

## Basic economic indicators

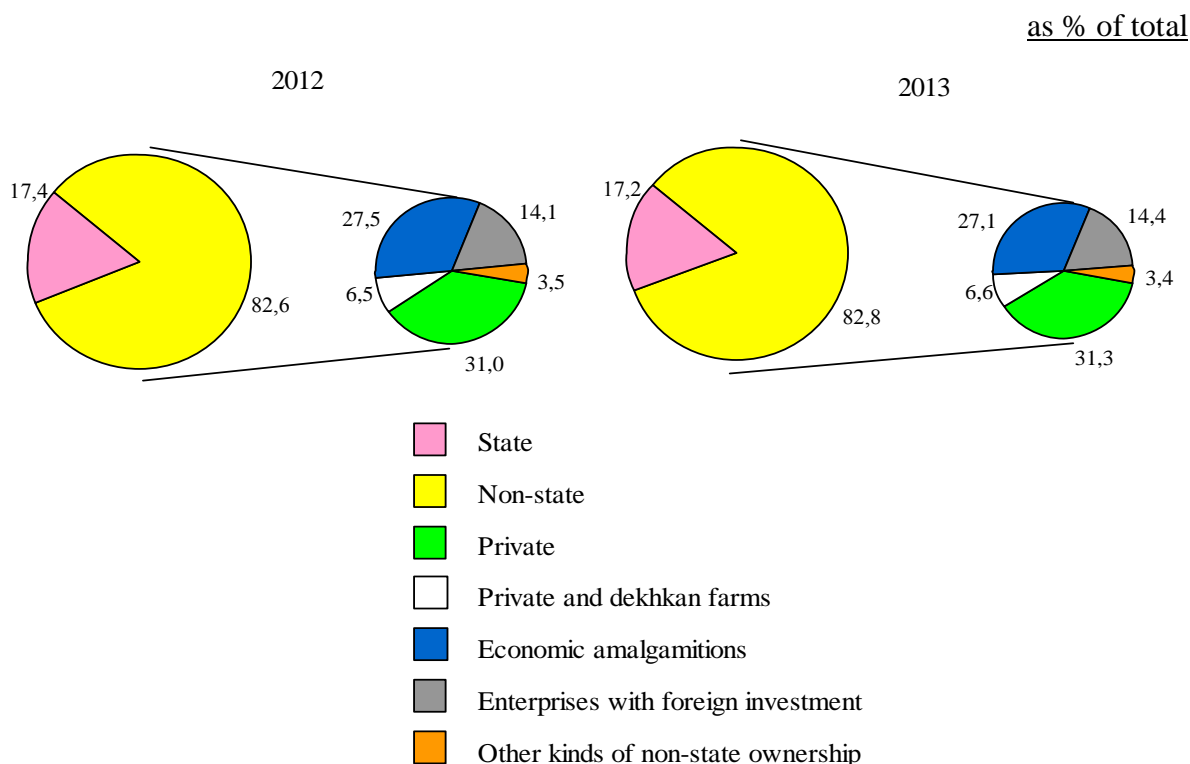
	Bln. soums	as % of January-December 2012
Gross domestic product	118986,9	108,0
Industrial output	61105,8	108,8
Agricultural output	30849,4	106,8
Investments in fixed capital	27557,3	109,8
Construction works	15080,8	116,6
Freight turnover, bln. t-km	83,8	100,6
Passenger turnover, bln. pas-km	94,6	106,1
Retail trade turnover	47463,7	114,8
Paid services	18278,6	113,7
External trade turnover, USD mln.	28886,0	109,4
exports	15087,2	110,9
imports	13798,8	107,7

## Production of gross domestic product

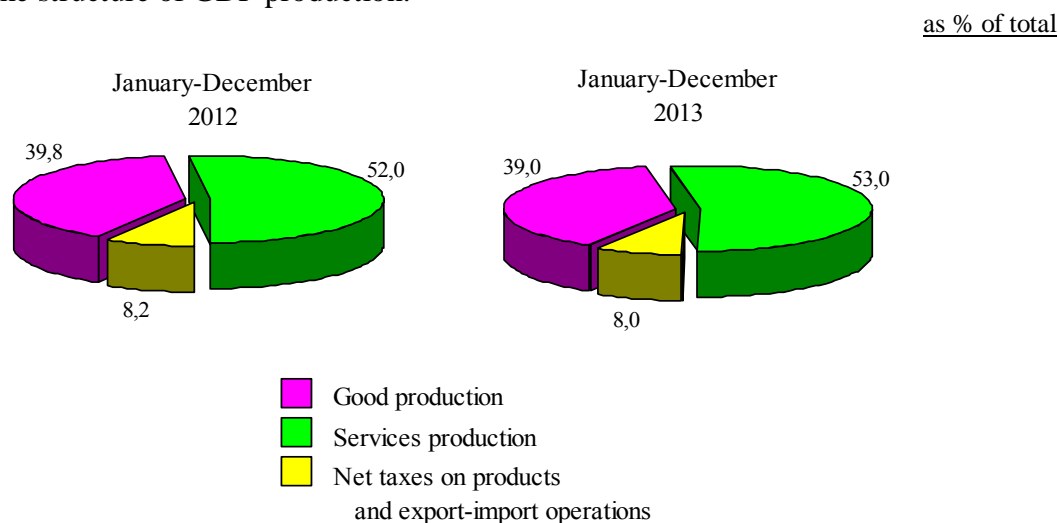
In January-December 2013 according to the preliminary estimation the volume of gross domestic product was 118986,9 billion soums at current prices, the growth rate – 8,0 percent in comparison with January-December 2012.

In the structure of GDP by forms of ownership the share of the non-state sector is 82,8 percent and that of the state sector – 17,2 percent.

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



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 January 1, 2014, the number of registered legal persons was 266,4 thousand units, 241,2 thousand of them (90,5 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 (16,6 percent), construction (8,6 percent), and agriculture and forestry (8,5 percent).

