

I. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

According to preliminary data, the gross domestic product (GDP) of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 amounted to 249 136,4 billion soums in current prices and grew by 5,3 percent compared to 2016. The index-deflator of GDP compared to the prices of 2016 was 118,9 percent

In 2017 GDP per capita amounted to 7692,0 thousand soums, which is 3,6 percent more than in the previous year.

GDP production by type of economic activity

	<i>Bln.soums</i>		<i>As % of 2016</i>	<i>Influence of industries on GDP (GVA) growth, %</i>
	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>		
I. GDP, total	198 871,6	249 136,4	105,3	5,3
<i>of which:</i>				
Gross value added of industries	178 053,1	223 829,8	105,3	4,8
Net taxes on products	20 818,5	25 306,6	105,3	0,5
II. Gross value added of industries	178 053,1	223 829,8	105,3	5,3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32 276,8	43 149,8	102,0	0,4
Industry (including construction)	58 546,0	74 876,1	104,8	1,5
industry	45 398,0	59 650,9	104,6	1,1
construction	13 148,0	15 225,2	105,6	0,4
Services	87 230,3	105 803,9	106,9	3,4
trade, accommodation and food services	19 833,2	25 773,9	103,9	0,4
transportation and storage, information and communication	21 113,0	24 553,2	108,9	1,1
others	46 284,1	55 476,8	107,3	1,9

As can be seen from the above data, the rate of economic growth is determined by the positive growth rates of the main branches of the national economy. The gross value added (GVA) created by all sectors of the economy accounted for 89,8 percent of the total GDP and grew by 5,3 percent (contribution to GDP growth – 4,8 percentage points). Net taxes on products accounted for 10,2 percent of the GDP structure and demonstrated a similar increase of 5,3 percent (contribution to GDP growth of 0,5 percentage points).

The largest contribution to GDP growth was made by the services sector, which grew by 6,9 percent compared to the previous year. Of this, trade, including accommodation and food services, grew by 3,9 percent (share in the GDP structure – 11,5 percent), transportation and storage, information and communication - by 8,9 percent (11,0 percent) and other services - by 7,3 percent (24,8 percent).

The added value of the industry showed an increase of 4,6 percent, which was 26,7 percent in the GDP structure. A positive contribution to GDP growth from industrial production is estimated at 1,1 percentage points. Growth in the industry as a whole is provided due to the growth of value added of the mining industry and quarrying (114,6 percent) and manufacturing (102,8%).

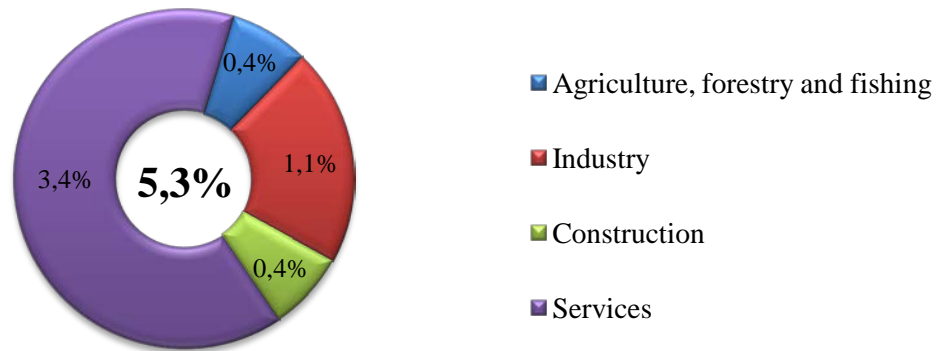
Structure of the gross value added of industry
(as % of total)

	2016	2017	Volume index, %
Industry	100,0	100,0	104,6
<i>of which:</i>			
mining and quarrying	15,2	19,6	114,6
manufacturing	74,8	71,4	102,8
other industries	10,0	9,0	102,6

