

Basic economic indicators

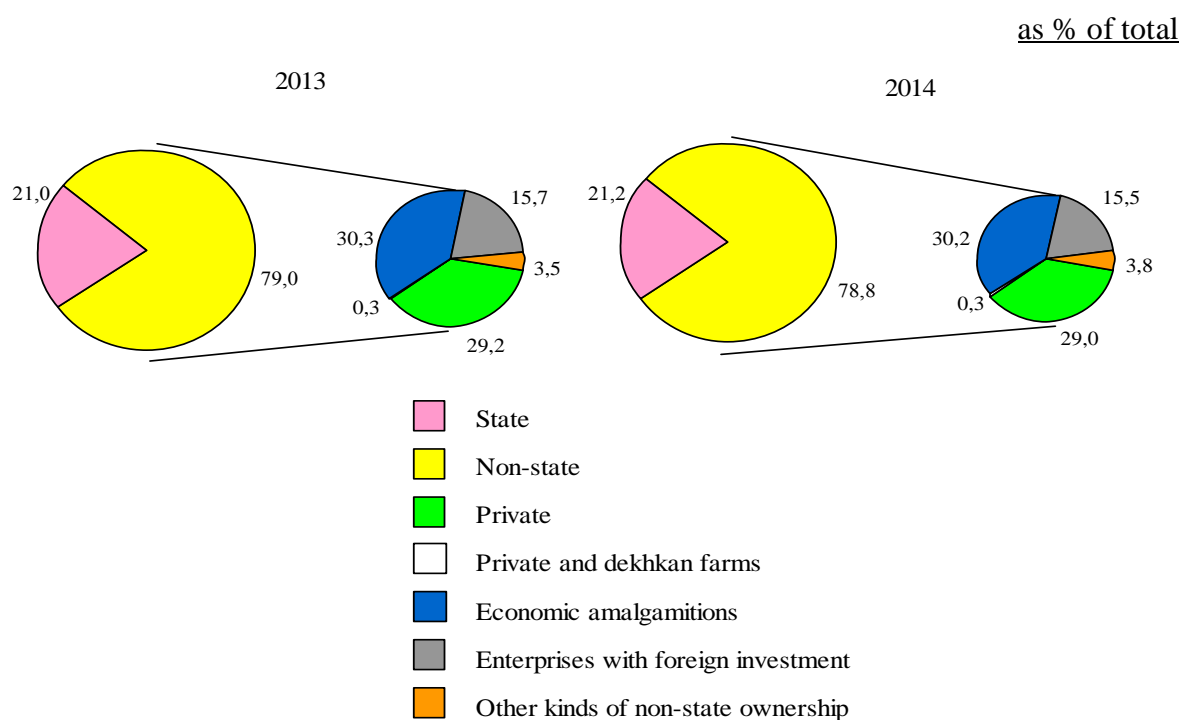
	Bln. soums	As % of January-March 2013
Gross domestic product	25763,9	107,5
Industrial output	16288,5	108,9
Consumer goods	6154,4	112,8
Agricultural output	2669,5	106,2
Investments in fixed capital	5615,9	110,1
Construction works	2830,6	115,5
Freight turnover, bln. t-km	17,7	100,6
Passenger turnover, bln. pas-km	19,8	105,5
Retail trade turnover	11739,4	114,3
Paid services	4935,4	109,1
Services, total	16875,4	111,8
External trade turnover, USD mln.	6670,9	107,7
exports	3281,0	108,5
imports	3389,9	106,8

Production of gross domestic product

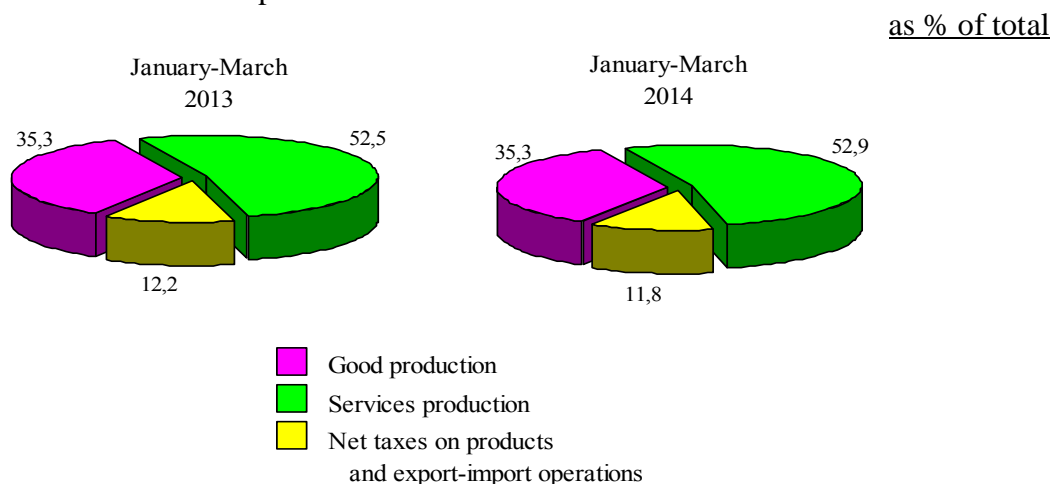
In January-March 2014 according to the preliminary data the volume of gross domestic product amounted to 25763,9 billion soums at current prices, the increase – 7,5 percent in comparison with January-March 2013.

In the structure of GDP by forms of ownership the share of the non-state sector is 78,8 percent and that of the state sector – 21,2.

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, 2014, the number of registered legal persons was 270,7 thousand units, 242,4 thousand of them (89,5 percent of total registered enterprises) are operating.

The greatest number of enterprises and institutions was registered in trade and catering (28,3 percent of total registered enterprises), industry (16,9 percent), construction (8,7 percent), agriculture and forestry (8,5 percent),

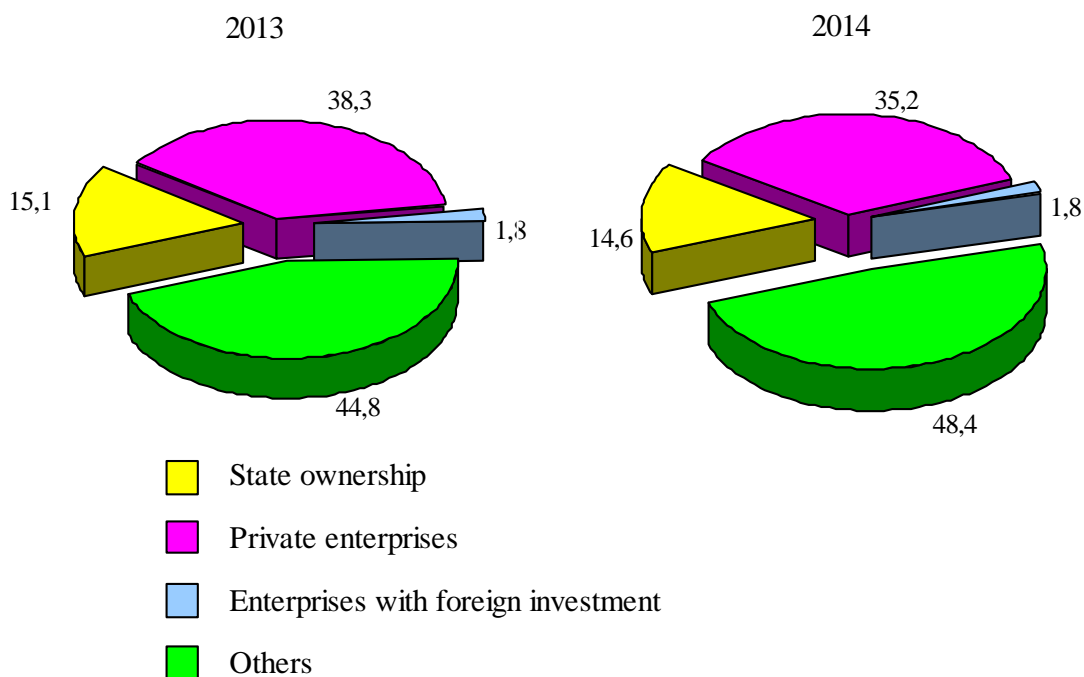
The distribution of registered and operating enterprises and institutions by branches of economy, as of April 1, 2014, is characterized by the following data:

	Registered		Operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
Total	270,7	100,0	242,4	100,0
of which:				
industry	45,7	16,9	40,6	16,8
construction	23,6	8,7	20,4	8,4
agriculture and forestry	23,0	8,5	20,4	8,4
transport and communication	10,7	4,0	9,5	3,9
other branches of material production	22,5	8,3	19,6	8,1
trade and catering	76,5	28,3	66,1	27,3
personal services	4,0	1,5	3,5	1,4
health care, physical culture, sports and social security	11,1	4,1	10,6	4,4
education, culture and art, science and scientific services	21,8	8,0	21,3	8,8
other branches of non-material production	31,8	11,7	30,4	12,5

In the total number of registered enterprises the share of enterprises with non-state form of ownership was 85,4 percent of which 35,2 percent – private enterprises, 1,8 percent – enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 48,4 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



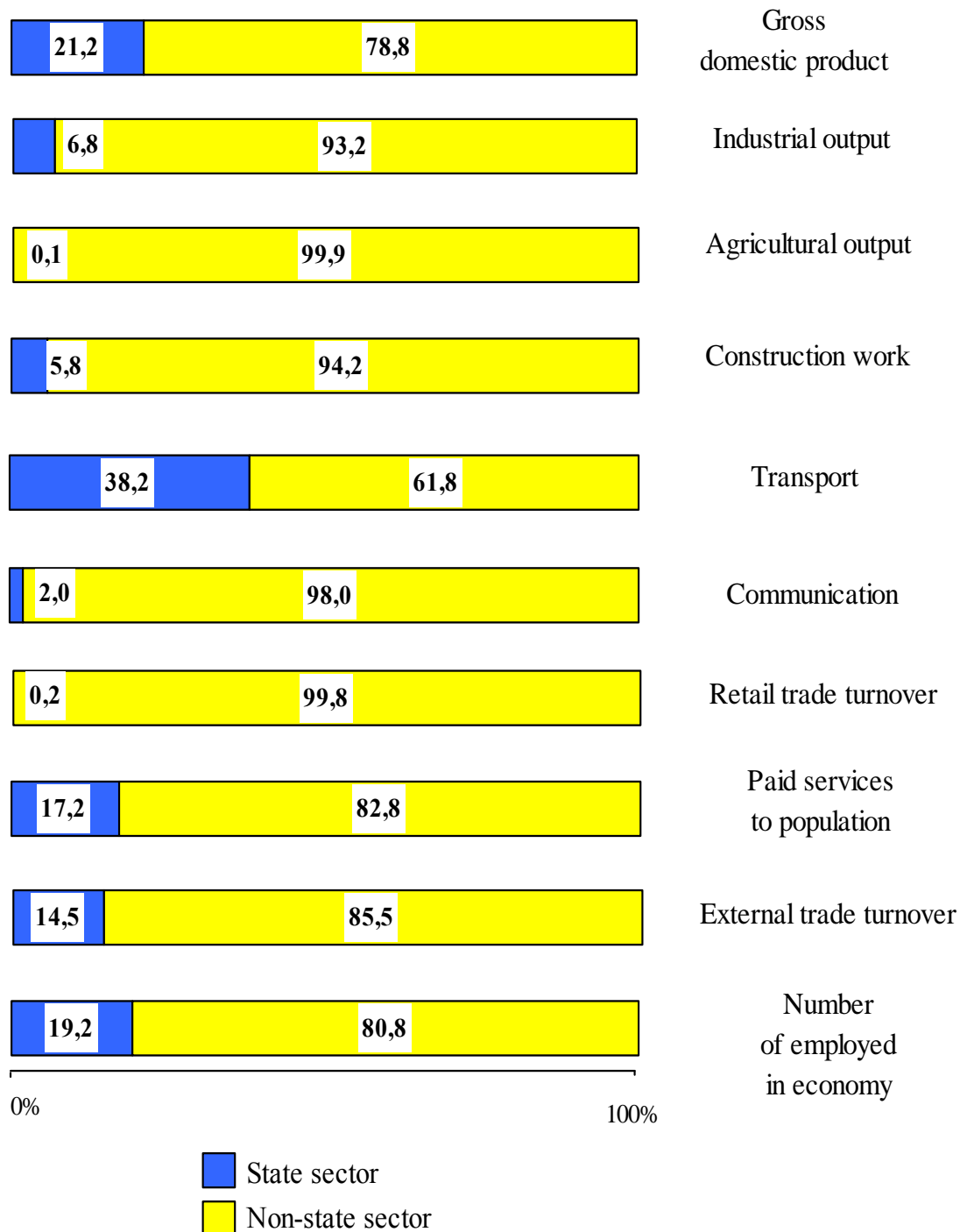
The number of newly registered enterprises and institutions was 7,6 thousand (including 7,3 thousand of small business entities) in January-March 2014. Their significant number was marked in the city of Tashkent (24,6 percent of total registered enterprises in the republic), Tashkent region (9,2 percent), Fergana region (8,5 percent), and Samarkand region (7,0 percent).

In the sectoral structure of newly registered enterprises 28,3 percent – the share of trade and catering, 25,0 percent – industry, 12,9 percent – construction.

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

The shares of state and non-state sectors in GDP, main branches of economy and employment in January-March 2014 are characterized by the following data:

as % of total volume



Small business

In January-March 2014 the share of small business in the total volume of GDP was 41,0 percent which is 0,5 percentage points more than in January-March 2013.

In January-March 2014 small business entities:

- provided employment to 9514,8 thousand persons (76,0 percent of total persons employed in the economy), including 7297,6 thousand persons of the individual sector and 2217,2 thousand persons of small enterprises and microfirms;

- produced industrial output to the amount of 4365,4 billion soums (26,8 percent of total industrial production) or 112,1 percent to the level of January-March 2013;

- utilized 1801,0 billion soums of investments (32,1 percent of total utilized investments) which makes up 102,6 percent to the level of January-March 2013;

- executed construction works to the amount of 1928,1 billion soums (68,1 percent of total construction works) which makes up 111,1 percent to the level of January-March 2013;

- ensured the growth of freight turnover of motor transport by 8,6 percent (82,5 percent of total freight turnover) and passenger turnover – by 8,8 percent (88,4 percent of total passenger turnover);

- formed 45,6 percent (5352,5 billion soums) of total retail trade turnover (the growth by 14,5 percent), 42,7 percent (2108,5 billion soums) of total paid services (the growth by 14,9 percent);

- exported products (goods and services) to the amount of USD 377,8 million (11,5 percent of total exports), imported products (goods and services) to the amount of USD 1398,8 million (41,3 percent of total imports).

