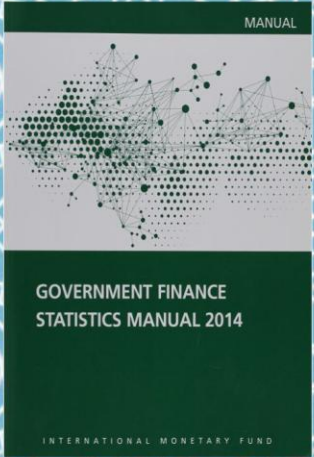
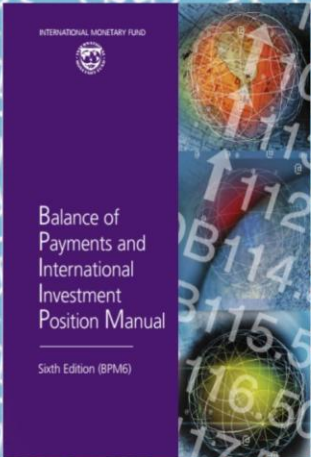
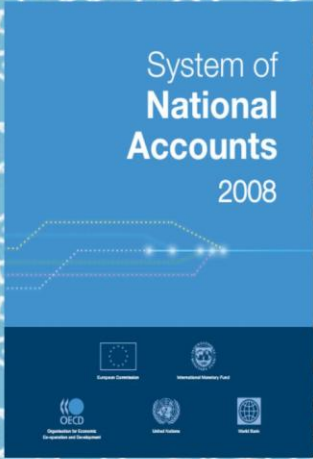
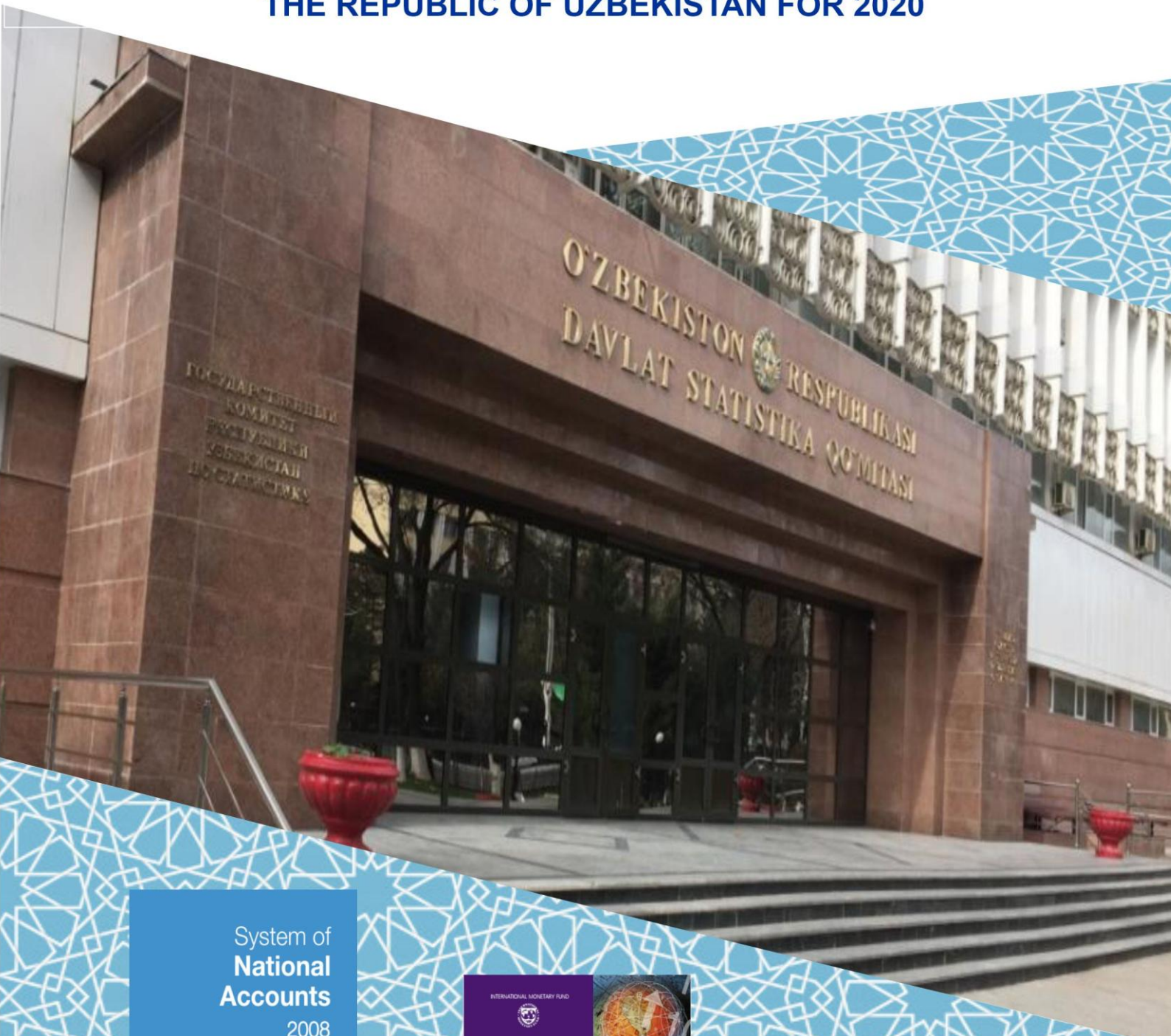