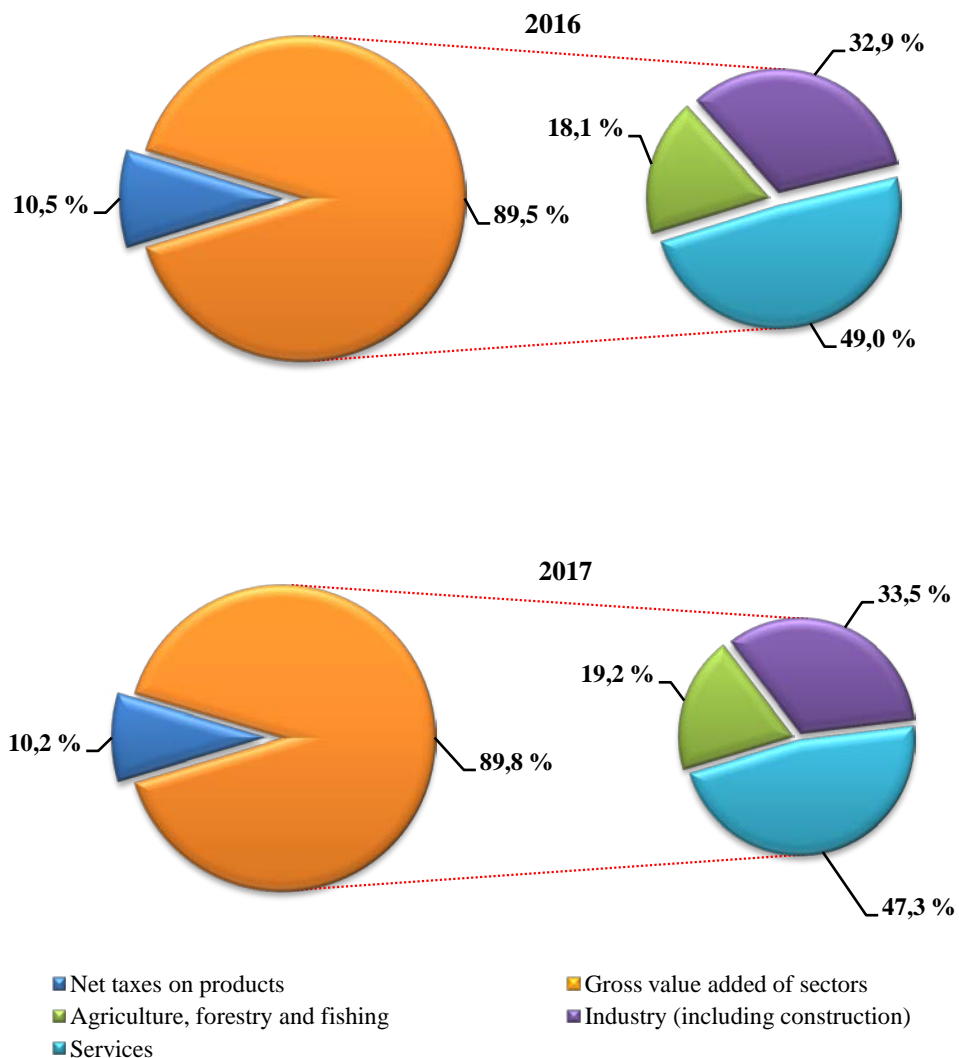
As a result of ongoing large-scale construction of multi-apartment residential buildings, individual housing for standard projects, engineering and transport communications, social infrastructure facilities, etc., the increase in the volume of construction work was 5,6 percent. In the structure of GDP, the share of construction amounted to 6,8 percent. A positive contribution to GDP growth from the construction sector is estimated at 0,4 percentage points.

In the past year, there was a positive growth rate also in agriculture, forestry and fishing at 2,0 percent. The share of this industry was 19,2 percent in the sectoral composition of GDP. Due to the growth of the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, GDP growth was 0,4 percentage points.

Contribution of industries to GDP (GVA) growth in 2017
(as % of total)



Sectoral composition of gross domestic product
(as % of total)



The above diagram illustrates the increase in the share of the primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing) in the GDP structure from 18,1 percent in 2016 to 19,2 percent in 2017, the secondary sector (industry and construction) - from 32,9 percent to 33,5 percent. And the share of the tertiary sector (services) in the structure of GDP decreased from 49,0 percent to 47,3 percent.

In 2017, in the structure of GDP, 81,0 percent of the total volume falls to the non-state sector of the economy, 19,0 percent to the state sector.

At the end of 2017, the GRP of the **Republic of Karakalpakstan** in current prices amounted to 8285,2 billion soums and grew by 5,7 percent compared to 2016. The growth in GRP is due to the positive growth rates in the main economic sectors of the region, such as agriculture, forestry and fishing – 103,8 percent (share in the GRP structure – 15,2 percent), industry – 107,1 percent (32,7 percent), construction – 103,6 percent (7,5 percent), services – 105,9 percent (44,6 percent). GRP per capita amounted to 4527,7 thousand soums and grew by 4,2 percent.

