

FOREWORD

The Statistical Review of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a quarterly publication of the Goskomstat reflecting the socio-economic development of Uzbekistan, the state of industries and territories. The report publishes the main statistical indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan in January – September 2016.

Beginning from the first quarter of 2016 in this publication statistical indicators for the reporting period are developed and presented under the Nationwide Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Rev.2 (NSICEA–2) based on the Classification of Economic Activities of the European Community (NACE Rev. 2).

The NSICEA–2 changes the boundaries of existing kinds of economic activities. In particular, the manufacturing processes include all the activities aimed at the transformation of used or processed products into their new types: mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, construction (sections B,C,D,E,F of the Classification). In order to avoid different interpretations of the boundary of agricultural production as the branch of economy the agriculture in the updated classification includes not only crop and animal production but production of forestry and fishery products (section “Agriculture, forestry and fishing”).

In accordance with international statistical practices in order to provide a more accurate analysis of economic trends the percentage of activities in the structure of GDP was calculated to gross value added (i.e., the impact of taxes and subsidies on products is excluded from GDP).

The publication consists of 13 thematic parts and includes key macroeconomic indicators, as well as statistical data on GDP production, economic activities of enterprises and organizations, including small businesses, investment activities, the dynamics of the development of agriculture, forestry and fishing, industry and construction, market services.

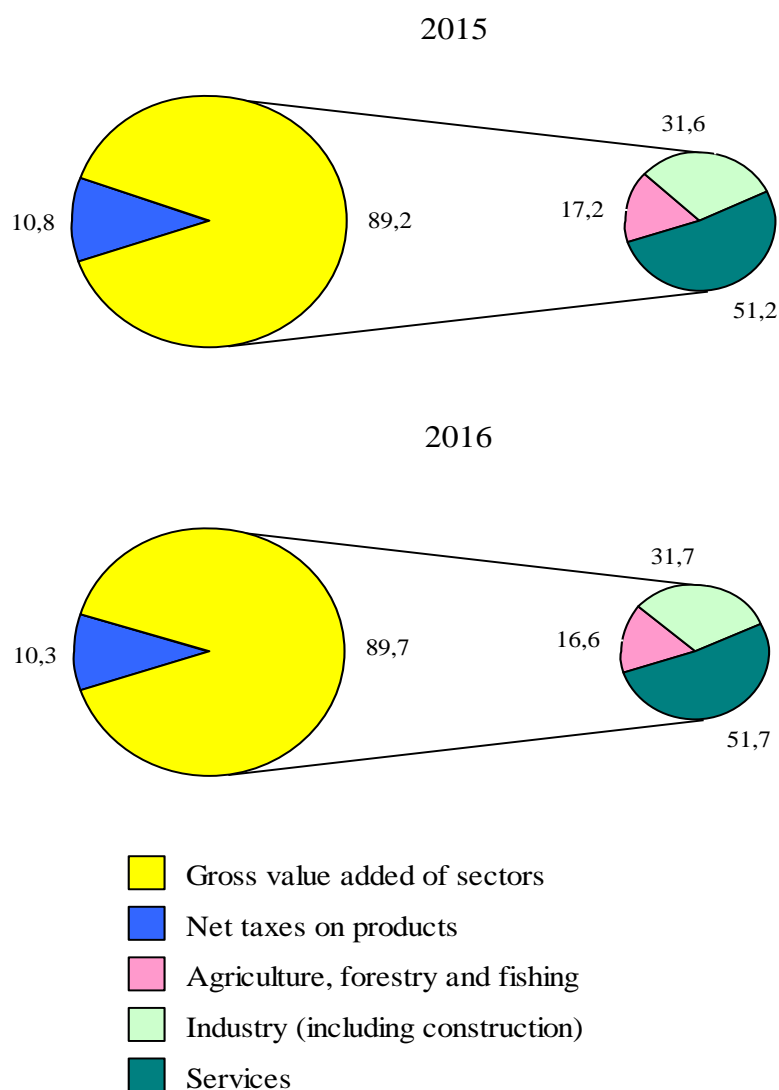
PRODUCTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

In January–September 2016 according to the preliminary data the volume of gross domestic product (GDP) amounted to 136 379,6 billion soums at current prices, the increase – 7,8 percent in comparison with January–September 2015.

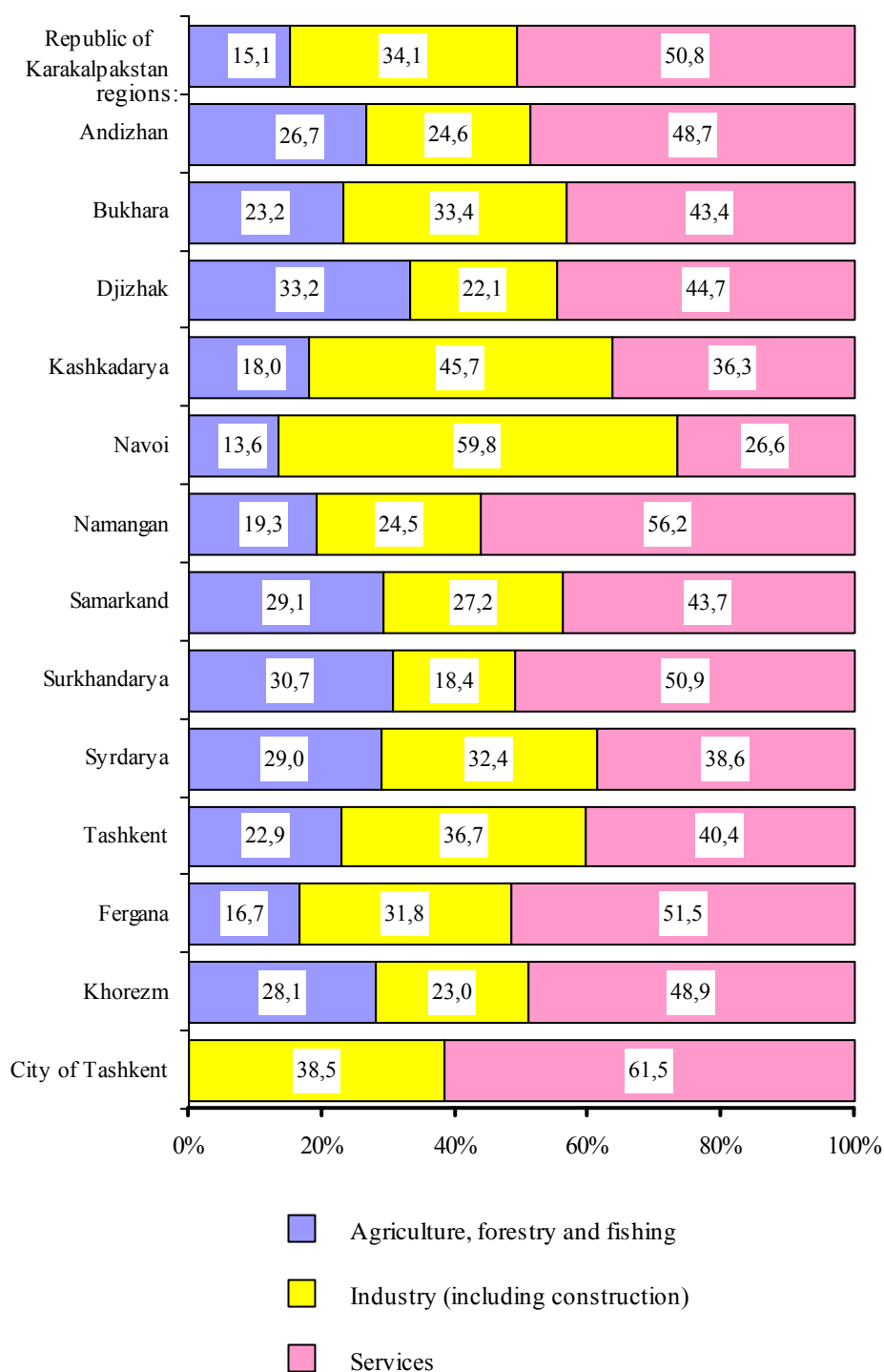
The growth of GDP in January-September 2016 was mainly contributed by an increase in the value added in such kinds of economic activities as construction (115,0 percent), trade, accommodation and food services (114,1 percent) as well as transportation and storage, information and communication (107,1 percent).

In the structure of GDP by forms of ownership the share of the non–state sector is 81,1 percent and that of the state sector – 18,9 percent.

The sectoral composition of GDP in January–September (in percentage):



The sectoral structure of gross regional product in January–September 2016 is characterized by the following data:



**GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC OF ACTIVITY OF
ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS**
(excluding farm enterprises and dekhkan farms)

According to the data of the Uniform State Business Register, as of October 1, 2016, the number of registered legal persons was 283,0 thousand units, 266,2 thousand of them (94,1 percent of total registered legal persons) are operating.

