

Basic economic indicators

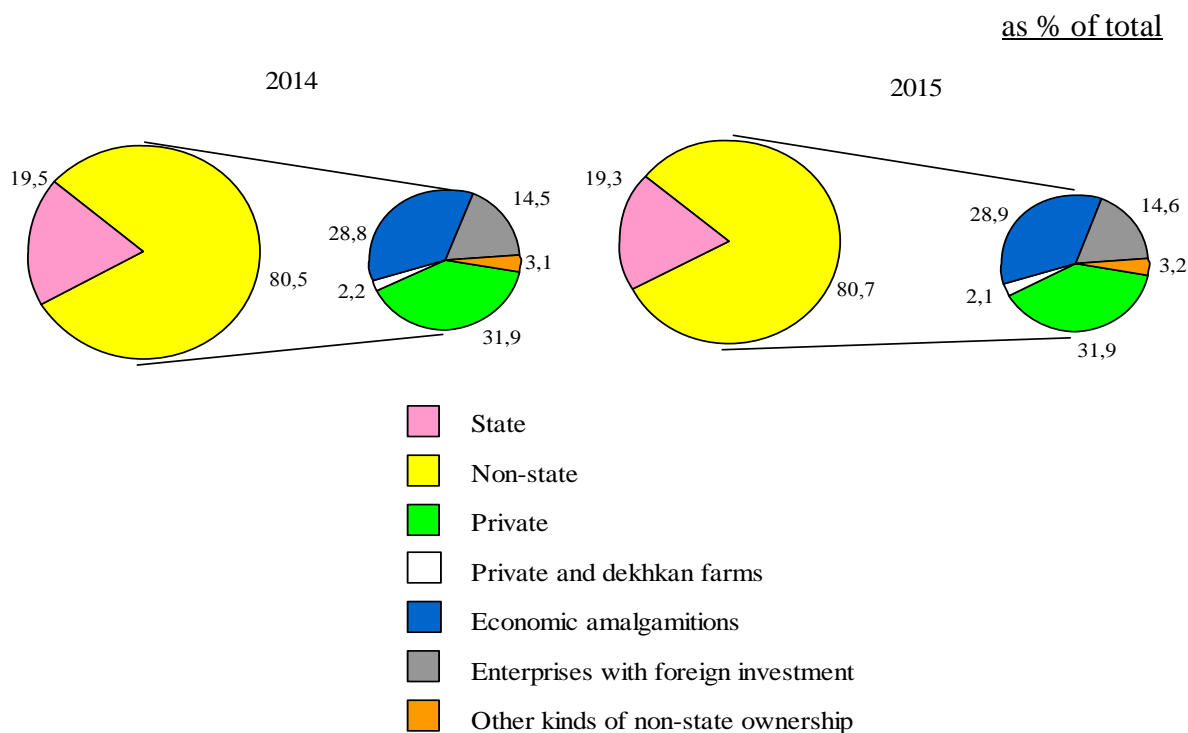
	Bln. soums	As % of January-June 2014
Gross domestic product	72172,8	108,1
Industrial output	40791,1	108,1
Consumer goods	14953,5	113,5
Agricultural output	17569,0	106,5
Investments in fixed capital	18069,9	109,8
Construction works	11751,8	118,0
Freight turnover, bln. t-km	40,4	100,5
Passenger turnover, bln. pas-km	48,1	105,3
Retail trade turnover	31732,7	114,8
Paid services	12221,1	110,4
Services, total	40247,0	113,1
External trade turnover, USD mln.	12635,2	100,1
Exports	6359,3	106,4
Imports	6275,9	94,3
Balance (+,-)	83,4	x

Production of gross domestic product

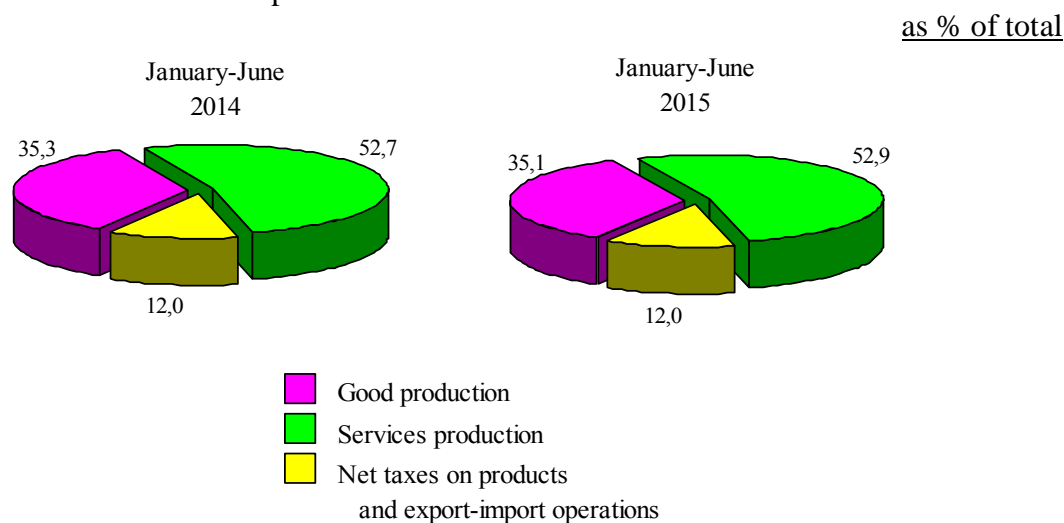
In January-June 2015 according to the preliminary data the volume of gross domestic product (GDP) amounted to 72172,8 billion soums at current prices, the increase – 8,1 percent in comparison with January-June 2014.

In the structure of GDP by forms of ownership the share of the non-state sector is 80,7 percent and that of the state sector – 19,3 percent.

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



The structure of GDP production:



General characteristic of activity of enterprises and institutions

According to the data of the Uniform State Business Register, as of July 1, 2015, the number of registered legal persons (excluding private and dekhkan farms) was 277,9 thousand units, 249,4 thousand of them (89,7 percent of total registered enterprises) are operating.

The greatest number of enterprises and institutions was registered in trade and catering (27,7 percent of total registered enterprises), industry (17,4 percent), construction (9,0 percent), agriculture and forestry (8,2 percent).

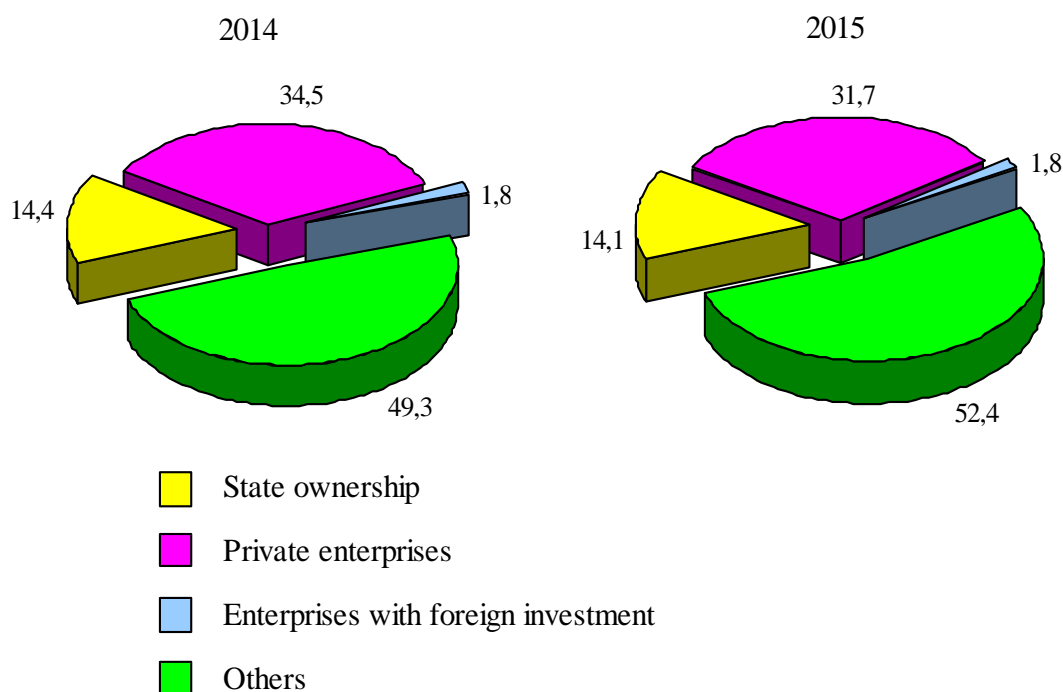
The distribution of registered and operating enterprises and institutions by branches of economy, as of July 1, 2015, is characterized by the following data:

	Registered		Operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
Total	277,9	100,0	249,4	100,0
of which:				
industry	48,3	17,4	43,4	17,4
construction	24,9	9,0	21,8	8,7
agriculture and forestry	22,8	8,2	19,8	7,9
transport and communication	11,5	4,1	10,4	4,2
other branches of material production	23,7	8,5	20,8	8,4
trade and catering	77,0	27,7	66,6	26,7
personal services	4,3	1,6	3,8	1,5
health care, physical culture, sports and social security	11,5	4,1	11,0	4,4
education, culture, science and scientific services	21,9	7,9	21,4	8,6
other branches of non-material production	32,0	11,5	30,4	12,2

In the total number of registered enterprises and institutions the share of non-state form of ownership was 85,9 percent of which 31,7 percent - private enterprises, 1,8 percent - enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 52,4 percent – other enterprises.

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

as of July 1,
as % of total number



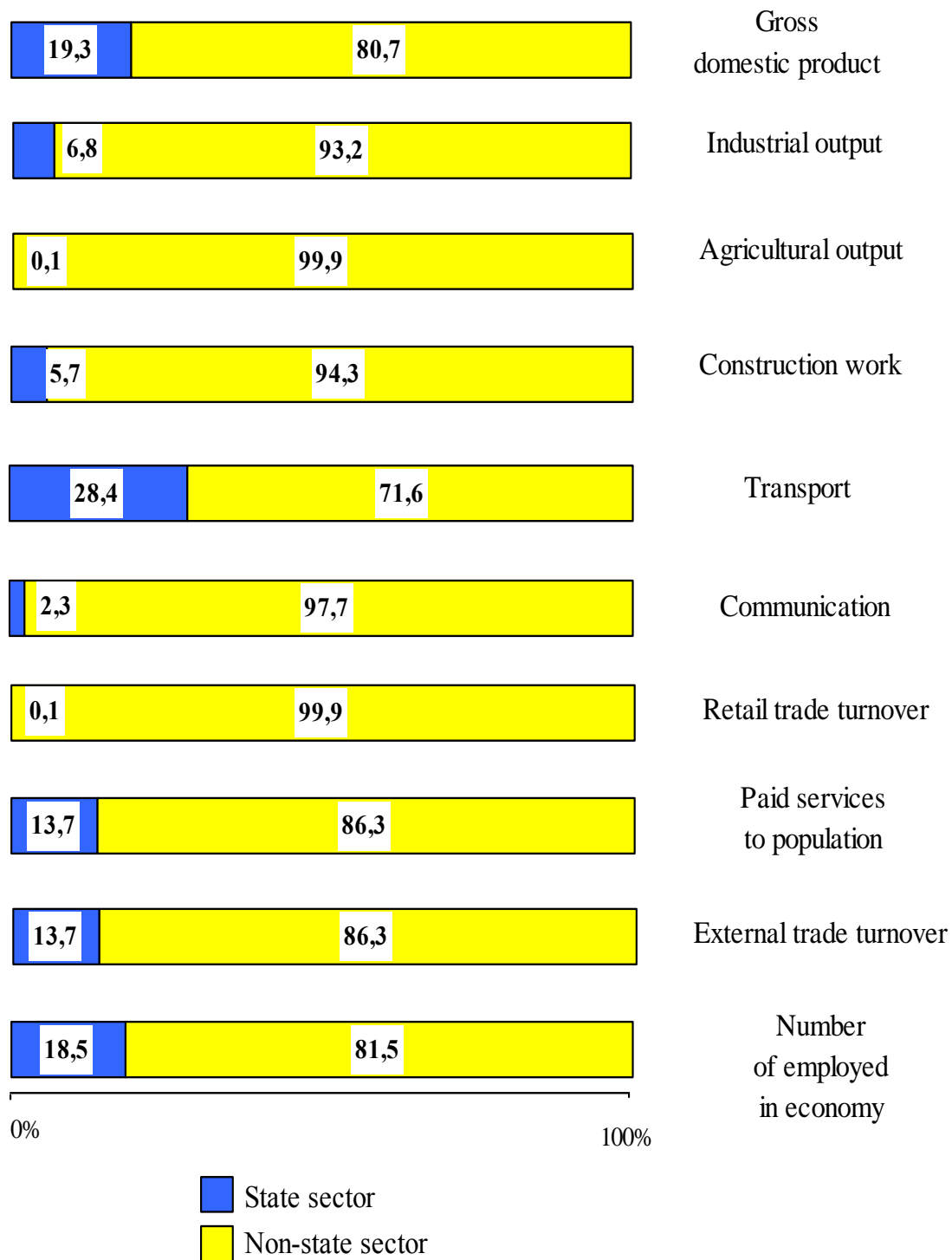
In January-June 2015 the number of newly registered enterprises and institutions was 15,8 thousand, 15,2 thousand of which - small business entities. The significant number of newly established enterprises and institutions was marked in the city of Tashkent (23,9 percent of total registered enterprises and institutions in the republic), Tashkent region (10,0 percent), Samarkand region (8,3 percent), and Fergana region (8,1 percent).

In the sectoral structure of newly registered enterprises and institutions 28,7 percent - the share of trade and catering, 23,3 percent – industry, 11,1 percent - construction.

In the reporting period 11,9 thousand enterprises and institutions were liquidated. Out of them 3,1 thousand were liquidated voluntarily.

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

as % of total volume



Small business

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 15,2 thousand of new small business entities in January-June 2015 (6,3 percent more than in January-June 2014).

