

Basic economic indicators

	Bln. soums	As % of January-June 2013
Gross domestic product	61056,1	108,1
Industrial output	34658,1	108,1
Consumer goods	13773,9	110,8
Agricultural output	15311,5	106,9
Investments in fixed capital	15014,5	110,8
Construction works	9394,2	117,4
Freight turnover, bln. t-km	40,2	102,5
Passenger turnover, bln. pas-km	45,8	105,1
Retail trade turnover	25909,8	113,7
Paid services	10186,3	109,7
Services, total	36268,4	114,2
External trade turnover, USD mln. ^{*)}	13962,4	106,3
exports	7224,3	108,0
imports	6738,1	104,6

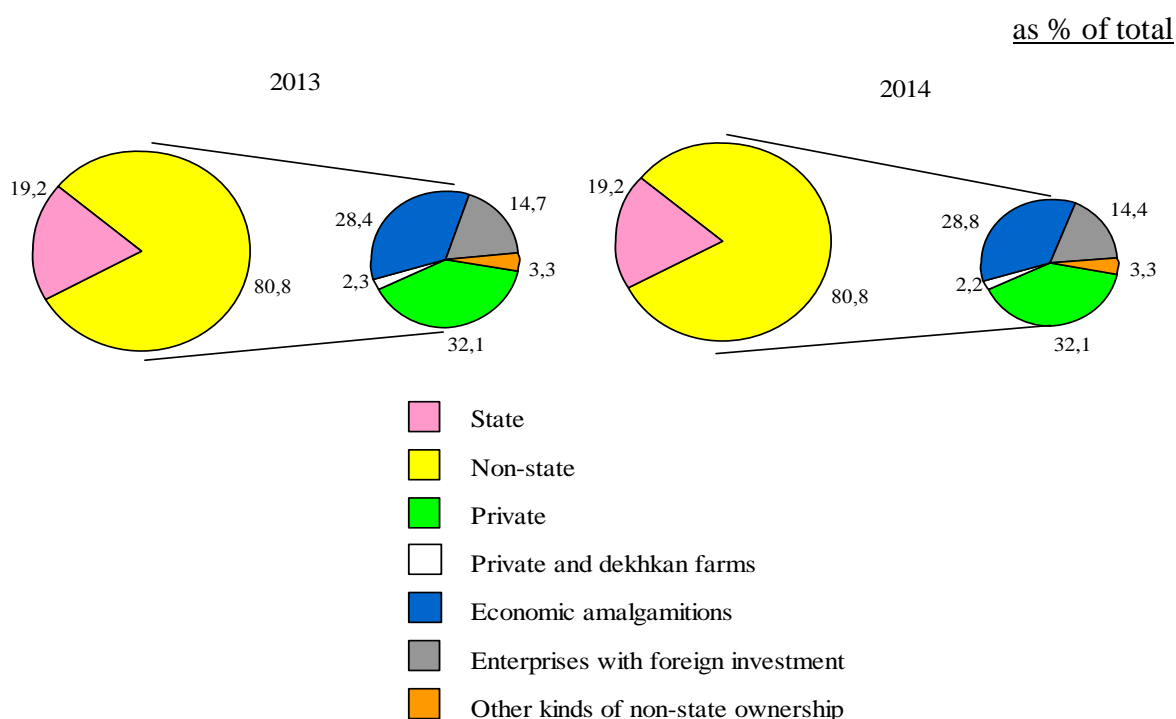
^{*)} Including verified data of the State Customs Committee

Production of gross domestic product

In January-June 2014 according to the preliminary data the volume of gross domestic product amounted to 61056,1 billion soums at current prices, the increase – 8,1 percent in comparison with January-June 2013.

In the structure of GDP by forms of ownership the share of the non-state sector is 80,8 percent and that of the state sector – 19,2 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**
(excluding dekhkan and private farms)

According to the data of the Uniform State Business Register, as of July 1, 2014, the number of registered legal persons was 273,3 thousand units, 244,8 thousand of them (89,6 percent of total registered enterprises) are operating.

The greatest number of enterprises and institutions was registered in trade and catering (28,5 percent of total registered enterprises), industry (17,2 percent), construction (8,9 percent), agriculture and forestry (8,4 percent).

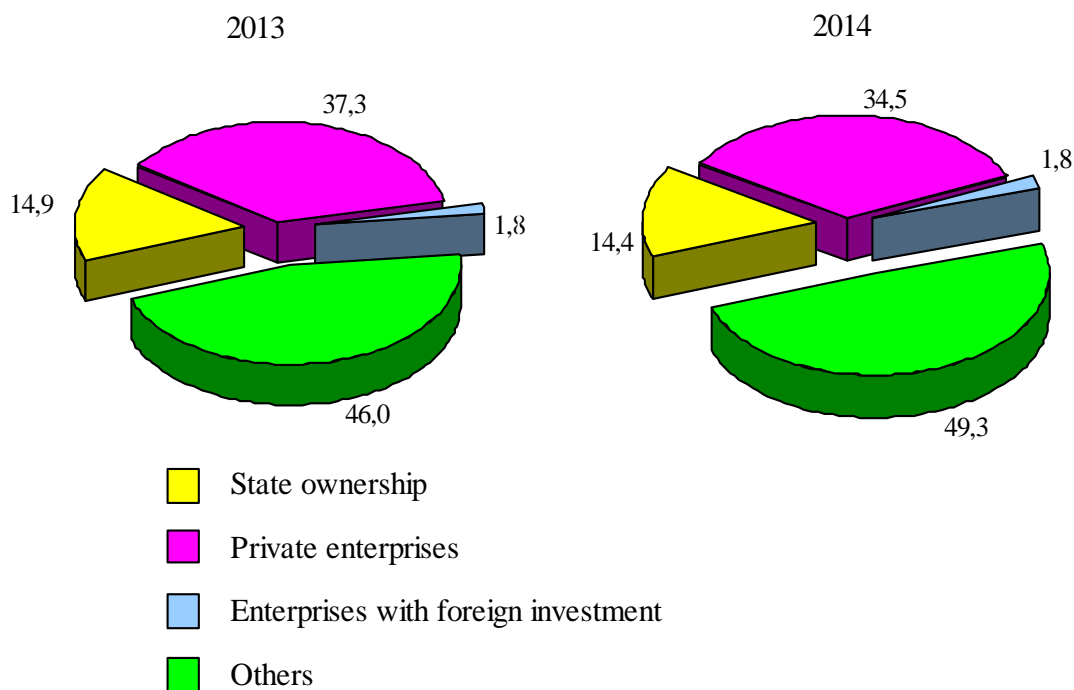
The distribution of registered and operating enterprises and institutions by branches of economy, as of July 1, 2014, is characterized by the following data:

	Registered		Operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
Total	273,3	100,0	244,8	100,0
of which:				
industry	46,9	17,2	42,0	17,1
construction	24,3	8,9	20,9	8,5
agriculture and forestry	22,9	8,4	20,2	8,3
transport and communication	10,7	3,9	9,5	3,9
other branches of material production	22,1	8,1	19,3	7,9
trade and catering	77,7	28,5	67,1	27,4
personal services	3,9	1,4	3,3	1,4
health care, physical culture, sports and social security	11,1	4,0	10,6	4,3
education, culture and art, science and scientific services	21,9	8,0	21,4	8,7
other branches of non-material production	31,8	11,6	30,5	12,5