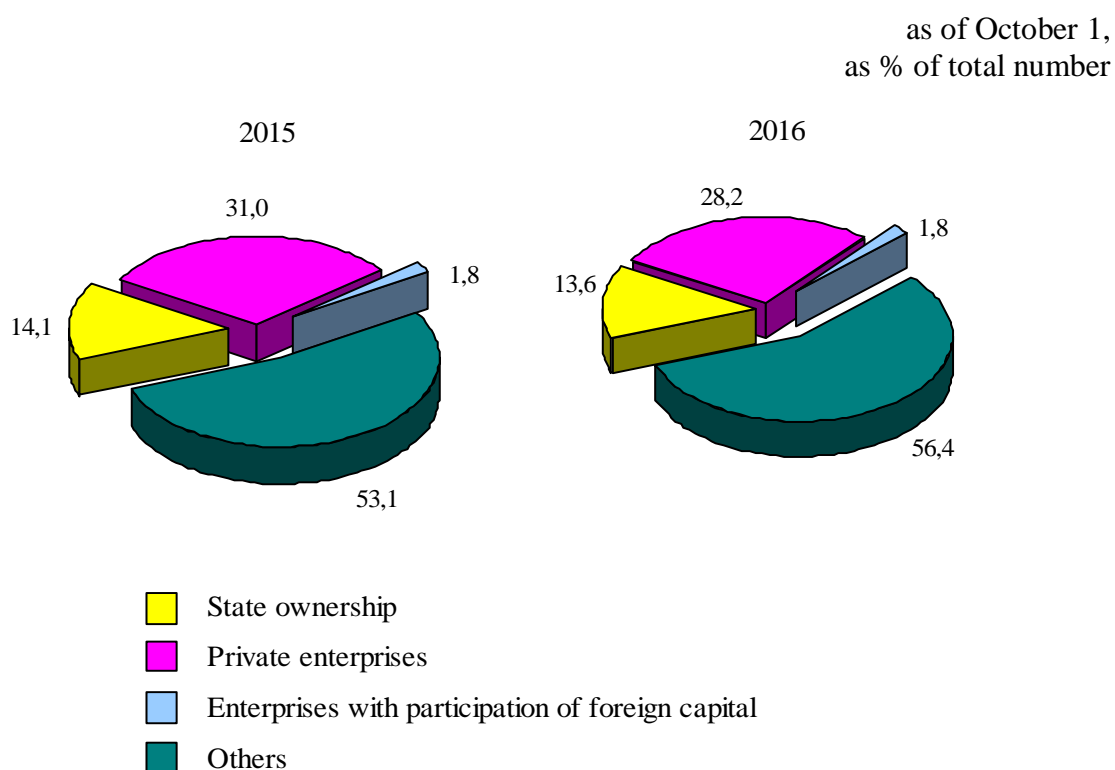
The greatest number of enterprises and organizations registered by kinds of economic activities was marked in trade (23,4 percent of total registered), industry (16,0 percent), construction (8,4 percent), agriculture, forestry and fishing (7,0 percent).

The distribution of registered and operating enterprises and organizations by kinds of economic activities, as of October 1, 2016, is characterized by the following data:

| | <i>Registered</i> | | <i>Operating</i> | |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | <i>thous.</i> | <i>as % of total</i> | <i>thous.</i> | <i>as % of total</i> |
| Total | 283,0 | 100,0 | 266,2 | 100,0 |
| of which: | | | | |
| agriculture, forestry and fishing | 19,8 | 7,0 | 18,2 | 6,8 |
| industry | 45,4 | 16,0 | 43,0 | 16,2 |
| construction | 23,8 | 8,4 | 22,0 | 8,3 |
| trade | 66,2 | 23,4 | 60,8 | 22,9 |
| transportation and storage | 11,3 | 4,0 | 10,7 | 4,0 |
| accommodation and food services activities | 16,3 | 5,8 | 15,3 | 5,7 |
| information and communication | 6,9 | 2,4 | 6,4 | 2,4 |
| public health and social work activities | 8,4 | 3,0 | 8,2 | 3,1 |
| other activities | 84,9 | 30,0 | 81,6 | 30,6 |

In the total number of registered enterprises and organizations the share of non–state form of ownership was 86,4 percent of which 28,2 percent – private enterprises, 1,8 percent – enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 56,4 percent – other enterprises.

The distribution of registered economic entities – legal persons by forms of ownership is given below:

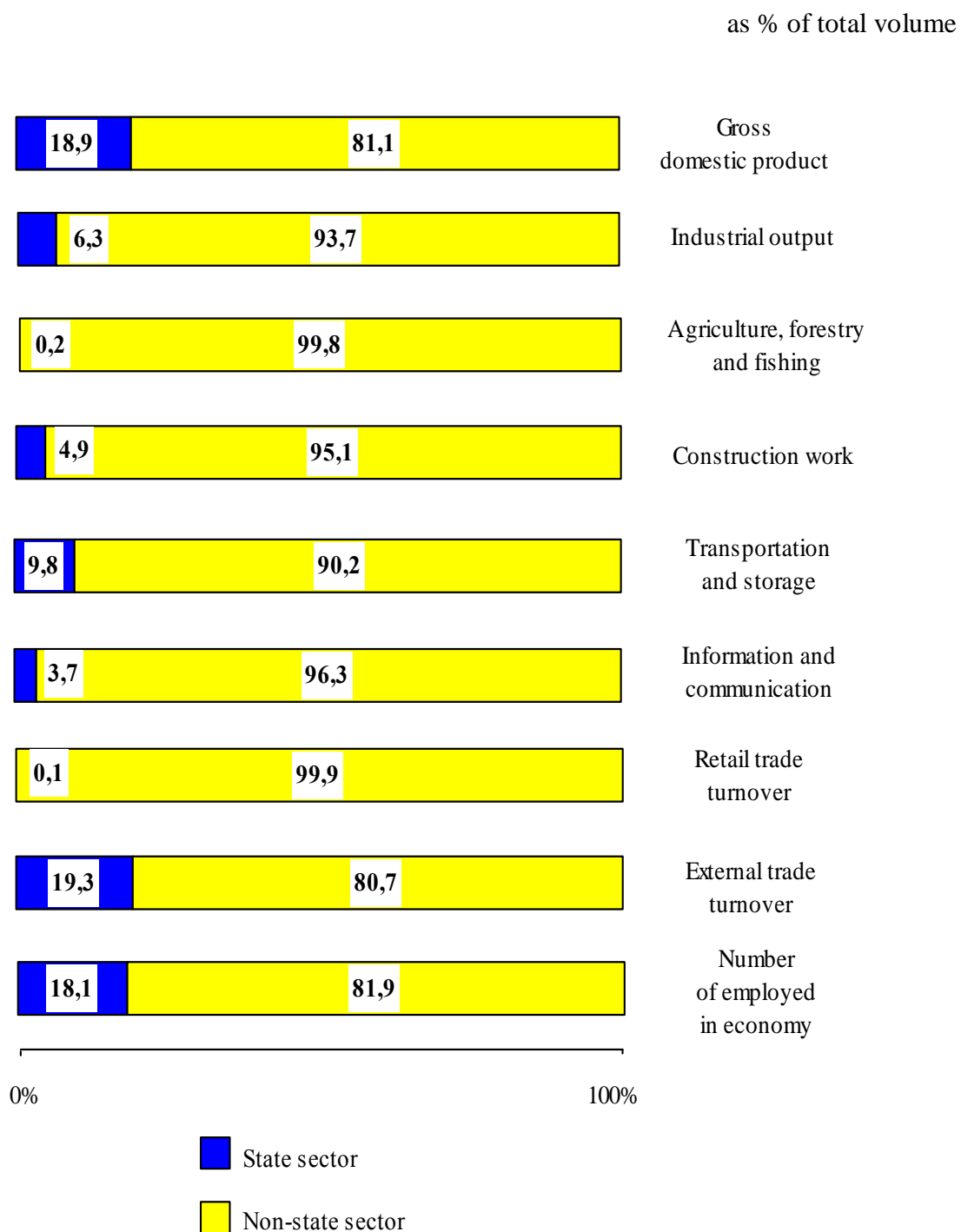


In January–September 2016 the number of newly registered enterprises and organizations was 24,4 thousand (of which 23,6 thousand – small business entities). Their significant number was marked in the city of Tashkent (24,0 percent of total registered enterprises in the republic), Tashkent region (9,6 percent), Fergana region (8,2 percent), and Samarkand region (7,6 percent).

According to kinds of economic activities of newly registered enterprises and organizations the share in trade was 24,4 percent, industry – 20,6 percent, construction – 9,8 percent.

In the reporting period 20,3 thousand enterprises and organizations were liquidated, of which 3,4 thousand (17,2 percent) was liquidated using procedures of voluntarily liquidation.

The shares of state and non-state sectors in GDP, by main kinds of economic activities and employment in January–September 2016 are characterized by the following data:



SMALL BUSINESS

In January–September 2016 measures taken to build the business environment, comprehensive support and further stimulate the development of small and private business contributed to the creation of more than 23,6 thousand new small business entities (10,4 percent more than in the corresponding period of 2015).

In January–September 2016 the share of small business in GDP was 54,6 percent versus 53,6 percent in January–September 2015.

In January–September 2016 small business entities:

- produced industrial products to the amount of 34 230,3 billion soums (43,8 percent of total industrial production) or 118,4 percent to the level of January–September 2015;

- utilized 13 257,9 billion soums of investments (38,3 percent of total utilized investments) or 126,6 percent to the level of January– September 2015;

- executed construction works to the amount of 15 674,7 billion soums (70,0 percent of total construction works) or 121,1 percent to the level of January–September 2015;

- ensured the growth of freight turnover of motor transport by 6,9 percent (84,6 percent of total freight turnover) and passenger turnover – by 7,6 percent (92,3 percent of total passenger turnover);

- produced (rendered) services to the amount of 39 051,5 billion soums (60,0 percent of total services) or 115,3 percent to the level of January–September 2015;

- formed 89,9 percent of total retail trade turnover, which was 57 373,7 billion soums (the growth by 17,5 percent);

- exported products (goods and services) to the amount of USD 2 869,8 million (31,8 percent of total exports), imported products (goods and services) to the amount of USD 4 146,3 million (46,8 percent of total imports).