# THE STATE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN ON STATISTICS

## PRODUCTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN FOR 2020



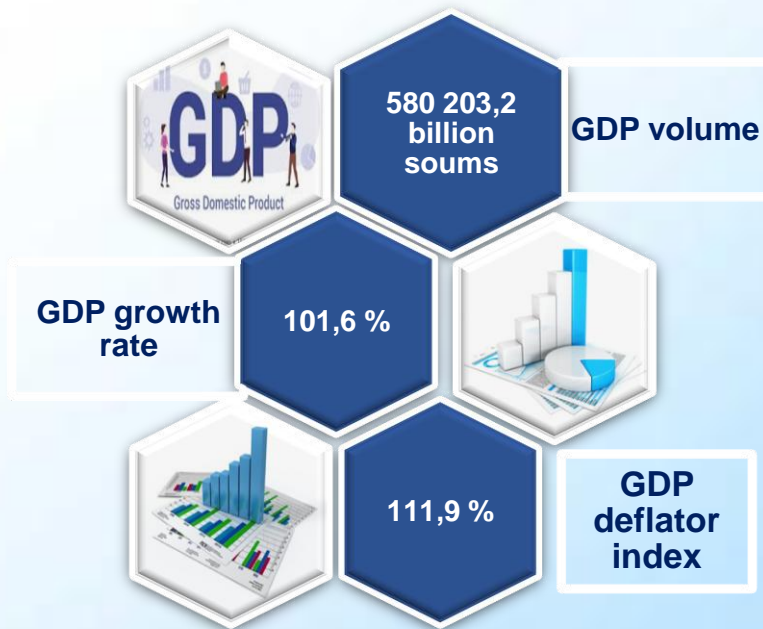
**TASHKENT 2021**



# PRODUCTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



## GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020

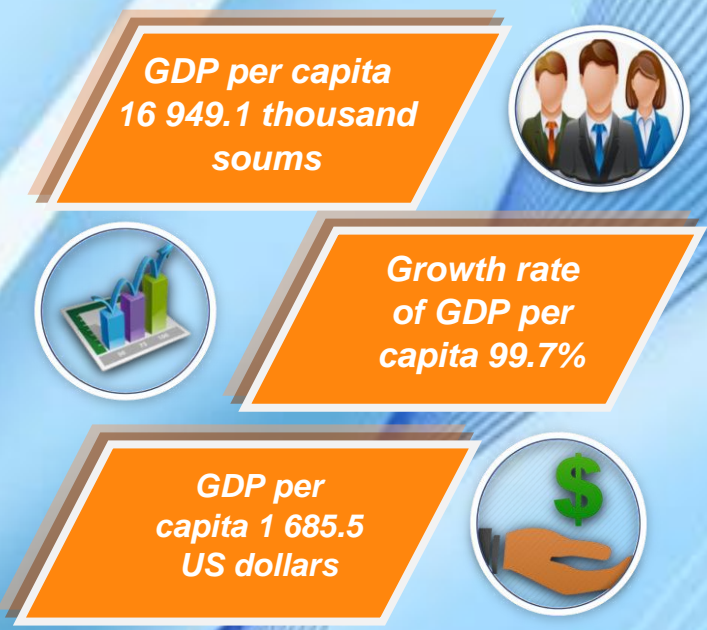


According to preliminary estimates, in 2020, the gross domestic product (hereinafter - GDP) of the Republic of Uzbekistan in current prices amounted to 580 203.2 billion soums and, compared to 2019, increased in real terms by 1.6%. The GDP deflator index, in relation to the prices of 2019, amounted to 111.9%.



## GDP per capita for 2020

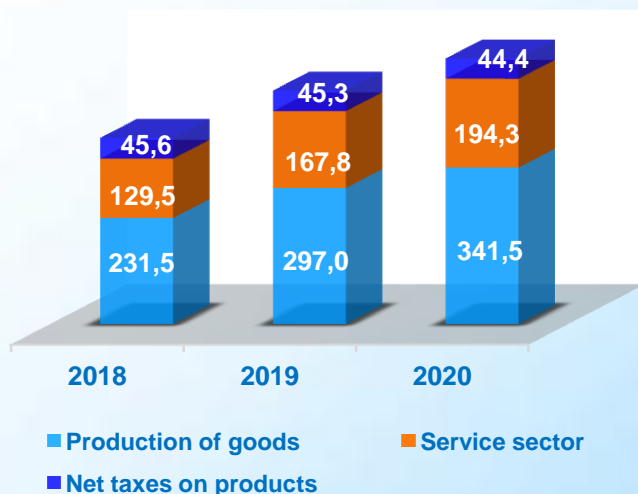
In 2020, GDP per capita in current prices amounted to 16 949.1 thousand soums (or in equivalent - 1 685.5 US dollars) and, compared to 2019, decreased by 0.3%



# PRODUCTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



## GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2018-2020\* (at current prices, trillion soums)



At the end of 2020, in the structure of the GDP produced, the gross value added of the production of goods amounted to 341 467.5 billion soums, the services sector - 194 363.5 billion soums, and net taxes on products - 44 372.2 billion soums.

When calculated in US dollars at the average exchange rate for the reporting period, nominal GDP amounted to 57 698.5 million US dollars (for 2019 – 57 711.9 million US dollars).



*For reference: in 2020, the official exchange rate of the US dollar in relation to the soum averaged 10 055.8 soums, in 2019 – 8 839.0 soums.*



## Dynamics of growth rates and GDP deflator index for 2018-2020 (in% to the previous year)

### GDP growth rate



### GDP deflator index



\* Hereinafter, the data for 2019 are given with clarifications.



# PRODUCTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

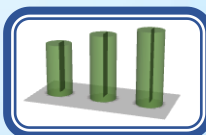


In 2020, GDP growth slowed down to 1.6% against 5.8% in 2019 and 5.4% in 2018. At the same time, the GDP deflator index slowed down to 111.9% after 118.6% in 2019 and 127.5% in 2018.

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

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

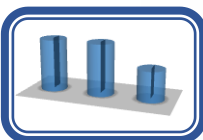


## GDP per capita for 2018-2020 (at current prices, thousand soums)

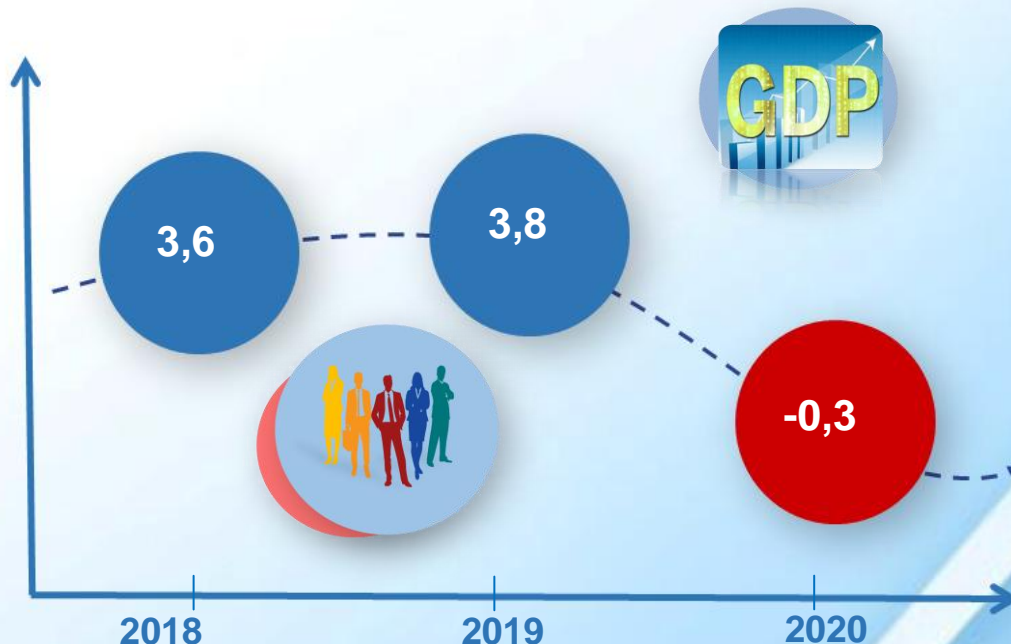


*For reference: GDP per capita is determined by dividing its total volume in current prices by the average population of the country for a certain period of time. The average resident population of the Republic of Uzbekistan was: in 2018 - 32 956.1 thousand people, in 2019 - 33 580.4 thousand people, in 2020 - 34 232.1 thousand people.*

# PRODUCTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



Real growth rate of GDP per capita  
for 2018-2020 (in % to the previous year)



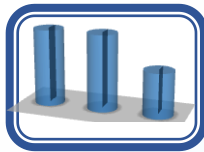
As the above chart demonstrates, in 2020, GDP per capita in real terms declined by 0.3% versus an increase of 3.8% in 2019 and 3.6% in 2018.

