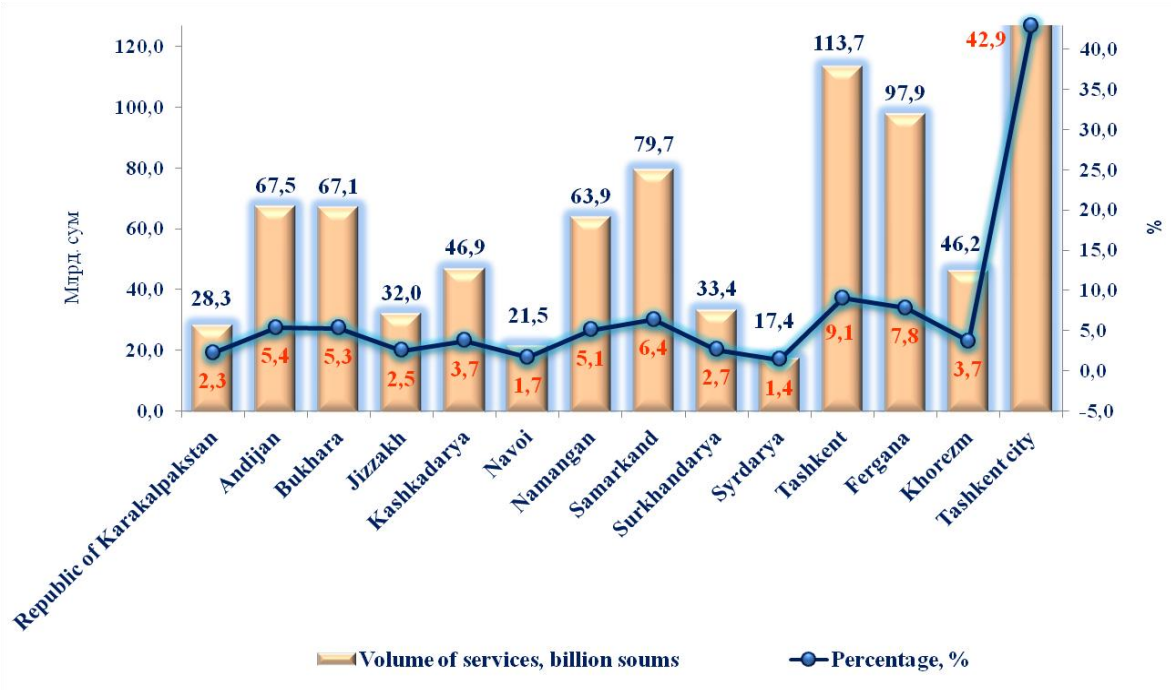
Improving the system of social and health protection of citizens is one of the priority areas for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the Action Strategy for 2017-2021.

As part of the implementation of measures to reform the healthcare system in the republic, it was possible to achieve certain results in the formation of a modern system of medical care for population.

In January-June 2019, the volume of health services was equal to 1253.7 billion soums.

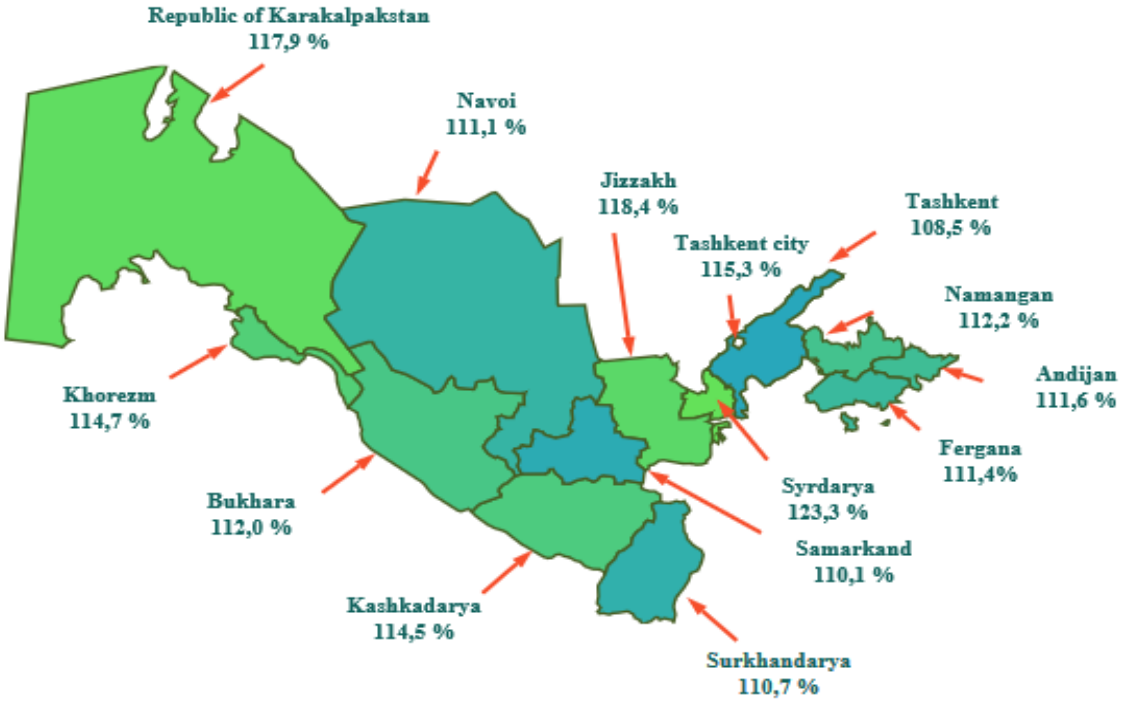
Among the regions in the field of health services, the leading place is occupied by Tashkent city and in the current period, the volume increased by 139.0 billion soums, compared with the same period of last year. Along with this, relatively high volumes were recorded in Tashkent (113.7 billion soums) and Fergana (97.9 billion soums) regions.

The volume and proportion in total volume of health services by regions
(in January-June 2019)



The smallest volume of market services in the field of health services was noted in Syrdarya (17.4 billion soums) and Navoi (21.5 billion soums) regions, as well as in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (28.3 billion soums).

The growth rate of service production by regions, %
(in January-June 2019)



Prospects for socio - economic development of modern Uzbekistan depend on rational use of all resources of each economic region and regions of the republic in the national and local interests.

In January-June 2019, compared with January-June 2018, the highest growth rates were recorded in Syrdarya (123.3%), Jizzakh (118.4%), Khorezm (114.7%), Kashkadarya (114, 5%) regions, the Republic of Karakalpakstan (117.9%) and Tashkent city (115.3%).

The lowest growth rates were observed in Tashkent (108.5%), Samarkand (110.1%) and Surkhandarya (110.7%) regions.

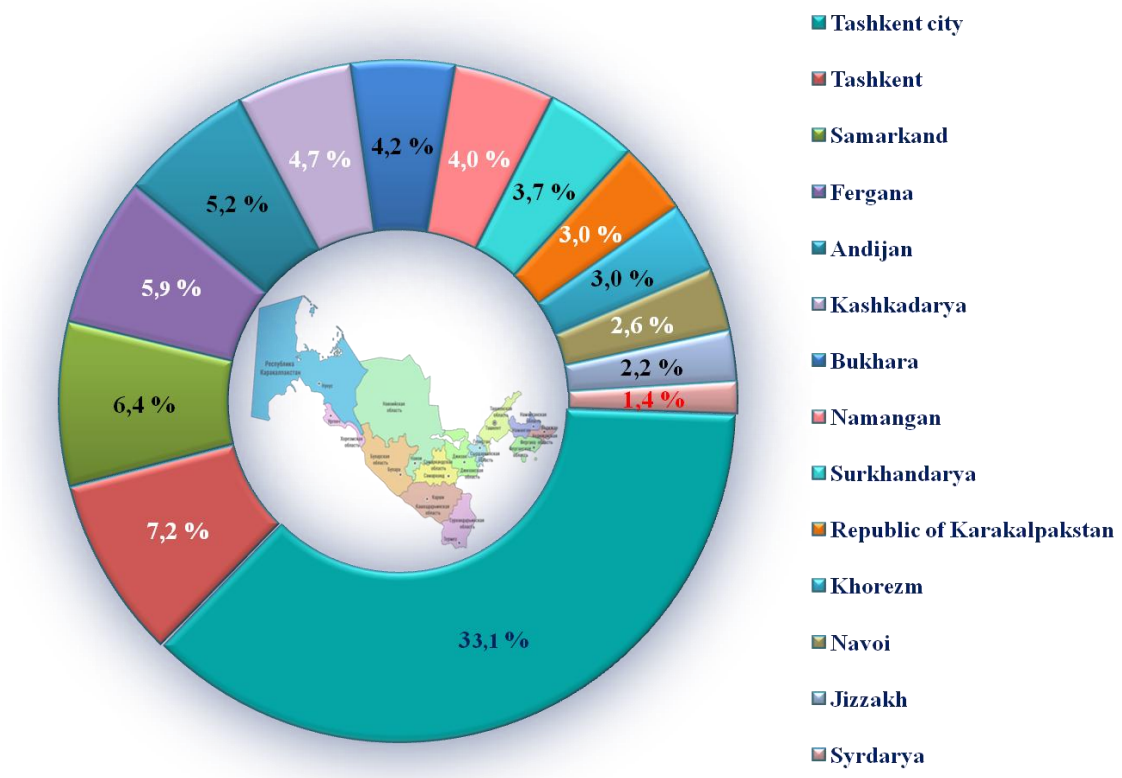
In the structure of market services by region, the share of Tashkent was the most significant - 33.1%.

This is due to the fact that real incomes are higher here, unlike other regions. In addition, the impetus for the growth of various types of services in this territory is the development of infrastructure for the production of final consumer products.

Along with this, the largest share is observed in such regions as Tashkent (7.2%), Samarkand (6.4%), Fergana (5.9%) and Andijan (5.2%) regions.

The share of the region in total volume of market services

(in January-June 2019)



The production of services by regions

(in January-June 2019)

	Total			Per capita	
	billion soums	%, to January-June 2018	share of the region in total volume of services,%	ths. soums	%, to January-June 2018
Republic of Uzbekistan[1)]	**84194,4**	**112,7**	**100,0**	**2521,6**	**110,7**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	2561,9	117,9	3,0	1365,7	116,2
regions:					
Andijan	4371,1	111,6	5,2	1420,2	109,6
Bukhara	3559,7	112,0	4,2	1872,8	110,2
Jizzakh	1848,5	118,4	2,2	1360,3	116,0
Kashkadarya	3925,9	114,5	4,7	1216,7	112,2
Navoi	2149,4	111,1	2,6	2186,6	109,2
Namangan	3338,9	112,2	4,0	1207,7	110,0
Samarkand	5442,5	110,1	6,4	1426,2	107,8
Surkhandarya	3123,4	110,7	3,7	1209,6	108,3
Syrdarya	1163,1	123,3	1,4	1395,5	121,1
Tashkent	6046,7	108,5	7,2	2079,5	107,1
Fergana	4998,6	111,4	5,9	1352,0	109,4
Khorezm	2514,2	114,7	3,0	1365,6	112,8
Tashkent city	27846,1	115,3	33,1	11031,7	113,0

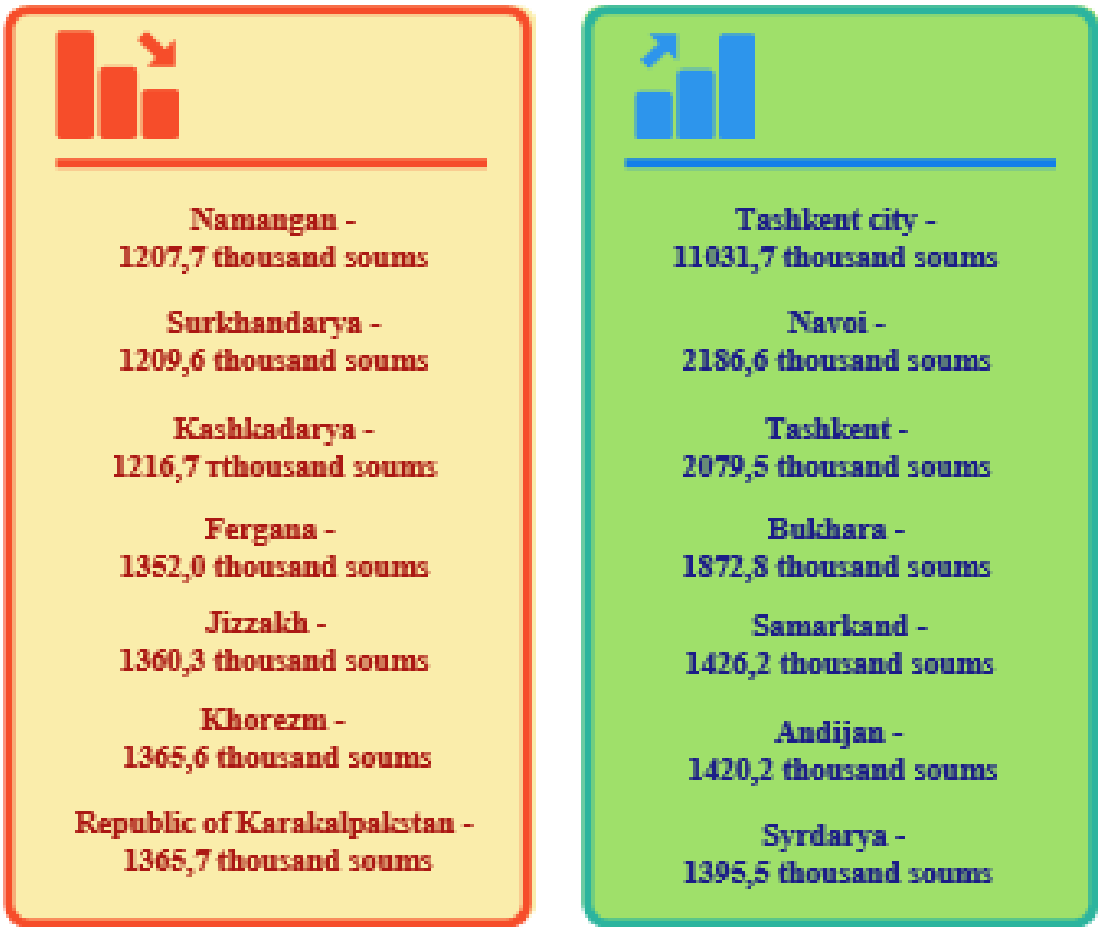
[1)] *Including unallocated volumes by regions*

Compared to last year, the volume of market services per capita increased by 457.0 ths. soums and amounted to 2521.6 ths. soums, its growth amounted to 10.7%.

The range of this indicator among the regions was from 11031.7 ths. soums in Tashkent city to 1207.7 ths. soums in Namangan region.

Per capita indicators by regions, ths. soums

(in January-June 2019)

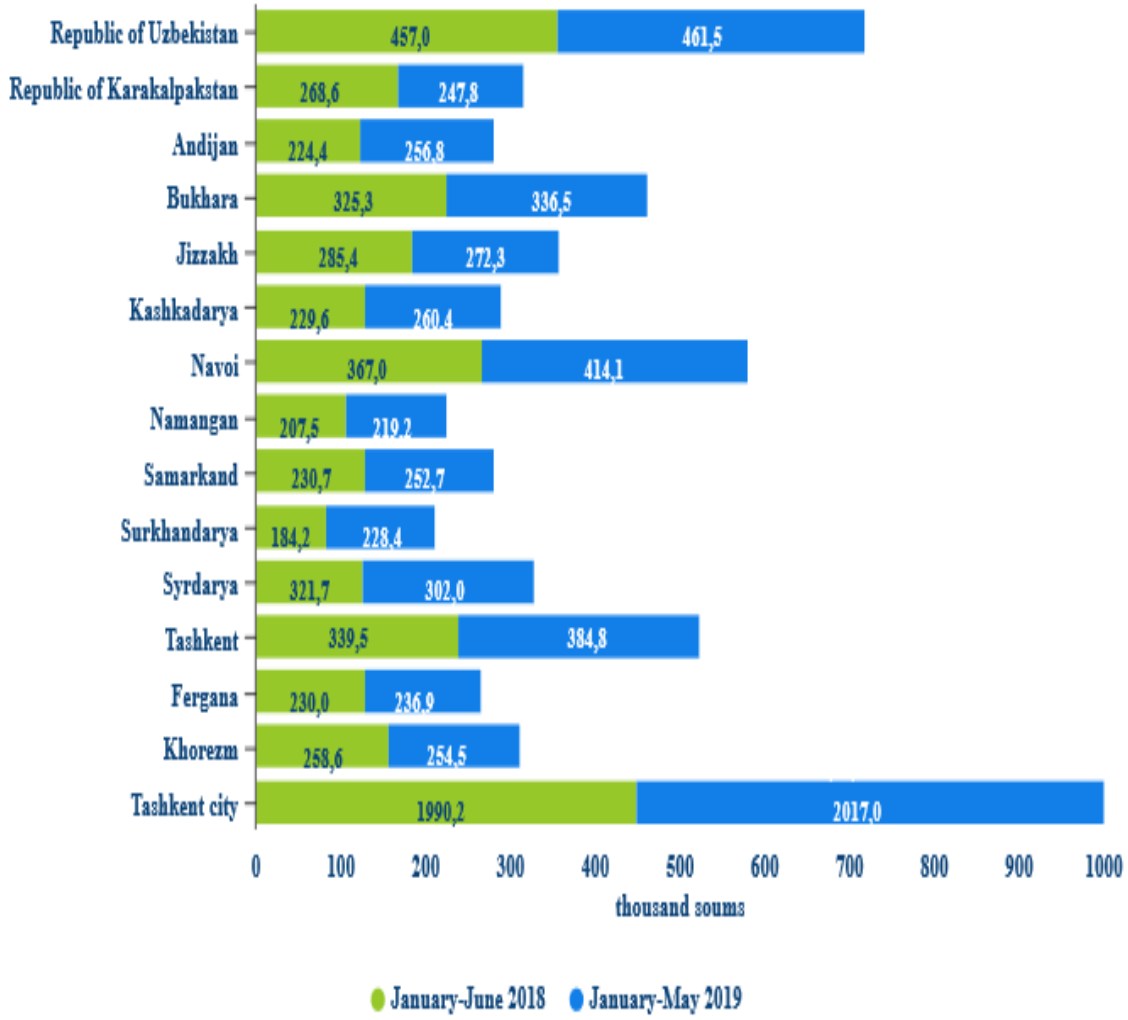


Compared to the same period of last year, the volume of services per capita increased the most in Tashkent city, this figure increased by 1990.2 ths. soums. The increase in per capita services in this territory is primarily due to the fact that this is a fairly industrialized region. In addition, the level of real income of the population living here is higher than in other regions.

Also, compared to January-June 2018, an increase was recorded in Navoi (by 367.0 ths. soums), Tashkent (by 339.5 ths. soums), Bukhara (by 325.3 ths. soums), Syrdarya (by 321.7 ths. soums), Jizzakh (285.4 ths. soums) regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (268.6 ths. soums).

Increase in volume per capita by regions

(in January-June 2019)



A slight increase in volume was noted in Surkhandarya region, only by 184.2 ths. soums.

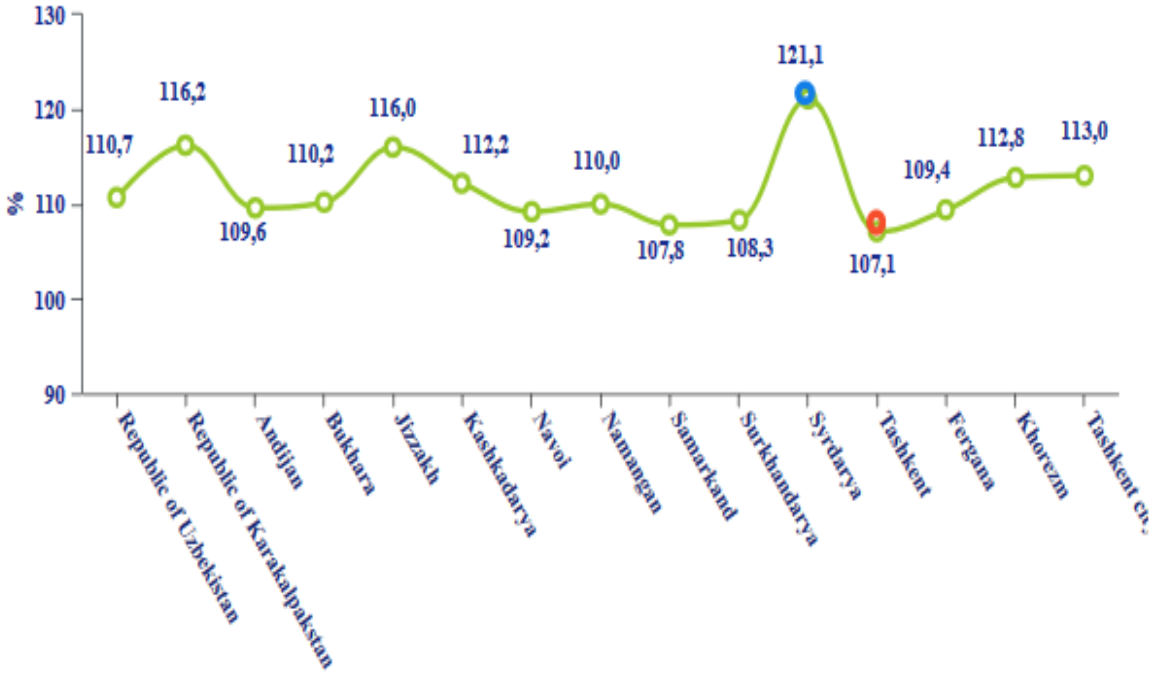
The degree of development of serviceы sector ensures the territorial and social mobility of population, the developing of new economic territories, increased production efficiency and consumption of material goods.

In addition, there is a significant increase in the volume of market services per capita in Syrdarya (21.1%), Jizzakh (16.0%), Khorezm (12.8%), Kashkadarya (12.2%) regions, the Republic of Karakalpakstan (16.2%) and Tashkent city (13.0%).

Low growth rates were recorded in Tashkent (107.1%), Samarkand (107.8%) and Surkhandarya (108.3%) regions.

The growth rate of market services per capita by regions, %

(in January-June 2019)



The development of the services sector is one of the most important conditions for the formation of a market economy with a social orientation. The positive results of market transformations being carried out in the country are inextricably linked with the further development of the services sector and increasing its role in solving the most important social and economic problems of the development of society.

The level of development of the services sector is an indicator of ensuring a decent quality of life for population. High quality and variety of services have a beneficial effect on the state of health and mood of people, increase the productivity of workers, reduce consumption costs, contribute to an increase in free time, and increase the effectiveness of leisure activities.

Explanation of statistical indicators

The services sector is an aggregate category, including the reproduction of various types of services provided by enterprises, organizations, as well as individuals. In other words, these are sectors of the country's economy that specialize in provision of commercial, professional and consumer services.

Services are the result of manufacturing activities that change the state of consumers (legal entities and individuals) or facilitate the exchange of goods, services or financial assets.

A feature of the service is the coincidence of the moment of production and consumption.

In volume of services by type of economic activity, accrued payments for the services rendered are taken into account at the actual market prices of sales without VAT.

The market services are considered when the services are the object of sale and are sold at economically significant prices (in whole or in large part covering the costs of services provider).

The statistical indicator **"Volume of services production (rendered)"**, which measures the amount of services rendered for a certain period of time, reflects the cost of the services provided to consumers (legal entities and individuals, including non-residents).

The volume of services provided (rendered) represents the value of market services provided by all service providers (legal entities and individuals) as specialized in the production of services and for which the provision of services is not the main activity.

Payment for services by consumers can be made in cash, including payment by plastic cards and by transfer, including electronic payments and electronic money.

Services provided to non-residents (if not paid in soums) are determined at contract prices recalculated at the exchange rate set by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the date of payment for services.

Electronic payments - the implementation of non-cash payments through electronic payment documents using technical means, information technologies and information services.

Electronic money is issued an electronic money in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan should be nominated only in the national currency of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The classification of services by type of activity is carried out in accordance with the Statistical classification of products (goods, work, and services) by type of economic activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as the SCP).

The volume of market services is formed for all types of economic activities classified by the SCP related to services (section G-S).

Communication and information services cover communication services, including the transmission of sound information, images and other information streams using telephone, telex, telegraph, broadcasting, e-mail, satellite, fax, etc.

Financial services cover financial intermediation and insurance activities. The group of financial intermediation services includes monetary intermediation services (financial leasing, loans, including pawnshops), financial intermediation of dealers and investment funds, services of auxiliary financial and intermediary activities of financial markets (commodity, stock and currency exchanges) and other financial services.

The volume of financial services is recognized by the volume of interest income received through financial intermediation (in the amount of payment for them), as well as the fee for the services of a financial institution to provide a loan or keep a deposit.

Transport services cover the activity of transporting goods and passengers by all means of transport, as well as auxiliary types of transportation services, including logistics services.

Accommodation and food services include services for the provision of short-term accommodation, such as hotels, motels and other places for living and for the provision of food and beverages.

Trade services combine wholesale and retail trade services, which also include intermediary services for sale of goods in the interests of another person on the basis of contracts, instructions, commissions or agency contracts, as well as maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles.

Real estate services - activities related to real estate operations, which include rental services for residential and non-residential premises, as well as intermediary services for the purchase and sale of real estate.

Education services cover services related to commercial training in state institutions of higher, specialized secondary, vocational, general secondary, pre-school education, as well as private education of any level and training of any profession, including on radio and television, Internet channels and through mail.

Health care services cover the range of services provided by inpatient hospitals, clinics, dental institutions, medical laboratories on a paid basis.

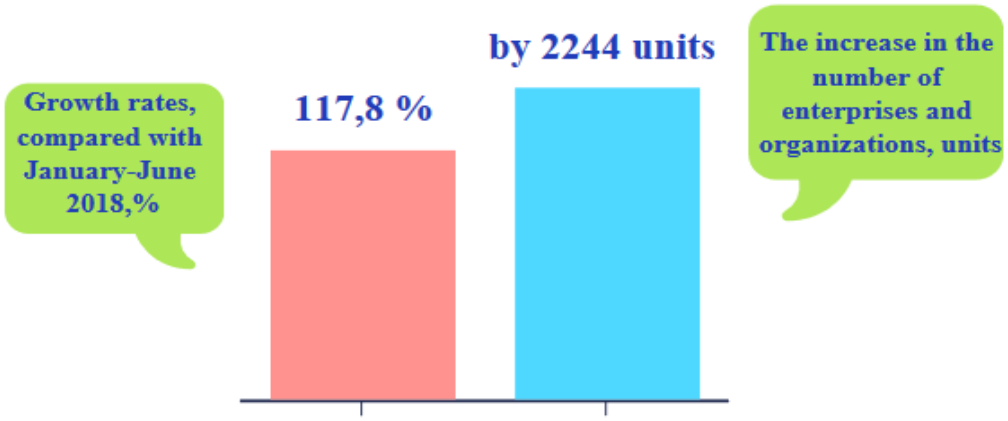
Rental and hiring services - rental services of machinery and equipment without an operator, rental of household goods and personal items.

Services in the field of architecture, engineering surveys and provision of technical advice in these areas are design, survey, engineering, technological and other engineering services, as well as construction supervision services, performed by specialized organizations on a contractual basis.

XI. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

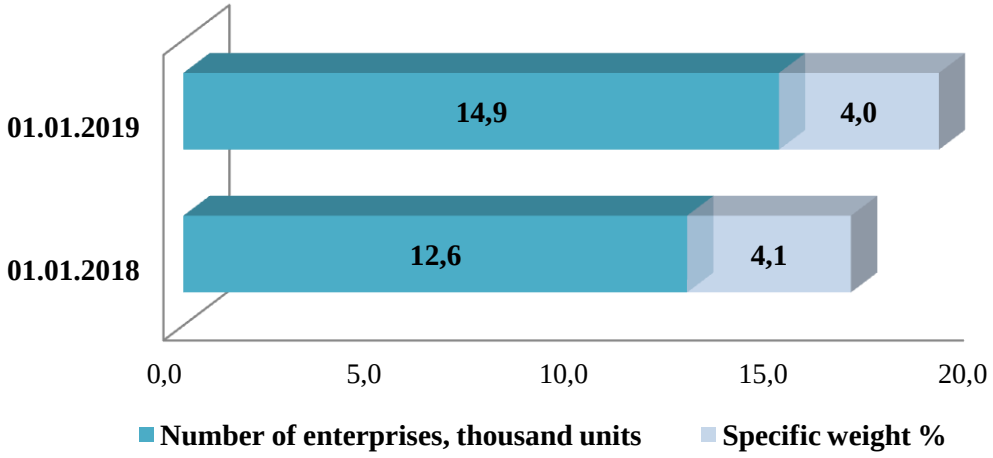
Currently, Uzbekistan has a huge transport potential and unique opportunities to meet the country's needs in moving both goods and passengers in all directions and all possible modes of transport.

As of July 1, 2019, 14.9 ths. enterprises and organizations were involved in the transport sector. Compared with the same period last year, their number increased by 2.3 ths. units, an increase of 17.8%.



In January-June 2019, the number of newly created enterprises and organizations in the field of transport amounted to 1.7 ths. units. Compared with January-June 2018, this figure increased by 682 units.

Comparison of existing enterprises and organizations related to the field of transport
(without farms and dehkan farms)



In January-June 2019, 606.1 mln. tons of cargo were transported by all modes of transport, which is 105.9% of the level of January-June 2018. At the same time, freight turnover reached 35.1 billion tons-km, or 0.2% higher than in January-June 2018.

Cargo transportation and cargo turnover by means of transport

	January-June 2019	*in% from January-June 2018*
Freight transported, mln tons	**606,1**	**105,9**
by rail	34,0	102,2
automobile	536,7	106,8
by air, ths. tons	5,8	67,2
pipeline	35,4	96,4
Cargo turnover, mln t-km	**35 127,5**	**100,2**
by rail	11 593,6	100,0
automobile	7 458,4	111,7
by air, ths. tons	43,8	72,5
pipeline	16 031,7	95,8

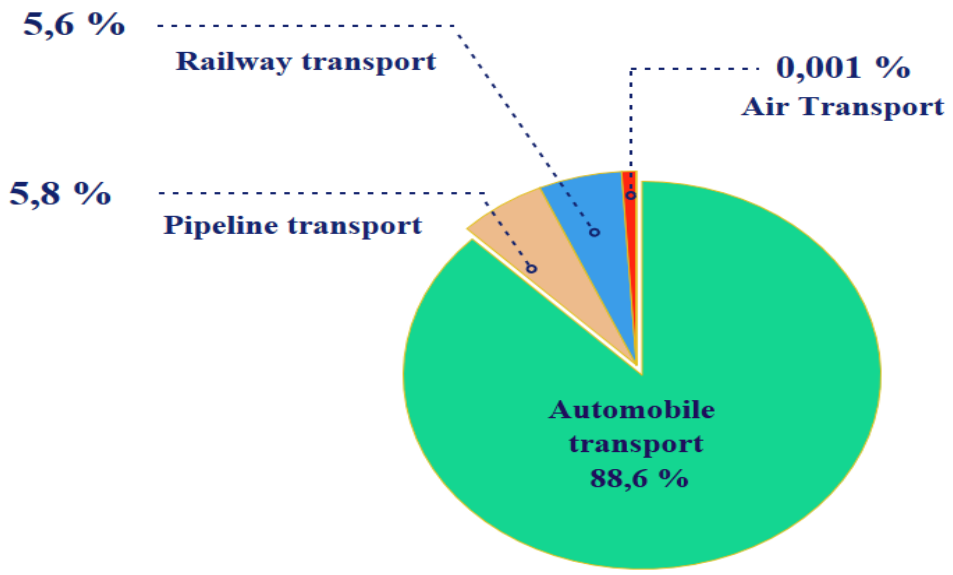
For information: *in January-June 2019, enterprises and organizations of Kazakhstan transported 1904.8 mln. tons of cargo. The volume of cargo transportation by all means of transport in Kyrgyzstan was equal to 14.8 mln. tons.*

In the transportation of goods, motor transport prevails among all modes of transport (536.7 mln. tons). 35.4 mln. tons of oil and gas were transported by pipelines, 34.0 mln. tons of cargo were transported by rail. The lowest indicator for cargo transportation was noted in air transport - 5.8 ths. tons.

The largest share in the total volume of cargo transportation is occupied by road transport - 88.6%, the share of transportation by other means of transport is 11.4%.

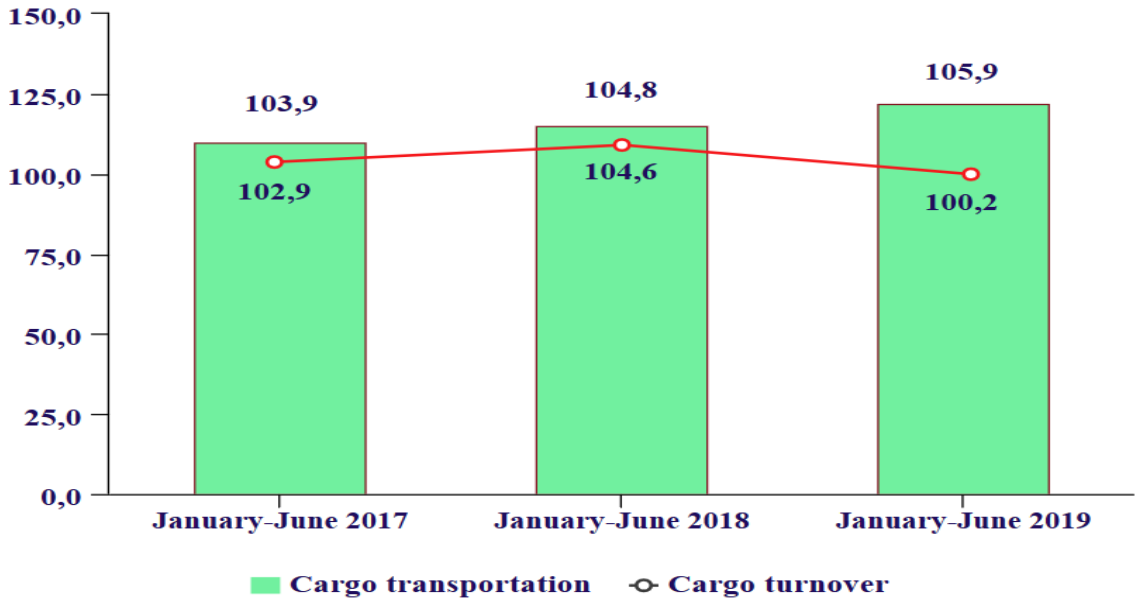
The structure of cargo transportation by mode of transport,%

(for January-June 2019)



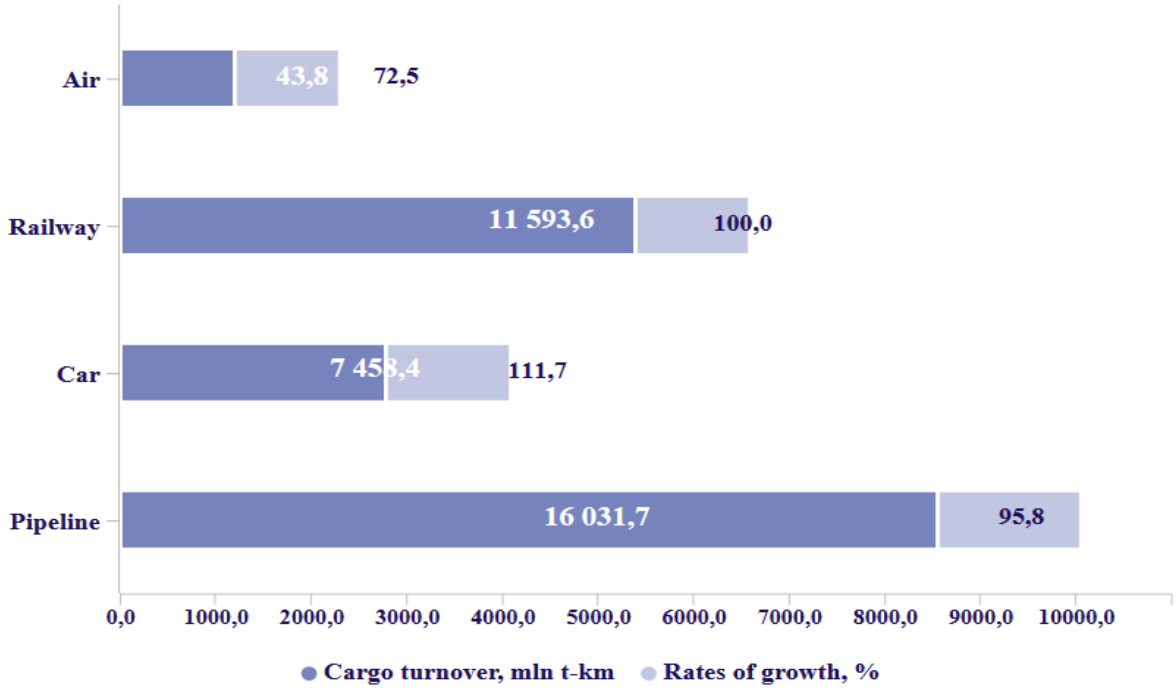
For January-June 2019, there has been a dynamic growth in the transportation of goods by all modes of transport. Compared with January-June 2018, the volume of cargo transportation increased by 33.8 mln. tons, the growth rate increased by 1.1 percentage points.

Comparison of the growth rate of cargo transportation and cargo turnover by all means of transport,%



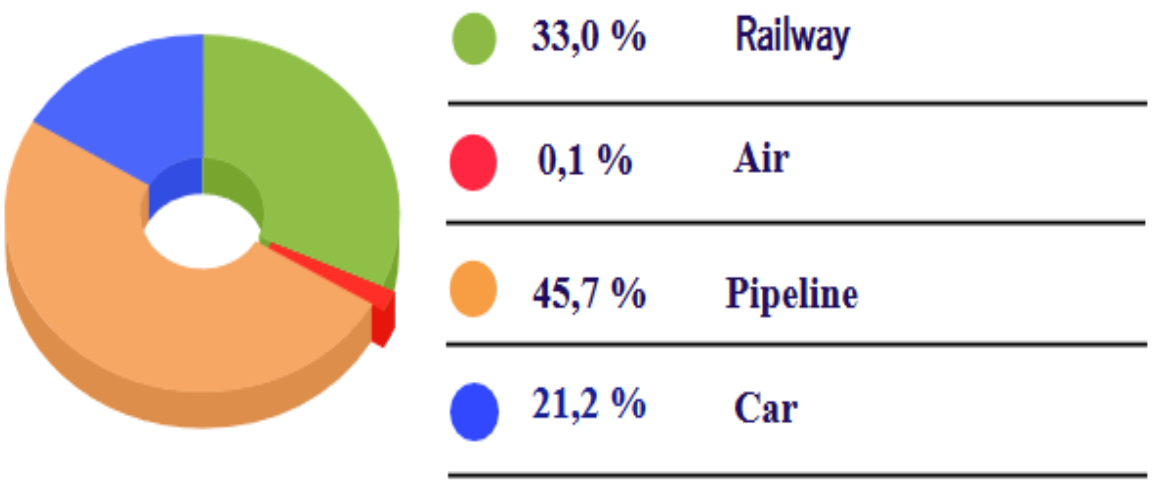
In January-June 2019, compared with the same period last year, the growth rate of cargo turnover amounted to 100.2%.

Volume and growth rate of cargo turnover by mode of transport
(for January-June 2019)



In the current period, there has been a decrease in the growth rate of pipeline transport cargo turnover, which amounted to 95.8% compared to 108.9 in January-June 2018 and decreased by 13.1 percentage points. The growth rate of freight turnover of road transport reached 111.7% compared to 102.9% in January-June 2018 and increased by 8.8 percentage points.

Cargo turnover structure by mode of transport,%
(for January-June 2019)



In the total volume of cargo turnover, pipeline transport accounts for 45.7%, railway transport - 33.0%, road transport - 21.2%, air transport - 0.1%.

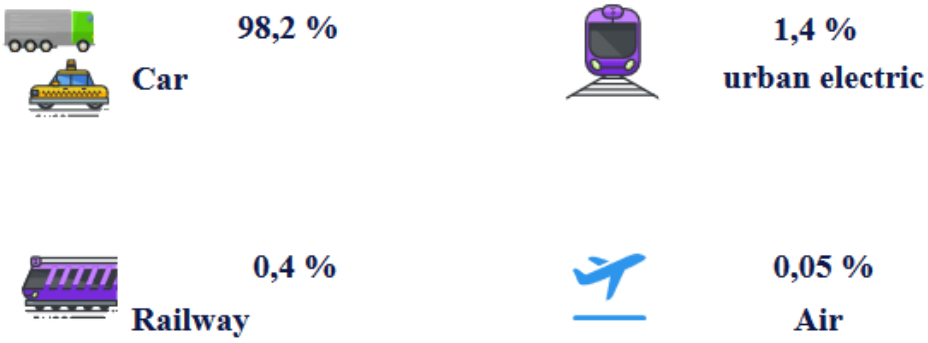
Passenger transportation and passenger traffic by mode of transport

	January-June 2019	*Specific gravity to the total volume,%*	*in% from January-June 2018*
Passengers transported, *mln. people*	**2981,7**	**100,0**	**102,7**
by rail	11,8	0,4	102,7
automobile	2928,5	98,2	102,5
by air	1,5	0,05	129,3
urban electric	39,9	1,4	113,5
of them:			
subway	37,3	1,3	113,1
tram	2,2	0,08	117,2
trolley bus	0,4	0,01	139,9
Passenger traffic, mln passenger-km	**69339,5**	**100,0**	**104,3**
the railway	2180,9	3,2	102,5
automobile	61701,5	89,0	102,5
air	5160,1	7,4	132,7
urban electric	297,0	0,4	114,6
of them:			
subway	272,1	0,4	113,1
tram	15,2	0,02	132,3
trolley bus	9,7	0,01	139,8

***For information**: in Kyrgyzstan, the passenger transportation indicator was equal to 344.1 mln. people. 11426.0 mln. people were transported in Kazakhstan.*

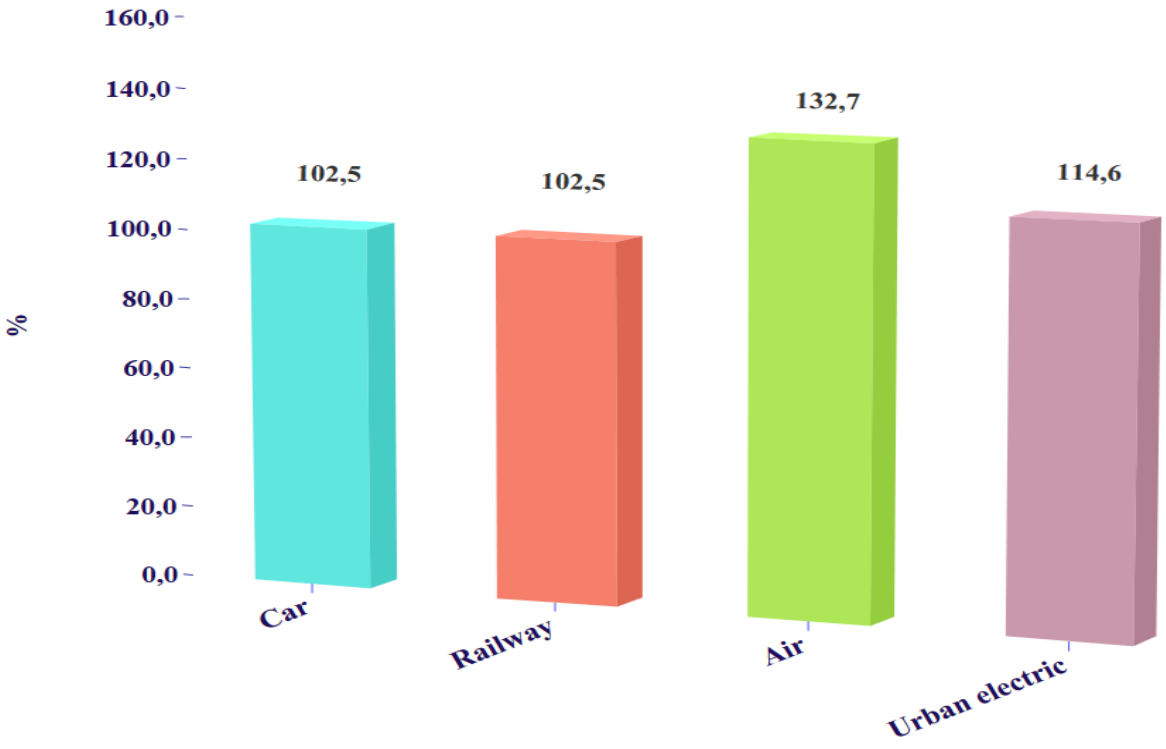
Automobile transport prevails in the structure of passenger transportation by mode of transport. Its share is 98.2% of the total.

The structure of passenger transportation by mode of transport,%
(for January-June 2019)



Compared to January-June 2018, passenger transportation by all types of transport increased by 2.7% and amounted to 2,981.7 mln. people. Passenger turnover reached 69.3 billion passenger-km and increased by 4.3%.

Passenger turnover growth rate,%
(for January-June 2019)

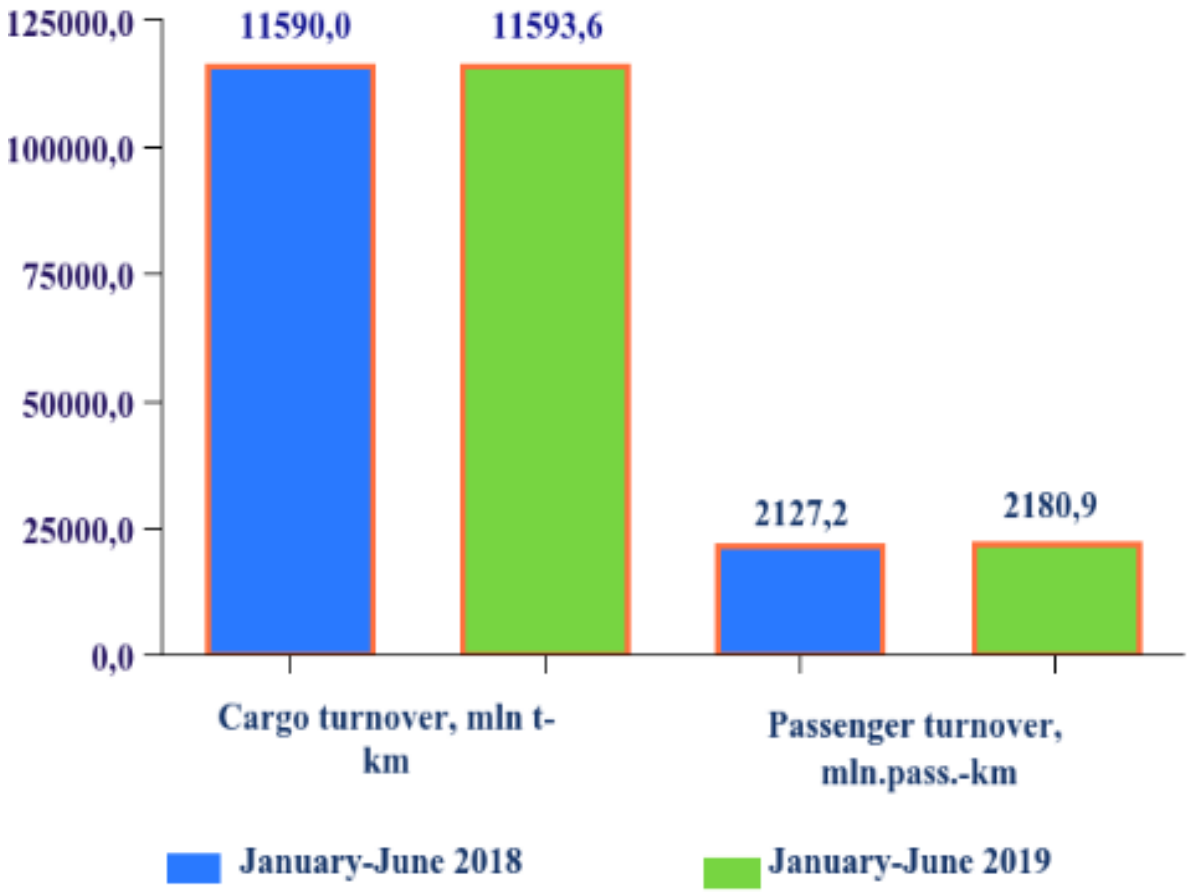


High passenger growth rates were observed in air transport - 132.7%, electric transport - 114.6%. For rail and road transport, this figure was 102.5%.

Railway transport

In January-June 2019, cargo was transported by rail 738.1 thous.tonsmore than the same period last year. The freight turnover of railway transport reached 11593.6 mln. tons-km. In the same period last year, freight turnover amounted to 11590.0 mln. tons-km.

Comparison of freight and passenger turnover of railway transport



For comparison: the passenger turnover of railway transport in January-June 2018 was equal to 2127.2 mln. pass.-km.

The shipment of goods by the main railway increased by 2.2% and amounted to 34.0 mln. tons.

On average, the shipment of goods by rail amounted to 187.9 ths. tons, or exceeded the level of January-June 2018 by 2.2%. The average distance of dispatch of one ton of cargo reached 340.9 km, or 2.1% lower than the level of the previous year.

Indicators of loading of the main types of cargo by main railway transport

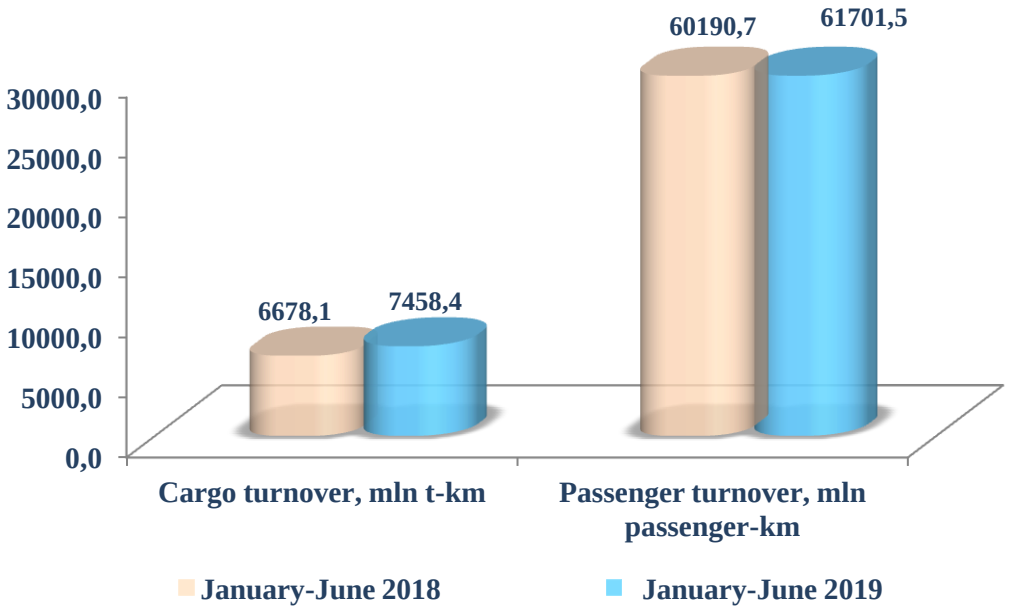
(for January-June 2019)

	Volume, thous.tons	*Specific gravity to the total volume,%*	*in% to January-June 2018*
Cargo - total	**34 012,4**	**100,0**	**102,2**
of them:			
coal	1 951,8	5,7	83,1
oil cargo	3 022,4	8,9	96,9
all kinds of ores	2 635,6	7,7	100,1
black metals	570,6	1,7	120,2
ferrous scrap	426,6	1,3	90,1
chemical and mineral fertilizers	1 986,4	5,8	106,6
construction cargo	2 974,6	8,7	110,6
cement	2 475,1	7,3	103,1
forest cargo	20,4	0,1	231,4
cotton fiber	161,3	0,5	170,3
grain and grinding products	588,4	1,7	60,0
potatoes, vegetables and fruits	140,0	0,4	74,1
other cargo	17 059,2	50,2	106,6

Automobile transport

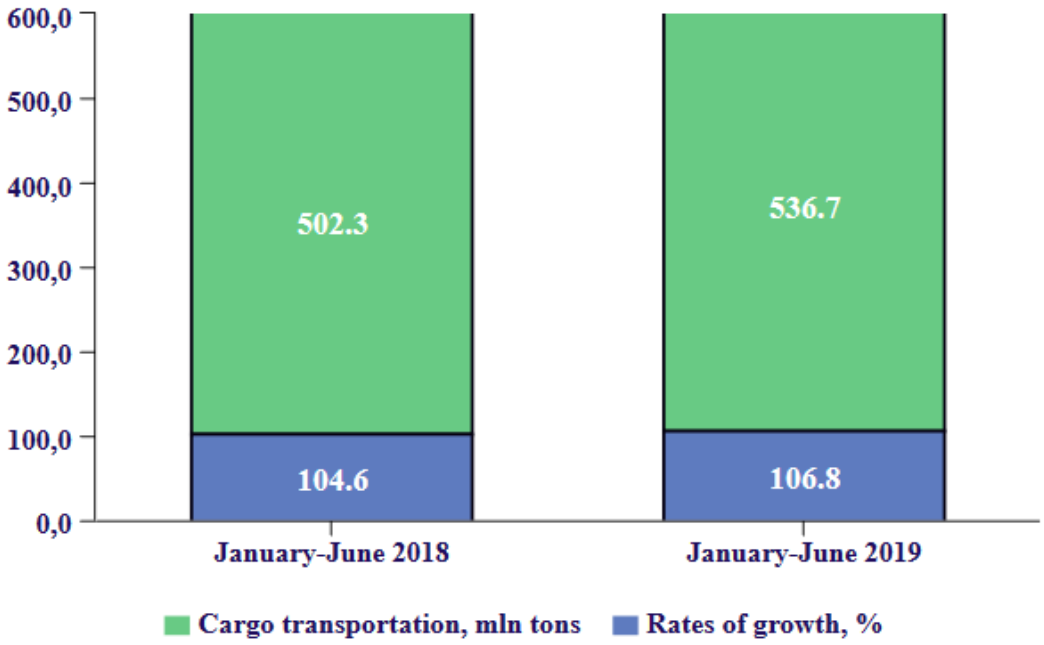
A significant role in the transportation of goods and passengers is also played by road transport, the cargo turnover of which increased by 11.7% and amounted to 7.5 billion tons-km.