- provided employment to 10 336,0 thousand persons (77,8 percent of total persons employed in the economy), including 8 150,6 thousand persons of the individual sector and 2 185,4 thousand persons of small enterprises and microfirms.

The share of goods of private entrepreneurship (ownership of citizens) in total volume of goods (works, services) of small business in January–September 2016 is characterized by the following data:

| | <i>Volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums</i> | <i>Share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Industry | 34 230,3 | 44,1 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 35 582,4 | 100,0 |

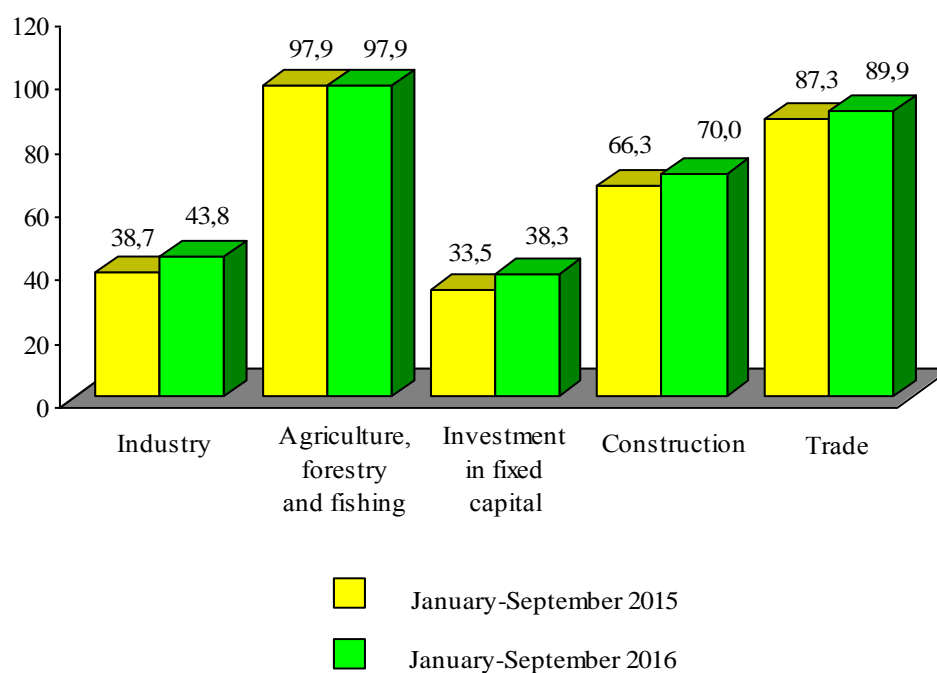
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| | Volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums | Share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in % |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Construction | 15 674,7 | 65,1 |
| Retail trade turnover | 57 373,7 | 84,5 |
| Cargo transportation, mln. tons | 579,3 | 63,4 |
| Passenger transportation, mln. pass. | 5 086,3 | 91,1 |
| Exports, USD mln. | 2 869,8 | 4,0 |
| Imports, USD mln. | 4 146,3 | 12,1 |

The number of persons engaged in the private sector of small business was 9 515,3 thousand or 92,1 percent of total employment in the sphere of small business.

The share of small business in the total volume of goods (works, services) by branches of economy is characterized by the following data:

as % of total volume



PRIVATIZATION OF ENTERPRISES AND PROJECTS

According to the data of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Privatization, Demonopolization and Development of Competition 373 enterprises and projects (including program and non-program projects) (hereafter – projects) were privatized in January–September 2016.

In the reporting period the greatest number of projects was privatized in Tashkent region – 78, Fergana region – 57, the Republic of Karakalpakstan – 34, Kashkadarya region and Surkhandarya region – 31 per each.

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls upon projects of local authorities – 244 projects.

Receipts of money from privatization of state property amounted to 110,4 billion soums in January–September 2016.

The most part of receipts received from privatization of state property was marked in the city of Tashkent (50,3 percent of total receipts), Tashkent region (11,5 percent), Fergana region (6,4 percent), Bukhara region and Namangan region (5,5 percent), and Kashkadarya region (4,1 percent).

EXTERNAL ECONOMIC LINKS

According to the preliminary data in January–September 2016 the republic's external trade turnover was USD 17 871,0 million, of which exports – USD 9 015,5 million, imports – USD 8 855,5 million. The positive balance of foreign trade was USD 160,0 million.

The republic's external trade turnover in January–September 2016 is characterized by the following data:

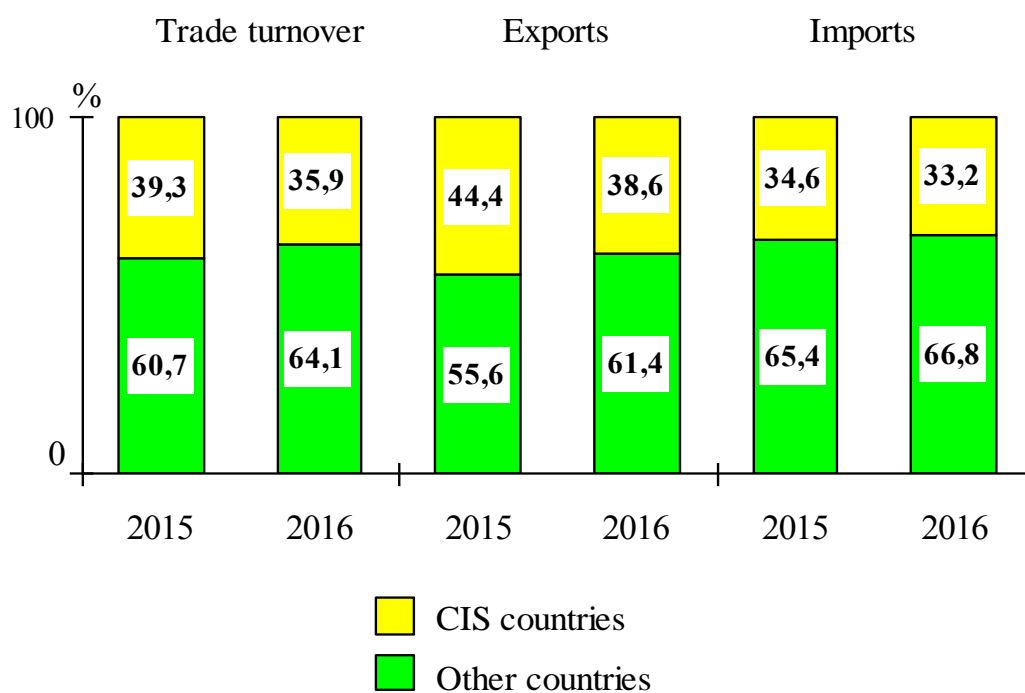
| | <i>USD mln.</i> | <i>As % of total</i> |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| External trade turnover | 17 871,0 | 100,0 |
| CIS countries | 6 414,3 | 35,9 |
| other countries | 11 456,7 | 64,1 |
| Exports | 9 015,5 | 100,0 |
| CIS countries | 3 475,9 | 38,6 |
| other countries | 5 539,6 | 61,4 |

Continued

| | USD mln. | As % of total |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Imports | 8 855,5 | 100,0 |
| CIS countries | 2 938,4 | 33,2 |
| other countries | 5 917,1 | 66,8 |
| Balance | 160,0 | x |
| CIS countries | 537,5 | x |
| other countries | -377,5 | x |

The share of the CIS and other countries in the republic's external trade in January–September is characterized as follows:

in percentage



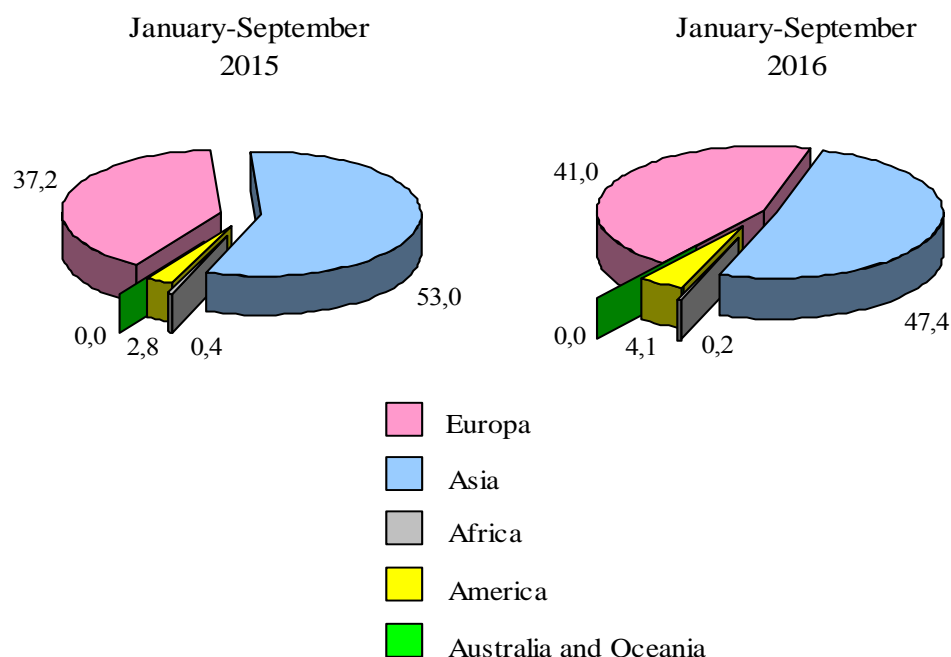
THE STATISTICAL REVIEW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The structure of exports and imports in January–September 2016 is characterized by the following data:

| | <i>USD mln.</i> | <i>Structure, %</i> |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Exports | 9 015,5 | 100,0 |
| cotton fibre | 336,5 | 3,7 |
| food products | 853,3 | 9,5 |
| chemical products and articles thereof | 669,3 | 7,4 |
| energy and oil products | 1 223,6 | 13,6 |
| ferrous and non–ferrous metals | 519,7 | 5,8 |
| machines and equipment | 160,0 | 1,8 |
| services | 2 364,9 | 26,2 |
| others | 2 888,2 | 32,0 |
| Imports | 8 855,5 | 100,0 |
| food products | 1 065,9 | 12,0 |
| chemical products and articles thereof | 1 564,1 | 17,7 |
| energy and oil products | 437,0 | 4,9 |
| ferrous and non–ferrous metals | 668,2 | 7,5 |
| machines and equipment | 3 648,6 | 41,2 |
| services | 571,2 | 6,5 |
| others | 900,5 | 10,2 |