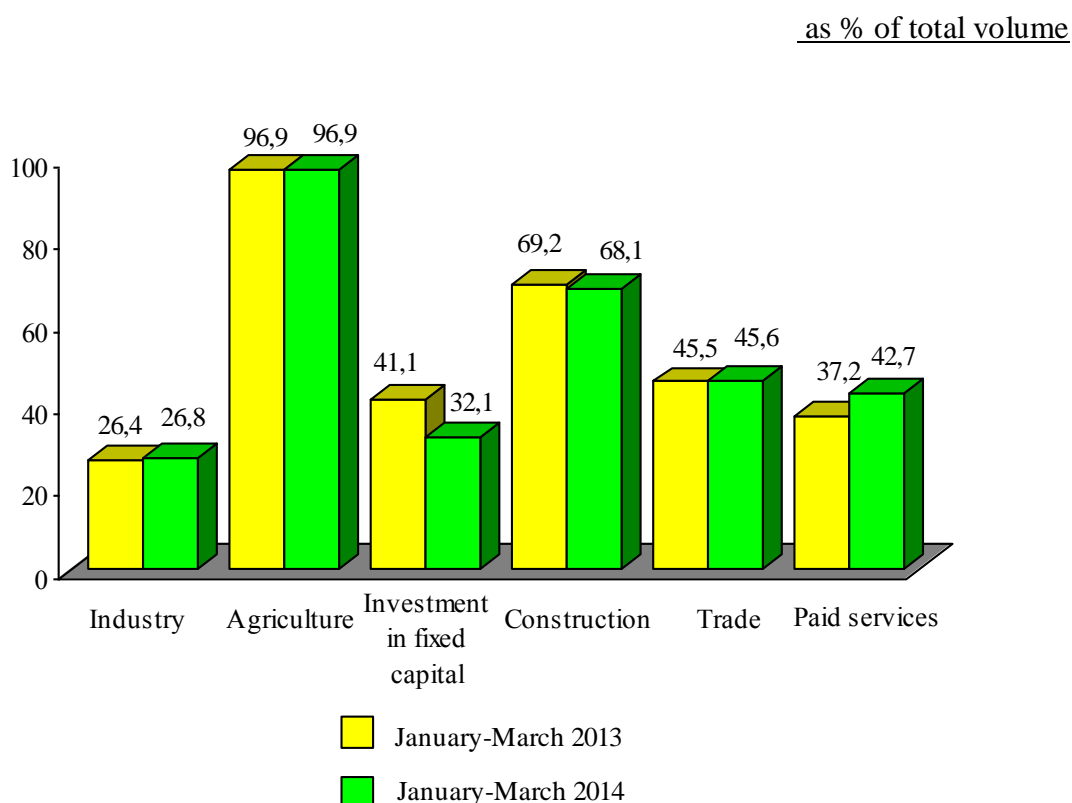
The share of goods of private entrepreneurship (ownership of citizens) in total volume of goods (works, services) of small business in January-March 2014 is characterized by the following data:

	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	4365,4	39,3
Agriculture	2586,5	100,0
Construction	1928,1	74,8

	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	5352,5	62,5
Paid services	2108,5	90,2
Cargo transportation, mln. tons	94,1	66,8
Passenger transportation, mln. pass.	1248,1	92,8
Export, USD mln.	377,8	4,7
Import, USD mln.	1398,8	14,5

The number of persons engaged in the private sector of small business was 8736,0 thousand or 91,8 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:



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 62 enterprises and projects (including program and non-program projects) (further – projects) were privatized in January-March 2014.

In the reporting period the greatest number of projects was privatized in Tashkent region (44 projects), Navoi region (5 projects), the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Andizhan region, Bukhara region, Kashkadarya region and Khorezm region (2 projects per each).

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls upon projects of local authorities – 47 projects.

Receipts of money from privatization and decentralization of projects amounted to 16,1 billion soums in January-March 2014.

The most part of receipts received from decentralization and privatization was marked in Tashkent region (51,1 percent of total receipts), the city of Tashkent (13,6 percent), Bukhara region (11,5 percent), Samarkand region (6,0 percent), Khorezm region (4,6 percent), and Surkhandarya region (4,3 percent).

External economic links

In January-March 2014 the republic's external trade turnover was USD 6670,9 million (107,7 percent to January-March 2013), of which exports – USD 3281,0 million (108,5 percent), imports – USD 3389,9 million (106,8 percent).

Balance of external trade was minus USD 108,9 million, including USD 131,1 million with the CIS countries and minus USD 240,0 million with other countries.

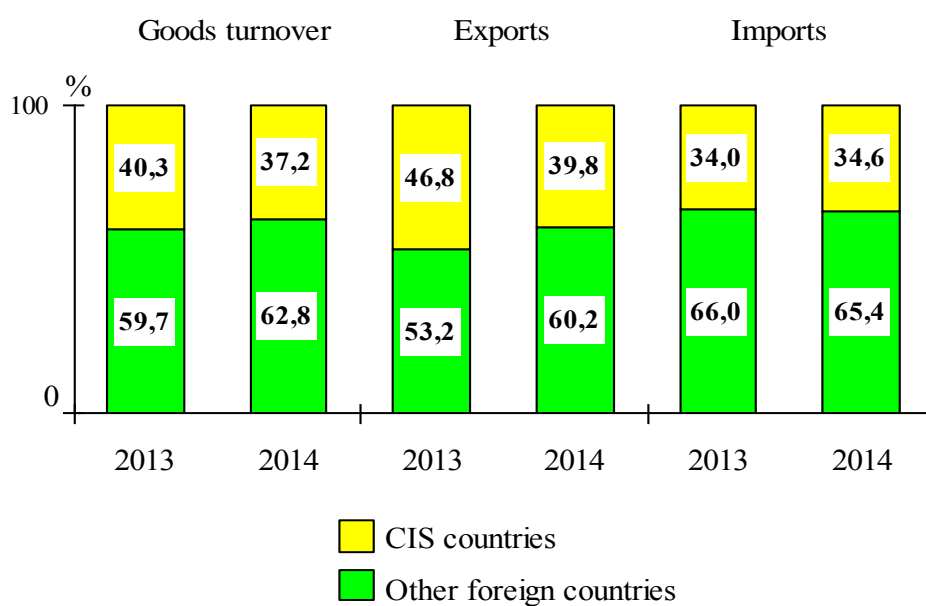
The republic's external trade turnover in January-March 2014 is characterized by the following data:

	USD mln.	as % of total
External trade turnover	6670,9	100,0
CIS countries	2478,7	37,2
other countries	4192,2	62,8

	USD mln.	as % of total
Exports	3281,0	100,0
CIS countries	1304,9	39,8
other countries	1976,1	60,2
Imports	3389,9	100,0
CIS countries	1173,8	34,6
other countries	2216,1	65,4
Balance	-108,9	x
CIS countries	131,1	x
other countries	-240,0	x