*For reference:* according to World Bank estimates, the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan at purchasing power parity (PPP) for 2019 amounted to 245.4 billion US dollars. In other CIS countries, GDP at PPP for 2019 was: in the Russian Federation – 4 281.8 billion US dollars; in Ukraine - 562.2 billion US dollars; Kazakhstan - 509.5 billion US dollars; in Belarus - 189.3 billion US dollars; Azerbaijan - 150.8 billion US dollars; Armenia - 42.2 billion US dollars; Moldova - 36.2 billion US dollars; Kyrgyzstan - 35.4 billion US dollars; Tajikistan - 32.9 billion US dollars.

Source: <https://www.worldbank.org/>



# PRODUCTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



## GDP production by type of economic activity for 2018-2020

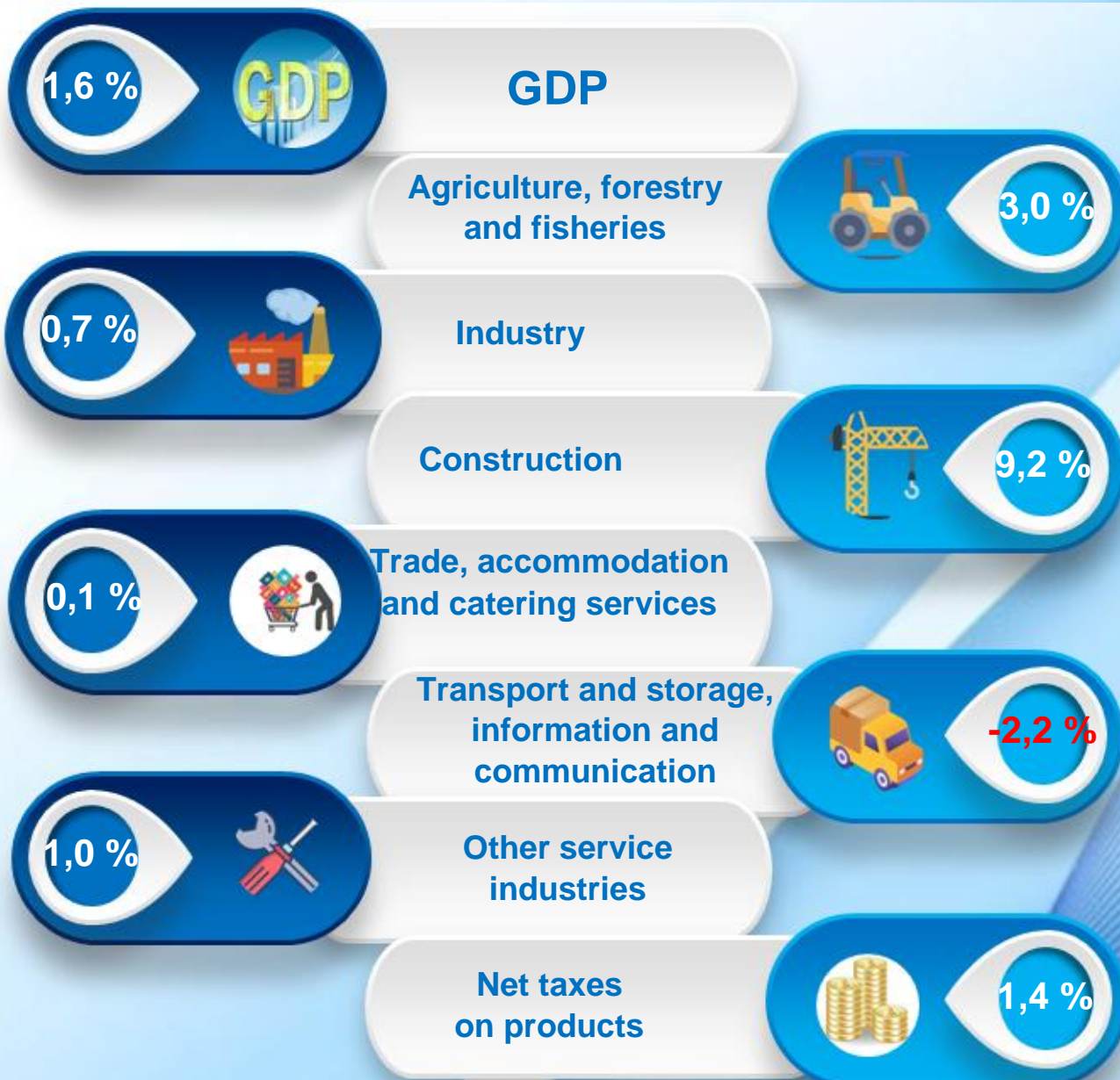
|                                                           | 2018             |                | 2019             |                | 2020             |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
|                                                           | Billion soums    | Growth rate, % | Billion soums    | Growth rate, % | Billion soums    | Growth rate, % |
| <b>GDP</b>                                                | <b>406 648,5</b> | <b>105,4</b>   | <b>510 117,2</b> | <b>105,8</b>   | <b>580 203,2</b> | <b>101,6</b>   |
| <i>including:</i>                                         |                  |                |                  |                |                  |                |
| <b>Gross value added of industries</b>                    | <b>361 072,7</b> | <b>105,4</b>   | <b>464 854,5</b> | <b>105,9</b>   | <b>535 831,0</b> | <b>101,7</b>   |
| Agriculture, forestry and fisheries                       | 113 660,7        | 100,3          | 130 306,9        | 103,1          | 151 251,0        | 103,0          |
| Industry                                                  | 95 803,9         | 110,8          | 136 103,2        | 105,0          | 152 728,0        | 100,7          |
| Construction                                              | 22 101,1         | 114,3          | 30 595,4         | 122,9          | 37 488,5         | 109,2          |
| Services                                                  | 129 507,0        | 105,5          | 167 849,0        | 106,3          | 194 363,5        | 100,1          |
| trade, accommodation and catering services                | 26 747,9         | 105,4          | 32 501,7         | 107,2          | 37 194,4         | 100,1          |
| transportation and storage, information and communication | 30 616,0         | 106,9          | 36 630,4         | 106,6          | 38 531,5         | 97,8           |
| other service industries                                  | 72 143,1         | 104,8          | 98 716,9         | 105,8          | 118 637,6        | 101,0          |
| <b>net taxes on products</b>                              | <b>45 575,8</b>  | <b>105,9</b>   | <b>45 262,7</b>  | <b>104,7</b>   | <b>44 372,2</b>  | <b>101,4</b>   |

The gross value added created by all sectors of the economy amounted to 92.4% of the total GDP and increased by 1.7% (contribution to GDP growth - 1.5 percentage points). Net taxes on products in the structure of GDP amounted to 7.6% and increased by 1.4% (contribution to GDP growth - 0.1 percentage points).

# PRODUCTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



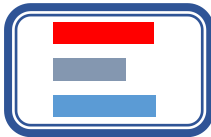
## GDP growth rates by type of economic activity in 2020 (in % to the previous year)



The sectors of agriculture, forestry and fisheries made a positive contribution to GDP growth - 0.8 p.p. (in 2019 - 0.9 p.p.), industry - 0.2 p.p. (in 2019 - 1.2 p.p.) and construction - 0.5 p.p. (in 2019 - 1.2 p.p.). The service sector did not have an impact on GDP growth (in 2019 - 2.0 p.p.), the added value of which remained almost at the level of the previous year (growth by 0.1%). Due to the growth in net taxes on products, GDP increased by 0.1 percentage points (in 2019 - 0.5 percentage points).



# PRODUCTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



## Contribution of industries to GDP growth in 2020 (in % to the total)



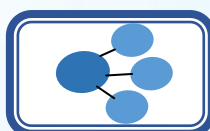
## GDP structure by type of economic activity for 2018-2020 (in % to the total)

|                                            | 2018         | 2019         | 2020         |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>I. GDP, total</b>                       | <b>100,0</b> | <b>100,0</b> | <b>100,0</b> |
| <i>including:</i>                          |              |              |              |
| gross value added of industries            | 88,8         | 91,1         | 92,4         |
| net taxes on products                      | 11,2         | 8,9          | 7,6          |
| <b>II. gross value added of industries</b> | <b>100,0</b> | <b>100,0</b> | <b>100,0</b> |
| agriculture, forestry and fisheries        | 31,5         | 28,0         | 28,2         |
| industry (including construction)          | 32,6         | 35,9         | 35,5         |

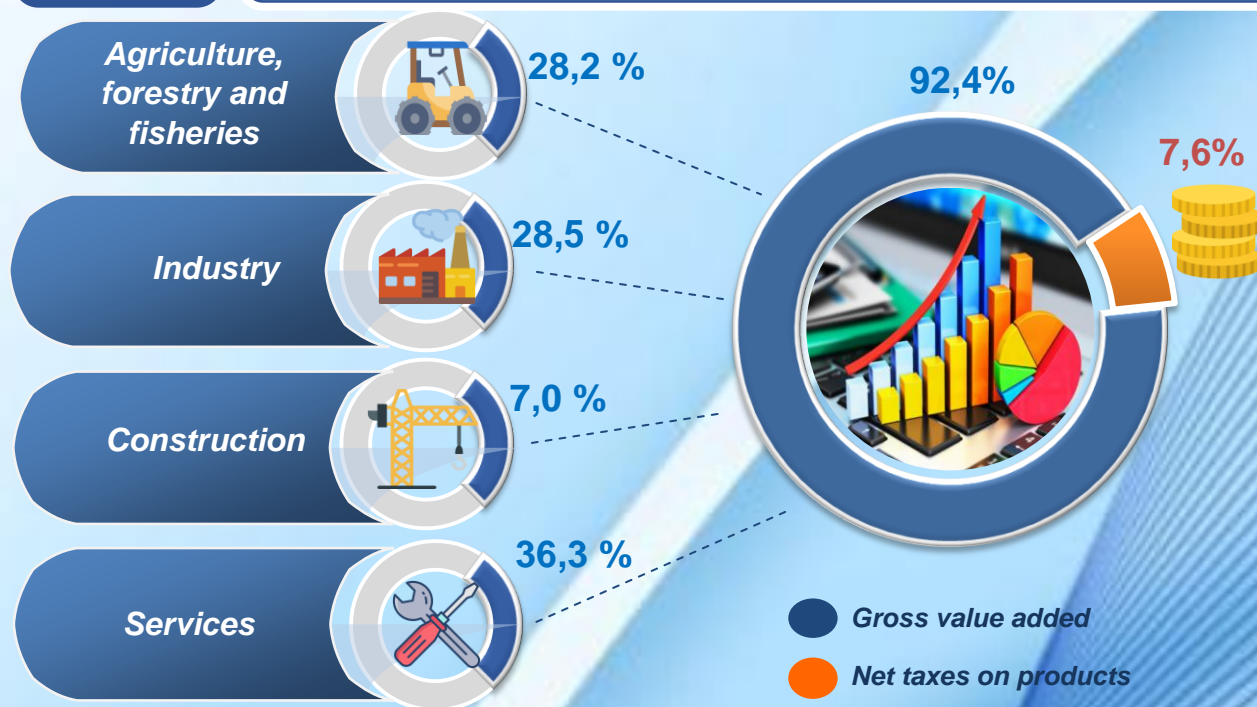


# PRODUCTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

|                                                           | 2018        | 2019        | 2020        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| industry                                                  | 26,5        | 29,3        | 28,5        |
| construction                                              | 6,1         | 6,6         | 7,0         |
| <b>services</b>                                           | <b>35,9</b> | <b>36,1</b> | <b>36,3</b> |
| trade, accommodation and catering services                | 7,4         | 7,0         | 7,0         |
| transportation and storage, information and communication | 8,5         | 7,9         | 7,2         |
| other service industries                                  | 20,0        | 21,2        | 22,1        |



## Sectoral structure of GDP for 2020 (in % to the total)



At the end of 2020, insignificant changes were noted in the sectoral structure of GDP. Thus, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the sectoral structure of GDP (GVA) increased from 28.0% to 28.2%, construction - from 6.6% to 7.0% and the service sector - from 36.1% to 36.3%, while the share of industry decreased from 29.3% to 28.5%.

In 2019, compared to 2018, there were significant shifts in the structure of GDP, characterized by a decrease in the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries to 28.0% (in 2018 - 31.5%) and an increase in the share of industry to 29.3 % (in 2018 - 26.5%).

# GROSS VALUE ADDED OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

At the end of 2020, agriculture, forestry and fisheries showed positive growth rates at the level of 3.0%. The positive dynamics in this industry is due to an increase in crop production by 3.4% (in 2019 - an increase of 4.8%, in 2018 - a decrease by 4.2%) and livestock production - by 2.1% (in 2019 - an increase of 1.6%, in 2018 - an increase of 5.7%).

*For information: according to preliminary data, in 2020, the volume of production in physical terms and the growth rate were:*



|                                                                                     | Name of product     | Production volume      | Growth rate, % |                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | Grain               | 7 566,6 thousand tons  | 101,7          |    |
|   | Vegetables          | 10 459,5 thousand tons | 102,4          |   |
|  | Potato              | 3 143,5 thousand tons  | 101,7          |  |
|  | Melons              | 2 134,4 thousand tons  | 103,2          |  |
|  | Fruits and berries  | 2 864,0 thousand tons  | 104,0          |  |
|  | Grape               | 1 639,2 thousand tons  | 102,2          |  |
|  | Meat in live weight | 2 526,2 thousand tons  | 102,1          |  |
|  | Milk                | 11 009,9 thousand tons | 102,8          |  |
|  | Eggs                | 7 825,0 million pieces | 100,7          |  |
|  | Live fish           | 144,1 thousand tons    | 118,4          |  |



# GROSS VALUE ADDED OF THE INDUSTRY



The **industry** has seen an increase in value added in comparable prices by 0.7%. The positive dynamics in this industry is mainly due to an increase in the added value of the manufacturing industry by 7.1% (in 2019 - by 6.6%, in 2018 - by 7.9%). The electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning industry also posted positive growth of 12.5% versus 5.1% growth in 2019 and 3.1% in 2018.