Comparison of freight and passenger traffic of road transport



536.7 mln. tons of cargo were transported by road, which is 6.8% more than in January-June 2018.

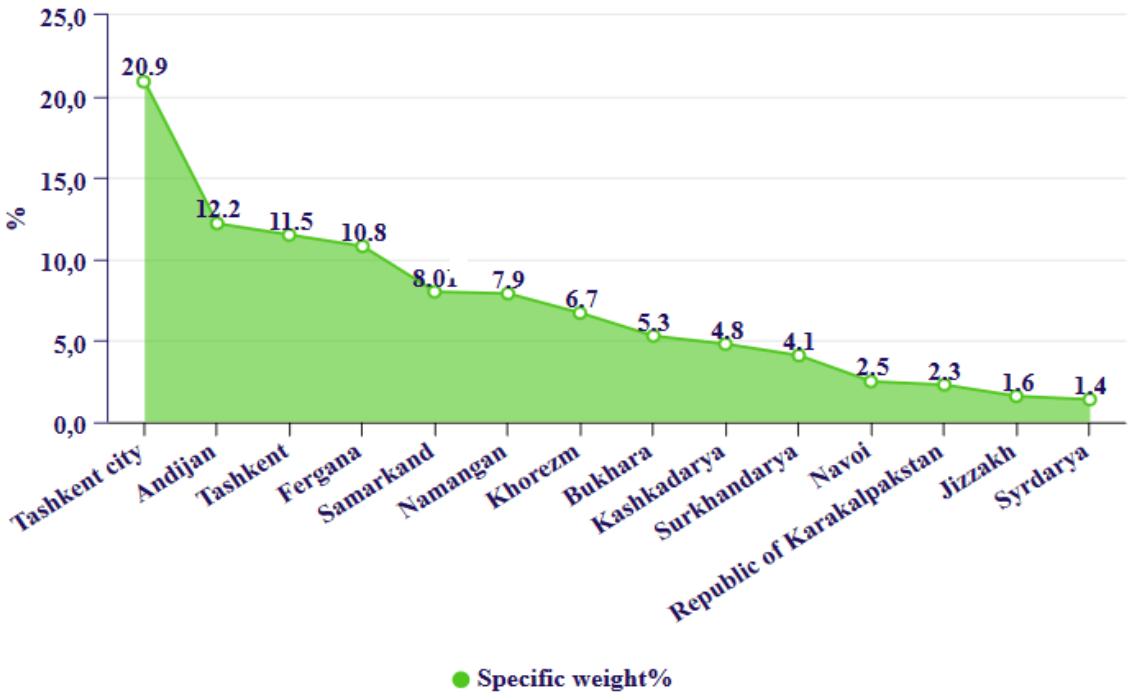
Comparison of volumes and growth rates for the carriage of goods by road



Most of the structure of passenger transportation among the regions is Tashkent. Its share in January-June 2019 was equal to 20.9%. The smallest indicator is noted in the Syrdarya region. It amounted to 1.4%.

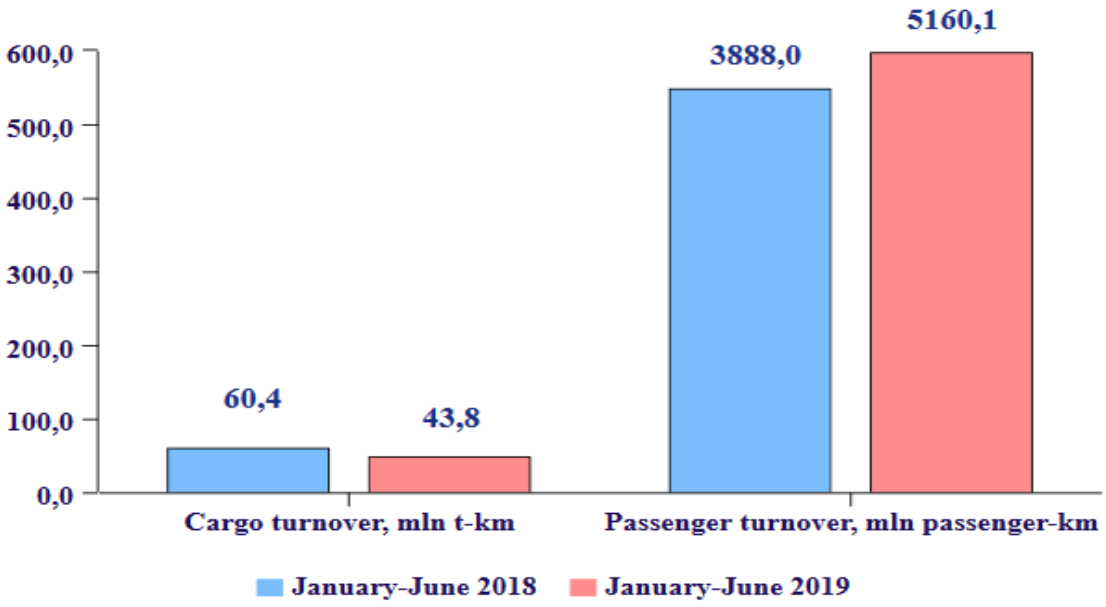
The structure of passenger transportation by road by region,%

(for January-June 2019)



By air, cargo dispatch amounted to 5.8 ths. tons, which is 32.8% lower than the level of January-June 2018. Cargo turnover decreased by 27.5% and amounted to 43.8 mln. tons-km.

Comparison of cargo and passenger traffic of air transport



1522.4 ths. people were sent by air, which is 29.3% higher than in January-June 2018, passenger turnover increased by 32.7% and amounted to 5160.1 mln. passenger-km.

The regularity of arrival of aircraft without delay reached 78.6% against 85.4% in January-June 2018, 2659 were delayed and 5 flights were canceled. In international traffic, the regularity of arrivals of aircraft decreased by 8.3 percentage points. and amounted to 76.4% (in January-June 2018 - 84.7%).

The total time of aircraft delays - 2767 airplane hours, or increased, compared with January-June 2018, 2.2 times, the average duration of the delayed flight increased by 22.4% and amounted to 62 minutes.

39925.5 ths. passengers were transported **by electric transport**, which is 113.5% of the level of January-June 2018. The passenger turnover of electric transport reached 297.0 mln. passenger-km, which is 14.6% higher than in January-June 2018.

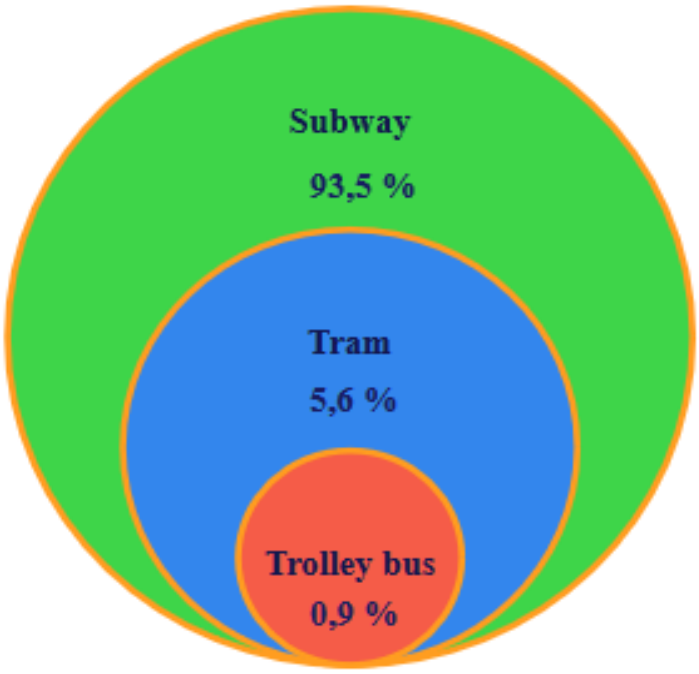
The largest share in the transportation of passengers by electric transport (93.5%) and its passenger turnover (91.6%) falls on the subway.

Passenger transportation and passenger turnover of the subway, compared with January-June 2018, increased by 13.1%.

2245.4 ths. people were transported by tram, compared with January-June 2018, the increase reached 17.2%. The passenger turnover of the tram amounted to 15.2 mln. passengers.- km.

The structure of passenger transportation by electric transport,%

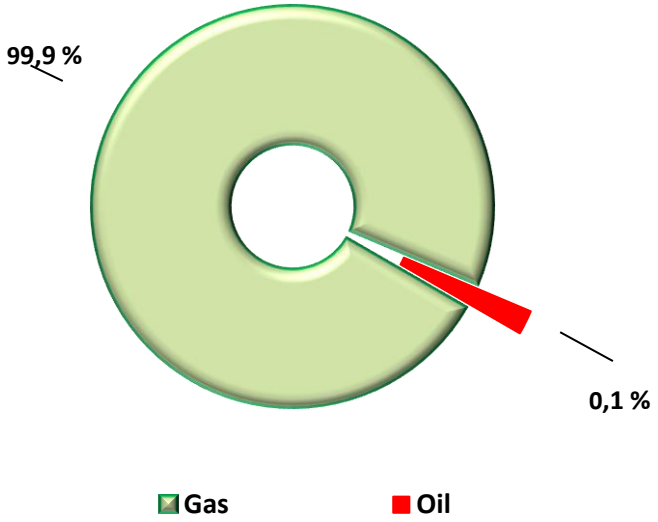
(for January-June 2019)



35.3 mln. tons of gas were pumped **by trunk pipelines**, which is 3.6% lower than in January-June 2018. In January-June 2019, 25.3 thous.tonsof oil was pumped (down 9.7%). Cargo throughput by trunk pipelines decreased by 4.2% and amounted to 16.0 billion tons-km.

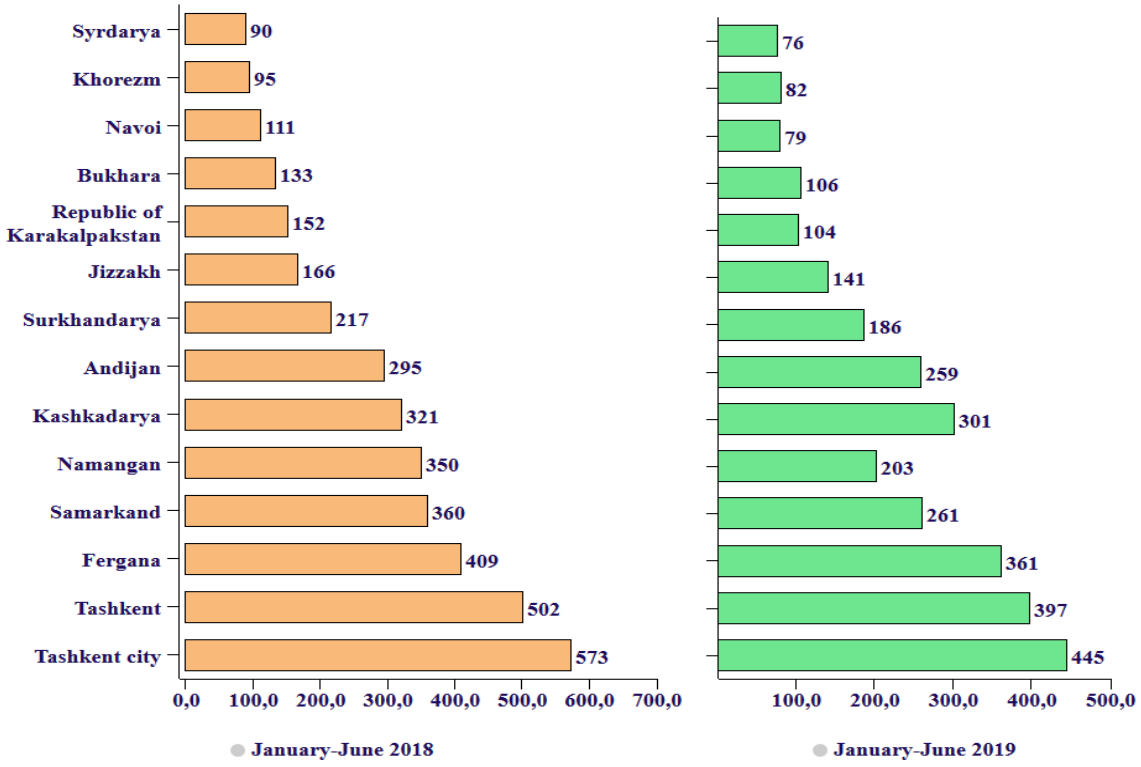
Pipeline transportation structure

(January – June 2019)



In January-June 2019, the number of traffic accidents amounted to 3001 units. Compared to the same period last year, this indicator decreased by 773 units. (-20.5%).

Comparison of the number of road traffic accidents by region, *units*

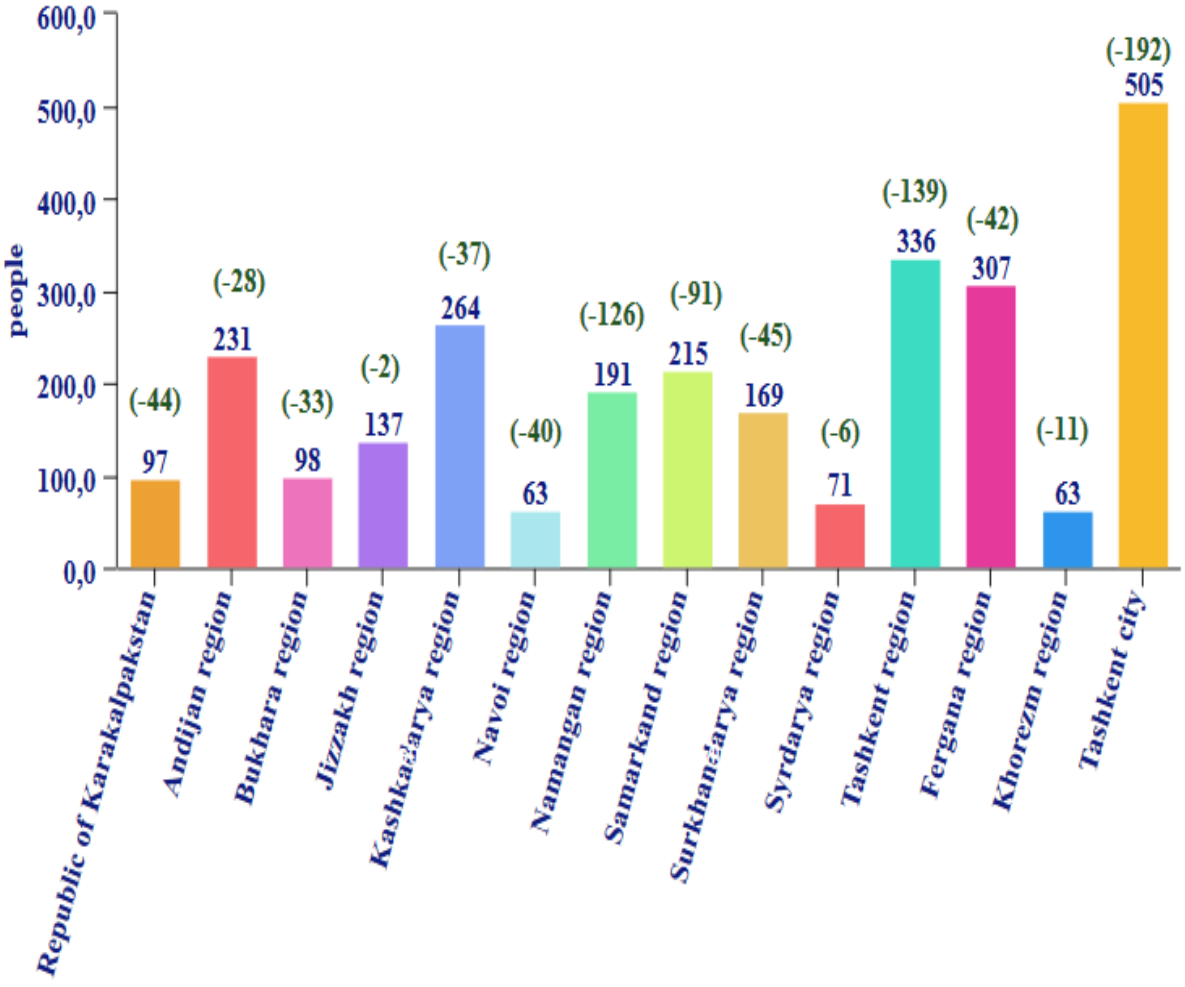


Compared to the same period last year, among the regions a large decrease in the number of road traffic accidents was noted in Tashkent (-128 units), Namangan (-147 units), Tashkent (-105 units) and Samarkand (-99 units) areas.

An increase in the number of traffic accidents for this period has not been recorded.

The number of victims of road traffic accidents, compared to the same period last year, is also declining. For January-June 2019, there is a decrease in the number of victims by 836 people (-23.3%), which amounted to 2747 people.

Change in the number of victims of road traffic accidents, compared with the same period last year, people



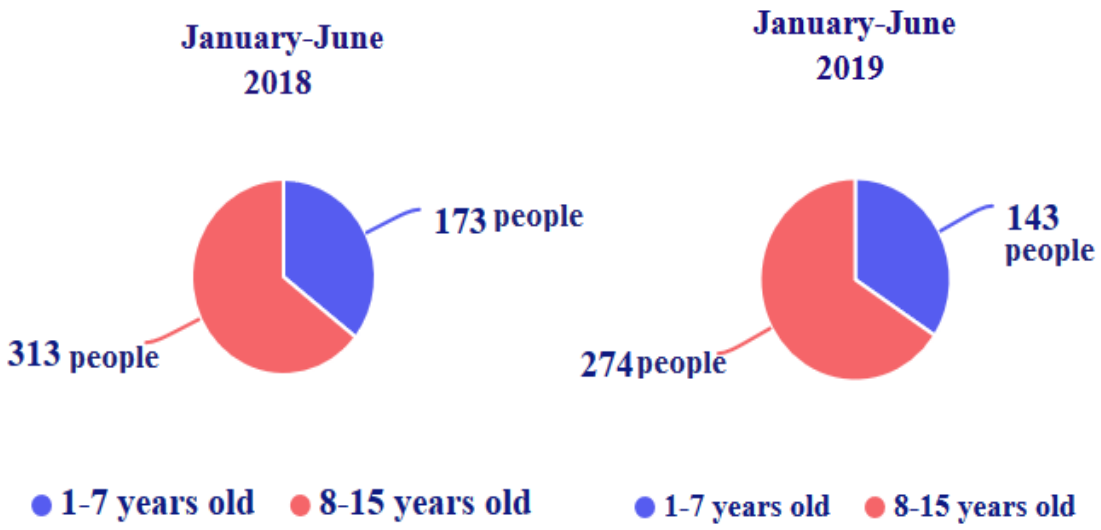
The lowest rates in the regions, compared with the same period last year, are in Tashkent city (-192 people), Tashkent (-139 people), Namangan (-126 people) and Samarkand (-91 people) regions.

A slight decrease in the number of victims of road traffic accidents was recorded in the Khorezm (-11 people), Syrdarya (-6 people) and Jizzakh (-2 people) regions.

In January-June 2019, the number of traffic accidents involving children amounted to 479 units, which decreased by 70 units compared to the same period last year. (-12.8%).

The total number of children injured in traffic accidents amounted to 417 people. Compared to the same period last year, it decreased by 69 people (-14.2%).

Comparison of affected children in road accidents, people



The share of children 1-7 years old injured in traffic accidents accounted for 34.3%, 8-15 years old - 65.7% of the total number of injured children in traffic accidents.

Compared with January-June 2018, the number of affected children 1-7 years old decreased by 30 people and amounted to 143 people. In January-June 2019, a decrease in the number of affected children aged 8-15 years by 39 people was recorded. The total number of affected children of this age was 274 people.

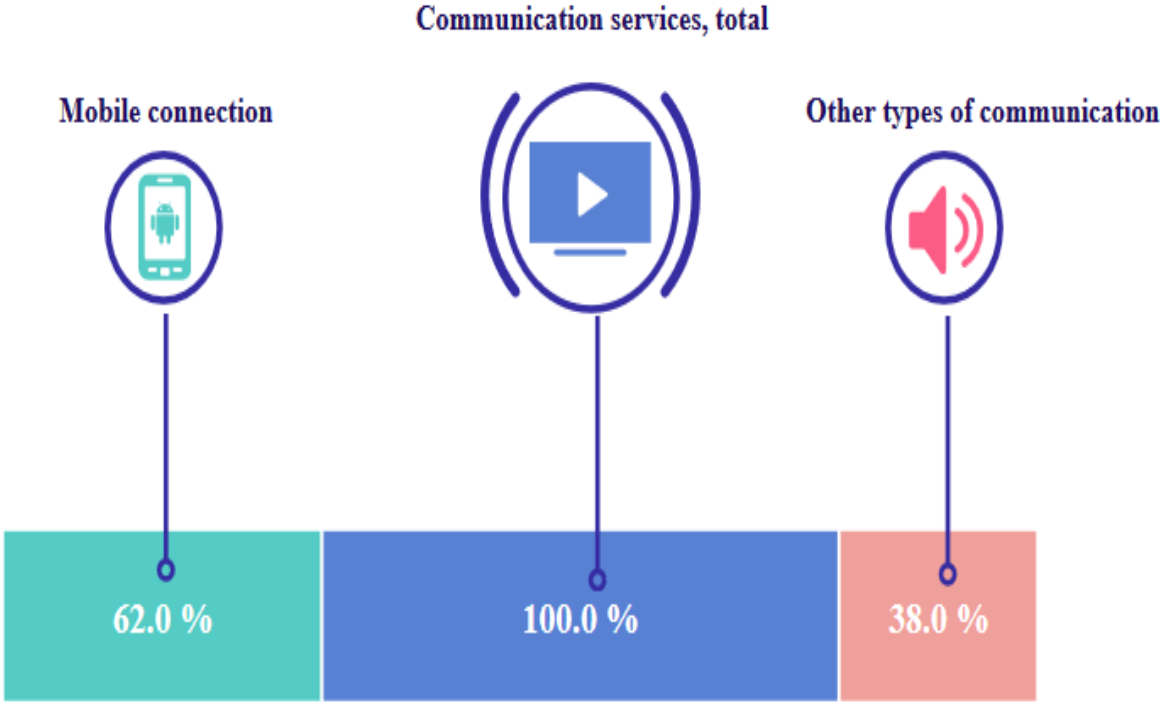
Telecommunications

In January-June 2019, the volume of communication services was equal to 4170.3 billion soums or, compared with the previous year, decreased by 0.6% (in actual prices).

Mobile communication services (including the Internet) accounted for 62.0% of the total volume of communication services and were equal to 2587.0 billion soums, including 2414.8 billion soums provided to the population.

The structure of communication services,%

(for January-June 2019)



Compared with January-June 2018, mobile communication services decreased by 6.9%, and services to the population - by 4.9% (in actual prices).

The number of subscribers provided with mobile communications as of July 1, 2019 amounted to 22595.4 ths. people, including among the population - 21947.6 ths. subscribers. The provision of population with mobile communications per 100 people amounted to 66 units.

As of July 1, 2019, the number of business entities licensed to provide Internet access services reached 515 units, the total number of collective access points was 309 units.

Compared with January-March 2019, the throughput of international data transmission channels remained at the same level - 1200.0 Gbit / s.

Explanation of statistical indicators

Public transport - transport that meets the needs of the population and all sectors of the economy in the carriage of passengers, baggage and goods, including mail, carried out on a commercial basis;

Motor vehicles - automobiles, tractor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers intended for the carriage of passengers, baggage, cargo and the performance of special work;

The presence of vehicles - the number of cars of all types, makes and models that are on the balance sheet of organizations, regardless of the technical condition and location of the car (in repair, on a business trip, on conservation, on lease);

Automobile - a mechanical vehicle driven by an energy source, having at least four wheels located on at least two axles, intended for driving on roads and used to transport passengers, baggage, cargo and perform special work;

Passenger car - a car designed and designed to transport passengers and baggage with the necessary comfort and safety;

Lorry - a road motor vehicle on a rigid frame designed for the carriage of goods; depending on the design features and nature of use, freight vehicles are divided into general and specialized means;

Bus, minibus - a road motor vehicle with a rigid frame, designed to carry passengers and having more than eight seats, not counting the driver's seat;

Passenger car - a passenger car with a capacity of up to eight people, not counting the driver. Passenger cars do not include special purpose vehicles for the transport of mail, ambulances, etc.

Fixed-route taxi - a motor vehicle (bus or car designed to carry passengers on regular routes with the organization of stops at the request of passengers;

Linear taxi - a motor vehicle that provides passenger transportation services on request for a fee according to the indication of a taximeter (counter);

Pickup and passenger van - light-duty trucks and utility vehicles with bodies designed on the chassis of cars;

Goods transported (cargo transportation volume) - the number of goods transported by trucks, including trailers, is determined by the actual weight of the goods, taking into

account the tare or container weight for each trip (arrival) (measured in tons). The determination of the volume of transported cargo according to the vehicle carrying capacity indicated in its technical specification is allowed only in the absence of data on the actual weight;

Freight turnover - the volume of work of transport for the transport of goods. The unit of measure is ton-kilometer. Cargo turnover of a transport is defined as the sum of the products of the weight of each consignment (dispatch) of the transported cargo by the distance of its transportation;

Passengers transported - the number of passengers transported by motor vehicles for a certain period of time by type of message (the unit of statistical observation is a passenger trip);

Passenger turnover - the volume of work of transport for the carriage of passengers. The unit of measure is passenger-kilometer. It is determined by summing up the products of the number of passengers for each transportation item over the transportation distance. It is calculated separately by means of transport, communication and other signs;

Transportation distance - the distance of transportation (transportation) of an object from a departure point to a destination point (measured in kilometers);

Average cargo transportation distance - the distance over which one ton of cargo is transported on average. It is determined by dividing the cargo turnover (in ton-kilometers) by the volume of transported goods (in tons) as a whole for vehicles, individual cargoes and types of communications;

Average passenger transportation distance - the distance over which one passenger is transported on average. It is determined by dividing the passenger turnover (in passenger-kilometers) by the number of passengers carried as a whole for vehicles and types of communications;

Total mileage (kilometer) - is the difference between the speedometer in one day when returning to the garage (to the parking lot) and when leaving the garage (from the parking lot). Total mileage is determined by summing the daily mileage of all vehicles in use during the reporting period;

Urban transportation - transportation carried out within the boundaries of a city or urban village;

Suburban transportation - transportation carried out outside the boundaries of a city or urban village at a distance of up to fifty kilometers inclusive;

Intercity transportation - transportation carried out outside the borders of a city or urban village at a distance of more than fifty kilometers, as well as transportation carried out on the territory of two or more regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regardless of the length of the route;

International transportation - transportation carried out outside the state border or from the state border of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regardless of the length of the route;

Traffic accident - an event that occurred during the movement of a vehicle on a road and with its participation, in which people were killed or injured, vehicles, cargo, structures were damaged, or other material damage was caused;

The output of communication and communication services at current prices is defined as the sum of the income of enterprises (in the amount of revenue from their sale) that provide services in this area;

The number of subscribers provided with mobile communications - the number of subscriber radio stations connected to mobile communication systems;

Bandwidth of international data transmission channels - is determined by the maximum amount of transmitted or received information per unit of time.

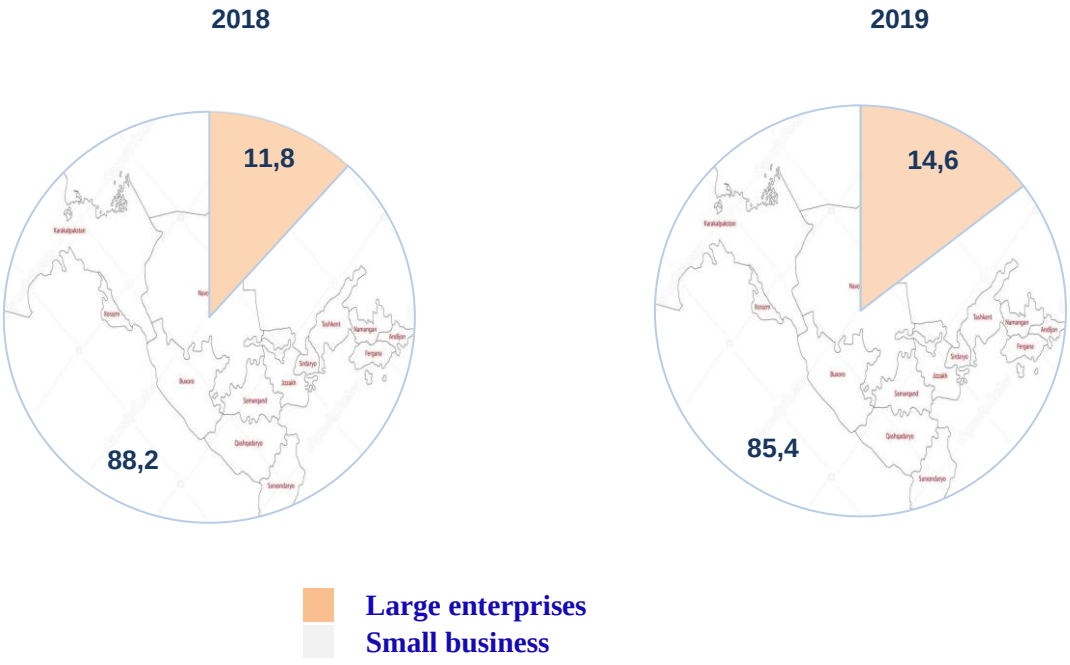
XII. CONSUMER MARKET

In January-June 2019, the volume of retail trade turnover amounted to 77 123.9 billion soums, or 106.4% of the level of the same period in 2018.

The retail trade turnover of large enterprises increased by 31.5% and amounted to 11,262.9 billion soums, the share of retail trade - 14.6%.

The retail trade turnover of small businesses, according to statistical calculations, reached 65 861.0 billion soums and, compared with the same period last year, increased by 3.1%. The share of this sector in the republic in the retail trade turnover reached 85.4%.

Retail turnover structure,%
(for January-June)



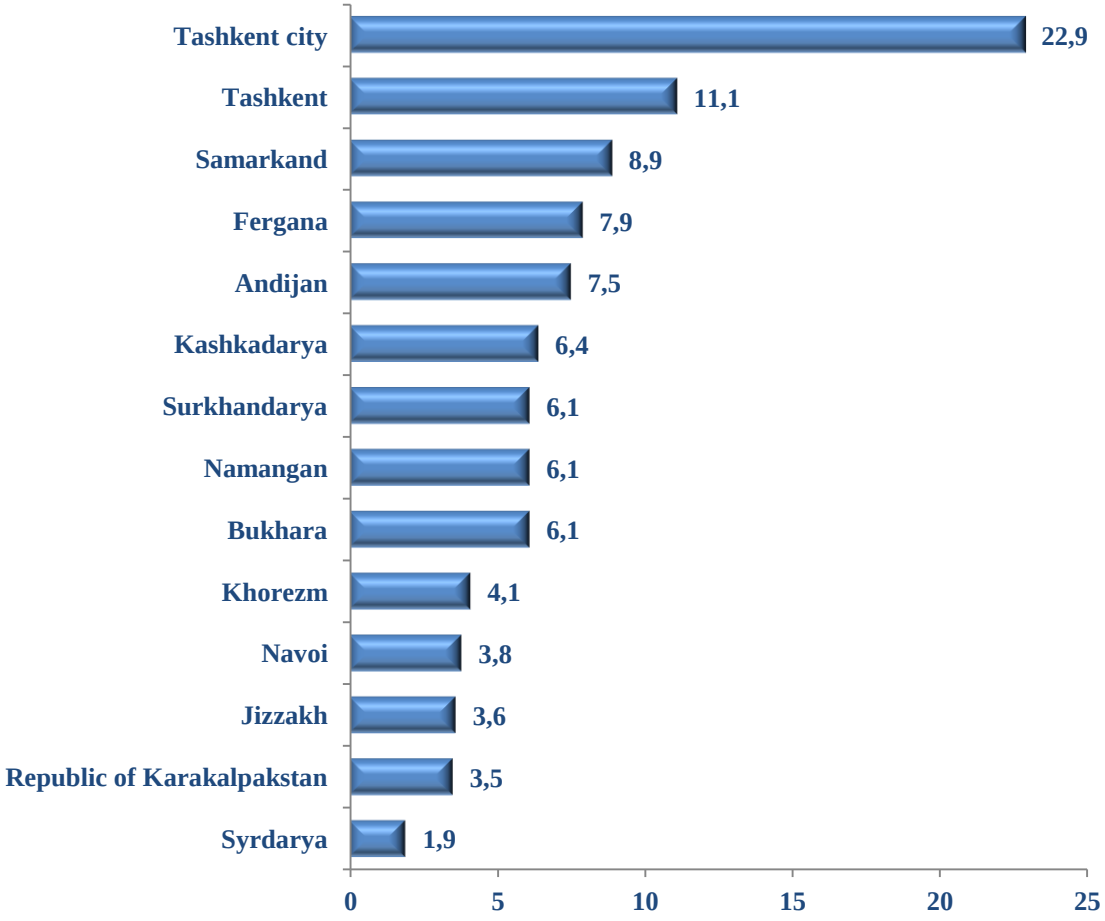
The structure of retail turnover by state and non-state sectors for January-June 2019 is characterized by the data presented below.

State ownership - 121.8 billion soums, or 88.2% of the level of the same period in 2018, the share of the total volume amounted to 0.16%.

Non-state property - 77,002.1 billion soums, or 106.5% of the level of the same period in 2018, the share of the total volume amounted to 99.84%.

The highest share in the total retail turnover was noted in Tashkent and amounted to 22.9%, Tashkent region - 11.1%, Samarkand - 8.9%, Fergana - 7.9% and Andijan - 7.5% regions . The lowest share was recorded in Syrdarya region - 1.9%, Jizzakh region - 3.6% and the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 3.5%.

Share according to the results of retail trade turnover by territories,%



In January-June 2019, the growth rate of retail trade turnover at large trading enterprises amounted to 131.5%. The largest increase was noted in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (by 52.1%), Jizzakh (by 61.9%), Navoi (by 75.3%), Syrdarya (by 121.6%), Bukhara (by 44.1%) and Namangan (by 54.3%) regions.

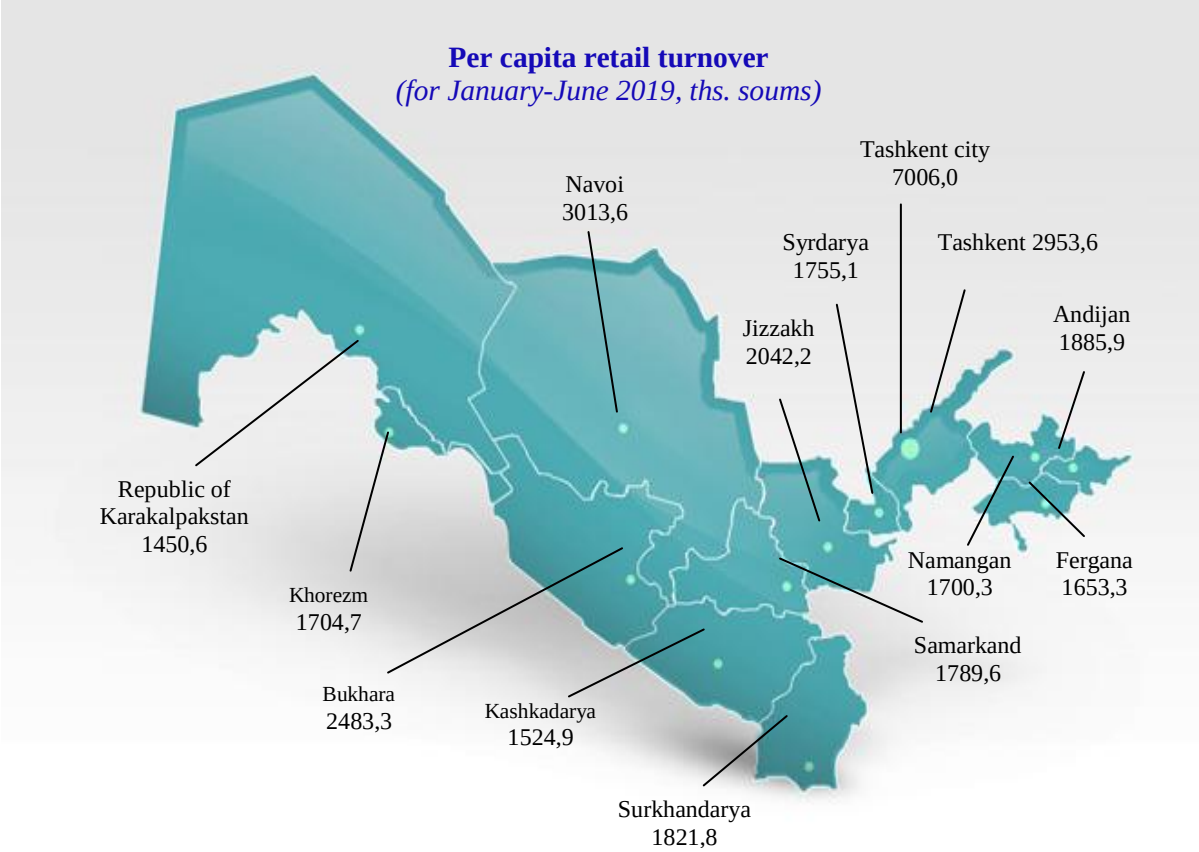
The volume of retail trade turnover of catering enterprises amounted to 2 189.0 billion soums, or increased by 9.2%. The share of the turnover of catering enterprises in the total volume of retail trade turnover reached 2.8%.

The highest share in the total volume of public catering was noted in Tashkent and amounted to 42.5%, Tashkent region - 10.6%, Bukhara region - 7.3%, the lowest proportion - in the Syrdarya region - 1.2% Khorezm region - 2.1% and Jizzakh region - 2.5%.

Retail turnover
(including catering)

	Total		Per capita	
	Billion soums	in% from January-June 2018	Ths. soums	in% from January-June 2018
Republic of Uzbekistan	**77 123,9**	**106,4**	**2 309,8**	**104,5**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	2 721,2	108,4	1 450,6	106,8
regions:				
Andijan	5 804,3	105,4	1 885,9	103,5
Bukhara	4 720,0	107,5	2 483,3	105,8
Jizzakh	2 775,1	107,3	2 042,2	105,1
Kashkadarya	4 920,3	100,9	1 524,9	98,9
Navoi	2 962,4	107,4	3 013,6	105,6
Namangan	4 700,8	106,0	1 700,3	103,9
Samarkand	6 829,0	108,3	1 789,6	106,1
Surkhandarya	4 704,2	105,8	1 821,8	103,5
Syrdarya	1 462,7	108,8	1 755,1	106,9
Tashkent	8 588,4	105,6	2 953,6	104,2
Fergana	6 112,5	104,8	1 653,3	102,9
Khorezm	3 138,6	112,9	1 704,7	111,0
Tashkent city	17 684,4	107,5	7 006,0	105,4

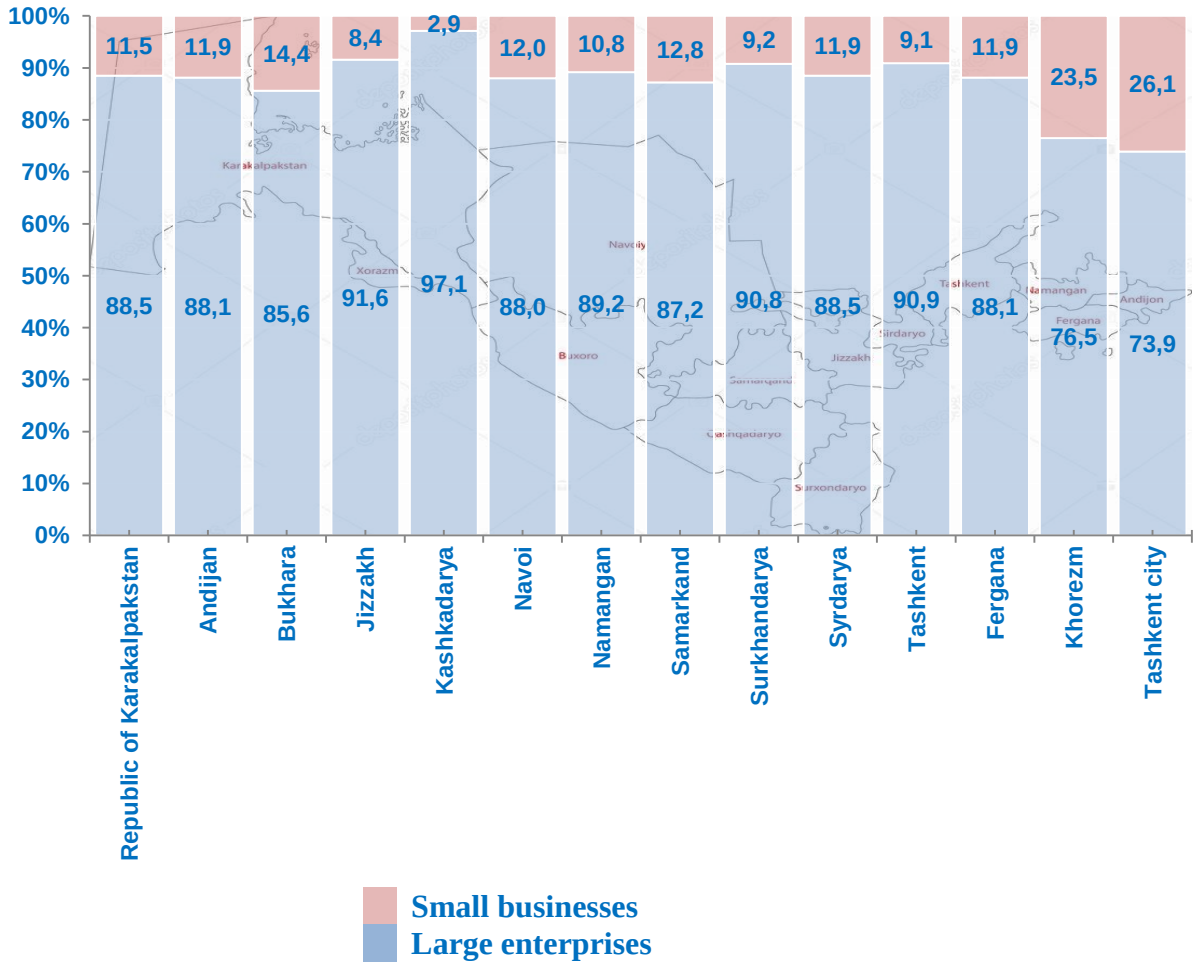
Retail trade turnover, including the turnover of food enterprises, per capita increased by 4.5% and amounted to 2,309.8 ths. soums (in January-June 2018 - 1949.6 ths. soums). The highest average per capita turnover was noted in Tashkent (5909.2 ths. soums), Navoi (2516.8 ths. soums) and Tashkent regions (2467.2 ths. soums), the lowest - in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (1211.4 ths. sum), Khorezm (1342.8 ths. soums) and Kashkadarya (1366.3 ths. soums) regions.



In January-June 2019, in the structure of retail trade turnover, the share of trade turnover of public catering enterprises amounted to 2.8%, reaching 2189.0 billion soums and increasing by 9.2% compared to the same period last year. Of these, 84.3% of the turnover accounted for by small businesses.

In the structure of trade turnover of public catering enterprises, the share of trade turnover of large enterprises is 15.7% of total sales, and the bulk of large enterprises was observed in Tashkent city (64.9%), Tashkent (13.9%) and Bukhara (4.3 %) areas.

The share of large enterprises and small businesses in the retail turnover, %



In January-June 2019, the volume of wholesale trade amounted to 37 638.4 billion soums, or 107.6% of the level of the same period in 2018.

The wholesale trade turnover of large enterprises increased by 13.8% and amounted to 10 923.1 billion soums, the share of wholesale trade - 29.0%.

Despite the increase in the total volume of wholesale turnover of large enterprises, compared with last year, a decrease in turnover in some regions.

The commodity turnover of small enterprises and micro-firms increased by 5.2% and reached 26 715.3 billion soums, the share of sales in the total turnover of wholesale trade amounted to 71.0%.

Wholesale Turnover

	Billion soums	*specific gravity,%*	*in% from January-June 2018*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**37 638,4**	**100,0**	**107,6**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	893,9	2,4	123,4
regions:			
Andijan	1 272,5	3,4	106,1
Bukhara	1 129,2	3,0	100,9
Jizzakh	1 004,4	2,7	108,1
Kashkadarya	1 366,6	3,6	103,1
Navoi	1 124,1	3,0	102,1
Namangan	1 046,1	2,8	105,9
Samarkand	2 740,6	7,3	112,7
Surkhandarya	1 160,7	3,1	108,9
Syrdarya	734,4	2,0	97,4
Tashkent	3 431,4	9,1	95,1
Fergana	2 504,2	6,7	109,9
Khorezm	967,5	2,6	117,2
Tashkent city	18 262,9	48,5	110,4

Volume of wholesale trade turnover by regions
(for January-June 2019)

	***Total** (billion soums)*	***Comparing with the previous year, %***	*Large enterprises (billion soums)*	*Comparing with the previous year, %*	*Small business (billion soums)*	***Comparing with the previous year, %***
Republic of Uzbekistan	**37 638,4**	**107,6**	**10 923,1**	**113,8**	**26 715,3**	**105,2**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	893,9	123,4	412,9	166,3	480,9	101,0
regions:						
Andijan	1 272,5	106,1	402,6	114,3	869,9	102,7
Bukhara	1 129,2	100,9	421,7	98,9	707,5	102,2
Jizzakh	1 004,4	108,1	440,2	119,3	564,3	100,8
Kashkadarya	1 366,6	103,1	586,0	103,7	780,6	102,7
Navoi	1 124,1	102,1	635,3	99,9	488,8	105,2
Namangan	1 046,1	105,9	510,6	110,9	535,4	101,6
Samarkand	2 740,6	112,7	857,5	144,0	1 883,1	102,5
Surkhandarya	1 160,7	108,9	377,8	113,2	782,9	106,9
Syrdarya	734,4	97,4	287,4	89,2	447,0	103,5
Tashkent	3 431,4	95,1	1 874,7	89,2	1 556,7	103,2
Fergana	2 504,2	109,9	533,2	115,6	1 971,0	108,4
Khorezm	967,5	117,2	410,4	135,3	557,1	106,6
Tashkent city	18 262,9	110,4	3 172,8	130,8	15 090,1	106,9

Explanation of statistical indicators

Retail trade - activities in the field of trade, providing for the sale of goods individually or in small quantities for cash to the population for final consumption, i.e. represents the final stage in the movement of goods when they move from the sphere of circulation to the sphere of consumption, personal or collective;

Retail turnover - the value of consumer goods sold to the population for cash or paid with plastic cards, credit cards, bank checks (which is also considered as cash sale), regardless of the channels for selling goods;

Catering - the implementation of activities by legal entities specializing in the manufacture, sale and organization of consumption of culinary products;

The turnover of catering reflects the proceeds from the sale of their own culinary products (dishes, culinary products and semi-finished products), as well as purchased goods without culinary processing (flour, confectionery, bakery), to the population for consumption on the spot, as well as to organizations and individual entrepreneurs for catering of various population contingents;

Inventories - the remains of goods intended for subsequent sale, listed on the balance sheet of retailers;

Commodity structure of goods turnover - the composition of goods turnover, the ratio between individual goods and product groups in the total volume of goods turnover, which is reflected in total sales using a relative indicator - specific gravity (share) as a percentage of the total;

Wholesale trade - the sale of goods purchased by bank transfer for their use for commercial purposes or their own production and economic needs;

Consumer goods - goods and services that directly satisfy human needs, intended for final consumption (family or personal);

Industrial and technical products - products intended for industrial consumption include raw materials, materials, fuel, components, tools, machines, spare parts, semi-finished products, etc .;

Wholesale turnover - represents the proceeds from the sale of goods under concluded contracts in non-cash payments for commercial use (further processing or sale) or own production and economic needs;

Inventories - goods in the sphere of commodity circulation, or the remains of goods on the balance of the wholesale enterprises and intended for subsequent sale;

Commodity structure of goods turnover - the composition of goods turnover, the ratio between individual goods and product groups in the total volume of goods turnover, which is reflected in total sales using a relative indicator - specific gravity (share) as a percentage of the total.

XIII. FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The foreign trade turnover of the republic in January-June 2019 amounted to $ 19,683.2 mln., including exports - $ 8,437.6 mln., imports - $ 11,245.6 mln..

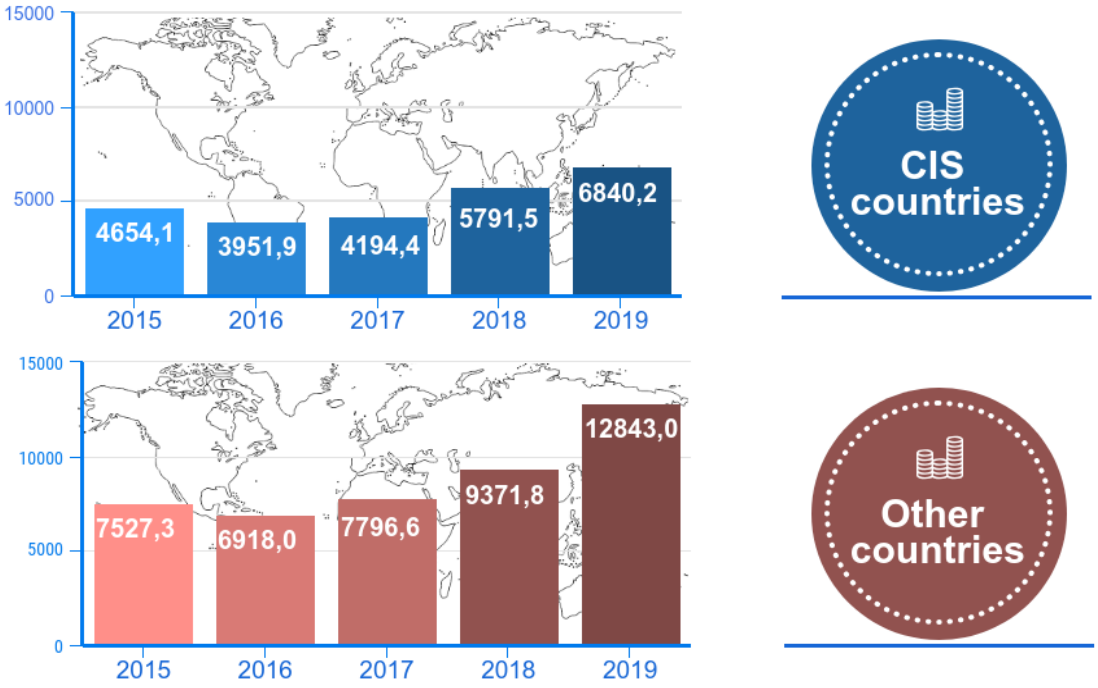
The balance of foreign trade amounted to minus $ 2,808.0 mln., including minus $ 914.6 mln. with the CIS countries and minus $ 1,893.5 mln. with other countries.

Foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan
(for January-June 2019)

	Mln. dollars USA	*in% to January-June 2018*	*Specific weight%*
Foreign trade turnover	**19683,2**	**129,8**	**100**
CIS countries	6840,2	118,1	34,8
other countries	12843,0	137,0	65,2
Export	**8437,6**	**127,0**	**100**
CIS countries	2962,8	127,3	35,1
other countries	5474,8	126,8	64,9
Import	**11245,6**	**132,0**	**100**
CIS countries	3877,4	112,0	34,5
other countries	7368,3	145,7	65,5
Balance	**-2808,0**	**x**	**x**
CIS countries	-914,6	x	x
other countries	-1893,5	x	x

Dynamics of the volume of the CIS countries and other foreign countries in the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan

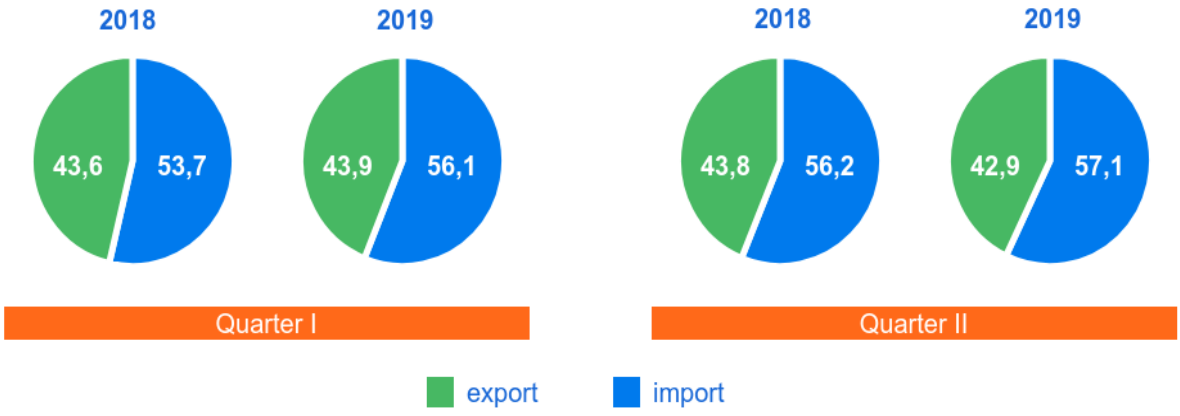
January-June, million USD



Among the CIS countries, the main foreign trade partners are Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Ukraine, which account for 29.4% of foreign trade turnover, among other countries - China, the Republic of Korea, Turkey, Germany, the USA, Afghanistan, Latvia, Iran , Lithuania, Japan, India, France and Italy, which account for 44.4% of the total foreign trade turnover.

The share of exports and imports in foreign trade turnover

for the quarter, in %



Distribution of foreign trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan by continents of the world
(for January-June 2019)

(mln. US dollars)

	Export	*Import*	*Foreign trade turnover*	
			in% to January-June 2018	*% to total*
Total [1)]	**8437,6**	**11245,6**	**129,8**	**100,0**
including:				
Europe	3704,4	3732,7	118,5	37,8
Asia	4067,9	6358,9	140,2	53,0
America	17,3	422,9	152,5	2,2
Africa	8,1	8,7	172,0	0,1
Australia and Oceania	0,2	1,5	266,5	0,01

Foreign trade operations of the republic are mainly carried out with the countries of Asia (53.0% of the total turnover) and Europe (37.8%), which account for 90.8% of the total turnover.

Dynamics of large partner countries in foreign trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan
(for January-June)

(mln. US dollars)

Countries	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*
China	**2261,6**	**2085,8**	**2100,2**	**2723,4**	**3895,5**
Export	1116,2	1040,4	929,8	1216,9	1599,2
Import	1145,4	1045,4	1170,5	1506,4	2296,4
balance	-29,2	-5,0	-240,7	-289,5	-697,2
Russian Federation	**2042,0**	**1961,3**	**2223,9**	**2759,8**	**2984,6**
Export	772,4	843,0	966,6	947,7	1145,9
Import	1269,6	1118,2	1257,4	1812,1	1838,7
balance	-497,3	-275,2	-290,8	-864,4	-692,9

[1)] *Включая нераспределенные данные*

(mln. US dollars)

Countries	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*
Kazakhstan	**1391,8**	**855,3**	**942,0**	**1434,5**	**1682,8**
Export	952,2	414,9	473,9	698,3	681,3
Import	439,7	440,3	468,1	736,2	1001,5
balance	512,5	-25,4	5,8	-37,9	-320,2
Republic of Korea	**878,4**	**504,6**	**571,1**	**765,4**	**1346,1**
Export	73,3	99,5	54,1	47,5	46,9
Import	805,1	405,1	517,0	717,9	1299,2
Balance	-731,8	-305,6	-463,0	-670,4	-1252,3
Turkey	**602,6**	**554,6**	**709,5**	**939,6**	**1188,1**
Export	385,3	329,5	392,8	444,6	572,2
Import	217,3	225,1	316,8	495,0	615,9
Balance	168,0	104,4	76,0	-50,5	-43,7
Germany	**256,9**	**262,8**	**323,9**	**333,4**	**450,1**
Export	14,1	12,5	12,6	20,4	24,0
Import	242,9	250,3	311,2	313,1	426,0
balance	-228,8	-237,8	-298,6	-292,7	-402,0
Kyrgyzstan	**71,0**	**66,2**	**114,5**	**181,1**	**446,6**
Export	54,6	54,9	87,5	121,6	378,7
Import	16,4	11,3	27,0	59,4	67,8
balance	38,2	43,6	60,5	62,2	310,9
USA	**104,8**	**110,7**	**111,3**	**256,8**	**309,7**
Export	13,1	30,2	10,6	14,7	14,0
Import	91,7	80,5	100,7	242,1	295,7
balance	-78,7	-50,3	-90,2	-227,4	-281,7

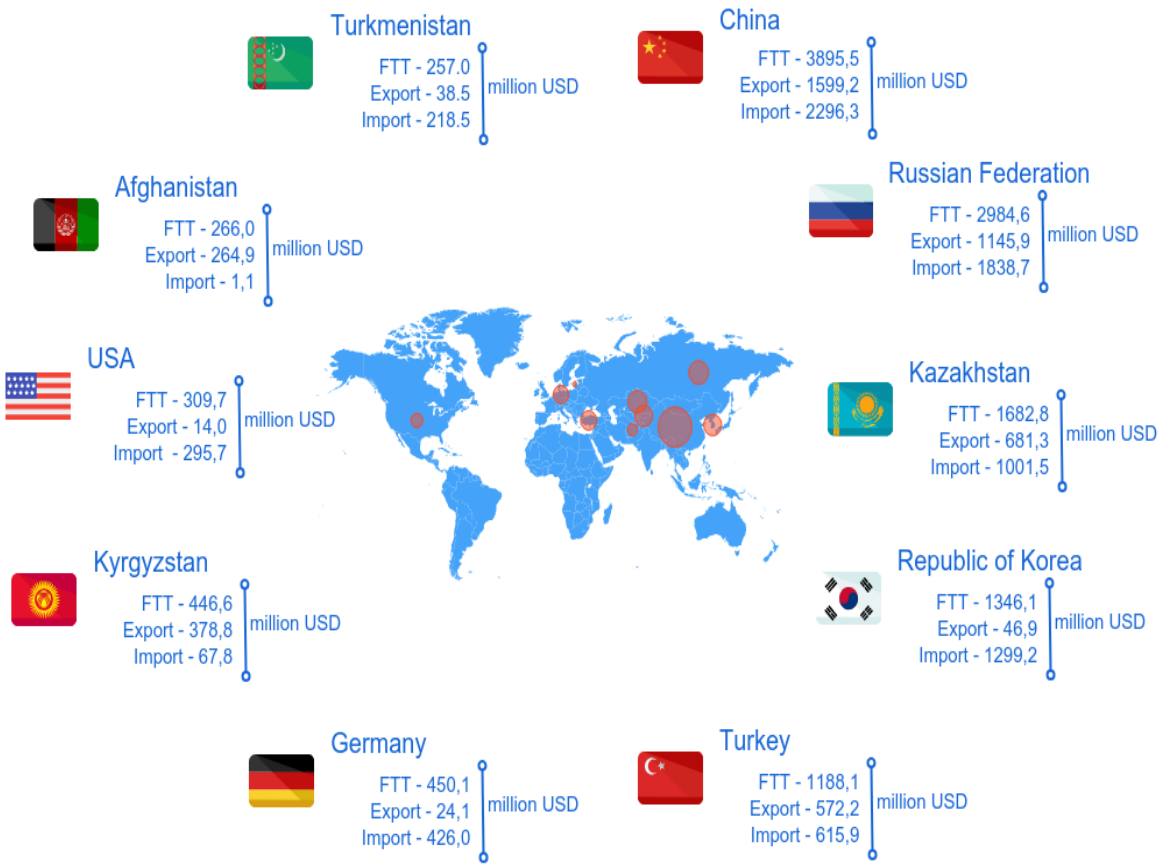
(mln. US dollars)

Countries	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*
Afghanistan	**248,6**	**253,5**	**289,9**	**341,0**	**266,0**
Export	248,2	252,8	289,2	340,0	264,9
Import	0,3	0,7	0,6	1,0	1,1
balance	247,9	252,1	288,6	338,9	263,8
Turkmenistan	**166,8**	**121,1**	**101,3**	**92,4**	**257,0**
Export	60,5	48,6	32,9	21,9	38,5
Import	106,3	72,5	68,3	70,6	218,5
balance	-45,9	-24,0	-35,4	-48,7	-180,0
Latvia	**84,7**	**156,0**	**158,1**	**229,0**	**220,2**
Export	18,5	25,9	46,3	22,8	25,2
Import	66,2	130,1	111,8	206,3	195,1
balance	-47,6	-104,2	-65,5	-183,5	-169,9
Iran	**222,6**	**205,5**	**166,0**	**156,2**	**213,8**
Export	189,8	176,1	142,5	115,0	119,5
Import	32,8	29,3	23,6	41,2	94,3
balance	157,0	146,8	118,9	73,8	25,2
Tajikistan	**76,7**	**96,9**	**118,4**	**165,5**	**206,2**
Export	72,5	88,1	91,6	97,0	143,0
Import	4,1	8,8	26,9	68,5	63,2
balance	68,4	79,4	64,7	28,5	79,8
Lithuania	**178,4**	**114,3**	**153,1**	**128,2**	**204,0**
Export	1,9	2,9	2,1	4,9	12,2
Import	176,5	111,5	151,0	123,3	191,8
balance	-174,6	-108,6	-148,9	-118,4	-179,6

(mln. US dollars)

Countries	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*
Ukraine	**214,8**	**122,3**	**129,2**	**206,6**	**200,6**
Export	37,9	22,0	45,8	49,3	68,9
Import	176,9	100,4	83,5	157,4	131,7
balance	-138,9	-78,4	-37,7	-108,1	-62,8
Belarus	**59,4**	**44,8**	**51,3**	**208,1**	**188,4**
Export	10,9	7,6	11,3	19,2	22,6
Import	48,5	37,2	40,0	188,9	165,8
balance	-37,6	-29,6	-28,7	-169,7	-143,2
Japan	**83,4**	**123,1**	**59,7**	**90,2**	**166,2**
Export	2,9	4,6	5,1	5,1	13,4
Import	80,6	118,5	54,6	85,2	152,8
balance	-77,7	-113,9	-49,5	-80,1	-139,4
India	**146,1**	**178,3**	**165,4**	**134,7**	**164,4**
Export	15,6	16,5	18,3	13,9	9,3
Import	130,6	161,8	147,1	120,8	155,1
Balance	-115,0	-145,4	-128,8	-106,9	-145,8
France	**143,8**	**140,5**	**130,6**	**146,0**	**163,5**
Export	69,7	60,8	70,0	90,2	98,1
Import	74,0	79,7	60,6	55,7	65,4
balance	-4,3	-18,8	9,4	34,5	32,8
Italy	**77,3**	**74,1**	**78,0**	**122,0**	**150,1**
Export	6,1	4,4	7,8	11,9	13,5
Import	71,3	69,7	70,2	110,1	136,6
balance	-65,2	-65,2	-62,4	-98,1	-123,1

Top ten countries with the largest foreign trade turnover (FTT) with the Republic of Uzbekistan



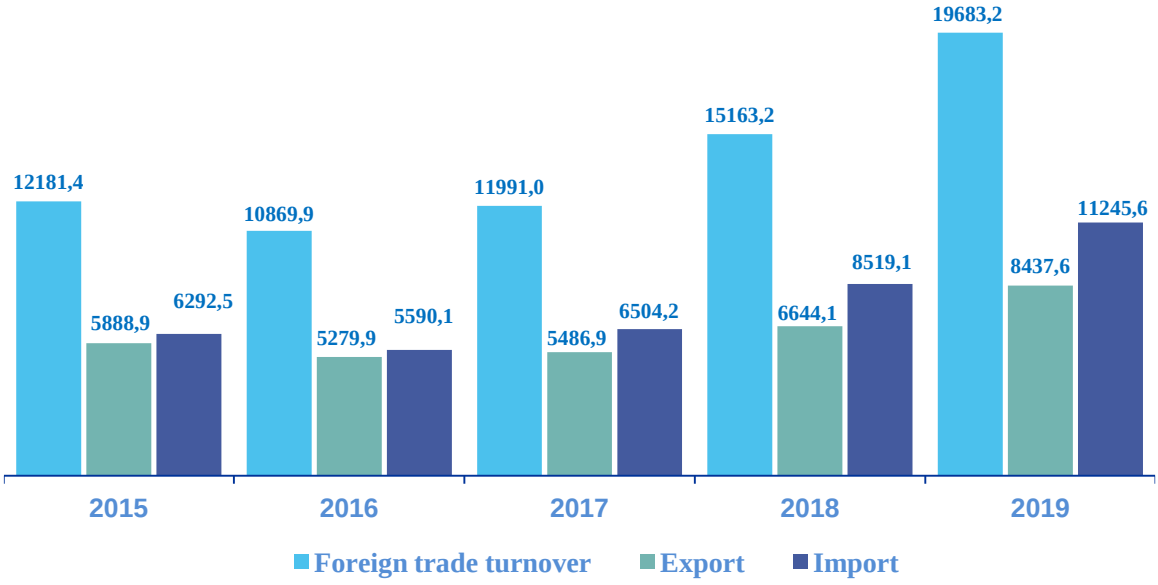
Today, international trade is a fundamental part of the economic activity of our state. Ongoing reforms in this area allow us to expand our markets for goods and services. Uzbekistan has become a country with an independent voice in the international community and a member of authoritative international organizations. Political, diplomatic, trade, economic, and cultural ties were established with the leading industrialized countries of the world.

Establishment of trade relations with other states contributes to the growth of exports of products manufactured in the republic, which, in turn, allows it to be among the developed countries of the world.

According to the results of January-June 2019, the number of enterprises engaged in the export of goods, compared to the same period last year, increased by 831 units. and their total number reached 3,885 units.

Foreign trade turnover dynamics
Republic of Uzbekistan

(January-June, mln. US dollars)

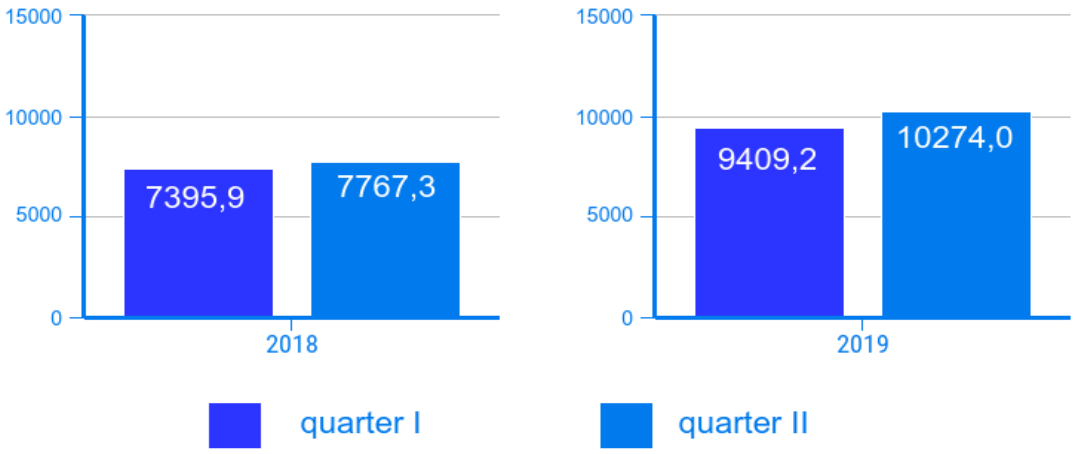


In the II quarter of 2019, the volume of foreign trade turnover amounted to 10,274.0 mln. dollars. The United States and, compared with the first quarter of this year, increased by 9.2%.

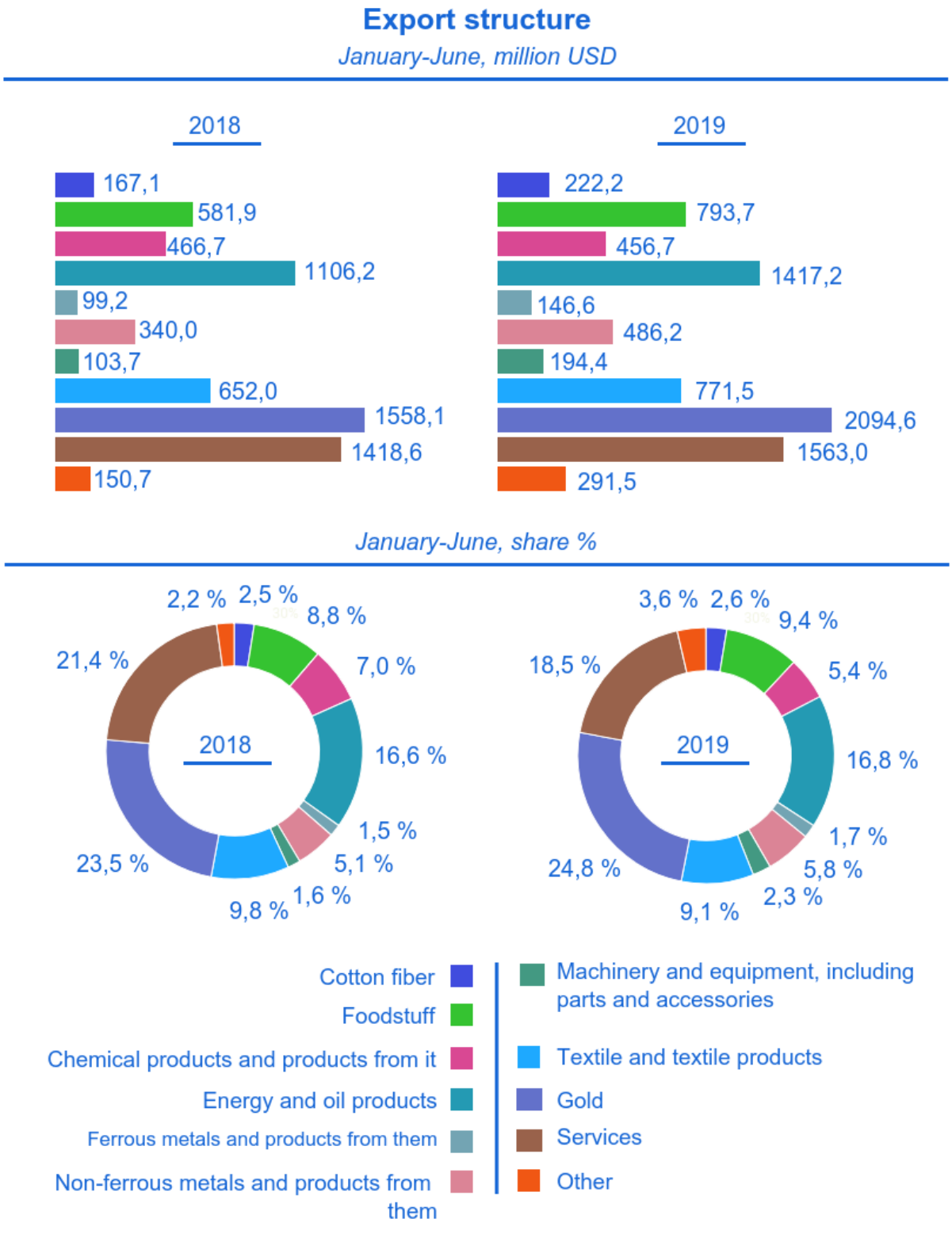
The share of imports in foreign trade turnover, compared with the first quarter, increased (from 56.1 to 57.1%), and the share of exports decreased (from 43.9 to 42.9%).

Quarterly dynamics of the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan

for the quarter, mln. USD



The volume of exports of the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-June 2019 amounted to $ 8,437.6 mln. (an increase, compared to the same period last year, reached 27.0%). The share of goods in export amounted to 81.5%, of which energy carriers and oil products - 16.8%, food products - 9.4%, textiles and textile products - 9.1%, non-ferrous metals and products from them - 5, 8%, ferrous metals and products from them - 1.7%.



An analysis of the structure of exported goods and services in January-June 2019 also showed that, compared to the corresponding period of the last year, there were no significant changes, however, it should be noted that the export volume of all types of goods and services, except for chemical products and products from it , in January-June 2019, compared with the corresponding period last year, increased.

Export structure by CIS countries and other countries
(for January-June 2019)

	CIS countries		*Other countries*	
	Mln. US dollars	*in% to the total volume*	*Mln. US dollars*	*in% to the total volume*
Export	**2962,8**	**100,0**	**5474,8**	**100,0**
cotton fiber	0,9	0,0	221,3	4,0
foodstuffs	552,0	18,6	241,6	4,4
chemical products and products from it	204,3	6,9	252,4	4,6
energy carriers and oil products	607,4	20,5	809,8	14,8
ferrous metals and products from them	31,9	1,1	114,7	2,1
non-ferrous metals and products from them	94,1	3,2	392,1	7,2
machinery and equipment, including parts and accessories	136,8	4,6	57,6	1,1
textiles and textile products	400,0	13,5	371,5	6,8
gold	0,0	0,0	2094,6	38,3
services	795,8	26,9	767,2	14,0
other	139,6	4,7	152,0	2,7

The volume of twenty major partner countries in the export of goods and services

(January June)

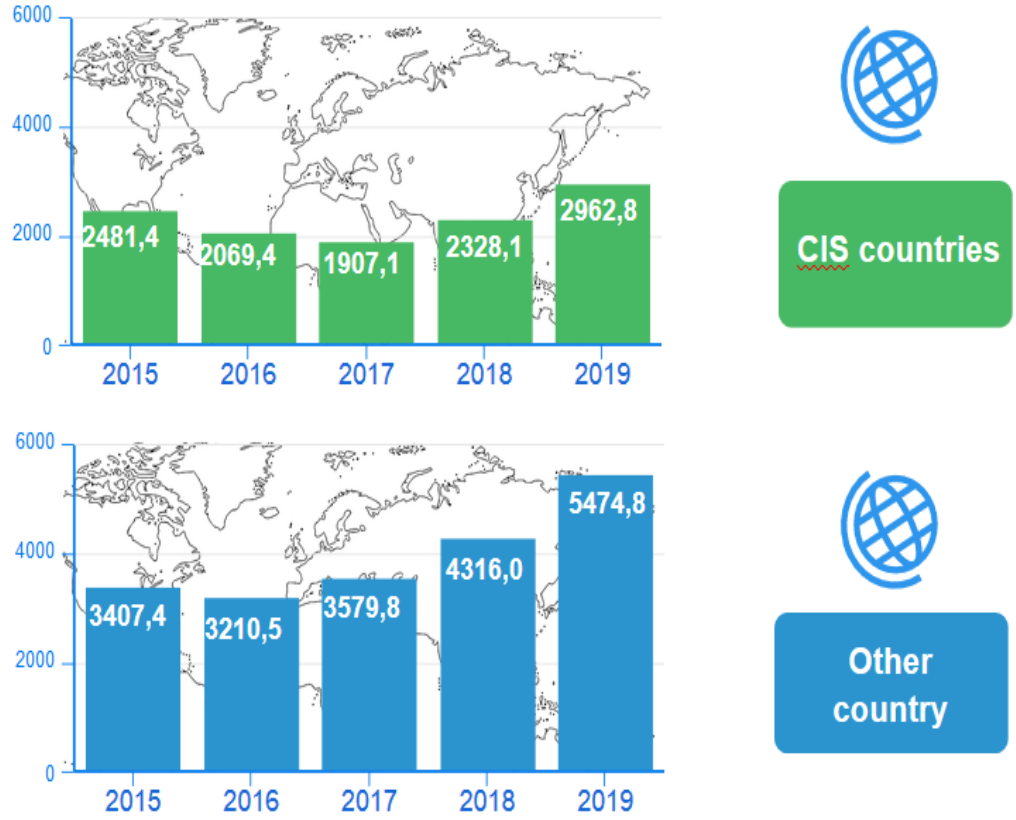
Country	Mln. US dollars		Growth rate, %		Place	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
China	1216,9	1599,2	130,9	131,4	1	1
Russian Federation	947,7	1145,9	98,1	120,9	2	2
Kazakhstan	698,3	681,3	147,4	97,6	3	3
Turkey	444,6	572,2	113,2	128,7	4	4
Kyrgyzstan	121,6	378,7	139,0	3,1 t.	6	5
Afghanistan	340,0	264,9	117,5	77,9	5	6
Tajikistan	97,0	143,0	105,9	147,5	8	7
Iran	115,0	119,5	80,7	103,9	7	8
France	90,2	98,1	129,0	108,8	9	9
Ukraine	49,3	68,9	107,6	139,8	10	10
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	22,5	60,5	112,1	2,7 t.	14	11
Republic of Korea	47,5	46,9	87,8	98,7	11	12
United Kingdom (UK)	19,5	41,5	86,8	2,1 t.	19	13
Turkmenistan	21,9	38,5	66,4	176,2	16	14
Pakistan	12,8	37,8	3,6 t.	3,0 t.	27	15
Latvia	22,8	25,2	49,2	110,6	13	16
Germany	20,4	24,0	161,1	118,0	17	17
Belarus	19,2	22,6	169,6	117,9	22	18
Poland	19,4	21,4	117,9	110,0	20	19
Azerbaijan	13,3	19,9	190,1	149,4	25	20

Dynamics of export structure
(for January-June, mln. US dollars)

Structure	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*
cotton fiber	340,1	313,4	258,7	167,1	222,2
foodstuffs	690,9	301,5	366,6	581,9	793,7
chemical products and products from it	321,6	471,1	443,3	466,7	456,7
energy carriers and oil products	1173,7	851,8	713,3	1106,2	1417,2
ferrous metals and products from them	73,9	75,4	77,6	99,2	146,6
non-ferrous metals and products from them	339,2	255,7	323,1	340,0	486,2
machinery and equipment, including parts and accessories	58,9	76,3	143,3	103,7	194,4
textiles and textile products	465,0	431,0	558,8	652,0	771,5
gold	823,9	738,2	1190,5	1558,1	2094,6
services	1463,9	1580,1	1204,3	1418,6	1563,0
other	137,8	185,4	207,4	150,6	291,5

Dynamics of export volume to the CIS countries and others foreign states

January-June, million US dollars

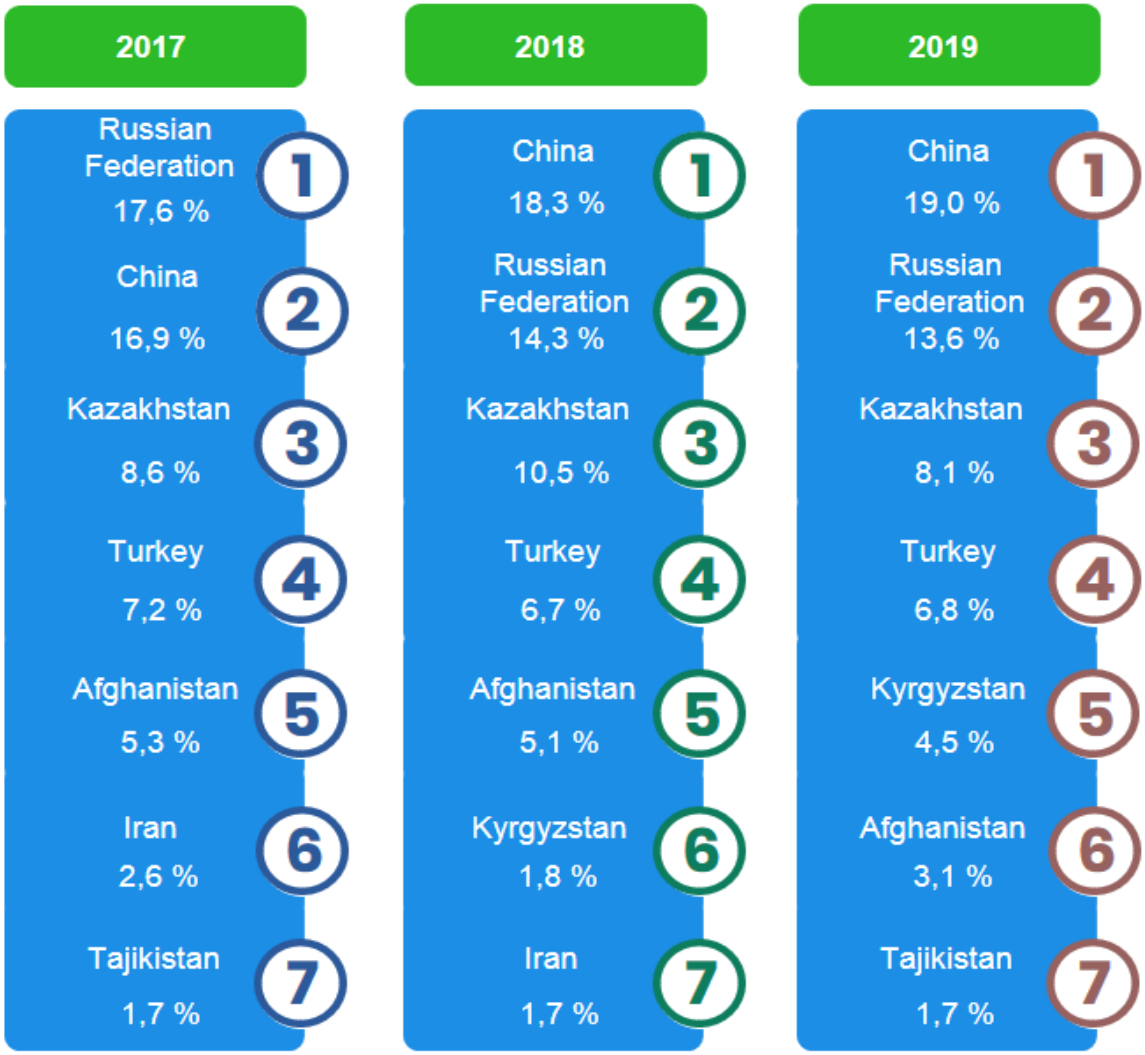


Due to traditional trade relations with the CIS countries and comprehensive support of foreign trade, the share of mutual trade with the CIS member states in the foreign trade turnover of Uzbekistan in January-June 2019 reached 34.8% (6,840.2 mln. US dollars), the pace foreign trade turnover growth, compared to the previous year, amounted to 118.1%.

Current trade relations with other foreign partners also continue to develop. So, the share of other countries in foreign trade turnover in January-June 2019 reached 65.2% (12 843.0 mln. US dollars), the growth rate of foreign trade turnover, compared to the same period last year, amounted to 137.0%.

Share of seven major partner countries in the export of goods and services

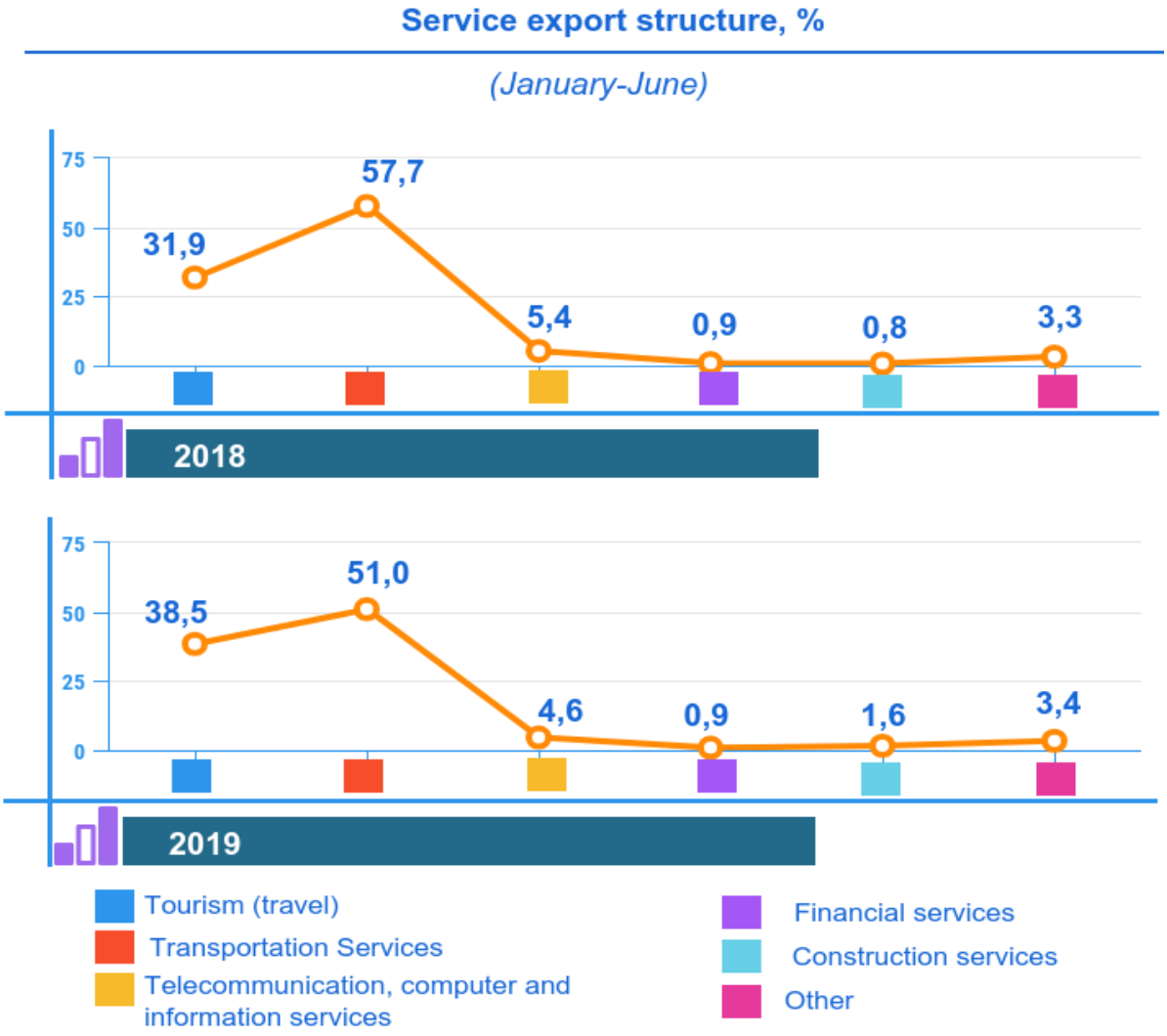
January-June



The main partners in the export of goods and services in foreign trade were China (19.0% of total exports), Russia (13.6%), Kazakhstan (8.1%), Turkey (6.8%), Kyrgyzstan (4 , 5%), Afghanistan (3.1%) and Tajikistan (1.7%).

The composition of exported goods to these countries includes a group of energy carriers and oil products, chemical products and products from it, as well as food products.

The volume of export of services in January-June 2019 amounted to 1,563.0 mln. US dollars, or 18.5% of its total volume and increased by 10.2% compared to the same period last year. In the export of services, the largest share is transport services and tourism, as well as telecommunications, information, computer and financial services.



Export of fruits and vegetables

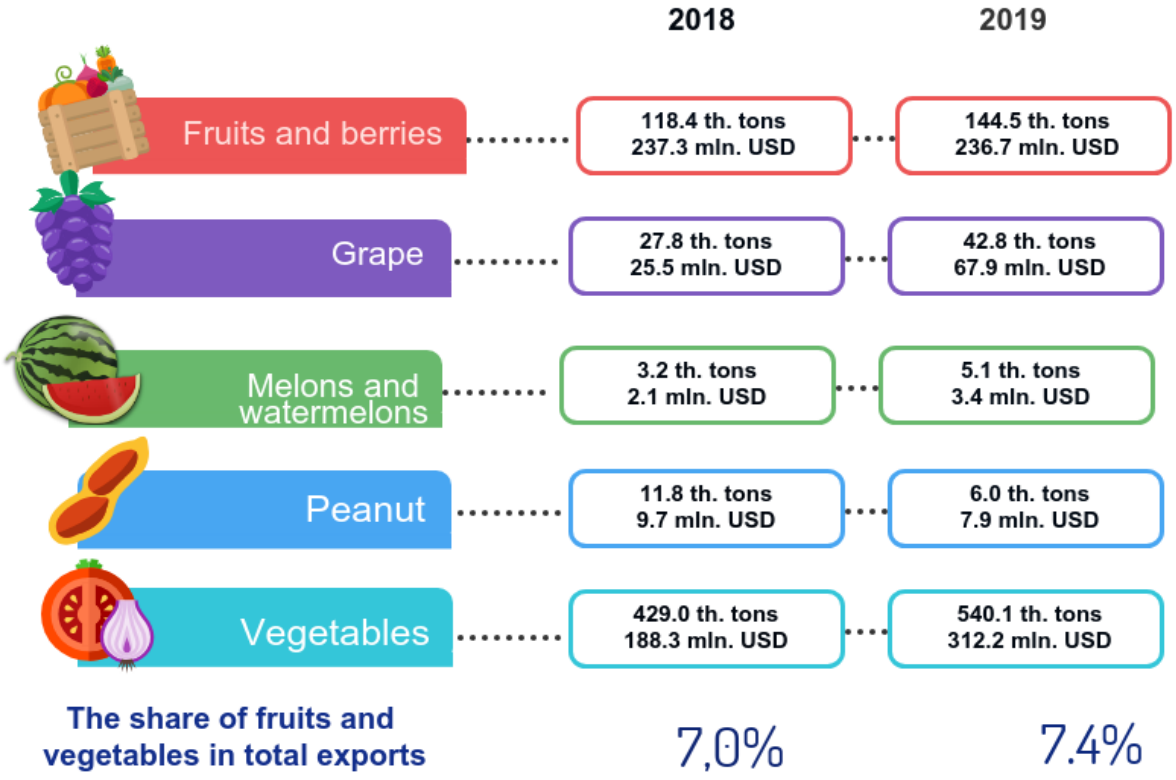
The volume of exports of fruits and vegetables amounted to more than 738.5 thous.tonsand reached 628.0 mln. US dollars (growth rate - 35.7% in value terms).

More than 540.1 thous.tonsof vegetables were exported from fruits and vegetables (physical growth increased by 25.9%) in the amount of 312.2 mln. US dollars, fruits and berries - 198.4 thous.tons(physical volume increased by 23.1%) in the amount of 315.8 mln. US dollars (the growth rate in value terms, compared to the same period last year, was 165.8% and 115.0%, respectively).

Due to the fact that our country pays considerable attention to the development of agriculture and horticulture, the quality and volume of exported goods are increasing from year to year. So, in January-June 2019, the share of fruits and vegetables in total exports amounted to 7.4%, and increased by 0.4% more than in the corresponding period last year.

Export of fruits and vegetables

January-June



Geography of export of fruits and vegetables

Countries	*January-June 2018*			*January-June 2019*		
	ths. tons	*mln. US dollars*	*specific gravity,%*	*ths. tons*	*mln. US dollars*	*specific gravity,%*
Kazakhstan	225,7	66,4	14,3	204,6	78,5	12,5
Kyrgyzstan	20,0	6,7	1,4	27,4	64,6	10,3
Russian Federation	68,5	36,2	7,8	89,8	38,9	6,2
Pakistan	10,6	8,3	1,8	18,1	29,8	4,7
Afghanistan	32,7	23,0	5,0	19,8	24,6	3,9
Ukraine	1,6	0,8	0,2	39,0	22,7	3,6
Turkey	8,0	5,7	1,2	41,3	10,7	1,7
Chine	20,0	12,6	2,7	14,4	9,0	1,4

Countries	January-June 2018			January-June 2019		
	ths. tons	mln. US dollars	specific gravity,%	ths. tons	mln. US dollars	specific gravity,%
Iran	4,9	4,1	0,9	11,9	8,9	1,4
Tajikistan	0,2	0,2	0,0	3,4	4,3	0,7
Iraq	0,7	0,5	0,1	10,8	2,5	0,4
Bulgaria	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,6	2,4	0,4
Belarus	0,8	0,2	0,0	5,9	2,3	0,4
Syria	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,1	1,9	0,3
Poland	0,1	0,1	0,0	6,8	1,6	0,3
Georgia	1,2	1,0	0,2	6,4	1,4	0,2
others	195,1	297,0	64,4	225,2	323,9	51,6

Textile Export

In January-June 2019, the volume of exports of textile products amounted to 771.5 mln. US dollars and increased, compared to the same period in 2018, by 18.3%, which is 9.1% of total exports. Of the structure of textile exports, the main share is cotton yarn (57.6%), as well as finished knitwear and clothing (23.4%). Since the beginning of the year, more than 357 types of goods have been exported to 52 countries.

Dynamics of textile exports (mln. USD)

Structure	January-June 2017	January-June 2018	January-June 2019
Cotton yarn	306,4	381,0	444,1
Ready-made knitwear and garments	141,6	144,5	180,4
Knitted fabric	27,8	33,2	41,7
Cotton fabrics	27,1	29,7	34,5

Structure	*January-June 2017*	*January-June 2018*	*January-June 2019*
Other finished textile products, rags	16,2	17,9	21,9
Silk	9,6	16,0	17,7
Carpets	12,9	14,2	13,5
Cotton wool, felt and non-woven materials, rope products	13,9	11,0	13,4

Dynamics of the structure of textile exports by country

(for January-June, mln. US dollars)

Countries	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*
Russian Federation	269,2	279,5	300,3
China	103,4	156,0	211,8
Turkey	51,6	73,4	79,2
Kyrgyzstan	26,6	31,0	43,4
Iran	13,3	7,6	24,1
Kazakhstan	23,3	21,6	19,6
Poland	9,5	11,4	12,3
Belarus	7,5	10,6	11,8
Ukraine	5,6	8,1	11,7
Italy	1,6	3,8	6,7
Bangladesh	5,6	12,9	5,8

Countries	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*
Egypt	0,0	0,7	5,6
Tajikistan	2,9	1,3	5,1
Pakistan	0,4	1,9	4,8
Azerbaijan	1,0	2,2	4,4
Germany	1,3	1,6	3,8
Republic of Korea	13,8	5,5	3,4
Republic of Moldova	1,4	1,7	3,0
Vietnam	3,5	1,8	2,6
Afghanistan	2,8	3,9	2,3

As a result of practical work to diversify the textile industry of the republic and stimulate the export of finished products, our country's potential in this area is growing.

The largest share of textile exports is to the Russian Federation (300.3 mln. US dollars), China (211.8 mln. US dollars) and Turkey (79.2 mln. US dollars).

In January-June 2019, the volume of imports in the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 11,245.6 mln. dollars. USA (growth rate - 32.0%). The main share in its structure is occupied by machinery and equipment, including parts and accessories (43.6%), chemical products and products from it (13.3%), as well as food products (8.2%).

Import structure

(for January-June 2019)

	Mln. US dollars	*% to January-June 2018*	*% to total*
Import	**11245,6**	**132,0**	**100,0**
foodstuffs	918,8	108,7	8,2
chemical products and products from it	1496,9	131,7	13,3
energy carriers and oil products	436,9	88,0	3,9
ferrous metals and products from them	851,4	121,8	7,6
non-ferrous metals and products from them	119,0	140,6	1,1
machinery and equipment	4906,3	146,9	43,6
sevices	1088,0	105,8	9,7
others	1428,3	160,7	12,6

Dynamics of import structure

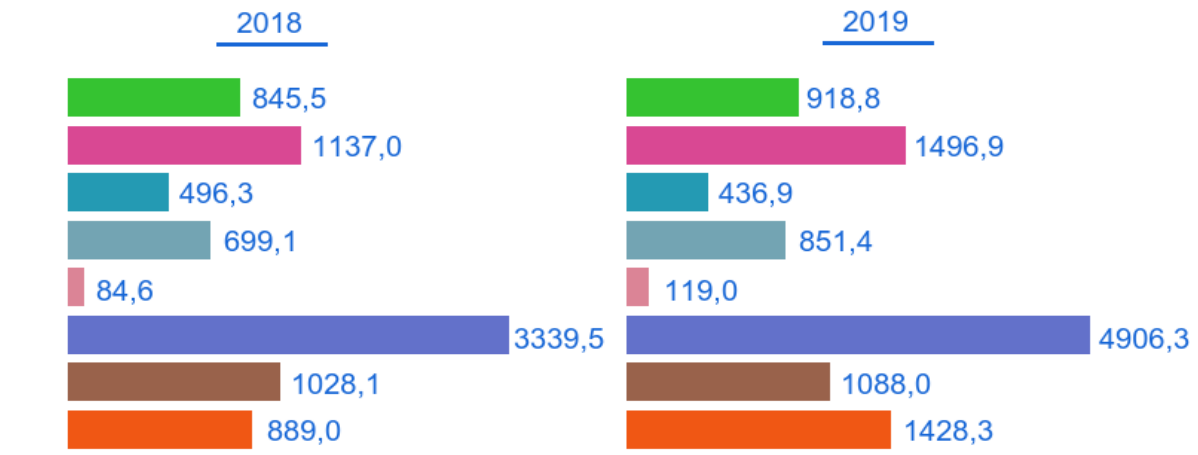
(for January-June, mln. US dollars)

Structure	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*
Foodstuffs	679,9	845,5	918,8
Chemical products and products from it	1089,6	1137,0	1496,9
Energy and petroleum products	325,8	496,3	436,9
ferrous metals and products from them	535,0	699,1	851,4
non-ferrous metals and products from them	66,3	84,6	119,0
machinery and equipment	2266,6	3339,5	4906,3
Services	828,7	1028,1	1088,0
Others	712,3	889,0	1428,3

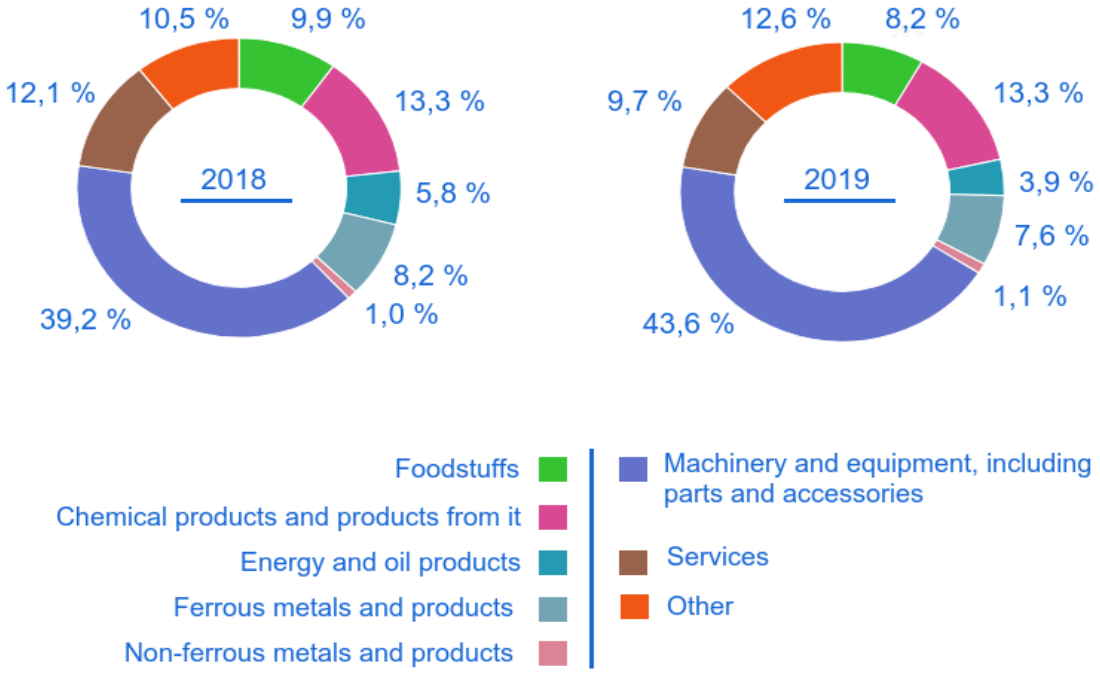
An analysis of the dynamics of imports of goods and services also showed that in January-June 2019, compared with the corresponding period of the last year, the volume of imports of goods increased by $ 2 666.5 mln. and amounted to $ 10 157.6 mln. . Service imports reached $ 1,088.0 mln..

Import structure

January-June, million US dollars



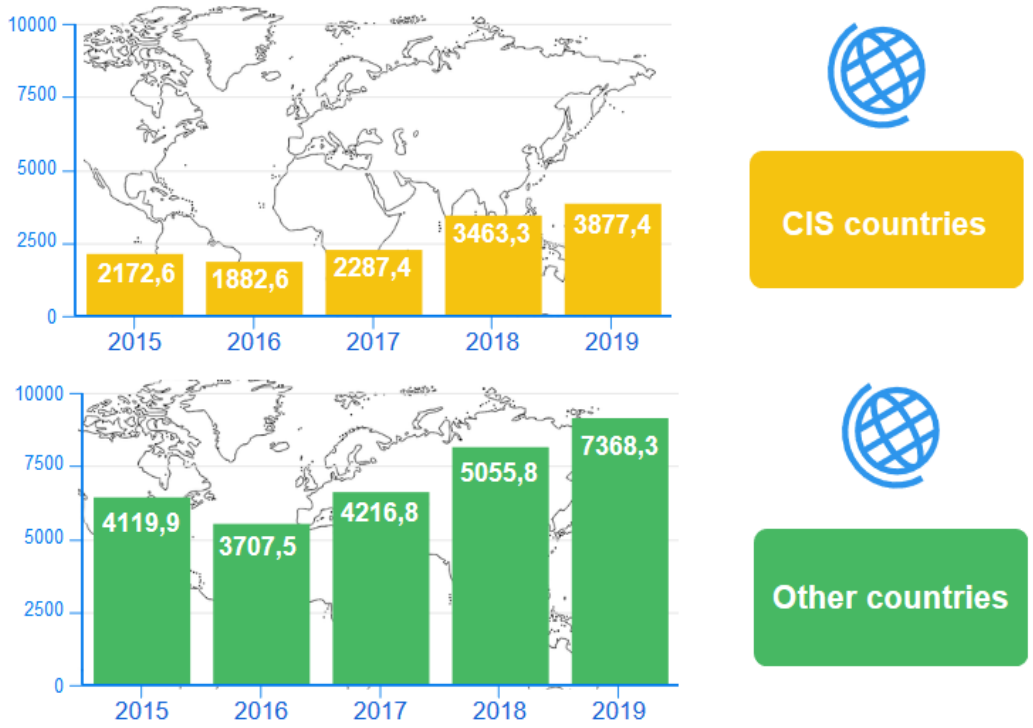
January-June, share %



An analysis of the structure of imported goods and services in January-June 2019 also showed that, compared to the corresponding period of the last year, the share of imports of machinery and equipment, including parts and accessories, in its total volume increased from 39.2% to 43.6 %, and the share of food imports decreased from 9.9% to 8.2%.

