

Basic economic indicators

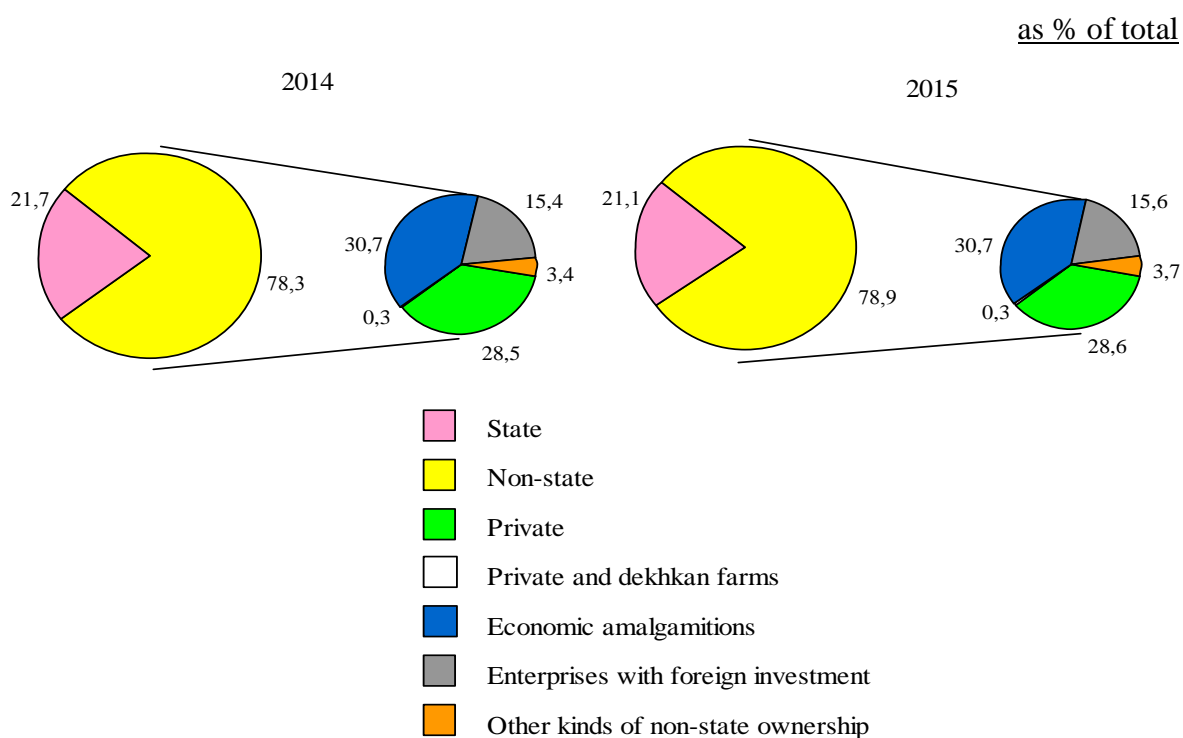
	Bln. soums	As % of January-March 2014
Gross domestic product	30526,8	107,5
Industrial output	19145,0	107,9
Consumer goods	6566,7	111,2
Agricultural output	3146,4	106,3
Investments in fixed capital	6662,9	108,7
Construction works	4314,1	118,9
Freight turnover, bln. t-km	17,7	100,0
Passenger turnover, bln. pas-km	20,8	105,1
Retail trade turnover	14230,0	115,2
Paid services	5519,3	110,1
Services, total	18044,6	113,1
External trade turnover, USD mln.	6768,9	105,7
Exports	3475,2	114,3
Imports	3293,7	98,0

Production of gross domestic product

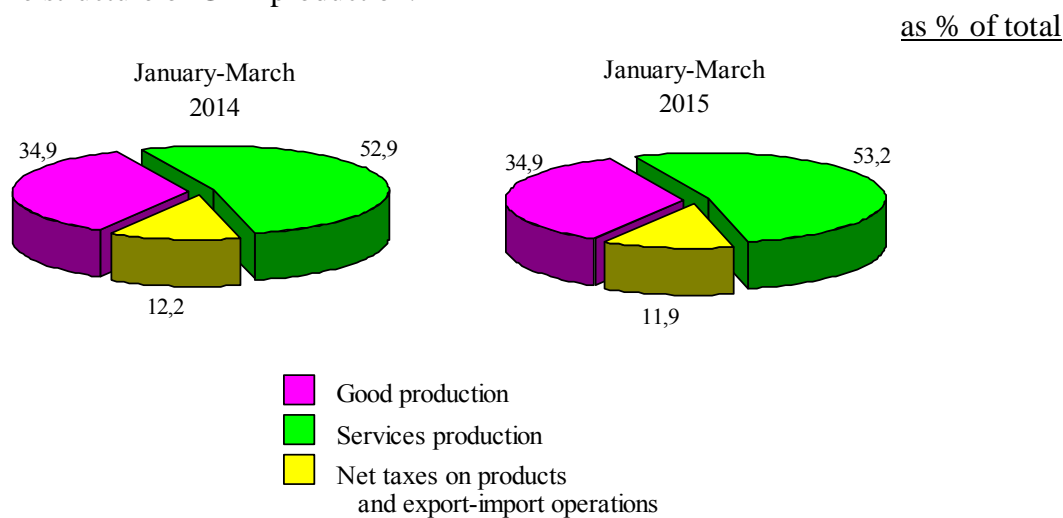
In January-March 2015 according to the preliminary data the volume of gross domestic product (GDP) amounted to 30526,8 billion soums at current prices, the increase – 7,5 percent in comparison with January-March 2014.

In the structure of GDP by forms of ownership the share of the non-state sector is 78,9 percent and that of the state sector – 21,1.

The gross domestic product by forms of ownership in January-March:



The structure of GDP production:



**General characteristic of activity of
enterprises and institutions**
(excluding dekhkan and private farms)

According to the data of the Uniform State Business Register, as of April 1, 2015, the number of registered legal persons was 277,6 thousand units, 244,1 thousand of them (87,9 percent of total registered enterprises) are operating.

The greatest number of enterprises and institutions was registered in trade and catering (27,9 percent of total registered enterprises), industry (17,3 percent), construction (8,9 percent), agriculture and forestry (8,3 percent).