Structure of external trade turnover by continents

as % of total volume



The external trade turnover with the countries having the greatest share in the republic's goods turnover in January–September 2016 is presented below:

| | <i>USD mln.</i> | <i>As % of January–September 2015</i> | <i>Share in republic's goods turnover, %</i> |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| China | 3 162,1 | 90,2 | 17,7 |
| Russia | 3 073,2 | 91,2 | 17,2 |
| Kazakhstan | 1 548,6 | 73,8 | 8,7 |
| Turkey | 854,5 | 93,8 | 4,8 |
| Republic of Korea | 726,9 | 55,5 | 4,1 |
| Germany | 403,9 | 102,0 | 2,3 |
| Afghanistan | 376,7 | 113,2 | 2,1 |

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| | <i>USD mln.</i> | <i>As % of January– September 2015</i> | <i>Share in republic's goods turnover, %</i> |
|---------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Brazil | 304,3 | 116,9 | 1,7 |
| USA | 298,7 | 136,0 | 1,7 |
| India | 269,2 | 120,2 | 1,5 |
| Iran | 247,1 | 98,5 | 1,4 |
| Lithuania | 226,5 | 97,3 | 1,3 |
| Latvia | 210,7 | 158,4 | 1,2 |
| France | 204,0 | 90,9 | 1,1 |
| Japan | 194,9 | 114,8 | 1,1 |
| Turkmenistan | 187,4 | 68,7 | 1,0 |
| Ukraine | 186,6 | 66,6 | 1,0 |
| UAE | 179,7 | 197,0 | 1,0 |
| Tajikistan | 144,0 | 114,9 | 0,8 |
| Italy | 128,1 | 106,8 | 0,7 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 120,3 | 117,8 | 0,7 |
| Switzerland | 118,1 | 159,8 | 0,7 |
| Great Britain | 106,8 | 133,8 | 0,6 |
| Bangladesh | 92,2 | 88,6 | 0,5 |
| Poland | 91,6 | 95,4 | 0,5 |
| Belarus | 83,2 | 98,3 | 0,5 |
| Austria | 80,4 | 137,2 | 0,4 |

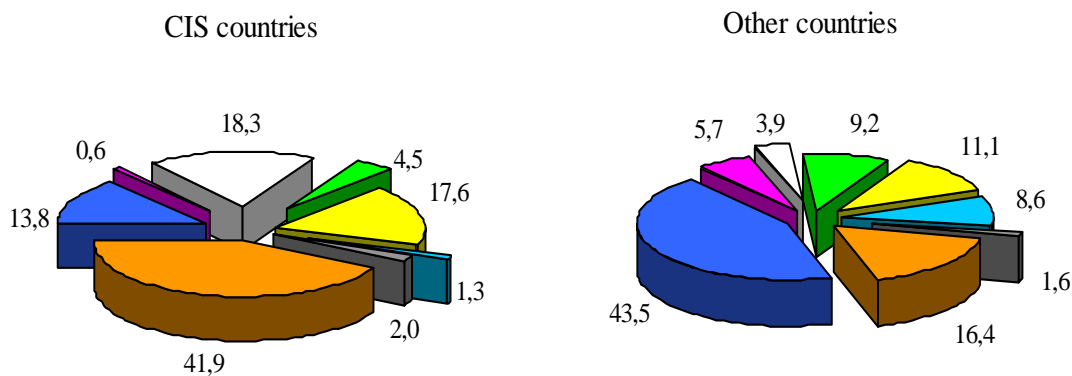
THE STATISTICAL REVIEW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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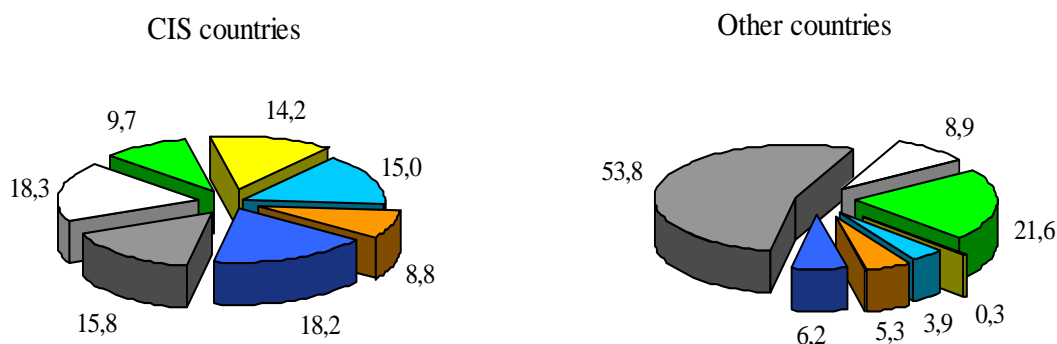
| | <i>USD mln.</i> | <i>As % of January– September 2015</i> | <i>Share in republic's goods turnover, %</i> |
|----------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Belgium | 60,3 | 95,6 | 0,3 |
| Georgia | 58,3 | 80,1 | 0,3 |
| Malaysia | 56,0 | 81,2 | 0,3 |
| Netherlands | 49,9 | 77,7 | 0,3 |
| Spain | 43,5 | 152,1 | 0,2 |
| Czech Republic | 42,7 | 69,5 | 0,2 |
| Indonesia | 39,6 | 412,5 | 0,2 |
| Singapore | 39,2 | 85,0 | 0,2 |
| Hungary | 29,6 | 86,3 | 0,2 |
| Israel | 29,3 | 83,0 | 0,2 |
| Pakistan | 26,2 | 133,0 | 0,1 |
| Slovenia | 26,0 | 74,1 | 0,1 |
| Sweden | 23,8 | 80,4 | 0,1 |
| Finland | 23,5 | 75,1 | 0,1 |
| Vietnam | 23,2 | 97,5 | 0,1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 22,4 | 149,3 | 0,1 |
| Denmark | 21,0 | 110,5 | 0,1 |
| Ireland | 18,9 | 121,9 | 0,1 |
| Romania | 17,8 | 79,5 | 0,1 |
| Bulgaria | 17,7 | 51,0 | 0,1 |

The structure of external trade with the CIS countries and other countries in January–September 2016 is characterized by the following data:

Exports



Imports



- Cotton fibre
- Food products
- Chemical products and articles thereof
- Energy and oil products
- Ferrous and non-ferrous metals
- Machines and equipment
- Services
- Others

INDUSTRY

In January–September 2016 there were produced industrial goods to the amount of 78 140,3 billion soums, the growth rate to the same period of 2015 was 105,8 percent. The growth of labor productivity to the corresponding period of the previous year was 4,0 percent.

According to the International Standard Industrial Classification the industrial production index, including construction, for 9 months 2016 was 107,2 percent.

Implementation of measures to improve the business environment and support the development of private enterprise led to the increase in the share of small business in industrial production to 43,8 percent in January–September 2016 versus 38,7 percent in the corresponding period of 2015.

The implementation of the Program on localization of production of finished products, components and materials, in the framework of which in January–September 2016 there were manufactured products to the amount of 4 091,7 billion soums, contributed to the expansion of intersectoral industrial cooperation among business entities.

In the reporting period the production of consumer goods amounted to 31 128,9 billion soums or 103,8 percent to the corresponding period of 2015, of which food products – 15 778,0 billion soums and 113,7 percent, non–food products – 15 350,9 billion soums and 95,3 percent. The share of consumer goods in the total volume of industrial production has reached 39,8 percent.