The value added in the mining and quarrying industry decreased by 21.9% (in 2019 - a decrease of 0.6%, in 2018 - an increase of 26.5%). At the same time, the decrease in the added value of this industry was mainly influenced by the reduction in natural gas production by 17.8% and gas condensate production by 33.5%.

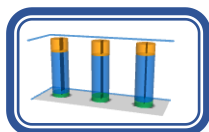
In terms of the added value of water supply, sewerage, waste collection and disposal, a decrease of 7.9% was noted (in 2019 - an increase of 2.2%, in 2018 - an increase of 11.3%).



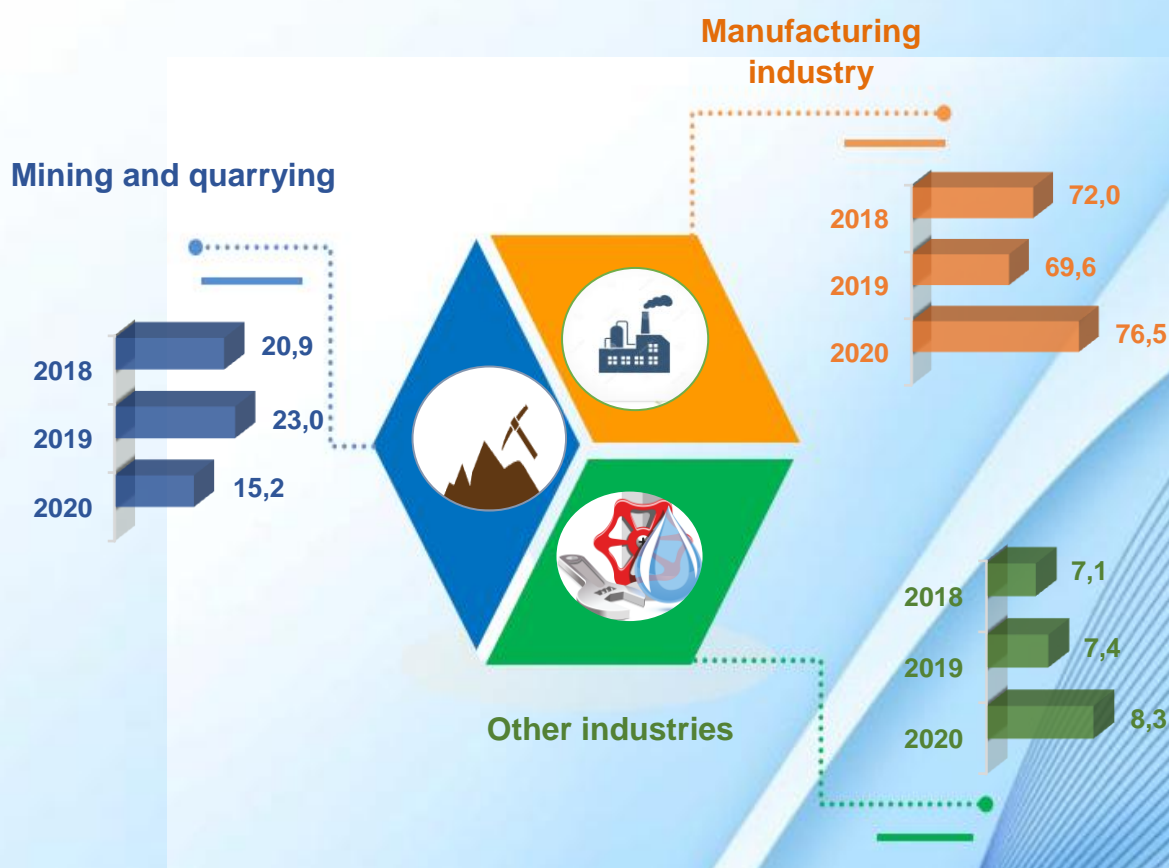
## Dynamics of gross value added in industry in 2018-2020

|                                                       | 2018            |                | 2019             |                | 2020             |                |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
|                                                       | Billion soums   | Growth rate, % | Billion soums    | Growth rate, % | Billion soums    | Growth rate, % |
| <b>Industry</b>                                       | <b>95 803,9</b> | <b>110,8</b>   | <b>136 103,1</b> | <b>105,0</b>   | <b>152 728,0</b> | <b>100,7</b>   |
| <i>including:</i>                                     |                 |                |                  |                |                  |                |
| mining and quarrying                                  | 20 057,0        | 126,5          | 31 337,7         | 99,4           | 23 139,8         | 78,1           |
| manufacturing industry                                | 68 971,8        | 107,9          | 94 749,7         | 106,6          | 116 839,3        | 107,1          |
| other industries                                      | 6 775,1         | 103,9          | 10 015,7         | 104,8          | 12 748,9         | 110,5          |
| electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning          | 5 869,9         | 103,1          | 9 055,0          | 105,1          | 11 768,7         | 112,5          |
| water supply, sewerage, waste collection and disposal | 905,2           | 111,3          | 960,7            | 102,2          | 980,2            | 92,1           |

# GROSS VALUE ADDED OF THE INDUSTRY



## Structure of gross value added in industry for 2018-2020 (in % to the total)



In the period under review, the share of manufacturing in the structure of value added in the industrial sector increased to 76.5% against 69.6% in 2019. Accordingly, there was a decrease in the share of the mining industry and quarrying in the structure of value added in the industrial sector to 15.2% (in 2019 - 23.0%).

At the end of 2020, in the structure of the added value of the manufacturing industry, the largest share fell on the metallurgical and metalworking industry (except for machinery and equipment), which reached 40.5%.

The share of production of food, beverages and tobacco products amounted to 14.5%, textiles, clothing, leather and related products - 12.7%, rubber, plastic products and other non-metallic mineral products - 8.5%, chemical products - 7.1%, vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers and other transport equipment - 5.6%, coke and petroleum products - 2.4% and other manufacturing products - 8.7%.



# GROSS VALUE ADDED OF THE INDUSTRY



## The structure of the gross value added of the manufacturing industry for 2018-2020 (in% to the total)

|                                                                                     |                                                                                              | 2018         | 2019         | 2020         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|    | <b>Manufacturing industry, total</b>                                                         | <b>100,0</b> | <b>100,0</b> | <b>100,0</b> |
|    | Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing                                                     | 15,4         | 15,0         | 14,5         |
|   | Manufacture of textiles, clothing, leather products and related products                     | 15,3         | 13,2         | 12,7         |
|  | Manufacture of wood and paper products; printing activity and duplication of recording media | 2,5          | 1,9          | 1,5          |
|  | Production of coke and refined petroleum products                                            | 2,0          | 2,7          | 2,4          |
|  | Chemical production                                                                          | 8,5          | 8,0          | 7,1          |
|  | Manufacturing of basic pharmaceutical products and drugs                                     | 1,0          | 1,0          | 1,0          |
|  | Manufacture of rubber, plastic products and other non-metallic mineral products              | 11,1         | 8,6          | 8,5          |