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

in percentage

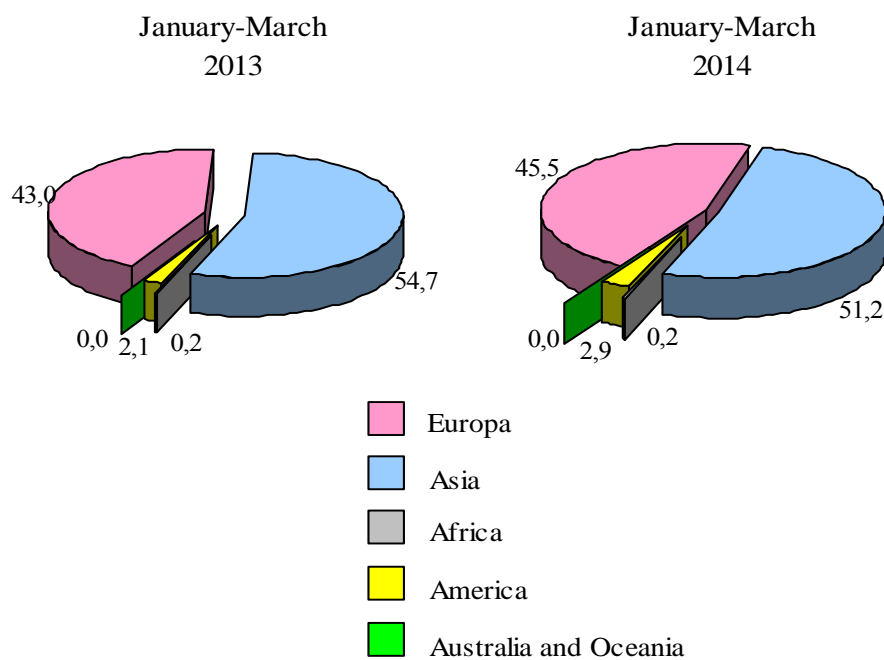


The structure of exports and imports in January-March 2014 is characterized by the following data:

	structure, in %
Exports	100,0
cotton fibre	8,7
food products	6,3
chemical products and articles thereof	4,9
energy and oil products	25,3
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	5,6
machines and equipment	3,2
services	23,0
others	23,0
Imports	100,0
food products	10,9
chemical products and articles thereof	15,5
energy and oil products	3,7
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	7,2
machines and equipment	44,8
services	6,6
others	11,3

Structure of external trade turnover by continents

as % of total volume



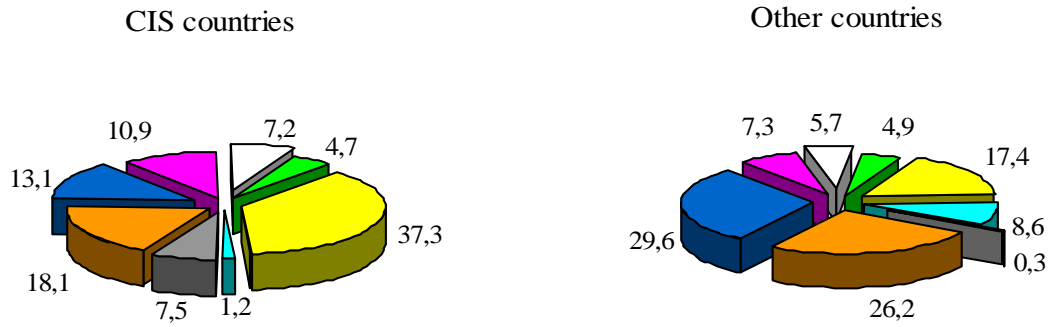
The external trade turnover with the states having the greatest share in the republic's goods turnover in January-March 2014 is presented below:

	as % of January-March 2013	share in republic's goods turnover, %
Russia	95,2	19,8
China	98,4	18,2
Kazakhstan	115,5	10,3
Republic of Korea	94,1	7,4
Turkey	111,8	4,7
Ukraine	86,8	3,9
Afghanistan	109,3	2,4
Germany	114,5	1,8
USA	220,5	1,8

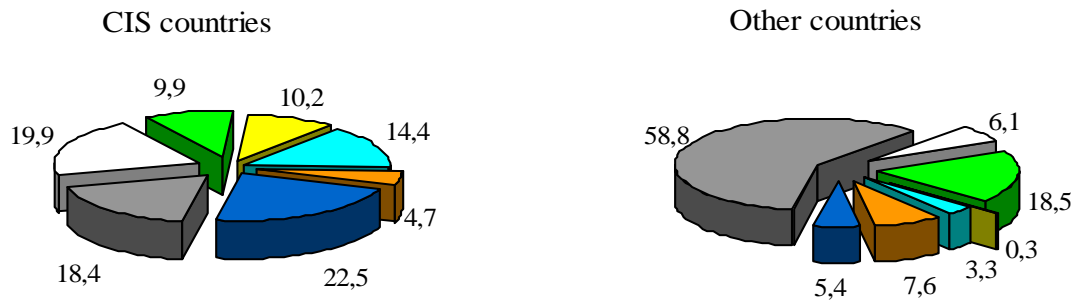
	as % of January-March 2013	share in republic's goods turnover, %
Iran	131,5	1,5
Turkmenistan	71,4	1,1
India	92,7	1,0
France	92,5	1,0
Latvia	80,0	0,8
Kyrgyzstan	153,0	0,7
Poland	77,6	0,7
Italia	92,8	0,7
Brazil	64,7	0,6
Japan	48,2	0,6
Belarus	101,7	0,5
Tajikistan	112,6	0,5
Switzerland	104,2	0,5
Bangladesh	74,6	0,5
Great Britain	88,7	0,4
Austria	167,1	0,4
UAE	55,4	0,4
Czech Republic	110,8	0,4
Belgium	143,9	0,4
Lithuania	195,8	0,4
Netherlands	160,9	0,3

The structure of external trade with the CIS countries and other countries in January-March 2014 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

The development of high-tech industries, implementation of measures to increase the production of competitive products provided further stable growth of industry in the republic. In January-March of the current year the volume of industrial output amounted to 16288,5 billion soums or 108,9 percent to the level of January-March 2013. The increase of labor productivity in industry has led to the growth of industrial production by 7,2 percent to January-March 2013.

The creation of a favorable business environment for small business development has led to the increase in the share of small business in industrial production in comparison with the similar period of the last year by 0,4 percentage points, amounting to 26,8 percent in January-March of the current year versus 26,4 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The implementation of the Program for deepening localization of production of finished products, components and materials in the framework of which in January-March 2014 there were manufactured products to the amount of 439,8 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 6154,4 billion soums or 112,8 percent to the first quarter of 2013, of which food products amounted to 2532,7 billion soums and 105,3 percent, non-food products – 3621,7 billion soums and 118,7 percent. The share of consumer goods in the total volume of industrial production increased to 34,4 percent versus 29,5 percent in the first quarter of 2013.