The industrial output by separate kinds of economic activities in January–September 2016 is characterized by the following data:

| | <i>Bln. soums</i> | <i>As % of January–September 2015</i> |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Industrial output | 78 140,3 | 105,8 |
| Mining and quarrying | 8 351,1 | 104,1 |
| of which: | | |
| mining of coal, lignite, oil and natural gas | 4 676,0 | 104,9 |
| mining of metallic ores | 2 616,8 | 101,7 |
| other mining activities | 695,5 | 119,7 |

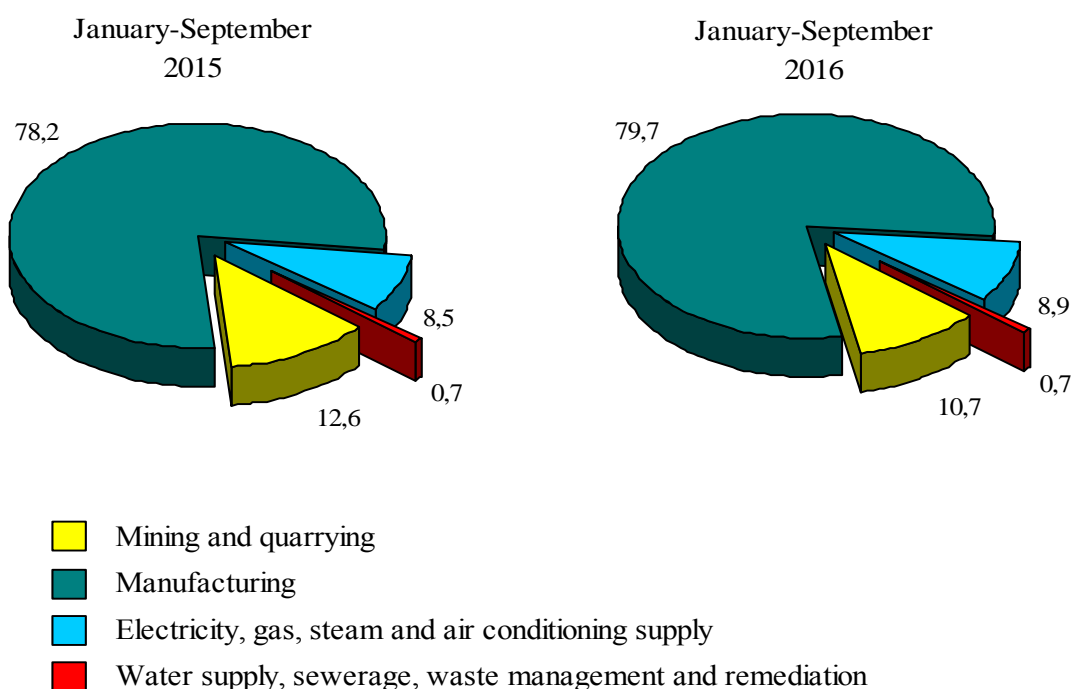
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| | <i>Bln. soums</i> | <i>As % of January–September 2015</i> |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Manufacturing | 62 265,4 | 106,4 |
| of which: | | |
| manufacture of food, beverages, tobacco | 17 821,7 | 113,7 |
| manufacture of textiles, apparel, articles of leather | 12 353,5 | 114,8 |
| manufacture, repair, installation of machinery and equipment, manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, other fabricated metal products | 8 640,8 | 76,7 |
| manufacture of chemicals, rubber and plastics products | 6 586,6 | 134,1 |
| metallurgy | 5 734,2 | 104,8 |
| manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | 4 703,7 | 112,9 |
| manufacture of coke and petrochemicals | 2 116,8 | 99,0 |
| manufacture of goods from wood, cork, straw and wicker, paper and paper-based products, furniture | 1 599,9 | 111,1 |
| printing и reproduction of recorded materials | 748,2 | 112,0 |
| manufacture of main pharmaceutical products and preparations | 711,4 | 123,7 |

Continued

| | <i>Bln. soums</i> | <i>As % of January–September 2015</i> |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 6 954,5 | 102,2 |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation | 569,3 | 113,5 |
| Consumer goods | 31 128,9 | 103,8 |
| of which: | | |
| food | 15 778,0 | 113,7 |
| non-food | 15 350,9 | 95,3 |

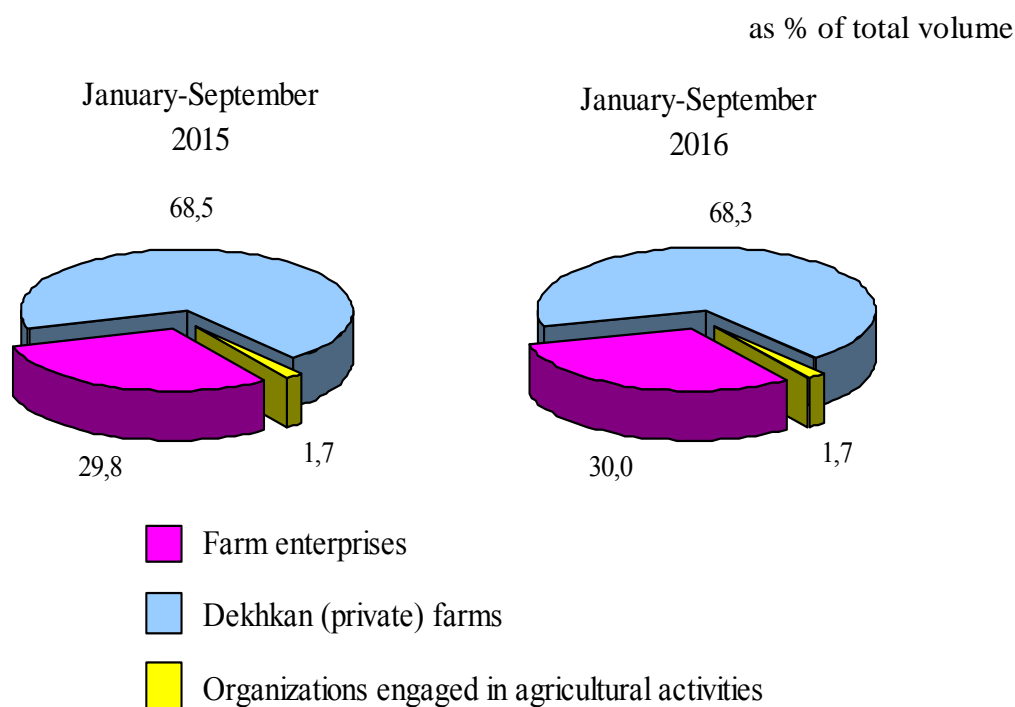
The structure of industrial output by kinds of economic activities is presented below:
as % of total volume



AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

In January–September 2016 the total volume of products (services) of agriculture, forestry and fishing was 36 344,6 billion soums or 106,4 percent to the corresponding period of 2015, of which crop and animal production, hunting and related services activities – 36 134,2 billion soums (106,4 percent), forestry – 69,2 billion soums (102,2 percent), fishing – 141,2 billion soums (125,5 percent).

The distribution of crop and animal production by types of farms is characterized by the following data:



Crop production. In January–September 2016 the volume of crop production was 21 126,2 billion soums or 106,0 percent to the corresponding period of 2015 (in January–September 2015 – 106,5 percent).

Harvesting. In January–September 2016 farms of all types produced 7 409,1 thousand tons of grains, including 6 926,4 thousand tons of spiked cereals of which 6 748,3 thousand tons are wheat.

In the reporting period the production of potatoes was 2 269,2 thousand tons (10,4 percent more than in January–September 2015), vegetables – 8 218,9 thousand tons (10,7 percent), melons and gourds – 1 469,3 thousand tons (10,3 percent), fruit and berries – 2 037,7 thousand tons (10,2 percent), grapes – 1 216,4 thousand tons (11,9 percent).

Animal production. In January–September 2016 the volume of animal production was 14 557,8 billion soums or 106,8 percent to the corresponding period of 2015 (in January–September 2015 – 106,7 percent).

Compared with October 1, 2015 farms of all types increased the number of cattle by 380,9 thousand (3,4 percent), of which cows by 62,0 thousand (1,5 percent), sheep and goats – by 861,0 thousand (4,5 percent), poultry – by 6 298,3 thousand (11,0 percent).

In the total stock the share of cattle in dekhkan (private) farms was 94,1 percent, in farm enterprises – 4,8 percent, cows – 94,6 and 4,5 percent, sheep and goats – 83,3 and 7,3 percent, horses – 84,6 и 9,5 percent, and poultry – 64,7 and 11,6 percent respectively.

The number of livestock and poultry as of October 1, 2016 is characterized by the following data:

| | <i>Thous. heads</i> | <i>Growth rate, in %</i> |
|--|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Cattle | 11 574,7 | 103,4 |
| of which: | | |
| farm enterprises | 556,4 | 103,4 |
| dekhkan (private) farms | 10 889,9 | 103,4 |
| organizations engaged in agricultural activities | 128,4 | 104,8 |
| of which cows | 4 275,0 | 101,5 |
| of which: | | |
| farm enterprises | 191,3 | 103,0 |
| dekhkan (private) farms | 4 045,9 | 101,4 |
| organizations engaged in agricultural activities | 37,8 | 105,3 |
| Sheep and goats | 19 967,9 | 104,5 |
| of which: | | |
| farm enterprises | 1 461,4 | 106,6 |
| dekhkan (private) farms | 16 633,6 | 104,2 |
| organizations engaged in agricultural activities | 1 872,9 | 105,4 |

Continued

| | <i>Thous. heads</i> | <i>Growth rate, in %</i> |
|--|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Horses | 221,0 | 102,6 |
| of which: | | |
| farm enterprises | 21,0 | 106,3 |
| dekhkan (private) farms | 186,9 | 102,2 |
| organizations engaged in agricultural activities | 13,1 | 102,4 |
| Poultry | 63 432,9 | 111,0 |
| of which: | | |
| farm enterprises | 7 361,7 | 106,4 |
| dekhkan (private) farms | 41 049,2 | 110,1 |
| organizations engaged in agricultural activities | 15 022,0 | 116,2 |

In January–September 2016 farms of all types produced 1 576,1 thousand tons of meat in living weight (6,6 percent more than in January–September 2015), 6 897,9 thousand tons of milk (6,9 percent), 4 531,8 million eggs (10,8 percent), 29,7 thousand tons of wool (4,1 percent), 977,5 thousand pieces of astrakhans (3,2 percent).