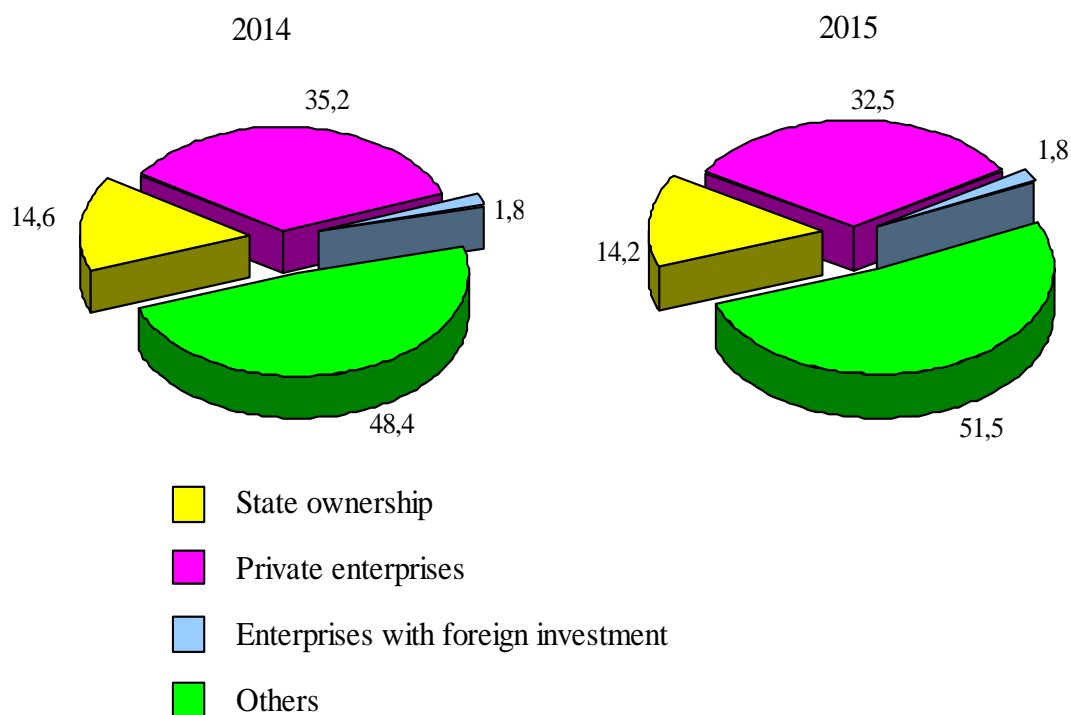
The distribution of registered and operating enterprises and institutions by branches of economy, as of April 1, 2015, is characterized by the following data:

	Registered		Operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
Total	277,6	100,0	244,1	100,0
of which:				
industry	48,0	17,3	42,2	17,3
construction	24,8	8,9	21,1	8,6
agriculture and forestry	23,0	8,3	19,6	8,0
transport and communication	11,8	4,3	10,4	4,3
other branches of material production	22,6	8,1	19,3	7,9
trade and catering	77,5	27,9	65,2	26,7
personal services	4,1	1,5	3,4	1,4
health care, physical culture, sports and social security	11,4	4,1	10,8	4,4
education, culture, science and scientific services	22,0	7,9	21,4	8,8
other branches of non-material production	32,4	11,7	30,7	12,6

In the total number of registered enterprises and institutions the share of non-state form of ownership was 85,8 percent of which 32,5 percent – private enterprises, 1,8 percent – enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 51,5 percent – other enterprises.

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

as of April 1,
as % of total number



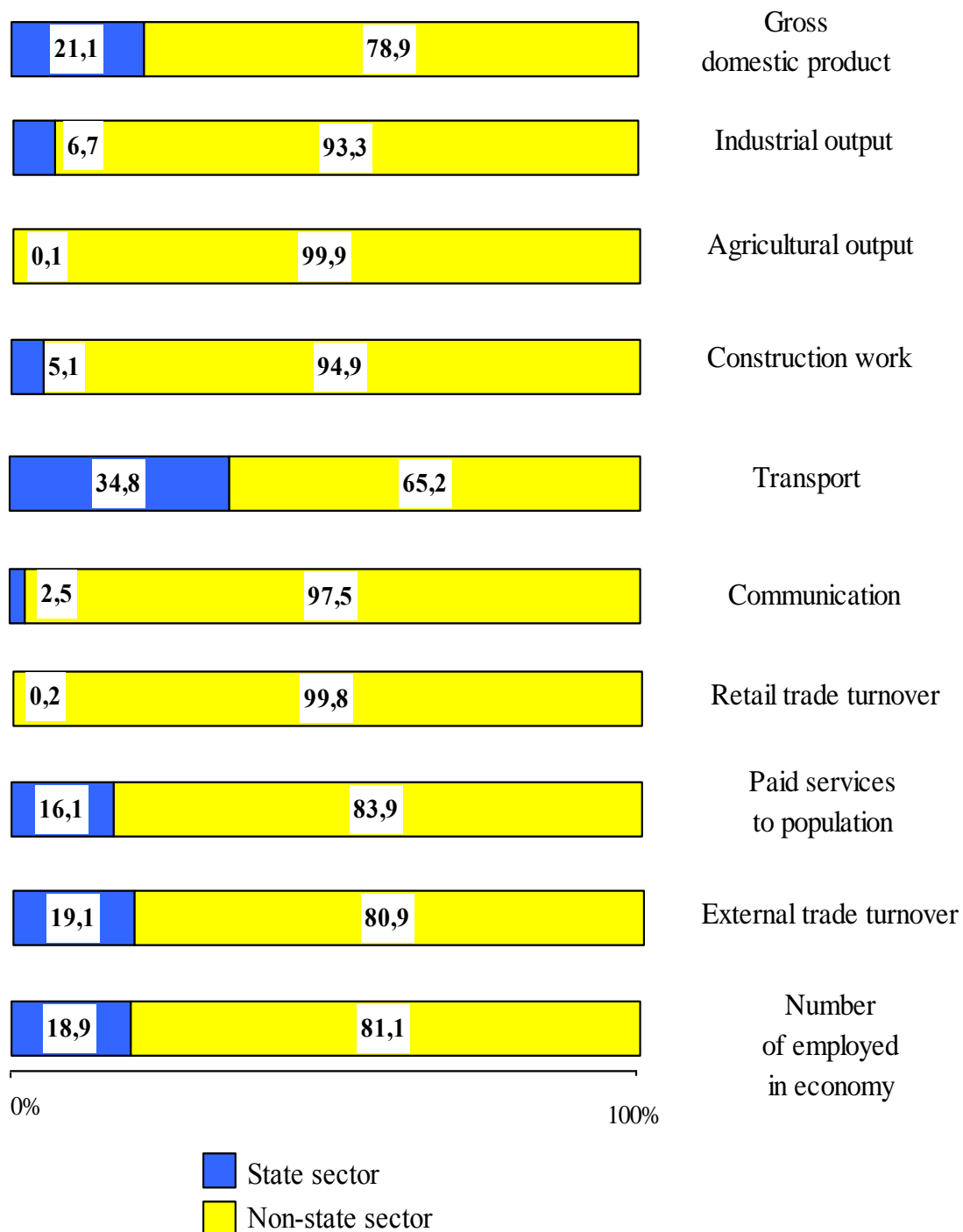
In January-March 2015 the number of newly registered enterprises and institutions was 8,4 thousand (including 8,0 thousand of small business entities). Their significant number was marked in the city of Tashkent (22,0 percent of total registered enterprises in the republic), Tashkent region (10,0 percent), Samarkand region (9,2 percent) and Fergana region (8,1 percent).

In the sectoral structure of newly registered enterprises 28,2 percent – the share of trade and catering, 22,3 percent – industry, 11,1 percent – construction.

In the reporting period 4,6 thousand enterprises and institutions were liquidated. Out of them 1,3 thousand were liquidated voluntarily.

The shares of state and non-state sectors in GDP, main branches of economy and employment in January-March 2015 are characterized by the following data:

as % of total volume



Small business

In January-March 2015 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 8,0 thousand of new small business entities (10,2 percent more than in the corresponding period of 2014).