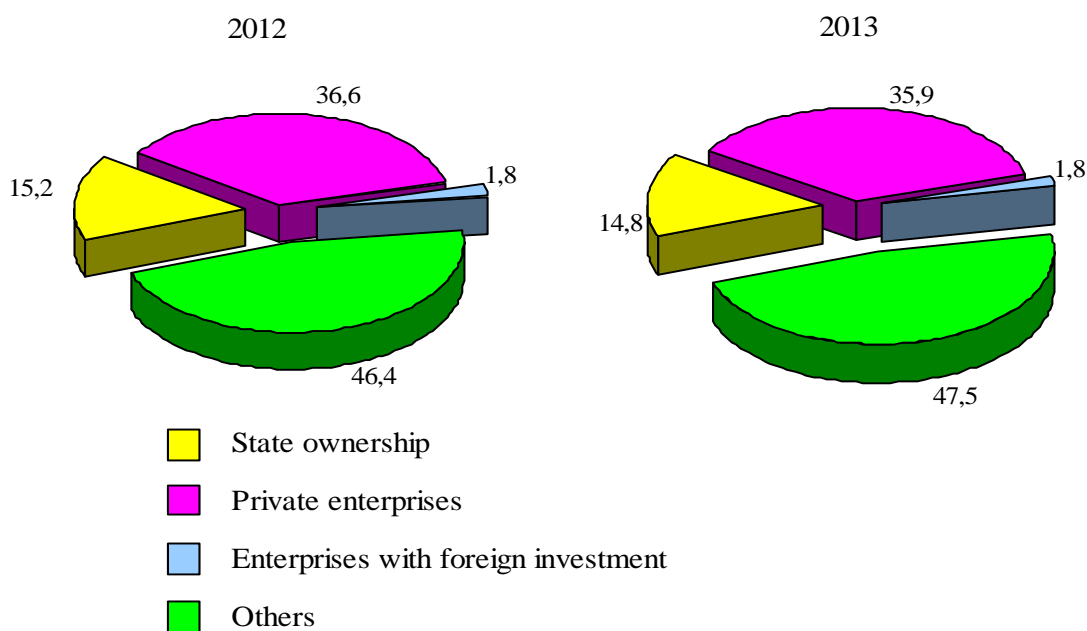
The distribution of registered and operating enterprises by branches of economy, as of January 1, 2014, is characterized by the following data:

	Registered		Operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
<b>Total</b>	<b>266,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>241,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>
of which:				
industry	44,3	16,6	39,9	16,5
construction	22,9	8,6	19,9	8,3
agriculture and forestry	22,6	8,5	20,3	8,4
transport and communication	10,4	3,9	9,3	3,9
other branches of material production	22,4	8,4	20,2	8,4
trade and catering	75,5	28,3	66,0	27,4
personal services	4,0	1,5	3,4	1,4
health care, physical culture, sports and social security	11,1	4,2	10,7	4,4
education, culture, science and scientific services	21,7	8,1	21,2	8,8
other branches of non-material production	31,5	11,9	30,3	12,5

In the total number of registered enterprises and organizations the share of non-state form of ownership was 85,2 percent of which 35,9 percent – private enterprises, 1,8 percent – enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 47,5 percent – other enterprises.

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

as of January 1,  
as % of total number



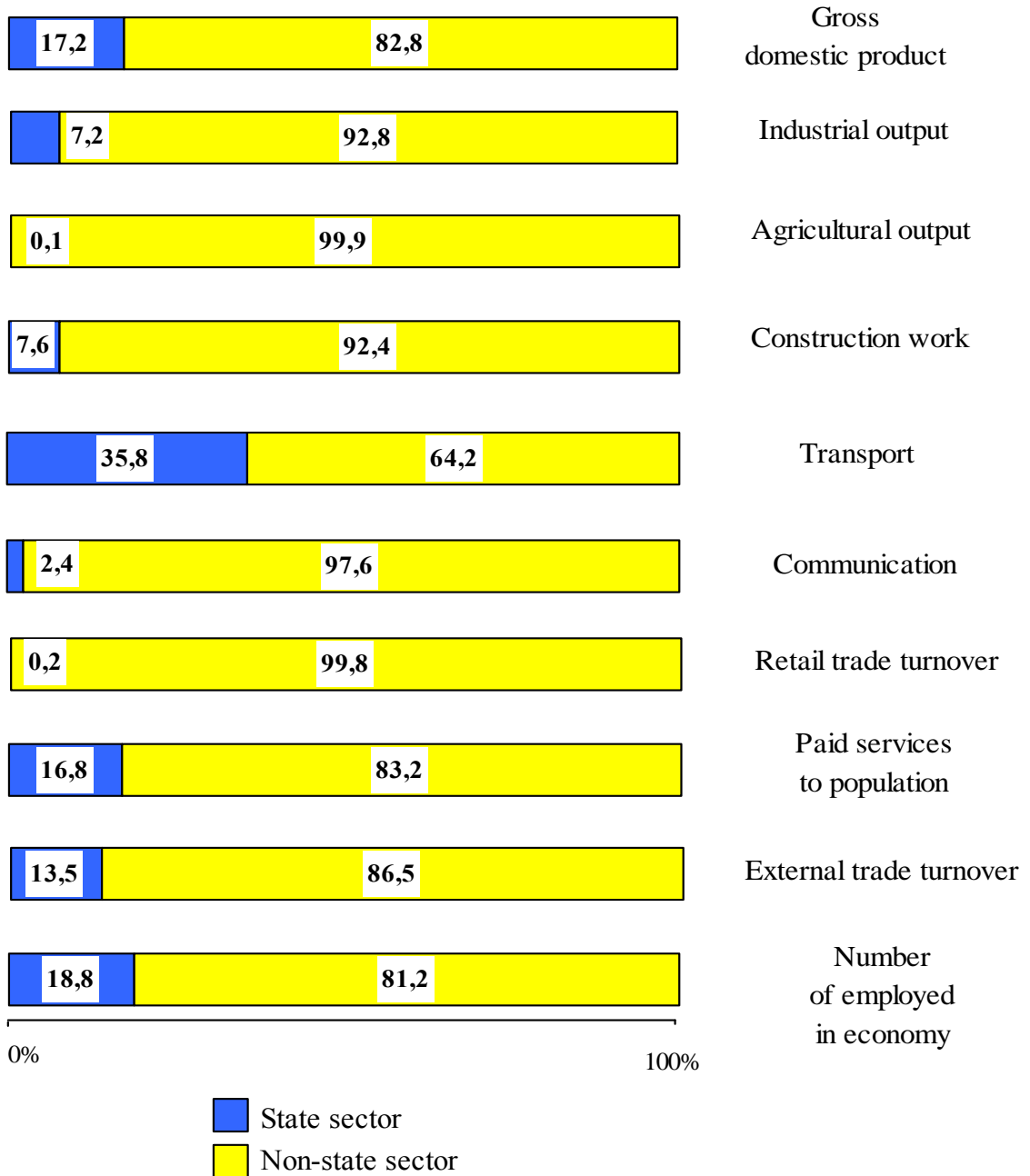
In January-December 2013 the number of newly registered enterprises and institutions was 27,8 thousand, 26,3 thousand of which are small business entities. Their significant number was marked in the city of Tashkent (24,6 percent of total registered enterprises in the republic), Fergana region (10,8 percent), Tashkent region (8,8 percent), and Samarkand region (7,0 percent).