In the total number of registered enterprises and institutions the share of non-state form of ownership was 85,6 percent of which 34,5 percent - private enterprises, 1,8 percent - enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 49,3 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

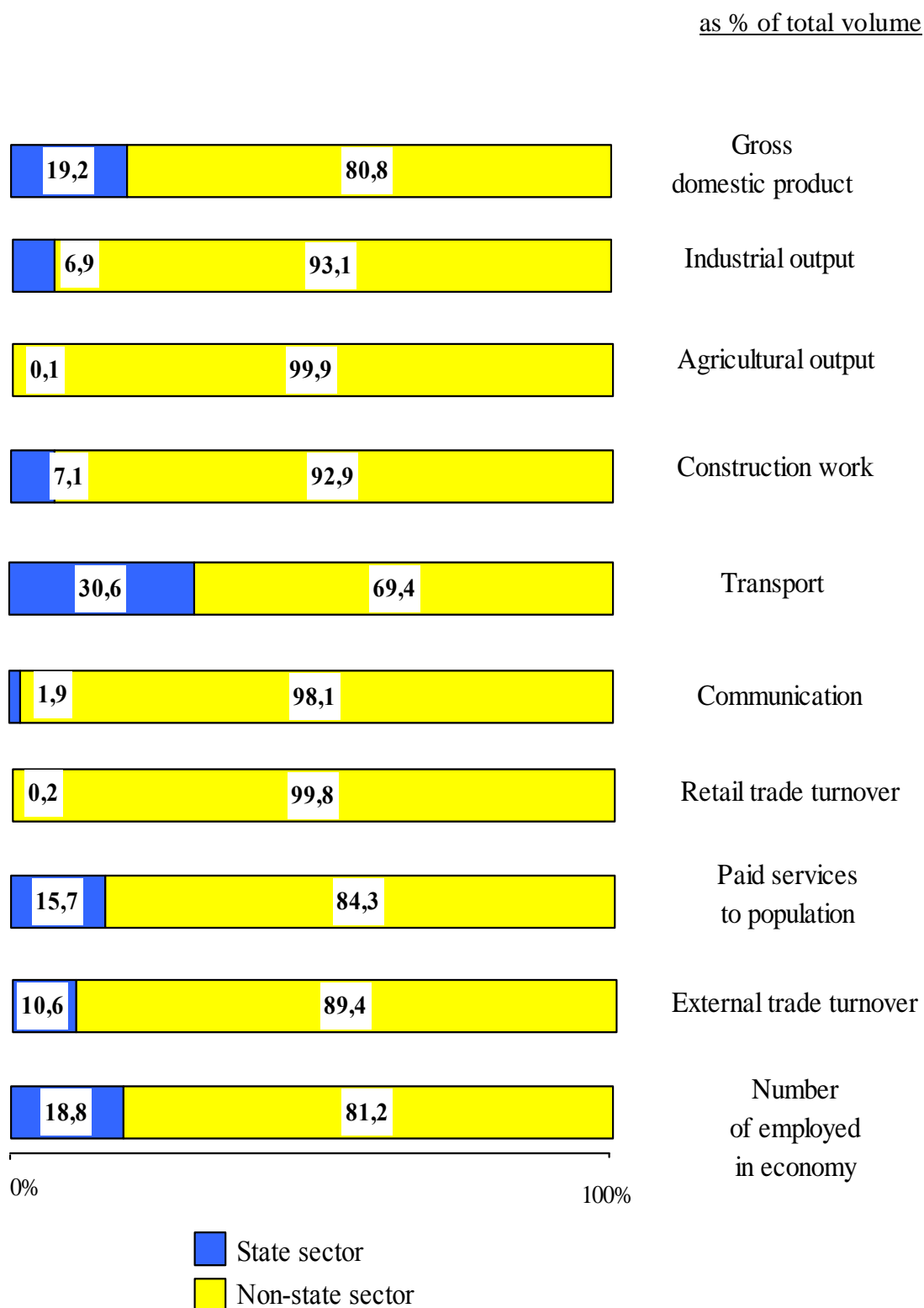


In January-June 2014 the number of newly registered enterprises and institutions was 14,8 thousand, 14,3 thousand of which - small business entities. The significant number of newly established enterprises and institutions was marked in the city of Tashkent (23,9 percent of total registered enterprises and institutions in the republic), Tashkent region (10,1 percent), Fergana region (8,6 percent), and Samarkand region (7,4 percent).

In the sectoral structure of newly registered enterprises and institutions 28,4 percent - the share of trade and catering, 25,5 percent – industry, 12,1 percent - construction.

In the reporting period 8,1 thousand enterprises and institutions were liquidated. Out of them 2,6 thousand were liquidated voluntarily.

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



Small business

In January-June 2014 the share of small business in the total volume of GDP was 43,9 percent which is 0,7 percentage points more than in January-June 2013. The share of small enterprises and microfirms in the GDP production was 26,1 percent in January-June 2014 versus 25,9 percent in January-June 2013.

In January-June 2014 small business entities:

- provided employment to 9715,6 thousand persons (76,4 percent of total persons employed in the economy), including 7390,0 thousand persons of the individual sector and 2325,6 thousand persons of small enterprises and microfirms;

- produced industrial output to the amount of 9833,4 billion soums (28,4 percent of total industrial production) which makes up 113,9 percent to the level of January-June 2013;

- utilized 4917,7 billion soums of investments (32,8 percent of total utilized investments) which makes up 109,5 percent to the level of January-June 2013;

- executed construction works to the amount of 6668,8 billion soums (71,0 percent of total construction works) which makes up 111,7 percent to the level of January-June 2013;

- ensured the growth of freight turnover of motor transport by 7,8 percent (80,3 percent of total freight turnover) and passenger turnover - by 7,4 percent (88,1 percent of total passenger turnover);

- formed 45,6 percent (11814,5 billion soums) of total retail trade turnover (the growth by 11,8 percent), 45,2 percent (4600,0 billion soums) of total paid services (the growth by 14,3 percent);

- exported goods (products and services) to the amount of USD 1607,1 million (22,2 percent of total exports), imported goods (products and services) to the amount of USD 3090,2 million (45,9 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 2014 is characterized by the following data:

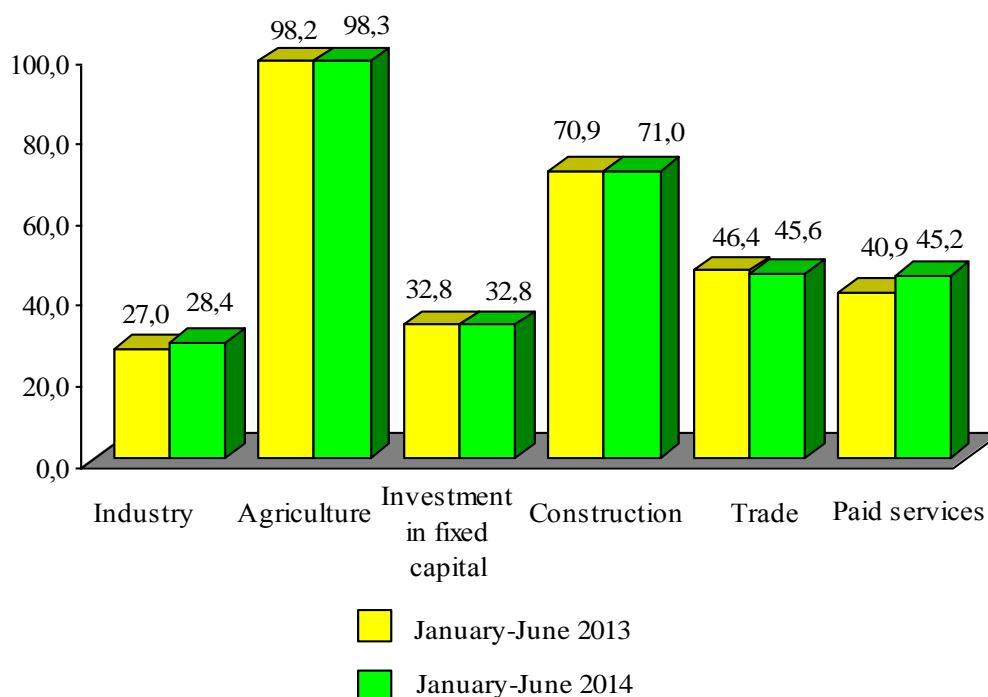
	volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Industry	9833,4	39,0
Agriculture	15046,6	100,0
Construction	6668,8	67,7

	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	11814,5	62,1
Paid services	4600,0	88,8
Cargo transportation, mln. tons	250,2	68,4
Passenger transportation, mln. pass.	2873,4	93,4
Export, USD mln.	1607,1	2,7
Import, USD mln.	3090,2	15,5

The number of persons engaged in the private sector of small business was 8926,9 thousand or 91,9 percent of total employment in the sphere of small business.

The share of small business in 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 86 enterprises and projects (including program and non-program projects) (further – projects) were privatized in January-June 2014.

In the reporting period the greatest number of projects was privatized in Tashkent region (57 projects), Navoi region (6 projects), the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Kashkadarya region and Khorezm region (4 projects per each).

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls upon projects of local authorities – 68 projects.

Receipts of money from realization of government assets amounted to 26,0 billion soums in January-June 2014.

The most part of receipts received from realization of government assets was marked in Tashkent region (34,3 percent of total receipts), the city of Tashkent (30,8 percent), Bukhara region (8,6 percent), Khorezm region (5,3 percent), Samarkand region (5,1 percent), and Surkhandarya region (3,6 percent).

External economic links

In January-June 2014 the republic's external trade turnover was USD 13962,4 million (106,3 percent to January-June 2013), of which exports – USD 7224,3 million (108,0 percent), imports – USD 6738,1 million (104,6 percent).

Balance of external trade was USD 486,2 million, of which USD 1053,8 million with the CIS countries and minus USD 567,6 million with other countries.

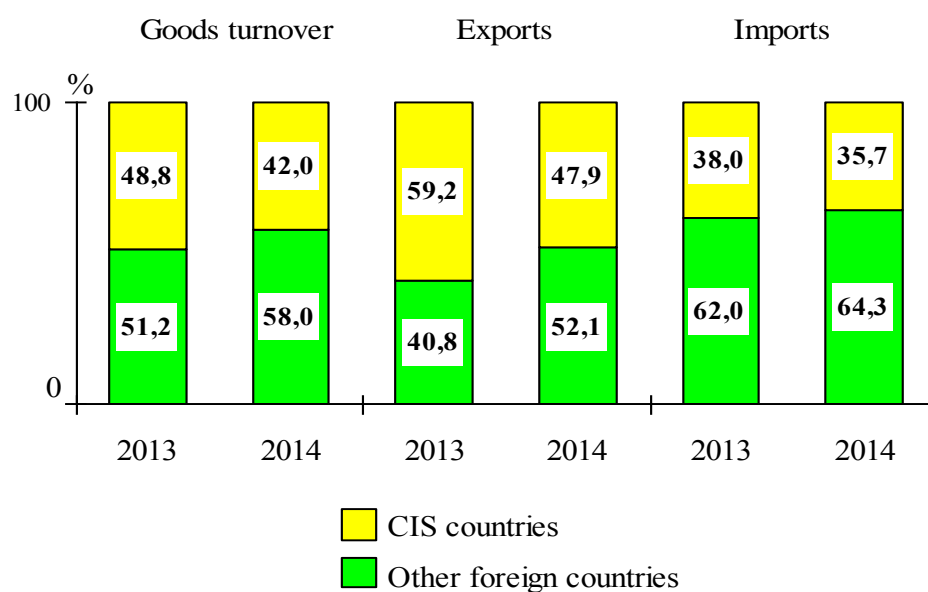
The republic's external trade turnover in January-June 2014 is characterized by the following data:

	USD mln.	as % of total
External trade turnover	13962,4	100,0
CIS countries	5863,4	42,0
other countries	8099,0	58,0

	USD mln.	as % of total
Exports	7224,3	100,0
CIS countries	3458,6	47,9
other countries	3765,7	52,1
Imports	6738,1	100,0
CIS countries	2404,8	35,7
other countries	4333,3	64,3
Balance	486,2	x
CIS countries	1053,8	x
other countries	-567,6	x

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

in percentage

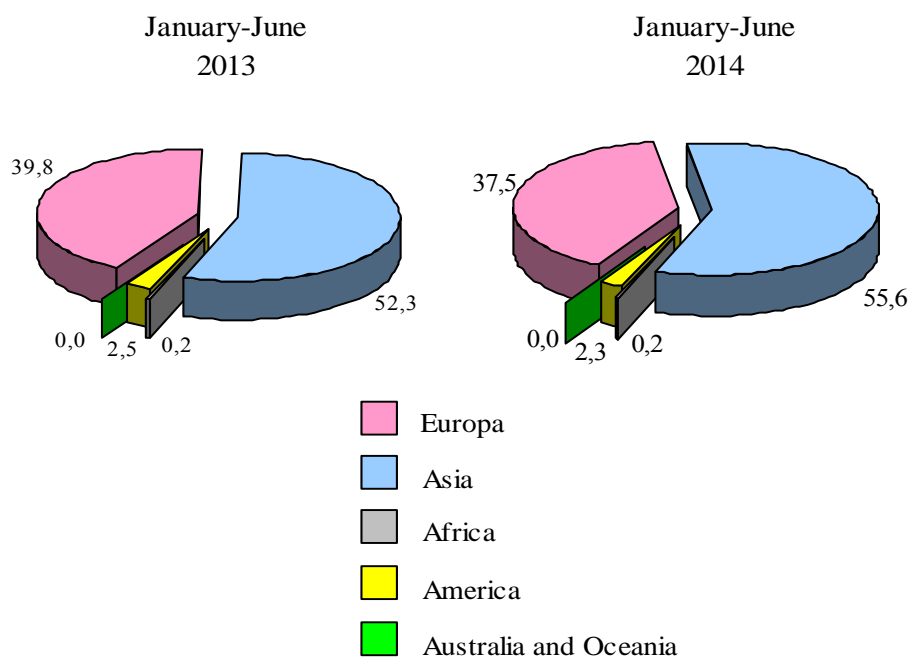


The structure of exports and imports in January-June 2014 is characterized by the following data:

	structure, in %
Exports	100,0
cotton fibre	7,1
food products	9,7
chemical products and articles thereof	4,6
energy and oil products	32,2
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	6,3
machines and equipment	5,1
services	20,1
others	14,9
Imports	100,0
food products	11,3
chemical products and articles thereof	16,8
energy and oil products	2,5
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	7,7
machines and equipment	42,8
services	6,7
others	12,2