In January-March 2015 small business entities:

- provided employment to 9833,9 thousand persons (76,8 percent of total persons employed in the economy), including 7764,9 thousand persons of the individual sector and 2069,0 thousand persons of small enterprises and microfirms;

- produced industrial products to the amount of 5709,3 billion soums (29,8 percent of total industrial production) or 120,0 percent to the level of January-March 2014;

- utilized 2097,7 billion soums of investments (31,5 percent of total utilized investments) which makes up 108,4 percent to the level of January- March 2014;

- executed construction works to the amount of 2778,8 billion soums (64,4 percent of total construction works) which makes up 110,1 percent to the level of January-March 2014;

- ensured the growth of freight turnover of motor transport by 7,4 percent (80,9 percent of total freight turnover) and passenger turnover – by 7,8 percent (90,0 percent of total passenger turnover);

- formed 85,2 percent (12120,4 billion soums) of total retail trade turnover (the growth by 13,5 percent), 48,4 percent (2672,3 billion soums) of total paid services (the growth by 13,0 percent);

- exported products (goods and services) to the amount of USD 573,6 million (16,5 percent of total exports), imported products (goods and services) to the amount of USD 1619,0 million (49,2 percent of total imports).

The share of goods of private entrepreneurship (ownership of citizens) in total volume of goods (works, services) of small business in January-March 2015 is characterized by the following data:

	volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Industry	5709,3	36,7
Agriculture	3050,1	100,0
Construction	2778,8	68,9

	volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Retail trade turnover	12120,4	81,6
Paid services	2672,3	89,9
Cargo transportation, mln. tons	100,8	67,4
Passenger transportation, mln. pass.	1325,1	92,1
Export, USD mln.	573,6	3,7
Import, USD mln.	1619,0	12,6

The number of persons engaged in the private sector of small business was 9083,1 thousand or 92,4 percent of total employment in the sphere of small business.

The share of small business in total volume of goods (works, services) by branches of economy in January-March 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 55 enterprises and projects (including program and non-program projects) (further – projects) were privatized in January-March 2015.

In the reporting period the greatest number of projects was privatized in Fergana region (10 projects), Bukhara region (9 projects), the city of Tashkent, Tashkent region, Surkhandarya region (8 projects per each).

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls upon projects of local authorities – 36 projects.

Receipts of money from realization of state assets amounted to 23,3 billion soums in January-March 2015.

The most part of receipts received from realization of state assets was marked in the city of Tashkent (73,0 percent of total receipts), the Republic of Karakalpakstan (4,4 percent), Fergana region (5,9 percent), Khorezm region (4,2 percent), Namangan region (3,2 percent), and Bukhara region (3,1 percent).

External economic links

In January-March 2015 the republic's external trade turnover was USD 6768,9 million (105,7 percent to January-March 2014), of which exports – USD 3475,2 million (114,3 percent), imports – USD 3293,7 million (98,0 percent).

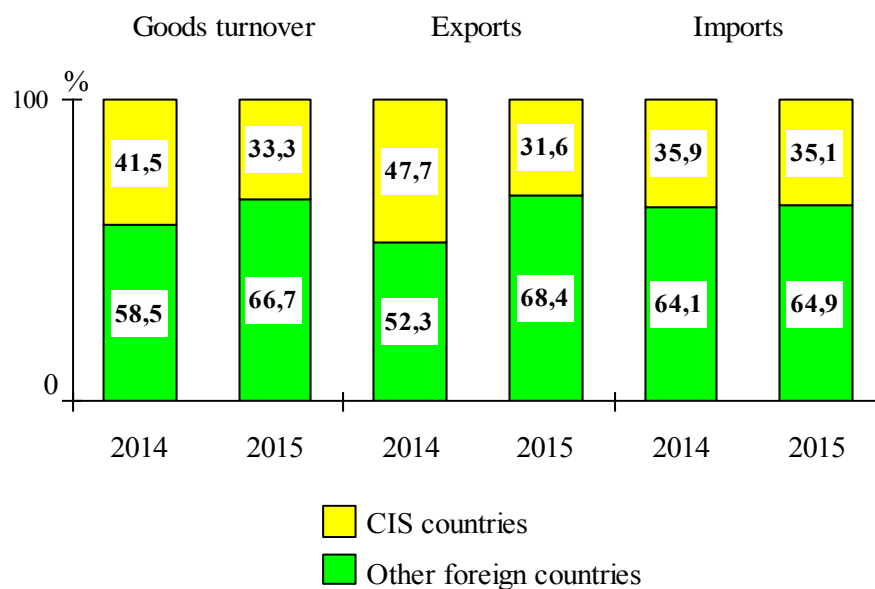
The republic's external trade turnover in January-March 2015 is characterized by the following data:

	USD mln.	as % of total
External trade turnover	6768,9	100,0
CIS countries	2253,3	33,3
other countries	4515,6	66,7

	USD mln.	as % of total
Exports	3475,2	100,0
CIS countries	1097,7	31,6
other countries	2377,5	68,4
Imports	3293,7	100,0
CIS countries	1155,6	35,1
other countries	2138,1	64,9

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

in percentage

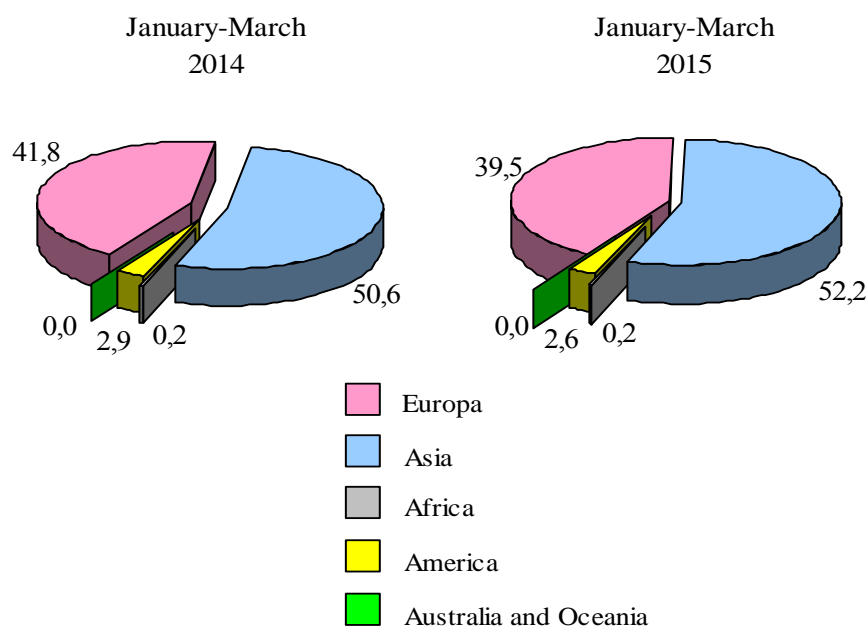


The structure of exports and imports in January-March 2015 is characterized by the following data:

	USD mln.	structure, in %
Exports	3475,2	100,0
cotton fibre	267,5	7,7
food products	119,4	3,4
chemical products and articles thereof	154,1	4,4
energy and oil products	886,1	25,5
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	177,5	5,1
machines and equipment	39,8	1,2
services	733,4	21,1
others	1097,4	31,6
Imports	3293,7	100,0
food products	465,7	14,1
chemical products and articles thereof	590,9	17,9
energy and oil products	88,1	2,7
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	232,3	7,1
machines and equipment	1389,9	42,2
services	224,0	6,8
others	302,8	9,2

Structure of external trade turnover by continents

as % of total volume



The external trade turnover with the states having the greatest share in the republic's goods turnover in January-March 2015 is presented below:

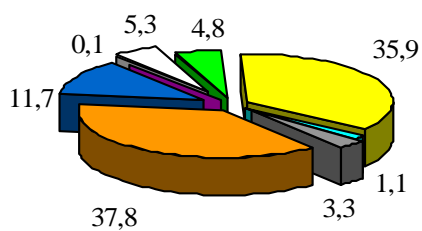
	USD mln.	as % of January-March 2014	share in republic's goods turnover, %
China	1414,2	129,5	20,9
Russia	1049,6	79,8	15,5
Kazakhstan	680,3	107,3	10,1
Republic of Korea	421,9	85,6	6,2
Turkey	279,5	88,5	4,1
Iran	141,0	146,7	2,1
Germany	126,2	101,9	1,9
Ukraine	120,5	46,3	1,8
Afghanistan	109,9	68,8	1,6
Brazil	89,3	2,2 t.	1,3
USA	76,3	65,8	1,1
Lithuania	77,8	3,0 t.	1,1

	USD mln.	as % of January-March 2014	share in republic's goods turnover, %
Bangladesh	70,2	194,5	1,0
India	69,1	103,8	1,0
France	69,7	107,1	1,0
Georgia	46,2	5,0 t.	0,7
Italy	44,7	102,8	0,7
Turkmenistan	41,5	54,7	0,6
Latvia	43,7	82,1	0,6
Japan	43,3	102,6	0,6
Tajikistan	34,4	94,5	0,5
Poland	31,5	71,8	0,5
Switzerland	35,0	162,8	0,5
Kyrgyzstan	25,3	56,0	0,4
Belarus	30,4	91,0	0,4
Singapore	20,4	2,6 t.	0,3
Greece	19,3	2,1 t.	0,3
UAE	22,8	85,4	0,3
Great Britain	18,2	68,9	0,3
Belgium	20,4	81,0	0,3
Malaysia	22,7	120,7	0,3
Austria	18,9	71,6	0,3
Israel	12,3	61,8	0,2
Czech Republic	16,3	64,4	0,2
Netherlands	14,0	85,4	0,2
Slovenia	13,8	121,1	0,2
Cyprus	15,6	7,8 t.	0,2
Republic of Moldova	7,8	96,3	0,1

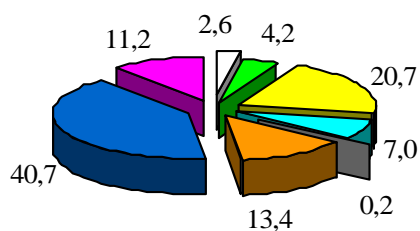
The structure of external trade with the CIS countries and other countries in January-March 2015 is characterized by the following data:

Exports

CIS countries

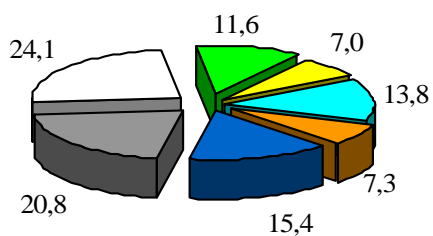


Other countries

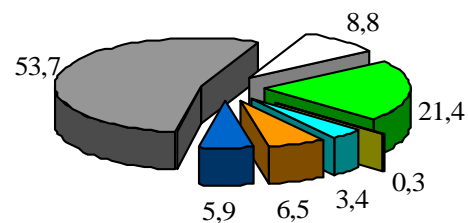


Imports

CIS countries



Other countries



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

Industry

The implementation of integrated programs to stimulate and support enterprises of the real sector in modernization and diversification of production contributed to dynamic development of industry. In January-March of the current year the volume of industrial output amounted to 19145,0 billion soums or 107,9 percent to the level of January-March 2014. Labor productivity has increased by 6,1 percent.

Implementation of measures to improve the business environment and support the development of private enterprise has led to the increase in the share of small business in industrial production compared to the previous year, amounting to 29,8 percent compared to 26,8 for the corresponding period of 2015.

The implementation of the Program for deepening localization of production of finished products, components and materials in the framework of which in January-March 2015 there were manufactured products to the amount of 624,5 billion soums contributed to the expansion of intersectoral industrial cooperation between business entities.

Measures taken to stimulate and support domestic producers contributed to the increase of production of consumer goods, which total volume of production in the first quarter of this year totaled 6566,7 billion soums or 111,2 percent to the first quarter of 2014, of which food products amounted to 2778,0 billion soums and 119,2 percent, non-food products - 3788,7 billion soums and 106,0 percent. The share of consumer goods in the total volume of industrial production has reached 34,3 percent.

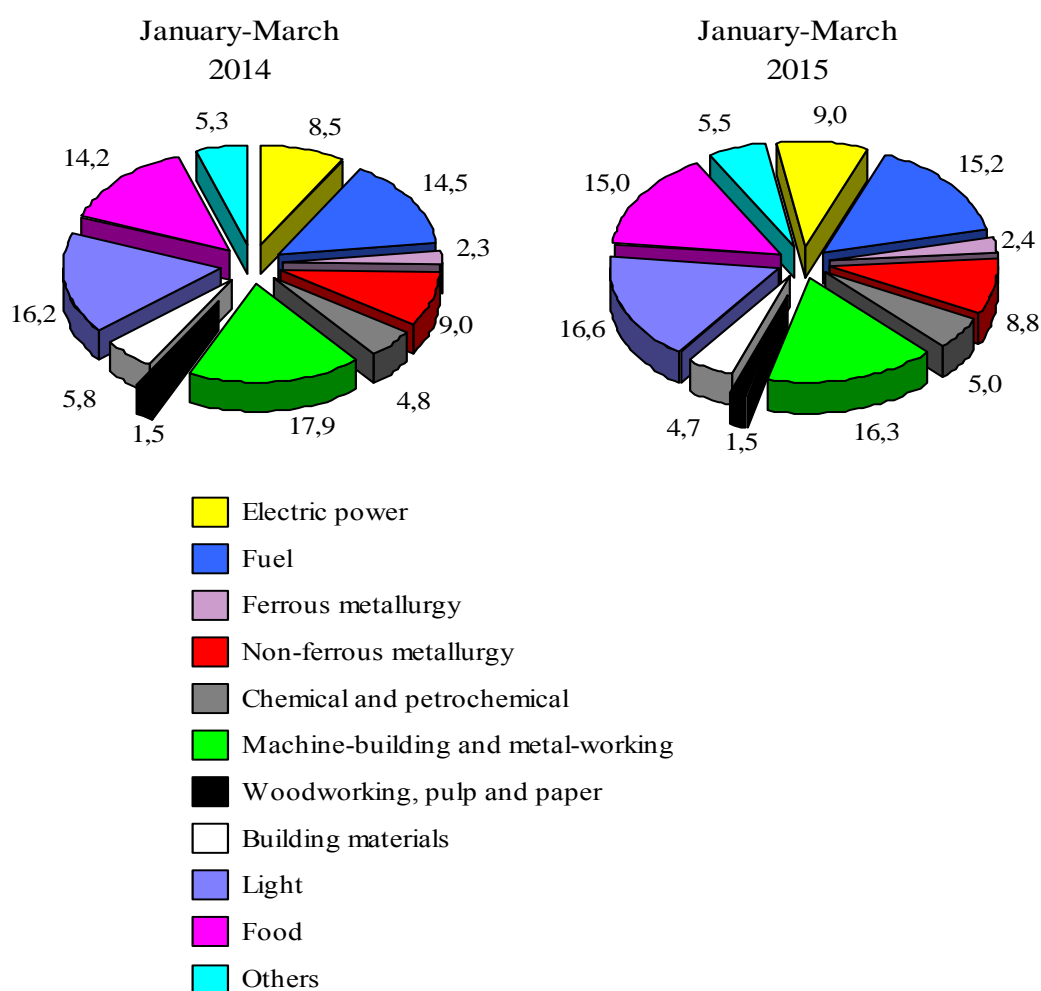
The output of products by industries in January-March 2015 is characterized as follows:

	bln. soums	as % of January-March 2014
Total	19145,0	107,9
of which:		
electric power	1718,0	103,5
fuel	2906,6	100,6
ferrous metallurgy	455,0	111,9
non-ferrous metallurgy	1686,0	103,7
chemical and petrochemical	954,8	109,3
machinery and metal-working	3117,6	105,7
woodworking, pulp and paper	294,3	108,9

	bln. soums	as % of January-March 2014
building materials	898,8	108,2
light	3180,8	113,5
food	2863,0	114,8

The structure of output of industrial products by branches is presented below:

as % of total volume



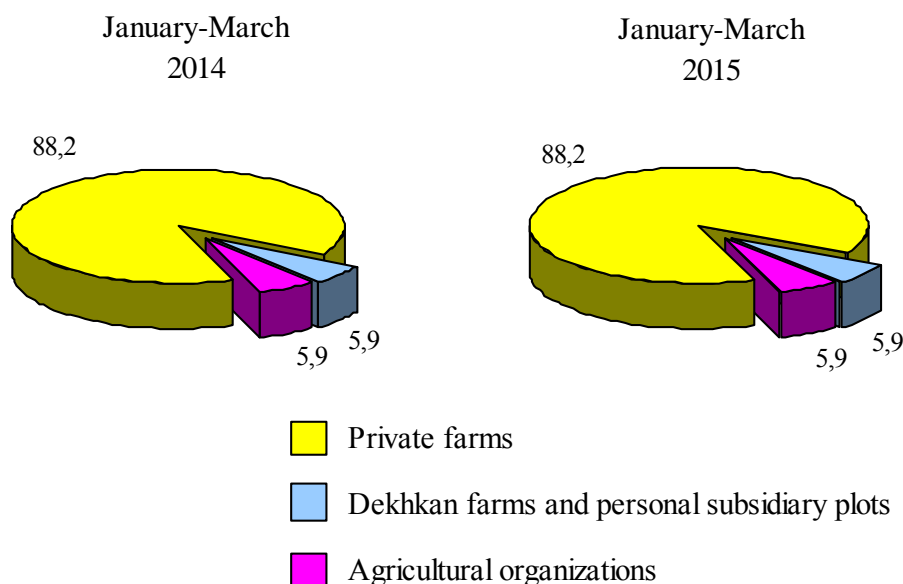
Agriculture

In January-March 2015 the agricultural output was 3146,4 billion soums or 106,3 percent to the corresponding period of 2014, of which output of plant-growing – 566,4 billion soums (106,2 percent) and that of animal husbandry – 2580,0 billion soums (106,3 percent).

In the structure of agricultural production the share of dekhkan farms and personal subsidiary plots is 88,2 percent (in January-March 2014 – 88,2 percent), private farms – 5,9 percent (5,9 percent), agricultural organizations – 5,9 percent (5,9 percent).

The distribution of agricultural output by types of farms is characterized by the following data:

as % of total volume



Plant-growing. In January-March 2015 the share of crop production in total agricultural output was 18,0 percent (in January-March 2014 – 16,8 percent).

Animal husbandry. In January-March 2015 the share of animal production in total agricultural output was 82,0 percent (in January-March 2014 – 83,2 percent).

As of April 1, 2015 the population of cattle in farms of all types has increased by 304,4 thousand heads or 2,9 percent (including cows – by 79,8 thousand heads or 2,0 percent), sheep and goats – by 783,0 thousand heads or 4,3 percent, and poultry – by 4852,3 thousand heads or 9,3 percent.

The population of livestock and poultry, as of April 1, 2015, by types of farms is characterized by the following data:

	thous. heads	as % of April 1,2014
Cattle	10907,2	102,9
of which:		
private farms	540,9	101,1
dekhkan farms and personal subsidiary plots	10248,6	103,0
agricultural organizations	117,7	104,1
of which cows	4107,4	102,0
of which:		
private farms	187,3	101,6
dekhkan farms and personal subsidiary plots	3885,7	102,0
agricultural organizations	34,4	103,6
Sheep and goats	18814,3	104,3
of which:		
private farms	1334,8	103,0
dekhkan farms and personal subsidiary plots	15693,9	104,8
agricultural organizations	1785,6	101,5
Poultry	57063,9	109,3
of which:		
private farms	6688,4	106,1
dekhkan farms and personal subsidiary plots	35392,5	107,9
agricultural organizations	14983,0	114,4

In the total stock the share of cattle in dekhkan farms and personal subsidiary plots and personal subsidiary plots was 94,0 percent, in private farms – 5,0 percent, cows – 94,6 and 4,6 percent, sheep and goats – 83,4 and 7,1 percent, poultry – 62,0 and 11,7 percent respectively.

In January-March 2015 farms of all types produced 401,2 thousand tons of meat in living weight (6,0 percent more than in January-March 2014), 1498,3 thousand tons of milk (6,4 percent), 1106,2 million eggs (13,1 percent), 0,7 thousand tons of wool (7,4 percent), 418,0 thousand pieces of karakuls (1,6 percent).

The output of basic livestock products by types of farms in January-March 2015 is characterized by the following data:

	January-March 2015	as % of January-March 2014
Meat in living weight, thous. t	401,2	106,0
of which:		
private farms	10,8	105,7
dekhkan farms and personal subsidiary plots	376,3	106,1
agricultural organizations	14,1	102,0
Milk, thous. t	1498,3	106,4
of which:		
private farms	57,2	105,0
dekhkan farms and personal subsidiary plots	1427,5	106,4
agricultural organizations	13,6	107,9
Eggs, mln.	1106,2	113,1
of which:		
private farms	107,8	106,0
dekhkan farms and personal subsidiary plots	513,8	116,0
agricultural organizations	484,6	111,7
Wool, t	669	107,4
of which:		
private farms	77	111,6
dekhkan farms and personal subsidiary plots	584	106,6
agricultural organizations	8	133,3

	January-March 2015	as % of January-March 2014
Karakul, thous. pcs	418,0	101,6
of which:		
private farms	22,7	102,6
dekhkan farms and personal subsidiary plots	367,0	102,9
agricultural organizations	28,3	86,0

The share of dekhkan farms and personal subsidiary plots in the total production of meat was 93,8 percent, milk – 95,3 percent, eggs – 46,4 percent, wool – 87,3 percent, and karakuls – 87,8 percent.

Private farms. As of the April 1 of the current year, private farms had 540,9 thousand heads of cattle (including 187,3 thousand cows), 1334,8 thousand heads of sheep and goats, 6688,4 thousand heads of poultry.