In the sectoral structure of newly registered enterprises and institutions 28,1 percent – the share of trade and catering, 26,4 percent – industry, 10,0 percent - construction.

In the reporting period 21,3 thousand enterprises and institutions were liquidated. Out of them 5,6 thousand were liquidated voluntarily.

The shares of state and non-state sectors in GDP, main branches of economy and employment in January-December 2013 are characterized by the following data:

as % of total volume



## Small business

In January-December 2013 small business entities produced 55,8 percent of the total volume of GDP which is 1,2 percentage points more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The share of small enterprises and microfirms in GDP production was 34,6 percent in January-December 2013 versus 33,9 percent in January-December 2012.

In January-December 2013 small business entities:

provided employment to 9519,6 thousand persons (76,0 percent of total persons employed in the economy), including 7218,1 thousand persons of the individual sector and 2301,5 thousand persons of small enterprises and microfirms;

produced industrial output to the amount of 15181,8 billion soums (24,8 percent of total industrial production), or 114,6 percent to the level of January-December 2012;

utilized 9219,9 billion soums of investments (33,5 percent of total utilized investments), or 102,6 percent to the level of January- December 2012;

executed construction works to the amount of 10848,2 billion soums (71,9 percent of total construction works), which makes up 116,2 percent to the level of January-December 2012;

ensured the growth of freight turnover of motor transport by 7,1 percent (82,1 percent of total freight turnover) and passenger turnover by 7,1 percent (88,1 percent of total passenger turnover);

formed 46,3 percent (21987,8billion soums) of total retail trade turnover (the growth by 16,5 percent) and 46,7 percent (8544,5 billion soums) of total paid services (the growth by 5,8 percent);

exported products (goods and services) to the amount of USD 2709,2 million (18,0 percent of total exports), imported products (goods and services) to the amount of USD 5599,5 million (40,6 percent of total imports).

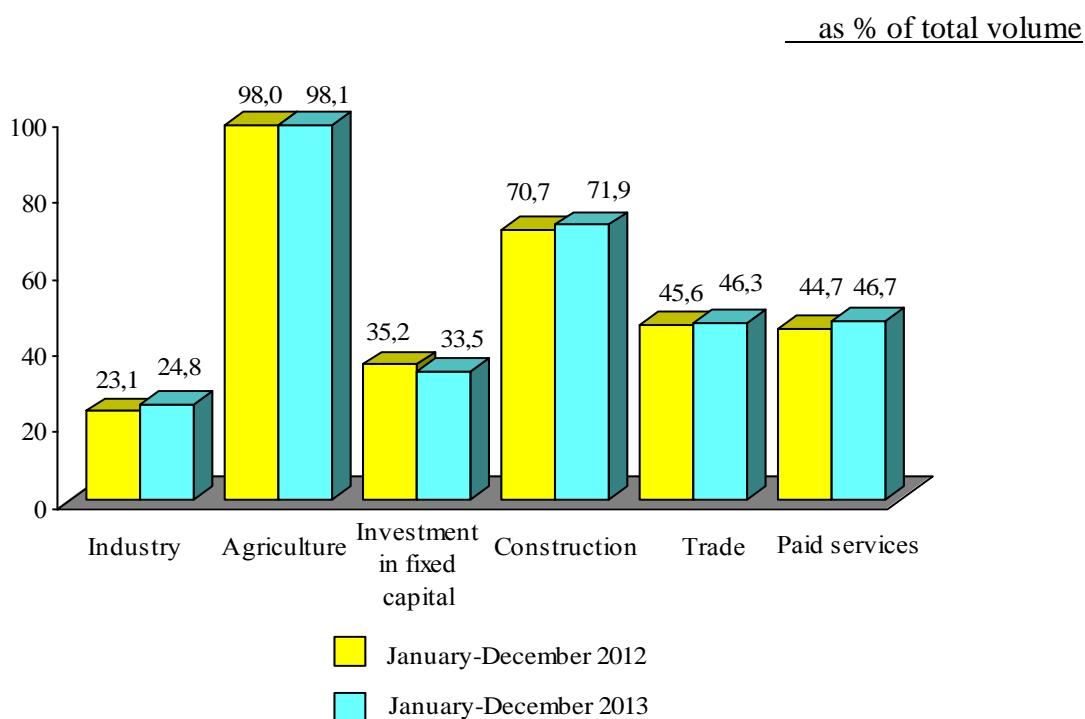
The share of goods of private entrepreneurship (ownership of citizens) in total volume of goods (works, services) of small business in January-December 2013 is characterized by the following data:

	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	15181,8	30,0
Agriculture	30275,3	100,0
Construction	10848,2	69,5

	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	21987,8	68,4
Paid services	8544,5	87,9
Cargo transportation, mln. tons	574,9	74,3
Passenger transportation, mln. pass	5836,5	93,3
Exports, USD mln.	2709,2	4,8
Imports, USD mln.	5599,5	18,4

The number of persons engaged in the private sector of small business was 8775,6 thousand or 92,2 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 is characterized by the following data in January-December:



## 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 82 enterprises and projects (including program and non-program projects) (further – projects) were privatized in January-December 2013.

In the reporting period the greatest number of projects was privatized in the city of Tashkent and Surkhandarya region (11 projects per each), Namangan region (10 projects), Khorezm region (8 projects), Djizhak region and Kashkadarya region (7 projects per each).

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls upon projects of local authorities – 54 projects.

Receipts of money from privatization and decentralization of projects amounted to 44,1 billion soums in January-December 2013.

The most part of receipts received from decentralization and privatization was marked in the city of Tashkent (68,8 percent of total receipts), Tashkent region (6,3 percent), Khorezm region (3,4 percent), Andizhan region, Samarkand region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (2,9 percent per each).

## External economic links

In January-December 2013, according to preliminary data, the republic's external trade turnover was USD 28886,0 million (109,4 percent to January-December 2012), of which exports – USD 15087,2million (110,9 percent), imports – USD 13798,8 million (107,7 percent).

Export surplus was 109,3 percent versus 106,1 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Balance of external trade was USD 1288,4 million, including USD 2004,6 million with the CIS countries and minus USD 716,2 million with other countries.

The republic's external trade turnover in January-December 2013 is characterized by the following data:

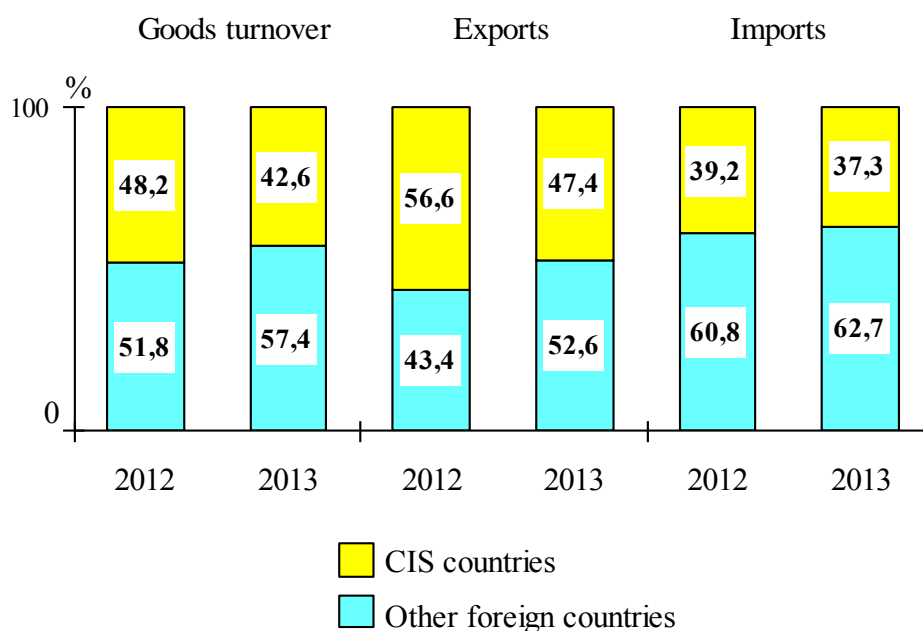
	USD mln.	as % of total
<b>External trade turnover</b>	<b>28886,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
CIS countries	12305,6	42,6
other countries	16580,4	57,4



	USD mln.	as % of total
<b>Export</b>	<b>15087,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>
CIS countries	7155,1	47,4
other countries	7932,1	52,6
<b>Import</b>	<b>13798,8</b>	<b>100,0</b>
CIS countries	5150,5	37,3
other countries	8648,3	62,7
<b>Balance</b>	<b>1288,4</b>	<b>x</b>
CIS countries	2004,6	x
other countries	-716,2	x

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

in percentage

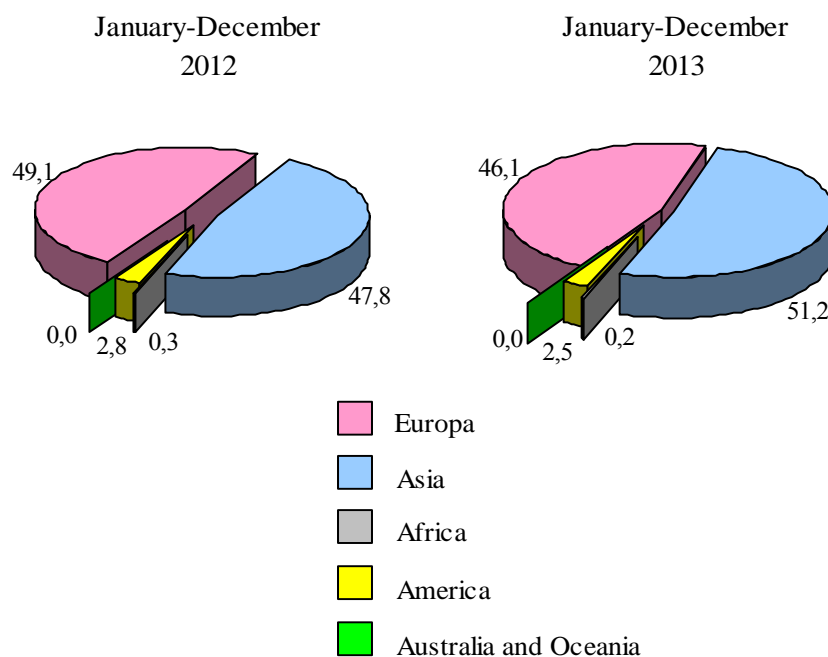


The structure of exports and imports in January-December 2013 is characterized by the following data:

	structure, in %
<b>Exports</b>	<b>100,0</b>
cotton fibre	7,7
food products	9,8
of which consumer	7,4
chemical products and articles thereof	4,0
energy and oil products	31,1
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	6,3
machines and equipment	5,5
services	16,2
others	19,4
<b>Imports</b>	<b>100,0</b>
food products	9,7
chemical products and articles thereof	14,3
energy and oil products	7,2
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	7,9
machines and equipment	44,2
services	5,8
others	10,9

## Structure of external trade turnover by continents

as % of total volume



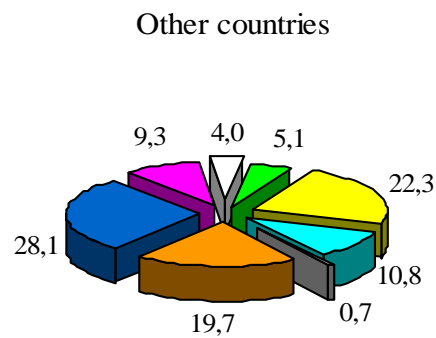
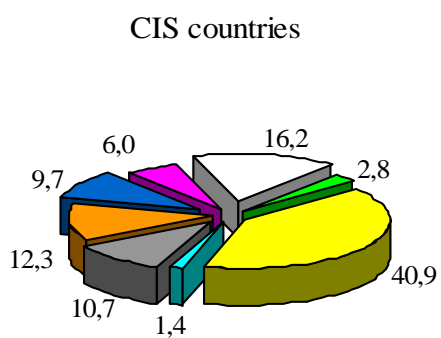
The external trade turnover with the states having the greatest share in the republic's goods turnover in January-December 2013 is presented below:

	as % of January-December 2012	share in republic's goods turnover, %
Russia	90,0	24,4
China	155,6	18,1
Kazakhstan	114,0	11,2
Republic of Korea	99,0	7,3
Turkey	110,5	4,7
Ukraine	94,1	3,5
Afghanistan	90,0	2,3
Germany	108,0	2,0
USA	87,2	1,3

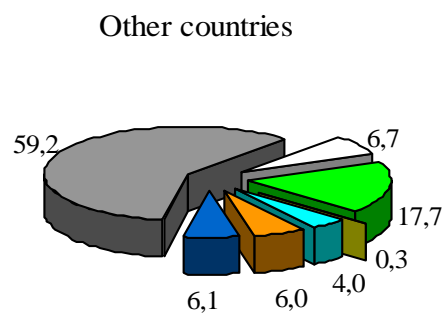
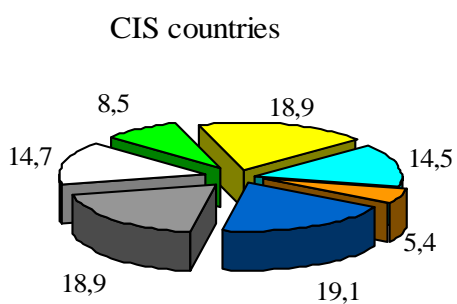
	as % of January-December 2012	share in republic's goods turnover, %
Turkmenistan	83,9	1,2
France	115,8	1,1
Brazil	97,8	0,9
Iran	69,7	0,9
India	129,3	0,9
Latvia	101,3	0,9
Japan	99,1	0,7
Kyrgyzstan	149,0	0,7
Belarus	109,2	0,7
Poland	112,4	0,6
Tajikistan	89,8	0,5
Switzerland	137,1	0,5
Italy	85,0	0,5
Great Britain	66,5	0,5
Bangladesh	92,3	0,4
UAE	65,4	0,4
Czech Republic	130,8	0,4
Belgium	111,8	0,3
Malaysia	103,5	0,3
Netherlands	99,2	0,3
Austria	63,6	0,3

The structure of external trade with the CIS countries and other countries in January-December 2013 is characterized by the following data:

### Exports



### Imports



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

## Industry

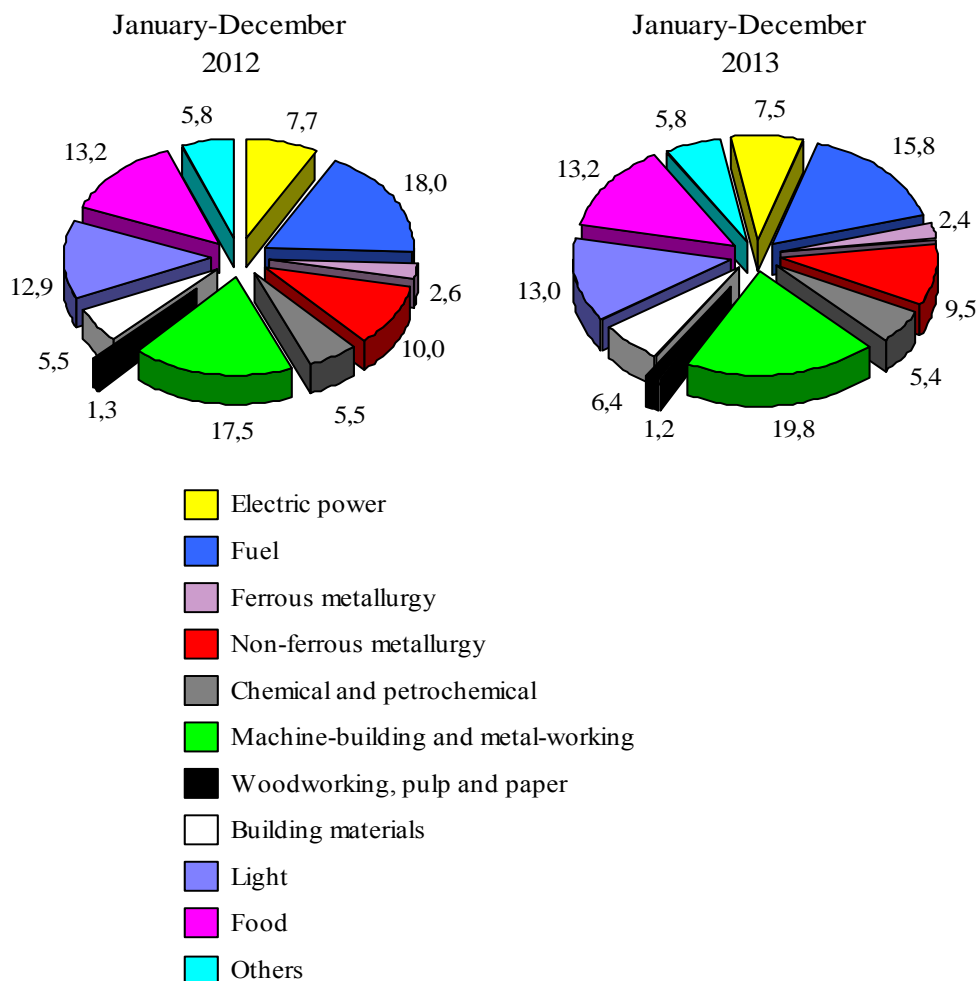
In January-December 2013 the industrial output was 61105,8 billion soums or 108,8 percent to the level of January-December 2012.

The output of products by industries in January-December 2013 is characterized as follows:

	bln. soums	as % of January-December 2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>61105,8</b>	<b>108,8</b>
of which:		
electric power	4575,1	100,8
fuel	9629,8	101,3
ferrous metallurgy	1438,4	105,4
non-ferrous metallurgy	5775,8	103,5
chemical and petrochemical	3311,7	101,9
machinery and metal-working	12079,5	121,1
woodworking, pulp and paper	763,6	114,9
building materials	3940,7	113,6
light	7955,5	113,2
food	8059,6	109,1

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

as % of total volume



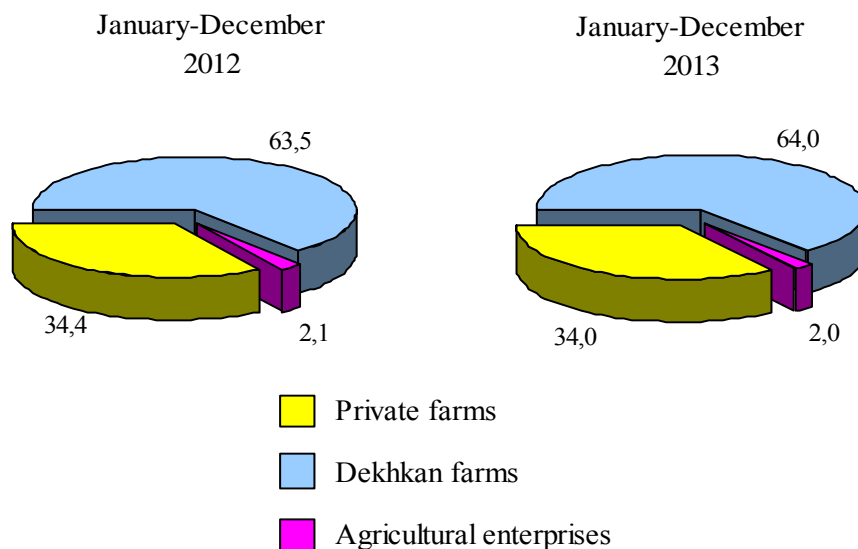
## Agriculture

In January-December 2013 the agricultural output was 30849,4 billion soums or 106,8 percent to the corresponding period of 2012, of which output of plant-growing – 18452,5 billion soums (106,4 percent) and that of animal husbandry – 12396,9 billion soums (107,4 percent).

In the structure of production of gross agricultural output the share of dekhkan farms is 64,0 percent (in January-December 2012 – 63,5 percent), private farms – 34,0 percent (34,4 percent), agricultural enterprises – 2,0 percent (2,1 percent).

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

as % of total



**Plant-growing.** In the reporting year the share of crop production in the total agricultural output was 59,8 percent (in 2012 – 58,1 percent).

According to preliminary data in 2013 the total sown area in farms of all types was 3656,3 thousand hectares.

The area under grains was 1642,0 thousand hectares or 100,9 percent to January-December 2012, of which under wheat – 1451,1 thousand hectares (103,4 percent).

The area under cotton was 1308,8 thousand hectares or 100,0 percent to January-December 2012.

The area under potatoes has increased by 2,9 percent, vegetables by 3,1 percent, forage crops by 0,5 percent. The area under melons and gourds has decreased by 5,7 percent.

In January-December 2013 farms of all types produced 7804,8 thousand tons of grains in weight before treating, including 7015,6 thousand tons of spiked cereals, 6840,8 thousand tons of which – wheat.



The gross harvest of main agricultural crops in farms of all types is characterized by the following data:

	January-December 2013	As % of January-December 2012
Grains	7804,8	103,9
of which:		
spiked cereals	7015,6	103,3
of which:		
wheat	6840,8	103,5
Raw cotton	3361,2	97,1
Potatoes	2250,4	109,4
Vegetables	8515,9	109,6
Melons and gourds	1558,0	109,8
Fruit	2260,9	110,1
Grapes	1322,1	109,7

In the reporting period there were produced 2250,4 thousand tons of potatoes, 8515,9 thousand tons of vegetables, 1558,0 thousand tons of melons and gourds, 2260,9 thousand tons of fruit and berries, 1322,1 thousand tons of grapes.