Dynamics of the volume of imports to the CIS countries and others foreign states

January-June, million US dollars

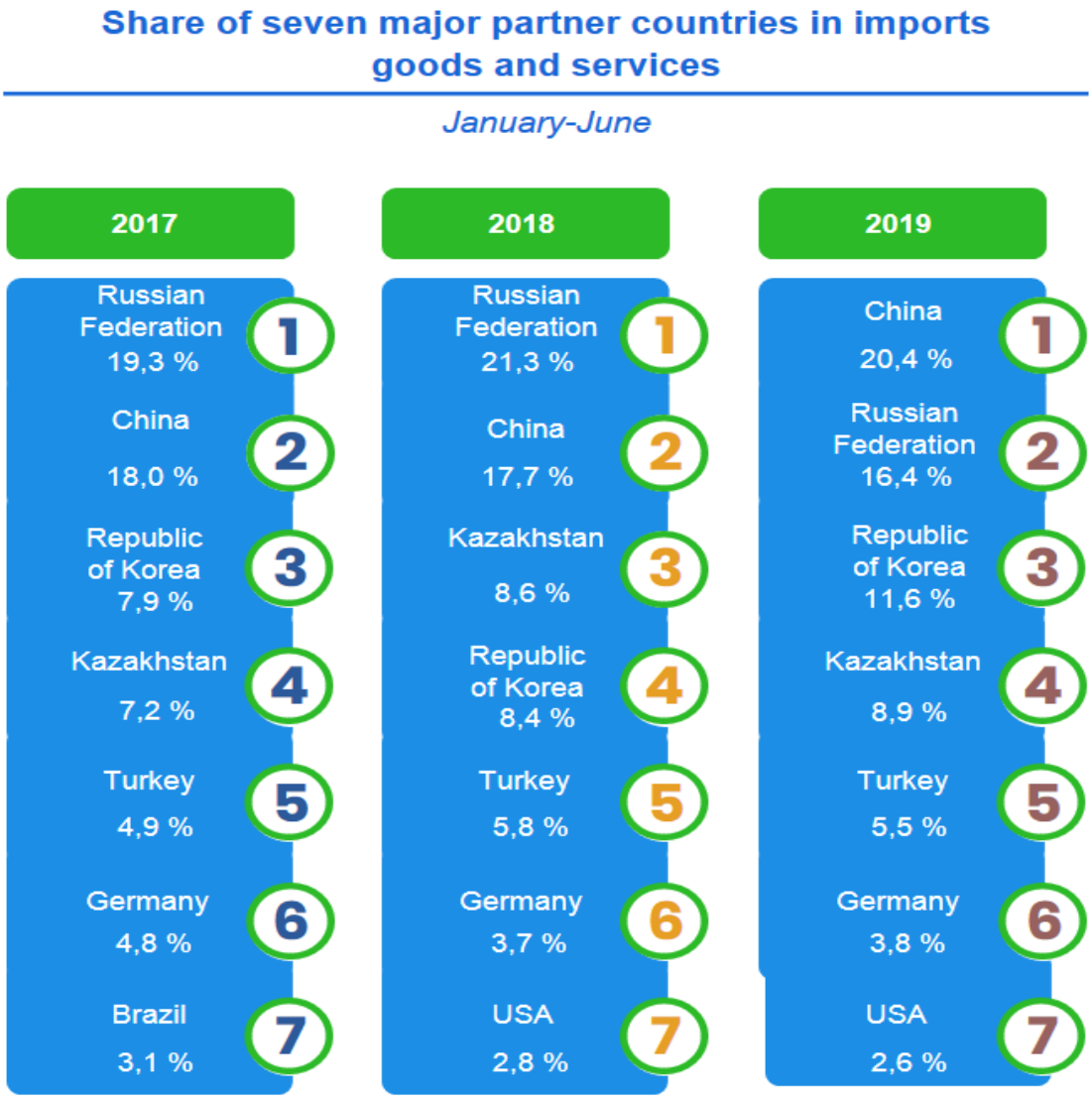


Import structure by CIS countries and other countries

(for January-June 2019)

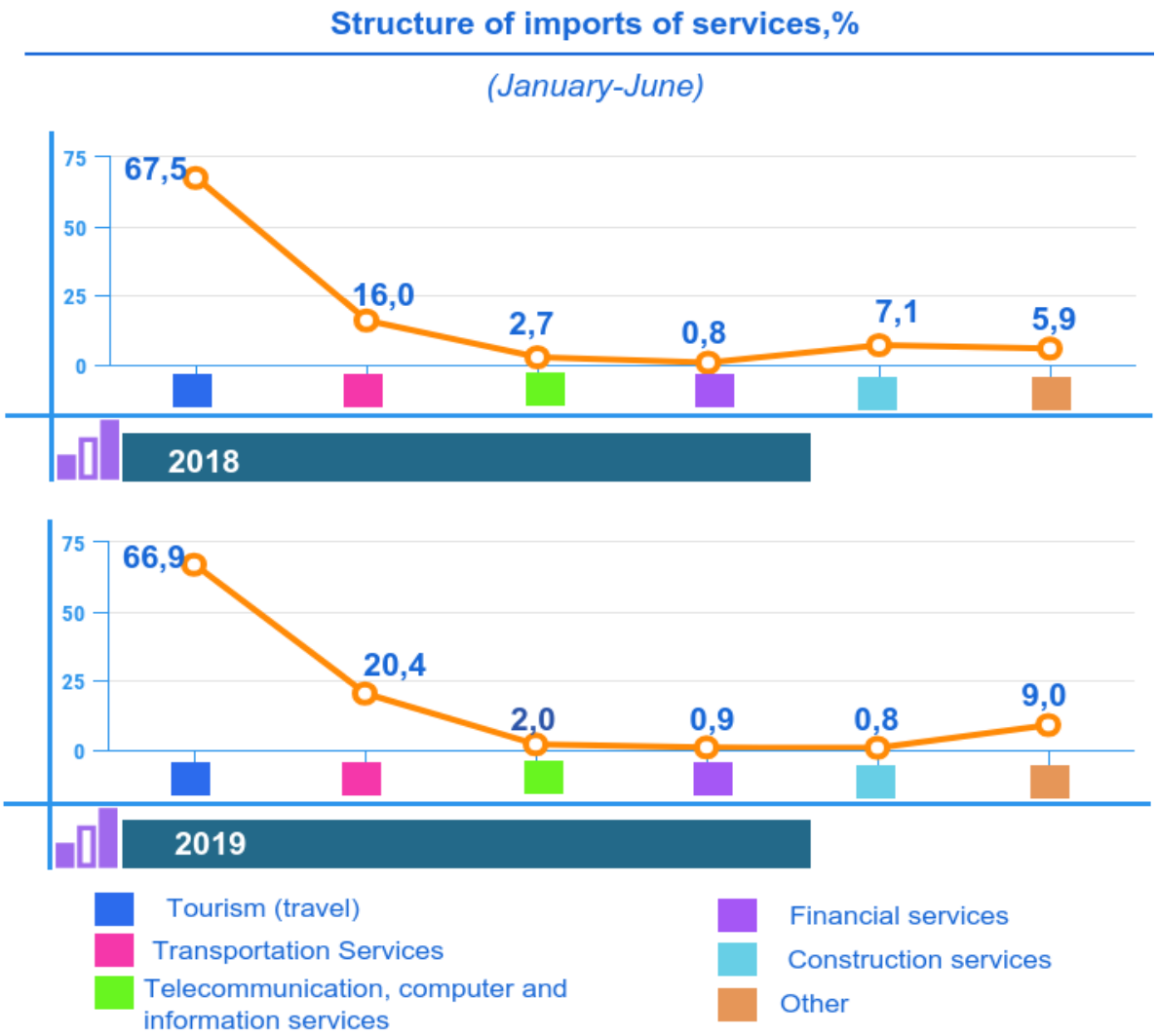
	CIS countries		*Other countries*	
	mln. US dollars	*in% to the total volume*	*mln. US dollars*	*in% to the total volume*
Import	**3877,4**	**100,0**	**7368,3**	**100,0**
Foodstuffs	614,1	15,8	304,8	4,1
chemical products and products from it	315,4	8,1	1181,5	16,0
energy carriers and oil products	417,3	10,8	19,6	0,3
ferrous metals and products from them	580,5	15,0	270,9	3,7
non-ferrous metals and products from them	78,3	2,0	40,7	0,6
machinery and equipment	575,7	14,8	4330,5	58,8

	CIS countries		Other countries	
	mln. US dollars	*in% to the total volume*	*mln. US dollars*	*in% to the total volume*
Sevices	475,4	12,3	612,6	8,3
Others	820,7	21,2	607,7	8,2



According to the results of January-June 2019, goods and services from 144 countries were imported into the republic.

Seven major partner countries (China, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Germany and the USA) have a share of 69.1% of total imports, which amounts to more than $ 7,773.4 mln..



The volume of imports of services in January-June 2019 amounted to 1,088.0 mln. US dollars, or 9.7% of the total volume of imports, and decreased by 2.4% compared to the same period last year. The main share in the import of services is tourism (travel), transport services, as well as construction services, telecommunications, information and computer services.

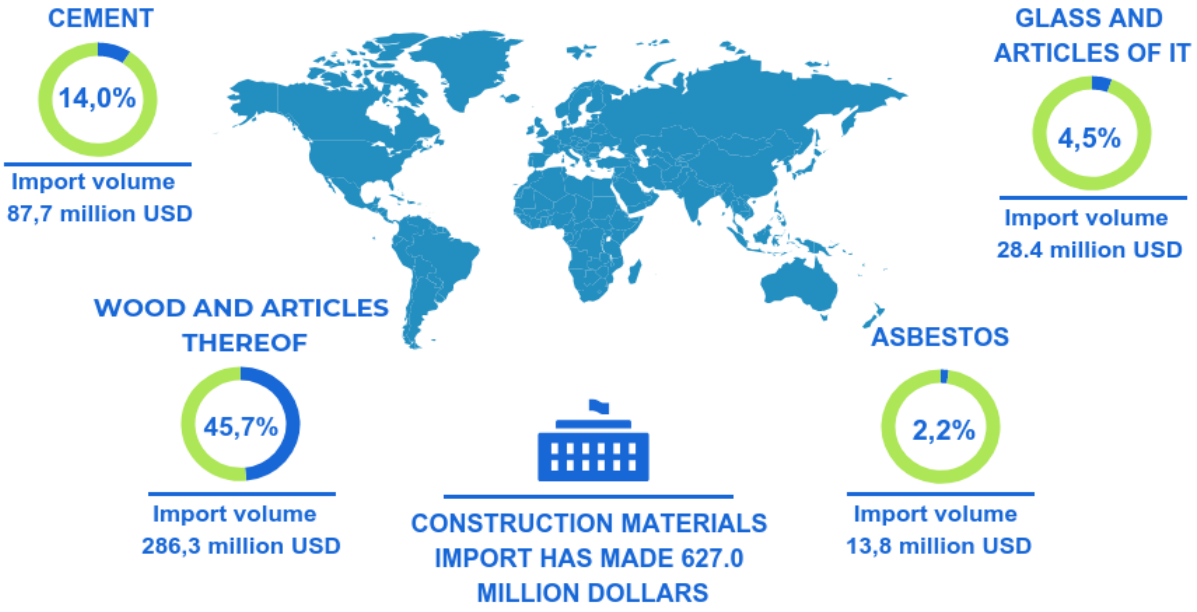
Import of building materials

In January-June 2019, the volume of imports of building materials amounted to 627.0 mln. dollars. The United States increased by 15.6% compared to the same period in 2018. The share of imports of building materials in the total volume reached 5.6%.

Wood and its products (45.7%), cement (14.0%), glass and products from it (4.5%), as well as asbestos (2.2%) occupy the main share in the structure of imports of building materials.

Import of building materials

(January-June 2019)

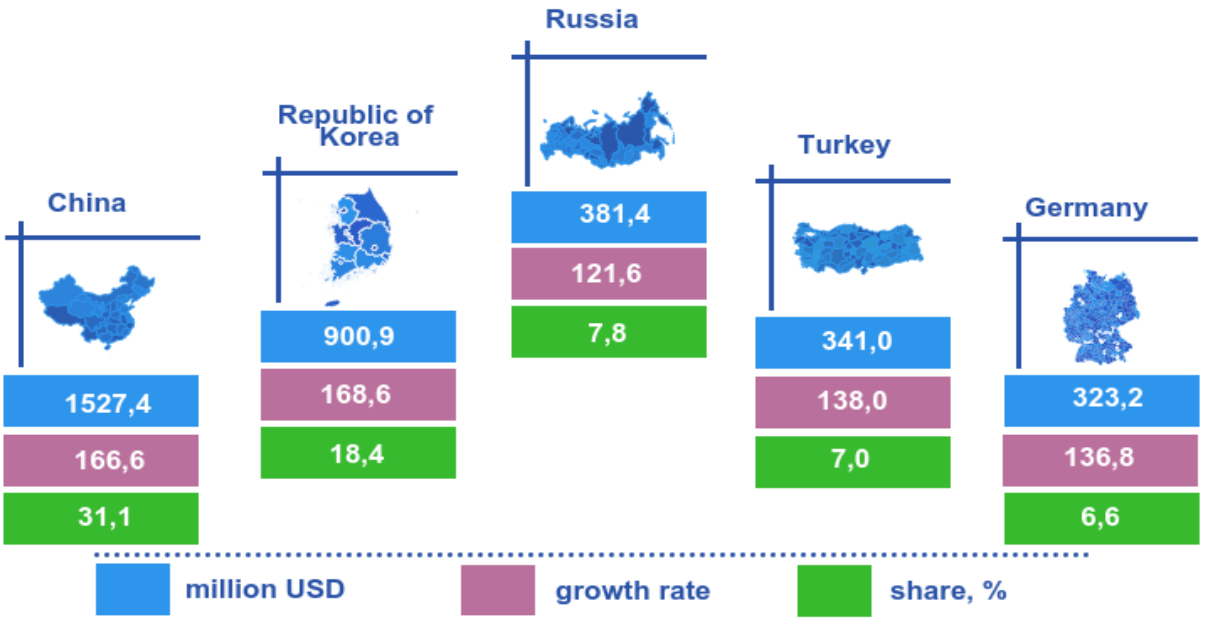


The volume of imports of building materials in January-June 2019, compared with the corresponding period of 2018, increased significantly. The growth in imports of building materials is associated with large-scale construction and reconstruction works carried out in the republic.

The following is information about major partner countries that import machinery, equipment, food products into the Republic of Uzbekistan and have a major share in imports.

Major partner countries exporting machinery and equipment to the Republic of Uzbekistan

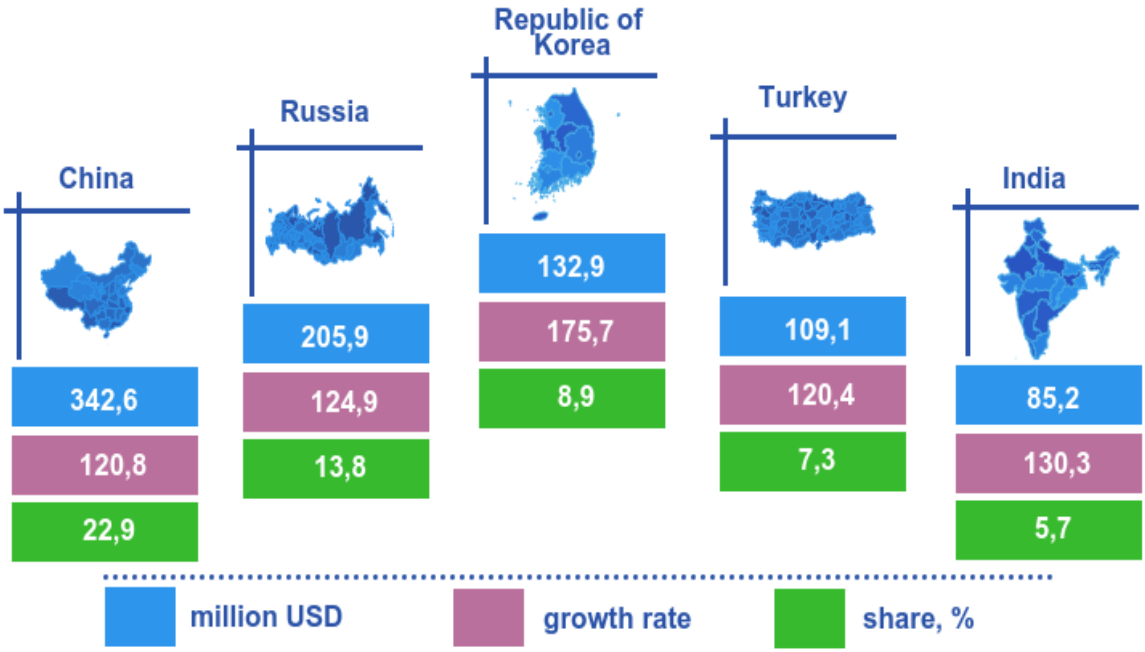
(January-June 2019)



According to the results of January-June 2019, the volume of machinery and equipment in the import structure reached $ 4,906.3 mln. and increased by 46.9% compared to the same period last year, the share in total imports amounted to 43, 6%

Main partner countries exporting chemical products and products from it to the Republic of Uzbekistan

(January-June 2019)



According to the results of January-June 2019, in the structure of imports, the volume of chemical products and products made of it reached $ 1,496.9 mln. and increased by 31.7% compared to the same period last year, the share in the total volume import amounted to 13.3%.

Explanation of statistical indicators

Goods - any movable property, including currency and currency values, electric, thermal and other types of energy, vehicles (with the exception of vehicles used to transport passengers and goods, including containers and other transport equipment), intellectual property;

Export of goods - the export of goods from the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan without an obligation to re-import them, unless otherwise provided by law;

Re-export - a customs regime in which foreign goods are exported from the customs territory;

Import of goods - the import of goods into the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan without an obligation to re-export them;

Re-import - a regime in which goods of the Republic of Uzbekistan imported from the customs territory in the export regime are imported back within the time limits established by the Customs Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (within ten years from the date of export);

Foreign trade turnover - the sum of the values of export and import of a country for a certain period;

Country of origin of goods - the country in which the goods were completely produced or subjected to sufficient processing (criteria for sufficient processing of goods are determined in accordance with Article 26 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Customs Tariff");

Country of destination of goods - a country known at the time of shipment as the final country of destination of goods;

Statistical value of goods - the sum of the value of goods under a contract reduced to a single basis, regardless of the currency of the contract;

CIF (cost, insurance, freight) - a condition for the sale of goods, according to which the price of the goods includes its cost and the costs of insurance and transportation of goods to the port of the importing country;

CIP (freight / transportation and insurance) - a condition for the sale of goods, according to which the price of the goods includes its cost, insurance and transportation costs to the destination on the border of the importing country;

FOB (freely on board) - a condition for the sale of goods, according to which the price of the goods includes its cost and expenses for the delivery and loading of goods on board the vessel;

DAF (delivery to the border) - a condition for the sale of goods, according to which the price of the goods includes the cost and delivery costs to the point or place at the border of the country of export, or at the border of a neighboring country;

Export of services - the performance of work (provision of services) by a legal entity or individual of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a legal entity or individual of a foreign state, regardless of the place of their implementation (provision);

Import of services - the performance of work (provision of services) by a legal entity or individual of a foreign state to a legal entity or individual of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regardless of the place of their implementation (provision);

The partner country when exporting services is considered the country of which the consumer of services is a resident, and when importing, it is the country whose resident the service is provided (rendered).

XIV. DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION

As of July 1, 2019, according to preliminary data, the resident population of the republic amounted to 33 523.6 ths. people and, from the beginning of the year, increased by 268.1 ths. people, or 0.8%.

At the same time, the urban population amounted to 16,939.6 ths. people (50.5% of the total population), the rural population - 16,584.0 ths. people (49.5%).

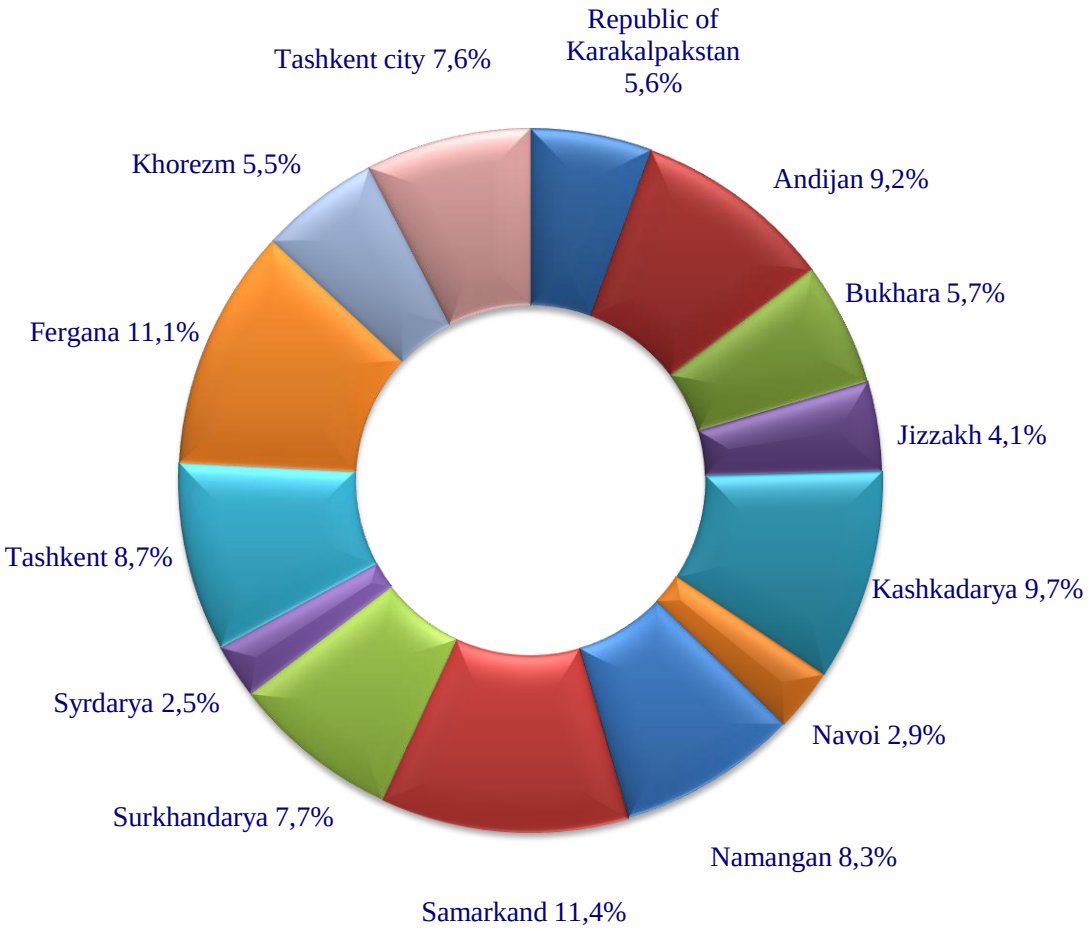
Resident information by region

(as of July 1, 2019)

	2018	*2019*	*Growth rate, %*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**32 899,2**	**33 523,6**	**101,9**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1 853,7	1 881,9	101,5
regions:			
Andijan	3 032,2	3 088,6	101,9
Bukhara	1 876,4	1 906,6	101,6
Jizzakh	1 337,0	1 365,5	102,1
Kashkadarya	3 175,1	3 240,3	102,1
Navoi	969,8	986,4	101,7
Namangan	2 720,5	2 776,5	102,1
Samarkand	3 753,2	3 833,1	102,1
Surkhandarya	2 537,8	2 594,6	102,2
Syrdarya	821,9	836,9	101,8
Tashkent	2 876,5	2 917,2	101,4
Fergana	3 644,8	3 711,2	101,8
Khorezm	1 815,2	1 846,4	101,7
Tashkent city	2 485,1	2 538,4	102,1

Percentage of resident population by region

(as of July 1, 2019; to the total population of the republic,%)

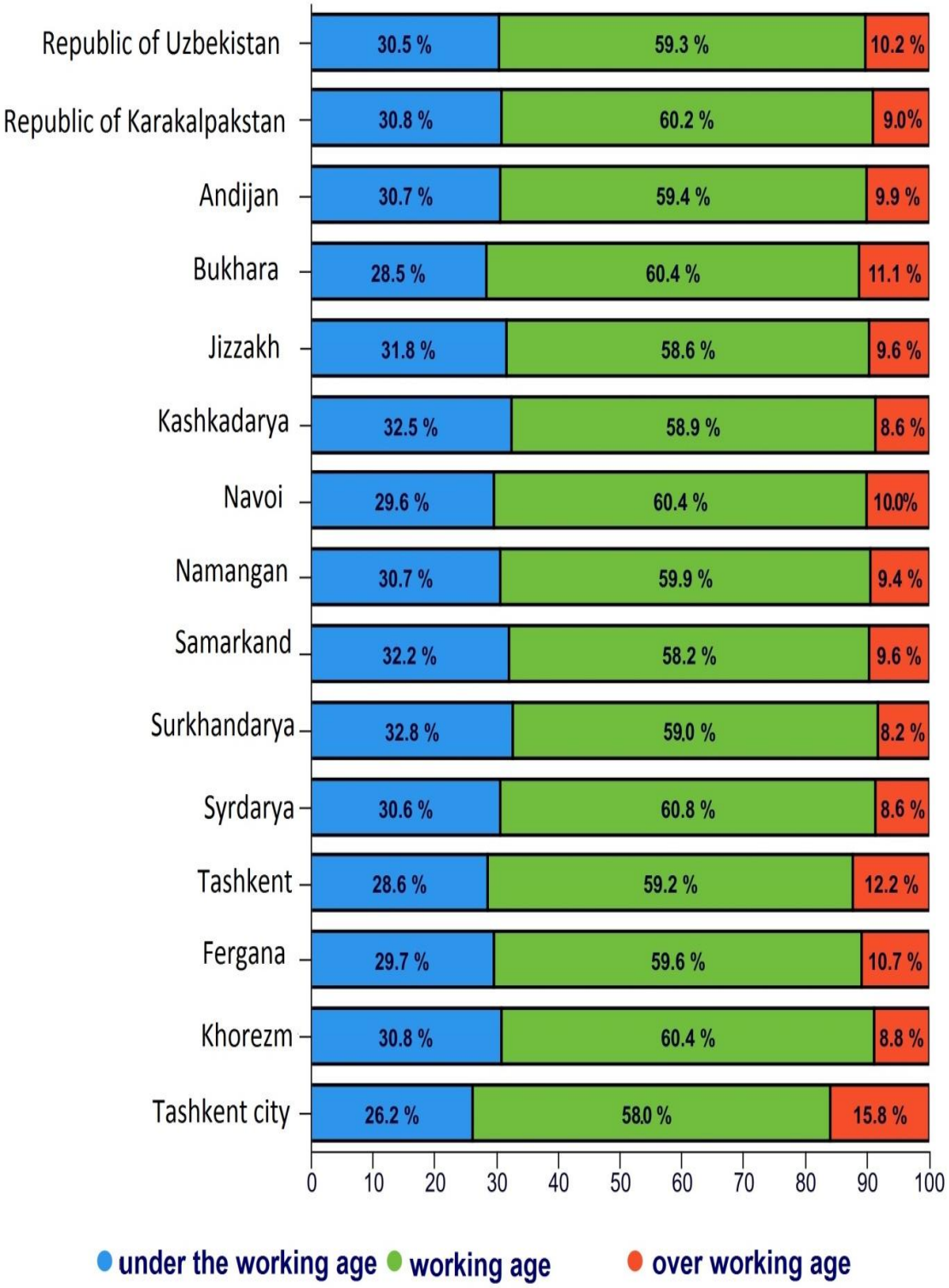


By the regions of the republic, as of July 1, 2019, the largest population is in the Samarkand region - 3833.1 ths. people (a share in the total population of the republic - 11.4%), Fergana region - 3711.2 ths. people (11.1%), Kashkadarya region - 3240.3 ths. people (9.7%) and Andijan region - 3088.6 ths. people (9.2%).

As of July 1, 2019, the total population of the republic is 30.5% of the population under working age, 59.3% of the working-age population, and 10.2% of the working-age population.

Distribution of resident population by major age groups

(as of July 1, 2019; to the total population of the republic,%)



The natural movement of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan

(for January-June)

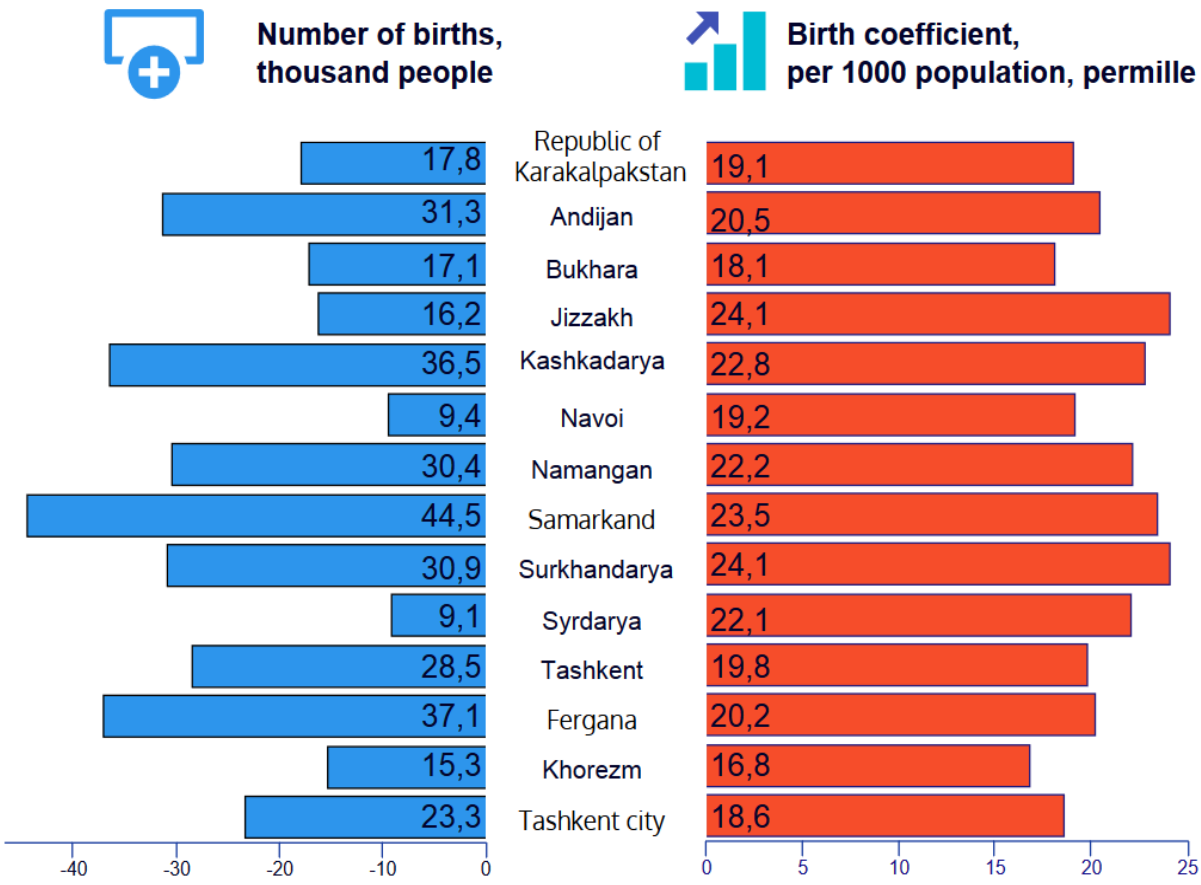
Indicators	*ths. people*		*per 1000 population*	
	2018	*2019*	*2018*	*2019*
Born	324,3	347,4	20,0	21,0
Dead	75,6	75,8	4,6	4,6
including: children under the age of one year	3,6	3,4	10,1	8,8
Marriages, ths..	105,1	104,2	6,5	6,3
Divorces, ths.	16,4	16,0	1,0	1,0

1) *per 1000 births*

Birth rate. In January-June 2019, the number of births (hereinafter referred to as live births) was 347.4 ths. people and, compared with the corresponding period of 2018 (324.3 ths. people), increased by 23.1 ths. people, the birth rate was 21.0 ppm.

Number and rate of births by region

(January-June 2019)

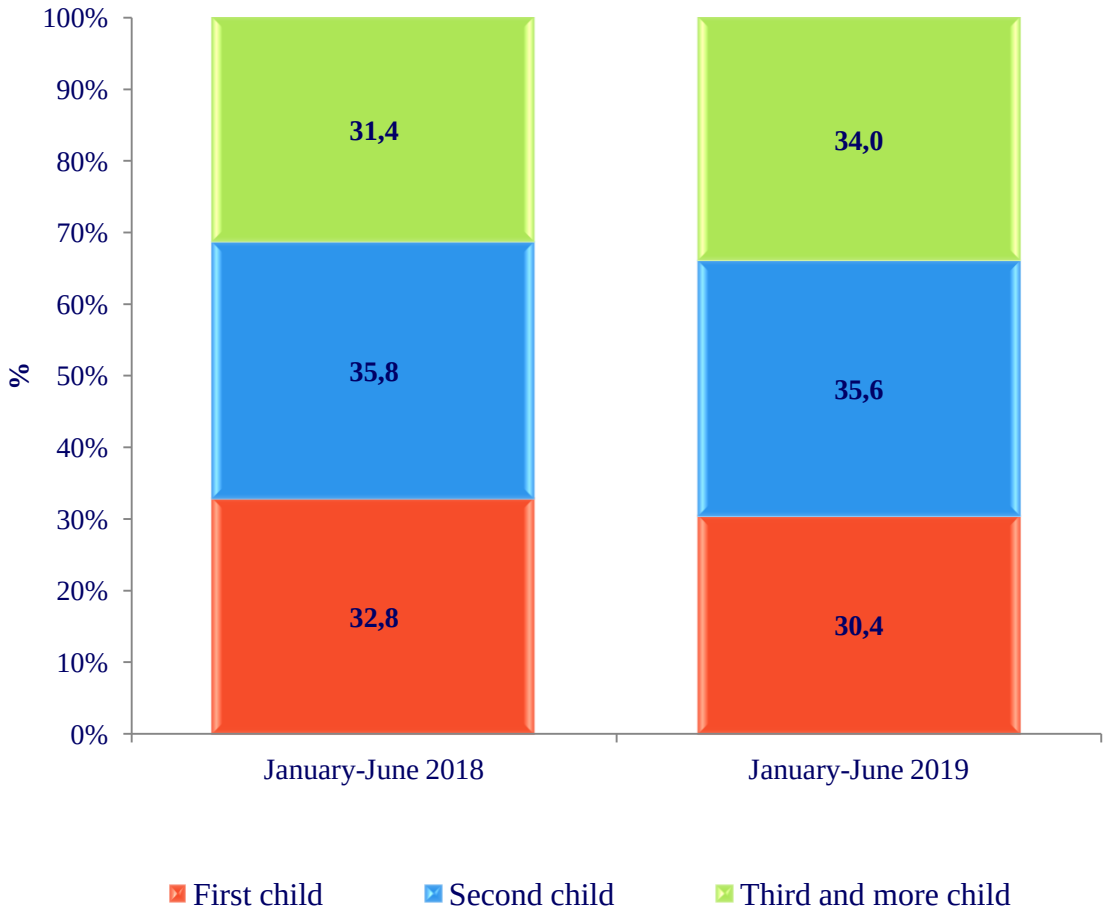


An increase in the birth rate is observed in Tashkent city (from 16.6 to 18.6 ppm), Syrdarya (20.1 to 22.1 ppm), Namangan (20.4 to 22.2 ppm), Fergana (18.6 to 20.2 ppm), Tashkent (18.4 to 19.8 ppm), Jizzakh (22.9 to 24.1 ppm) and Andijan (19.4 to 20.5 ppm) regions.

At the same time, a high birth rate is observed in Surkhandarya and Jizzakh (24.1 ppm), Samarkand (23.5 ppm), Namangan (22.2 ppm) and Syrdarya (22.1 ppm) regions.

By birth order, in January-June 2019, 30.4% fall on the first child (32.8% in January-June 2018), 35.6% on the second child (35.8 in January-June 2018 %), 34.0% - for a third or more children (in January-June 2018 - 31.4%).

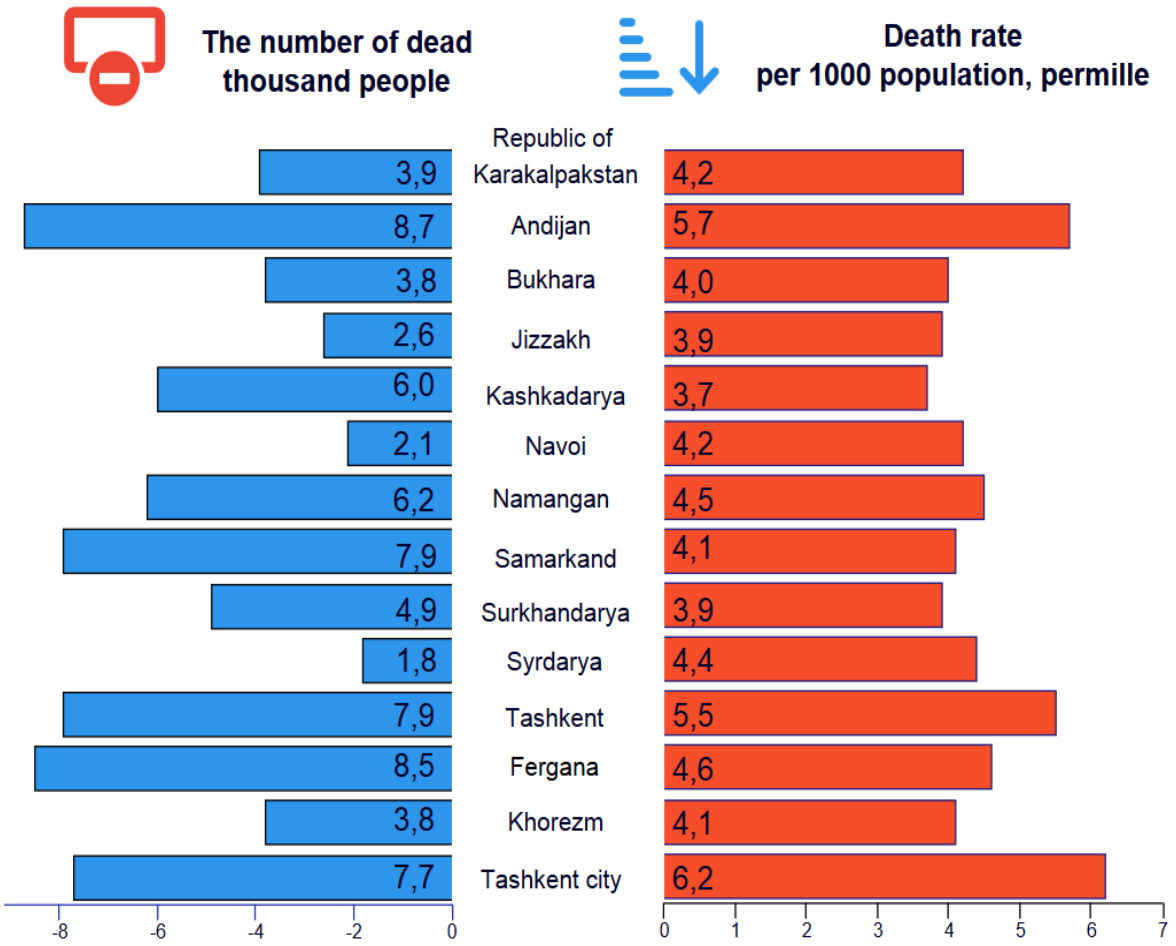
Birth distribution by birth order,%



Mortality. The number of deaths in January-June 2019 amounted to 75.8 ths. people and, compared with the corresponding period of January-June 2018 (75.6 ths. people), an increase of 0.2 ths. people, respectively, the mortality rate was 4 , 6 ppm (in January-June 2018, 4.6 ppm).

The lowest mortality rates were observed in Kashkadarya (3.7 ppm), Jizzakh and Surkhandarya (3.9 ppm), Bukhara (4.0 ppm), Samarkand and Khorezm (4.1 ppm) regions.

The number and coefficient of deaths by region
(January-June 2019)



In the structure of total mortality, 62.1% are diseases of the circulatory system, 9.5% are neoplasms, 5.3% are diseases of the digestive system, 5.4% are accidents, poisonings and injuries, 4.5% are respiratory diseases, 1.4% are infectious and parasitic diseases, 11.8% are other diseases.

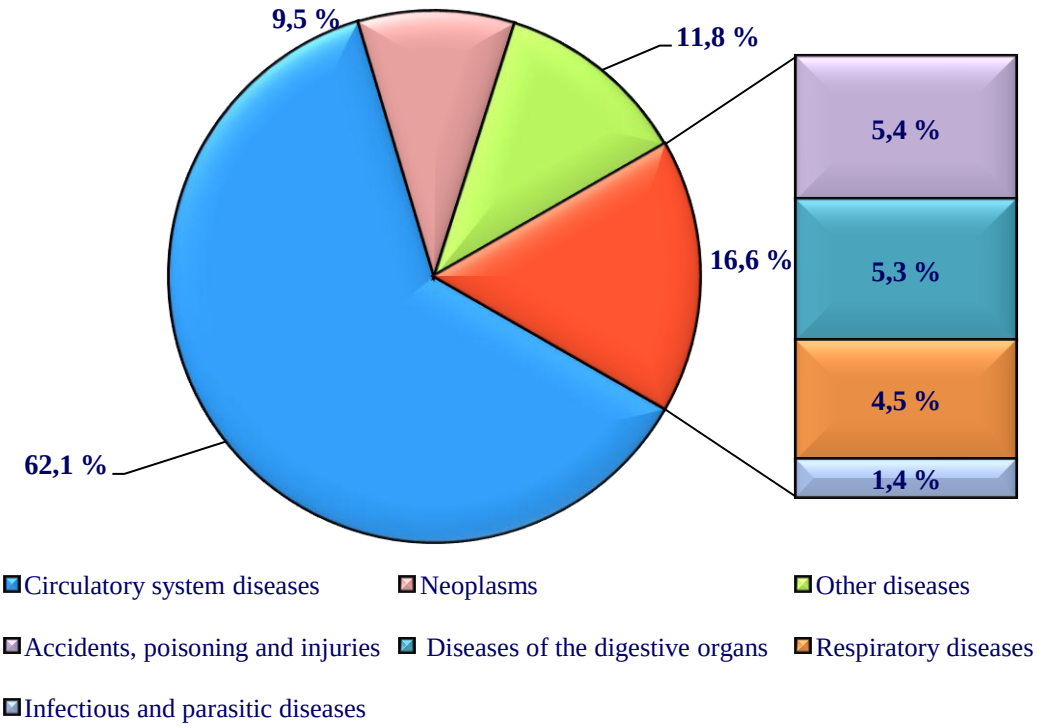
According to preliminary data, in January-June 2019, 3.4 ths. children under the age of 1 year died. The infant mortality rate was 8.8 ppm (10.1 ppm in January-June 2018).

High rates of infant mortality were noted in Tashkent city (11.5 per 1000 live births), Andijan (14.1), Khorezm (11.2), Syrdarya (11.0) and Jizzakh (10.9) regions.

Of the total number of deceased children under the age of 1 year, 55.3% died from conditions that occur in the perinatal period, 20.4% - from respiratory diseases, 13.3% - from congenital anomalies, 2.4% - from infectious and parasitic diseases, 2.2% - from accidents, poisoning and injuries, 0.8% - from diseases of the digestive system and 5.6% - from other diseases.

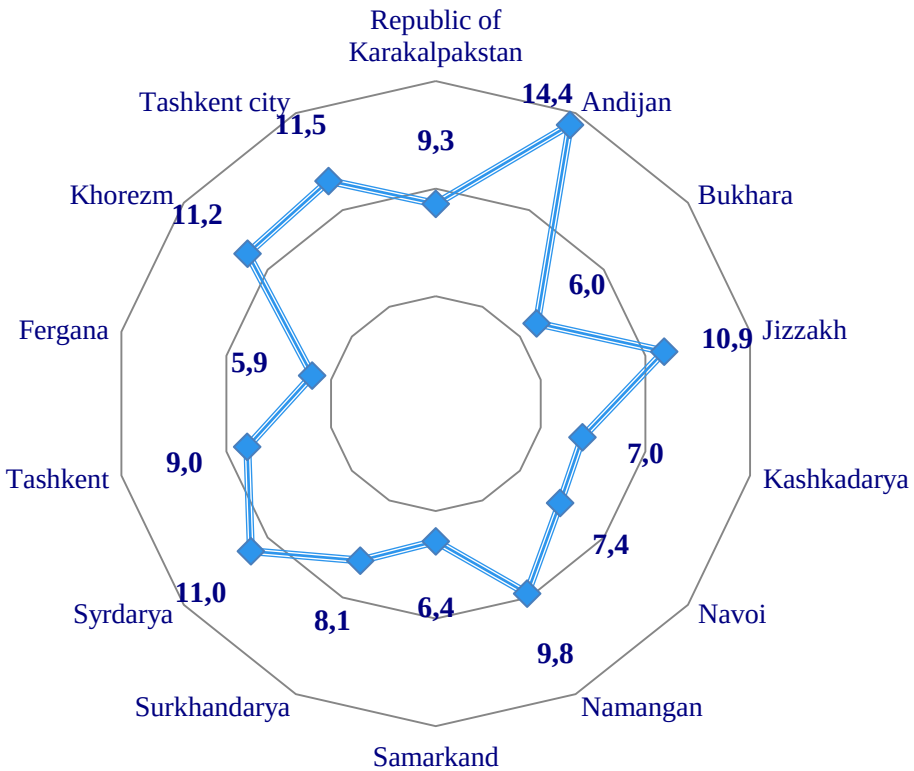
Distribution of deceased by main causes of death

(in relation to the total number of deaths,%)



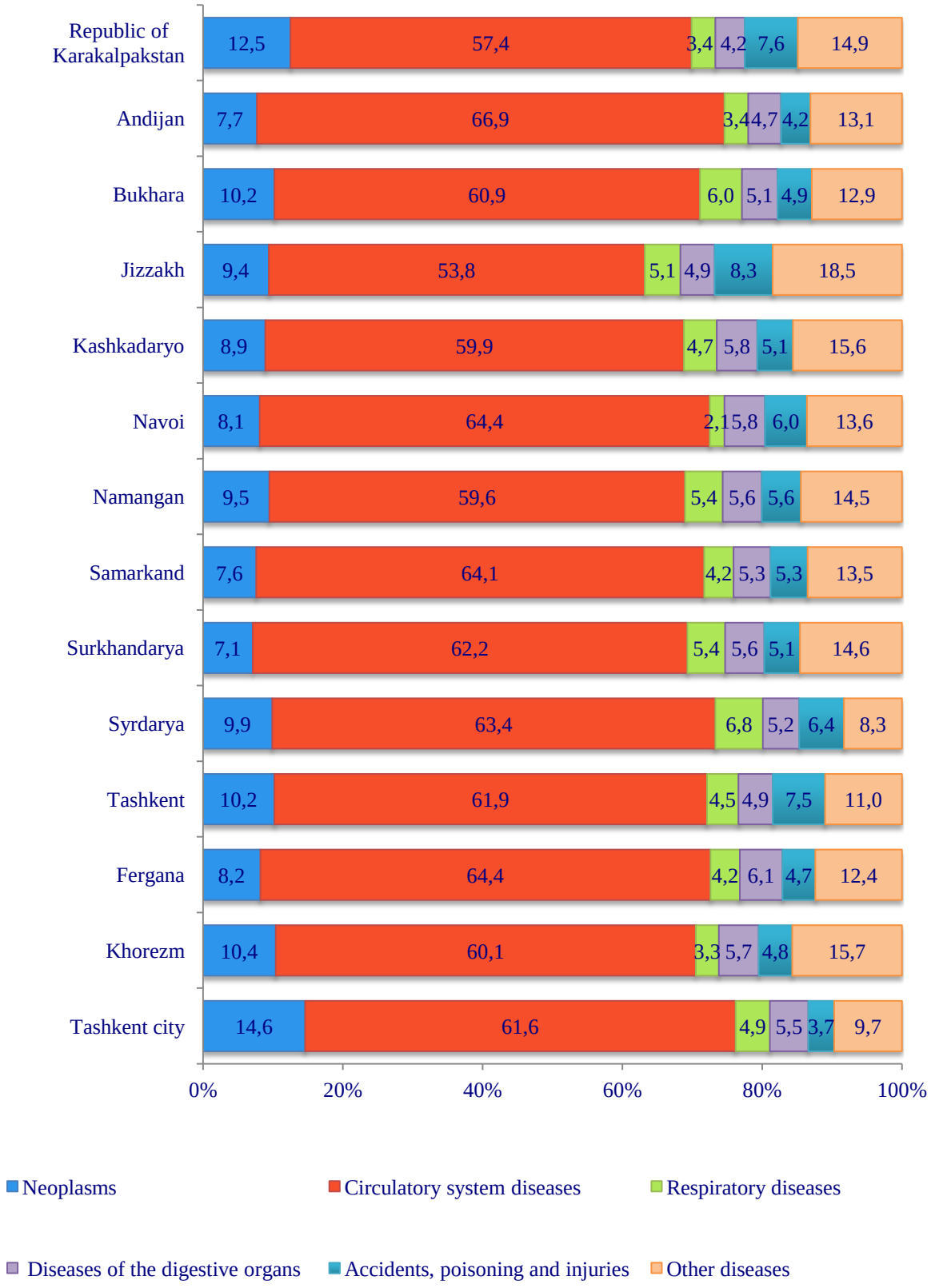
Region infant mortality rate

(January-June 2019; per 1,000 live births)



Distribution of deceased by main causes of death

(for January-June 2019, in relation to the total number of deaths,%)



Also, according to preliminary data, in January-June 2019, 64 cases of maternal death were recorded, the coefficient of which was 18.4 ppm (per 100 ths. live births).

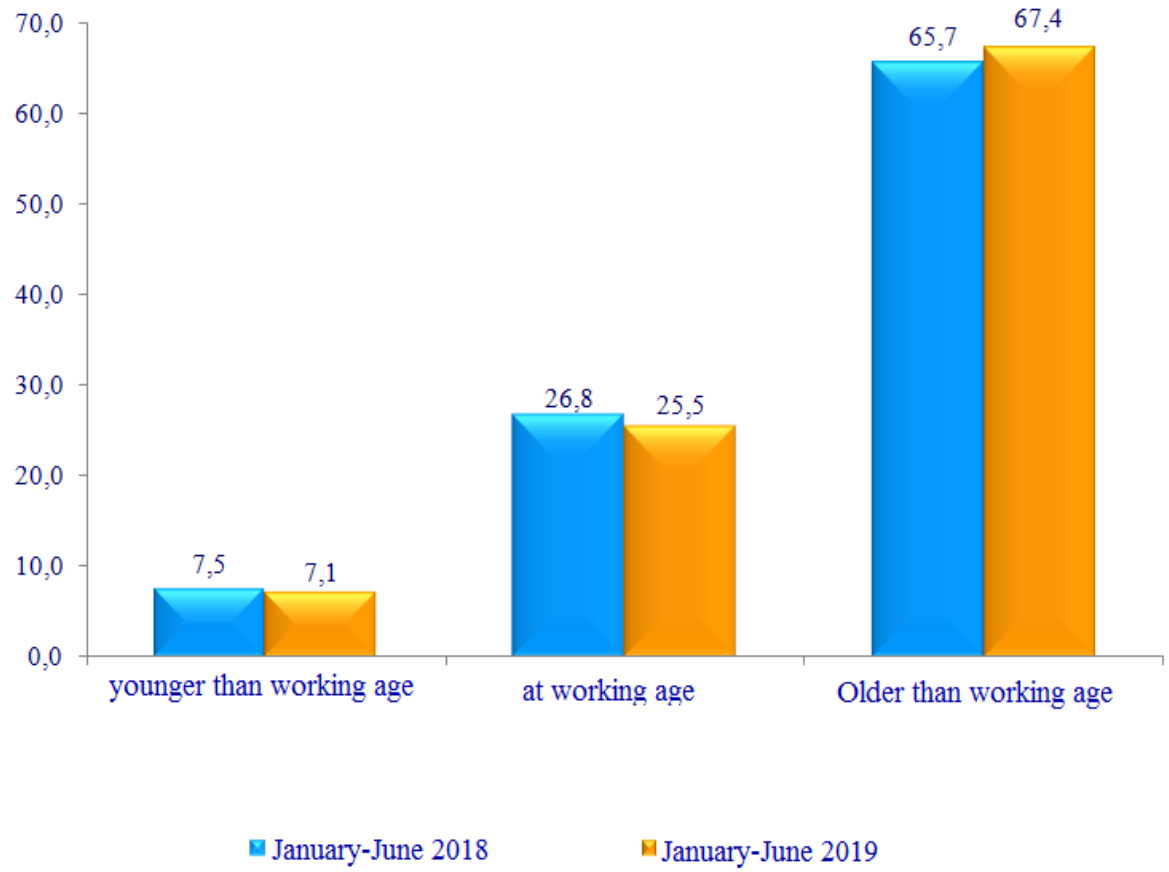
High maternal mortality rates were observed in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (61.8 per 100 ths. live births), Khorezm (26.1), Samarkand (20.2) and Surkhandarya (19.4) regions.