In the reporting period the number of cattle increased by 5,9 thousand heads or 1,1 percent (including cows by 2,9 thousand heads or 1,6 percent), sheep and goats – by 39,3 thousand heads or 3,0 percent, poultry – by 383,0 thousand heads or 6,1 percent.

The basic agricultural goods produced by private farms in January-March 2015 are characterized by the following data:

	produced	as % of January-March 2014
Vegetables, thous. t	8,0	108,4
Meat, thous. t	10,8	105,7
Milk, thous. t	57,2	105,0
Eggs, mln.	107,8	106,0
Wool, t	77	111,6
Karakul, thous. pcs	22,7	102,6

Investments and construction

In January-March 2015 as a whole by the republic the volume of utilized investments in fixed capital in dollar equivalent was USD 2,7 billion or 108,4 percent in comparison with January-March 2014.

In January-March 2015 the total volume of utilized investments in fixed capital in national currency was 6662,9 billion soums or 108,7 percent to the corresponding period of 2014.

The ratio of the volume of investments in fixed capital to the GDP was 21,8 percent.

The distribution of investments in fixed capital by forms of ownership in January-March 2015 is presented below:

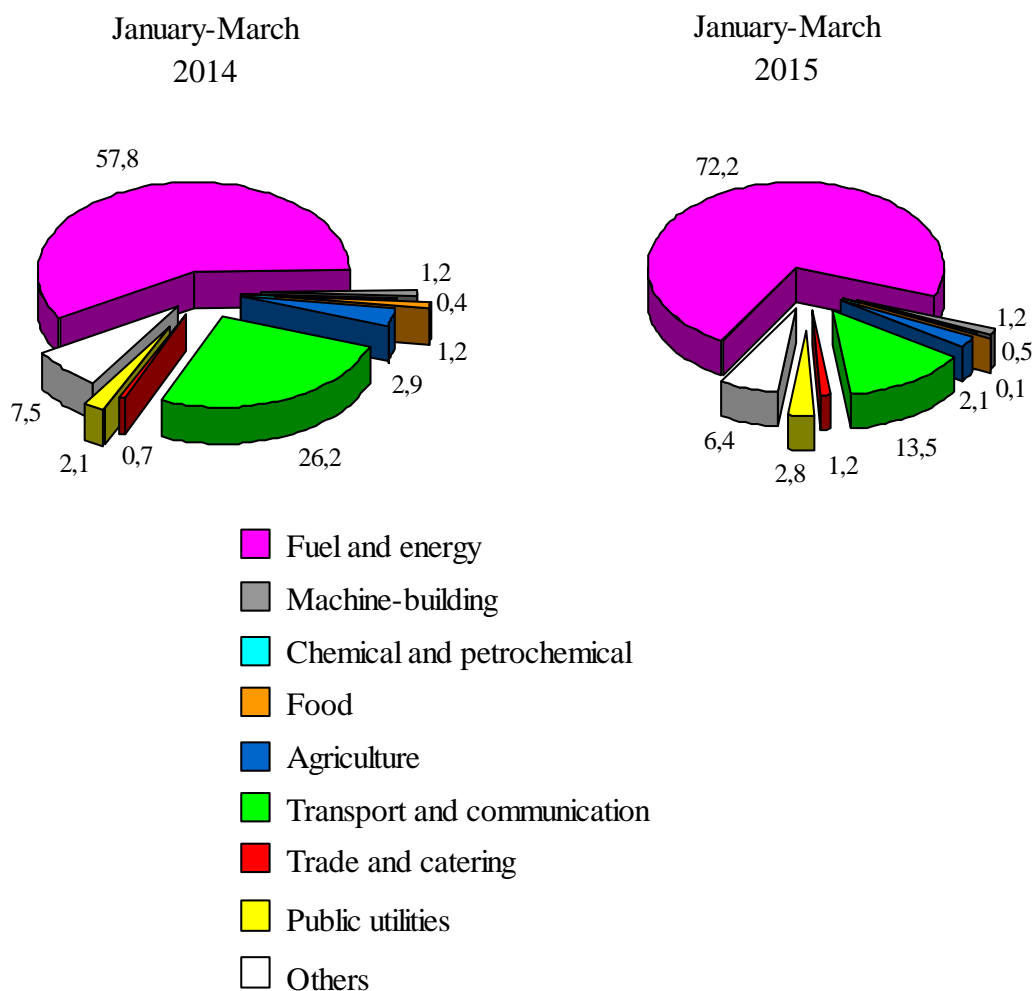
	Total	(as % of total)	
		of which enterprises of:	
		state property	non-state property
Total investments, bln. soums	6662,9	1029,6	5633,3
of which financed at the expense of:			
state budget	5,0	24,6	1,5
state specialized funds	4,6	29,8	-
enterprises and population	57,2	26,0	62,9
foreign investments and credits	24,3	13,6	26,2
bank credits and other borrowed funds	5,9	3,0	6,4
Reconstruction and development fund	3,0	2,9	3,0
children's sports development fund	0,0	0,1	-

The structure of investments in fixed capital by branches of economy in January-March 2015 is presented by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of total volume
Total	6662,9	100,0
Production branches	4677,0	70,2
industry	2475,5	37,2
of which:		
fuel and energy	1746,6	26,2
metallurgy	123,0	1,8
chemical and petrochemical	124,6	1,9
machine-building	106,1	1,6
light	157,8	2,4
food	49,4	0,7
building materials	20,7	0,3
agriculture	249,7	3,7
construction	660,4	9,9
transport and communication	776,6	11,7
trade and catering	392,6	5,9
geology and exploration	42,5	0,6
others	79,7	1,2
Non-production branches	1985,9	29,8
housing construction	1114,6	16,7
public utilities	223,0	3,4
health care	156,2	2,3
education	132,4	2,0
culture and arts	28,1	0,4
others	331,6	5,0

The use of foreign investments and credits in separate branches of economy is characterized by the following data:

as % of total volume



Construction of projects in social sphere

Out of the total volume of investments utilized in the non-production sphere 1114,6 billion soums or 56,1 percent of their volume were used in housing construction.

In January-March of the current year 14,5 thousand buildings or 15,0 thousand apartments with the total space of 1962,5 thousand m² (104,2 percent to the level of January-March 2014), including 1306,1 thousand m² (96,5 percent) of the rural area, were built and put into operation.

For new construction and capital reconstruction of hospitals, outpatient departments and rural ambulances there were used 71,6 billion soums of investments, which made up 45,8 percent of investments in the public health sector.

71,0 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of higher education establishments, lyceums and vocational colleges, which made

up 3,6 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 53,6 percent of investments in the education sector

47,7 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of general education and specialized schools, which made up 2,4 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 36,0 percent of investments in the education sector.