The output of basic livestock products in January–September 2016 is characterized by the following data:

| | <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Structure, in %</i> | <i>Growth rate, in %</i> |
|--|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Meat in living weight, thous. t | 1 576,1 | 100,0 | 106,6 |
| of which: | | | |
| farm enterprises | 38,6 | 2,5 | 106,5 |
| dekhkan (private) farms | 1 496,0 | 94,9 | 106,6 |
| organizations engaged in agricultural activities | 41,5 | 2,6 | 107,7 |

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| | Quantity | Structure, in % | Growth rate, in % |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Milk, thous. t | 6 897,9 | 100,0 | 106,9 |
| of which: | | | |
| farm enterprises | 226,8 | 3,3 | 106,6 |
| dekhkan (private) farms | 6 621,5 | 96,0 | 106,9 |
| organizations engaged in agricultural activities | 49,6 | 0,7 | 110,5 |
| Eggs, mln. | 4 531,8 | 100,0 | 110,8 |
| of which: | | | |
| farm enterprises | 431,9 | 9,5 | 113,8 |
| dekhkan (private) farms | 2 731,5 | 60,3 | 114,0 |
| organizations engaged in agricultural activities | 1 368,4 | 30,2 | 104,0 |
| Wool, t | 29 730,0 | 100,0 | 104,1 |
| of which: | | | |
| farm enterprises | 2 075,0 | 7,0 | 104,2 |
| dekhkan (private) farms | 25 461,0 | 85,6 | 104,1 |
| organizations engaged in agricultural activities | 2 194,0 | 7,4 | 104,2 |
| Astrakhans, thous. pcs | 977,5 | 100,0 | 103,2 |
| of which: | | | |
| farm enterprises | 54,2 | 5,5 | 103,6 |
| dekhkan (private) farms | 807,9 | 82,7 | 104,0 |
| organizations engaged in agricultural activities | 115,4 | 11,8 | 97,6 |

The share of dekhkan (private) farms in the total production of meat was 94,9 percent, milk – 96,0 percent, eggs – 60,3 percent, wool – 85,6 percent, astrakhans 82,7 percent.

Farm enterprises. The agricultural output of farm enterprises in January–September 2016 was 10 720,3 billion soums or 102,0 percent to the corresponding period of 2015. The share of farm enterprises in the total volume of agricultural production was 30,0 percent.

In comparison with October 1, 2015 the number of cattle has increased by 18,2 thousand (by 3,4 percent), cows – by 5,5 thousand (3,0 percent), sheep and goats – by 91,0 thousand (6,6 percent), poultry – by 443,3 thousand (6,4 percent).

The production of basic agricultural products in farm enterprises in January–September 2016 is characterized by the following data:

| | <i>Thous. tons</i> | <i>Share in total volume of production, in %</i> | <i>Growth rate, in %</i> |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Spiked cereals | 5 792,2 | 83,6 | 100,7 |
| of which wheat | 5 667,6 | 84,0 | 100,5 |
| Potatoes | 438,0 | 19,3 | 109,1 |
| Vegetables | 2 294,1 | 27,9 | 111,3 |
| Melons and gourds | 648,8 | 44,2 | 108,4 |
| Fruit and berries | 842,0 | 41,3 | 110,1 |
| Grapes | 567,9 | 46,7 | 110,2 |
| Meat in living weight | 38,6 | 2,5 | 106,5 |
| Milk | 226,8 | 3,3 | 106,6 |
| Eggs, mln. | 431,9 | 9,5 | 113,8 |
| Wool | 2075 | 7,0 | 104,2 |
| Astrakhans, thous. pcs | 54,2 | 5,5 | 103,6 |

INVESTMENTS AND CONSTRUCTION

In January–September 2016 the total volume of utilized investments in fixed capital was 34 596,2 billion soums (USD 11,9 billion in dollar equivalent) or 109,4 percent to the corresponding period of 2015.

The ratio of the volume of investments in fixed capital to the GDP was 25,4 percent which is 1,2 percentage points more than in January–September 2015.

The distribution of investments in fixed capital by forms of ownership in January–September 2016 is presented below:

(as % of total)

| | <i>Total</i> | <i>of which enterprises of:</i> | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | <i>state property</i> | <i>non–state property</i> |
| Total investments, bln. soums | 34 596,2 | 6 279,4 | 28 316,8 |
| of which from: | | | |
| state budget | 1 693,0 | 21,7 | 1,2 |
| state specialized funds | 1 858,4 | 29,0 | 0,1 |
| enterprises and population | 18 067,2 | 21,1 | 59,1 |
| foreign investments | | | |
| and credits | 7 568,6 | 18,5 | 22,6 |
| bank credits and other borrowed funds | 3 781,8 | 3,0 | 12,7 |
| Reconstruction and development fund | 1 341,7 | 2,5 | 4,2 |
| Children’s sports development fund | 285,5 | 4,2 | 0,1 |

THE STATISTICAL REVIEW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The structure of investments in fixed capital by kinds of economic activities in January–September 2016 is presented by the following data:

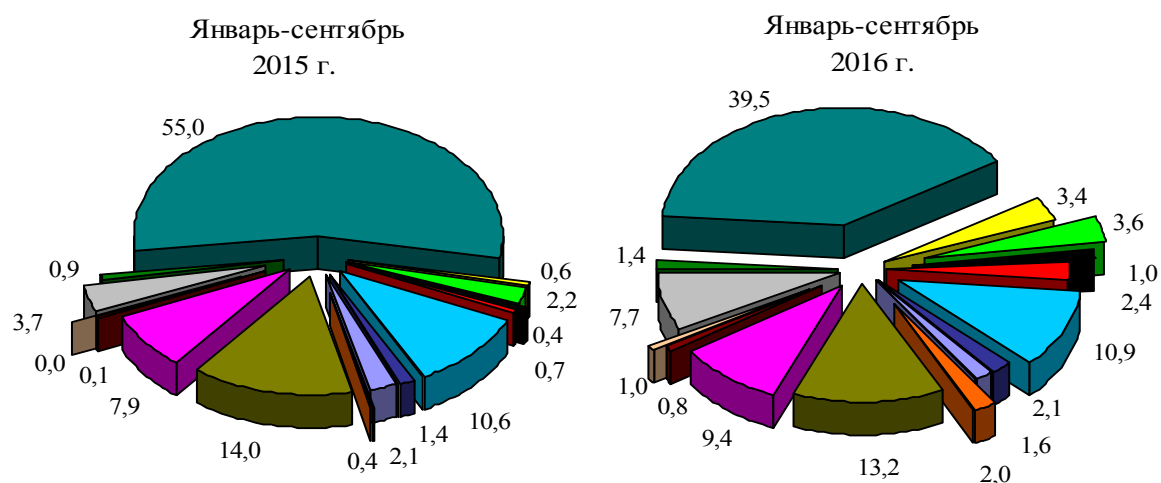
| | <i>Bln. soums</i> | <i>As % of total volume</i> |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total | 34 596,2 | 100,0 |
| of which by kinds of economic activities: | | |
| agriculture, forestry, fishing | 1 180,4 | 3,4 |
| mining | 5 794,9 | 16,8 |
| of which: | | |
| coal and lignite mining | 229,2 | 0,7 |
| extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas | 5 141,0 | 14,9 |
| mining of metal ores | 184,6 | 0,5 |
| manufacturing | 4 909,6 | 14,2 |
| of which: | | |
| manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco | 694,6 | 2,0 |
| manufacture of textiles and apparel | 668,3 | 1,9 |
| manufacture of chemicals | 807,9 | 2,3 |
| manufacture of rubber and plastics products | 266,3 | 0,8 |
| manufacture of non–metallic mineral products | 625,2 | 1,8 |
| metallurgy | 553,2 | 1,6 |
| manufacture of metal ware | 269,0 | 0,8 |
| manufacture of vehicles and other transport equipment | 242,4 | 0,7 |
| electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 1 388,9 | 4,0 |

Continued

| | <i>Bln. soums</i> | <i>As % of total volume</i> |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation | 408,9 | 1,2 |
| construction | 1 795,1 | 5,2 |
| wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 1 731,9 | 5,0 |
| transportation and storage activities | 3 467,2 | 10,0 |
| accommodation and food service activities | 395,1 | 1,1 |
| information and communication | 980,9 | 2,8 |
| of which: | | |
| communication | 934,6 | 2,7 |
| financial and insurance activities | 273,2 | 0,8 |
| real estate activities | 412,0 | 1,2 |
| professional, scientific and technical activities | 375,5 | 1,1 |
| education | 995,5 | 2,9 |
| public health and social work activities | 775,2 | 2,2 |
| of which: | | |
| public health | 760,0 | 2,2 |
| housing construction, of which: | | |
| except all kinds of activities: investments in housing construction | 7 937,0 | 22,9 |
| art, entertainment and recreation | 300,7 | 0,9 |
| other kinds of activities | 1 474,2 | 4,3 |

The use of foreign investments and credits in separate kinds of economic activities is characterized by the following data:

as % of total volume



- Agriculture, forestry, fishing
- Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
- Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco
- Manufacture of textiles and apparel
- Manufacture of rubber and plastics products
- Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Information and communication
- Education
- Public health
- Other kinds of activities

Construction of social facilities

In January–September of the current year 71,4 thousand buildings or 72,9 thousand apartments with the total space of 10 080,0 thousand m² (109,2 percent to the level of January–September 2015), including 7 609,4 thousand m² (111,5 percent) of the rural area, were built and put into operation.