In January-June 2015 small business entities:

- provided employment to 10002,1 thousand persons (77,2 percent of total persons employed in the economy), including 7887,2 thousand persons of the individual sector and 2114,9 thousand persons of small enterprises and microfirms;

- produced industrial output to the amount of 12812,9 billion soums (31,4 percent of total industrial production) or 117,5 percent to the level of January-June 2014;

- utilized 6052,6 billion soums of investments (33,5 percent of total utilized investments) or 113,5 percent to the level of January-June 2014;

- executed construction works to the amount of 7722,0 billion soums (65,7 percent of total construction works) or 109,9 percent to the level of January-June 2014;

- ensured the growth of freight turnover of motor transport by 7,9 percent (81,4 percent of total freight turnover) and passenger turnover - by 7,9 percent (89,5 percent of total passenger turnover);

- formed 86,3 percent (31732,7 billion soums) of total retail trade turnover (the growth by 14,8 percent), 47,6 percent (5819,1 billion soums) of total paid services (the growth by 15,1 percent);

- exported goods (products and services) to the amount of USD 1718,6 million (27,0 percent of total exports), imported goods (products and services) to the amount of USD 2759,2 million (44,0 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-June 2015 is characterized by the following data:

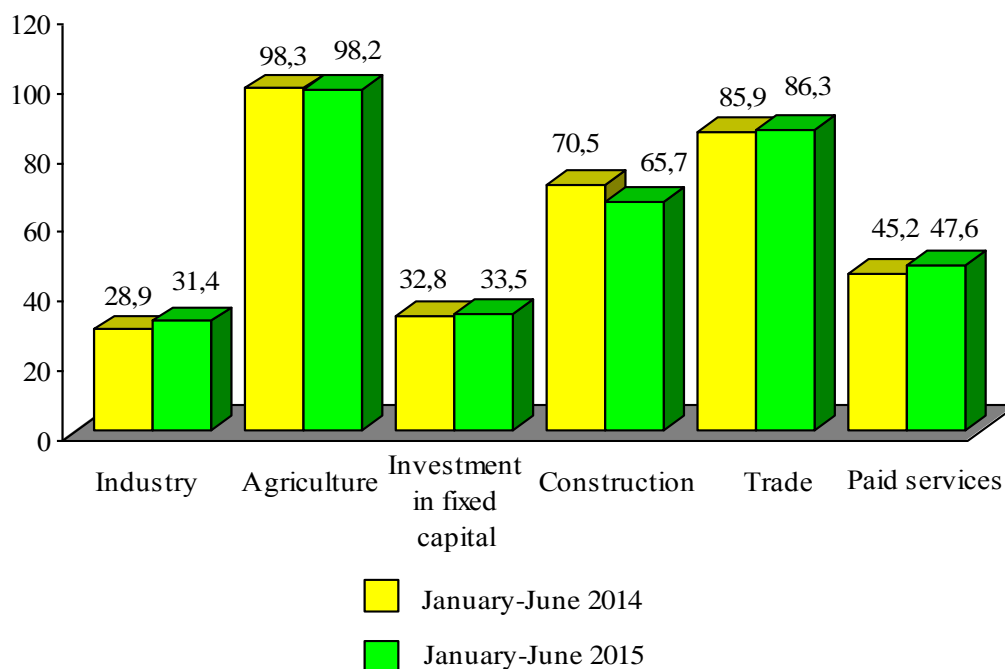
	volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Industry	12812,9	37,4
Agriculture	17250,6	100,0
Construction	7722,0	65,6

	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	31732,7	70,4
Paid services	5819,1	88,4
Cargo transportation, mln. tons	285,7	71,3
Passenger transportation, mln. pass.	3043,7	93,9
Export, USD mln.	1718,6	3,5
Import, USD mln.	2759,2	5,6

The number of persons engaged in the private sector of small business was 9213,4 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) in January-June 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 274 enterprises and projects (including program and non-program projects) (further – projects) were privatized in January-June 2015.

In the reporting period the greatest number of projects was privatized in Kashkadarya region (42 projects), Tashkent region (39 projects), Fergana region (32 projects), Surkhandarya region and Syrdarya region (28 projects per each).

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls upon projects of local authorities – 169 projects.

Receipts of money from realization of government assets amounted to 42,5 billion soums in January-June 2015.

The most part of receipts received from realization of government assets was marked in the city of Tashkent (64,7 percent of total receipts), Tashkent region (11,7 percent), Fergana region (5,2 percent), Khorezm region (3,9 percent), Namangan region (2,9 percent), Bukhara region (2,5 percent), and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (4,2 percent).

External economic links

In January-June 2015 the republic's external trade turnover was USD 12635,2 million (100,1 percent to January-June 2014), of which exports – USD 6359,3 million (106,4 percent), imports – USD 6275,9 million (94,3 percent).

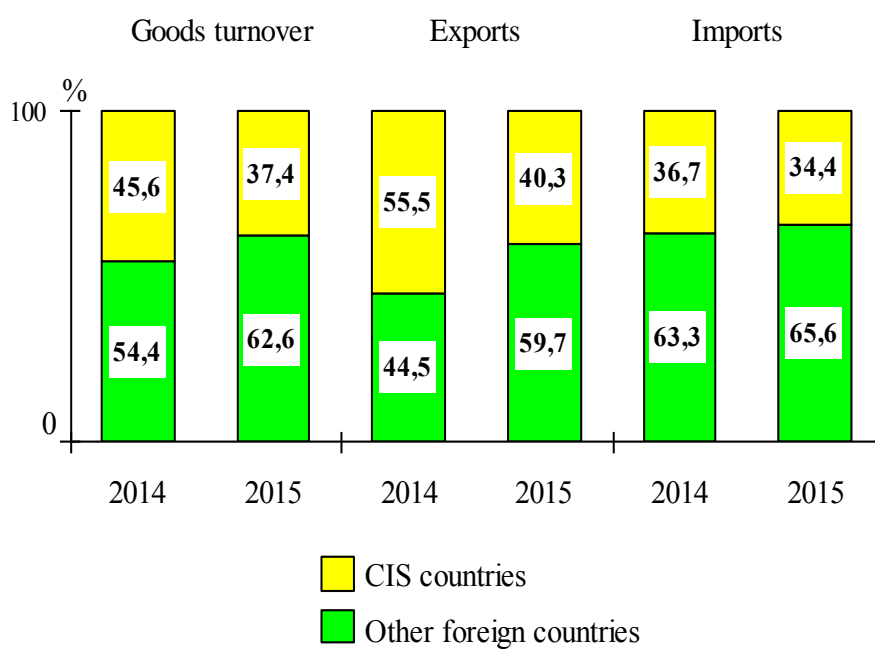
The republic's external trade turnover in January-June 2015 is characterized by the following data:

	USD mln.	as % of total
External trade turnover	12635,2	100,0
CIS countries	4724,1	37,4
other countries	7911,1	62,6

	USD mln.	as % of total
Exports	6359,3	100,0
CIS countries	2562,6	40,3
other countries	3796,7	59,7
Imports	6275,9	100,0
CIS countries	2161,5	34,4
other countries	4114,4	65,6

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

in percentage

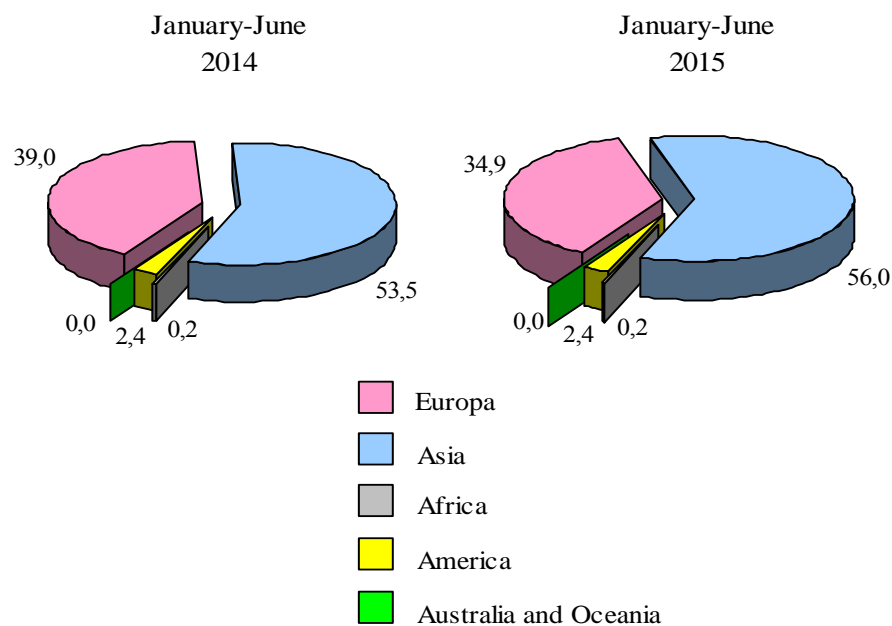


The structure of exports and imports in January-June 2015 is characterized by the following data:

	USD mln.	structure, in %
Exports	6359,3	100,0
cotton fibre	340,3	5,4
food products	691,3	10,9
chemical products and articles thereof	326,6	5,1
energy and oil products	1572,5	24,7
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	411,9	6,5
machines and equipment	58,9	0,9
services	1530,7	24,1
others	1427,1	22,4
Imports	6275,9	100,0
food products	847,1	13,5
chemical products and articles thereof	1101,9	17,6
energy and oil products	339,3	5,4
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	458,2	7,3
machines and equipment	2677,3	42,7
services	405,0	6,4
others	447,1	7,1

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-June 2015 is presented below:

	USD mln.	as % of January-June 2014	share in republic's goods turnover, %
China	2589,3	136,2	20,5
Russia	1983,9	74,5	15,7
Kazakhstan	1516,7	90,0	12,0
Republic of Korea	875,7	86,7	6,9
Turkey	601,7	83,2	4,8
Germany	259,7	88,7	2,1
Afghanistan	244,5	77,3	1,9
Iran	224,5	119,5	1,8
Ukraine	215,0	53,5	1,7
Lithuania	178,5	3,9 t.	1,4
Brazil	178,6	2,0 t.	1,4
Turkmenistan	165,8	113,7	1,3

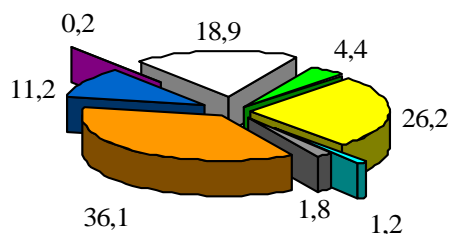
	USD mln.	as % of January-June 2014	share in republic's goods turnover, %
India	146,2	107,8	1,2
France	143,6	95,7	1,1
USA	105,0	66,7	0,8
Bangladesh	95,4	167,4	0,8
Latvia	85,3	79,0	0,7
Japan	84,3	99,3	0,7
Italy	77,2	90,0	0,6
Tajikistan	76,6	94,8	0,6
Poland	69,8	96,2	0,6
Kyrgyzstan	78,6	65,4	0,6
Georgia	65,9	166,6	0,5
Belarus	59,5	69,6	0,5
UAE	64,6	143,6	0,5
Malaysia	46,8	127,1	0,4
Austria	47,7	94,7	0,4
Switzerland	42,9	109,4	0,3
Singapore	32,4	130,8	0,3
Greece	35,4	68,4	0,3
Great Britain	42,3	76,7	0,3
Belgium	38,0	89,4	0,3
Czech Republic	41,1	88,5	0,3
Netherlands	40,9	85,2	0,3
Israel	27,3	95,9	0,2
Slovenia	24,5	104,9	0,2
Cyprus	16,1	5,0 t.	0,1
Republic of Moldova	9,4	62,8	0,1

The structure of external trade with the CIS countries and other countries

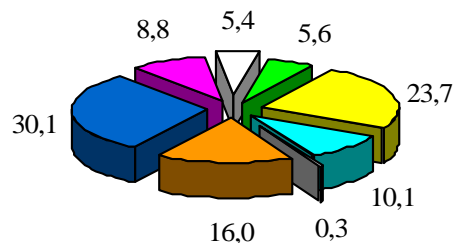
in January-June 2015 is characterized by the following data:

Exports

CIS countries

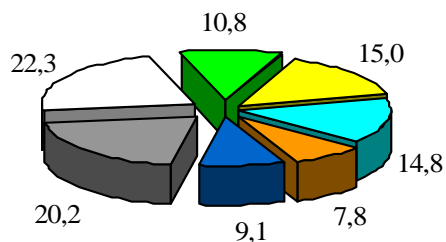


Other countries

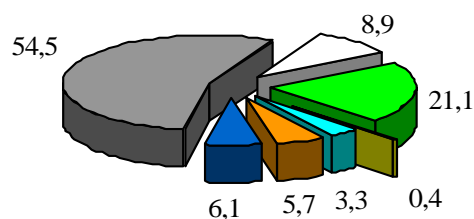


Imports

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

Implementation of programs to deepen structural reforms, stimulate and support the real sector in the implementation of the modernization and diversification of the leading industries has ensured sustainable growth of industrial production. In January-June of the current year the volume of industrial output amounted to 40791,1 billion soums or 108,1 percent to the corresponding period of 2014, labor productivity increased by 6,4 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 to 31,4 percent versus 28,9 percent in the corresponding period of 2014.

The implementation of the Program for deepening localization of production of finished products, components and materials in the framework of which in January-June 2015 there were manufactured products to the amount of 1593,2 billion soums contributed to the expansion of intersectoral industrial cooperation between business entities.

Measures taken to improve the range and output of finished products have stimulated an increase in production of consumer goods, which total volume of production in 2015 amounted to 14953,5 billion soums or 113,5 percent to the same period of 2014, of which food products – 6227,2 billion soums and 121,6 percent, non-food products – 8726,3 billion soums and 108,3 percent. The share of consumer goods in the total volume of industrial production has reached 36,7 percent.

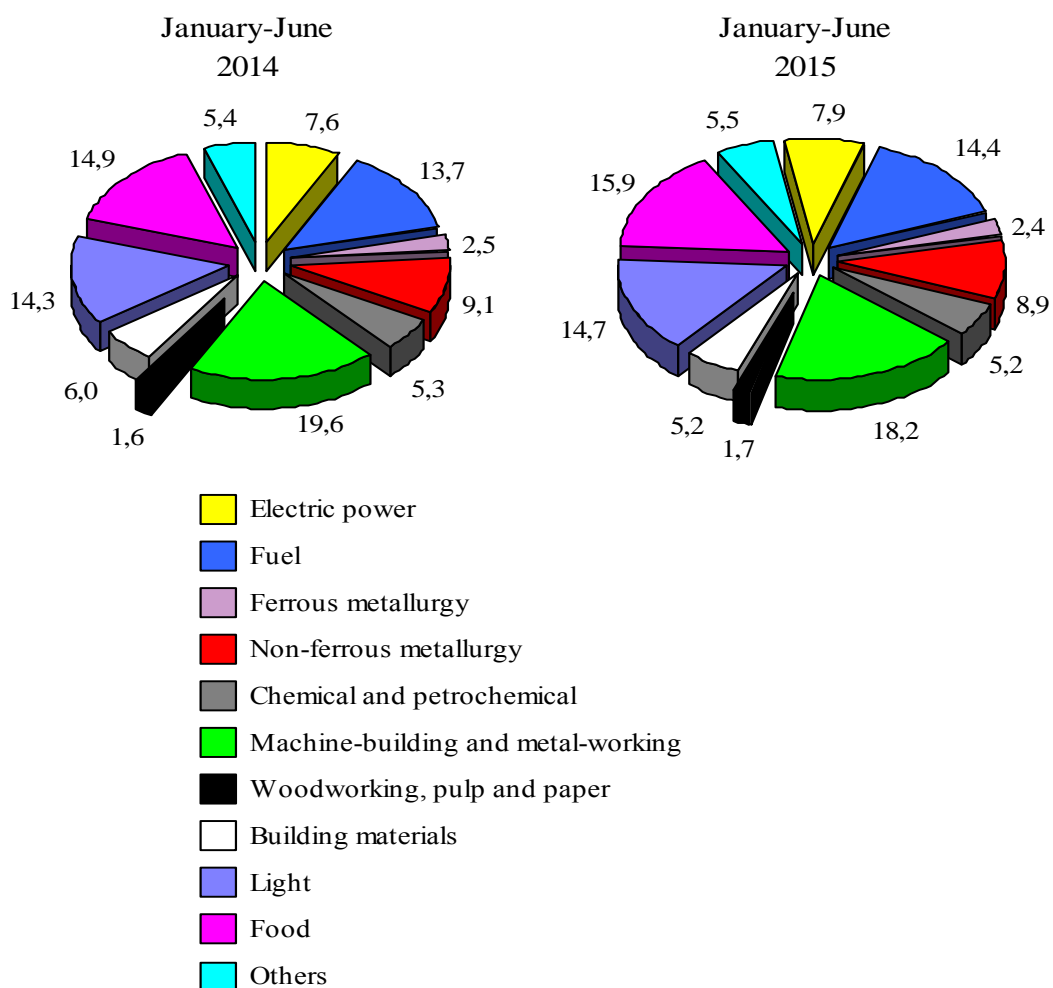
The output of products by industries in January-June 2015 is characterized as follows:

	bln. soums	as % of January-June 2014
Total	40791,1	108,1
of which:		
electric power	3222,3	103,7
fuel	5866,3	100,9
ferrous metallurgy	963,1	111,3
non-ferrous metallurgy	3619,8	102,5
chemical and petrochemical	2134,5	104,7
machinery and metal-working	7404,0	104,9

	bln. soums	as % of January-June 2014
woodworking, pulp and paper	691,1	113,8
building materials	2109,8	111,3
light	6004,4	114,2
food	6497,1	116,9

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

as % of total volume

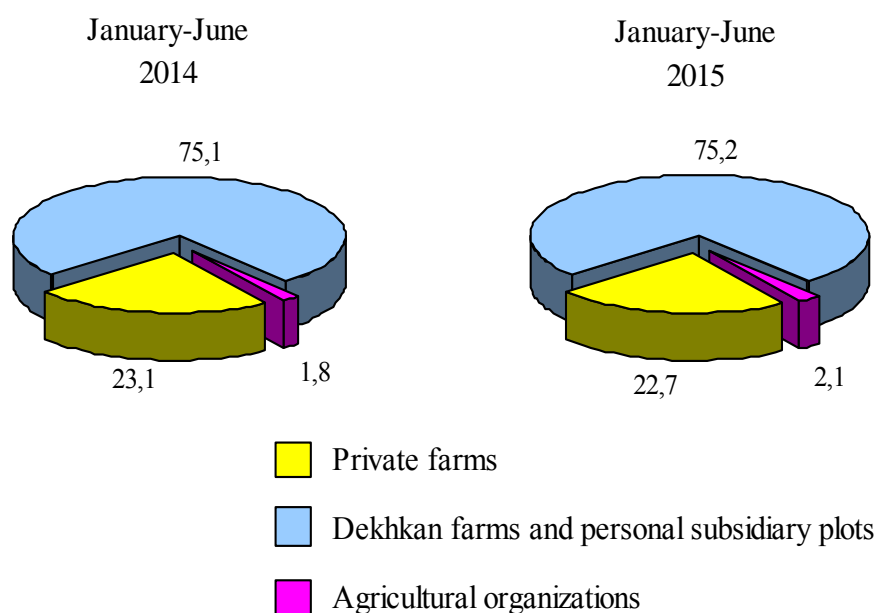


Agriculture

In January-June 2015 the volume of agricultural output was 17569,0 billion soums or 106,5 percent to the corresponding period of 2014, of which output of plant-growing – 9886,1 billion soums (106,2 percent) and that of animal husbandry - 7682,9 billion soums (106,7 percent).

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

as % of total volume



Plant-growing. In January-June 2015 the share of crop production in the total agricultural output was 56,3 percent.

According to the preliminary data as of July 1, 2015 the total sown area of agricultural crops for the yield of the current year in farms of all types was 3673,3 thousand hectares which is 37,8 thousand hectares more than for the yield of 2014.

The area under grains was 1657,8 thousand hectares (22,3 thousand hectares more than in 2014), potatoes – 79,7 thousand hectares (0,2 thousand hectares), vegetables – 193,1 thousand hectares (3,2 thousand hectares), forage crops – 325,1 thousand hectares (13,2 thousand hectares).

The areas under main crops for yield of 2015 are characterized by the following data:

	thous. ha	structure, in %
Sown area	3673,3	100,0
Grains	1657,8	45,1
of which:		
spiked cereals	1535,3	41,8
of which wheat	1442,2	39,3
rice	63,2	1,7
corn for grain	36,2	1,0
Industrial crops	1365,7	37,2
of which cotton:	1295,8	35,3
Potatoes	79,7	2,2
Vegetables	193,1	5,3
Melons and gourds	51,2	1,4
Forage crops	325,1	8,8

Harvesting. As of July 1, 2015 farms of all types produced 5809,0 thousand tons of grains, including 5795,0 thousand tons of spiked cereals of which 5718,8 thousand tons are wheat.

In the reporting period the production of potatoes was 1336,5 thousand tons, vegetables – 2616,0 thousand tons, melons and gourds – 163,0 thousand tons, fruit and berries – 839,2 thousand tons, grapes – 24,3 thousand tons.

The production of the main type of crop products in January-June 2015 is characterized by the following data:

	thous.t	growth rate, in %
Grains	5809,0	100,4
Potatoes	1336,5	109,0
Vegetables	2616,0	108,5
Melons and gourds	163,0	108,1
Fruit and berries	839,2	107,3
Grapes	24,3	109,1

Animal husbandry. In January-June 2015 the share of animal production in the total agricultural output was 43,7 percent (in January-June of 2014 – 42,9 percent).

As of July 1, 2015 the population of cattle increased by 333,3 thousand heads (by 3,1 percent) of which cows by 77,1 thousand heads (1,9 percent), sheep and goats - by 749,2 thousand heads (4,1 percent), poultry - by 5273,5 thousand heads (9,8 percent).

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

	thous. heads	growth rate in %
Cattle	11069,0	103,1
Sheep and goats	19112,5	104,1
Horses	214,3	102,8
Poultry	58998,7	109,8

In the total stock the share of cattle in dekhkan farms and personal subsidiary plots was 94,1 percent, in private farms – 4,8 percent, cows – 94,7 and 4,4 percent, sheep and goats – 83,2 and 7,1 percent, horses – 84,9 and 9,2 percent, poultry – 62,8 and 11,5 percent respectively.

In January-June 2015 farms of all types produced 944,0 thousand tons of meat in living weight (6,5 percent more than in January-June 2014), 3928,2 thousand tons of milk (6,8 percent), 2810,3 million eggs (11,6 percent), 18,4 thousand tons of wool (6,4 percent).