**Animal husbandry.** In January-December 2013 the share of animal production in the total agricultural output was 40,2 percent (in 2012 – 41,9 percent).

As of January 1, 2014 the number of cattle in farms of all types increased by 465,7 thousand heads (by 4,6 percent) of which cows by 85,5 thousand heads (by 2,2 percent), sheep and goats - by 591,4 thousand heads (by 3,5 percent), poultry - by 4851,4 thousand heads (10,2 percent).

In the total population the share of cattle in dekhkan farms was 93,9 percent and in private farms – 5,1 percent, cows – 94,5 and 4,6 percent, sheep and goats – 83,4 and 7,4 percent, horses – 84,3 and 9,9 percent, poultry – 63,4 and 12,3 percent respectively.

In 2013 farms of all types produced 1787,5 thousand tons of meat in living weight (6,8 percent more than in 2012), 7884,7 thousand tons of milk (7,8 percent), 4379,1 million eggs (13,0 percent), 32,4 thousand tons of wool (4,3 percent).

The output of basic livestock products by types of farms in January-December 2013 is characterized by the following data:

	quantity	growth rate, in %
<b>Meat in living weight, thous. t</b>	<b>1787,5</b>	<b>106,8</b>
of which:		
private farms	49,0	108,8
dekhkan farms	1690,3	106,7
agricultural enterprises	48,2	109,8
<b>Milk, thous. t</b>	<b>7884,7</b>	<b>107,8</b>
of which:		
private farms	285,6	111,2
dekhkan farms	7547,2	107,7
agricultural enterprises	51,9	114,0
<b>Eggs, mln.</b>	<b>4379,1</b>	<b>113,0</b>
of which:		
private farms	501,3	107,9
dekhkan farms	2399,9	113,5
agricultural enterprises	1477,9	114,1
<b>Wool, t</b>	<b>32392</b>	<b>104,3</b>
of which:		
private farms	2240	106,4
dekhkan farms	28141	105,2
agricultural enterprises	2011	90,4

	quantity	growth rate, in %
<b>Karakul, thous. pcs</b>	<b>1060,6</b>	<b>95,0</b>
of which:		
private farms	51,1	110,7
dekhkan farms	801,7	107,5
agricultural enterprises	207,8	64,0

The share of dekhkan farms in the total production of meat was 94,6 percent, milk – 95,7 percent, eggs – 54,8 percent, wool – 86,9 percent, karakuls – 75,6 percent.

**Private farms.** In January-December 2013 the total output of private farms was 10474,4 billion soums or 104,4 percent to the corresponding period of 2012. The share of private farms in the total gross agricultural output was 34,0 percent.

As of the January 1, 2014 private farms had 539,8 thousand heads of cattle (including 186,3 thousand cows), 1310,0 thousand heads of sheep and goats, 6434,3 thousand heads of poultry.

In comparison with January 1, 2013 the number of cattle has increased by 14,9 thousand (or by 2,8 percent), cows – by 3,2 thousand (1,7 percent), sheep and goats – by 42,7 thousand (3,4 percent), poultry – by 694,7 thousand (12,1 percent).

The output of basic agricultural produce in private farms and their share in total output are characterized by the following data:

	2013		growth rate, in %
	quantity	share in total output, %	
Grains, thous. t	6294,9	80,6	103,8
Raw cotton, thous. t	3343,4	99,5	97,2
Potatoes, thous. t	542,9	24,1	111,4
Vegetables, thous. t	3031,7	35,6	110,9
Melons and gourds, thous. t	781,6	50,2	106,9
Fruit and berries, thous. t	1049,1	46,4	109,0
Grapes, thous. t	720,8	54,5	108,6
Meat in living weight, thous. t	49,0	2,7	108,8
Milk, thous. t	285,6	3,6	111,2
Eggs, mln.	501,3	11,4	107,9
Wool, t	2240	6,9	106,4
Karakul, thous. pcs	51,1	4,8	110,7

## Investments and construction

In January-December 2013 the volume of utilized investments in fixed capital in dollar equivalent was USD 13,2 billion or 111,3 percent in comparison with January-December 2012.

In January-December 2013 the total volume of utilized investments in fixed capital in national currency was 27557,3 billion soums or 109,8 percent to the corresponding period of 2012.

The distribution of investments in fixed capital by forms of ownership in January-December 2013 is presented below:

(as % of total)