# GROSS VALUE ADDED OF THE INDUSTRY



|                                                                                     |                                                                                            | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|
|    | Metallurgical and metal-working industry (except for machinery and equipment)              | 28,6 | 36,4 | 40,5 |
|    | Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products                                  | 0,5  | 0,8  | 1,2  |
|    | Manufacture of electrical equipment                                                        | 3,4  | 2,0  | 1,9  |
|    | Manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified                            | 1,6  | 1,4  | 1,1  |
|  | Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers and other transport equipment       | 7,3  | 6,7  | 5,6  |
|  | Manufacture of other finished products; repair and installation of machinery and equipment | 2,8  | 2,3  | 2,0  |



**For information:** according to preliminary data, in 2020 the volume of industrial production produced by large enterprises in physical terms and the growth rates were:

|                                                                                     | Name of product | Production volume             | Growth rate, % |                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Coal            | 4 131,8 thousand tons         | 101,9          |  |
|  | Oil             | 733,6 thousand tons           | 104,9          |  |
|  | Natural gas     | 49 738,7 million cubic meters | 82,2           |  |



# GROSS VALUE ADDED OF THE INDUSTRY



|                                                                                     | Name of product            | Production volume       | Growth rate, % |                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | Gas condensate             | 1 408,2 thousand tons   | 66,5           |    |
|    | Crushed stone              | 1 816,2 thousand tons   | 93,7           |    |
|    | Cars                       | 280 080 pieces          | 103,3          |    |
|    | Trucks                     | 4 163,0 pieces          | 78,3           |    |
|    | Automotive engines         | 222,4 thousand pcs.     | 110,8          |    |
|   | Buses                      | 642 pieces              | 41,9           |   |
|  | Tractors                   | 673 pieces              | 33,5           |  |
|  | Portland Cement            | 10 273,8 thousand tons  | 101,4          |  |
|  | Diesel fuel                | 931,1 thousand tons     | 90,4           |  |
|  | Automobile gasoline        | 1 016,3 thousand tons   | 99,1           |  |
|  | Cotton Yarn                | 460,5 thousand tons     | 101,7          |  |
|  | Soft wheat and spelt flour | 1 833,9 thousand tons   | 108,0          |  |
|  | Tobacco products           | 11 333,0 million pieces | 98,5           |  |
|  | Electricity                | 64 961,0 million kWh    | 103,0          |  |
|  | Heat energy                | 27 703,3 thousand Gcal  | 87,8           |  |

# GROSS VALUE ADDED OF THE CONSTRUCTION



Compared to 2019, **construction work** in 2020 increased by 9.2%, while the growth rate of construction of buildings and structures amounted to 110.9% (in 2019 - 121.1%, in 2018 - 108.6%) , construction of civil facilities - 103.4% (in 2019 - 147.7%, in 2018 - 128.8%) and specialized construction works - 106.8% (in 2019 - 110.0%, in 2018 year - 139.8%).



## Dynamics of the gross added value of construction for 2018-2020

|                                          | 2018            |                | 2019            |                | 2020            |                |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|                                          | Billion soums   | Growth rate, % | Billion soums   | Growth rate, % | Billion soums   | Growth rate, % |
| <b>Construction - total</b>              | <b>22 101,2</b> | <b>114,3</b>   | <b>30 595,4</b> | <b>122,9</b>   | <b>37 488,5</b> | <b>109,2</b>   |
| <i>including:</i>                        |                 |                |                 |                |                 |                |
| construction of buildings and structures | 16 085,3        | 108,6          | 21 835,4        | 121,1          | 27 150,8        | 110,9          |
| construction of civil facilities         | 2 821,8         | 128,8          | 4 739,1         | 147,7          | 5 509,6         | 103,4          |
| specialized construction work            | 3 194,1         | 139,8          | 4 020,9         | 110,0          | 4 828,1         | 106,8          |



**For information:** in 2020, the volume of construction work amounted to 87 823.8 billion soums. Large organizations account for 27.6% of the total volume of construction work, small enterprises and microfirms - 52.8%, individuals - 19.6%.



## GROSS VALUE ADDED OF TRADE (INCLUDING VEHICLE REPAIRS)

At the end of 2020, the gross value added of the service sector amounted to 194 363.5 billion soums and, compared to 2019, increased by 0.1%. Including trade services (including repair of vehicles) grew by 1.7%, information and communication - by 15.7%. Along with this, transportation and storage services decreased by 6.7%, accommodation and food - by 14.1%.



**Dynamics of the structure of gross value added of trade  
(including repair of motor vehicles) for 2018-2020**  
(in % to the total)



In 2020, in the structure of gross value added of **trade (including repair of motor vehicles)**, the largest share fell on retail trade (except for trade in motor vehicles) and reached 69.2% (in 2019 - 68.2%, in 2018 - 67.3 %). The share of wholesale trade (excluding trade in motor vehicles) amounted to 24.8% (in 2019 - 25.3%, in 2018 - 26.2%), wholesale and retail trade in motor vehicles and their repairs - 6.0% (in 2019 - 6.5%, in 2018 - 6.5%).

# GROSS VALUE ADDED OF TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE



Structure of gross added value of transportation and storage for 2018-2020 (in % to the total)



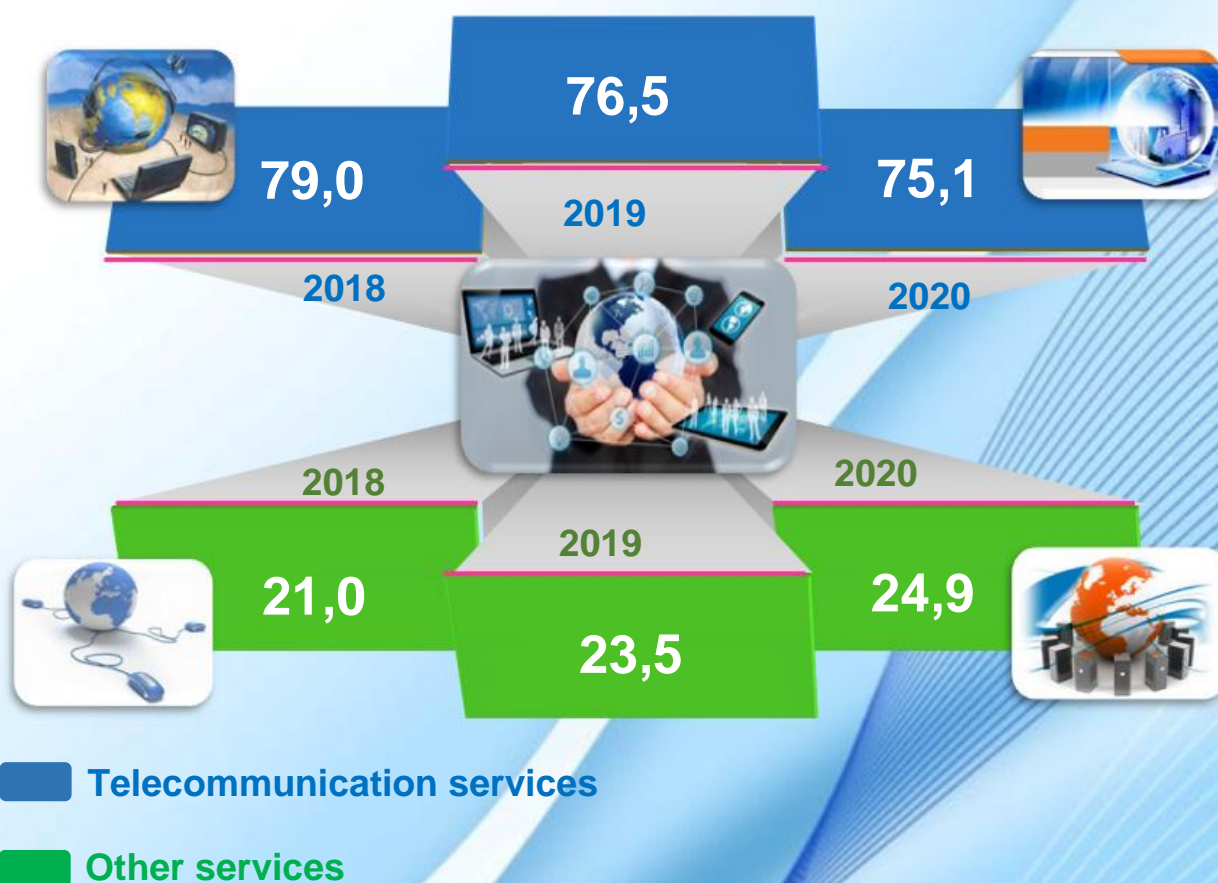
In 2020, in the structure of gross value added in the **transportation and storage** industry, the largest share fell on road transport - 58.9% (in 2019 - 52.6%, in 2018 - 55.5%). Pipeline transport accounted for 16.2% (in 2019 - 18.3%, in 2018 - 15.0%), rail transport - 13.1% (in 2019 - 11.9%, in 2018 - 11.8%), auxiliary transport activities - 8.8% (in 2019 - 11.1%, in 2018 - 11.4%), air transport - 3.0% (in 2019 - 6.1%, in 2018 - 6.3%) of the total value added of this industry.