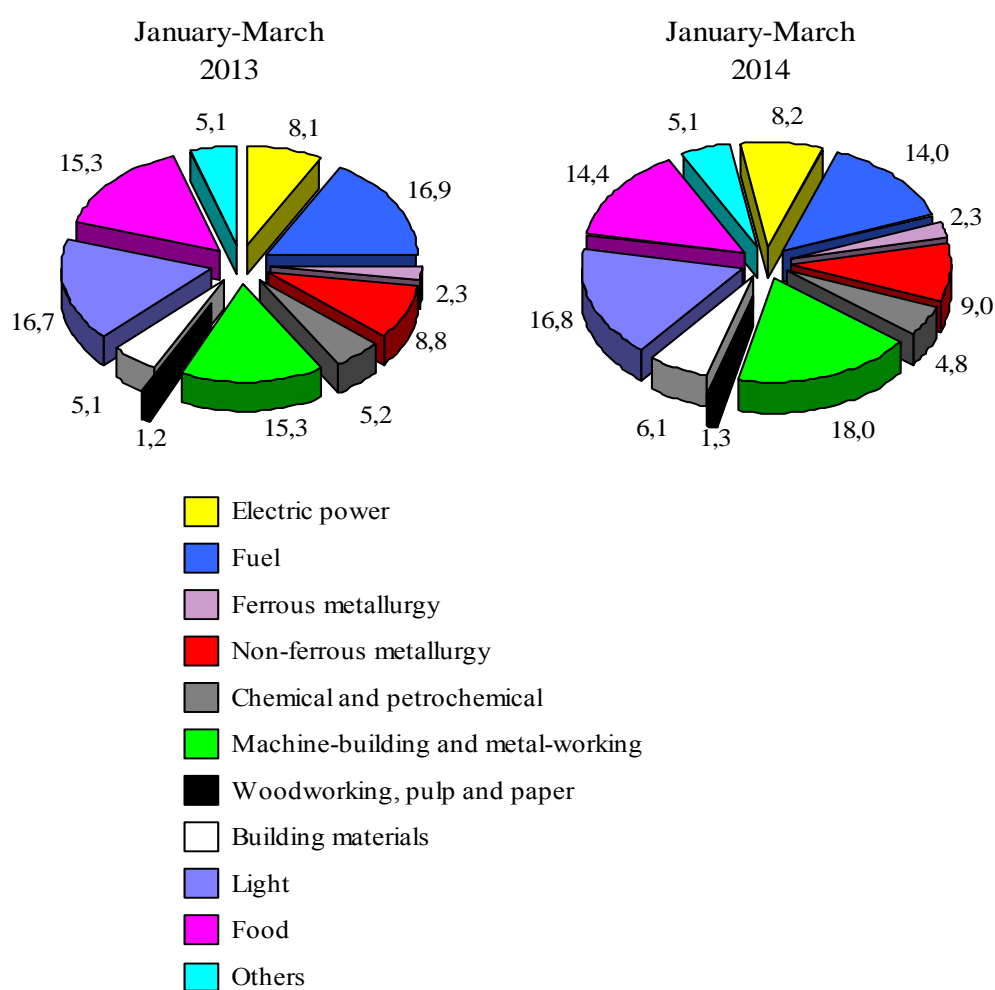
The output of products by industries in January-March 2014 is characterized as follows:

	bln. soums	as % of January-March 2013
Total	16288,5	108,9
of which:		
electric power	1336,6	102,6
fuel	2282,6	94,0
ferrous metallurgy	367,3	107,2
non-ferrous metallurgy	1469,8	109,6
chemical and petrochemical	789,9	101,5

	bln. soums	as % of January-March 2013
machinery and metal-working	2933,7	126,0
woodworking, pulp and paper	204,1	111,6
building materials	989,4	114,0
light	2739,3	111,8
food	2346,9	105,6

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

as % of total volume



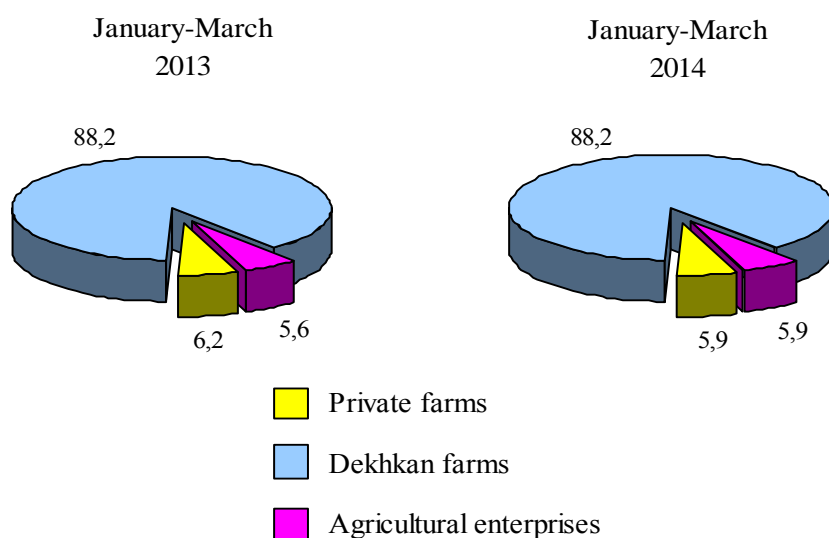
Agriculture

In January-March 2014 the agricultural output was 2669,5 billion soums or 106,2 percent to the corresponding period of 2013, of which output of plant-growing – 448,1 billion soums (106,0 percent) and that of animal husbandry – 2221,4 billion soums (106,3 percent).

In the structure of production of agricultural products the share of dekhkan farms is 88,2 percent (in January-March 2013 – 88,2 percent), private farms – 5,9 percent (6,2 percent), agricultural enterprises – 5,9 percent (5,6 percent).

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

as % of total volume



Plant-growing. In January-March 2014 the share of crop production in total agricultural output was 16,8 percent (in January-March 2013 – 18,3 percent).

Animal husbandry. In January-March 2014 the share of animal production in total agricultural output was 83,2 percent (in January-March 2013 – 81,7 percent).

As of April 1, 2014 the population of cattle in farms of all types has increased by 412,6 thousand heads or 4,0 percent, including cows – by 83,1 thousand heads or 2,1 percent, sheep and goats – by 560,5 thousand heads or 3,2 percent, and poultry – by 4461,8 thousand heads or 9,3 percent.

The population of livestock and poultry, as of April 1, 2014 by types of farms is characterized by the following data:

	thous. heads	as % of April 1, 2013
Cattle	10602,8	104,0
of which:		
private farms	535,0	101,6
dekhkan farms	9954,7	104,1
agricultural enterprises	113,1	107,0
of which cows	4027,6	102,1
of which:		
private farms	184,4	101,3
dekhkan farms	3810,0	102,2
agricultural enterprises	33,2	100,3
Sheep and goats	18031,3	103,2
of which:		
private farms	1295,5	103,2
dekhkan farms	14977,0	104,6
agricultural enterprises	1758,8	92,6
Poultry	52211,6	109,3
of which:		
private farms	6305,4	107,9
dekhkan farms	32814,4	108,6
agricultural enterprises	13091,8	111,9

In the total stock the share of cattle in dekhkan farms was 93,9 percent, in private farms – 5,0 percent, cows – 94,6 and 4,6 percent, sheep and goats – 83,1 and 7,2 percent, poultry – 62,8 and 12,1 percent respectively.

In January-March 2014 farms of all types produced 378,6 thousand tons of meat in living weight (6,0 percent more than in January-March 2013), 1408,8 thousand tons of milk (6,7 percent), 978,5 million eggs (13,5 percent), 0,6 thousand tons of wool (7,6 percent), 411,5 thousand pieces of karakuls (0,8 percent).

The output of basic livestock products by types of farms is characterized by the following data:

	January-March 2014	as % of January-March 2013
Meat in living weight, thous. t	378,6	106,0
of which:		
private farms	10,2	105,7
dekhkan farms	354,6	105,4
agricultural enterprises	13,8	121,7
Milk, thous. t	1408,8	106,7
of which:		
private farms	54,4	107,3
dekhkan farms	1341,8	106,6
agricultural enterprises	12,6	114,9
Eggs, mln.	978,5	113,5
of which:		
private farms	101,7	106,2
dekhkan farms	443,0	108,5
agricultural enterprises	433,8	121,0
Wool, t	623	107,6
of which:		
private farms	69	115,0
dekhkan farms	548	106,0
agricultural enterprises	6	3,0 t.m.