278,2 billion soums of investments were used for new construction and capital reconstruction of hospitals, outpatient departments and rural ambulances, which amounted to 36,6 percent of investments in the public health and social work sector.

302,4 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of higher education establishments, lyceums and vocational colleges, which amounted to 30,4 percent of investments in the education sector

314,2 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of general education and specialized schools, which made up 31,6 percent of investments in the education sector.

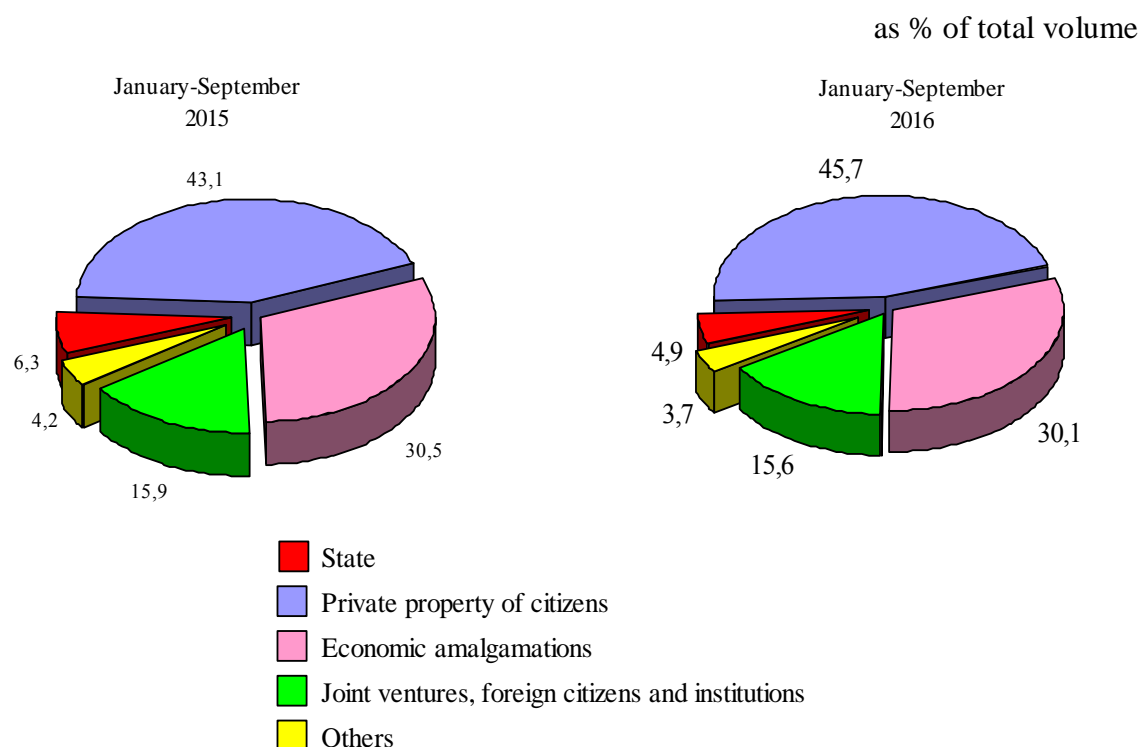
169,9 billion soums were used for construction of water–supply networks, of which 129,5 billion soums – means of republican budget (76,2 percent of the total volume), 19,4 billion soums – foreign investments and credits (11,4 percent), 19,6 billion soums – means of population (11,6 percent), 1,4 bln. soums – means of enterprises, organizations and other sources of financing (0,8 percent).

6,9 billion soums were used for construction of gas networks, of which 5,2 billion soums – means of population (75,4 percent of the total volume), 1,7 billion soums – means of enterprises and organizations (24,6 percent) .

Construction activity. In January–September 2016 construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 22 391,5 billion soums, which made up 115,0 percent to January–September 2015.

Out of the total volume of construction works 79,2 percent falls on new construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re–equipment of enterprises.

The structure of total volume of construction works by forms of ownership is presented below:



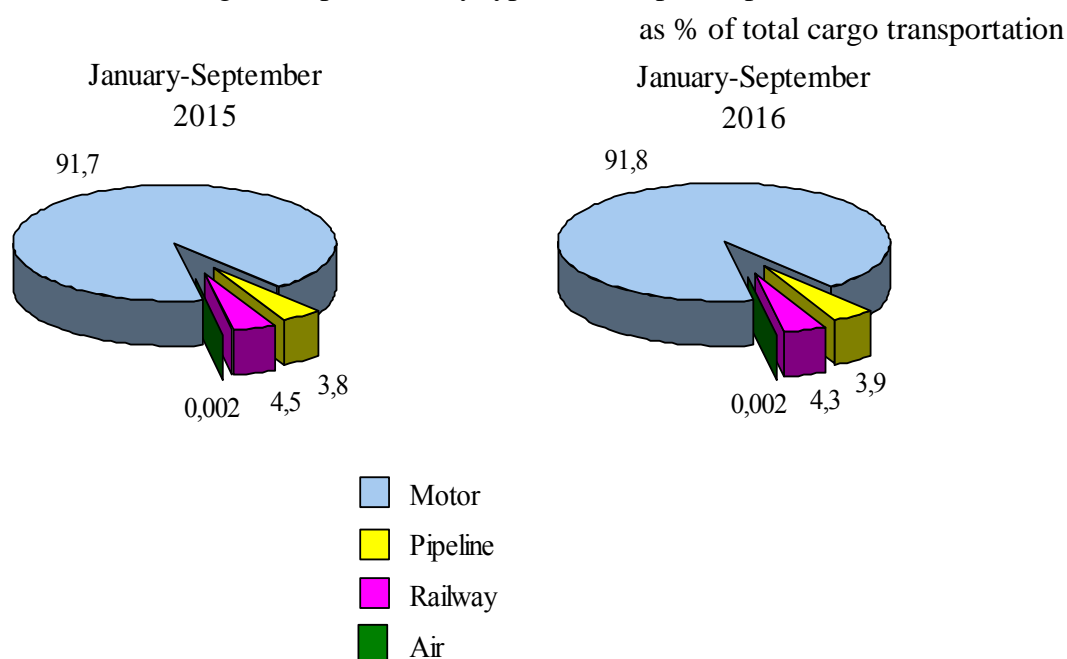
TRANSPORT

Cargo transportation. In January–September of the current year 1 173,8 million tons of cargoes were carried by all types of transport, which made up 104,8 percent to the level of January–September 2015. The freight turnover was 67,0 billion t–km or 5,7 percent higher than in January– September 2015.

The cargo transportation and freight turnover by types of transport are characterized by the following data:

| | January–September 2016. | As % of January–September 2015 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Freights shipped by transport, | | |
| mln. t | 1 173,8 | 104,8 |
| railway | 50,8 | 101,0 |
| motor | 1 077,3 | 104,8 |
| air, thous. t | 19,6 | 109,0 |
| pipeline | 45,7 | 108,0 |
| Freight turnover of transport, | | |
| mln. t–km | 67 041,8 | 105,7 |
| railway | 17 510,0 | 101,0 |
| motor | 25 009,0 | 104,8 |
| air | 92,7 | 96,0 |
| pipeline | 24 430,1 | 110,6 |

The structure of cargo transportation by types of transport is presented below:



The volume of basic types of freights shipped by main–line railway transport in January–September 2016 is characterized by the following data:

| | <i>Thous. tons</i> | <i>As % of January–September 2015</i> |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Freights – total | 50 798,1 | 101,0 |
| of which: | | |
| coal | 2 496,4 | 85,9 |
| oil | 7 681,6 | 94,8 |
| ferrous metals | 683,0 | 88,0 |
| iron–and–steel scrap | 533,9 | 97,2 |
| chemical and mineral fertilizers | 3 415,2 | 103,0 |
| building materials | 5 760,1 | 94,6 |
| cement | 3 925,5 | 96,7 |
| timber | 14,4 | 42,0 |
| cotton fiber | 299,3 | 104,3 |
| grain and milling products | 908,4 | 90,3 |

In the reporting period 1 077,3 million tons of freights were carried by motor transport, which is 4,8 percent more than in January–September 2015, the freight turnover increased by 4,8 percent and was 25,0 billion t–km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs exceeded the level of January–September 2015 by 6,2 percent and was 18,9 billion t–km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport was 75,6 percent versus 74,5 percent in January–September 2015.

19,6 thousand tons of freights were carried by air transport which is 9,0 percent higher than in January–September 2015, the freight turnover decreased by 4,0 percent and was 92,7 million t–km.

The freight turnover of main pipelines increased by 10,6 percent and amounted to 24,4 billion t–km.

Passenger transportation. In comparison with January–September 2015 the number of passengers carried by all types of transport increased by 4,0 percent and totaled 5 666,4 million persons in January–September 2016. The passenger turnover increased by 4,1 percent and was 79,5 billion pass–km.