# GROSS VALUE ADDED OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS



The structure of the gross value added of information and communication for 2018-2020 (in % to the total)

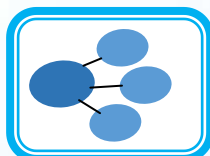


In 2020, the share of **information and communication** in the country's economy was 1.6% (in 2019 - 1.6%). In the structure of the added value of this industry, the main share was accounted for by telecommunications services (wire and mobile communications, the Internet, etc.) and amounted to 75.1% (in 2019 - 76.5%). The remaining 24.9% of the added value (in 2019 - 23.5%) created in this industry falls on other areas (publishing, computer programming, programming and broadcasting, etc.).

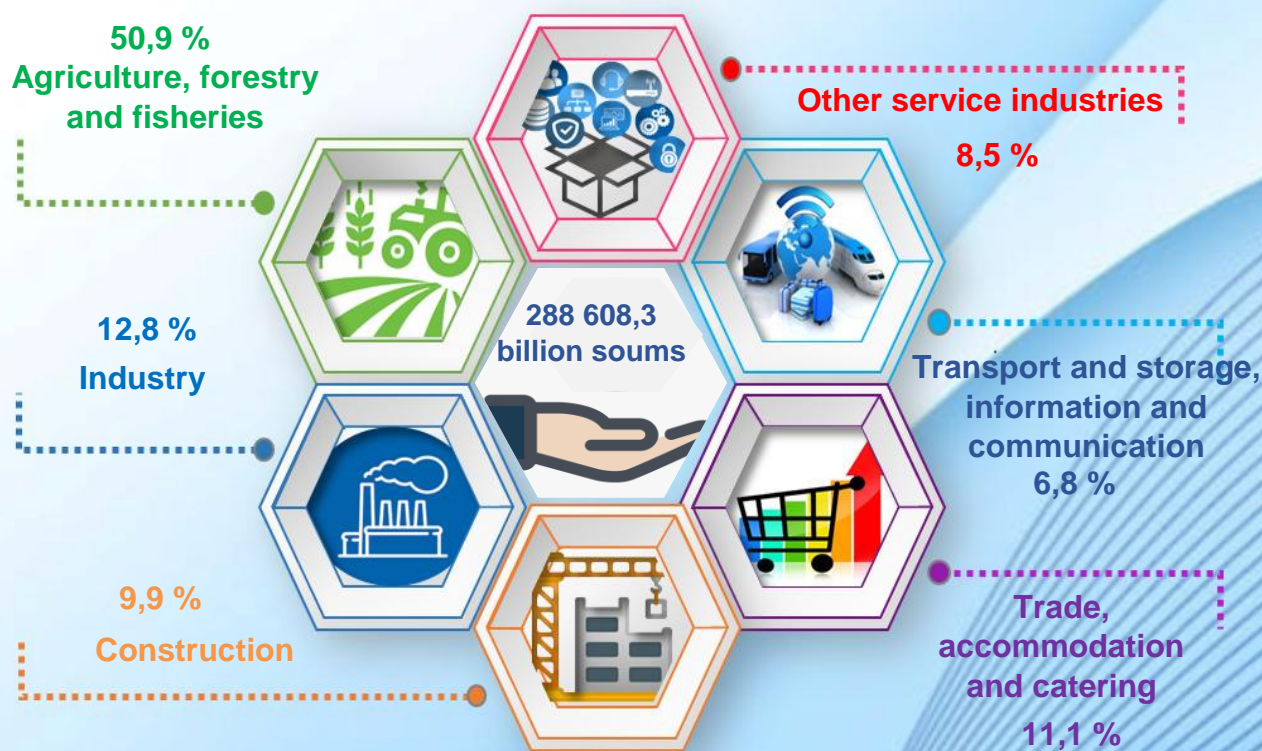


# GROSS VALUE ADDED SMALL BUSINESSES

By the end of 2020, **small entrepreneurship (businesses)** created added value in the amount of 288 608.3 billion soums. At the same time, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the total GVA of small entrepreneurship (businesses) amounted to 50.9%, industry - 12.8%, construction - 9.9% and services - 26.4%



The share of industries in the formation of GVA in small entrepreneurship (business) in 2020. (in% to the total)



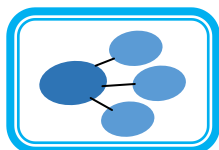
Small entrepreneurship (businesses) created 53.9% of the total value added in the economy. In the main sectors of the economy, this indicator was: in agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 97.1%, construction - 75.9%, services - 39.2% and industry - 24.3%.