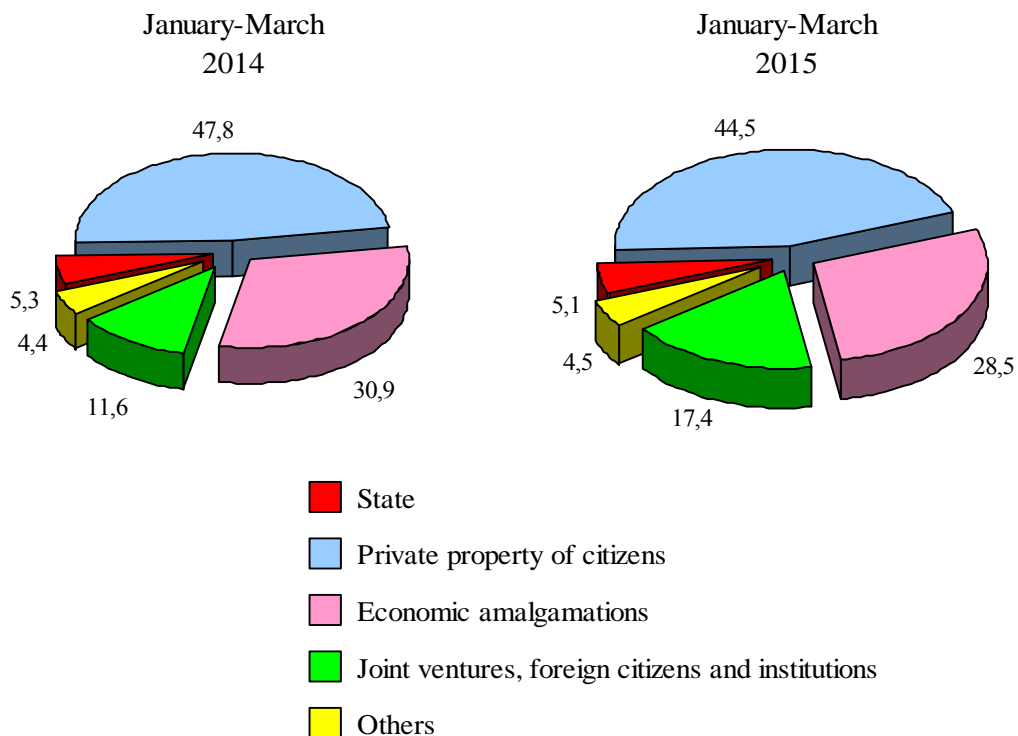
47,2 billion soums were used for construction of water-supply networks, of which 29,5 billion soums - means of republican budget (62,6 percent of the total volume), 14,4 billion soums – foreign investments and credits (30,5 percent), 3,1 billion soums – means of population (6,5 percent), 0,2 billion soums – means of enterprises and organizations (0,4 percent); 1,4 billion soums were used for construction of gas networks, of which 100,0 percent - means of population.

Construction activity. In January-March 2015 construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 4314,1 billion soums, which made up 118,9 percent to January-March 2014.

Out of the total volume of construction works 78,9 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:

as % of total volume



Transport

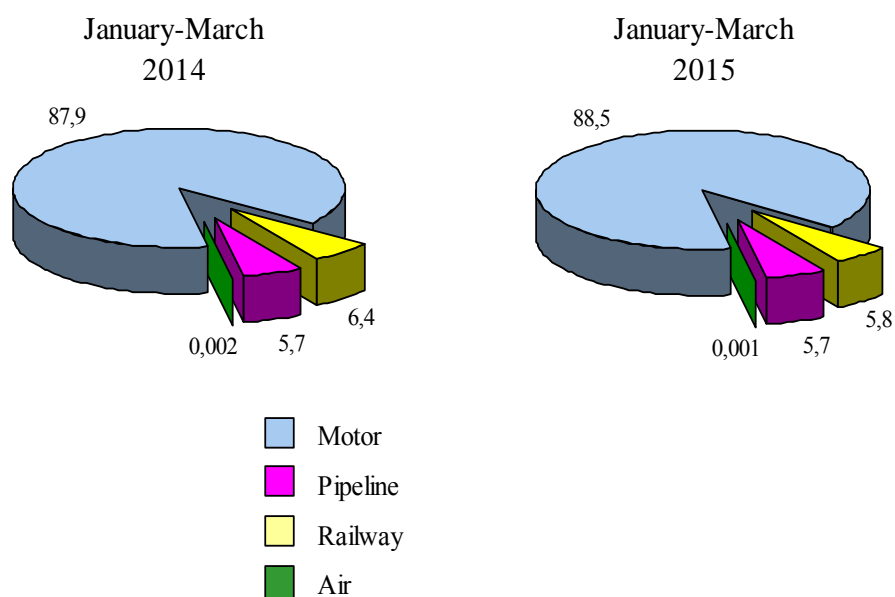
Cargo transportation. In January-March of the current year 291,1 million tons of cargoes were carried by all types of transport, which made up 104,2 percent to the level of January-March 2014. The freight turnover was 17,7 billion t-km and remained at the level of January- March 2014.

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

	January-March 2015	as % of January-March 2014
Freights shipped by transport, mln. t	291,1	104,2
railway	16,6	104,2
motor	257,5	104,9
air, thous. t	4,1	77,7
pipeline	17,0	95,8
Freight turnover of transport, mln. t-km	17700,8	100,0
railway	5505,3	100,1
motor	4662,6	108,1
air	24,2	91,1
pipeline	7508,7	95,5

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

as % of total cargo transportation



The volume of basic types of freights shipped by main-line railway transport in January-March 2015 is characterized by the following data:

	thous. tons	as % of January-March 2014
Freights - total	16640,4	104,2
of which:		
coal	933,7	94,8
oil	2747,0	97,2
ferrous metals	219,5	102,9
iron-and-steel scrap	186,0	109,7
chemical and mineral fertilizers	1064,3	102,9
building materials	2254,4	144,5
cement	1143,6	91,5
timber	10,7	31,0
grain and milling products	266,0	113,1

257,5 million tons of freights were carried by motor transport, which is 4,9 percent more than in January-March 2014. The freight turnover has increased by 8,1 percent and was 4,7 billion t-km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs has exceeded the level of January-March 2014 by 7,3 percent and was 3,4 billion t-km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport was 73,9 percent versus 74,4 percent in January-March 2014.

4,1 thousand tons of freights were carried by air transport which is 22,3 percent lower than in January-March 2014. The freight turnover has decreased by 8,9 percent and was 24,2 million t-km.

The freight turnover of main pipelines was 7,5 billion t-km which is 4,5 percent lower than in January-March 2014.

Passenger transportation. In comparison with January-March 2014 the number of passengers carried by all types of transport increased by 3,4 percent and totaled 1521,6 million persons in January-March 2015. The passenger turnover has increased by 5,1 percent and was 20,8 billion pass-km.

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

	January-March 2015	as % of January-March 2014
Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons	1521,6	103,4
railway	4,5	104,9
motor	1499,7	103,6
air	0,5	88,8
urban electrical	16,9	93,0
Passenger turnover, mln. pass-km	20765,5	105,1
railway	855,1	101,3
motor	18269,2	105,9
air	1527,8	98,8
urban electrical	113,4	92,9

The largest share in passenger transportation and passenger turnover falls on motor transport – 98,6 percent and 88,0 percent respectively.

The number of passengers carried by railway transport has increased by 4,9 percent and was 4,5 million persons, the passenger turnover has increased by 1,3 percent and totaled 855,1 million pas-km.

489,3 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which is 11,2 percent less than in January-March 2014, the passenger turnover was 1527,8 million pass-km or 1,2 percent lower than in January-March 2014.

In the reporting period passenger transportation and passenger turnover of the underground decreased by 8,3 percent in comparison with January-March 2014.

Market of goods and services

In January-March 2015 the retail trade turnover was 14230,0 billion soums or 115,2 percent to the level of January-March 2014.