Of the total number of deaths, 7.1% died at an age below the working age (in January-June 2018 - 7.5%), 25.5% - at working age (in January-June 2018 - 26.8%) and 67.4% - over the working age (in January-June 2018 - 65.7%).

Most of the dead (67.4%) are those who die older than the working age.

Distribution of deceased by main age groups

(ths. people)



Marriages. For the period from January to June 2019, the registry office registered 104.2 ths. marriages, respectively, the marriage rate per 1000 population was 6.3 ppm.

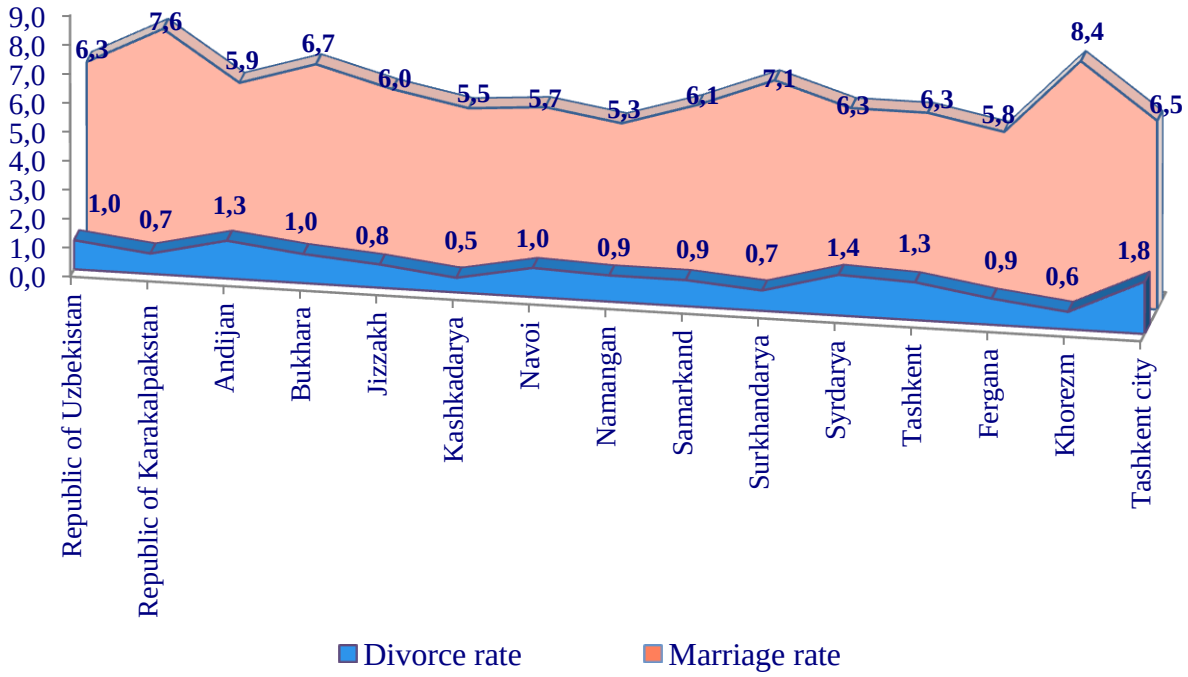
The marriage rate increased significantly in the Syrdarya (from 6.0 to 6.3 ppm), Bukhara (from 6.5 to 6.7 ppm), Tashkent (from 6.2 to 6.3 ppm) regions and the city of Tashkent (with 6.2 to 6.5 ppm).

Divorces. For the period from January to June 2019, the registry office registered 16.0 ths. divorces, the divorce rate per 1000 population was 1.0 ppm.

The divorce rate increased significantly in the Khorezm (from 0.5 to 0.6 ppm) region and the city of Tashkent (from 1.7 to 1.8 ppm).

Marriage and divorce rate by region

(for January-June 2019, per 1000 population, ppm)



Migration. According to preliminary data, in January-June 2019, the number of arrivals in the republic amounted to 78.9 ths. people, the number of departures was 82.4 ths. people.

Accordingly, the migration balance reached minus 3.5 ths. people against minus 6.2 in the corresponding period of January-June 2018.

The most significant negative migration balances were observed in Kashkadarya (minus 3.3), Tashkent (minus 1.9), Bukhara (minus 1.5) regions and in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (minus 1.7).

A positive migration balance was noted in Tashkent (plus 12.9).

Population migration

(for January-March, ths. people)

	Arrived		*Retired*		*Balance of migration*	
	2018	*2019*	*2018*	*2019*	*2018*	*2019*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**83,9**	**78,9**	**90,1**	**82,4**	**-6,2**	**-3,5**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	5,7	5,7	7,3	7,4	-1,6	-1,7
regions:						
Andijan	3,4	3,4	4,4	4,3	-1,0	-0,9
Bukhara	3,1	2,7	4,2	4,2	-1,1	-1,5
Jizzakh	5,8	5,2	6,2	5,7	-0,4	-0,5
Kashkadarya	5,9	5,4	8,1	8,7	-2,2	-3,3
Navoi	6,6	5,0	7,0	5,5	-0,4	-0,5
Namangan	2,4	2,6	2,9	3,1	-0,5	-0,5
Samarkand	6,6	4,4	8,3	6,9	-1,7	-2,5
Surkhandarya	7,3	5,3	8,1	6,5	-0,8	-1,2
Syrdarya	4,4	4,4	4,7	4,7	-0,3	-0,3
Tashkent	9,8	8,8	12,4	10,7	-2,6	-1,9
Fergana	6,6	6,5	7,4	7,2	-0,8	-0,7
Khorezm	3,4	3,0	4,0	3,9	-0,6	-0,9
Tashkent city	12,9	16,5	5,1	3,6	7,8	12,9

Also, according to preliminary data, in January-June 2019, the number of people who arrived in Uzbekistan for permanent residence from abroad amounted to 1.4 ths. people, and the number of people who left Uzbekistan for permanent residence abroad - 4.9 ths. people .

The largest share of arrivals from abroad to the Republic of Uzbekistan (in% of the total number of arrivals from abroad) falls on arrivals from the Republic of Kazakhstan (29.7%), the Republic of Tajikistan (24.2%) and the Russian Federation (22.3 %), and the smallest - to the Republic of Kyrgyzstan (14.3%) and other countries (9.5%).

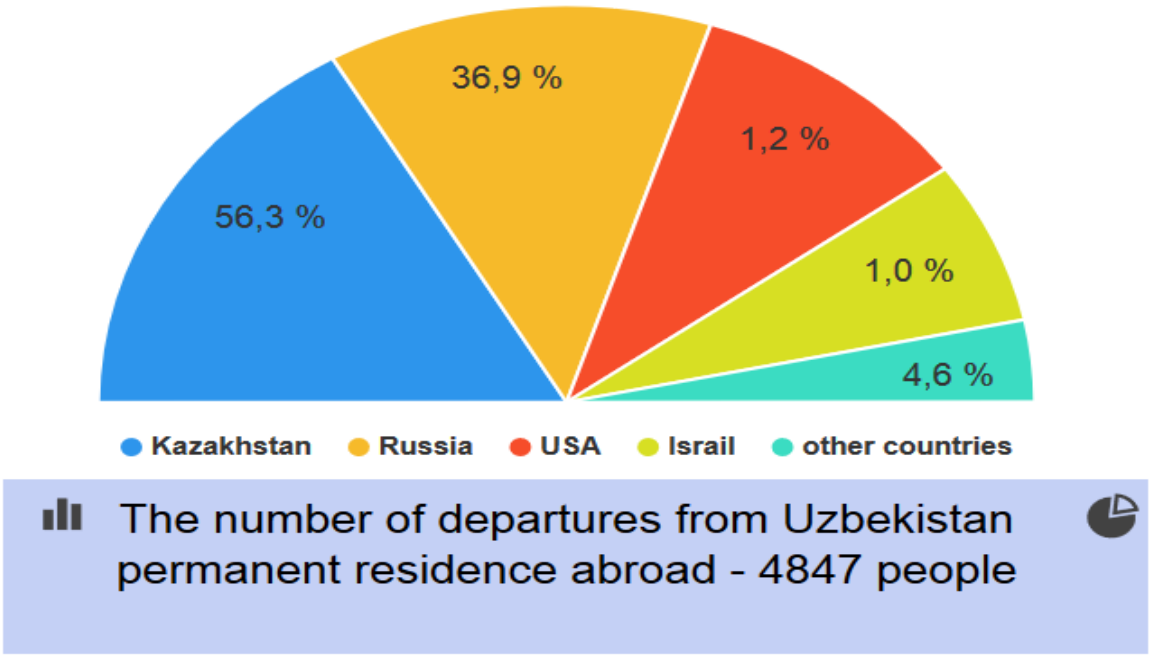
Distribution of arrivals from abroad to the Republic of Uzbekistan

(for January-June 2019 to the total number of arrivals from abroad,%)

The largest share of those who leave abroad from the Republic of Uzbekistan (in% of the total number of people who leave abroad) falls on those who leave for the Republic of Kazakhstan (56.3%) and the Russian Federation (36.9%), and the smallest - for the United States of America (1, 2%), Israel (1.0%) and other countries (4.6%).

Distribution of departures from the Republic of Uzbekistan

(for January-June 2019 to the total number of people leaving abroad,%)



Explanation of statistical indicators

Resident population - a population resident at the time of the census in a given locality or in a given territory, including those temporarily absent.

Urban population - the population living in urban settlements, i.e. settlements defined by regulatory acts as cities, urban settlements.

Rural population - the population, except those living in cities and urban settlements, i.e. living in rural areas (villages, villages, etc.).

Population estimation is an approximate determination of the number of inhabitants in the country or its part, which is made on the basis of the number of births and arrivals added to the population at the beginning of the reporting year and the number of deaths and deaths during the reporting period is deducted.

Fertility is a process that is determined by the frequency and characteristics of childbirth in a given population.

Birth rate per 1000 population - the ratio of the number of births (live) during the reporting year to the average annual number of people present, multiplied by 1000.

Mortality rate per 1000 population - the ratio of the number of deaths during the reporting year to the average annual number of people present, multiplied by 1000.

Infant mortality - the mortality of children in the first year of life.

The infant mortality rate (deceased children under 1 year) per 1000 births is calculated as follows:

$$\textbf{Koef.} = (У^{t}_{ж} / Т_{ж} + У^{t-1}_{ж} / Т_{ж-1}) * 1000$$

where $У^{t}_{ж}$ - the number of children who died before the age of 1 year, from among those born that year;

$Т_{ж}$ – the number of births in a given year;

$У^{t-1}_{ж}$ – the number of children who died at the age of 1 year, born in the previous year;

$Т_{ж-1}$ – the number of births in the previous year.

The causes of death are diseases, pathological conditions or injuries that led to death or contributed to its occurrence, as well as the circumstances of an accident or an act of violence that caused a fatal injury.

Marriage – is a form of relationship between a man and a woman, defining their rights and obligations in relation to each other and children. Legal relations between husband and wife are established as a result of the registration of marriage in the registry office.

Marriage rate per 1000 population - the ratio of the number of marriages during the reporting year to the average annual number of present population, multiplied by 1000.

Divorce (divorce) - the final legal termination of the marriage during the life of the spouses, which gives the parties the right to remarry, the marriage is considered terminated after the registration of the divorce in the civil registry offices and courts.

The divorce rate per 1000 population – is the ratio of the number of divorces during the reporting year to the average annual number of people present, multiplied by 1000.

Number of arrivals – the absolute number of arrivals, i.e. persons who have entered the relevant territory from outside its borders. It is determined as a result of the development of coupons for statistical registration of arrivals compiled by the internal affairs bodies when registering the population at the place of residence.

The number of dropouts – is the absolute number of dropouts, i.e. persons who have left the relevant territory beyond its borders. It is determined as a result of the development of coupons for the statistical registration of departures compiled by the internal affairs bodies upon discharge of the population at the place of residence.

Migration growth (balance) - the absolute value of the difference between the number of arrivals and the number of departures for the reporting period.

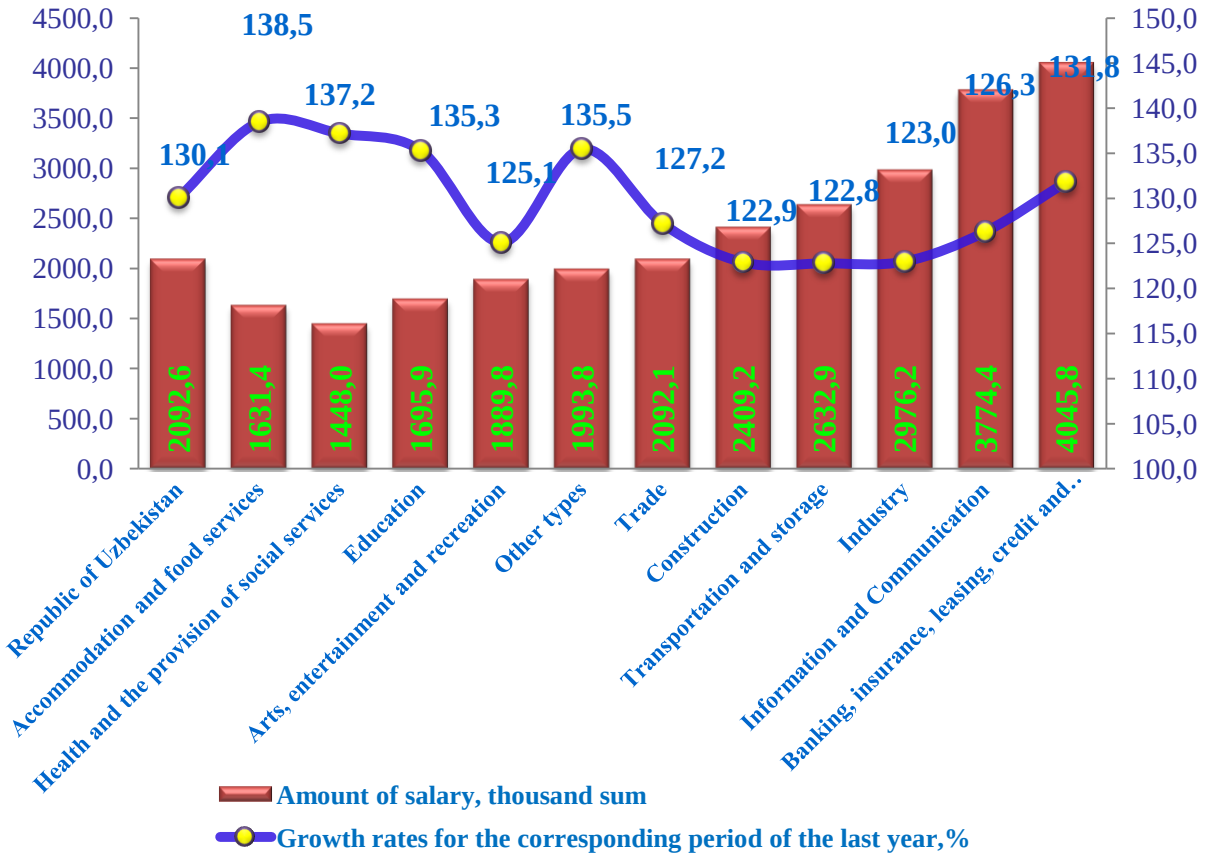
XV. AVERAGE MONTHLY NOMINAL CALCULATED WAGES

The average monthly nominal accrued salary[2] for June 2019 amounted to 2,232.4 ths. soums and increased, compared to the corresponding period of 2018, by 27.8%. In January-June 2019, it amounted to 2 092.6 ths. soums and increased by 30.1% compared to the corresponding period of 2018.

The largest increase in the average monthly nominal wage by type of economic activity, compared with the corresponding period last year, was observed in education - (35.3%), healthcare and the provision of social services (37.2%), banking, insurance, leasing and credit -mediation activities (31.8%), industry (23.0%) and construction (22.9%).

A high level of average wages was noted for such types of economic activities as banking, insurance, leasing and credit and intermediary activities - **4045.8 ths. soums** (higher than the national average by 93.3%), information and communication - **3 774.4 ths. soums** (80.4%), industry - **2 976.2 ths. soums** (42.2%), transportation and storage - **2 632.9 ths. soums** (25.8%), construction - **2 409 , 2 ths. soums** (by 15.1%).

Average monthly nominal accrued wages by type of economic activity
(for January-June 2019)



[2] *Hereinafter, the preliminary data, without the wages of employees of small business and agriculture, taking into account additional adjustments*

Real wages in the republic for January-June 2019 amounted to 1 843.4 ths. soums and increased, compared to the corresponding period of 2018, by 14.6%.

Average monthly nominal accrued wages of employees by type of economic activity
(without agriculture and small businesses)

(ths. soums)

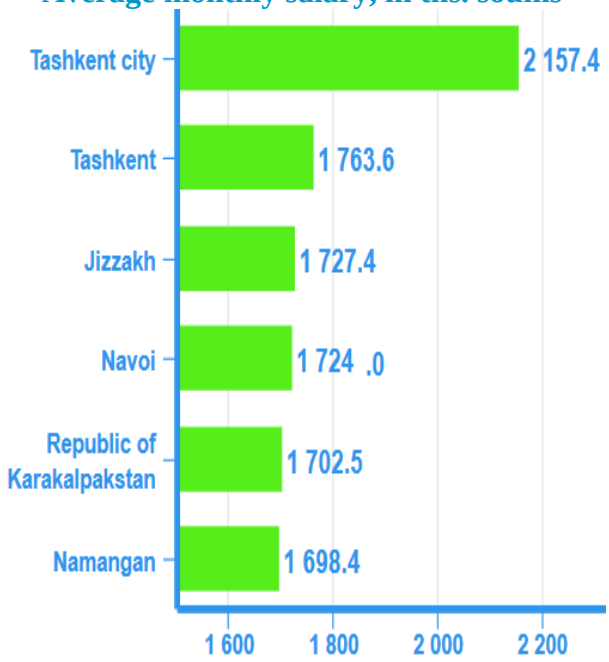
	January-June		*Relation to the average republican level,%*	
	2018	*2019*	*2018*	*2019*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**1 608,5**	**2 092,6**	**100,0**	**100,0**
including:				
Industry	2 420,3	2 976,2	150,5	142,2
Construction	1 959,9	2 409,2	121,8	115,1
Trade	1 644,3	2 092,1	102,2	100,0
Transportation and storage	2 143,5	2 632,9	133,3	125,8
Accommodation and food services	1 178,0	1 631,4	73,2	78,0
Information and communication	2 987,5	3 774,4	185,7	180,4
Banking, insurance, leasing, credit and intermediary activities	3 068,7	4 045,8	190,8	193,3
Education	1 253,0	1 695,9	77,9	81,0
Health and social services	1 055,1	1 448,0	65,6	69,2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1 511,2	1 889,8	93,9	90,3
Other activities	1 471,6	1 993,8	91,5	95,3

In January-June 2019, the average salary amounted to $ 248.3 and amounted to 124.8% compared to January-June 2018 (the US dollar to sum in January-June 2018 amounted to 8,083.84 soums, in January -June 2019 - 8426.84 soums for 1 US dollar).

Average monthly nominal accrued wages by type of economic activity – education

(for January-June 2019, without agriculture and small businesses)

Average monthly salary, in ths. soums

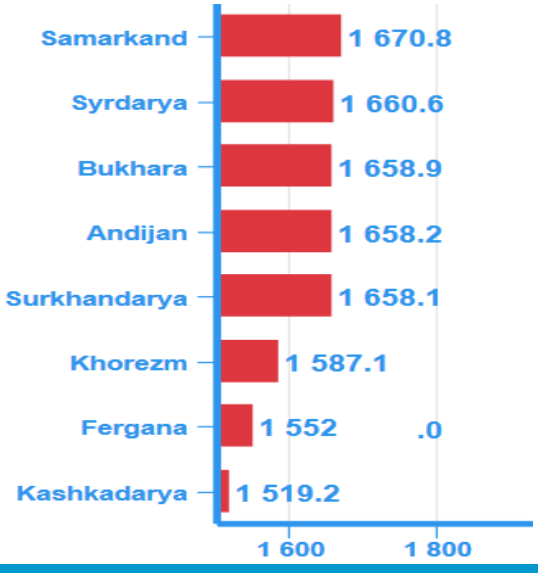


Above the average republican level, the average monthly nominal accrued salary in this area was established in Tashkent city - 127.2%, Tashkent - 104.0%, Jizzakh - 101.9% and Navoi - 101.7% regions.

Along with this, in eight regions of the country, the level of average monthly nominal accrued wages in this area was lower than the national average.

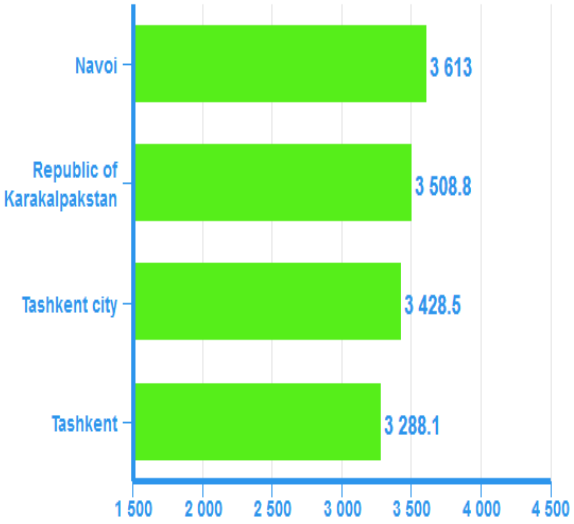
Significantly lower, it developed in Surkhandarya - 97.8%, Khorezm - 93.6%, Fergana - 91.5% and Kashkadarya regions - 89.6% compared with the average republican level.

Average monthly salary, in ths. soums



The average monthly nominal accrued wage by type of economic activity - industry
(for January-June 2019, without agriculture and small businesses)

Average monthly salary, in ths. soums



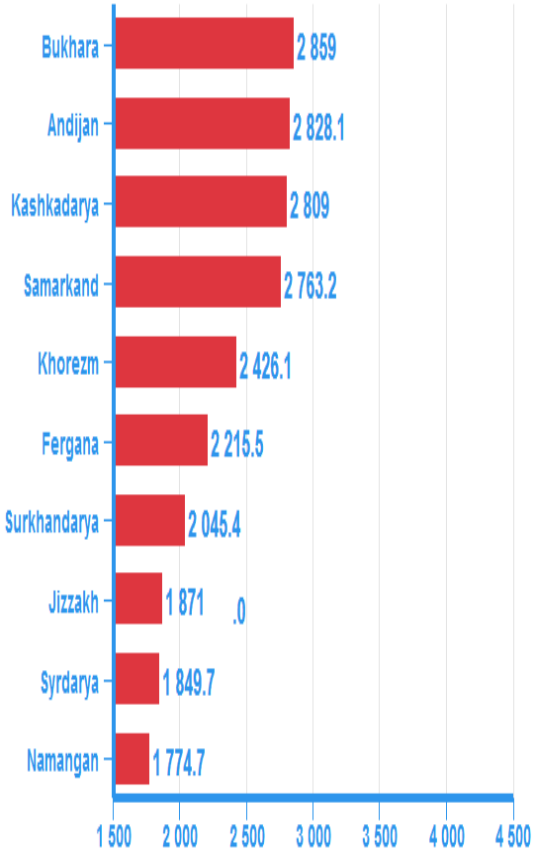
In a number of regions, a high level of average monthly nominal accrued wages in this area was observed.

Above the national average, it has formed in the Navoi region - 121.4%, the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 117.9%, the city of Tashkent - 115.2% and the Tashkent region - 110.5%.

At the same time, in ten regions, the level of average monthly nominal accrued wages in this area was lower than the national average.

A low level of average monthly nominal accrued wages for such an economic activity as industry was found in Surkhandarya - 68.7%, Jizzakh - 62.9%, Syrdarya - 62.1% and Namangan - 59.6%.

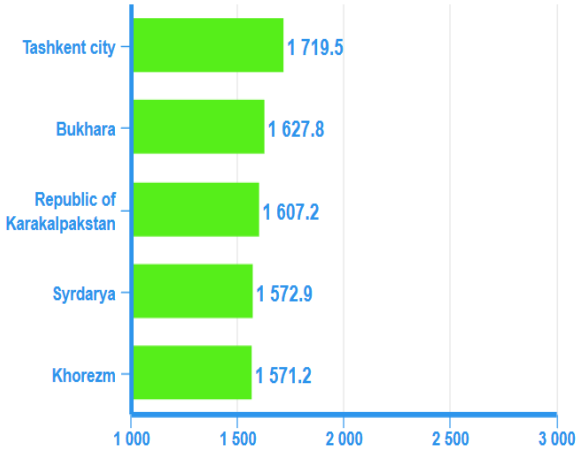
Average monthly salary, in ths. soums



The average monthly nominal accrued wage by type of economic activity - health care and the provision of social services

(for January-June 2019, without agriculture and small businesses)

Average monthly salary, in ths. soums

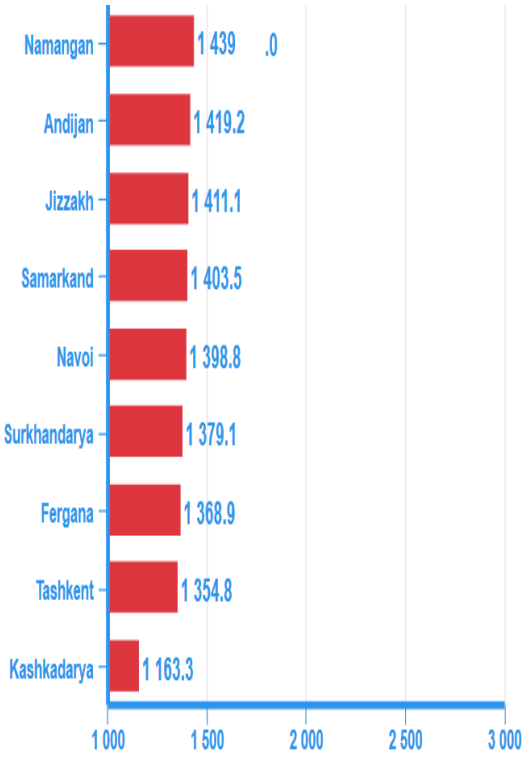


Compared with the average republican level, for such a type of economic activity as healthcare and the provision of social services, a relatively high level of average monthly nominal wages was established in Tashkent - 118.8%, Bukhara region - 112.4%, and the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 111.0%, the Syrdarya region - 108.6% and the Khorezm region - 108.5%.

In the field of **health care and the provision of social services**, the average monthly nominal accrued salary amounted to 1,448.0 ths. soums and increased by 37.2% compared to the corresponding period of 2018.

In this area, the average monthly nominal accrued wages, compared with the average republican level, was significantly lower in a number of regions, in particular, they were lower in Surkhandarya - 95.2%, Fergana - 94.5%, Tashkent - 93, 6% and Kashkadarya - 80.3% of the regions.

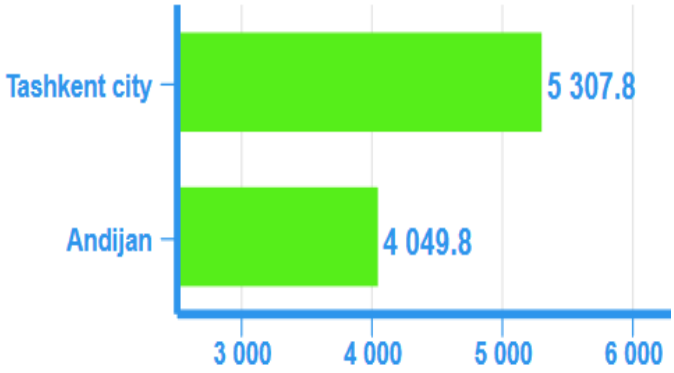
Average monthly salary, in ths. soums



Average monthly nominal accrued wages in banking, insurance, leasing, credit and intermediary activities

(for January-June 2019, without agriculture and small businesses)

Average monthly salary, in ths. soums

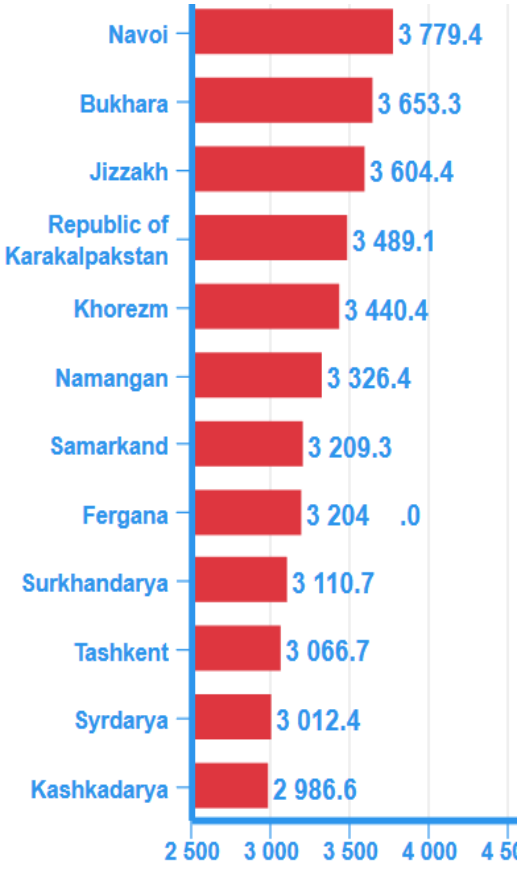


A high level of average monthly nominal accrued wages in this area, compared with the average republican level, was observed in Tashkent - 131.2%. It was also slightly higher in Andijan region - 100.1%.

In the field of **banking, insurance, leasing and credit-intermediary activities**, the average monthly nominal accrued salary amounted to 4045.8 ths. soums and increased by 31.8% compared to the corresponding period of 2018.

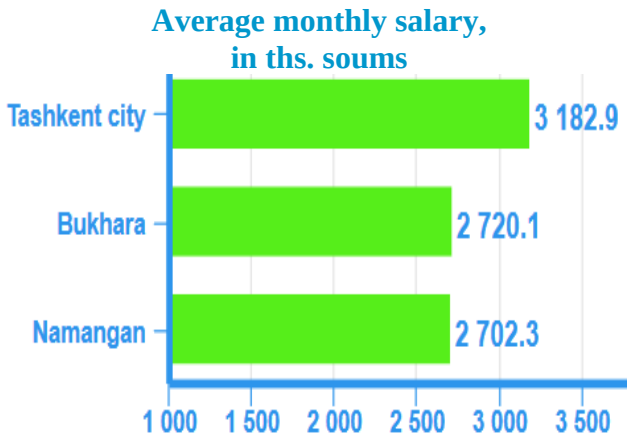
In this area, the average monthly nominal accrued wage, compared with other regions, was significantly lower than the national average in Surkhandarya - 76.9%, Tashkent - 75.8%, Syrdarya - 74.5% and Kashkadarya - 73.8% areas.

Average monthly salary, in ths. soums



Average monthly nominal accrued wages by type of economic activity - transportation and storage

(for January-June 2019, without agriculture and small businesses)

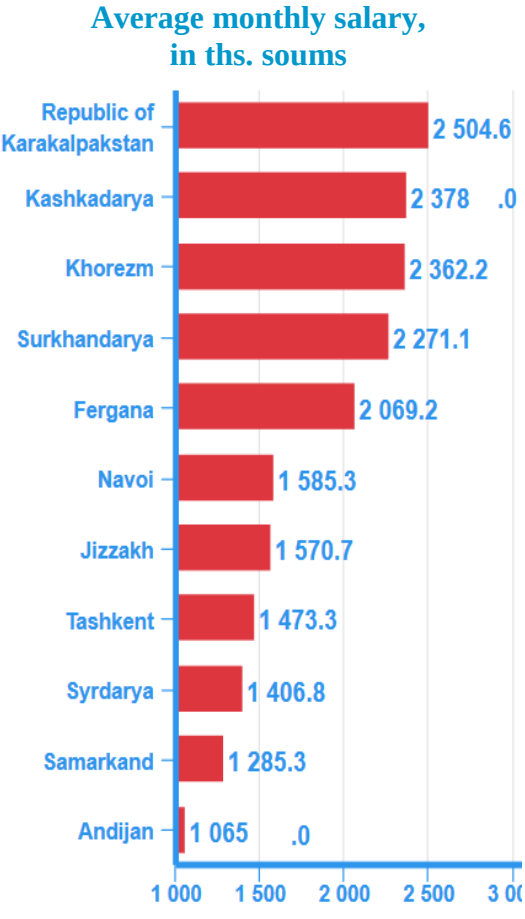


In this area, the level of average monthly nominal accrued wages, compared with the average republican one, was significantly higher in Tashkent - 120.9%, and also higher than the average republican one in Bukhara - 103.3% and Namangan - 102.6 % areas.

In the field of **transportation and storage**, the average monthly nominal accrued salary amounted to 2632.9 ths. soums and increased by 22.8% compared to the corresponding period of 2018.

Along with this, in the field of transportation and storage, the level of the average monthly nominal accrued wages in eleven regions of the country was lower than the national average.

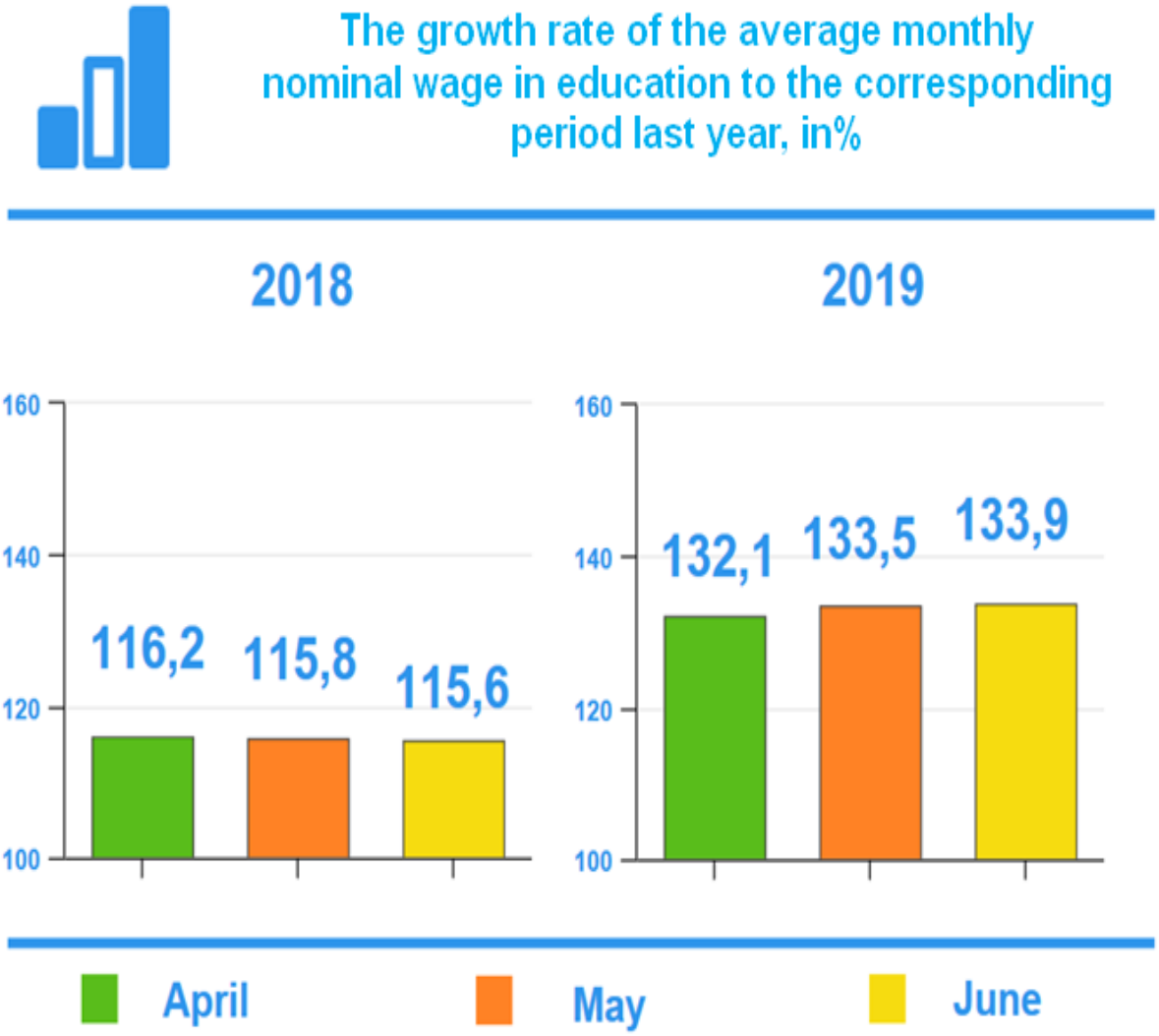
The low level of average monthly nominal accrued wages was in Tashkent - 56.0%, Syrdarya - 53.4%, Samarkand - 48.8% and Andijan - 40.4%, which is significantly lower than the average republican level.



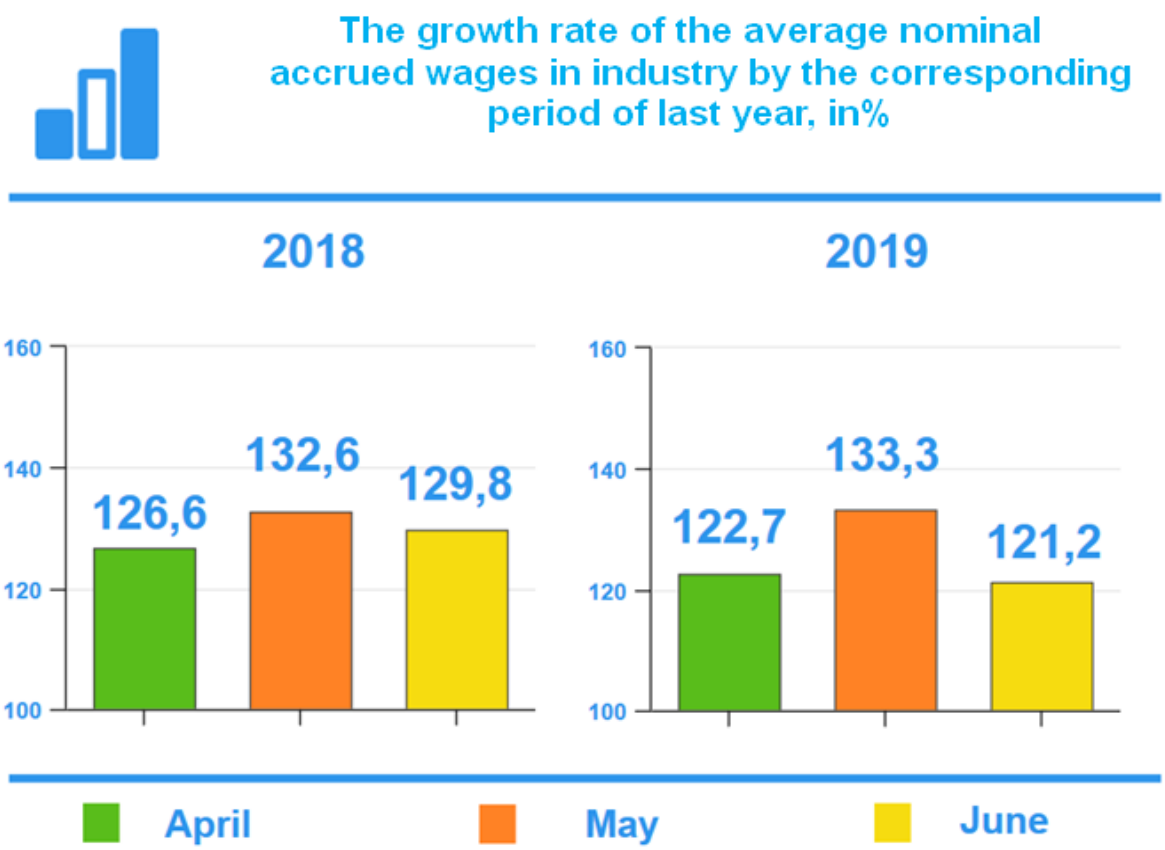
The growth rate of the average monthly nominal accrued wages by type of economic activity to the corresponding period of last year

If we analyze and compare the growth rates of the average monthly nominal accrued wages with the corresponding period of 2018, then, by types of economic activity, its significant growth is observed.

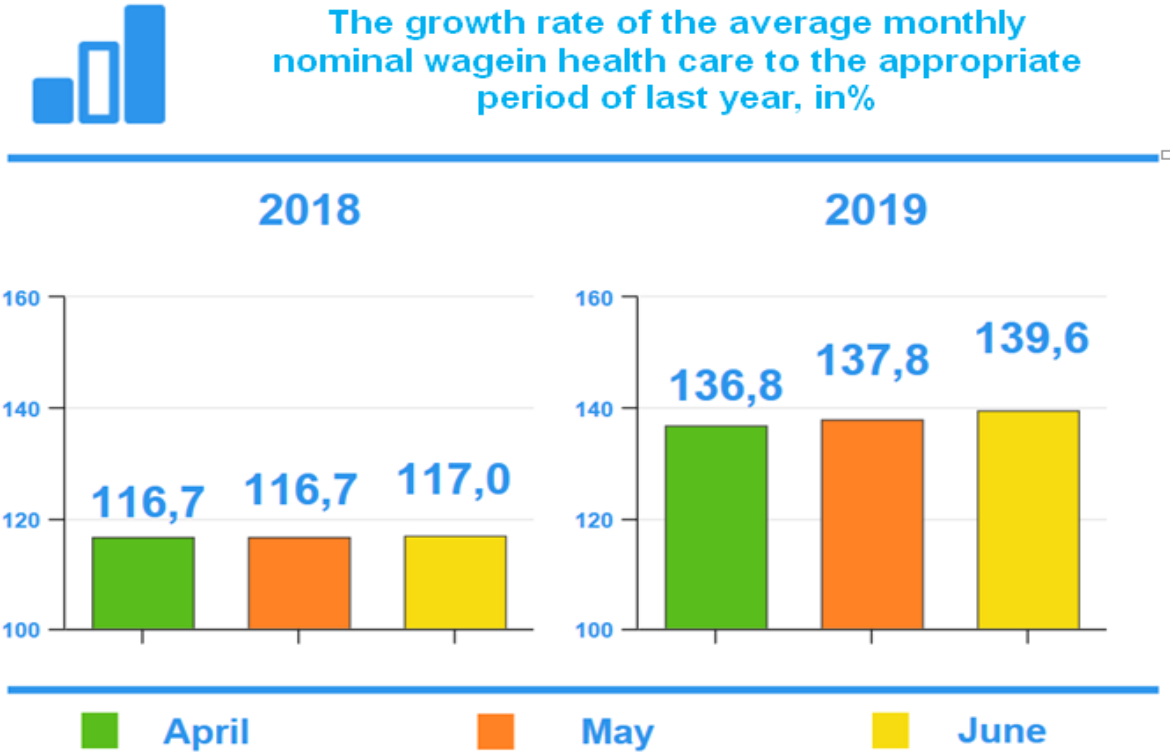
So, in the field of education, the average monthly nominal accrued salary in April of this year amounted to 1657.6 ths. soums, in May - 1688.2 ths., in June - 1748.3 ths. soums.



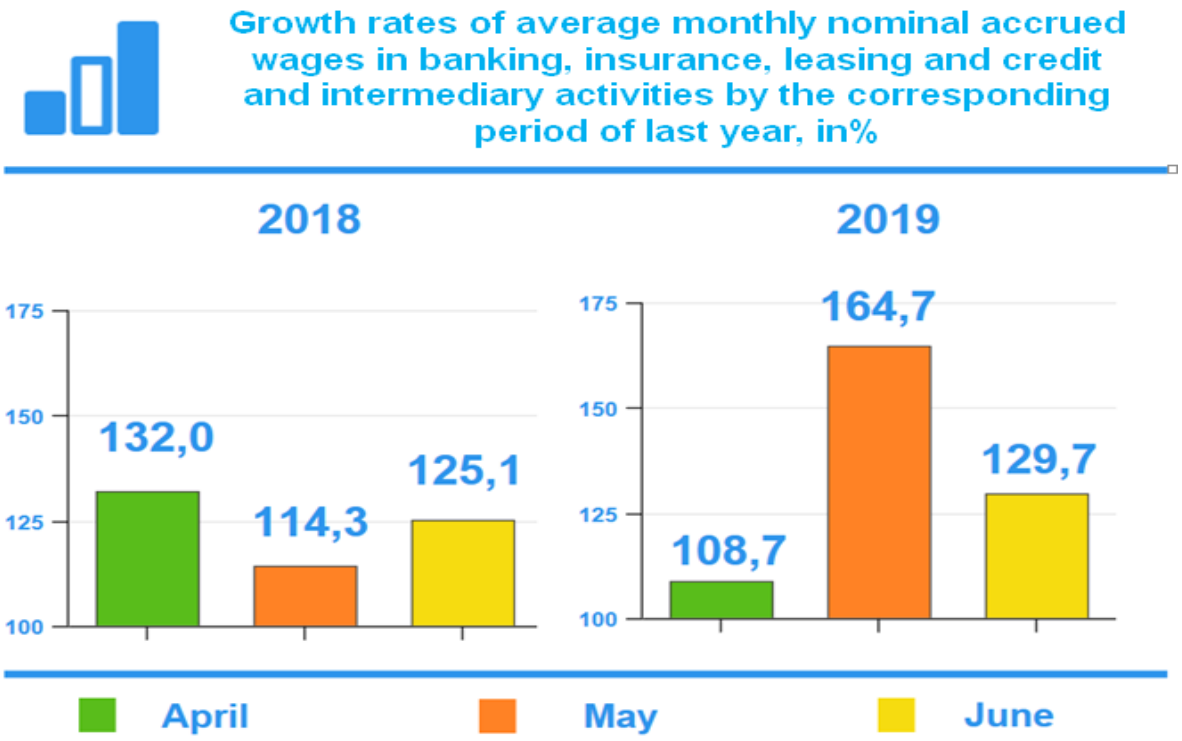
In the field of industry, the average monthly nominal accrued salary in April of this year amounted to 2877.7 ths. soums, in May - 3383.7 ths., in June - 3251.4 ths. soums.



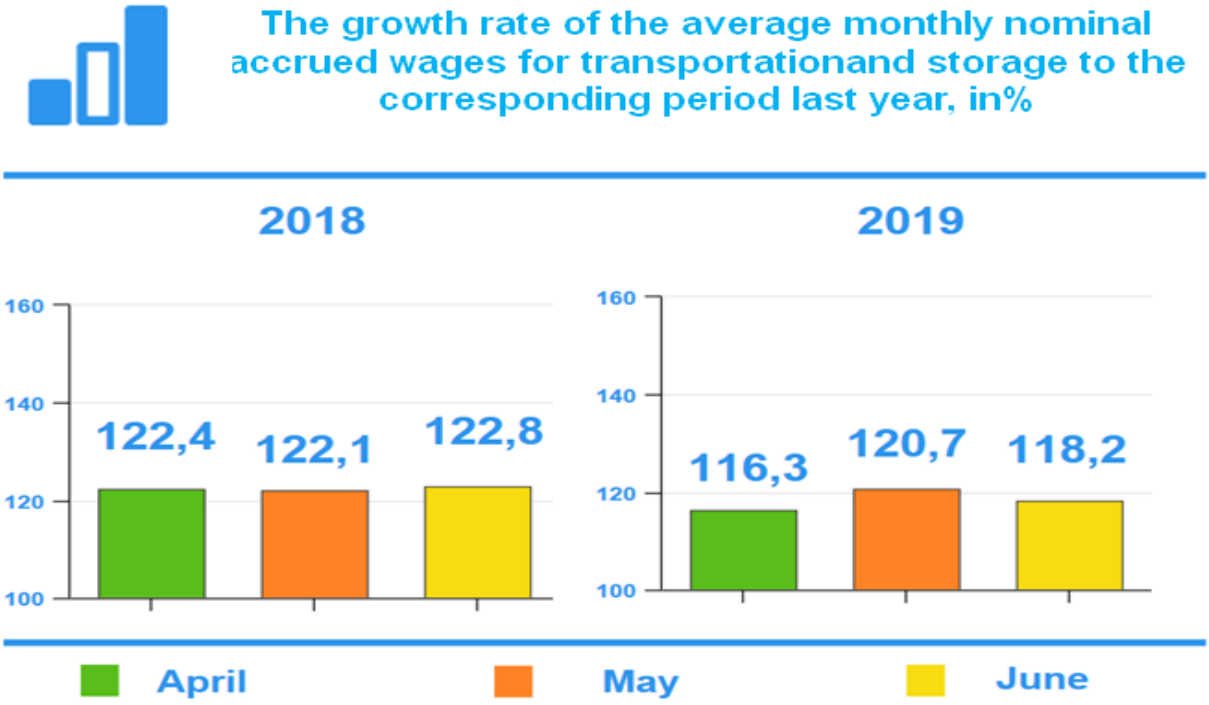
In the **field of health care and the provision of social services**, the average monthly nominal accrued salary in April of this year amounted to 1,452.2 ths. soums, in May - 1,496.6 ths., in June - 1526.5 ths. soums.



In banking, insurance, leasing and lending and intermediary activities, the average monthly nominal accrued salary in April of this year amounted to 3,798.8 ths. soums, in May - 4802.0 ths., in June - 4735.1 ths. soums.