Structure of external trade turnover by continents

as % of total volume



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

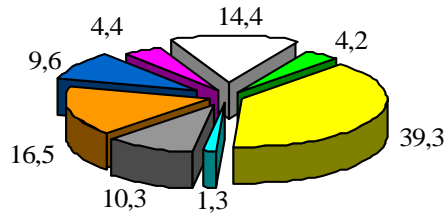
	USD mln.	as % of January-June 2013	share in republic's goods turnover, %
Russia	2936,9	90,0	21,0
China	2640,1	115,3	18,9
Kazakhstan	1932,4	127,9	13,8
Republic of Korea	1010,5	92,5	7,2
Turkey	722,8	117,8	5,2
Ukraine	400,5	69,4	2,9
Afghanistan	316,2	115,9	2,3
Germany	293,9	129,4	2,1
Iran	192,1	142,8	1,4

	USD mln.	as % of January-June 2013	share in republic's goods turnover, %
USA	175,7	96,0	1,3
France	150,3	87,6	1,1
Turkmenistan	145,0	85,8	1,0
India	135,5	105,0	1,0
Kyrgyzstan	125,9	132,6	0,9
Latvia	111,4	88,1	0,8
Brazil	88,8	74,9	0,6
Belarus	85,5	90,0	0,6
Italy	86,1	110,5	0,6
Japan	80,3	63,4	0,6
Tajikistan	80,8	112,2	0,6
Poland	72,6	75,2	0,5
Bangladesh	59,6	76,7	0,4
Netherlands	54,3	147,2	0,4
Switzerland	54,8	66,3	0,4
Great Britain	59,7	110,1	0,4
Austria	50,7	157,3	0,4
Czech Republic	47,1	101,7	0,3
Belgium	44,9	105,6	0,3
Lithuania	45,8	151,7	0,3
UAE	45,8	68,8	0,3
Argentina	38,8	4,2 t.m.	0,3

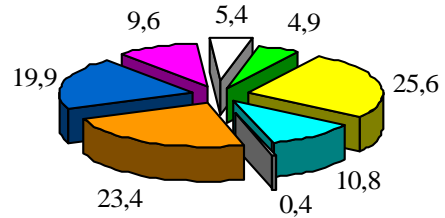
The structure of external trade with the CIS countries and other countries in January-June 2014 is characterized by the following data:

Exports

CIS countries

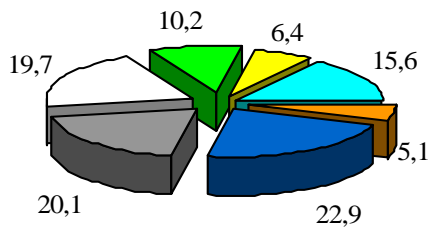


Other countries

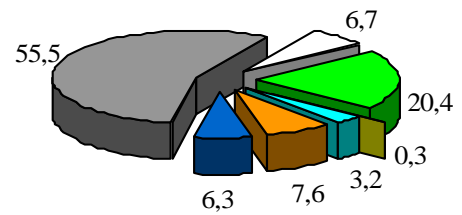


Imports

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 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-June of the current year the volume of industrial output amounted to 34658,1 billion soums or 108,1 percent to the level of January-June 2014. The increase of labor productivity in industry by 6,3 percent to January-June 2013 has led to the growth of industrial production.

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 1,4 percentage points, amounting to 28,4 percent in January-June of the current year versus 27,0 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, under which in January-June 2014 there were manufactured products to the amount of 1154,8 billion, promotes the expansion of inter-branch 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 in January-June of this year was 13773,9 billion soums or 110,8 percent to January-June 2013, of which food products - 5493,5 billion soums and 106,5 percent, non-food products - 8280,4 billion soums and 113,8 percent. The share of consumer goods in the total volume of industrial production increased to 36,4 percent versus 31,9 percent in January-June 2013.

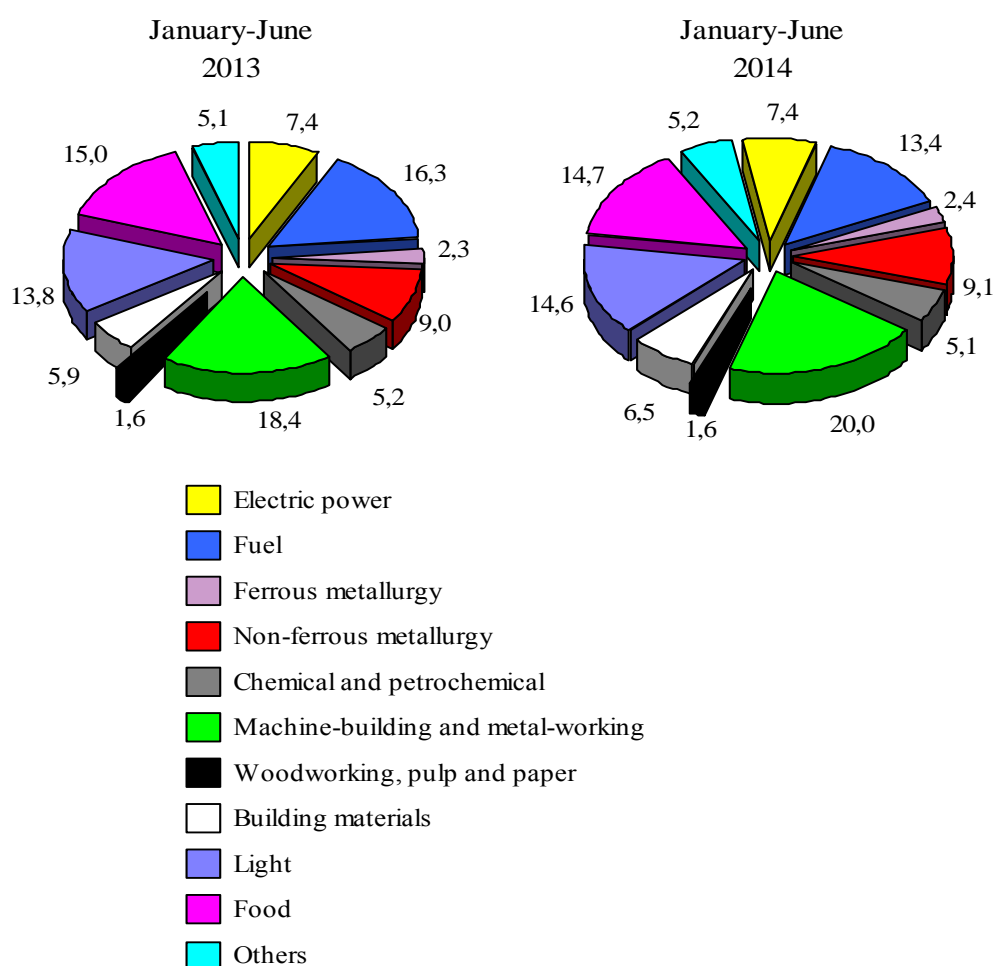
The output of products by industries in January-June 2014 is characterized as follows:

	bln. soums	as % of January-June 2013
Total	34658,1	108,1
of which:		
electric power	2556,9	102,1
fuel	4653,6	96,5
ferrous metallurgy	838,7	110,3
non-ferrous metallurgy	3157,4	104,9
chemical and petrochemical	1771,6	103,7
machinery and metal-working	6916,2	117,1

	bln. soums	as % of January-June 2013
woodworking, pulp and paper	539,7	108,0
building materials	2260,7	113,1
light	5056,4	112,7
food	5097,9	107,0