The structure of retail trade turnover by forms of ownership of economic entities in January-March 2015 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of January-March 2014
Total	14230,0	115,2
state	22,0	100,4
non-state	14208,0	115,2
of which private	9971,2	114,3

The structure of retail trade turnover in January-March 2015 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of January-March 2014	as % of total
Total	14230,0	115,2	100,0
large enterprises	2109,6	125,5	14,8
small business	12120,4	113,5	85,2
of which trade turnover of informal sector	2109,9	108,5	14,8

The volume of paid services rendered to population in January-March 2015 was 5519,3 billion soums or 110,1 percent to January-March 2014.

The main part of paid services was rendered to population by the official sector, the volume of services rendered by this sector was 3204,6 billion soums (58,1 percent of total volume) or has increased by 8,3 percent.

The volume of paid services rendered to population by individual entrepreneurs has increased by 12,6 percent and amounted to 2314,7 billion soums, the share of this sector in the total volume of paid services – 41,9 percent.

The volume of paid services per capita was 177,6 thousand soums and has increased by 8,2 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year.

The share of the non-state sector in the total volume of paid services rendered to population was 83,9 percent.

The paid services rendered to population by forms of ownership of economic entities in January-March 2015 are characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of total
Total	5519,3	100,0
state	889,2	16,1
non-state	4630,1	83,9
of which:		
private	2399,9	43,5

The share of personal services in the total volume of paid services was 8,9 percent or 493,3 billion soums. Their real volume has increased by 17,4 percent.

The share of services rendered by individual entrepreneurs in the personal services sector was 91,0 percent. The volume of services rendered by this sector has increased by 17,8 percent and amounted to 448,8 billion soums.

The production of market services by kinds of activity in January-March 2015 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	growth rate, in %	as % of total
Services - total	18044,6	113,1	100,0
of which by main kinds of activity:			
Communication and information	1019,2	124,7	5,6

	bln. soums	growth rate, in %	as % of total
Computer programming	32,0	111,6	0,2
Financial	1839,0	134,8	10,2
Transport (including logistical)	4985,5	104,6	27,6
Construction	775,9	119,7	4,3
Repairs and maintenance of technological equipment	108,0	136,3	0,6
Repairs and maintenance of agricultural equipment	17,9	112,0	0,1
Tourism (including hotel)	71,5	113,2	0,4
Trade and catering	3820,1	114,0	21,2
Personal	740,1	114,3	4,1
Education	659,4	108,3	3,6
Public health	218,2	115,2	1,2
Agricultural	100,3	113,1	0,6
Others	3657,5	108,9	20,3

The high growth rates have been achieved in the following services: repairs and maintenance of technological equipment – 136,3 percent; financial – 134,8 percent; communication and information – 124,7 percent; construction – 119,7 percent; public health – 115,2 percent; personal – 114,3 percent; trade and catering – 114,0 percent;

The following services prevailed in the structure of services: transport (including logistical) (27,6 percent of total services), trade and catering (21,2 percent), financial (10,2 percent), communication and information (5,6 percent).

Prices and tariffs

Changes in indices of prices and tariffs in January-March (increase in prices, %)

	Average monthly level		March to December of the previous year	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Consumer price index	0,9	0,7	2,6	2,1
Industrial producer price index	0,9	0,7	2,7	2,2

Producer price indices by branches of industry in January-March (in % to December of the previous year)

	2014	2015
Total	102,7	102,2
of which:		
electric power	100,2	100,1
fuel	102,2	101,2
ferrous metallurgy	104,0	110,2
non-ferrous metallurgy	104,9	91,3
chemical and petrochemical	104,6	105,8
machine-building and metalworking	100,5	103,8
woodworking, pulp and paper	100,0	100,3
building materials	122,1	112,1
light	100,5	99,7
food	104,0	101,7
flour milling and grain	100,0	100,0

Demographic situation

According to the preliminary data the number of the resident population in the republic as of April 1, 2015 was 31123,2 thousand persons and has increased from the beginning of 2015 by 100,7 thousand or 0,3 percent. The number of urban population was 15788,8 thousand (or 50,7 percent of total population) and that of rural population - 15334,4 thousand (49,3 percent).

In January-March rates of natural population movement as a whole by the republic are characterized by the following data:

	Thous. persons		per 1000 population	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Births	134,5	142,1	17,9	18,6
Deaths	35,1	35,3	4,7	4,6
of which children aged under 1 year ^{*)}	1,5	1,8	9,1	10,1
Marriages, thous.	54,3	51,1	7,2	6,7
Divorces, thous.	7,1	7,3	0,9	0,9

Births. In January-March 2015 the number of births was 142,1 thousand and in comparison with January-March 2014 (134,5 thousand) increased by 7,6 thousand, the birth rate was 18,6 pro mil and increased by 0,7 pro mil in comparison with the corresponding period of 2014 (17,9 pro mil).

Deaths. In January-March 2015 the number of deaths was 35,3 thousand and in comparison with January-March 2014 (35,1 thousand) increased by 0,2 thousand, the death rate was 4,6 pro mil (in January-March 2014 - 4,7 pro mil).

In the structure of total deaths cardiovascular diseases make up 61,6 percent, neoplasms – 7,9 percent, respiratory diseases – 5,9 percent, diseases of digestive organs – 5,5 percent, accidents, poisonings and traumas – 4,7 percent.

In January-March 2015 according to the preliminary data 1,8 thousand children died at the age under one year. Infant death rate was 10,1 pro mil (in January-March 2014 – 9,1 pro mil).

^{*)} Per 1000 births

Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 43,4 percent died of states occurring in perinatal period, 34,0 percent – respiratory diseases, 6,6 percent – congenital anomalies, and 3,7 percent – infectious and parasitic diseases.

Marriages and divorces. In January-March of the current year 51,1 thousand marriages and 7,3 thousand divorces were registered. There were 6,7 marriages (in January-March 2014 – 7,2) and 0,9 divorces (in January-March 2014 – 0,9) per 1000 population.

Migration. According to the preliminary data in January-March 2015 the number of immigrants was 35,7 thousand persons and that of emigrants – 41,8 thousand persons. Balance of migration was minus 6,1 thousand persons versus minus 5,4 thousand persons in the corresponding period of 2014.

Employment and labor market

Employment. In January-March of 2015 the number of economically active population averaged 13527,6 thousand persons or 43,5 percent of the total population.

In January-March of 2015 according to the preliminary data the number of population engaged in the economy was 12812,1 thousand persons and increased by 2,3 percent in comparison with January-March of 2014.

The significant growth in the number of employed persons is marked in transport and communication (by 4,0 percent), trade, catering, sales and procurement (by 3,9 percent), agriculture and forestry (by 3,9 percent), housing and utilities and non-productive personal services (by 3,7 percent), construction (by 3,4 percent),.

In January-March of 2015 the occupational level of economically active population (ratio of the number of persons employed in the economy to economically active population) was 94,7 percent.

As a whole the share of persons employed in the non-state sector has reached 81,1 percent versus 80,8 percent in January-March 2014.

Unemployment ^{*)}. The number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was 4,2 thousand persons as of the end of March 2015 which is 48,1 percent less than as of the end of March 2014 (8,1 thousand persons).

In January-March 2015 the number of the unemployed defined in compliance with the «Method for calculation of unoccupied population which requires employment», approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 24 May 2007, №106, was 715,5 thousand persons and the rate of unemployment is 5,3 percent of economically active population.

^{*)} Data of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population