	January-March 2014	as % of January-March 2013
Karakul, thous. pcs	411,5	100,8
of which:		
private farms	22,2	103,8
dekhkan farms	356,4	106,0
agricultural enterprises	32,9	64,8

The share of dekhkan farms in the total production of meat was 93,7 percent, milk – 95,2 percent, eggs – 45,3 percent, wool – 88,0 percent, and karakuls – 86,6 percent.

Private farms. As of the April 1 of the current year, private farms had 535,0 thousand heads of cattle (including 184,4 thousand heads cows), 1295,5 thousand sheep and goats, 6305,4 thousand heads of poultry.

In the reporting period the number of cattle in private farms increased by 8,6 thousand heads or 1,6 percent (including cows by 2,4 thousand heads or 1,3 percent), sheep and goats – by 40,1 thousand heads or 3,2 percent, poultry – by 462,9 thousand heads or 7,9 percent.

The basic agricultural goods produced by private farms in January-March 2014 are characterized by the following data:

	produced	as % of January-March 2013
Vegetables, thous. t	7,3	105,6
Meat, thous. t	10,2	105,7
Milk, thous. t	54,4	107,3
Eggs, mln.	101,7	106,2
Wool, t	69,0	115,0
Karakul, thous. pcs	22,2	103,8

Investments and construction

In January-March 2014 as a whole by the republic the volume of utilized investments in fixed capital in dollar equivalent was USD 2,5 billion or 112,4 percent in comparison with January-March 2013.

In January-March 2014 the total volume of utilized investments in fixed capital in national currency was 5615,9 billion soums or 110,1 percent to the corresponding period of 2013.

The ratio of the volume of investments in fixed capital to the GDP was 21,8 percent which is 0,2 percentage points higher than in January-March 2013.

The distribution of investments in fixed capital by forms of ownership in January-March 2014 is presented below:

(as % of total)

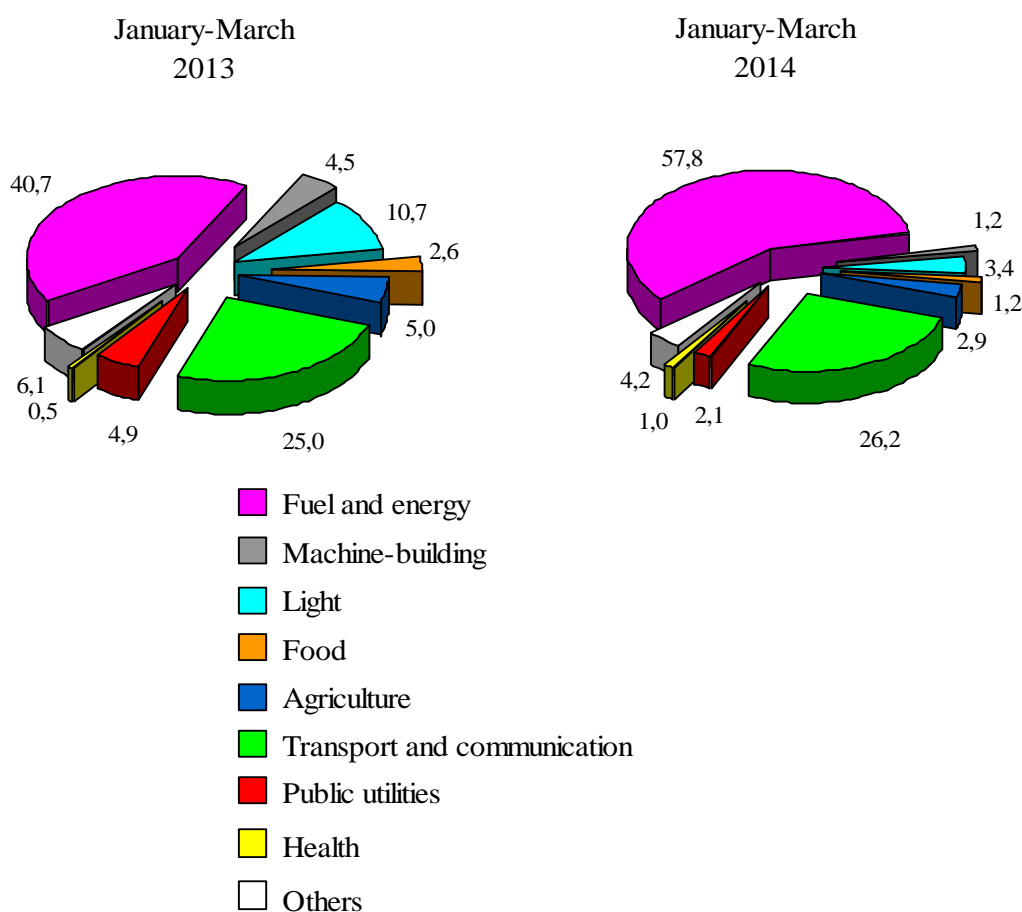
	total investments, bln. soums	of which financed at the expense of					
		state budget	Fund for land-reclamation improvement of irrigated lands	enterprises and population	foreign investments and credits	bank credits and other borrowed funds	off-budget funds, including Reconstruction and development fund
Total	5615,9	4,9	0,2	54,3	23,3	8,4	8,9
of which enterprises of:							
state ownership	1066,6	23,3	1,2	31,3	10,4	1,2	32,6
non-state ownership	4549,3	0,6	-	59,8	26,3	10,0	3,3

The structure of investments in fixed capital by branches of economy in January-March 2014 is presented by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of total volume
Total	5615,9	100,0
Production branches	3759,3	66,9
industry	2083,2	37,1
of which:		
fuel and energy	1202,6	21,4
metallurgy	119,3	2,1
chemical and petrochemical	105,3	1,9
machine-building	243,5	4,3
light	131,9	2,3
food	79,7	1,4
building materials	115,2	2,1
agriculture	218,7	3,9
construction	145,0	2,6
transport and communication	843,7	15,0
trade and catering	207,6	3,7
geology and exploration	208,3	3,7
others	52,8	0,9
Non-production branches	1856,6	33,1
housing construction	1199,8	21,4
public utilities	119,9	2,1
health care	144,4	2,6
education	169,4	3,0
culture and arts	37,5	0,7
others	185,6	3,3

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 1199,8 billion soums or 64,6 percent of their volume were used in housing construction.

In January-March of the current year 14,8 thousand buildings or 15,2 thousand apartments with the total space of 1884,0 thousand m² (104,8 percent to the level of January-March 2013), including 1353,6 thousand m² (106,1 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 64,4 billion soums of investments, which made up 44,6 percent of investments in the public health sector.

27,3 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of higher education establishments, lyceums and vocational colleges, which made up 1,5 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 16,1 percent of investments in the education sector.

42,1 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of general education and specialized schools, which made up 2,3 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 25,0 percent of investments in the education sector.