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

as % of total volume

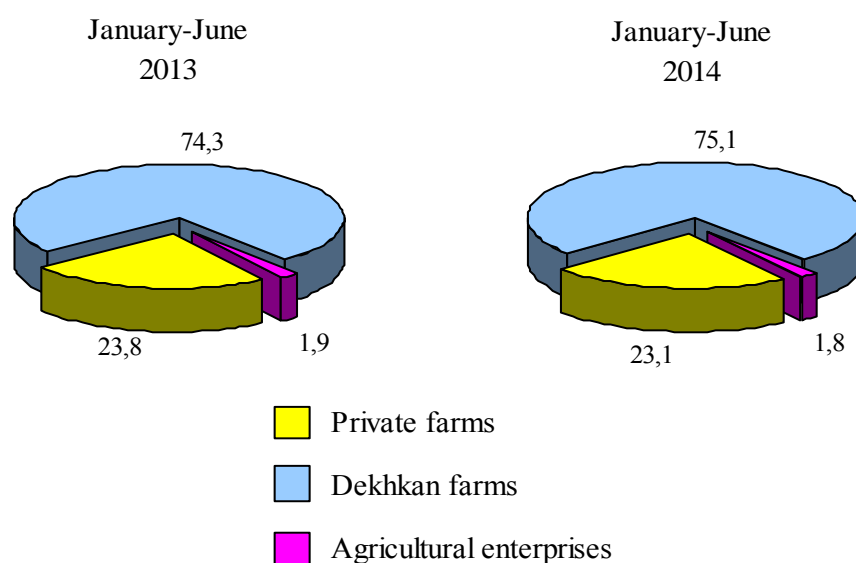


Agriculture

In January-June 2014 the gross agricultural output was 15311,5 billion soums or 106,9 percent to the corresponding period of 2013, of which output of plant-growing – 8736,1 billion soums (107,1 percent) and that of animal husbandry - 6575,4 billion soums (106,7 percent).

The distribution of gross agricultural output by types of farms in January-June is characterized by the following data:

as % of total



Plant-growing. In January-June 2014 the share of crop production in the total agricultural output was 57,1 percent.

According to the preliminary data as of July 1 the total sown area of agricultural crops for the yield of the current year in farms of all types was 3635,4 thousand hectares which is 0,8 thousand hectares more than for the yield of 2013.

The area under grains was 1635,6 thousand hectares (3,3 thousand hectares more than in 2013), potatoes – 79,5 thousand hectares (1,0 thousand hectares), vegetables – 189,9 thousand hectares (1,4 thousand hectares), forage crops – 311,9 thousand hectares (10,0 thousand hectares).

The areas under main crops for yield of 2014 are characterized by the following data:

	thous. ha	structure, in %
Sown area	3635,4	100,0
Grains	1635,6	45,0
of which:		
spiked cereals	1539,6	42,4
of which wheat	1448,2	39,8
rice	38,7	1,1
corn for grain	34,4	0,9
Industrial crops	1368,3	37,6
of which cotton:	1299,9	35,8
Potatoes	79,5	2,2
Vegetables	189,9	5,2
Melons and gourds	49,6	1,4
Forage crops	311,9	8,6

Harvesting. As of July 1, 2014 farms of all types produced 5783,0 thousand tons of grains, including 5772,8 thousand tons of spiked cereals of which 5697,5 thousand tons are wheat.

In the reporting period the production of potatoes was 1225,6 thousand tons, vegetables – 2410,4 thousand tons, melons and gourds – 150,7 thousand tons, fruit and berries – 782,4 thousand tons, grapes – 22,2 thousand tons.

The production of the main type of crop products in January-June 2014 is characterized by the following data:

	thous.t	growth rate, in %
Crops	5783,0	100,2
Potatoes	1225,6	111,3
Vegetables	2410,4	110,0
Melons and gourds	150,7	111,1
Fruit and berries	782,4	110,1
Grapes	22,2	112,0

Animal husbandry. In January-June 2014 the share of animal production in the total agricultural output was 42,9 percent (in January-June of 2013 – 42,1 percent).

As of July 1, 2014 the population of cattle increased by 453,8 thousand heads (by 4,4 percent) of which cows by 80,7 thousand heads (2,0 percent), sheep and goats - by 654,3 thousand heads (3,7 percent), poultry - by 5001,7 thousand heads (10,3 percent).

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

	thous. heads	growth rate in %
Cattle	10735,7	104,4
Sheep and goats	18363,3	103,7
Horses	208,5	103,0
Poultry	53725,2	110,3

In the total stock the share of cattle in dekhkan farms was 94,1 percent, in private farms – 4,9 percent, cows – 94,7 and 4,4 percent, sheep and goats – 83,2 and 7,2 percent, horses – 84,8 and 9,0 percent, poultry – 63,8 and 12,1 percent respectively.

In January-June 2014 farms of all types produced 886,1 thousand tons of meat in living weight (6,5 percent more than in January-June 2013), 3676,5 thousand tons of milk (6,7 percent), 2517,2 million eggs (11,2 percent), 17,3 thousand tons of wool (6,3 percent).

The output of basic livestock products in January-June 2014 is characterized by the following data:

	quantity	growth rate, in %
Meat in living weight, thous. t	886,1	106,5
Milk, thous. t	3676,5	106,7
Eggs, mln.	2517,2	111,2
Wool, t	17263	106,3
Karakul, thous. pcs	901,9	100,8

The production of animal products (meat, milk, eggs) in all regions has mainly increased at the expense of dekhkan and private farms. The share of dekhkan farms in total production of meat was 94,8 percent, milk – 95,8 percent, eggs – 56,5 percent.

Private farms. The output produced by private farms in January-June of 2014 was 3534,3 billion soums or 103,7 percent to the corresponding period of 2013. The share of private farms in the total volume of gross agricultural output was 23,1 percent.

As of July 1, 2014 there were 523,5 thousand heads of cattle, including 181,3 thousand heads of cows, 1323,6 thousand heads of sheep and goats, 6508,6 thousand heads of poultry in private farms.