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

	quantity	growth rate, in %
Meat in living weight, thous. t	944,0	106,5
Milk, thous. t	3928,2	106,8
Eggs, mln.	2810,3	111,6
Wool, t	18374	106,4
Karakul, thous. pcs	874,4	96,9

The production of animal products (meat, milk, eggs) in all regions has mainly increased at the expense of personal subsidiary plots and dekhkan and private farms. The share of dekhkan farms and personal subsidiary plots in the total production of meat was 94,8 percent, milk – 95,9 percent, eggs – 57,7 percent.

Private farms. The gross output produced by private farms in January-June of 2015 was 3991,0 billion soums or 102,7 percent to the corresponding period of 2014. The share of private farms in the total volume of gross agricultural output was 22,7 percent.

As of July 1, 2015 there were 534,8 thousand heads of cattle, including 184,4 thousand heads of cows, 1356,7 thousand heads of sheep and goats, 19,7 thousand heads of horses, 6795,2 thousand heads of poultry in the private farms.

The output of basic agricultural produce in private farms for January-June 2015:

	thous. t	share in total output, %	growth rate, in %
Spiked cereals	4813,6	83,1	100,5
of which wheat	4762,8	83,3	100,5
Potatoes	143,0	10,7	107,8
Vegetables	418,3	16,0	108,5
Melons and gourds	59,9	36,7	104,7
Fruit and berries	282,1	33,6	105,1
Grapes	5,9	24,4	102,7
Meat in living weight	23,2	2,5	107,9
Milk	137,4	3,5	106,6
Eggs, mln.	251,2	9,0	108,6
Wool	1,4	7,5	104,5
Karakul, thous. pcs	50,2	5,7	105,6

Investments and construction

In January-June 2015 as a whole by the republic the volume of utilized investments in fixed capital in dollar equivalent was USD 7,3 billion or 109,1 percent in comparison with January-June 2014.

In January-June 2015 the total volume of utilized investments in fixed capital in national currency was 18069,9 billion soums or 109,8 percent to the corresponding period of the previous year.

The ratio of the volume of investments in fixed capital to GDP was 25,0 percent.

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

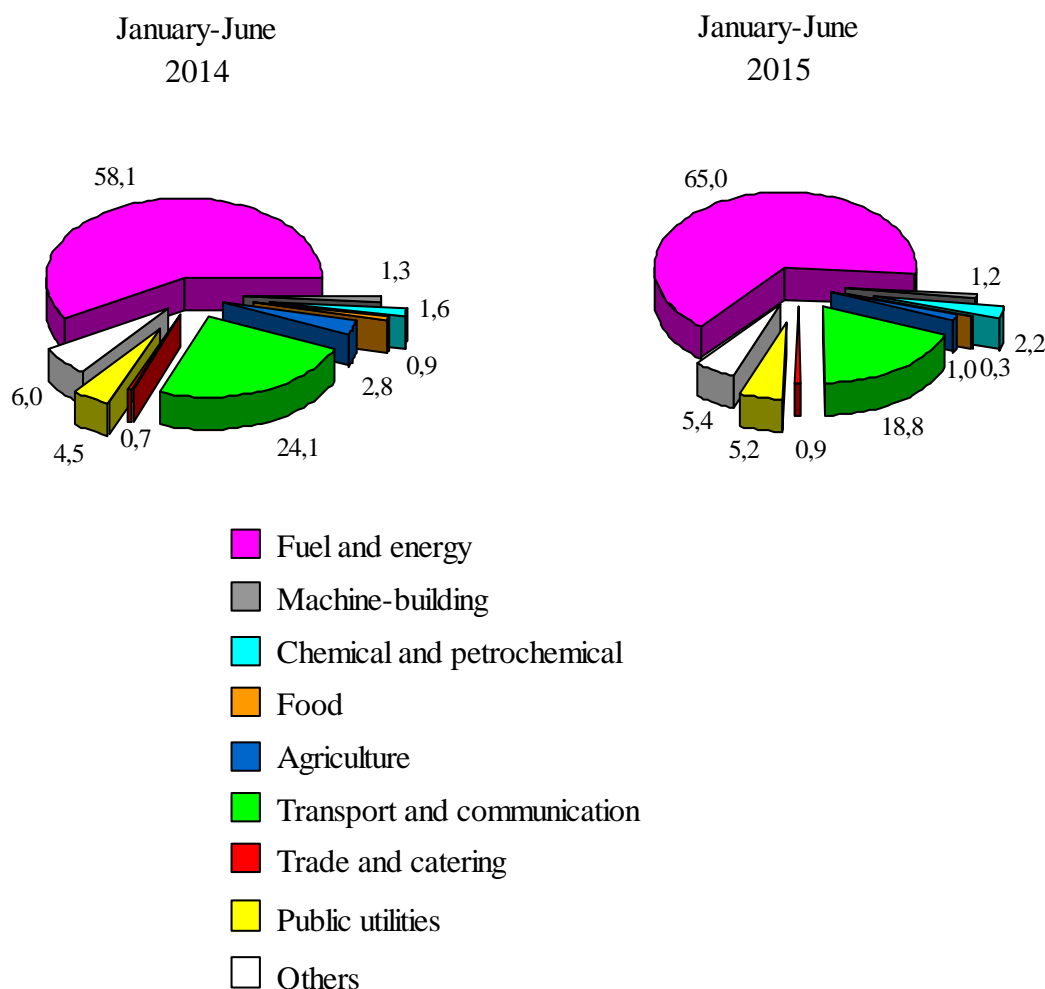
	(as % of total)		
	Total	of which enterprises of:	
		state property	non-state property
Total investments, bln. soums	18069,9	3217,4	14852,5
of which financed at the expense of:			
state budget	5,4	25,5	1,1
state specialized funds	6,5	36,7	0,0
enterprises and population	53,8	22,4	60,6
foreign investments and credits	21,3	11,3	23,4
bank credits and other borrowed funds	9,7	2,0	11,4
Reconstruction and development fund	3,1	1,2	3,5
children's sports development fund	0,2	0,9	-

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

	bln. soums	as % of total volume
Total	18069,9	100,0
Production branches	12091,6	66,9
industry	6095,8	33,7
of which:		
fuel and energy	4068,3	22,5
metallurgy	298,0	1,7
chemical and petrochemical	313,8	1,7
machine-building	306,5	1,7
light	362,2	2,0
food	221,4	1,2
building materials	139,6	0,8
agriculture	597,7	3,3
construction	1849,1	10,2
transport and communication	2227,3	12,3
trade and catering	971,2	5,4
geology and exploration	98,4	0,6
others	252,1	1,4
Non-production branches	5978,3	33,1
housing construction	3517,9	19,5
public utilities	759,9	4,2
health care	442,3	2,4
education	498,1	2,8
culture and arts	130,5	0,7
others	629,6	3,5

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 3517,9 billion soums or 58,8 percent of their volume were used in housing construction.

In January-June of the current year 37,6 thousand buildings or 38,7 thousand apartments with the total space of 5306,8 thousand m² (92,2 percent to the level of January-June 2014), including 3653,5 thousand m² (84,0 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 234,3 billion soums of investments, which made up 53,0 percent of investments in the public health sector.

168,9 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of higher education establishments, lyceums and vocational colleges, which made

up 2,8 percent of investments in non-production branches and 33,9 percent of investments in education.

184,7 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of general education and specialized schools, which made up 3,1 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 37,1 percent of investments in the education sector.