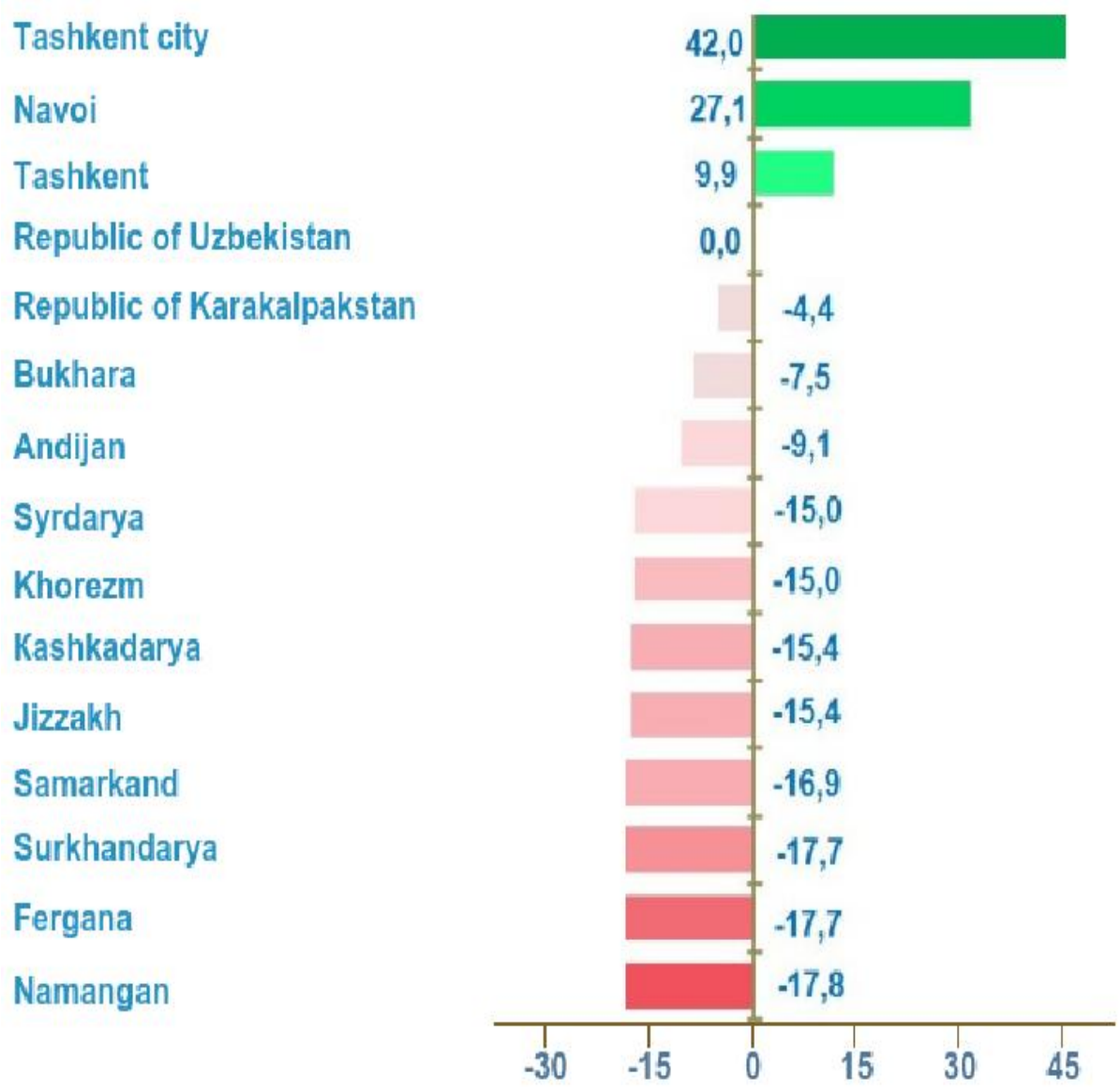
In **the field of transportation and storage**, the average monthly nominal accrued salary in April of this year amounted to 2,437.9 ths. soums, in May - 2629.7 ths., in June - 2660.3 ths. soums.



If we consider the average monthly nominal accrued wages by regions, the highest level was in Tashkent city- 2971.9 ths. soums (compared to the average republican level - 142.0%), Navoi - 2659.5 ths. soums (127.1%) and Tashkent - 2300.7 ths. soums (109.9%) regions.

The lowest average monthly nominal accrued wages were observed in Namangan (1 720.0 ths. soums), Fergana (1722.6 ths. soums), Surkhandarya (1722.8 ths. soums) and Samarkand (1738.2 ths. soums). regions. In these regions, its value was below the national average by 17.8%, 17.7%, 17.7% and 16.9%, respectively.

Average monthly nominal accrued wages by region
(for January-June 2019 in relation to the average republican level, in%)



Average monthly nominal accrued wages of workers by region of the republic
(without agriculture and small businesses)

(Ths. soums)

	January-June		*Relation to the average republican level,%*	
	2018	*2019*	*2018*	*2019*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**1608,5**	**2092,6**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1563,4	2000,9	97,2	95,6
regions:				
Andijan	1488,5	1901,1	92,5	90,9
Bukhara	1503,3	1935,5	93,5	92,5
Jizzakh	1370,6	1770,1	85,2	84,6
Kashkadarya	1429,5	1770,2	88,9	84,6
Navoi	2141,5	2659,5	133,1	127,1
Namangan	1260,9	1720,0	78,4	82,2
Samarkand	1275,6	1738,2	79,3	83,1
Surkhandarya	1307,5	1722,8	81,3	82,3
Syrdarya	1374,5	1779,7	85,5	85,0
Tashkent	1768,3	2300,7	109,9	109,9
Fergana	1317,3	1722,6	81,9	82,3
Khorezm	1323,1	1778,5	82,3	85,0
Tashkent city	2253,6	2971,9	140,1	142,0

Explanation of statistical indicators

Nominal accrued wages - accrued income of individuals in the form of wages (hereinafter referred to as wages) of an employee in cash, including taxes and other payments in accordance with applicable laws, calculated by the employer for the goods produced (work performed or service rendered)) an employee in a certain period of time (hour, month, year).

Real wages - characterizes the volume of goods and services that can be purchased for wages in the current period, based on the prices of the base period.

The number of employees with workbooks is given on a specific date, on the first or last day of the month. This takes into account both actually working and temporarily absent from work, but retaining the right of official attachment to work. An employee registered in one organization as an internal part-time employee is recorded as one person. The number includes hired workers in the cases referred to in Articles 11, 83, 102, 119, 150, 159, 160, 165, 229, 236, 242, 254 of the Labor Code and in other cases provided for by legislative and other regulatory acts on labor.

The number of employees with workbooks does not include employees hired concurrently from other organizations who performed work under civil law contracts sent by organizations to study at educational institutions with a break from work.

The number of employees used for calculating the average wage - characterizes the average number of workers with work books, which accrued wages, with the exception of women on maternity leave; persons who were on holidays in connection with the adoption of a newborn child directly from the maternity hospital, as well as on parental leave; employees studying in educational institutions and on additional leave without pay, as well as in educational institutions on vacation without pay to pass entrance exams.

The average number of employees for the period from the beginning of the year to the reporting month inclusive is determined by summing the average monthly number of employees for all months that have expired from the beginning of the year to the reporting month inclusive, and dividing the amount received by the number of months in the period.

XVI. Aggregate income of the population

Important to characterize the welfare of the population is the total income of the entire population, family, individual.

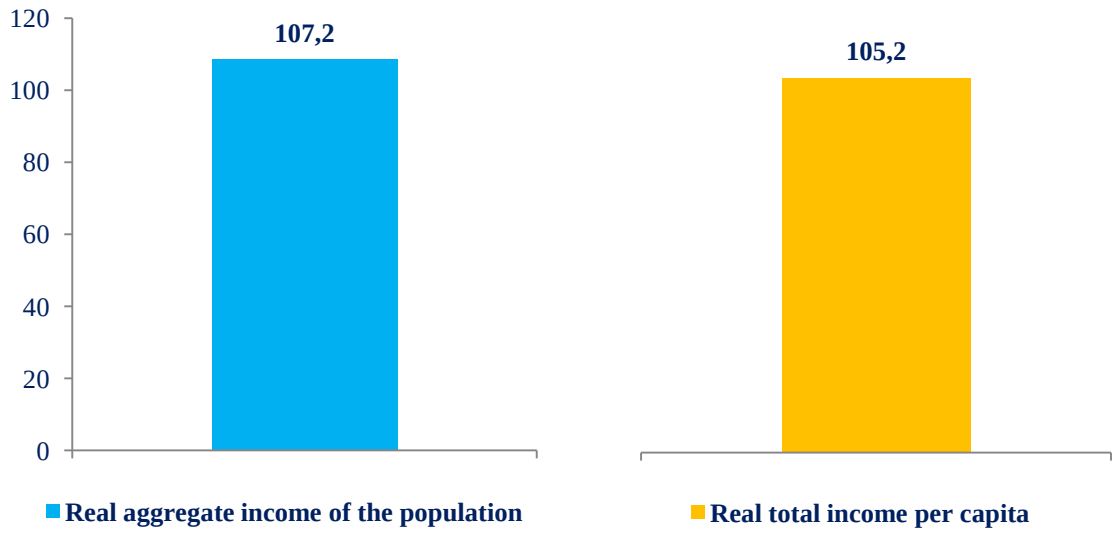
Calculation of the total income of the population is carried out on the basis of international statistical standards of the system of national accounts, recommendations of the International Labor Organization, interagency methodological guidelines developed and approved by the State Statistics Committee and the Ministry of Economy on the basis of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The following sources are used in the calculations: data from state statistical reporting, the results of regularly conducted sample surveys of economic activity of individual entrepreneurs and dehkan farms, household income and expenditure surveys according to the methodology recommended by the World Bank, as well as summarized data from the Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, Extrabudgetary Pension Fund, People's Bank and the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

According to preliminary data, in January-June 2019, the total volume of the aggregate income of the population amounted to 153.3 trillion. soum and, compared with the corresponding period of 2018, real growth rates reached 107.2%. Total per capita income amounted to 4590.9 ths. soums and, compared with the corresponding period of 2018, real growth rates amounted to 105.2%.

Real growth rates of the aggregate income of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan for January-June 2019

(in% to the corresponding period of 2018)



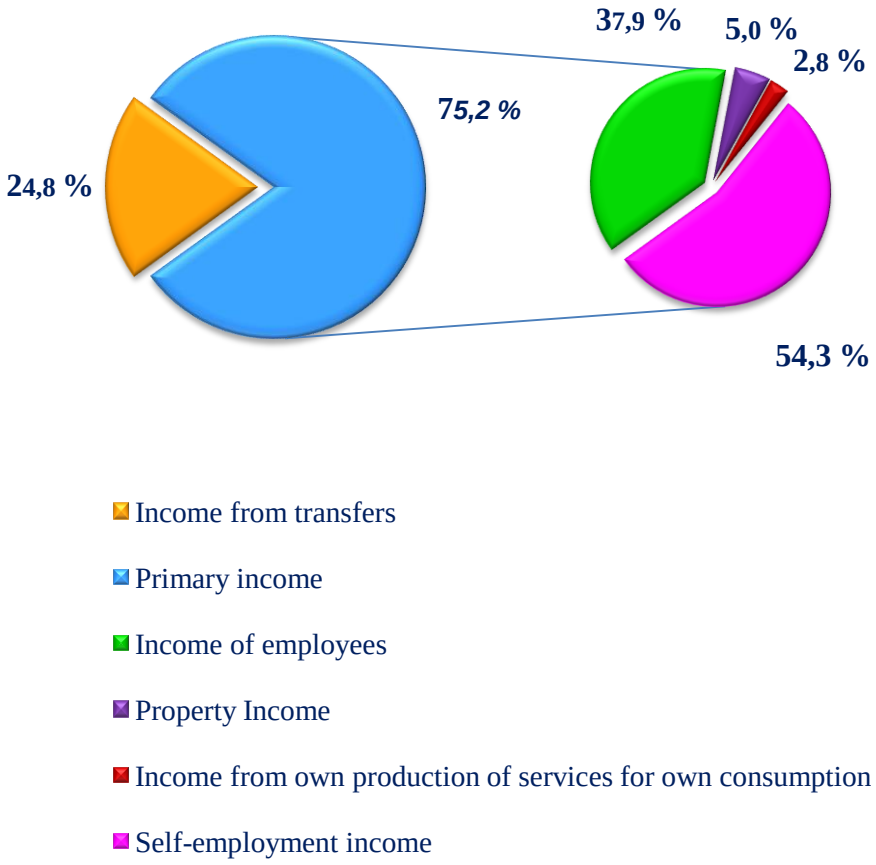
The aggregate income of the population consists not only of income from labor activities of employees, but also from self-employment, own production of services for own consumption, income from property (interest, dividends, royalties, other property income) and income from transfers (pensions, benefits , scholarships, other current transfers).

The structure and growth rate of the aggregate income of the population to the corresponding period of the previous year for January-June 2019 in the Republic of Uzbekistan

	% To total		*January-June 2019 to January-June 2018, in%*
	2018	*2019*	
Total income - total (I + II)	**100,0**	**100,0**	**121,7**
I. Primary income	75,5	75,2	121,2
I.1. Income from production	72,1	71,5	120,7
I.1.1. Labor income	70,0	69,4	120,6
I.1.1.1. Income of employees	26,5	28,5	130,7
I.1.1.2. Self-employment income	43,5	40,9	114,4
I.1.2. Income from own production of services for own consumption	2,1	2,1	122,6
I.2. Property Income	3,4	3,7	131,9
II. Income from transfers	24,5	24,8	123,2
Of the total comprehensive income, income from small business	61,5	59,0	116,6

According to preliminary data, in January-June of this year, 75.2% of the total income of the population was formed due to primary income, and the share of income from transfers amounted to 24.8%.

The structure of the total income of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan for January-June 2019

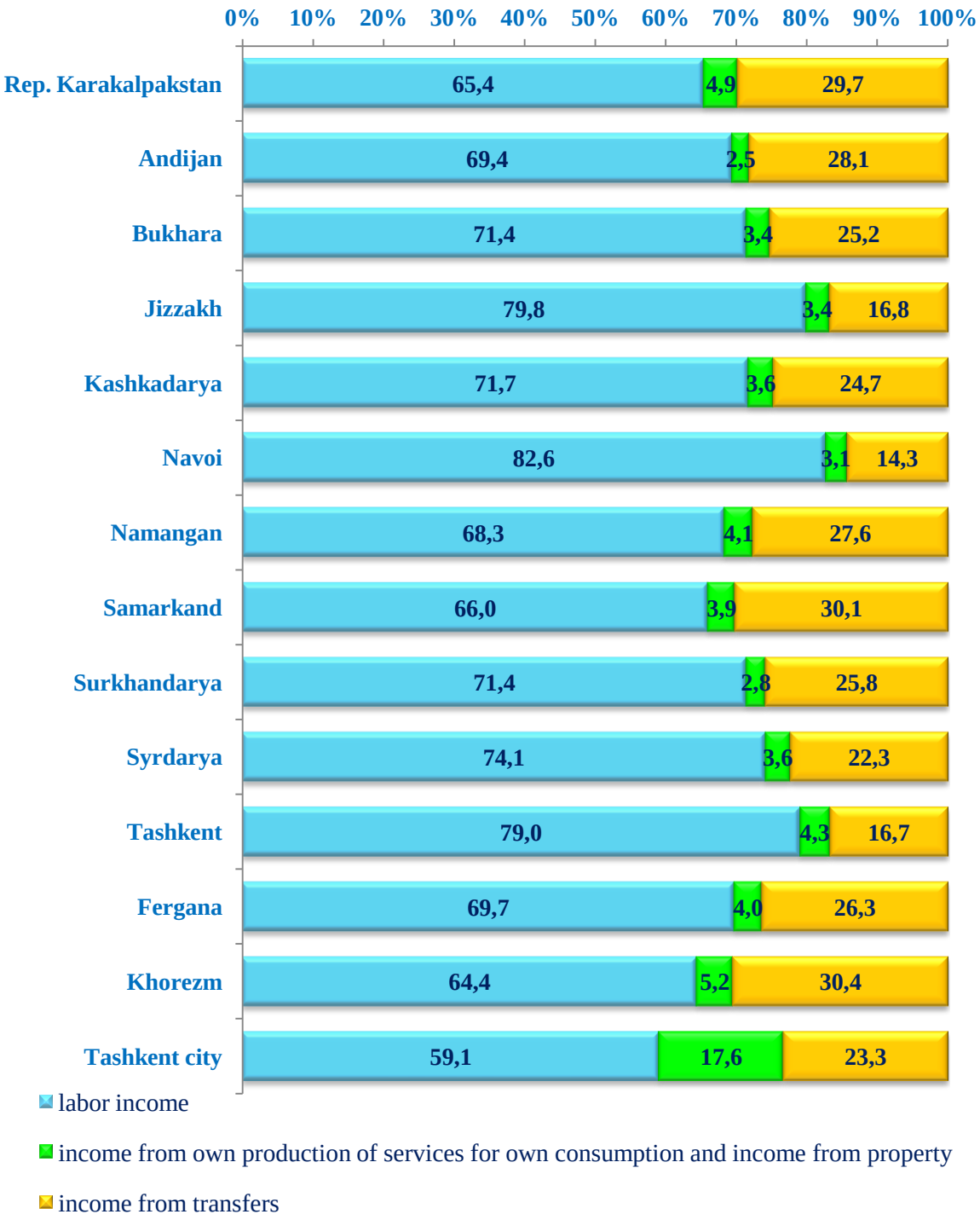


The largest part of the total income of the population in January-June 2019 was generated by income from labor activities (69.4% of the total volume of total income), which includes the income of employees and income from self-employment.

The share of income from the production of services for own consumption in the total volume of the total income of the population was 2.1%, income from property - 3.7%, income from transfers - 24.8%.

Comprehensive income structure for January-June 2019 by region

(to the total gross income of the population,%)



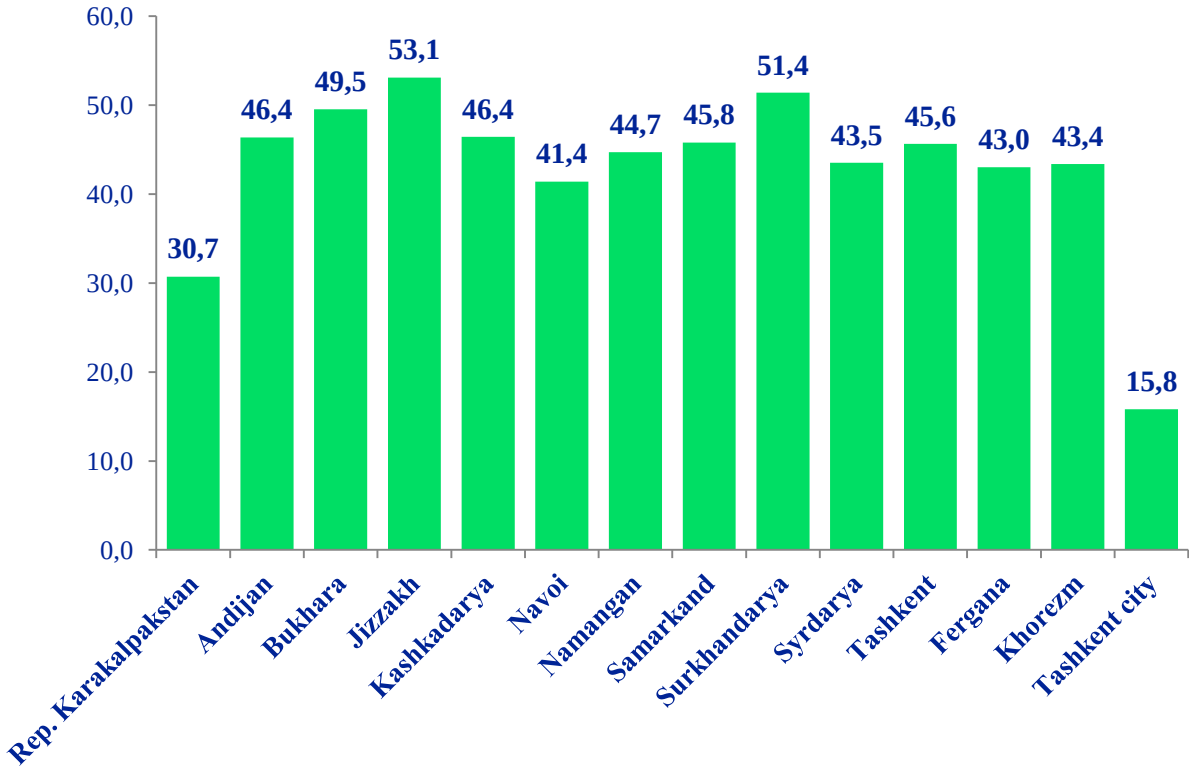
In the total income of the regions, the largest share of income from labor activity (income of employees and income from self-employment) was observed in the Navoi region (82.6%). On the contrary, in Tashkent city, Khorezm, Samarkand, Namangan regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan, it was lower than the average republican level.

The share of income from the production of services for own consumption and property income in the structure of the total income of the population of the republic was insignificant, and the share of such income in the city of Tashkent was 17.6%.

Also, in the Khorezm and Samarkand regions, the share of income from transfers reached more than 30% of the total income of the population, the share of this type of income in Navoi region is the lowest, i.e. 14.3%.

One of the sources of income from labor activity is income from self-employment of the population, their share in the structure of total income of the population is 40.9%.

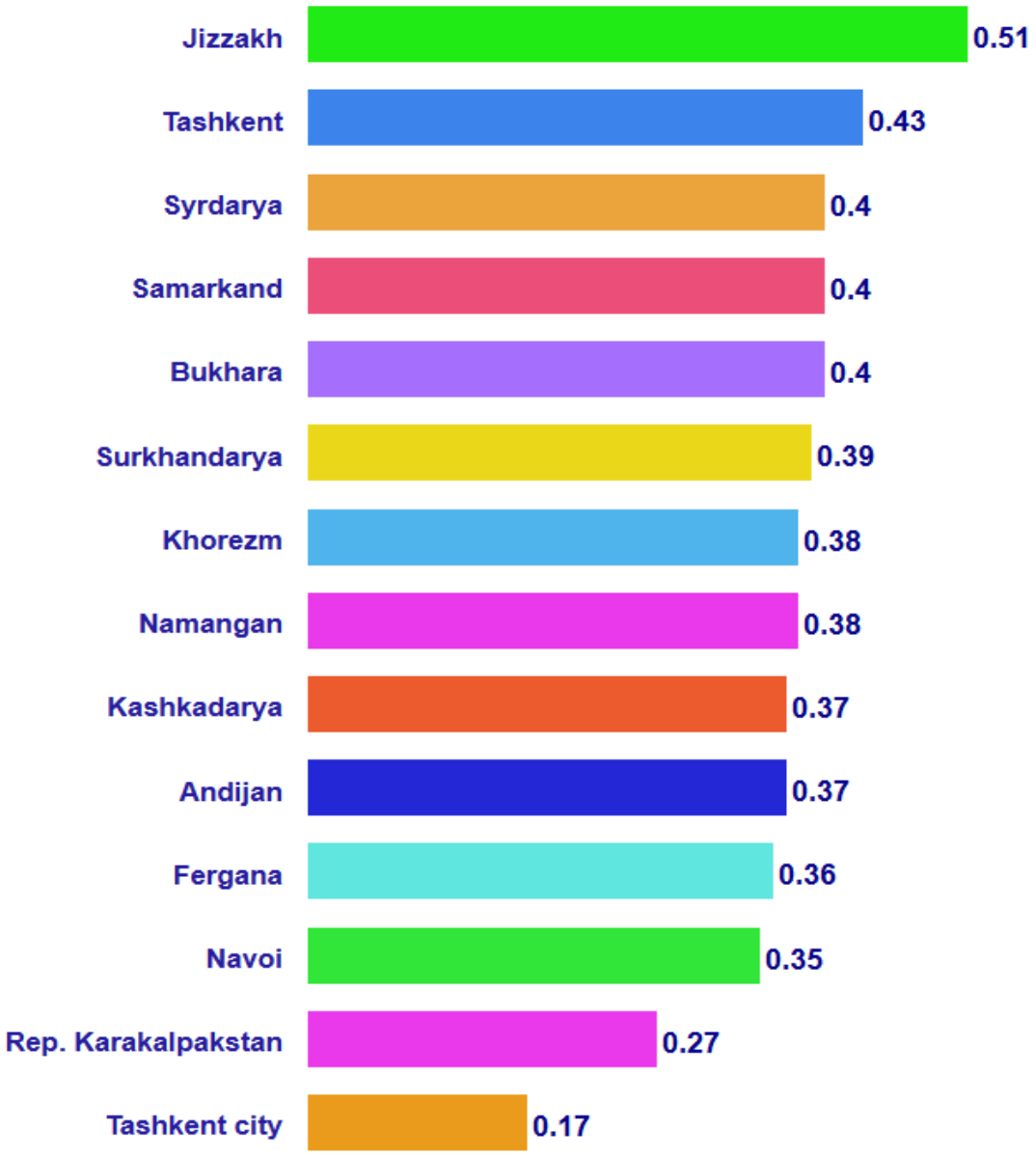
The share of income from self-employment in the total aggregate income of the population by region,%



The share of income from self-employment in total income in the regions varies and varies from 15.8% (in Tashkent) to 53.1% (in the Jizzakh region).

With an increase in income from self-employment by 1%, the total amount of total income increases by 0.43%.

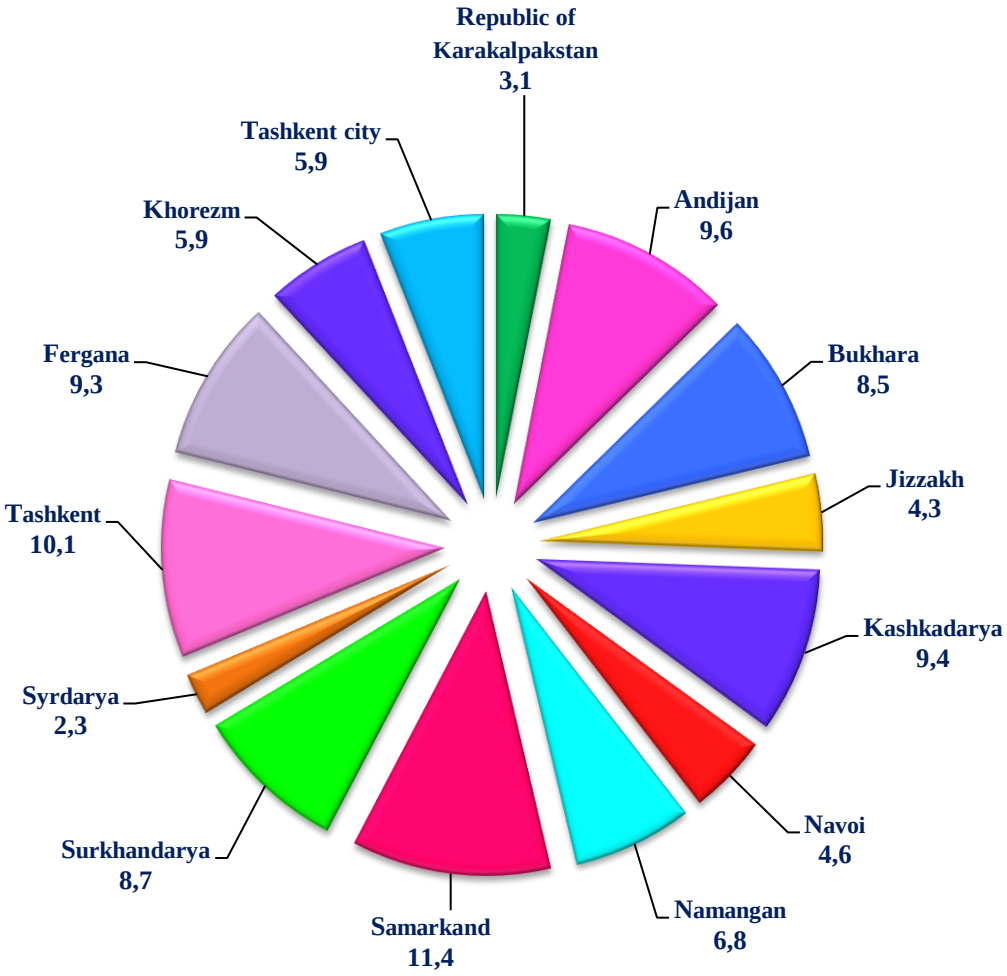
The impact of self-employment income growth by 1% to the total growth of total population income by region,%



For example, in the Jizzakh region, the share of income from self-employment in the total income of the population was 53.1%, and the nominal growth rate, compared to the corresponding period of the last year, reached 109.9%; only the same incomes in the Jizzakh region led to a 5.7% increase in total income.

Similarly, in Surkhandarya region, the share of 51.4% and the growth rate of 108.6% ensured the growth of the aggregate income of the population by 4.8%.

Share of regions in total income from self-employment,%



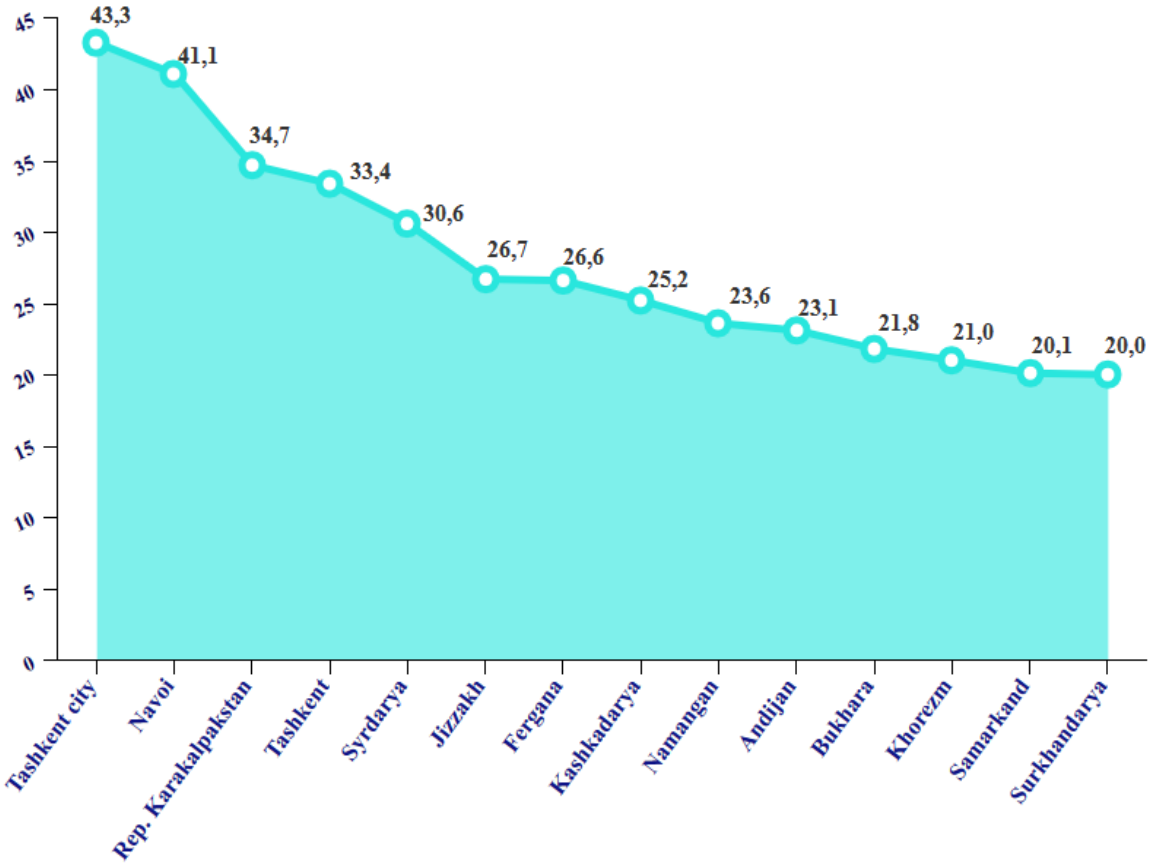
The main share of income from self-employment fell on Samarkand (11.4%), Tashkent (10.1%) and Andijan (9.6%) regions. The following regions with the smallest share are the Syrdarya region (2.4%), the Republic of Karakalpakstan (3.1%), as well as the Jizzakh region (4.3%).

Another source of income from employment is the income of employees. According to preliminary data for January-June 2019, these incomes amounted to 28.5% of the total population income.

In the current period, the income growth rate of employees reached 130.7% and ensured an increase in nominal incomes of the population by 8.1%.

The share of income of employees in the regions varies and varies from 20.0% (in the Surkhandarya region) to 43.3% (in Tashkent).

The share of income of employees in the total aggregate income of the population by region,%

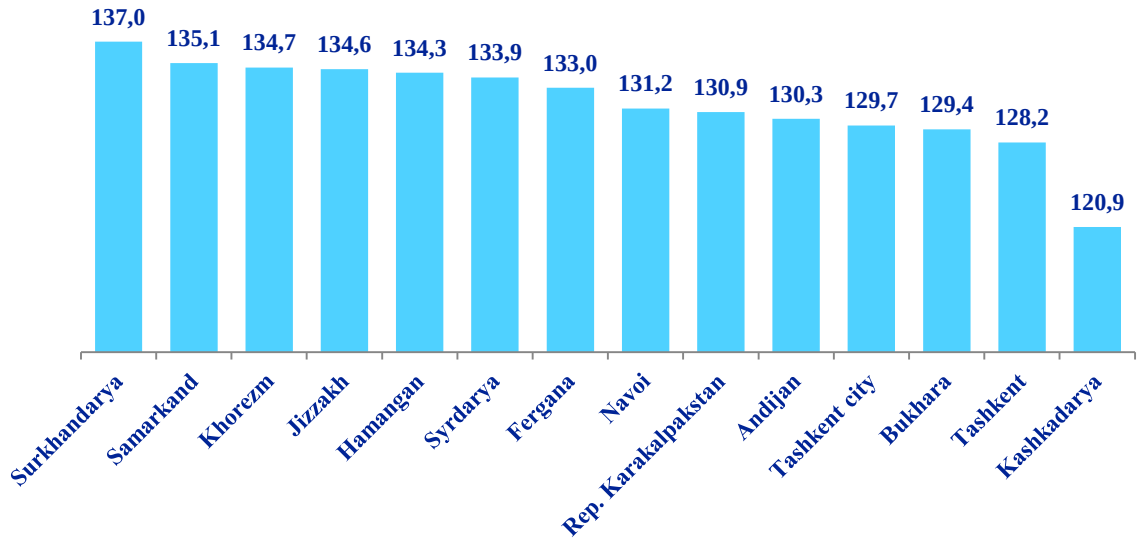


In the context of regions, it can be seen that the share and high growth rates of income of employees in Tashkent city, Navoi region, the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Tashkent region have a significant impact on the total income of the population.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 13, 2018 UP-5553 "On Increasing Salaries, Pensions, Fellowships and Benefits" from November 1, 2018, salaries to employees of budgetary institutions and organizations increased 1.1 times on average.

The growth rate of income of employees by region for January-June 2019

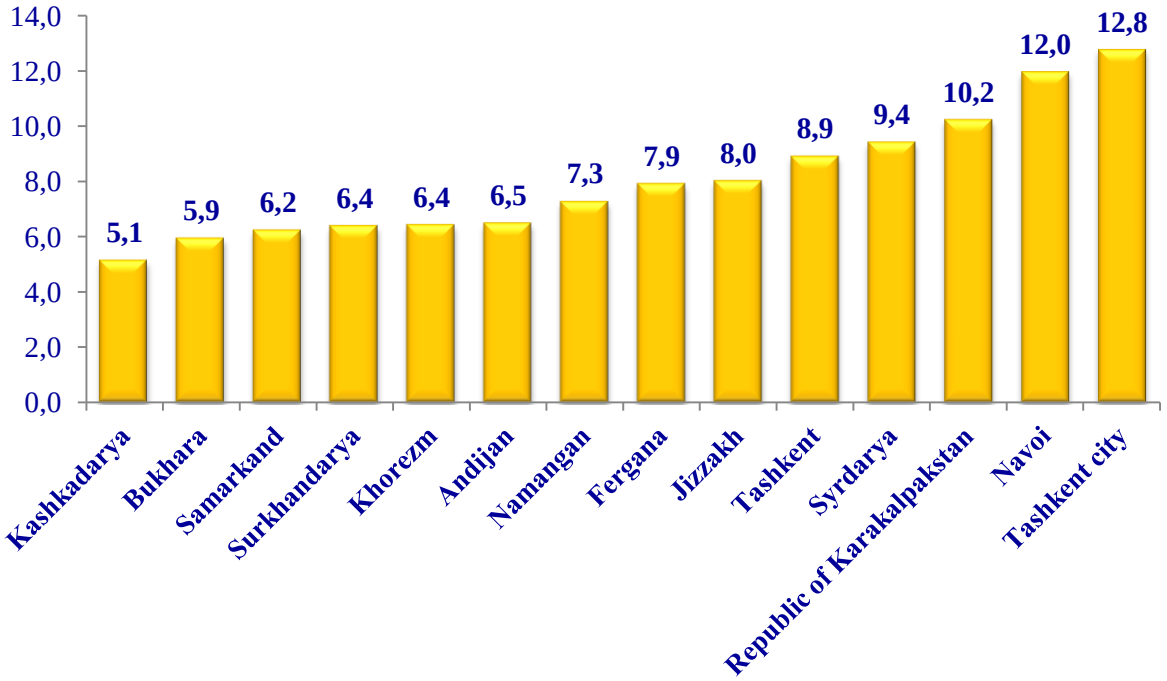
(% of the corresponding period last year)



The highest nominal income growth rates of employees were recorded in Surkhandarya (137.0%) and Samarkand (135.1%) regions.

For example, the share of employees in the total income of the population in the city of Tashkent amounted to 43.3%, compared with the corresponding period last year, the nominal growth rate reached 129.7%. However, only this type of income increased the aggregate income of the population by 12.8%.

The influence of income of employees on the total income of the population,%

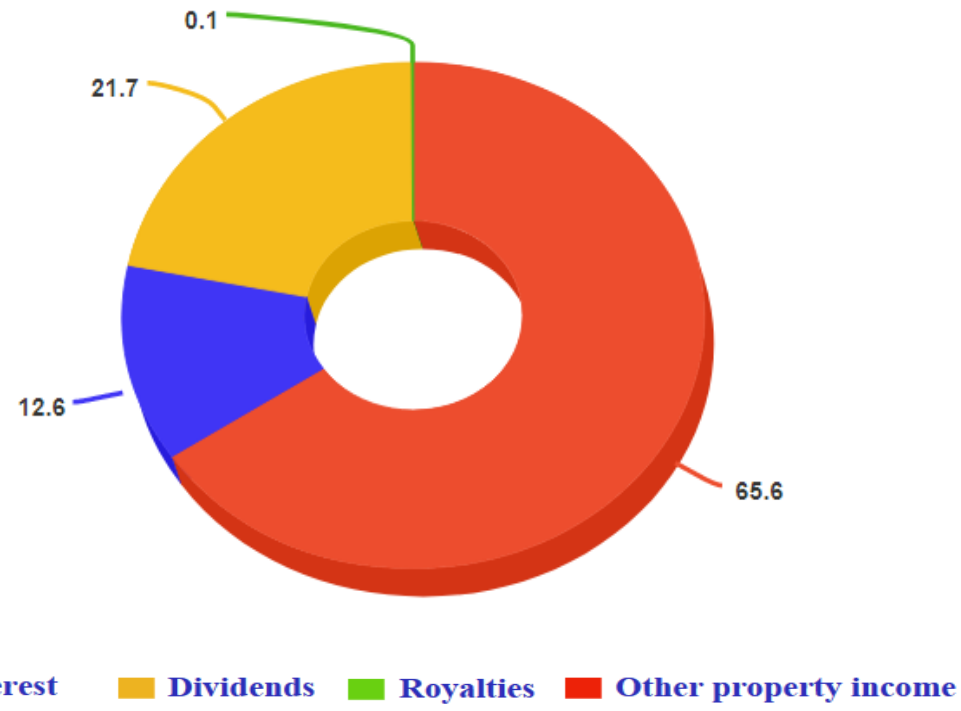


Similarly, in the Navoi region, the share of income, respectively, was 41.1%, and the growth rate was 131.2%, which ensured an increase in the total income of the population by 12.0%. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the share of 34.7% and the growth rate of 130.9% ensured an increase in the total income of the population by 10.2%.

Also, one of the sources of income of the population is property income, the share of which in January-June 2019 in the total total income of the population increased by 0.2 percentage points. in relation to the corresponding period of the previous year.

The main share in the structure of property income from property was other property income - 65.6%. The next most important are dividends - 21.7%, interest on bonds, deposits and other securities, as well as royalties - 12.7%.

The structure of property income,%



Other property income includes other income calculated for individuals by enterprises and organizations, with the exception of wages, dividends and interest. In addition, these incomes also include rents and profits (as a result of taxes and other obligatory payments) to the entrepreneur (owner of a private enterprise or farm manager).

According to preliminary data, in January-June 2019, the share of property income in the structure of the total income of the population was 3.7%.

The effect of property income on changes in the total aggregate income of the population is insignificant. In the current period, these revenues contributed to the nominal increase in total comprehensive income in the order of 1.1%.

Property income for January-June 2019

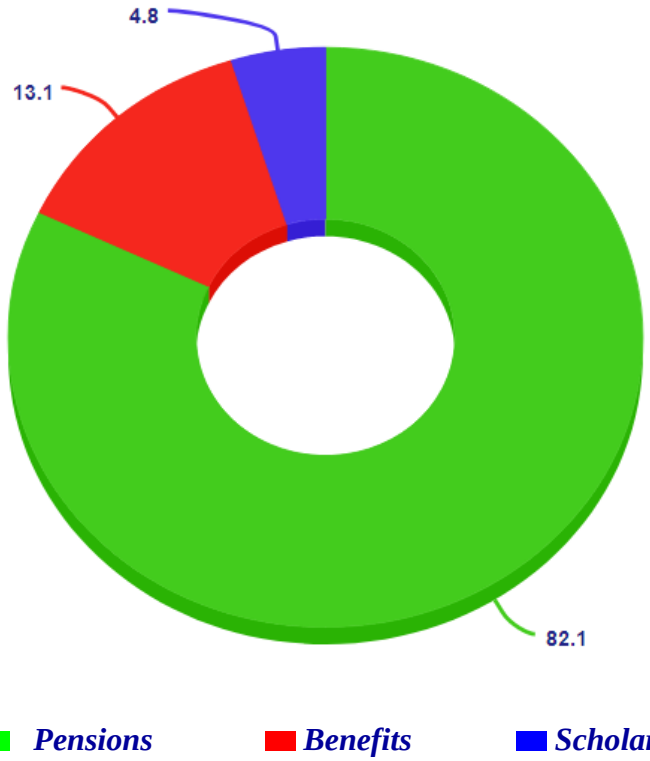
	Share to the total volume,%	*Growth rates to the corresponding period of the last year, in%*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**100,0**	**131,9**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1,5	139,3
regions:		
Andijan	2,2	121,1
Bukhara	3,2	127,2
Jizzakh	1,0	134,5
Kashkadarya	2,2	121,7
Navoi	1,5	118,2
Namangan	2,4	141,6
Samarkand	4,5	134,0
Surkhandarya	1,7	129,9
Syrdarya	0,8	114,4
Tashkent	5,6	125,3
Fergana	4,2	127,8
Khorezm	3,1	128,3
Tashkent city	66,1	133,9

The share of regions in the total income of the population from property is different. In the current period, two thirds of total property income accounted for the city of Tashkent (66.1%), the share of other regions is much lower.

Equally important in the structure of population incomes are incomes from transfers, consisting of social and other current transfers.

The nominal growth rate of income from transfers, according to preliminary data for January-June 2019 to the corresponding period of the previous year, amounted to 123.2%. At the same time, over the same period, the share of transfers from the total amount of the total income of the population increased by 0.3 percentage points. and amounted to 24.8%.

The structure of social transfers,%



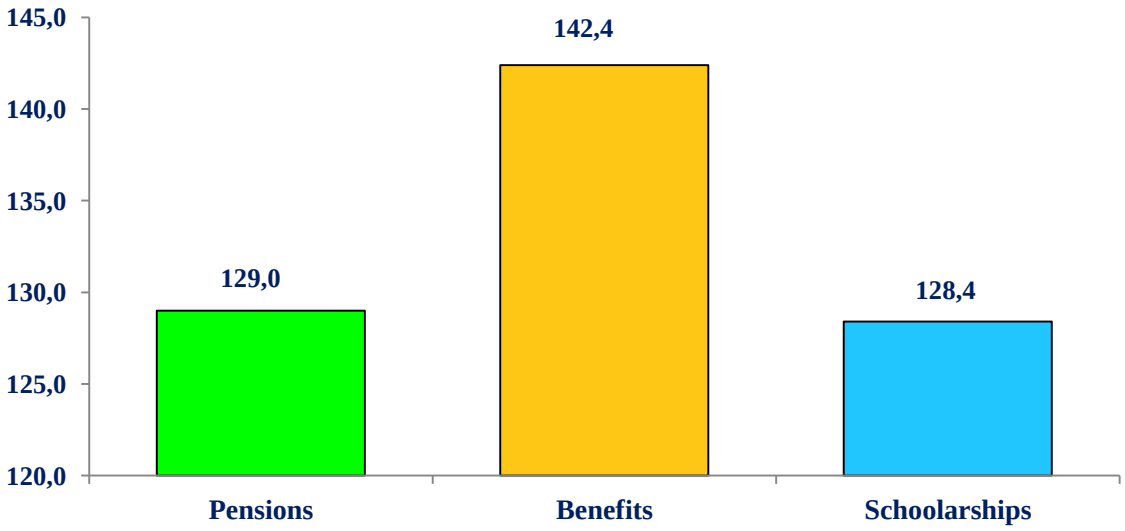
The growth of social transfers for the period under review amounted to 130.6%, and this was mainly affected by pensions, whose share was 82.1% of their total volume.

The nominal growth rate of pensions, compared with the data for the corresponding period of 2018, amounted to 129.0%.

Changes over the past period of pensions, benefits and scholarships contributed to the growth of the total volume of the aggregate income of the population by 3.0%.

An analysis of the growth of social transfers in the regions, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, showed that in January-June 2019 in all regions this type of income tends to increase in Tashkent city (133.5%), Tashkent (132.4 %), Kashkadarya (131.7%) and Jizzakh (131.5%) regions, it was noted above the republican level.

The growth rate of social transfers by type,%



One third of total income (35.2%) of the total amount of pensions in the republic falls on Tashkent city(13.8%), Tashkent (10.9%) and Fergana (10.5%) regions. In Tashkent, the growth rate of this source of income was 134.0%, while in Tashkent - 131.9% and in Fergana regions - 127.7%.

The share of social benefits in the structure of social transfers is 13.1%, the growth rate reached 142.4% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The highest growth rates were recorded in Bukhara region (149.9%). Also, in Andijan (148.9%), Fergana (145.5%), Surkhandarya (145.1%), Jizzakh (144.0%) and Namangan (143.3%) regions, growth rates were noted above the republican level.

According to preliminary data, in January-June 2019, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, scholarships increased by 128.4%, and their share in the structure of social transfers amounted to 4.8%.

For reference: in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 13, 2018 No. UP-5553 "On Increasing Salaries, Pensions, Fellowships and Benefits", from November 1, 2018, the salaries of employees of budgetary organizations, institutions and organizations, pensions , scholarships and benefits 1.1 times, established: minimum wage -202,730 soums; old-age pensions - 396 500 sum; allowances for disabled people since childhood - 396,500 soums; benefits for the elderly and disabled citizens who do not have the necessary work experience - 243,300 soums.

The growth rate of social transfers in January-June 2019

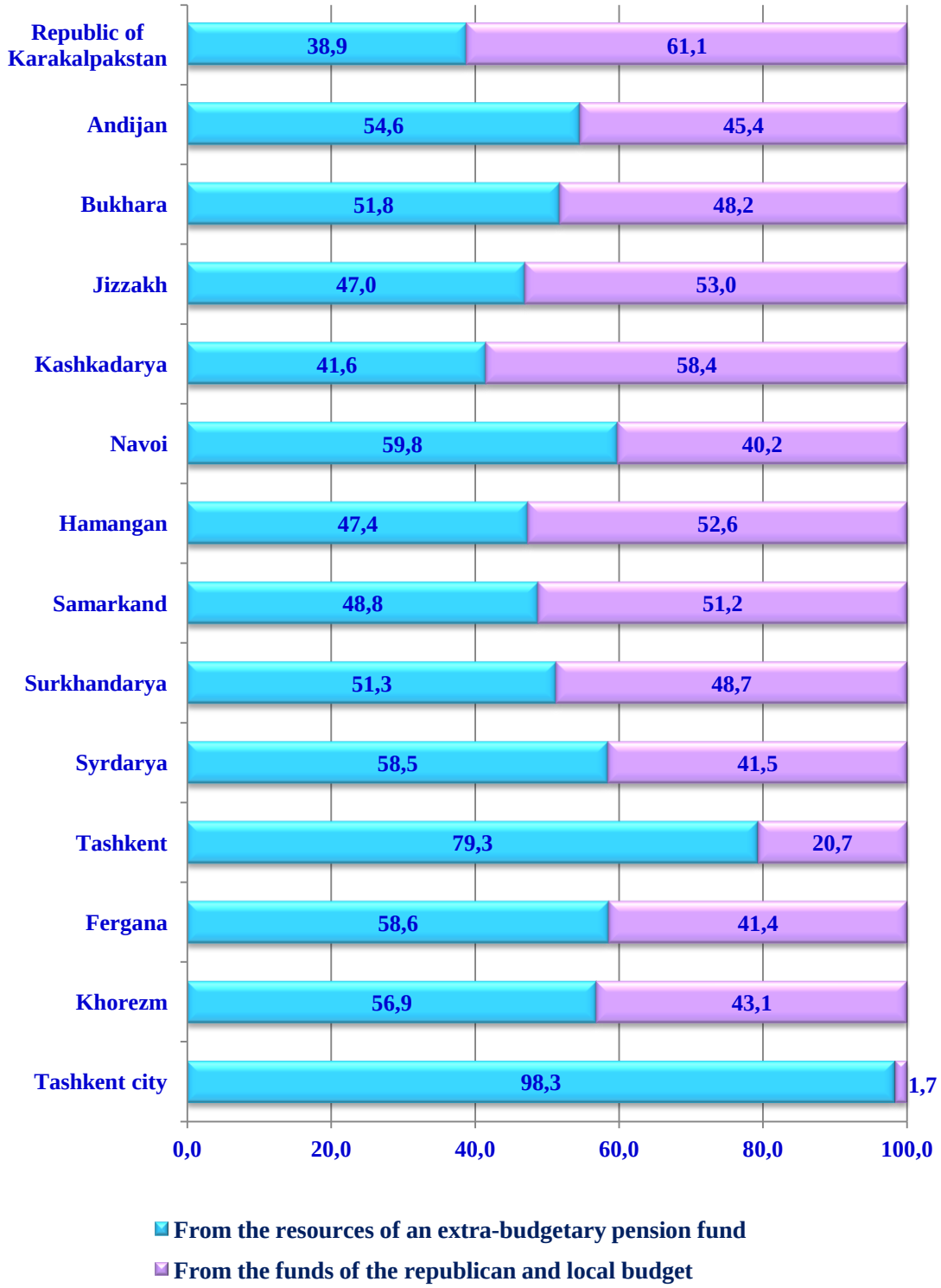
(% to the corresponding period of 2018)

	Social transfer growth rates
Republic of Uzbekistan	**130,6**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	128,3
regions:	
Andijan	130,0
Bukhara	130,1
Jizzakh	131,5
Kashkadarya	131,7
Navoi	130,3
Namangan	129,4
Samarkand	129,9
Surkhandarya	129,6
Syrdarya	130,3
Tashkent	132,4
Fergana	129,6
Khorezm	128,1
Tashkent city	133,5

In January-June of this year, 2.1 trillion soums of benefits and material assistance were allocated for social support of the population. Of these, 52.8% of social insurance benefits were funded by the Extra-budgetary Pension Fund and 47.2% was allocated from the State budget.