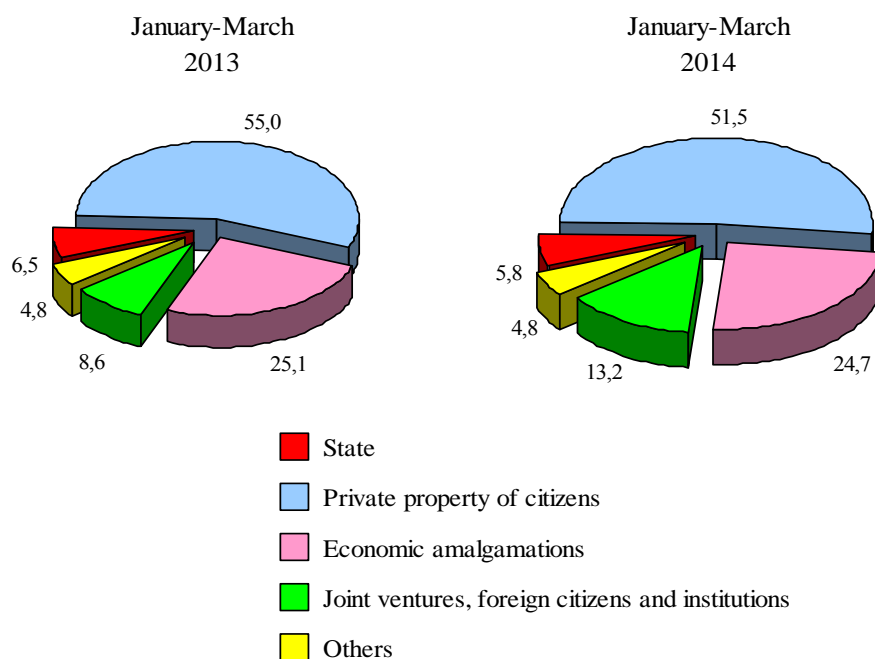
56,2 billion soums were used for construction of water-supply networks, of which 32,7 billion soums – means of republican budget (58,2 percent of the total volume), 20,2 billion soums – foreign investments and credits (35,9 percent), 3,1 billion soums – means of population (5,5 percent), 0,2 billion soums – means of enterprises and organizations (0,4 percent); 3,5 billion soums were used for construction of gas networks, of which 100,0 percent – means of population.

Construction activity. In January-March 2014 construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 2830,6 billion soums, which made up 115,5 percent to January-March 2013.

Out of the total volume of construction works 82,8 percent falls on new construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of enterprises, 15,4 percent – on capital and current repair, and 1,8 percent – on other contract works.

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

as % of total volume



Transport

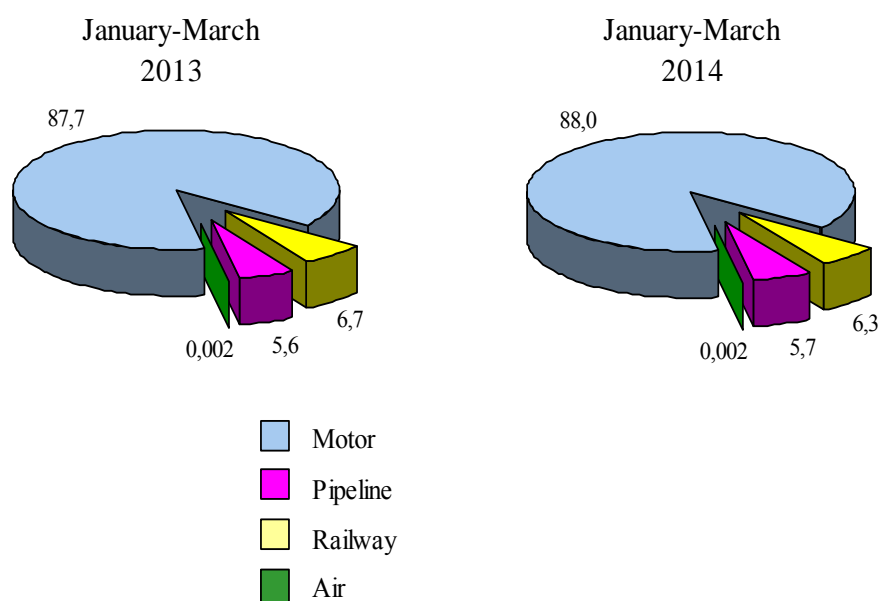
Cargo transportation. In January-March of the current year 282,5 million tons of cargoes were carried by all types of transport, which made up 103,9 percent to the level of January-March 2013. The freight turnover was 17,7 billion t-km and has exceeded the level of January- March 2013 by 100,6 percent.

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

	January-March 2014	as % of January-March 2013
Freights shipped by transport, mln. t	282,5	103,9
railway	16,2	105,8
motor	248,6	104,3
air, thous. t	5,2	107,8
pipeline	17,7	97,8
Freight turnover of transport, mln. t-km	17650,7	100,6
railway	5503,0	100,1
motor	4260,9	106,1
air	25,8	102,8
pipeline	7861,0	98,3

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 2014 is characterized by the following data:

	thous. tons	as % of January-March 2013
Freights - total	16221,2	105,8
of which:		
coal	983,5	73,0
oil	2607,6	82,3
ferrous metals	194,1	95,6
iron-and-steel scrap	168,3	87,0
chemical and mineral fertilizers	890,9	73,3
building materials	2061,4	143,5
cement	1185,0	105,2
timber	24,9	70,0
grain and milling products	235,4	74,5

248,6 million tons of freights were carried by motor transport, which is 4,3 percent more than in January-March 2013. The freight turnover has increased by 6,1 percent and was 4,3 billion t-km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs has exceeded the level of January-March 2013 by 8,4 percent and was 3,2 billion t-km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport was 75,4 percent versus 73,7 percent in January-March 2013.

5,2 thousand tons of freights were carried by air transport which is 7,8 percent higher than in January-March 2013. The freight turnover has increased by 2,8 percent and was 25,8 million t-km.

The freight turnover of main pipelines was 7,9 billion t-km and has decreased by 1,7 percent in comparison with the same period of the previous year.

Passenger transportation. In comparison with January-March 2013 the number of passengers carried by all types of transport increased by 4,9 percent and totaled 1473,3 million persons in January-March 2014. The passenger turnover has increased by 5,5 percent and was 19,8 billion pass-km.

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

	January-March 2014	as % of January-March 2013
Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons	1473,3	104,9
railway	4,4	106,2
motor	1450,3	105,1
air	0,5	88,5
urban electrical	18,1	95,0
Passenger turnover, mln. pass-km	19757,2	105,5
railway	878,3	102,0
motor	17263,1	107,8
air	1493,8	86,7
urban electrical	122,0	96,8

The largest share in passenger transportation and passenger turnover falls on motor transport – 98,4 percent and 87,4 percent respectively.

The number of passengers carried by railway transport has increased by 6,2 percent and was 4,4 million persons, the passenger turnover has increased by 2,0 percent and totaled 878,3 million pas-km.

541,6 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which is 11,5 percent less than in January-March 2013, the passenger turnover was 1493,8 million pass-km or 13,3 percent lower than in January-March 2013.

In the reporting period passenger transportation and passenger turnover of the underground decreased by 8,4 percent in comparison with January-March 2013.

Market of goods and services

In January-March 2014 the retail trade turnover was 11739,4 billion soums or 114,3 percent to the level of January-March 2013.

In the structure of retail trade turnover the share of food products was 52,2 percent and that of non-food products – 47,8 percent (in January-March 2013 – 52,5 and 47,5 percent respectively).

The structure of retail trade turnover by forms of ownership of economic entities in January-March 2014 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of January-March 2013
Total	11739,4	114,3
state	23,8	104,3
non-state	11715,6	114,3
of which private	8195,6	114,0

In January-March 2014 the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises amounted to 4637,3 billion soums or increased by 15,4 percent in comparison with January-March 2013. In the structure of the retail trade the turnover of trade enterprises was 39,5 percent.