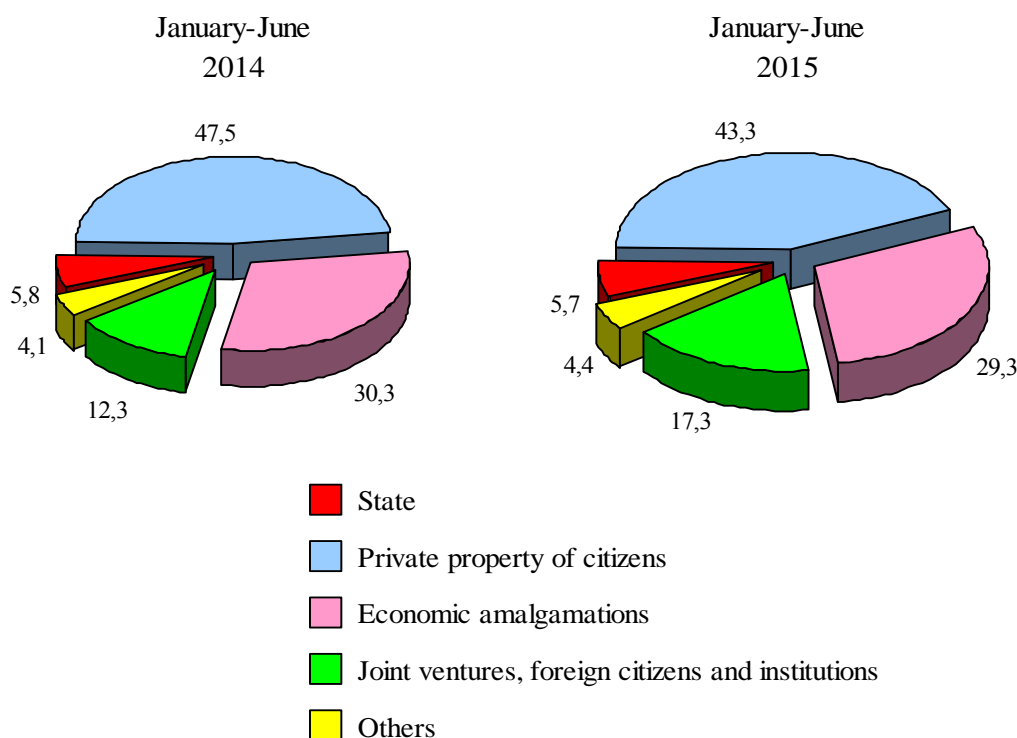
169,1 billion soums of investments were used for construction of water-supply networks, of which 113,4 billion soums - means of republican budget (67,1 percent of total volume), 44,6 billion soums – foreign investments and credits (26,4 percent), 9,9 billion soums – means of population (5,8 percent), 1,2 billion soums – means of enterprises and institutions (0,7 percent); 4,3 billion soums (100,0 percent - means of population) were used for construction of gas networks

Construction activity. In January-June 2015 construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 11751,8 billion soums, which made up 118,0 percent to January-June 2014.

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:

as % of total volume



Building organizations of non-state forms of ownership fulfilled construction works to the amount of 11081,3 billion soums, which made 94,3 percent to the total volume of construction work.

Transport

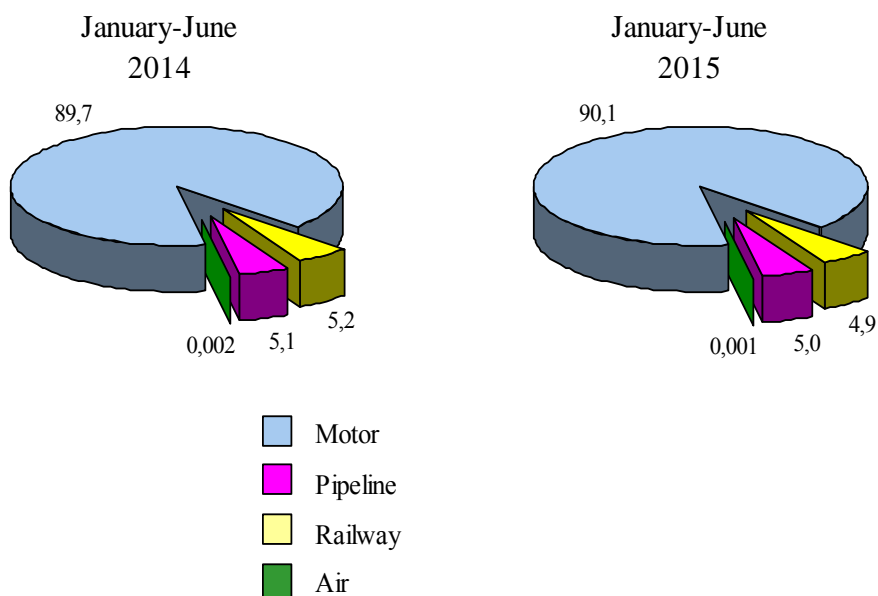
Cargo transportation. In January-June of the current year 662,1 million tons of cargoes were carried by all types of transport, which made up 104,0 percent to the level of January-June 2014. The freight turnover was 40,4 billion t-km or 0,5 percent higher than the level of January- June 2014.

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

	January-June 2015	as % of January-June 2014
Freights shipped by transport, mln. t	662,1	104,0
railway	33,3	103,3
motor	596,3	104,4
air, thous. t	9,8	88,5
pipeline	32,5	97,9
Freight turnover of transport, mln. t-km	40388,8	100,5
railway	11586,7	100,0
motor	13423,6	107,9
air	53,9	99,4
pipeline	15324,6	95,2

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-June 2015 is characterized by the following data:

	thous. tons	as % of January-June 2014
Freights - total	33298,7	103,3
of which:		
coal	1976,2	90,5
oil	5402,6	101,4
ferrous metals	506,6	124,6
iron-and-steel scrap	372,6	107,0
chemical and mineral fertilizers	2203,9	100,0
building materials	4173,0	121,6
cement	2413,0	90,7
timber	21,8	35,1
grain and milling products	550,5	98,5

596,3 million tons of freights were carried by motor transport, which is 4,4 percent more than in January-June 2014. The freight turnover has increased by 7,9 percent and was 13,4 billion t-km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs has exceeded the level of January-June 2014 by 7,3 percent and was 9,9 billion t-km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport was 74,1 percent versus 74,5 percent in January-June 2014.

9,8 thousand tons of freights were carried by air transport which is 11,5 percent lower than in January-June of 2014. The freight turnover has decreased by 0,6 percent and was 53,9 million t-km.

The freight turnover of main pipelines was 15,3 billion t-km which is 4,8 percent lower than in January-June of 2014.

Passenger transportation. In comparison with January-June 2014 the number of passengers carried by all types of transport increased by 3,3 percent and totaled 3522,3 million persons in January-June 2015. The passenger turnover has increased by 5,3 percent and was 48,1 billion pass-km.

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

	January-June 2015	as % of January-June 2014
Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons	3522,3	103,3
railway	10,5	104,3
motor	3477,0	103,4
air	1,1	93,1
urban electrical	33,7	93,3
Passenger turnover, mln. pass-km	48137,0	105,3
railway	1895,3	104,1
motor	42807,3	106,1
air	3204,7	96,6
urban electrical	229,7	93,7

The largest share in passenger transportation and passenger turnover falls on motor transport– 98,7 percent and 88,9 percent respectively.

The number of passengers carried by railway transport has increased by 4,3 percent and was 10,5 million persons, the passenger turnover has increased by 4,1 percent and totaled 1895,3 million pas-km.

1105,5 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which is 6,9 percent less than in January-June 2014, the passenger turnover was 3204,7 million pass-km or 3,4 percent lower than in January-June 2014.

In comparison with January-June 2014 passenger transportation and passenger turnover of underground decreased by 6,7 percent in January-June 2015.