GRP of **Andizhan region** in current prices was 14479,0 billion soums and grew by 6,7 percent compared to 2016. Economic growth is due to positive growth rates in agriculture, forestry and fishing – 101,1 percent (share in the GRP structure – 33,4 percent), in industry – 123,5 percent (20,8 percent), in construction -101,9 percent (5,6 percent), in the sphere of services – 105,1 percent (40,2 percent). GRP per capita amounted to 4847,2 thousand soums and grew by 4,9 percent compared to 2016.

In the **Bukhara region**, GRP amounted to 12283,9 billion soums, or 101,7 percent to the level of 2016. The increase in GRP is due to the positive growth rates in agriculture, forestry and fishing – 101,6 percent (share in the GRP structure – 31,0 percent), in construction – 101,4 percent (9,7 percent), in services – 103,8 percent (39,6 percent). In industry, there was a decrease in volumes by 1,5 percent. The share of this industry in the GRP structure is 19,7 percent. The volume of GRP per capita increased by 0,2 percent and amounted to 6616,0 thousand soums.

GRP of **Dzhizak region** amounted to 5762,2 billion soums with growth to the level of 2016 by 2,4 percent. In the main branches of the economy of the region, positive growth rates were also noted. In particular, the growth rate of agriculture, forestry and fishing was 101,1 percent (share in the GRP structure – 35,2 percent), industry – 100,4 percent (14,3 percent), construction – 100,1 percent (8,1 percent), the service sector – 104,6 percent (42,4 percent). The volume of GRP per capita amounted to 4388,9 thousand soums and grew by 0,5 percent compared to 2016.

GRP of **Kashkadarya region** increased by 3,1 percent to the level of 2016 and amounted to 17366,1 billion soums. The growth of GRP is due to positive growth rates in the main sectors of the region's economy: in agriculture, forestry and fishing – 100,8 percent (share in the GRP structure – 22,6 percent), industry – 104,1 percent (35,2 percent), construction – 100,4 percent (7,6 percent), services – 104,0 percent (34,6 percent). GRP per capita grew by 1,1 percent and amounted to 5568,8 thousand soums.

In **Navoi region**, GRP growth was 1,3 percent and reached 12317,4 billion soums. In the sectoral structure of GRP, compared to 2016, the growth rate of agriculture, forestry and fishing was 104,1 percent (the share in the GRP structure was 18,5 percent), industry – 98,6 percent (53,9 percent), construction – 103,1 percent (4,8 percent), services – 106,3 percent (22,8 percent). GRP per capita decreased by 0,3 percent and amounted to 12961,6 thousand soums.

The GRP of **Namangan region** amounted to 10552,5 billion soums, which is 4,2 percent higher than the data for 2016. The GRP growth rate is due to the positive growth rates in agriculture, forestry and fishing - 101,1 percent (share in the GRP structure - 30,9 percent), in industry - 105,0 percent (14,9 percent), in construction

-107,6 percent (6,8 percent), in the service sector - 105,4 percent (47,4 percent). GRP per capita increased by 2,3 percent and amounted to 3943,8 thousand soums.

The volume of GRP of **Samarkand region** in current prices was 18319,5 billion soums and increased by 2,5 percent compared to 2016. In this region, positive growth rates in agriculture, forestry and fishing were noted – 101,4 percent (share in the GRP structure – 32,2 percent), in industry – 102,2 percent (18,6 percent), in services – 104,5 percent (43,3 percent). In the construction industry, there was a decrease in volume, which amounted to 95,6 percent by 2016 (the share of this industry in the GRP structure is 5,9 percent). GRP per capita increased by 0,6 percent and amounted to 4970,4 thousand soums.

In **Surkhandarya region**, GRP increased by 3,7 percent and amounted to 10633,3 billion soums. Growth rates in the agriculture, forestry and fishing were 106,6 percent (GRP share – 40,3 percent), construction – 104,1 percent (7,7 percent), services – 104,7 percent (43,8 percent). In industry there was a decline in volumes. The index of physical volume of industrial production was 90,0 percent compared to 2016 (the share in the GRP structure is 8,2 percent). GRP per capita amounted to 4274,3 thousand soums, which is 1,6 percent higher than the data for 2016.