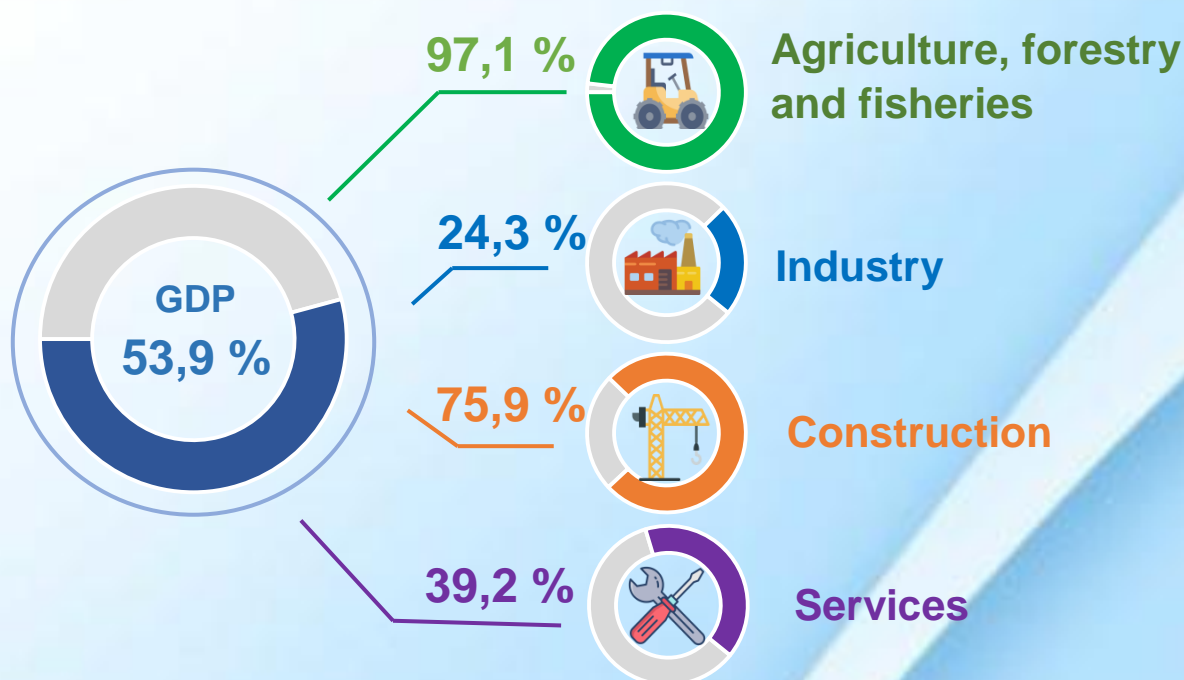
**For information:** in 2020, 93.2 thousand new small enterprises and microfirms were created in the republic (excluding dehkans and farms). The largest number of them was created in trade (37.8%), industry (19.9%), agriculture, forestry and fisheries (16.1%), construction (6.4%), accommodation and food services (6.0%), transportation and storage (2.6%).



# GROSS VALUE ADDED SMALL BUSINESSES



The share of small entrepreneurship (businesses) in GDP by type of economic activity in 2020 (in % to GVA)



In 2020, the **GDP deflator index** was 111.9% in relation to the prices of 2019. The highest values of indices - deflators in the context of industries were noted in trade, accommodation and catering services - 114.3%, agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 112.7%, construction - 112.2% and other service industries - 119.0 %.

Indices - deflators are lower than, in general, for the economies (111.9%) were observed in industry - 111.5%, transportation and storage, information and communications - 107.5%. The deflator of net taxes on products was 96.7%.

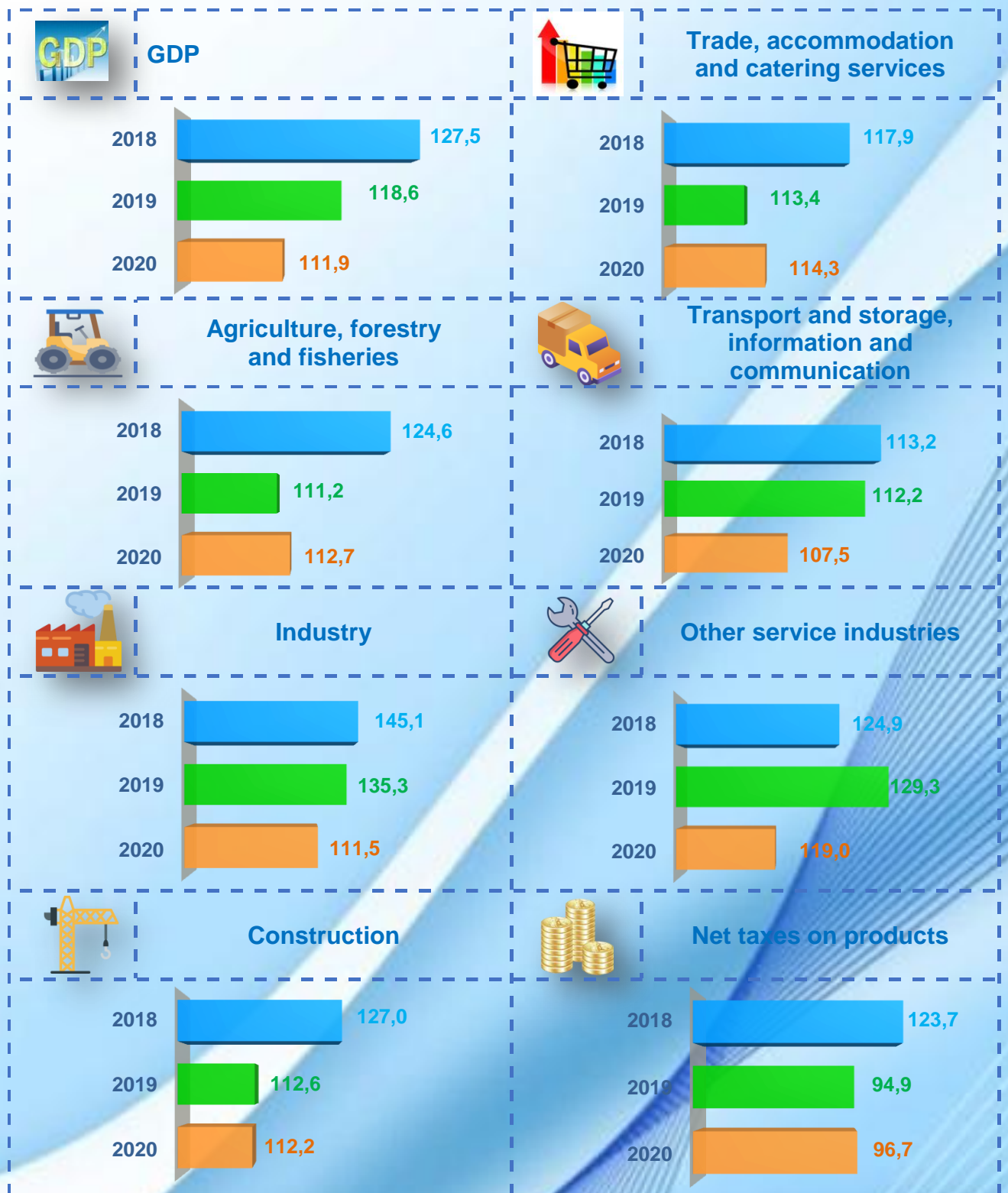


*For information: the consumer price index (CPI) in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020 reached 112.9% by 2019, while the CPI for goods was 113.6%, for services - 110.6%.*

# GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR INDEX



## Dynamics of the GDP deflator index by type of economic activity in 2018-2020 (in % to the previous year)



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