The passenger transportation and passenger turnover by types of transport are characterized by the following data:

| | <i>January– September 2016</i> | <i>Structure, in %</i> | <i>As % of January– September 2015</i> |
|--|--|----------------------------|--|
| Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons | 5 666,4 | 100,0 | 104,0 |
| railway | 15,5 | 0,3 | 102,0 |
| motor | 5 607,3 | 99,0 | 104,1 |
| air | 1,6 | 0,03 | 93,1 |
| urban electrical | 42,0 | 0,7 | 86,3 |
| Passenger turnover of transport, mln. pass–km | 79 500,3 | 100,0 | 104,1 |
| railway | 2 954,7 | 3,7 | 102,9 |
| motor | 71 135,8 | 89,5 | 104,7 |
| air | 5 100,9 | 6,4 | 97,6 |
| urban electrical | 308,9 | 0,4 | 92,5 |

The largest share in passenger transportation falls on motor transport – 99,0 percent, its share in passenger turnover was 89,5 percent.

In the reporting period the number of passengers carried by railway transport increased by 2,0 percent and was 15,5 million persons, the passenger turnover increased by 2,9 percent and totaled 2 954,7 million pas–km.

1 603,8 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which is 6,9 percent lower than in January–September 2015, the passenger turnover was 5 100,9 million pass–km or 2,4 percent lower than in January–September 2015.

In January–September 2016 passenger transportation and passenger turnover of the underground decreased by 0,3 percent in comparison with January–September 2015.

MARKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES

In January–September 2016 the retail trade turnover was 63 802,2 billion soums or 114,2 percent to the level of January–September 2015.

The structure of retail trade turnover by forms of ownership of economic entities in January–September 2016 is characterized by the following data:

| | <i>Bln. soums</i> | <i>As % of January– September 2015</i> | <i>As % of total</i> |
|------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Total | 63 802,2 | 114,2 | 100,0 |
| state | 84,1 | 109,2 | 0,1 |
| non–state | 63 718,1 | 114,2 | 99,9 |
| of which private | 48 633,7 | 120,7 | 76,2 |

The retail trade turnover of large trade enterprises amounted to 6 428,5 billion soums, in the structure of retail trade it was 10,1 percent.

The trade turnover of small business has increased by 17,5 percent and reached 57 373,7 billion soums, the share of sales in the total retail trade turnover was 89,9 percent.

In the total volume of small business turnover the sale of goods in the informal sector was 9 025,6 billion soums or 5,7 percent higher than in January–September 2015. The share of this sector in the total volume of turnover was 14,1 percent.

The structure of retail trade turnover in January–September 2016 is characterized by the following data:

| | <i>Bln. soums</i> | <i>as % of January– September 2015</i> | <i>As % of total</i> |
|---|-------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Total | 63 802,2 | 114,2 | 100,0 |
| large enterprises | 6 428,5 | 90,9 | 10,1 |
| small business | 57 373,7 | 117,5 | 89,9 |
| of which trade turnover of informal sector | 9 025,6 | 105,7 | 14,1 |

The production of market services by kinds of economic activities in January–September 2016 is characterized by the following data:

| | <i>Bln. soums</i> | <i>Growth rate, in %</i> | <i>As % of total</i> |
|--|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Services – total | 65 046,6 | 112,4 | 100,0 |
| of which by main kinds of activity: | | | |
| communication and information | 4 456,7 | 113,8 | 6,9 |
| financial | 7 031,1 | 119,4 | 10,8 |
| transport | 18 974,4 | 107,1 | 29,2 |
| of which: | | | |
| motor | 10 315,8 | 116,3 | 15,9 |
| accommodation and food service activities | 2 025,3 | 111,4 | 3,1 |
| trade | 18 576,1 | 114,4 | 28,6 |
| real estate activities | 2 427,3 | 116,3 | 3,7 |
| education | 2 316,5 | 106,7 | 3,6 |
| public health | 998,8 | 116,2 | 1,5 |
| renting and leasing | 1 571,7 | 117,5 | 2,4 |
| repair of computers and household goods | 1 574,7 | 114,6 | 2,4 |
| personal | 2 078,3 | 114,2 | 3,2 |
| architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis | 717,3 | 112,3 | 1,1 |
| other services | 2 298,4 | 112,3 | 3,5 |

The high growth rates have been achieved in the following services: financial – 119,4 percent; renting and leasing – 117,5 percent, real estate activities – 116,3 percent, public health – 116,2 percent; repair of computers and household goods – 114,6 percent, goods trade – 114,4 percent, communication and information – 113,8 percent.

The following services prevailed in the structure of services: transport (29,2 percent of total services), trade (28,6 percent), financial (10,8 percent), communication and information (6,9 percent).

PRICES

Changes in indices of prices in January–September (increase in prices, %)

| | Average monthly level | | September to December of the previous year | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Consumer price index | 0,2 | 0,2 | 2,2 | 2,2 |
| Industrial producer price index | 0,8 | 1,1 ¹⁾ | 7,0 | 10,6 ¹⁾ |

Industrial producer price indices by main kinds of economic activities in January–September 2016

| | <i>In % to December of the previous year</i> |
|---|--|
| Industry | 110,6 |
| Mining and quarrying | 103,3 |
| Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas | 106,2 |
| Mining of metal ores | 96,4 |

¹⁾ Since 2016 PPI is compiled according to the Nationwide Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Rev.2 (NSICEA-2)

Continued

| | <i>In % to December of the previous year</i> |
|--|--|
| Manufacturing | 111,8 |
| Manufacture of food | 110,4 |
| Manufacture of beverages | 123,4 |
| Manufacture of textiles | 110,3 |
| Manufacture of coke and petrochemicals | 100,3 |
| Manufacture of chemicals | 107,5 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | 136,5 |
| Metallurgy | 117,5 |
| Manufacture of fabricated metal products, excluding machinery and equipment | 116,8 |
| Manufacture of electric equipment | 121,5 |
| Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers | 103,5 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 109,1 |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation | 102,6 |

DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION

According to the preliminary data the number of the resident population in the republic as of October 1, 2016 was 31 977,1 thousand persons and has increased from the beginning of 2016 by 401,8 thousand or 1,3 percent. The number of urban population was 16 181,4 thousand (or 50,6 percent of total population) and that of rural population – 15 795,7 thousand (49,4 percent).

The vital statistics in January–September is characterized by the following data:

| | <i>Thous. persons</i> | | <i>Per 1000 population</i> | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | <i>2015</i> | <i>2016</i> | <i>2015</i> | <i>2016</i> |
| Births | 531,6 | 532,4 | 22,8 | 22,4 |
| Deaths | 109,1 | 108,9 | 4,7 | 4,6 |
| of which children aged under 1 year (per 1000 births) | 6,1 | 5,6 | 11,1 | 10,1 |
| Marriages, thous. | 186,2 | 176,1 | 8,0 | 7,4 |
| Divorces, thous. | 21,7 | 22,2 | 0,9 | 0,9 |

Births. In January–September 2016 the number of births was 532,4 thousand and in comparison with January–September 2015 (531,6 thousand) increased by 0,8 thousand, the birth rate was 22,4 pro mil and in comparison with the same period of 2015 (22,8 pro mil) decreased by 0,4 pro mil.

Deaths. In January–September 2016 the number of deaths was 108,9 thousand and in comparison with January–September 2015 (109,1 thousand) decreased by 0,2 thousand, the death rate was 4,6 pro mil (in January–September 2015 – 4,7 pro mil).

In the structure of total deaths cardiovascular diseases make up 59,4 percent, neoplasms – 8,9 percent, poisonings and traumas – 6,3 percent, diseases of digestive organs – 5,9 percent, respiratory diseases – 5,2 percent, accidents, infectious and parasitic diseases – 1,9 percent, other diseases – 12,4 percent.

In January–September 2016 according to the preliminary data 5,6 thousand children died at the age under one year. The infant death rate was 10,1 pro mil (in January–September 2015 – 11,1 pro mil).

Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 55,5 percent died of states occurring in perinatal period, 24,4 percent – respiratory diseases, 9,8 percent – congenital anomalies, 3,1 percent – infectious and parasitic diseases, 1,8 percent – accidents, poisonings and traumas, 07 percent – diseases of digestive organs, and 4,7 – other diseases.

Marriages and divorces. In January–September of the current year 176,1 thousand marriages and 22,2 thousand divorces were registered. There were 7,4 marriages (in January–September 2015 – 8,0 marriages) and 0,9 divorces (in January–September 2015 – 0,9 divorces) per 1000 population.

Migration. According to the preliminary data in January–September 2016 the number of immigrants was 106,5 thousand persons and that of emigrants – 128,2 thousand persons. Balance of migration was minus 21,7 thousand persons versus minus 23,1 thousand persons in the corresponding period of 2015.

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR MARKET

In January–September 2016 the number of economically active population averaged 14 009,7 thousand persons or 44,1 percent of the total population.

In January–September 2016 according to the preliminary data the number of population engaged in the economy was 13 289,3 thousand persons and increased by 1,8 percent in comparison with January–September 2015.

The significant growth in the number of employed persons is marked in transportation and storage (by 3,8 percent), accommodation and food services (3,7 percent), information and communication (3,4 percent), construction (3,3 percent).

In January–September 2016 the occupational level of economically active population (ratio of the number of persons employed in the economy to economically active population) was 94,9 percent.

As a whole the share of persons employed in the non–state sector reached 81,9 percent in January–September 2016 versus 81,7 percent in January–September 2015.

Unemployment¹⁾. The number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was 5,4 thousand persons as of the end of September 2016, which is 76,7 percent more than as of the end of September 2015 (3,0 thousand persons).

In January–September 2016 the number of the unemployed defined in compliance with the «Method for calculation of the jobless in need of employment», approved by the Resolution of the Government of 24 May 2007, №106, was 720,4 thousand persons, the rate of unemployment is 5,1 percent of economically active population.

¹⁾ *Data of the Ministry of Labor*