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

	thous. t	share in total output, %	growth rate, in %
Spiked cereals	4790,7	83,0	100,4
of which wheat	4738,2	83,2	100,4

	thous. t	share in total output, %	growth rate, in %
Potatoes	132,6	10,8	107,8
Vegetables	385,4	16,0	110,6
Melons and gourds	57,2	38,0	109,7
Fruit and berries	268,6	34,3	109,8
Grapes	5,8	25,9	102,3
Meat in living weight	21,5	2,4	106,8
Milk	128,9	3,5	108,2
Eggs, mln.	231,2	9,2	108,2
Wool	1,3	7,6	106,9
Karakul, thous. pcs	47,5	5,3	106,6

Investments and construction

In January-June 2014 as a whole by the republic the volume of utilized investments in fixed capital in dollar equivalent was USD 6,7 billion or 112,8 percent in comparison with January-June 2013.

In January-June 2014 the total volume of utilized investments in fixed capital in national currency was 15014,5 billion soums or 110,8 percent to the corresponding period of the previous year.

The ratio of the volume of investments in fixed capital to GDP was 24,6 percent, which is 0,7 percentage points higher than the level of the corresponding period of the previous year.

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

	Total	of which enterprises of:	
		state property	non-state property
Total investments, bln. soums	15014,5	3363,3	11651,2
of which financed at the expense of:			
state budget	5,7	23,6	0,6
fund for land reclamation	0,3	1,5	-
enterprises and population	51,3	24,6	59,0
foreign investments and credits	20,0	13,2	21,9
bank credits and other borrowed funds	11,9	1,4	14,9
off-budget funds, including Fund for Reconstruction and Development	10,8	35,7	3,6

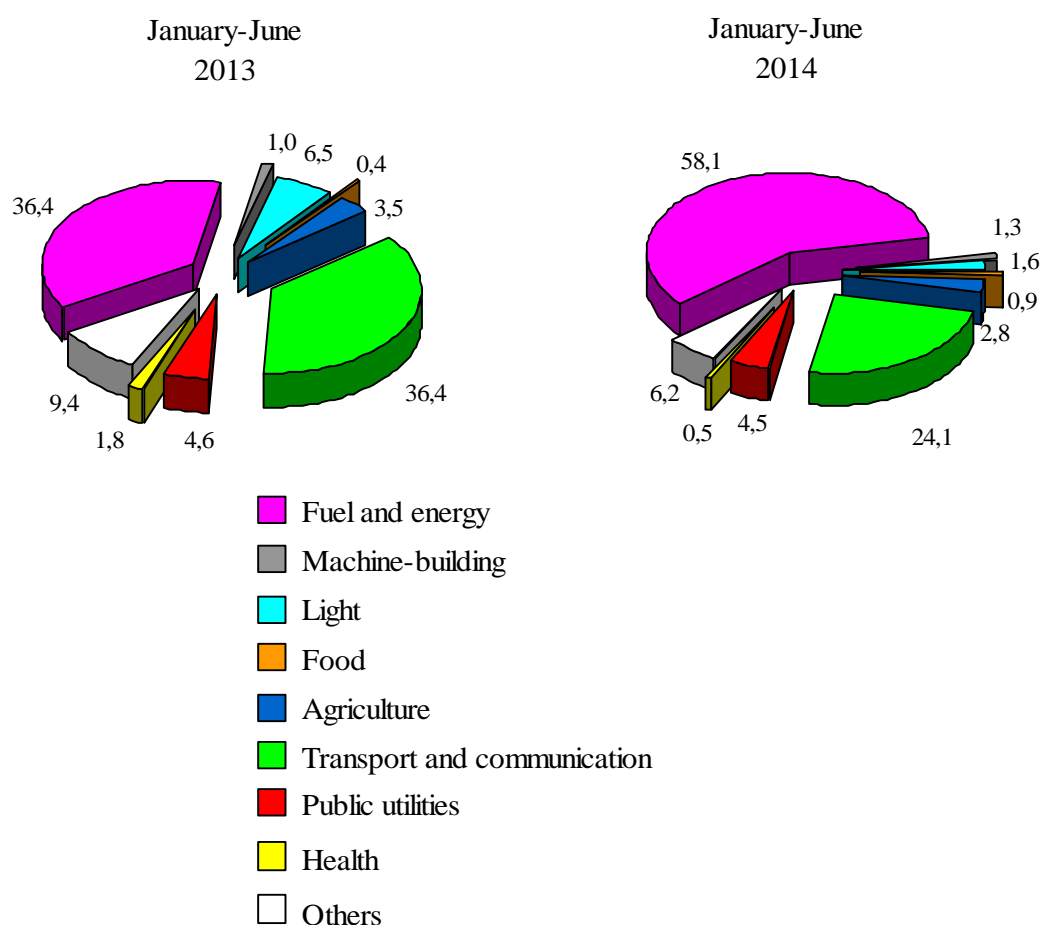
The structure of investments in fixed capital by branches of economy in January-June 2014 is presented by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of total volume
Total	15014,5	100,0
Production branches	9079,5	60,5
industry	4851,4	32,3
of which:		
fuel and energy	2974,6	19,8

	bln. soums	as % of total volume
metallurgy	335,2	2,2
chemical and petrochemical	262,9	1,8
machine-building	367,2	2,4
light	279,7	1,9
food	214,0	1,4
building materials	234,4	1,6
agriculture	657,6	4,4
construction	256,3	1,7
transport and communication	1993,1	13,3
trade and catering	706,3	4,7
geology and exploration	397,3	2,6
others	217,5	1,5
Non-production branches	5935,0	39,5
housing construction	3808,9	25,3
public utilities	451,5	3,0
health care	448,6	3,0
education	507,8	3,4
culture and arts	120,1	0,8
others	598,1	4,0

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 3808,9 billion soums or 64,2 percent of their volume were used in housing construction.

In January-June of the current year 43,5 thousand buildings or 44,3 thousand apartments with the total space of 5755,7 thousand m² (113,9 percent to the level of January-June 2013), including 4350,7 thousand m² (115,9 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 210,9 billion soums of investments, which made up 47,0 percent of investments in the public health sector.

For construction and reconstruction of higher education establishments and vocational colleges there were used 120,0 billion soums of investments, general education and specialized schools – 131,7 billion soums of investments, which made up 23,6 and 25,9 percent of investments in education respectively.