GRP of **Syrdarya region** in the reporting period decreased by 2,3 percent and amounted to 5066,4 billion soums. In the sectoral composition of GRP, the growth rates were as follows: in agriculture, forestry and fishing – 102,3 percent (share in the GRP structure – 36,9 percent), in the service sector – 105,5 percent (33,5 percent). But there was a decrease in volumes compared to 2016 in industry – 84,6 percent (24,7 percent) and construction – 95,1 percent (4,9 percent). GRP per capita decreased by 3,8 percent and amounted to 6259,5 thousand soums.

In **Tashkent region**, GRP amounted to 23525,3 billion soums and grew by 3,1 percent compared to 2016. The growth in GRP is due to the positive growth rates in the region's economy: agriculture, forestry and fishing – 100,8 percent (share in the GRP structure – 23,1 percent), industry – 103,0 percent (38,7 percent), construction – 100,5 percent (3,7 percent), services – 103,8 percent (34,5 percent). GRP per capita increased by 1,8 percent and amounted to 8268,1 thousand soums.

GRP of **Fergana region** increased by 4,0 percent and amounted to 16773,1 billion soums, The growth rate of GRP is due to the positive growth rates of the regional economy, In agriculture, forestry and fishing, the growth rate was 103,3 percent (share in the GRP structure - 23,4 percent), in industry - 102,0 percent (24,6 percent), in construction - 105,9 percent (6,2 percent), in the sphere of services - 105,1 percent (45,8 percent). GRP per capita amounted to 4669,0 thousand soums and grew by 2,4 percent compared to 2016.

In **Khorezm region**, GRP amounted to 8232,9 billion soums, exceeding the level of 2016 by 4,5 percent, The growth in GRP is due to the growth rates in agriculture, forestry and fishing at the level of 100,1 percent (the share in the GRP structure is 30,4 percent), industry - 113,2 percent (17,3 percent), construction - 100,0 percent (7,2 percent), the service sector - 105,2 percent (45,1 percent), GRP per capita increased by 2,8 percent and amounted to 4597,6 thousand soums.

GRP of **Tashkent city** was 38642,9 billion soums, which is 8,0 percent higher than in 2016. The main factors of GRP growth were positive growth rates in industries such as industry - 106,9 percent (share in the GRP structure - 32,2 percent), construction - 110,9 percent (7,4 percent), service sector - 108,4 percent (60,4 percent), GRP per capital increased by 6,4 percent and amounted to 15 805,5 thousand soums.