In the total turnover of trade enterprises the share of the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises in the rural area was 22,1 percent.

The sale of agricultural products and livestock in dekhkan markets has increased by 13,0 percent and reached 4739,3 billion soums, the share of sales in the retail trade turnover was 40,4 percent.

The goods turnover of commodity and specialized markets was 2362,8 billion soums or 14,6 percent higher than in January-March 2013. The share of this sector in the total volume of goods turnover was 20,1 percent.

The structure of retail trade turnover in January-March 2014 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of January-March 2013	as % of total
Total	11739,4	114,3	100,0
trade enterprises	4637,3	115,4	39,5
markets	7102,1	113,5	60,5
of which:			
commodity and specialized	2362,8	114,6	20,1
dekhkan (food)	4739,3	113,0	40,4

The volume of paid services rendered to population in January-March 2014 was 4935,4 billion soums or 109,1 percent to January-March 2013.

The main part of paid services was rendered to population by the official sector, the volume of services rendered by this sector was 3102,5 billion soums (62,9 percent of total volume) or has increased by 6,1 percent.

The volume of paid services rendered to population by individual entrepreneurs has increased by 14,7 percent and amounted to 1832,9 billion soums, the share of this sector in the total volume of paid services – 37,1 percent.

The share of the non-state sector in the total volume of paid services rendered to population was 82,8 percent.

The paid services rendered to population by forms of ownership of economic entities in January-March 2014 are characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of total
Total	4935,4	100,0
state	846,7	17,2
non-state	4088,7	82,8
of which:		
private	1907,6	38,7

The share of personal services in the total volume of paid services was 8,0 percent or 396,0 billion soums. Their real volume has increased by 15,5 percent.

The share of services rendered by individual entrepreneurs in the personal services sector was 90,6 percent. The volume of services rendered by this sector has increased by 15,9 percent and amounted to 358,9 billion soums.

The production of market services by kinds of activity in January-March 2014 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of total
Services - total	16875,4	100,0
of which by main kinds of activity:		
Communication and information	908,0	5,4
Computer programming	28,6	0,2
Financial	1519,3	9,0
Transport (including logistical)	4416,5	26,2
Construction	575,6	3,4
Repairs and maintenance of technological equipment	71,2	0,4
Repairs and maintenance of agricultural equipment	15,2	0,1
Tourism (including hotel)	62,0	0,4
Trade and catering	3432,5	20,3
Personal	621,9	3,7
Education	555,7	3,3
Public health	175,6	1,0
Agricultural	83,1	0,5
Others	4410,2	26,1

The high growth rates have been achieved in the following services: financial – 133,6 percent; repairs and maintenance of agricultural equipment – 124,3 percent; communication and information – 123,0 percent; repairs and maintenance of technological equipment – 118,2 percent; personal – 118,0 percent; computer programming – 116,8 percent; public health – 116,2 percent; construction – 116,0 percent.

The following services prevailed in the structure of services: transport (including logistical) (26,2 percent of total services), trade and catering (20,3 percent), financial (9,0 percent), communication and information (5,4 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	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Consumer price index	0,9	0,9	2,8	2,6
Industrial producer price index	0,7	0,9	2,0	2,7
Index of freight tariffs	0,5	-0,1	1,6	-0,2
Index of tariffs for communication services for legal persons	0,3	0,3	1,1	1,0

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

	2013	2014
Total	102,0	102,7
of which:		
electric power	100,0	100,2
fuel	99,2	102,2
ferrous metallurgy	109,5	104,0
non-ferrous metallurgy	104,4	104,9
chemical and petrochemical	105,1	104,6
machine-building and metalworking	100,9	100,5
woodworking, pulp and paper	101,4	100,0

	2013	2014
building materials	108,2	122,1
light	102,1	100,5
food	101,6	104,0
flour milling and grain	100,0	100,0

**Indices of freight tariffs by separate types of transport
in January-March**

(in % to December of the previous year)

	2013	2014
Transport – total	101,6	99,8
of which:		
railway	104,2	99,2
truck	107,6	100,1
air	102,5	103,5
pipeline	100,0	100,0

**Indices of tariffs on communication services for legal persons
by types of communication in January-March**

(in % to December of the previous year)

	2013	2014
Communication services - total	101,1	101,0
of which:		
postal	100,0	100,0
local telephone	100,0	100,0
long-distance telephone	100,0	100,0
telegraph	100,0	100,0
cellular	102,7	102,1

Demographic situation

According to the preliminary data the number of the resident population in the republic as of April 1, 2014 was 30587,1 thousand persons and has increased from the beginning of 2014 by 94,3 thousand or 0,3 percent. The number of urban population was 15593,6 thousand (or 51,0 percent of total population) and that of rural population – 14993,5 thousand (49,0 percent).

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

	thous. persons		per 1000 population	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Births	122,1	134,3	16,5	17,8
Deaths	34,2	35,1	4,6	4,7
of which children aged under 1 year ^{*)}	1,4	1,4	9,9	9,2
Marriages, thous.	54,3	54,3	7,3	7,2
Divorces, thous.	5,0	7,1	0,7	0,9

Births. In January-March 2014 the number of births was 134,3 thousand and in comparison with January-March 2013 (122,1 thousand) increased by 12,2 thousand, the birth rate was 17,8 pro mil and increased by 1,3 pro mil in comparison with the corresponding period of 2013 (16,5 pro mil).

Deaths. In January-March 2014 the number of deaths was 35,1 thousand and in comparison with January-March 2013 (34,2 thousand) increased by 0,9 thousand, the death rate increased from 4,6 pro mil to 4,7 pro mil.

In the structure of total deaths cardiovascular diseases make up 59,0 percent, neoplasms – 6,4 percent, respiratory diseases – 5,3 percent, diseases of digestive organs – 4,8 percent accidents, poisonings and traumas – 3,7 percent,.

In January-March 2014 according to the preliminary data 1,4 thousand children died at the age under one year. Infant death rate was 9,2 pro mil.

Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 41,7 percent died of states occurring in perinatal period, 34,6 percent – respiratory diseases, 7,4 percent – congenital anomalies, and 3,1 percent – infectious and parasitic diseases.

^{*)} Per 1000 births

Marriages and divorces. In January-March of the current year 54,3 thousand marriages and 7,1 thousand divorces were registered. There were 7,2 marriages (in January-March 2013 – 7,3) and 0,9 divorces (in January-March 2013 – 0,7) per 1000 population.

Migration. According to the preliminary data in January-March 2014 the number of immigrants was 37,7 thousand persons and that of emigrants – 42,5 thousand persons. Balance of migration was minus 4,8 thousand persons versus minus 5,7 thousand persons in the corresponding period of 2013.

Employment. In January-March of 2014 according to the preliminary data the number of economically active population was 13226,2 thousand persons or 43,3 percent of the total population.

In January-March of 2014 according to the preliminary data the number of population engaged in the economy was 12525,7 thousand persons and increased by 2,5 percent in comparison with January-March of 2013.

The significant growth in the number of employed persons is marked in transport and communication (by 4,3 percent), agriculture and forestry (by 3,9 percent), trade, catering, sales and procurement (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 2014 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 80,8 percent versus 80,3 percent in January-March 2013.

Unemployment^{*)}. The number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was 8,1 thousand persons as of the end of March 2014 which is 13,8 percent less than as of the end of March 2013 (9,4 thousand persons).

In January-March 2014 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 700,5 thousand persons and the rate of unemployment makes 5,3 percent of economically active population.

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