Market of goods and services

In January-June 2015 the retail trade turnover was 31732,7 billion soums or 114,8 percent to the level of January-June 2014.

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

	bln. soums	as % of January-June 2014
Total	31732,7	114,8
state	45,1	95,5
non-state	31687,6	114,9
of which private	22452,2	116,0

In January-June 2015 the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises amounted to 4356,3 billion soums or increased by 11,4 percent in comparison with January-June 2014. In the structure of the retail trade the turnover of large enterprises was 13,7 percent.

The trade turnover of small business has increased by 15,4 percent and reached 27376,4 billion soums, the share of sales in the total retail trade turnover was 86,3 percent.

In the total volume of small business turnover the sale of goods in the informal sector was 4765,3 billion soums or 9,0 percent more than in January-June 2014. The share of this sector in the total volume of turnover was 15,0 percent.

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

	bln. soums	as % of January-June 2014	as % of total
Total	31732,7	114,8	100,0
large enterprises	4356,3	111,4	13,7
small business	27376,4	115,4	86,3
of which trade turnover of informal sector	4765,3	109,0	15,0

The volume of paid services rendered to population in January-June 2015 was 12221,1 billion soums or 110,4 percent to January-June 2014.

The main part of paid services was rendered to population by enterprises and organizations, the volume of services rendered by them was 7268,5 billion soums (59,5 percent of total volume) or has increased by 7,4 percent.

The volume of paid services rendered to population by individual entrepreneurs has increased by 14,9 percent and amounted to 4952,6 billion soums, the share of this sector in the total volume of paid services – 40,5 percent.

The volume of paid services per capita was 392,5 thousand soums and has increased by 8,4 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 86,3 percent.

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

	bln. soums	as % of total
Total	12221,1	100,0
state	1678,4	13,7
non-state	10542,7	86,3
of which:		
private	5160,0	42,2

The share of personal services in the total volume of paid services was 8,9 percent or 1087,2 billion soums. Their real volume has increased by 17,5 percent.

The share of services rendered by individual entrepreneurs in the personal services sector was 87,7 percent. The volume of services rendered by this sector has increased by 18,0 percent and amounted to 953,3 billion soums.

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

	bln. soums	growth rate, in %	as % of total
Services - total	40247,0	113,1	100,0
of which by main kinds of activity:			
Communication and information	2124,3	119,1	5,3
Computer programming	110,1	112,2	0,3
Financial	3870,9	130,7	9,6
Transport (including logistical)	10719,2	104,4	26,6
Construction	2390,8	117,7	5,9
Repairs and maintenance of technological equipment	309,6	117,4	0,8
Repairs and maintenance of agricultural equipment	54,7	110,5	0,1
Tourism (including hotel)	182,3	115,0	0,5
Trade and catering	9213,4	114,7	22,9
Personal	1611,8	114,3	4,0
Education	1177,1	109,3	2,9
Public health	506,4	114,8	1,3
Agricultural	245,2	114,0	0,6
Others	7731,2	111,9	19,2

The high growth rates have been achieved in the following services: financial – 130,7 percent; communication and information – 119,1 percent; construction – 117,7 percent; repairs and maintenance of technological equipment – 117,4 percent; tourism (including hotel) – 115,0 percent; public health – 114,8 percent; trade and catering – 114,7 percent; personal – 114,3 percent.

The following services prevailed in the structure of services: transport (including logistical) (26,6 percent of total services), trade and catering (22,9 percent), financial (9,6 percent), construction (5,9 percent), communication and information (5,3 percent).

Prices and tariffs

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

	Average monthly level		June to December of the previous year	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Consumer price index	0,5	0,4	3,2	2,6
Industrial producer price index	0,9	0,8	5,7	5,0

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

	2014	2015
Total	105,7	105,0
of which:		
electric power	109,1	107,2
fuel	107,1	103,5
ferrous metallurgy	103,4	113,1
non-ferrous metallurgy	114,4	111,1
chemical and petrochemical	107,1	108,4
machine-building and metalworking	101,4	104,4
woodworking, pulp and paper	106,5	100,7
building materials	115,8	105,1
light	100,5	100,1
food	106,1	101,9
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 July 1, 2015 was 31247,3 thousand persons and has increased from the beginning of 2015 by 224,8 thousand or 0,7 percent. The number of urban population was 15836,7 thousand (50,7 percent of the total number of population) and that of rural population - 15410,6 thousand (49,3 percent).

In January-June 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	297,1	311,7	19,6	20,2
Deaths	72,0	73,1	4,7	4,7
of which children				
aged under 1 year ^{*)}	3,3	3,9	9,7	11,0
Marriages, thous.	108,0	102,7	7,1	6,7
Divorces, thous.	14,5	14,7	1,0	1,0

Births. In January-June 2015 the number of births was 311,7 thousand and in comparison with January-June 2014 (297,1 thousand) increased by 14,6 thousand, the birth rate was 20,2 pro mil and increased by 0,6 pro mil in comparison with the corresponding period of 2014 (19,6 pro mil).

Deaths. In January-June 2015 the number of deaths was 73,1 thousand and in comparison with January-June 2014 (72,0 thousand) increased by 1,1 thousand, the death rate was 4,7 pro mil (in January-June 2014 - 4,7 pro mil).

In the structure of total deaths cardiovascular diseases make up 64,0 percent, neoplasms – 8,5 percent, diseases of digestive organs – 6,0 percent, respiratory diseases – 5,7 percent, accidents, poisonings and traumas – 6,1 percent.

According to the preliminary data in January-June of the current year 3,9 thousand children died at the age under one year. The infant death rate was 11,0 pro mil (in January-June 2014 – 9,7 pro mil).

^{*)} Per 1000 births

Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 55,0 percent died of states occurring in perinatal period, 23,8 percent - respiratory diseases, 8,0 percent - congenital anomalies and 3,5 percent - infectious and parasitic diseases.

Marriages and divorces. In January-June of the current year 102,7 thousand marriages and 14,7 thousand divorces were registered. There were 6,7 marriages (in January-June 2014 – 7,1 marriages) and 1,0 divorces (in January-June 2014 – 1,0 divorces) per 1000 population.

Migration. According to the preliminary data in January-June 2015 the number of immigrants was 69,2 thousand persons and that of emigrants – 83,0 thousand persons. In January-June 2015 balance of migration was minus 13,8 thousand persons versus minus 15,5 thousand persons in January-June 2014.

Employment and labor market

Employment. In January-June 2015 the number of economically active population averaged 13663,6 thousand persons or 43,9 percent of the total population.

In January-June 2015 according to the preliminary data the number of population engaged in the economy was 12956,4 thousand persons and increased by 1,9 percent in comparison with January-June 2014.

The significant growth in the number of employed persons is marked in transport and communication (by 3,9 percent), trade, catering, sales and procurement (by 3,7 percent), housing and utilities and non-productive personal services (by 3,6 percent), construction (by 3,3 percent), agriculture and forestry (by 2,3 percent).

In January-June 2015 the occupational level of economically active population (ratio of the number of persons employed in the economy to economically active population) was 94,8 percent.

As a whole the share of persons employed in the non-state sector reached 81,5 percent in January-June 2015 versus 81,1 percent in January-June 2014.

Unemployment ^{*)}. The number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was 5,2 thousand persons as of the end of June 2015, which is 54,8 percent less than as of the end of June 2014 (9,4 thousand persons).

In January-June 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 Government of 24 May 2007, №106, was 707,2 thousand persons and the rate of unemployment makes 5,2 percent of economically active population.

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