Gross domestic (regional) product in 2017

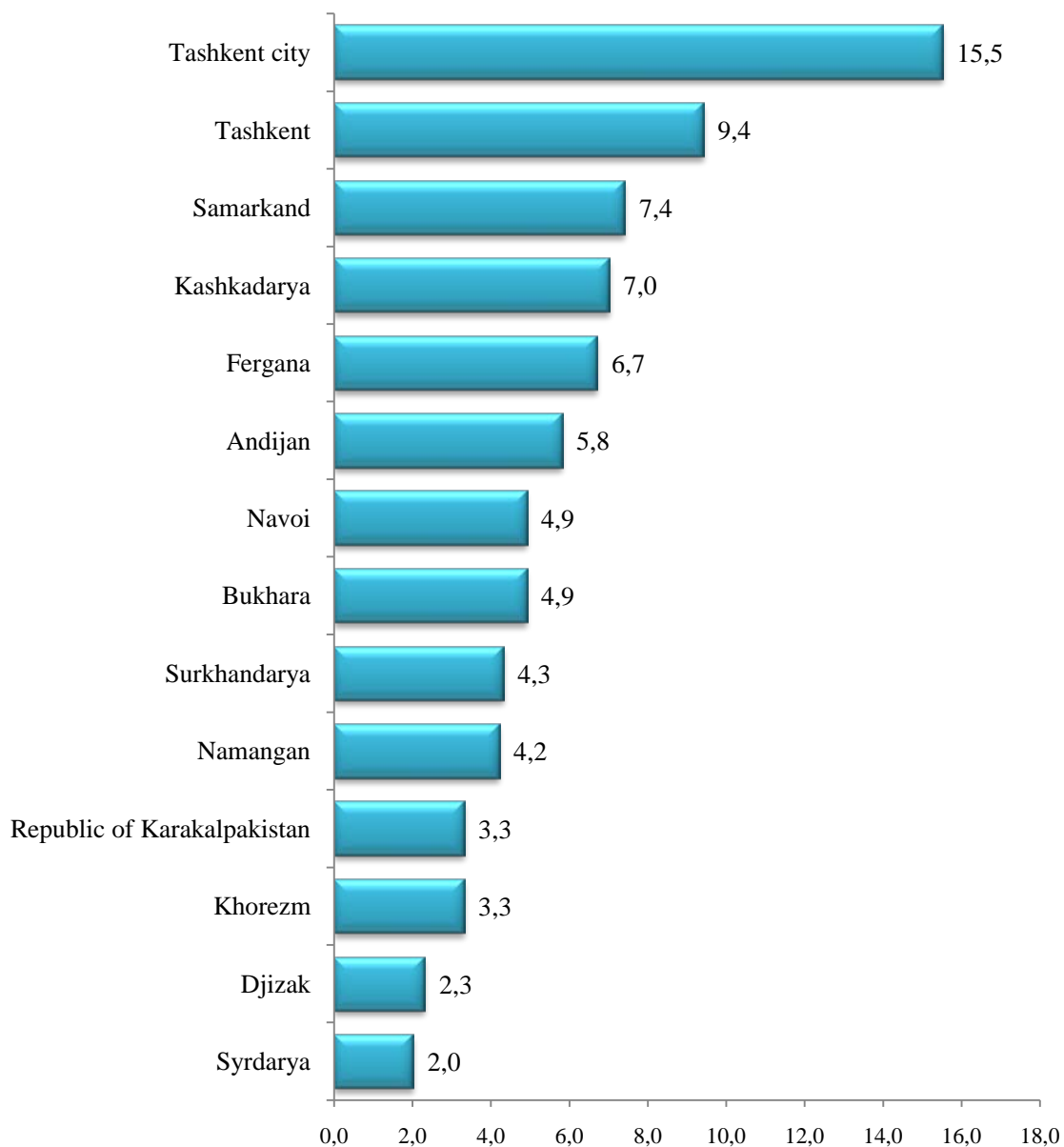
	<i>GDP (GRP)</i>		<i>GDP (GRP) per capita</i>	
	<i>bln. soums</i>	<i>growth rates, %</i>	<i>thsd. soums</i>	<i>growth rates, %</i>
The Republic of Uzbekistan ¹⁾	249 136,4	105,3	7 692,4	103,6
Republic of Karakalpakstan	8 285,2	105,7	4 527,7	104,2
<i>regions:</i>				
Andizhan	14 479,0	106,7	4 847,2	104,9
Bukhara	12 283,9	101,7	6 616,0	100,2
Dzhizak	5 762,2	102,4	4 388,9	100,5
Kashkadarya	17 366,1	103,1	5 568,8	101,1
Navoi	12 317,4	101,3	12 961,6	99,7
Namangan	10 552,5	104,2	3 943,8	102,3
Samarkand	18 319,5	102,5	4 970,4	100,6
Surkhandarya	10 633,3	103,7	4 274,3	101,6
Syrdarya	5 066,4	97,7	6 259,5	96,2
Tashkent	23 525,3	103,1	8 268,1	101,8
Fergana	16 773,1	104,0	4 669,0	102,4
Khorezm	8 232,9	104,5	4 597,6	102,8
Tashkent city	38 642,9	108,0	15 805,5	106,4

In 2017, the outpacing GRP growth rates were registered in Tashkent (108,0 percent), Andizhan region (106,7 percent) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (105,7 percent). Low growth rates of GRP in comparison with the republican level (105,3 percent) were observed in Navoi (101,3 percent), Bukhara (101,7 percent), Dzhizak (102,4 percent) and Samarkand (102,5 percent) regions, In Syrdarya region - a decrease in the GRP (97,7 percent by 2016).

¹⁾ Including data not distributed by regions

The largest contribution to the formation of the GDP was made by Tashkent city with a share of 15,5 percent. Tashkent and Samarkand regions occupy the following places with indicators of 9,4 percent and 7,4 percent respectively. The lowest share of GRP in the formation of the republic's GDP is recorded in Syrdarya (2,0 percent), Dzhizak (2,3 percent), Khorezm (3,3 percent) regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (3,3 percent).

Participation of regions in the formation of GDP in 2017



In 2017 the highest share of agriculture, forestry and fishing in the sectoral composition of GRP has Surkhandarya region (40,3 percent), industry - Navoi region (53,9 percent), services – Tashkent city (60,4 percent).

The smallest share of agriculture, forestry and fishing, as well as services, was recorded in Navoi region (18,5 percent and 22,8 percent, respectively), industry - in Surkhandarya region (8,2 percent).

Sectoral composition of GRP in 2017
(as % of total)