In regions, this indicator varies. So, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan 38.9% of benefits were financed from the resources of the Extrabudgetary Pension Fund, 61.1% from the funds of the republican and local budgets, and in Tashkent city 98.3% of the total amount of social benefits were generated from the funds of the Extrabudgetary Pension Fund, 1 , 7% - from the funds of the republican and local budget

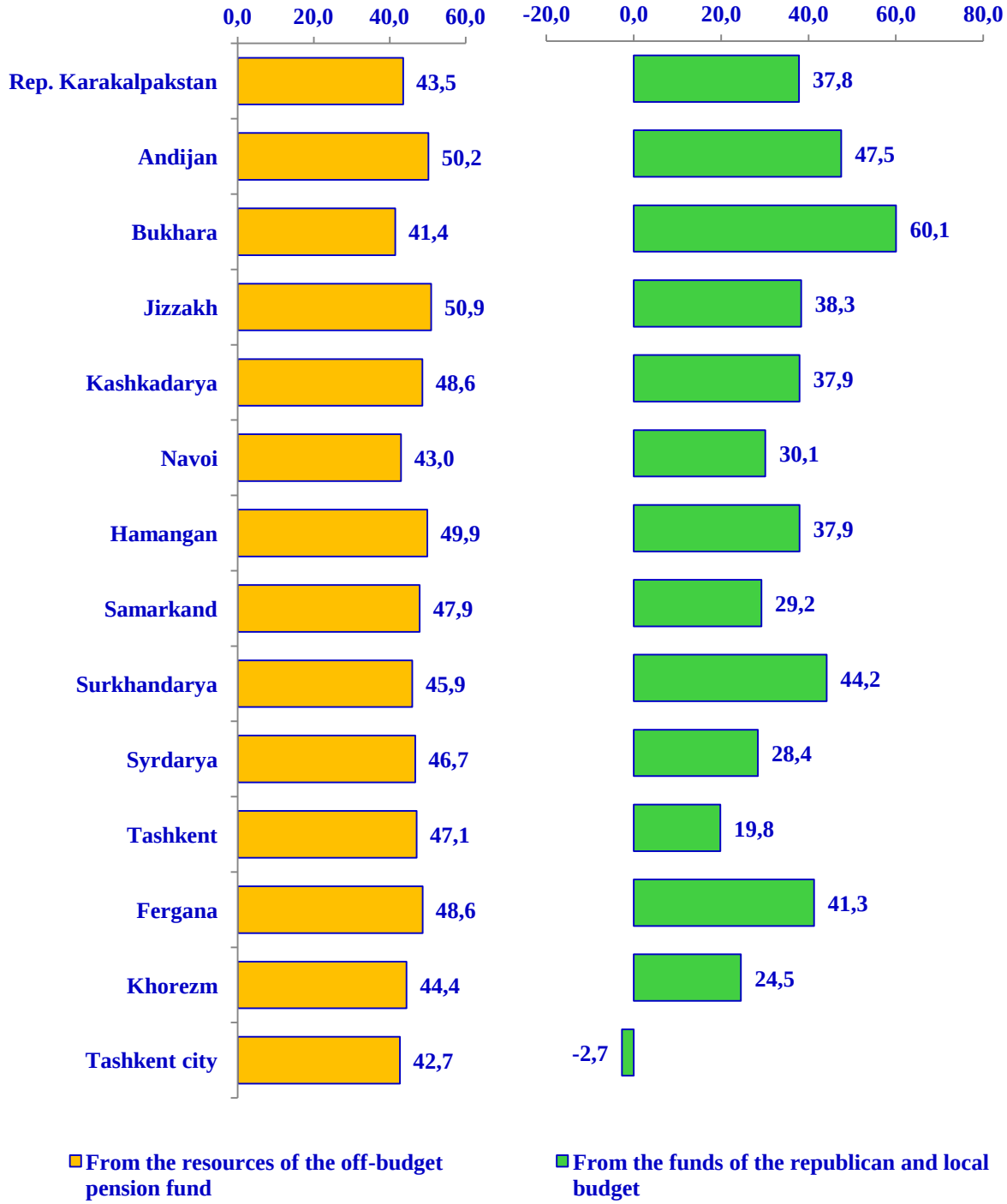
Sources of the formation of social benefits by region,%



If we analyze the changes in the financing of social benefits compared with the corresponding period of 2018, then it becomes obvious that there is an increase in both sources in almost all regions. Thus, only in Tashkent city the amount of benefits generated from the republican and local budgets decreased by 2,7%.

Growth of social benefits by sources of financing in the regions for January-June 2019

(% to the corresponding period of 2018)



The nominal growth rate of remittances from abroad, which are part of other current transfers, in January-June 2019 amounted to 118.3%, and their share in the total income of the population, compared to the same period last year, decreased by 0.4 p.p. The change in income ensured an increase in the nominal value of the aggregate income of the population by 2.7%.

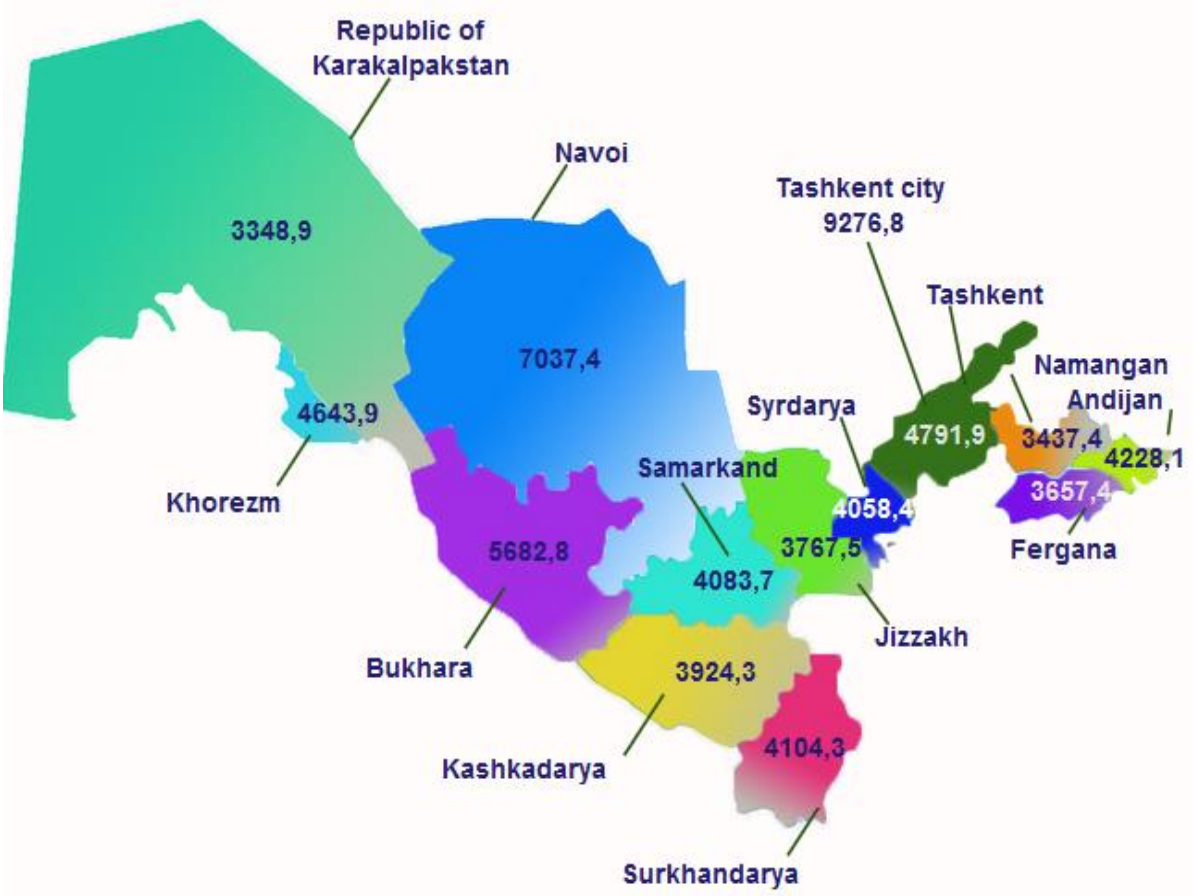
The share of remittances from abroad
in the total volume of total income by region,%

In the current period, the share of remittances from abroad in the total volume of the total income of the population was significantly higher; they accounted for the largest share in Khorezm region (20.9%).

Also in Samarkand (19.5%), Andijan (18.2%), Surkhandarya (16.1%), Namangan (16.0%), Bukhara (15.9%) regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (14.9%) they exceeded the national average.

According to preliminary data for January-June 2019, the total per capita income in the Republic of Uzbekistan averaged 4.6 mln. soums (real growth - 5.2%).

The volume of per capita aggregate income of the population by region of the Republic of Uzbekistan for January-June 2019, ths. soums

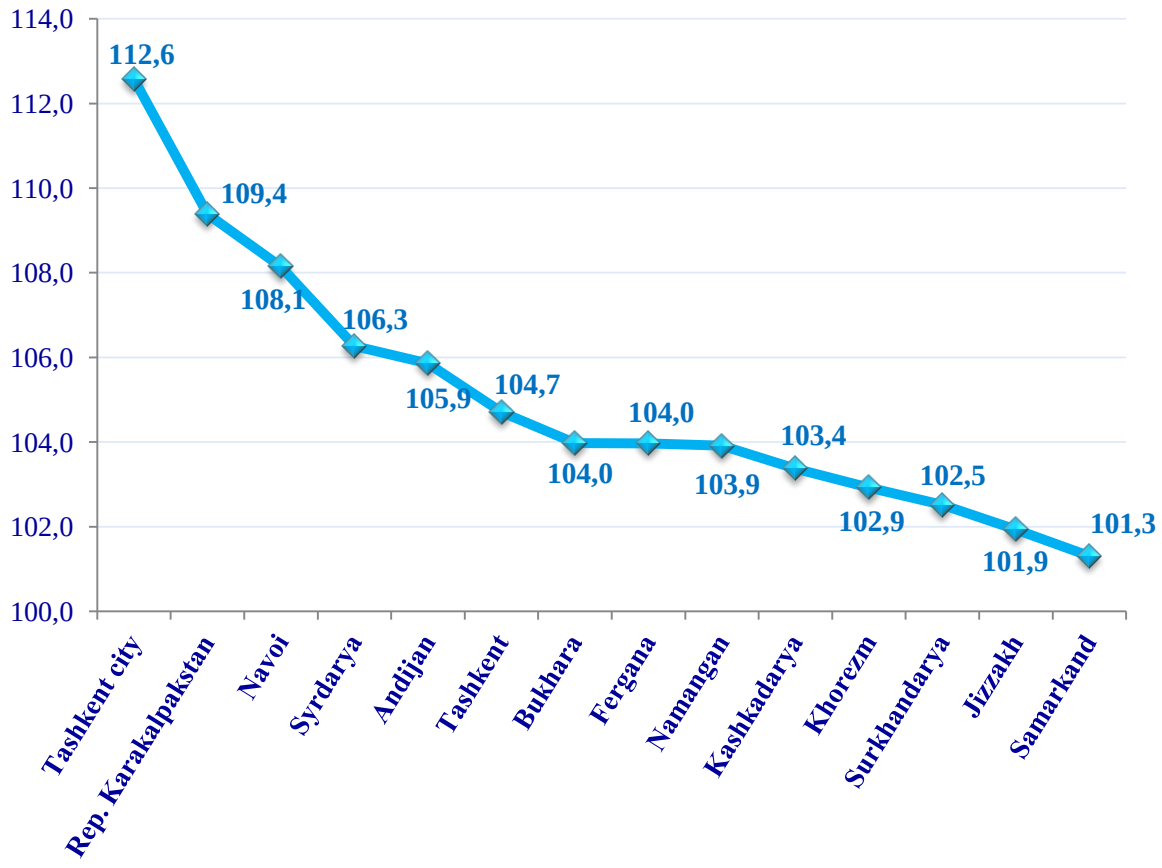


The average per capita aggregate income of the population above the national average was observed in Tashkent city (9.3 mln. soums), Navoi (7.0 mln. soums), Bukhara (5.7 mln. soums) and Tashkent (4.8 mln. soums) areas.

The highest rate of real growth in total per capita income was noted in Tashkent city - 12.6%.

Also in the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 9.4%, Navoi - 8.1%, Syrdarya - 6.3% and Andijan - 5.9% regions, the average per capita income exceeded the national average.

Real growth rates of per capita aggregate income of the population in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan for January-June 2019,%



In January-June 2019, the real income of the population amounted to 135.0 trillion. sum Compared to the corresponding period of 2018, the growth rate reached 107.2%, per capita - 4044.1 ths. soums and increased by 105.2%.

A very high indicator of real per capita income was observed in the city of Tashkent (8263.7 ths. soums). Also in Navoi (6194.4 ths. soums), Bukhara (5011.2 ths. soums), Tashkent (4191.0 ths. soums) and Khorezm (4067.9 ths. soums) regions, it was fixed at a level higher than the national average.

The lowest indicators were noted in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (2980.2 ths. soums), Namangan (3017.9 ths. soums) and Fergana (3218.7 ths. soums) regions.

Real total population income
by region of the Republic of Uzbekistan for January-June 2019

	Total, billion soums	*To the corresponding period of the previous year,%*	*On average per capita, ths. soums*	*To the corresponding period of the previous year,%*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**135 031,1**	**107,2**	**4 044,1**	**105,2**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	5 590,6	111,0	2 980,2	109,4
regions:				
Andijan	11 576,6	107,8	3 761,3	105,9
Bukhara	9 524,9	105,6	5 011,2	104,0
Jizzakh	4 505,2	104,1	3 315,3	101,9
Kashkadarya	11 192,0	105,5	3 468,6	103,4
Navoi	6 089,1	110,0	6 194,4	108,1
Namangan	8 343,6	106,0	3 017,9	103,9
Samarkand	13 496,7	103,5	3 536,9	101,3
Surkhandarya	9 408,0	104,8	3 643,4	102,5
Syrdarya	3 003,5	108,2	3 603,9	106,3
Tashkent	12 186,4	106,1	4 191,0	104,7
Fergana	11 900,1	105,8	3 218,7	104,0
Khorezm	7 489,4	104,7	4 067,9	102,9
Tashkent city	20 859,2	114,8	8 263,7	112,6

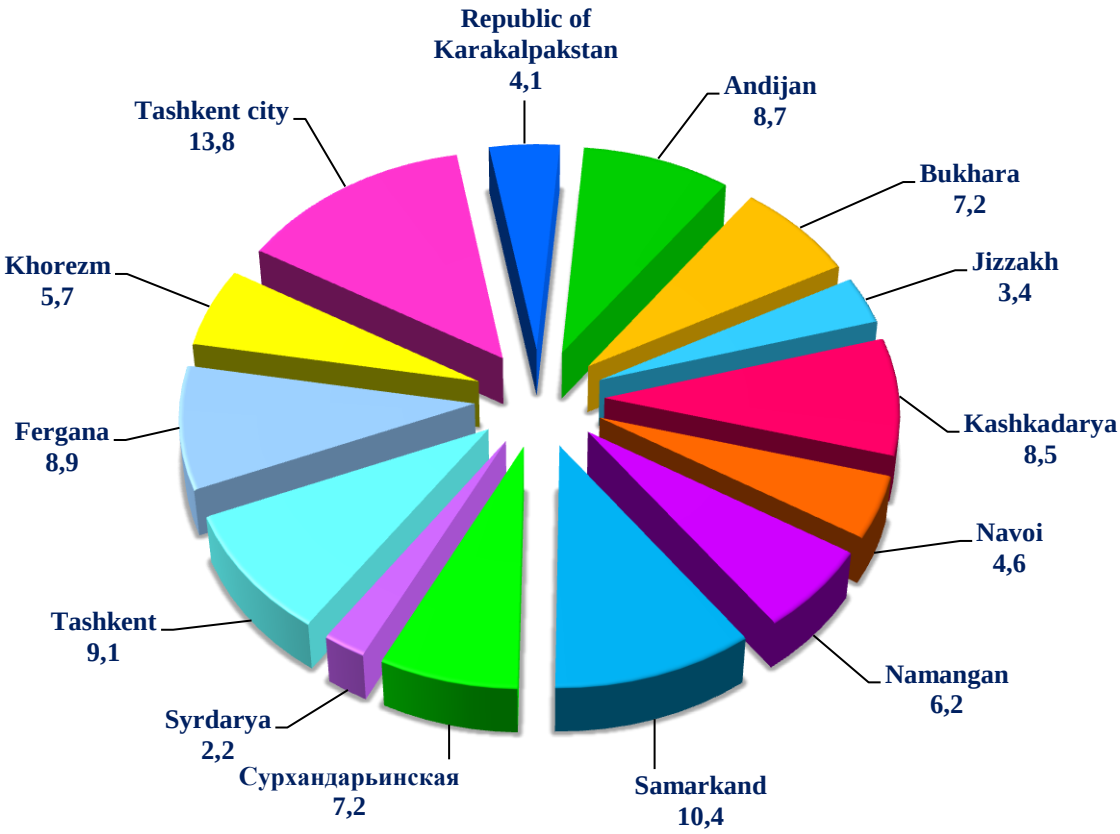
According to preliminary data for January-June 2019, the disposable aggregate income of the population amounted to 143.0 trillion. sum (real growth rate - 109.7%), per capita it reached 4,282.2 ths. sum (real growth rate - 107.7%).

Disposable aggregate income of the population for January-June 2019

	Total, billion soums	*Share of regions in the total volume,%*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**142 982,2**	**100,0**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	5 886,6	4,1
regions:		
Andijan	12 438,3	8,7
Bukhara	10 274,2	7,2
Jizzakh	4 887,9	3,4
Kashkadarya	12 145,2	8,5
Navoi	6 506,2	4,6
Namangan	8 889,0	6,2
Samarkand	14 823,2	10,4
Surkhandarya	10 234,3	7,2
Syrdarya	3 207,2	2,2
Tashkent	13 073,9	9,1
Fergana	12 760,9	8,9
Khorezm	8 187,5	5,7
Tashkent city	19 666,7	13,8

The largest share in the real total income of the population falls on Tashkent city (13.8%), Samarkand (10.4%) and Tashkent (9.1%) regions. The smallest share was recorded in Syrdarya (2.2%) and Jizzakh regions (3.4%).

The share of regions in the total disposable aggregate income of the population,%



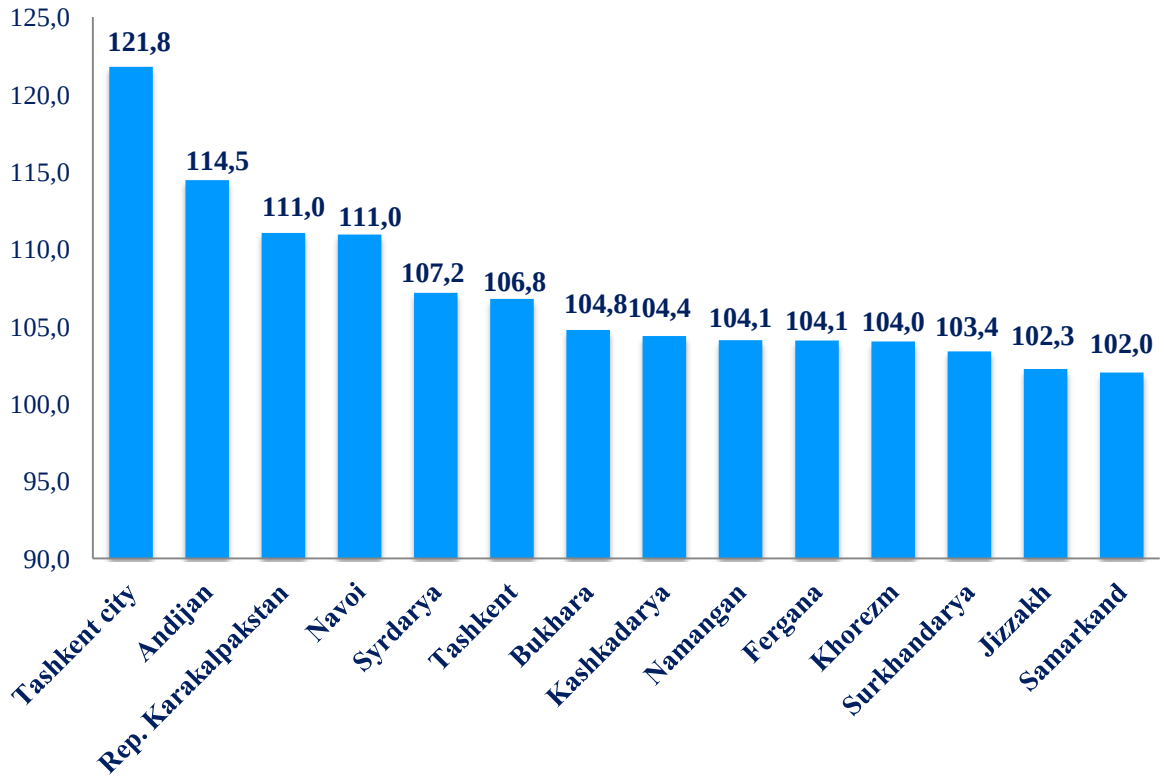
In the regional context, the disposable aggregate per capita income exceeds the average republican level in Tashkent city (7791.2 ths. soums), Navoi (6618.7 ths. soums), Bukhara (5405.5 ths. soums), and Tashkent (4496.1 ths. soums) and Khorezm (4447.1 ths. soums) regions. The lowest indicator was noted in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (3138.0 ths. soums), Namangan (3215.2 ths. soums) and Fergana (3451.5 ths. soums) regions.

Disposable aggregate per capita income and real growth rates for January-June 2019

	Per capita, ths. soums	*Real growth rates to the corresponding period of the previous year,%*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**4 282,2**	**107,7**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	3 138,0	111,0
regions:		
Andijan	4 041,3	114,5
Bukhara	5 405,5	104,8
Jizzakh	3 596,9	102,3
Kashkadarya	3 764,0	104,4
Navoi	6 618,7	111,0
Namangan	3 215,2	104,1
Samarkand	3 884,5	102,0
Surkhandarya	3 963,4	103,4
Syrdarya	3 848,4	107,2
Tashkent	4 496,1	106,8
Fergana	3 451,5	104,1
Khorezm	4 447,1	104,0
Tashkent city	7 791,2	121,8

The highest real growth rates of disposable aggregate income per capita were recorded in Tashkent city (121.8%). Along with this, in the Andijan region (114.5%), the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Navoi region (111.0%), the real growth rates of disposable aggregate income per capita reached above the national average.

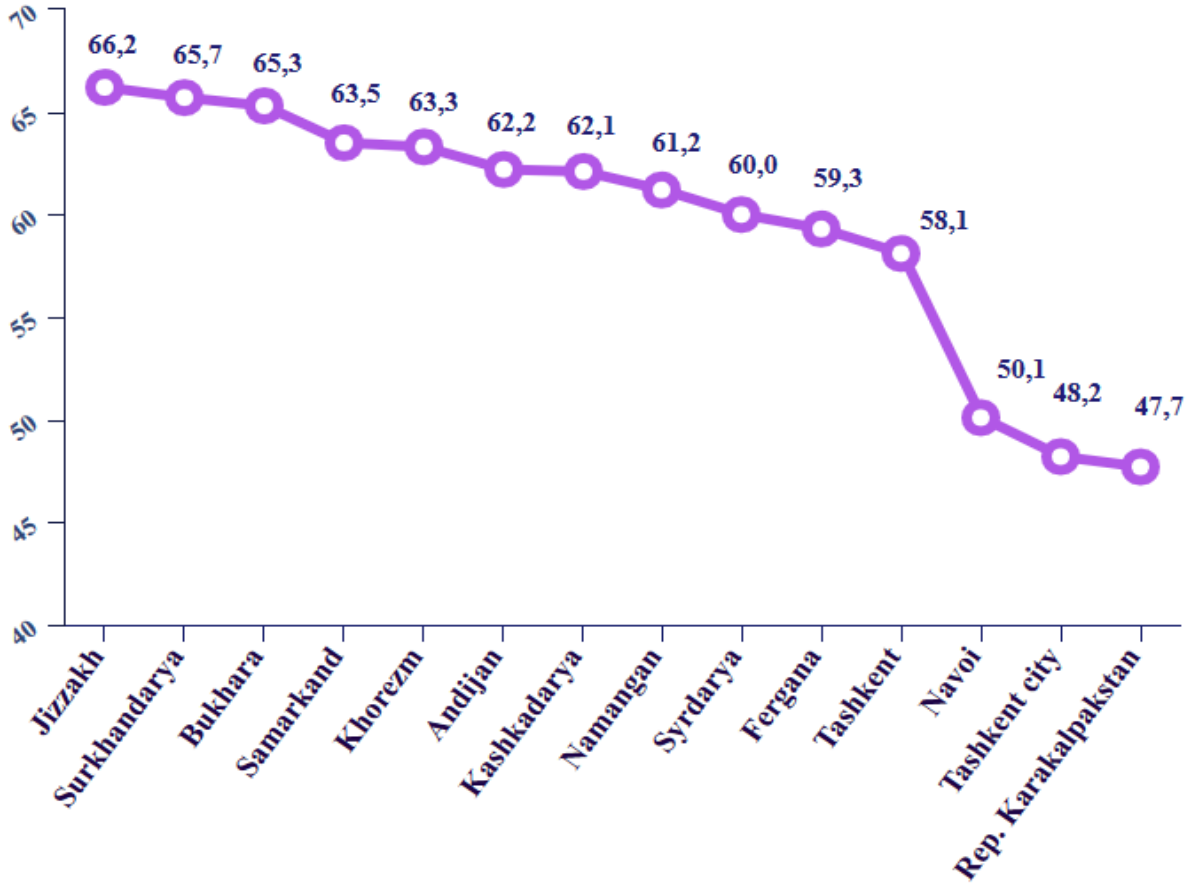
Real growth rates of disposable aggregate income per capita
(in% to the corresponding period of 2018)



According to preliminary data, in January-June 2019, of the total population income, the share of income received from small businesses present to 59.0%.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 11, 2018 No. UP-5409 "On measures to further reduce and simplify licensing and licensing procedures in the field of entrepreneurial activity, as well as improving the conditions for doing business", great opportunities are created for entrepreneurs.

The share of income received from small business in the structure of total population income by region,%



In the structure of the total income of the population, the share of income from small business had a significant weight in the following regions: Jizzakh - 66.2%, Surkhandarya - 65.7% and Bukhara - 65.3%.

Explanation of statistical indicators

The aggregate income of the population includes cash and in-kind incomes, consists of revenues, which, as a rule, are repeatable and are received by the household or its individual members on a regular basis, annually or at shorter intervals.

Primary incomes of the population consist of income from production and income from property.

Income from production includes income from labor activity and income from own production of services for own consumption.

Labor income consists of the income of employees and self-employed people.

Income of employees is income in the form of remuneration in cash and in kind (in the form of goods or services), including the hidden part of remuneration (i.e., employer's payments that are not reflected in primary and accounting records).

Self-employment income is income derived from the involvement of household members in the self-organized labor process.

Income from own production of services for own consumption includes conditionally accrued services of housing occupied by the owner himself and not intended for the market.

Property income (property income) is defined as income to households related to the ownership of financial and non-financial assets transferred for use by other persons.

Interest - payments received from bank accounts, deposits in credit unions or other financial institutions, on certificates of deposit, government bonds, loans and securities, debt obligations and loans issued to other persons.

Dividends - income from investments in enterprises in which the investor (individual) may or may not work.

Copyright royalties represent royalties to owners for created literary works, inventions, and similar patented materials that are copyrighted (i.e., paid not only to authors (creators), but also to other owners, such as heirs, etc.).

Rent - a rental payment received by an individual for providing non-produced assets (for example, land) to other legal entities or individuals for use.

Transfers are the receipt of goods, services and assets by a household without receiving compensation from them in the form of goods, services or assets.

Pensions - regular social security cash payments stipulated by the legislation to achieve a certain age, disability and the loss of a breadwinner, as well as pensions that are not part of the legally established systems (for example, those established by the employer).

Benefits - cash payments, regular or one-time, prescribed by law in cases of partial or complete incapacity for work, difficult financial situation, support for families with children, death of relatives, unemployment benefits, etc.

Scholarships - a monthly salary paid to students of higher educational institutions, as well as educational grants to individuals, including from foreign countries.

Other current transfers include payments to the household from other legal entities and individuals (regular financial support, such as child support, support from children or parents, payments on a regular basis from charitable non-profit organizations, trade unions, etc.).

Disposable income is calculated on the basis of total income, net of direct taxes (including their return), mandatory fees and fines, and cash support paid by one household to other households.

XVII. OFFENSES

According to the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the total number of recorded crimes in January-June 2019 amounted to 14,633 cases and, compared to the corresponding period of 2018, decreased by 32.2%. The number of crimes per 10.0 ths. people reached 4.4.

The number of recorded crimes in the Republic of Uzbekistan
in January-June 2018-2019, units

The structure of crimes by territory was as follows: in terms of the gravity of the crimes committed, the largest number are less serious, of which 15.9% are recorded in Tashkent region, 14.1% in Tashkent city and 10.7% in Fergana region; for serious crimes, the largest number - 24.5% - falls on Tashkent city, 10.6% - in Tashkent region; particularly serious crimes range from 2.3% in Syrdarya region to 24.9% in Tashkent.

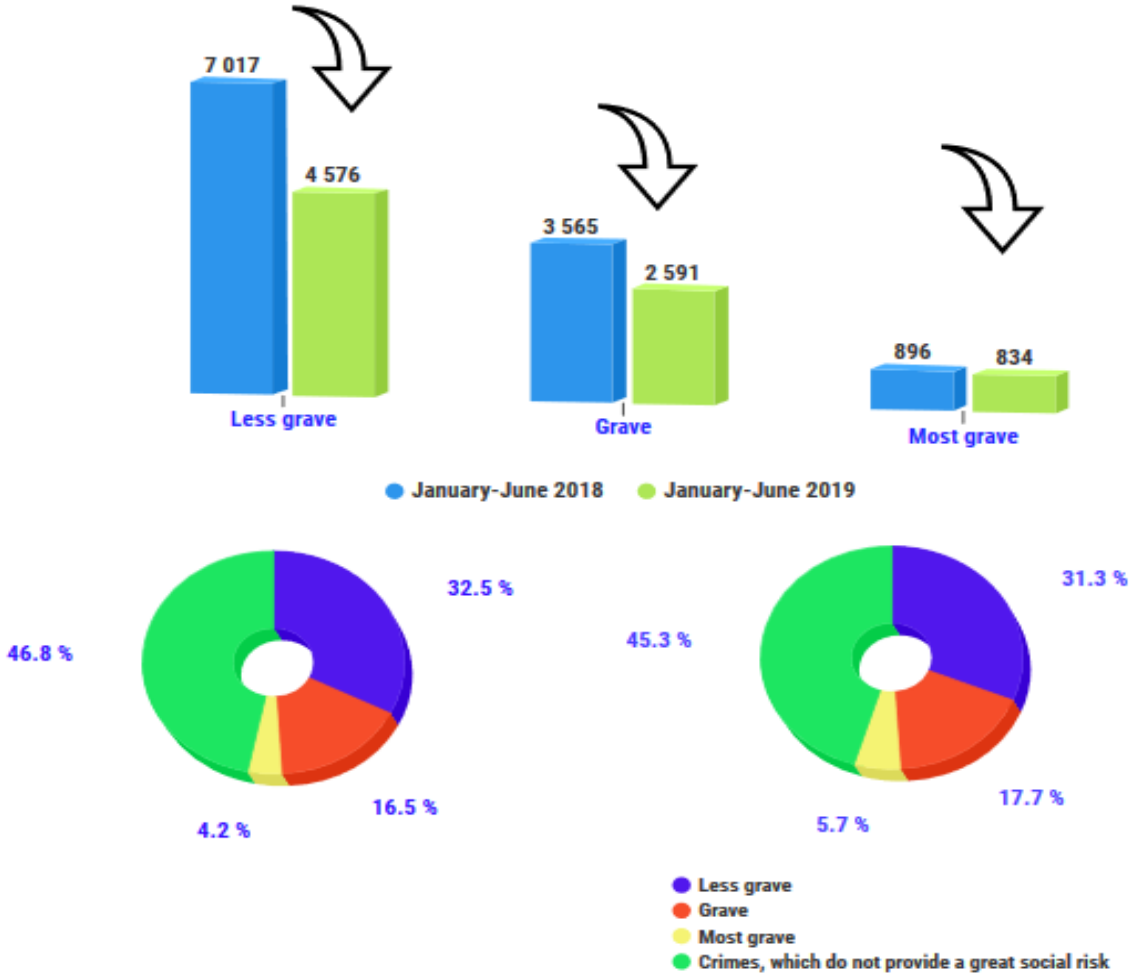
Crime on all lines of services, depending on severity of crimes committed
(in January-June 2019 by regions, units)

	Registered crimes in all lines of offices	*Less grave*	*Grave*	*Most grave*
Republic of Uzbekistan	**14633**	**4576**	**2591**	**834**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	422	138	37	20
regions:				
Andijan	1080	301	167	43
Bukhara	802	242	142	41
Jizzakh	516	184	111	27
Kashkadarya	860	284	138	45
Navoi	484	149	89	49
Namangan	827	266	206	25
Samarkand	1324	438	164	90
Surkhandarya	782	233	141	39
Syrdarya	417	146	61	19
Tashkent	1908	727	274	88
Fergana	1541	490	264	66
Khorezm	570	141	108	63
Tashkent city	2820	647	634	208

The number of recorded crimes
by region of the Republic of Uzbekistan
in January-June 2019, units

In January-June 2019, in all regions of Uzbekistan, compared to January-June 2018, there was a decrease in the number of crimes: in Navoi (by 50.3%), Namangan (by 50.2%), Jizzakh (by 39.7 %), Bukhara (by 38.7%), Syrdarya (by 38.4%), Andijan (by 36.6%), Khorezm (by 35.1%), Fergana (by 32.6%), Samarkand (by 29.1%), Tashkent (by 28.2%), Kashkadarya (by 23.7%), Surkhandarya (by 22.2%) regions, the Republic of Karakalpakstan (by 41.9%) and Tashkent city (by 18.7%).

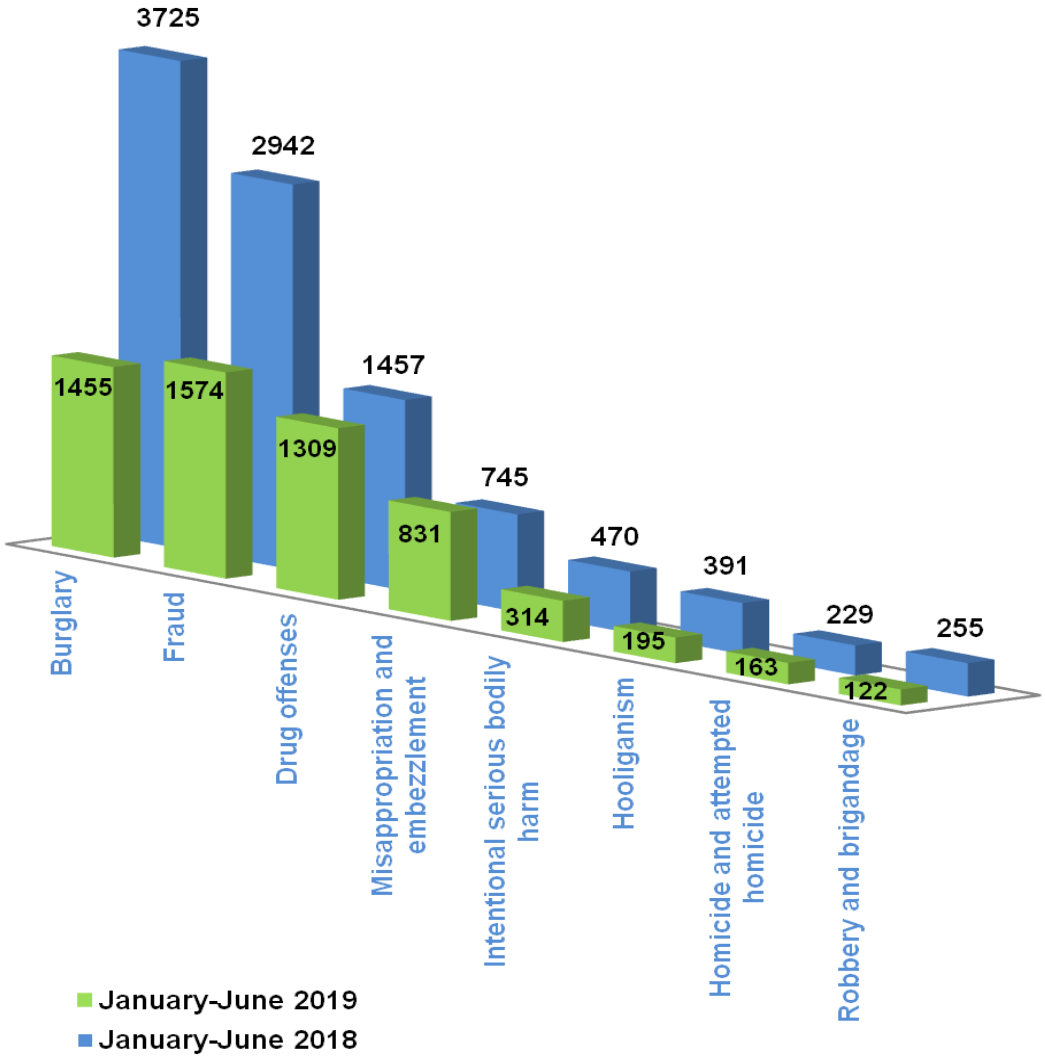
A comparative state of crime across all lines of services, depending on severity of crimes committed, *units*



In terms of severity, a significant decrease in especially serious crimes was noted in the Republic of Uzbekistan from 896 cases in January-June 2018 to 834 cases in January-June 2019 (by 6.9%). For serious crimes, there is also a decrease in the number of crimes range from 3,565 cases in January-June 2018 to 2,591 cases for the corresponding period of 2019 (by 27.3%). Compared to January-June 2018 (7,017 cases), the number of less grave crimes in January-June 2019 amounted to 4,576 cases (decreased by 34.8%).

Regions with the smallest number of crimes per 100.0 thousand people		Regions with the highest number of crimes per 100.0 thousand people	
	Republic of Karakalpakstan 2,2		Jizzakh region 3,8
	Kashkadarya region 2,7		Fergana region 4,2
	Surkhandarya region 3,0		Bukhara region 4,2
	Namangan region 3,0		Navoi region 4,9
	Khorezm region 3,1		Syrdarya region 5,0
	Andijan region 3,5		Tashkent region 6,6
	Samarkand region 3,5		Tashkent city 11,2

The number of registered crimes in the Republic of Uzbekistan by types
in January-June 2019, units

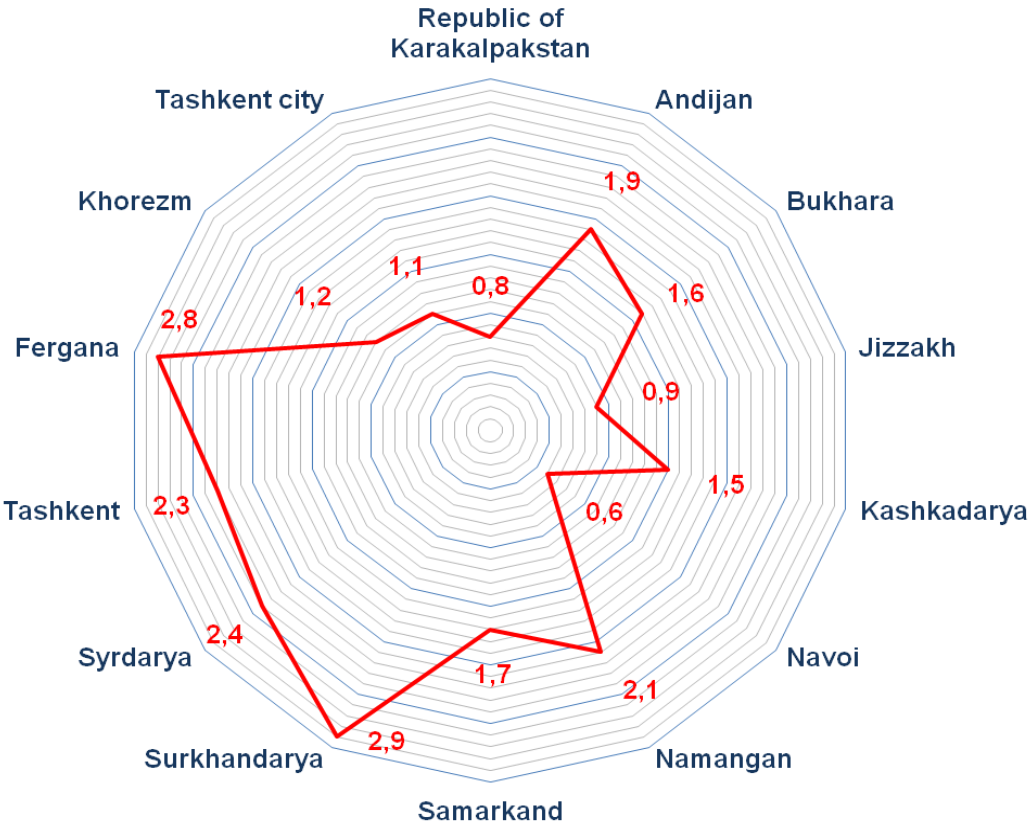


In general, the number of burglary in the republic decreased (by 60.9%), robberies (by 55.6%), hooliganism (by 50.1%), fraud (by 46.5%), brigandage (by 44.2%) , intentional grievous bodily harm (by 33.2%), homicide and attempted homicide (by 28.8%), drug-related crimes (by 10.2%). The number of thefts from shops and other retail outlets also decreased (by 47.6%), thefts from apartments and private houses (by 66.9%).

Unfortunately, there has been an increase in rape and attempted rape (by 17.5%), misappropriation and embezzlement (by 11.5%), crimes against the foundations of the economy, in the sphere of economic activity, against the functioning of government bodies (by 5, 6%).

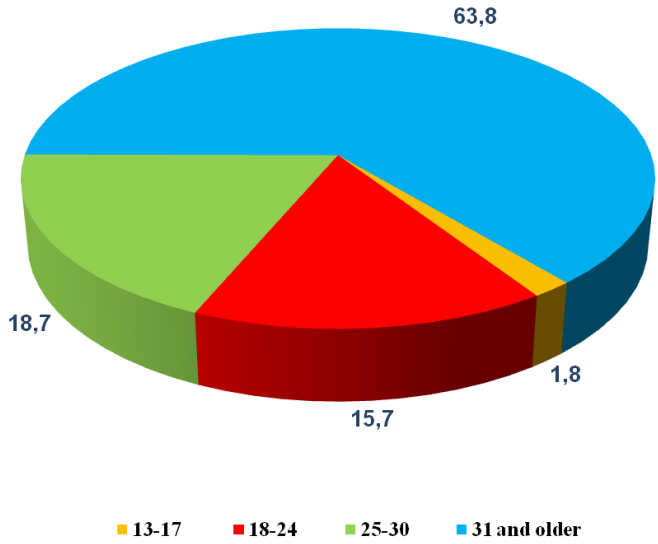
The proportion of juveniles among identified offenders,

in January-June 2019



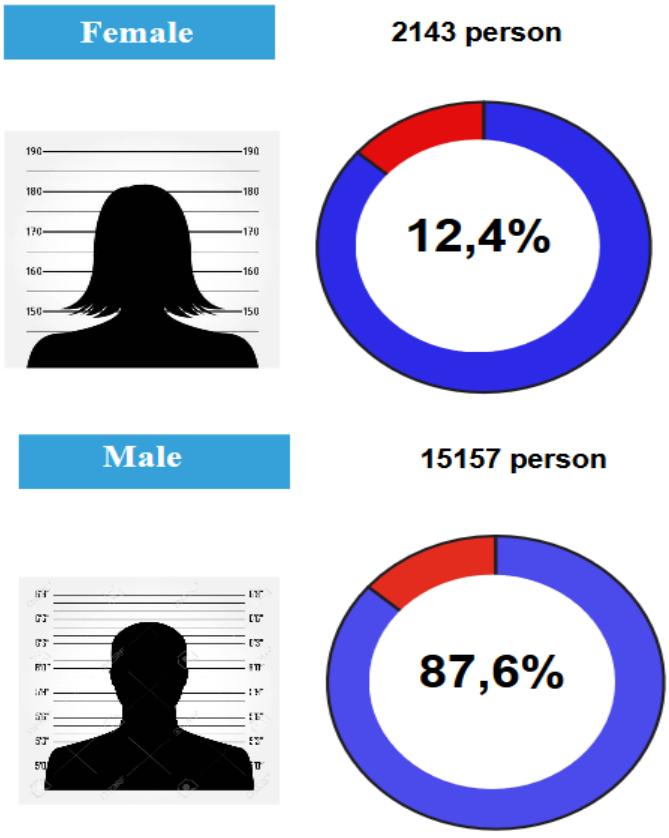
Of total number of identified persons who committed crimes (17,300 people), 1.8% were 309 people of minor age. The largest number of them was recorded in Surkhandarya region - 2.9% (of total number of perpetrators of the crime), 2.8% - Fergana, 2.4% - Syrdarya, 2.3% - Tashkent, 2.1% - Namangan, 1, 9% - Andijan, 1.7% - Samarkand, 1.6% - Bukhara, 1.5% - Kashkadarya, 1.2% - Khorezm, 0.9% - Jizzakh, 0.6% - Navoi regions, 1, 1% - in Tashkent city and 0.8% - in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Persons detected as having committed crimes by age group, %



According to the identified persons who committed crimes, 309 was aged 13-17 years old, 2714 - 18-24 – years old, 3241 - 25-30 – years old, 11036 - 31 – years old and over.

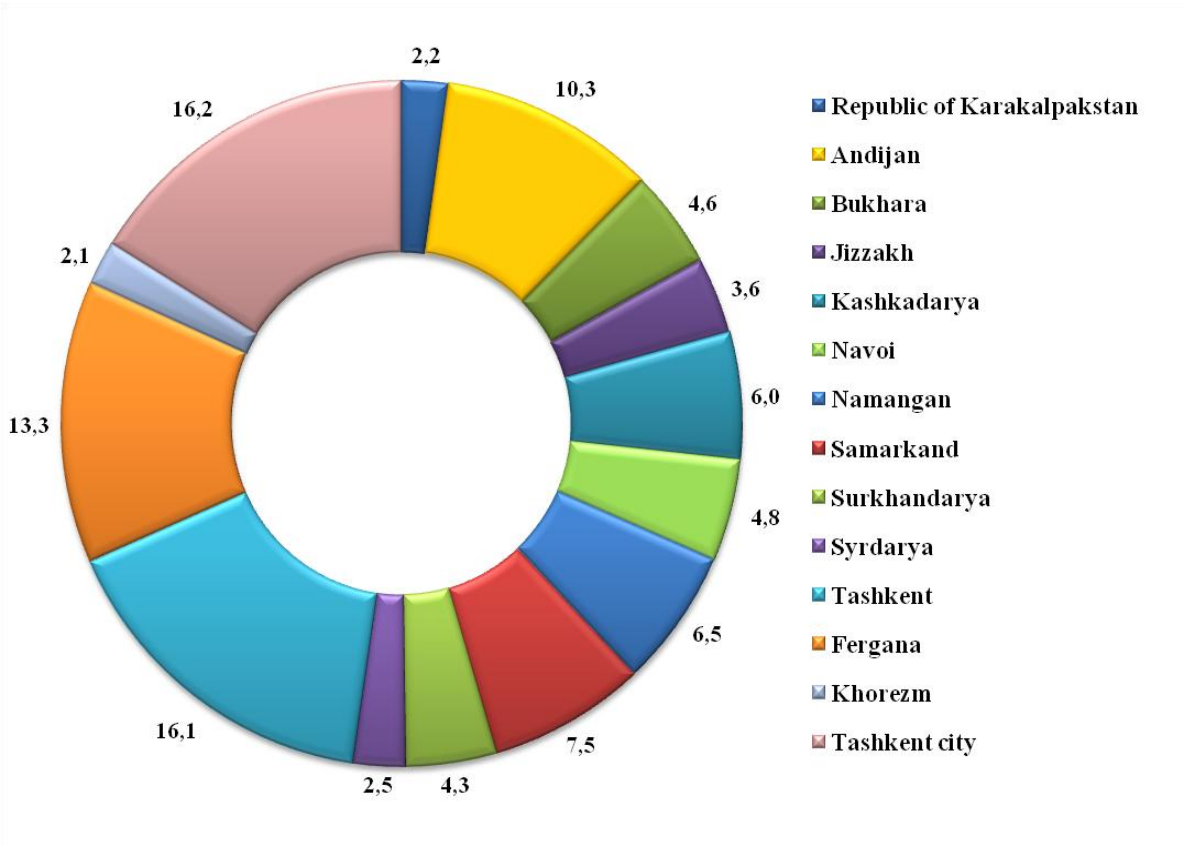
Persons detected as having committed crimes
in January-June 2019, units



The total number of identified persons who committed crimes were 17,300 people and, in comparison with January-June 2018, decreased by 25.2%. Of these, 13,929 people, or 80.5% of total number of persons identified in January-June 2019, were prosecuted.

The number of crimes committed by women has decreased by 31.0% and men by 24.4%.

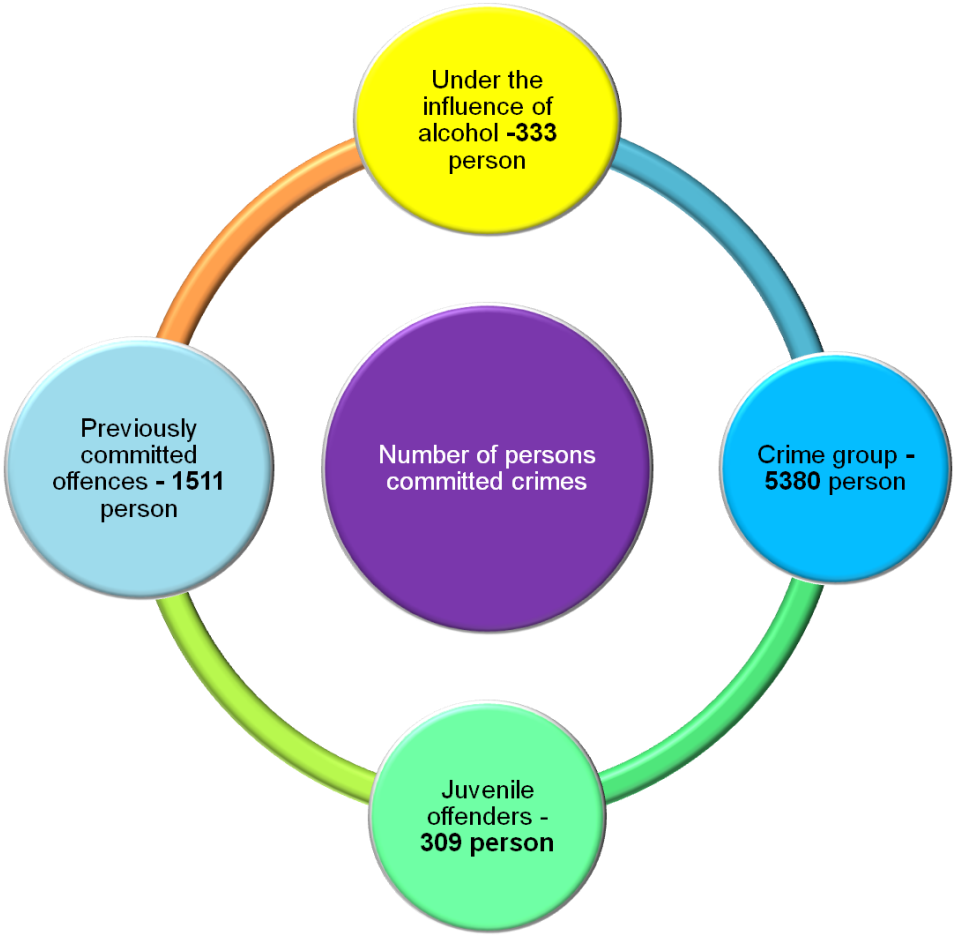
The proportion of women who committed crimes by regions
in January-June 2019, %



In terms of employment, at the time of the offence, the number of persons who committed crimes decreased among economically active, unemployed and out-of-school youth (by 21.2%), students of general education, secondary specialized, and professional educational institutions (by 28.8%).

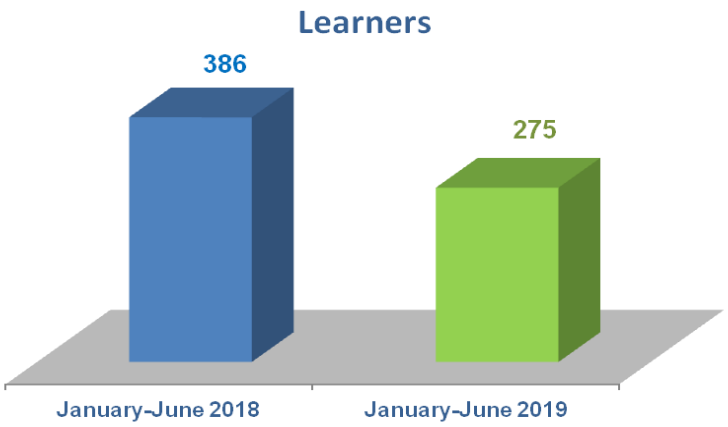
Among all categories of citizens, the number of previously committed crimes decreased (by 43.0%), while intoxicated (by 27.1%), persons who committed crimes in the group (by 18.9%) and juveniels (by 29.1 %).