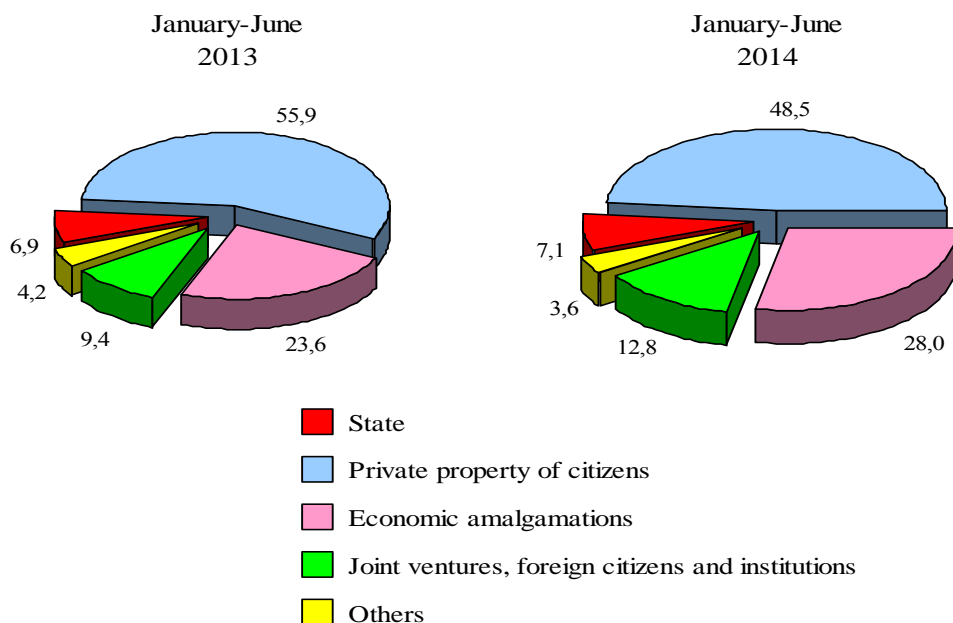
238,0 billion soums of investments were used for construction of water-supply networks, of which 111,1 billion soums - means of republican budget (46,7 percent of total volume), 112,9 billion soums – foreign investments and credits (47,4 percent), 9,7 billion soums – means of population (4,1 percent), 4,3 billion soums – means of enterprises and other sources of financing (1,8 percent); 9,0 billion soums were used for construction of gas networks, of which 6,4 billion soums (71,1 percent) - means of population and 2,6 billion soums (28,9 percent) – means of enterprises.

Construction activity. In January-June 2014 construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 9394,2 billion soums, which made up 117,4 percent to January-June 2013.

Out of the total volume of construction works 80,7 percent falls on new construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of enterprises, 17,6 percent – on capital and current repair, and 1,7 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

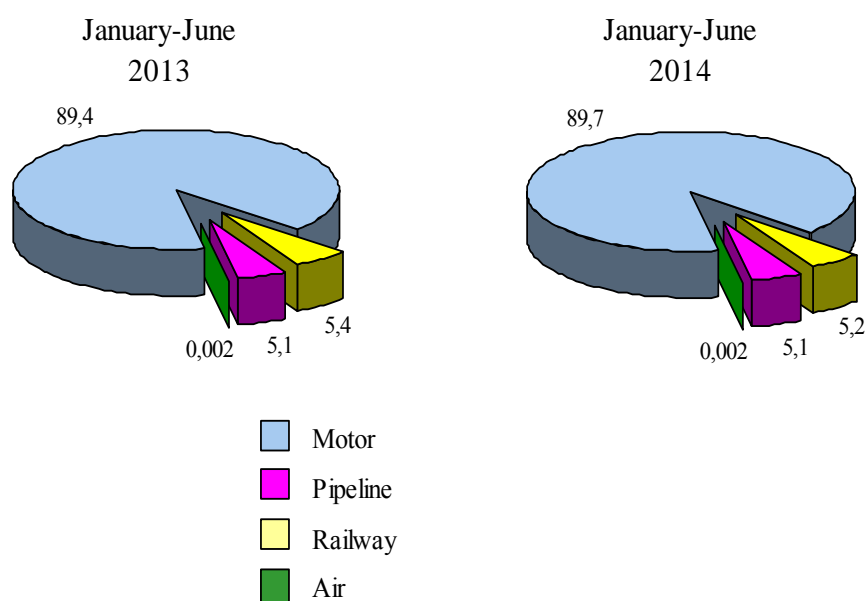
Cargo transportation. In January-June of the current year 637,4 million tons of cargoes were carried by all types of transport, which made up 104,6 percent to the level of January-June 2013. The freight turnover was 40,2 billion t-km or 102,5 percent to the level of January- June 2013.

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

	January-June 2014	as % of January-June 2013
Freights shipped by transport, mln. t	637,4	104,6
railway	32,4	104,0
motor	571,8	104,9
air, thous. t	10,7	108,3
pipeline	33,2	100,2
Freight turnover of transport, mln. t-km	40239,0	102,5
railway	11585,4	100,1
motor	12497,6	107,5
air	53,5	102,6
pipeline	16102,5	100,5

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-June 2014 is characterized by the following data:

	thous. tons	as % of January-June 2013
Freights - total	32 457,8	104,0
of which:		
coal	2 180,2	81,4
oil	5161,5	84,7
ferrous metals	392,2	91,6
iron-and-steel scrap	346,9	95,1
chemical and mineral fertilizers	2063,5	89,3
building materials	3746,2	111,8
cement	2558,9	101,8
timber	61,1	103,3
grain and milling products	552,4	95,4

571,8 million tons of freights were carried by motor transport, which is 4,9 percent more than in January-June 2013. The freight turnover has increased by 7,5 percent and was 12,5 billion t-km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs has exceeded the level of January-June 2013 by 7,5 percent and was 9,3 billion t-km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport was 74,2 percent which is similar to January-June 2013.

10,7 thousand tons of freights were carried by air transport which is 8,3 percent higher than in January-June of 2013. The freight turnover has increased by 2,6 percent and was 53,5 million t-km.

The freight turnover of main pipelines has increased by 0,5 percent and was 16,1 billion t-km.

Passenger transportation. In comparison with January-June 2013 the number of passengers carried by all types of transport increased by 4,7 percent and totaled 3437,2 million persons in January-June 2014. The passenger turnover has increased by 5,1 percent and was 45,8 billion pass-km.

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

	January-June 2014	as % of January-June 2013
Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons	3437,2	104,7
railway	10,0	112,6
motor	3389,8	104,8
air	1,2	94,1
urban electrical	36,2	96,0
Passenger turnover, mln. pass-km	45800,3	105,1
railway	1832,5	101,1
motor	40461,6	106,5
air	3261,0	92,3
urban electrical	245,2	97,9

The largest share in passenger transportation and passenger turnover falls on motor transport – 98,6 percent and 88,3 percent respectively.

The number of passengers carried by railway transport has increased by 12,6 percent and was 10,0 million persons, the passenger turnover has increased by 1,1 percent and totaled 1832,5 million pas-km.

1197,2 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which is 5,9 percent less than in January-June 2013, the passenger turnover was 3261,0 million pass-km or 7,7 percent lower than in January-June 2013.

In comparison with January-June 2013 passenger transportation and passenger turnover of underground decreased by 6,7 percent in January-June 2014.

Market of goods and services

In January-June 2014 the retail trade turnover was 25909,8 billion soums or 113,7 percent to the level of January-June 2013.

In the structure of retail trade turnover the share of food products was 51,9 percent and that of non-food products – 48,1 percent (in January-June 2013 – 52,3 and 47,7 percent respectively).

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

	bln. soums	as % of January-June 2013
Total	25909,8	113,7
state	44,4	82,3
non-state	25865,4	113,8
of which private	17906,2	112,9

In January-June 2014 the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises amounted to 10185,7 billion soums or increased by 12,4 percent in comparison with January-June 2013. In the structure of the retail trade the turnover of trade enterprises was 39,3 percent.

In the total turnover of trade enterprises the share of the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises in the rural area was 21,7 percent.

The sale of agricultural products and livestock in dekhkan markets has increased by 14,9 percent and reached 10411,3 billion soums, the share of sales in the retail trade turnover was 40,2 percent.