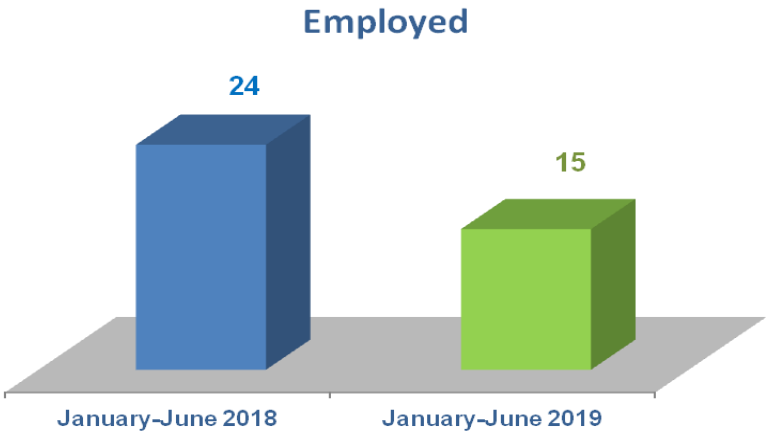
Number of persons who committed crimes

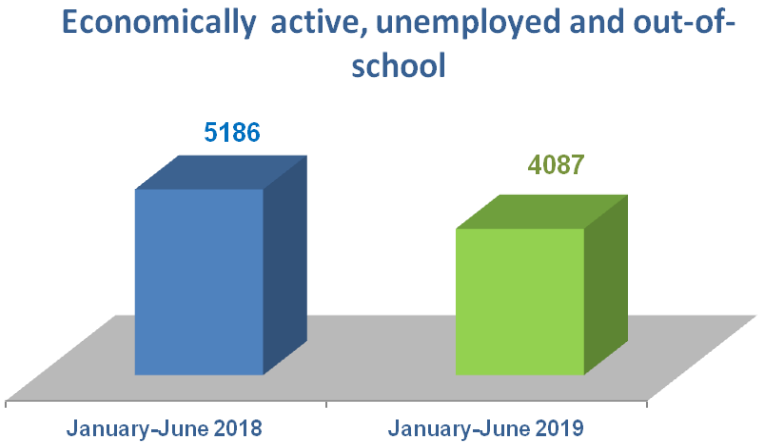


The economically active unemployed and out-of-school persons who committed crimes amounted to 4087 people, compared to the corresponding period of 2018, this indicator decreased by 21.2%. The number of students reached 275, and compared with the same period of 2018, this figure decreased by 28.8%. Employees accounted for 15 people who have committed crimes. This indicator, compared to January-June 2018, decreased by 37.5%.

The number of persons who have committed crimes by category







Overall, throughout the country, compared to the corresponding period of 2018, the number of crimes decreased by 32.2% this year. The number of less grave crimes decreased by 34.5%, grave - by 27.3%, most grave - by 6.9%.

Explanation of statistical indicators

Crime is a socio-legal phenomenon, including crimes committed in a particular territory during a certain period of time, and characterized by quantitative and qualitative indicators.

A registered crime is a socially dangerous act detected and officially registered by the internal affairs bodies, as provided for by criminal law.

Less grave crimes - these include deliberate crimes for which the law provides for punishment in the form of imprisonment for a term of more than three years, but no more than five years, as well as crimes committed through negligence, for which the law provides for a punishment of imprisonment for a term more than five years.

Grave and most grave crimes - acts of increased public danger, provided for in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 15 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Fraud - the theft of another's property or the acquisition of the right to another's property by deceit or breach of trust.

Burglary - the secret theft of another's property - is recognized as a crime in almost all jurisdictions.

Robbery - an attack to steal someone else's property, committed with the use of violence dangerous to life and health, or with the threat of such violence.

Hooliganism is a gross violation of public order, expressing a clear disrespect for society, accompanied by the use of violence against citizens, or the threat of its use, as well as the destruction or damage of other people's property.

Rape - sexual intercourse using violence, threats or using the helpless state of the victim.

Intentional grievous bodily harm - the intentional infliction of bodily harm that is life-threatening at the time of infliction or entails the loss of vision, speech, hearing or any organ or the complete loss by an organ of its functions, mental illness or other health disorder, combined with a permanent loss of general disability over thirty-three percent, or termination of pregnancy or indelible disfigurement of the body.

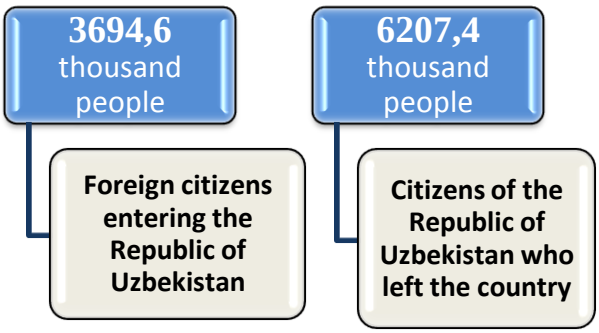
Persons who have committed crimes - officially registered persons by the bodies of internal affairs on whom criminal cases have been instituted.

Crime detection is the ratio of the number of crimes the cases of which were investigated in the reporting period to the total number of solved and unsolved crimes, regardless of the time the criminal case was initiated and the time the crime was registered.

XVIII. TOURIST FLOWS

The tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan is gaining momentum. The country is consistently implementing comprehensive measures to develop tourism as one of the strategic sectors of the national economy, which ensures its diversification and accelerated development, the creation of new jobs, increasing incomes and the quality of life of the population, as well as improving investtment attractiveness.

The number of foreign citizens visiting the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-June 2019 amounted to 3694.6 ths. people[1).]



Foreign citizens who arrived in the Republic of Uzbekistan from the CIS countries amounted to 3424.3 ths. people, which reached 92.7% of their total number, from non-CIS countries-270.3 ths. people (7.3% of their total number)

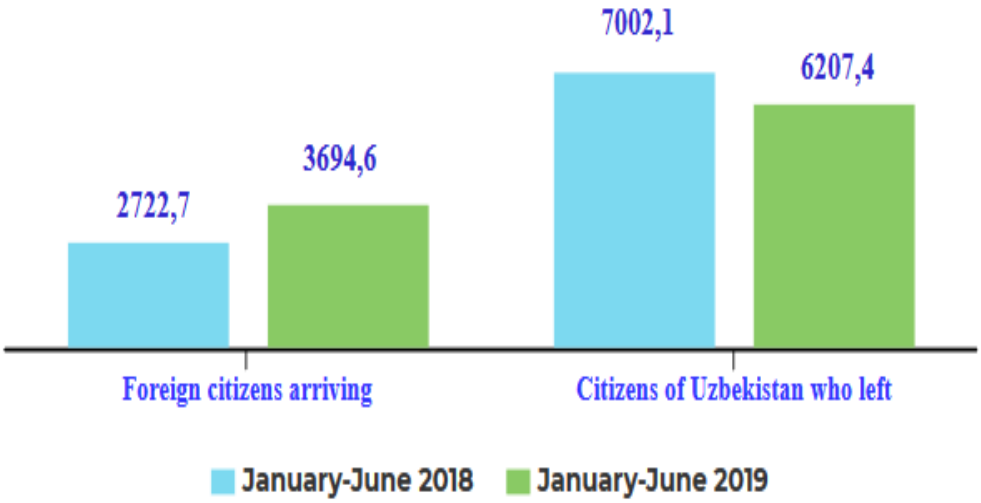
The number of citizens of Uzbekistan who left the republic in January-June 2019 amounted to 6,207.4 ths. people[1)].

The number of Uzbek citizens who left the republic in January-June 2019 to the CIS countries reached 5918.5 ths. people, which accounted for 95.3% of the total number of citizens who left, and 288.9 ths. people to non-CIS countries (4 , 7% of their total number).

1) in the total number of people who left the republic and entered it, one person can be counted several times, and this is considered as a separate case

Dynamics of foreign citizens moving in and leaving Uzbek citizens

for January-June 2018-2019, ths. people



Foreign citizens arriving

	January-June 2018	January-June 2019
from the CIS	2553,8	3424,3
from far abroad	168,9	270,3

Citizens of Uzbekistan who left

	January-June 2018.	January-June 2019
In the CIS	6753,2	5918,5
to foreign ountries	248,9	288,9

Judging by the dynamics of the number of foreign citizens who came to Uzbekistan, their significant influx was noted between January-June 2018 to January-June 2019 - an increase of 971.9 ths. people. Meanwhile, the flow of Uzbek citizens abroad decreased from 7,002.1 ths. people in January-June 2018 to 6207.4 ths. people for the corresponding period of 2019.

In order to create favorable conditions for the development of the tourism potential of the republic and attract more visitors, a number of important documents have been adopted since the beginning of 2019:

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Additional Measures for the Accelerated Development of Tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan"
No. UP-5611 of January 5, 2019

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to accelerate the development of the tourism industry"
No. PP-4095 from 01/05/2019

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the effective use of the tourism potential of Kashkadarya region"
No.198 of March 08, 2019

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures for the development of the tourism sector in the Khorezm region in 2019-2020"
No 119 on February 13, 2019

Resolution of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on tourism development "On the approval of the standard form of a tourist permit (voucher)"
No.3146 of March 26, 2019

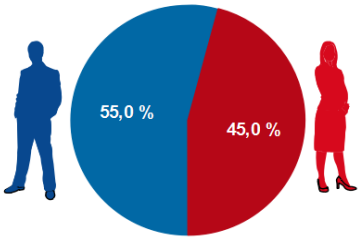
Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Amendments and Additions into some acts of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "
No. UP-5731 dated 05/28/2019

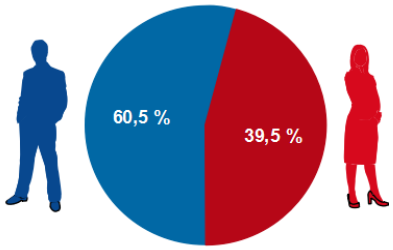
The number of arriving foreign citizens and departing citizens of Uzbekistan on the basis of sex in January-June 2019

In January-June 2019, the following trend was observed in the country: mainly men, from the number of foreigners who arrived, accounted for 55.0% (2030.5 ths. people), women accounted for 45.0% (1664.1 ths. person).

Along with this, men (citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan) who left the country accounted for 60.5% (3752.7 ths. people), women-39.5% (2454.7 ths. people).

January-June 2019	
Foreigners arriving by gender	**Departed citizens of Uzbekistan by gender**





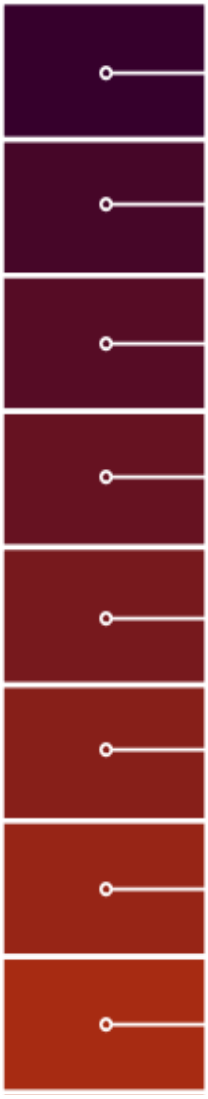
The number of foreign citizens crossing the border of the Republic of Uzbekistan from neighboring countries

The largest flow of foreign citizens to our republic was noted from the following neighboring countries: Kazakhstan-1,187.6 ths. people (32.1% of the total number of arrivals), Tajikistan-1,034.0 ths. people (28.0%), Kyrgyzstan -680.7 ths. people (18.4%), Russia-260.4 ths. people (7.0%), Turkmenistan-233.4 ths. people (6.3%), Belarus-9.1 ths. persons (0.2%).

The number of foreign citizens entering from far-off countries foreign countries in January-June 2019

From far abroad, the largest flow was observed from Turkey - 49.3 ths. people (1.3%), China - 26.9 ths. people (0.7%), South Korea - 18.6 ths. people (0.5 %), India - 16.8 ths. people (0.5%), Germany - 11.7 ths. people (0.3%), Japan - 9.5 ths. people (0.3%), France, Italy and Israel - 9.3, 8.8 and 6.0 ths. people respectively.

Foreign citizens from nearby foreign countries in January-June 2019



Kazakhstan
1187,6 thousand people — 32,1 %

Tajikistan
1034,0 thousand people — 28,0 %

Kyrgyzstan
680,7 thousand people — 18,4 %

Russian
260,4 thousand people — 7,0 %

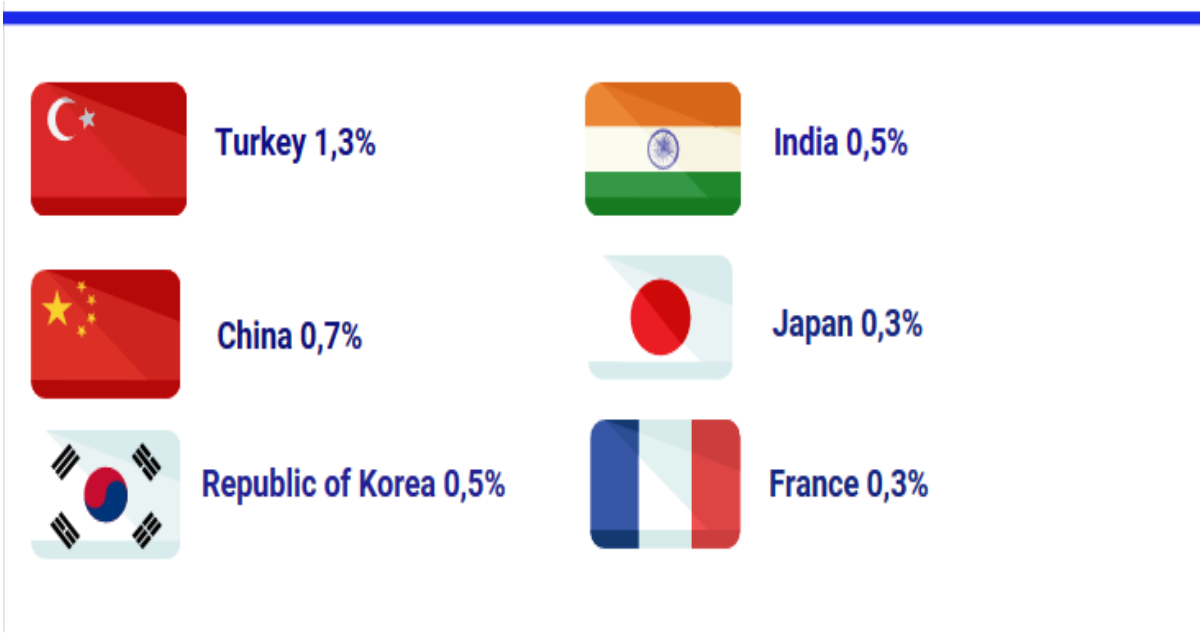
Turkmenistan
233,4 thousand people — 6,3 %

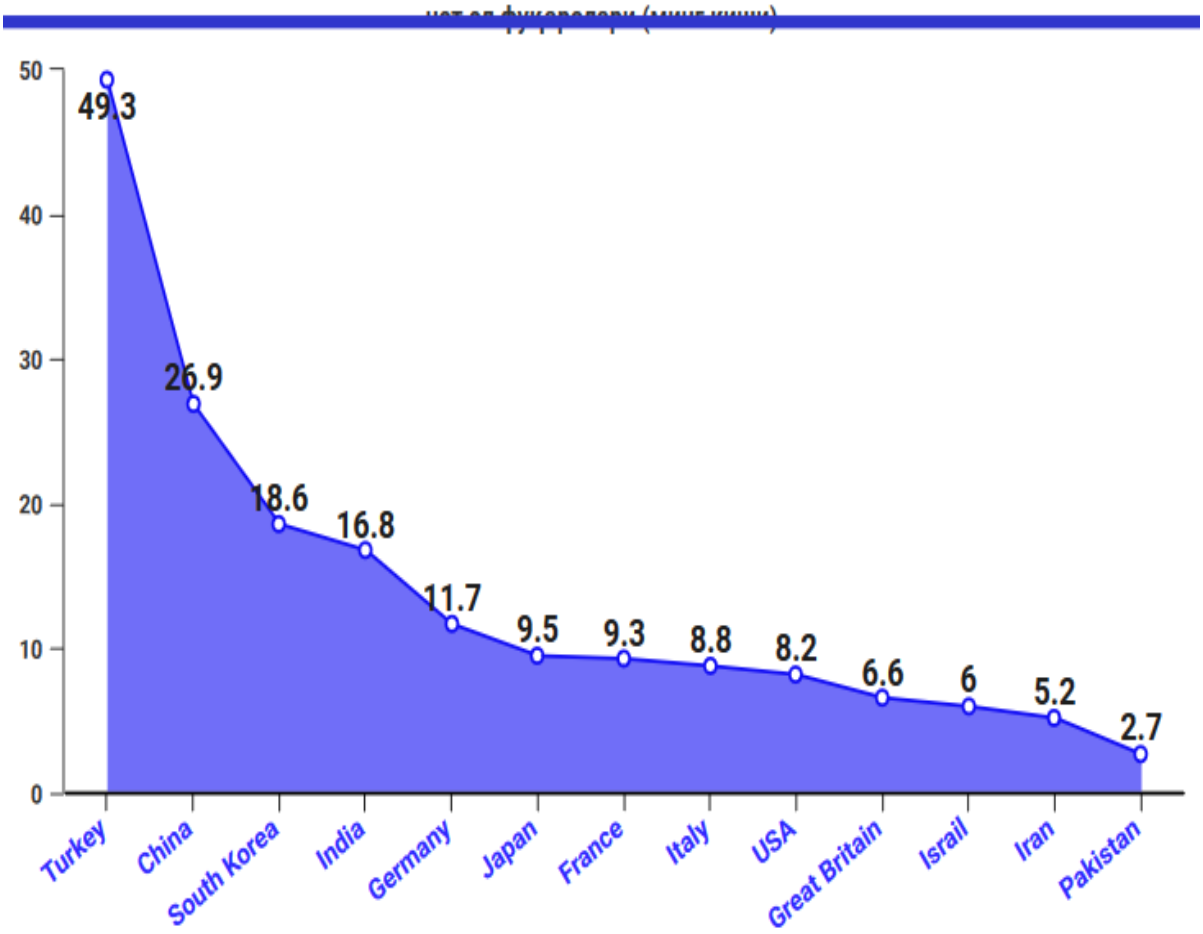
Belarus
9,1 thousand people — 0,2 %

Ukraine
8,5 thousand people — 0,2 %

Azerbaijan
6,5 thousand people — 0,2 %

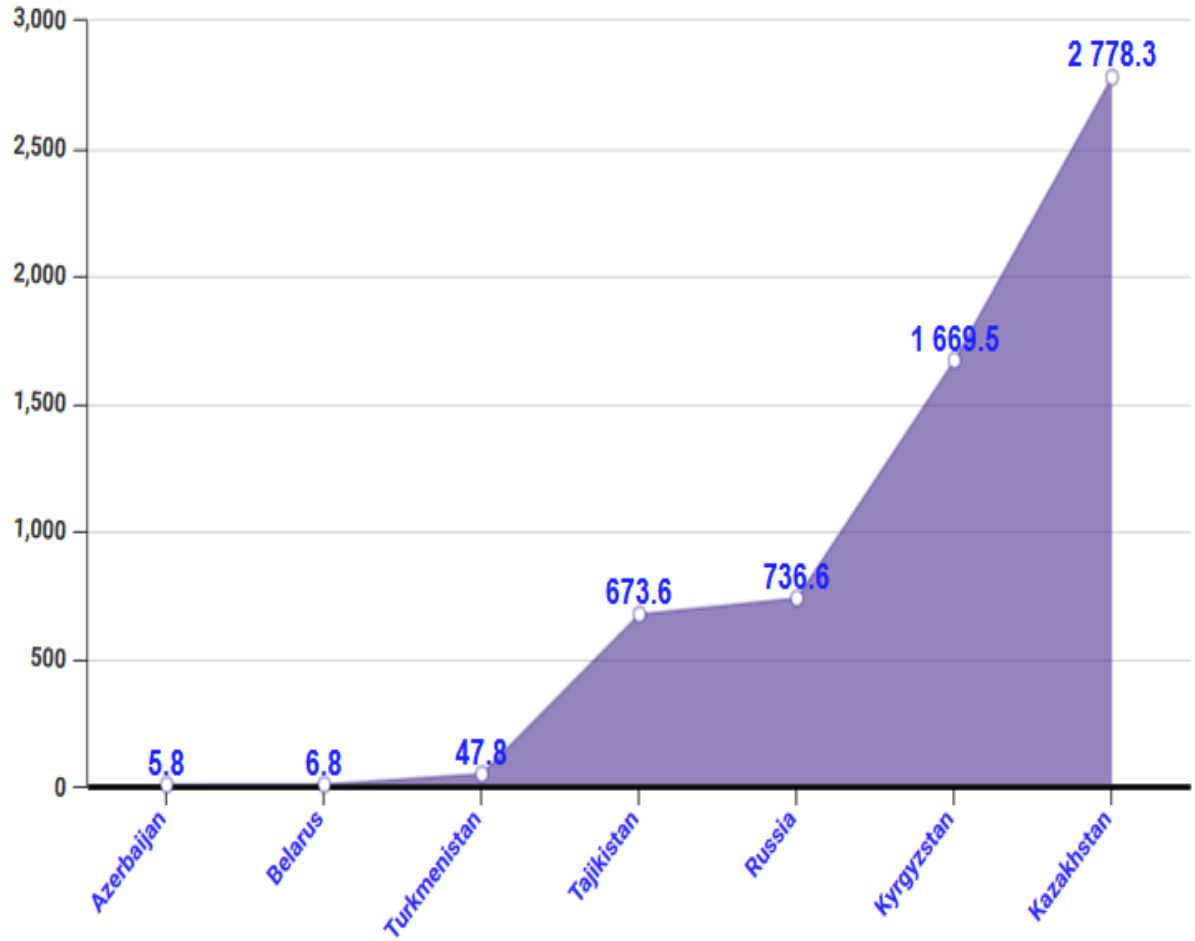
Foreign citizens who entered Uzbekistan
from non-CIS countries in January-June 2019,%





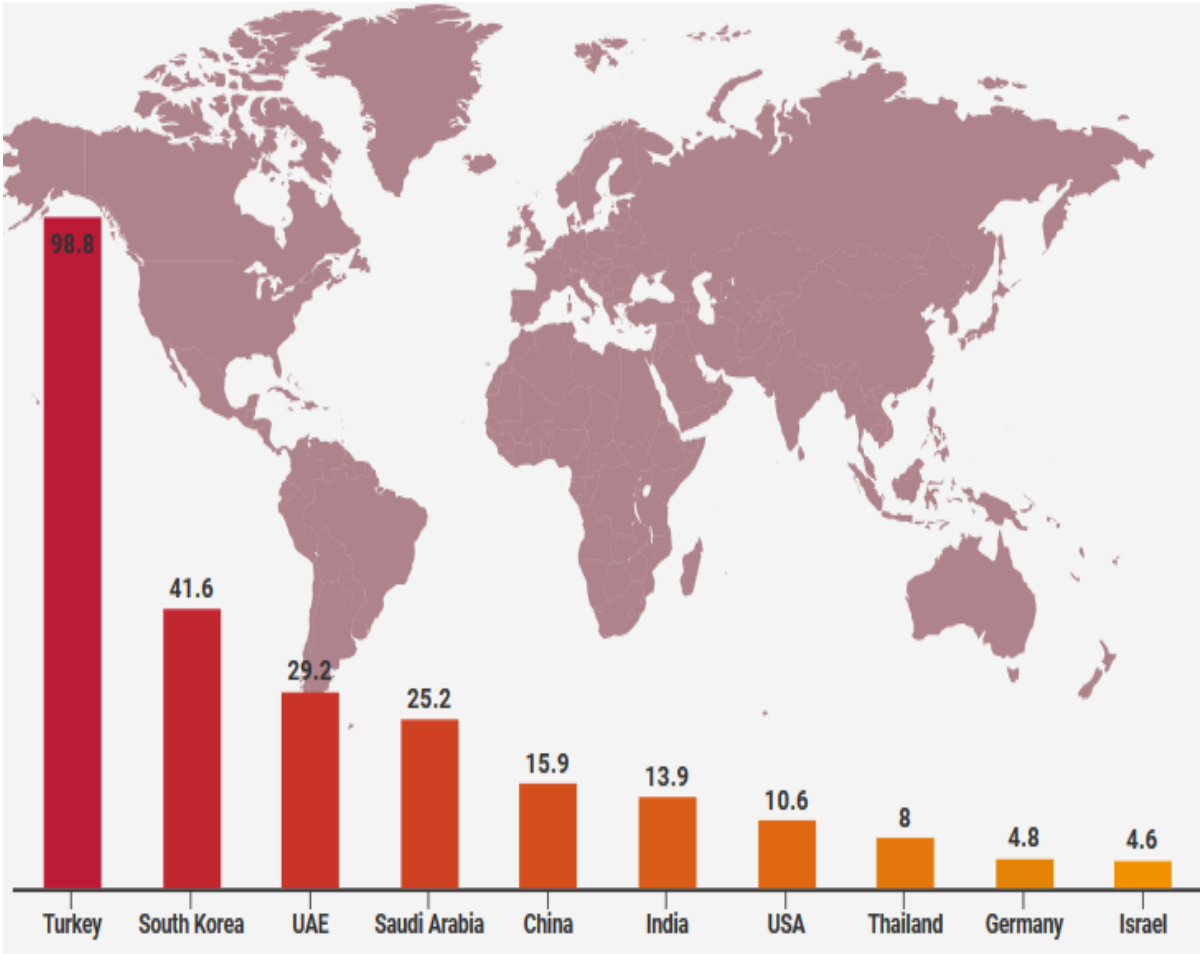
The number of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan traveling to neighboring countries in January-June 2019

The bulk of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who left to neighboring countries (44.8%), account for the outflow to Kazakhstan (2778.3 ths. people) and, further, to Kyrgyzstan-26.9% (1669.5 ths. people). 736.6 ths. people (11.9%) left for Russia. 673.6 ths. people (10.9%) left for Tajikistan, 47.8, 6.8 and 5.8 ths. people, Turkmenistan, Belarus and Azerbaijan, respectively.



The number of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan traveling to foreign countries in January-June 2019

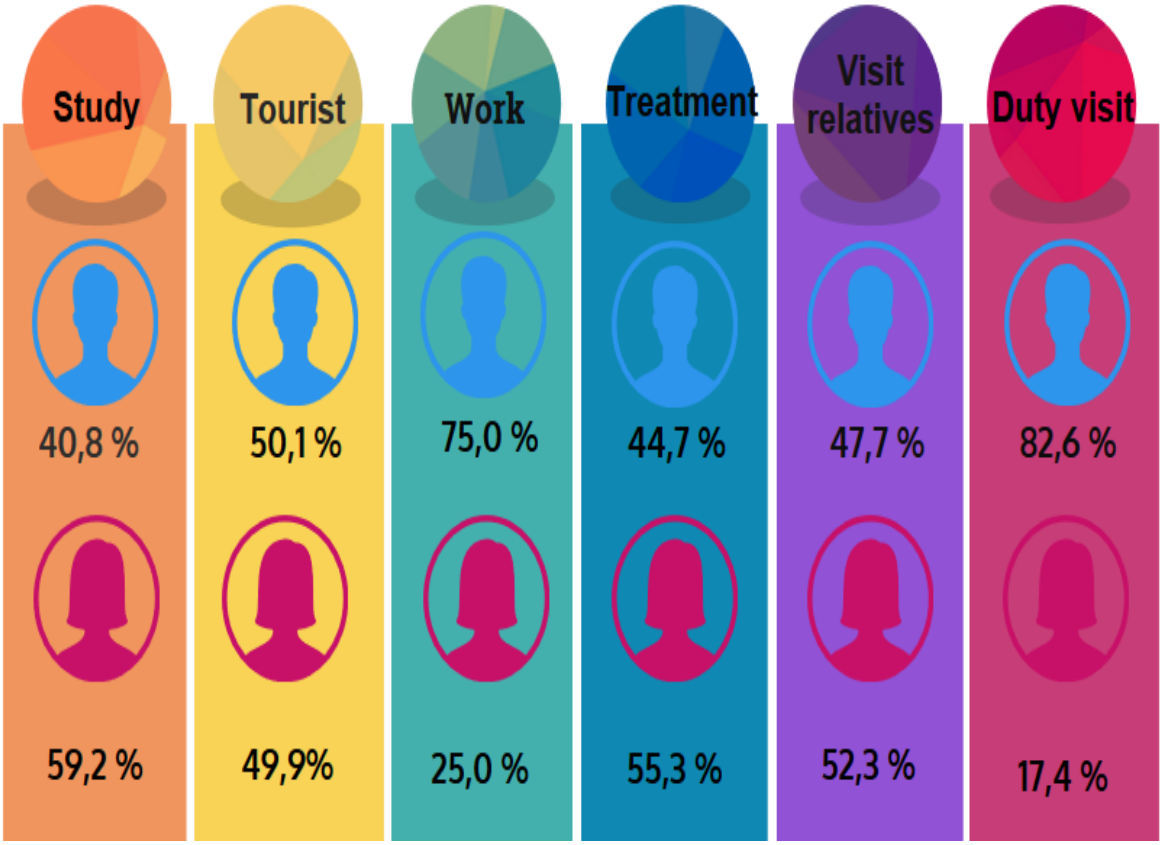
The largest outflows to foreign countries were, in particular, recorded in Turkey (98.8 ths. people), South Korea (41.6 ths. people), the United Arab Emirates (29.2 ths. people), Saudi Arabia (25, 2 ths. people), China, India and the USA (15.9, 13.9 and 10.6 ths. people, respectively).



The goal of a significant number of foreign citizens entering Uzbekistan is to visit relatives (68.6%). The smallest share of foreign citizens who entered the country is for tourism purposes - 10.9%, transit - 9.9%, treatment - 0.9%, work - 0.8%, permanent residence and official - 0.7% each, commercial - 0.6%, study - 0.4% and others - 6.5%. Men accounted for 55.0% of all foreigners who entered, women - 45.0%.

In January-June 2019, the purpose of the trip for 13.4 ths. foreign citizens who arrived in the Republic of Uzbekistan (40.8% of men and 59.2% of women) was to study, 28.6 ths. people (75.0% of men and 25 , 0% of women) - work, 27.1 ths. people (82.6% of men and 17.4% of women) - official, 32.6 ths. people (44.7% of men and 55.3% of women) - treatment, 404.7 ths. people (50.1% of men and 49.9% of women) - tourist, 2534.0 ths. people (47.7% of men and 52.3% of women) - visits to relatives.

Foreigners arriving by sex and purpose of travel in January-June 2019,%

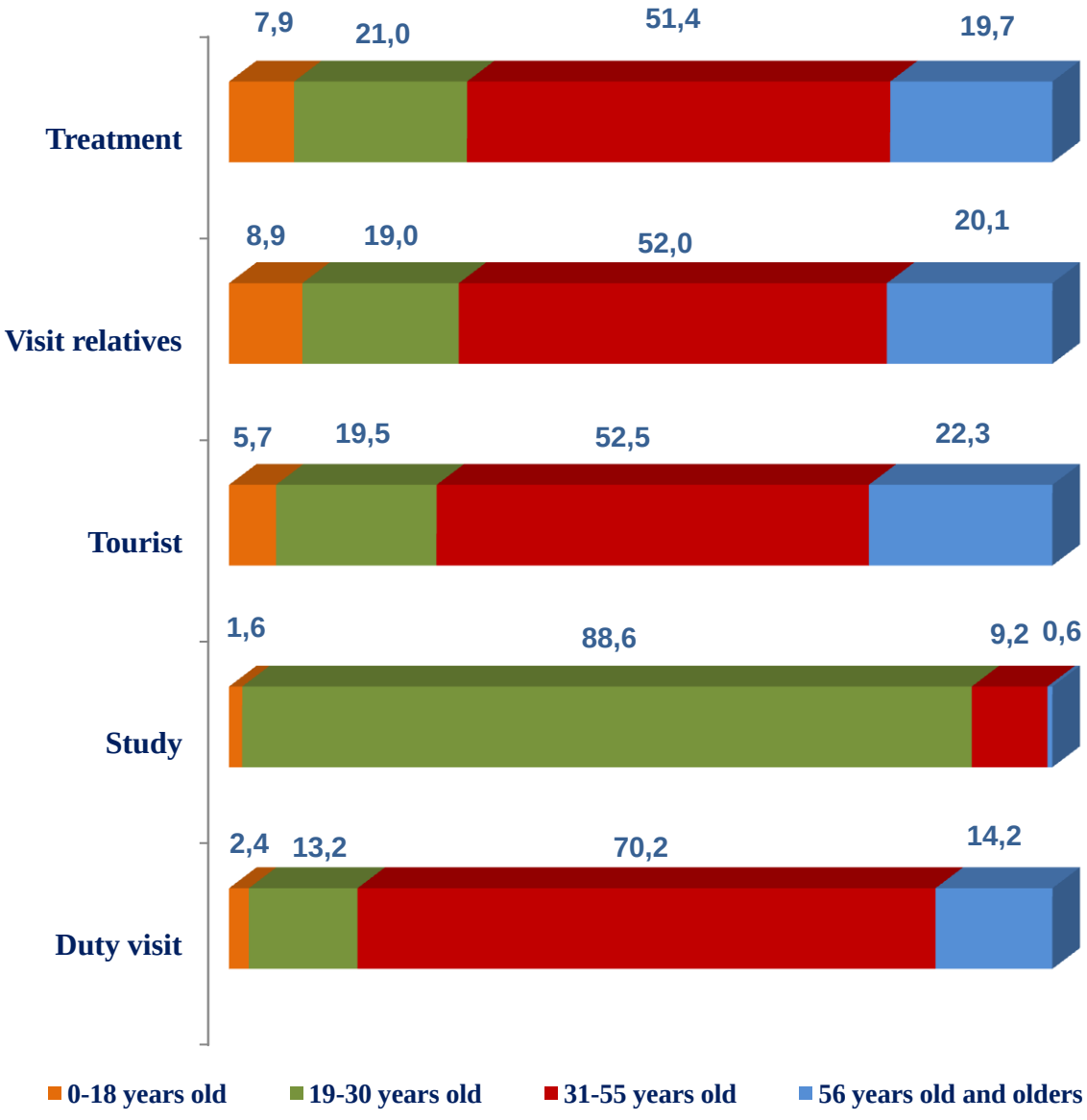


Distribution of foreign arrivals in January-June 2019 by age

Based on the analysis of the distribution of foreigners who entered the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-June 2019 by age, the main contingent was people aged 31-55 years old - 53.5%, 19-30 years old - 20.8%, 56 years old and older - 18.0%, 0-18 years old - 7.7%.

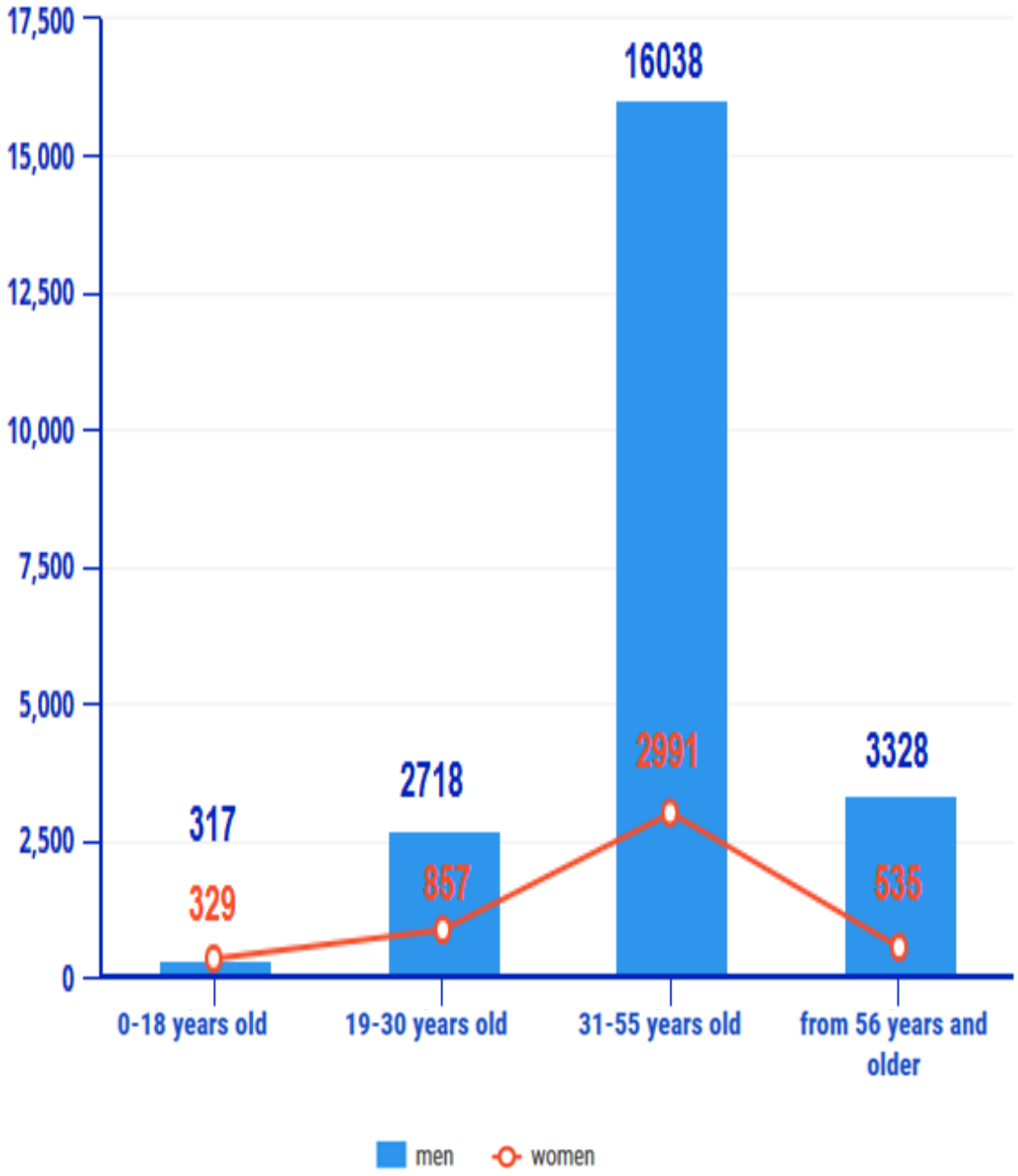
51.4% of foreigners aged 31-55 years old, 21.0% - aged 19-30 years old, 19.7% - aged 56 years and older, arrived for recreational purposes. Relatives visited 52.0% of foreigners aged 31-55 years, 19.0% - aged 19-30 years, 20.1% - aged 56 years and older. For tourism purposes, 52.5% of foreigners aged 31-55 years old, 19.5% - aged 19-30 years old, 22.3% - aged 56 years and older.

Distribution of foreigners entering Uzbekistan in January-June 2019,%



Distribution of foreign arrivals for official purposes

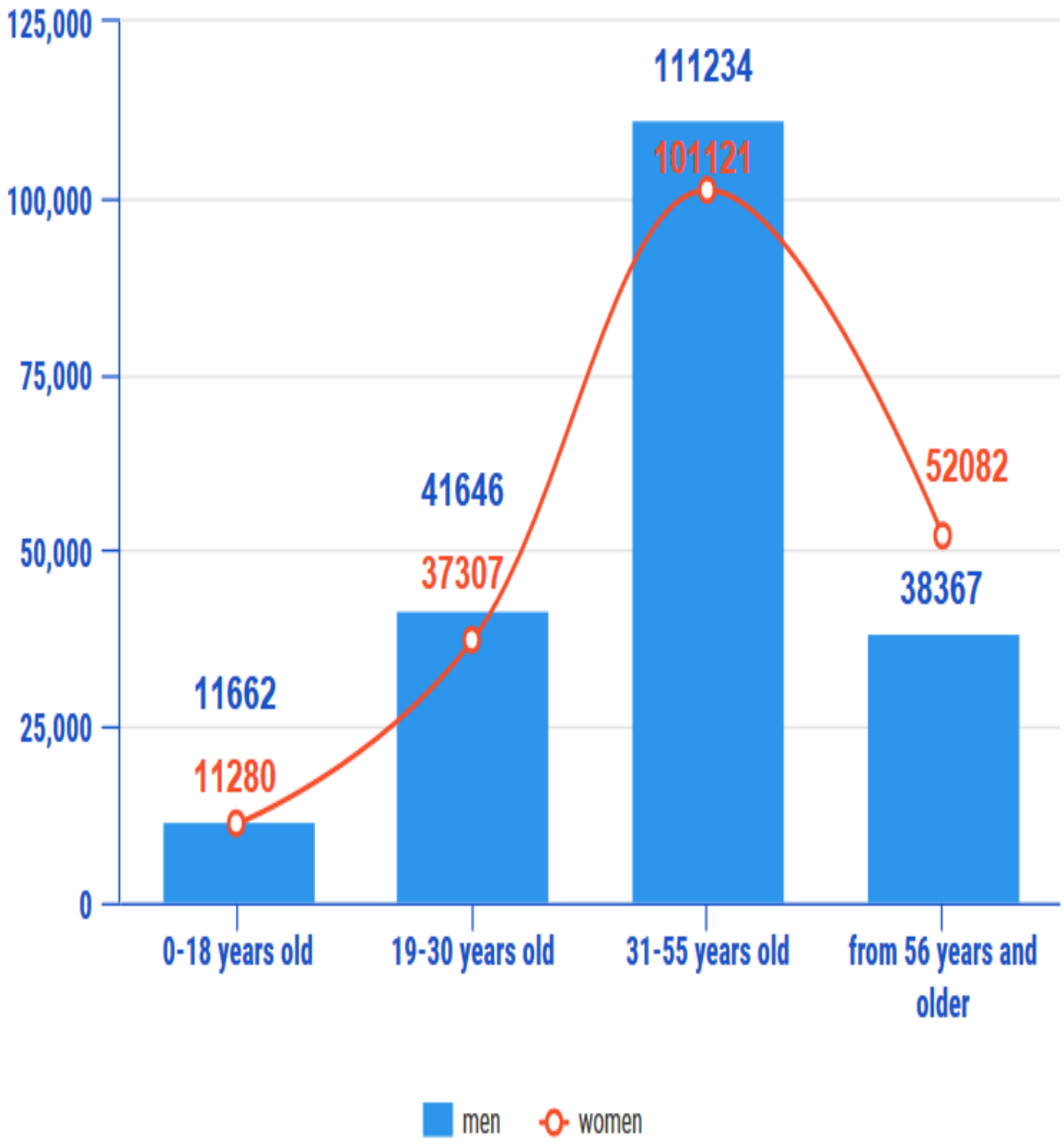
in January-June 2019, persons



11,662 men and 11,280 women under the age of 18 years, 41,646 men and 37,307 women between the ages of 19 and 30, 111234 men and 101,121 women between the ages of 31 and 55, 38,367 men and 52082 women over the age of 56 arrived for tourist purposes. years old.

Distribution of foreign arrivals for tourist purposes

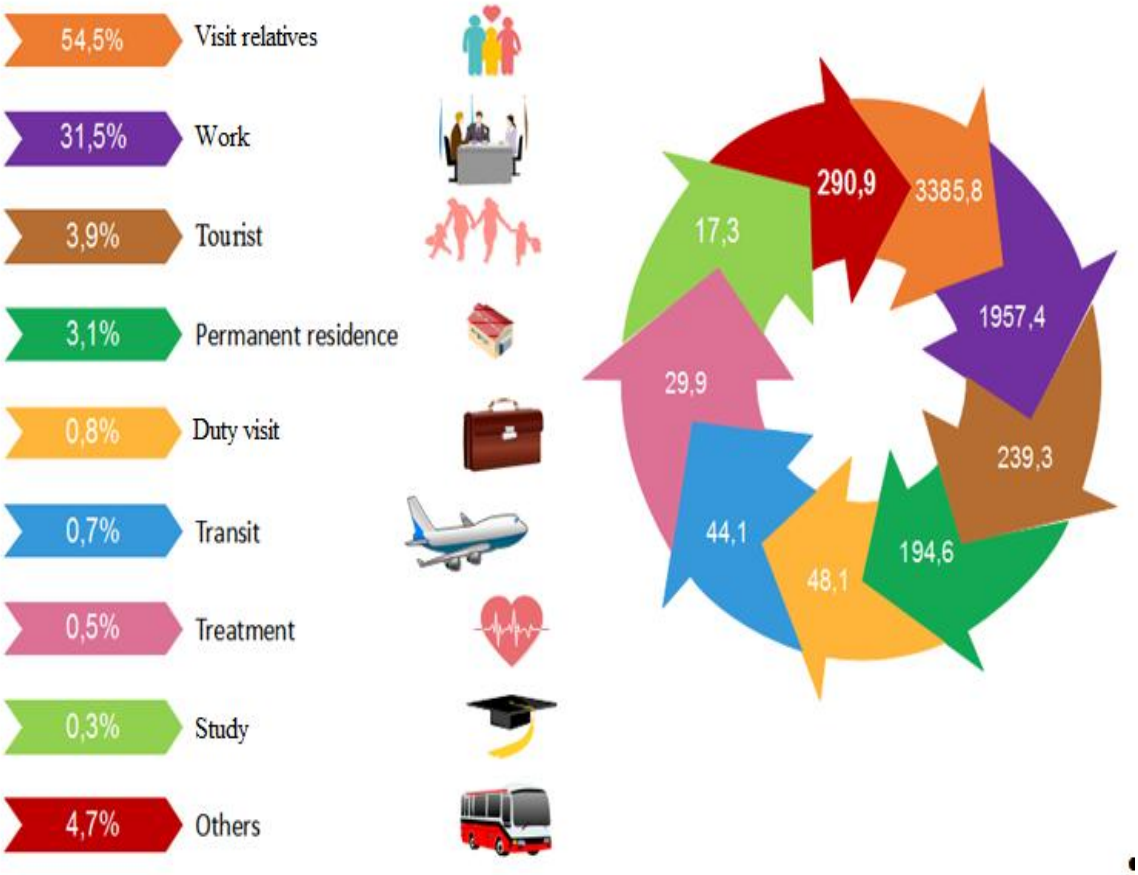
in January-June 2019, persons



Distribution of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who left for travel purposes in January-June 2019

The largest number of Uzbek citizens who have gone abroad is visiting relatives - 54.5%, work - 31.5%, the smallest - permanent residence - 3.1%, tourist - 3.9%, official - 0.8 %, transit - 0.7%, study - 0.5%, treatment - 0.3%, others - 4.7%.

The number of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan leaving in January-June 2019, ths. People



Distribution of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who left by sex in January-June 2019

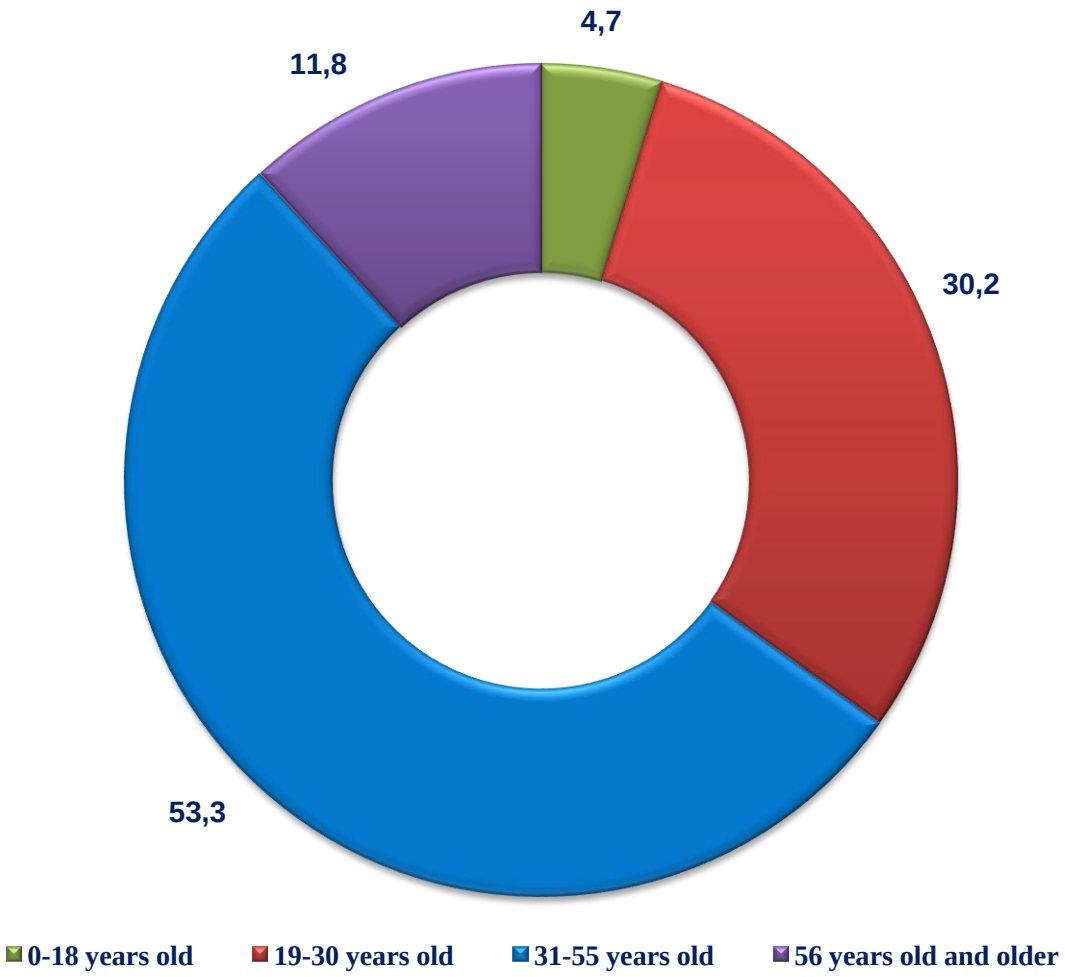
In January-June 2019, the purpose of the trip for 48.1 ths. departing citizens of Uzbekistan (91.2% of men and 8.8% of women) was official, 29.9 ths. people were studying (60.6% of men and 39, 4% of women), 239.3 ths. people (52.6% of men 47.4% of women) - travel, 1957.4 ths. people (78.6% of men and 21.4% of women) - work, 3385, 8 ths. people (48.3% of men and 51.7% of women) - visiting relatives, 17.3 ths. people (44.9% of men and 55.1% of women) - treatment.

Uzbek citizens traveling by sex and travel purpose

Age distribution of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who left for January-June 2019

Based on the analysis of data on the distribution of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who left for January-June 2019 by age, we can conclude that the majority of those who left were people aged 31-55 years old - 53.3%, 19-30 years old - 30.2 %, 56 years and older - 11.8%, 0-18 years old - 4.7%.

Distribution of citizens of Uzbekistan who left in January-June 2019 by age,%



52.6% of citizens aged 31-55 years old, 19.4% - 19-30 years old, 20.0% - 56 years old and older left for tourist purposes. 84.5% of people aged 19-30 years went to study, 7.7% - under the age of 18 years. For official purposes, 70.0% of people aged 31-55 years left the country, 18.5% - aged 19-30 years.

Explanation of statistical indicators

Inbound tourism includes activities of a visitor who does not reside in the country in question within the country during an inbound tourist trip.

Outbound tourism includes activities of a visitor permanently residing in the country in question outside of it as part of an outbound or domestic tourist trip.

Visiting friends and relatives - this category covers activities such as visiting relatives or friends; attending weddings, funerals or any other family events; short-term care for the sick or elderly, etc.

Education and training - this category includes attending short-term courses paid either by employers or other organizations / persons, taking specific training programs or acquiring specific skills in courses, including paid tuition, language learning, professional or other special courses, study leave and etc.

Medical and wellness procedures - this category includes receiving services from hospitals, clinics, sanatoriums for after-hospital care and a more general range of medical and social institutions, visits to sea, spa and other resorts, as well as other specialized institutions for receiving medical services based on medical counseling, including cosmetic surgery using medical equipment and services. This category includes only short-term treatment, since long-term treatment, requiring a stay in a medical institution for a year or more, does not apply to tourism.

Transit - this category includes stopping at some place without any specific purpose, except continuing to another destination. Only those who do not enter the legal and economic territory and those who enter the legal and economic territory but do not stay overnight are excluded from the scope of categories of visitors. Of transit passengers, only those who remain for at least one night are eligible for coverage.

Business and professional goals - this category includes the activities of self-employed persons and employees, if it has no signs of explicit or implied employment relations with the resident producer in the country or place visited, as well as the activities of investors, businessmen, etc.