The goods turnover of commodity and specialized markets was 5312,8 billion soums or 13,9 percent higher than in January-June 2013. The share of the informal sector in the total volume of goods turnover was 20,5 percent.

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

	bln. soums	as % of January-June 2013	as % of total
Total	25909,8	113,7	100,0
trade enterprises	10185,7	112,4	39,3

	bln. soums	as % of January-June 2013	as % of total
markets	15724,1	114,5	60,7
of which:			
commodity and specialized	5312,8	113,9	20,5
dekhkan (food)	10411,3	114,9	40,2

The volume of paid services rendered to population in January-June 2014 was 10186,3 billion soums or 109,7 percent to January-June 2013.

The main part of paid services was rendered to population by the official sector, the volume of services rendered by this sector was 6264,5 billion soums (61,5 percent of total volume) or has increased by 6,6 percent.

The volume of paid services rendered to population by individual entrepreneurs has increased by 15,0 percent and amounted to 3921,8 billion soums, the share of this sector in the total volume of paid services – 38,5 percent.

The share of the non-state sector in the total volume of paid services rendered to population was 84,3 percent.

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

	bln. soums	as % of total
Total	10186,3	100,0
state	1594,9	15,7
non-state	8591,4	84,3
of which:		
private	4102,5	40,3

The share of personal services in the total volume of paid services was 8,6 percent or 872,7 billion soums. Their real volume has increased by 16,3 percent.

The share of services rendered by individual entrepreneurs in the personal services sector was 87,5 percent. The volume of services rendered by this sector has increased by 17,0 percent and amounted to 763,5 billion soums.

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

	bln. soums	growth rate, in %	as % of total
Services - total	36268,4	114,2	100,0
of which by main kinds of activity:			
Communication and information	1950,2	125,4	5,4
Computer programming	85,4	118,4	0,2
Financial	3226,2	134,5	8,9
Transport (including logistical)	9815,2	106,8	27,1
Construction	1545,2	118,1	4,3
Repairs and maintenance of technological equipment	163,5	119,3	0,4
Repairs and maintenance of agricultural equipment	51,2	139,1	0,1
Tourism (including hotel)	147,0	113,4	0,4
Trade and catering	7822,2	115,5	21,6
Personal	1296,2	119,2	3,6
Education	964,9	109,2	2,7
Public health	394,2	116,3	1,1
Agricultural	200,7	110,9	0,5
Others	8606,3	110,6	23,7

The high growth rates have been achieved in the following services: repairs and maintenance of agricultural equipment – 139,1 percent; financial – 134,5 percent; communication and information – 125,4 percent; repairs and maintenance of technological equipment – 119,3 percent; personal – 119,2 percent; computer programming – 118,4 percent; construction – 118,1 percent; public health – 116,3 percent; trade and catering – 115,5 percent.

The following services prevailed in the structure of services: transport (including logistical) (27,1 percent of total services), trade and catering (21,6 percent), financial (8,9 percent), communication and information (5,4 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	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Consumer price index	0,6	0,5	3,5	3,2
Industrial producer price index	0,9	0,9	5,2	5,7
Index of tariffs for communication services for legal persons	2,2	0,7	14,3	4,6

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

	2013	2014
Total	105,2	105,7
of which:		
electric power	105,8	109,1
fuel	104,4	107,1
ferrous metallurgy	110,7	103,4
non-ferrous metallurgy	107,1	114,4
chemical and petrochemical	113,1	107,1
machine-building and metalworking	101,3	101,4

	2013	2014
woodworking, pulp and paper	102,4	106,5
building materials	121,8	115,8
light	102,5	100,5
food	102,7	106,1
flour milling and grain	100,0	100,0

**Indices of tariffs on communication services for legal persons
by types of communication in January-June
(in % to December of the previous year)**

	2013	2014
Communication services - total	114,3	104,6
of which:		
postal	100,0	124,6
local telephone	100,0	100,0
long-distance telephone	100,0	100,0
telegraph	100,0	100,0
cellular	148,5	104,9

Demographic situation

According to the preliminary data the number of the resident population in the republic as of July 1, 2014 was 30702,8 thousand persons and has increased from the beginning of 2014 by 210,0 thousand or 0,7 percent. The number of urban population was 15633,8 thousand (50,9 percent of the total number of population) and that of rural population - 15069,0 thousand (49,1 percent).

The vital rates as a whole by the republic in January-June are characterized by the following data:

	thous. persons		per 1000 population	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Births	272,8	296,8	18,3	19,6
Deaths	70,0	72,0	4,7	4,7
of which children aged under 1 year *)	3,1	3,3	10,2	9,6
Marriages, thous.	108,4	107,8	7,3	7,1
Divorces, thous.	11,1	14,4	0,7	1,0

Births. In January-June 2014 the number of births was 296,8 thousand and in comparison with January-June 2013 (272,8 thousand) increased by 24,0 thousand, the birth rate was 19,6 pro mil and increased by 1,3 pro mil in comparison with the corresponding period of 2013 (18,3 pro mil).

Deaths. In January-June 2014 the number of deaths was 72,0 thousand and in comparison with January-June 2013 (70,0 thousand) increased by 2,0 thousand, the death rate was 4,7 pro mil and remained at the level of January-June 2013.

In the structure of total deaths cardiovascular diseases make up 60,8 percent, neoplasms – 7,4 percent, diseases of digestive organs – 5,5 percent, respiratory diseases – 5,3 percent, accidents, poisonings and traumas – 5,1 percent.

According to the preliminary data in January-June of the current year 3,3 thousand children died at the age under one year. The infant death rate was 9,6 pro mil.

Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 40,1 percent died of states occurring in perinatal period, 30,9 percent - respiratory diseases, 7,6 percent - congenital anomalies and 4,6 percent - infectious and parasitic diseases.

Marriages and divorces. In January-June of the current year 107,8 thousand marriages and 14,4 thousand divorces were registered. There were 7,1 marriages (in January-June 2013 – 7,3 marriages) and 1,0 divorces (in January-June 2013 – 0,7 divorces) per 1000 population.

Migration. According to the preliminary data in January-June 2014 the number of immigrants was 73,1 thousand persons and that of emigrants – 87,8 thousand persons. Balance of migration was minus 14,7 thousand persons versus minus 14,1 thousand persons in the corresponding period of 2013.

*) Per 1000 births

Employment. In January-June 2014 the number of economically active population averaged 13406,2 thousand persons or 43,8 percent of the total population.

In January-June 2014 according to the preliminary data the number of population engaged in the economy was 12714,8 thousand persons and increased by 2,5 percent in comparison with January-June 2013.

The significant growth in the number of employed persons is marked in transport and communication (by 3,9 percent), agriculture and forestry (by 3,9 percent), housing and utilities and non-productive personal services (by 3,7 percent), trade, catering, sales and procurement (by 3,6 percent), construction (by 3,4 percent),.

In January-June 2014 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 81,2 percent versus 80,6 percent in January-June 2013.

Unemployment ^{*)}. The number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was 9,4 thousand persons as of the end of June, 2014 which is 4,3 thousand persons less than as of the end of June, 2013 (13,7 thousand persons).

In January-June 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 Government of 24 May 2007, №106, was 691,4 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