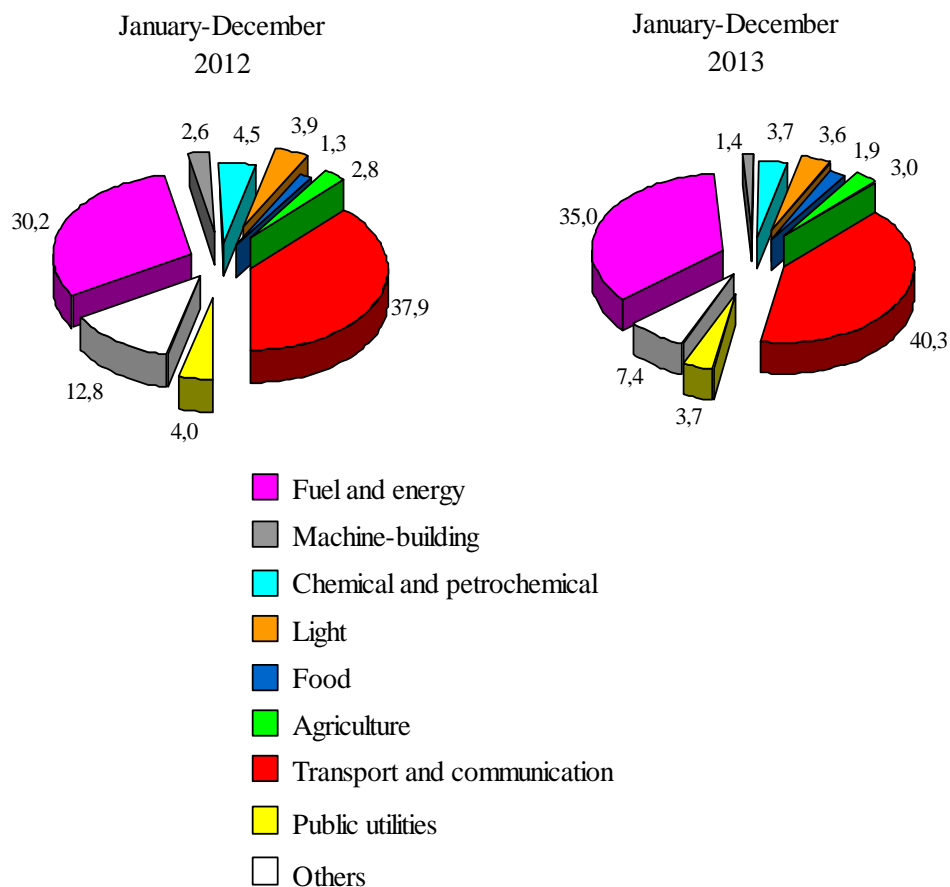
	total investments, bln. soums	of which financed at the expense of					
		state budget	Fund for land-reclamation improvement of irrigated lands	enterprises and population	foreign investments and credits	bank credits and other borrowed funds	off-budget funds, including Reconstruction and development fund
<b>Total</b>	<b>27557,3</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>53,1</b>	<b>20,3</b>	<b>11,0</b>	<b>9,7</b>
of which enterprises of:							
state ownership	6033,3	24,2	2,0	24,4	15,9	2,9	30,6
non-state ownership	21524,0	0,2	-	61,2	21,5	13,3	3,8

The structure of investments in fixed capital by branches of economy in January-December 2013 is presented by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of total volume
<b>Total</b>	<b>27557,3</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>Production branches</b>	<b>18420,6</b>	<b>100,0</b>
industry	9467,5	51,4
of which:		
fuel and energy	4966,2	27,0
metallurgy	908,1	4,9
chemical and petrochemical	618,9	3,4
machine-building	832,4	4,5
light	651,5	3,5
food	488,6	2,7
building materials	519,8	2,8
agriculture	1173,7	6,4
construction	713,5	3,9
transport and communication	4790,1	26,0
trade and catering	1332,2	7,2
geology and exploration	402,9	2,2
others	540,7	2,9
<b>Non-production branches</b>	<b>9136,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>
housing construction	5766,7	63,1
public utilities	626,7	6,9
health care	782,3	8,6
education	742,1	8,1
culture and arts	167,1	1,8
others	1051,8	11,5

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 5766,7 billion soums or 63,1 percent of their volume were used in housing construction.

In January-December 2013, 82,1 thousand buildings or 84,1 thousand apartments with the total space of 10611,1 thousand m<sup>2</sup> (104,4 percent to the level of January-December 2012), including 8038,0 thousand m<sup>2</sup> (104,3 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 291,5 billion soums of investments, which made up 37,3 percent of investments in the public health sector.

232,8 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of higher education establishments, lyceums and vocational colleges, which made up 2,5 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 31,4 percent of investments in the education sector.

154,2 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of general education schools, which made up 1,7 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 20,8 percent of investments in the education sector.

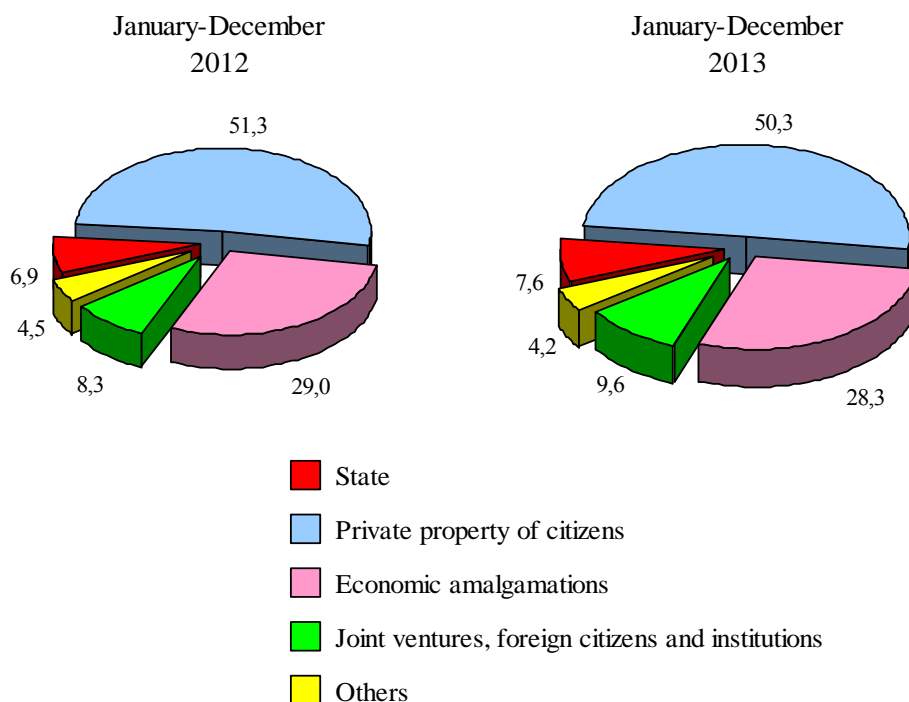
344,0 billion soums were used for construction of water-supply networks, of which 171,9 billion soums – means of republican budget (50,0 percent of their total volume), 145,4 billion soums – foreign investments and credits (42,3 percent), 16,7 billion soums – means of population (4,8 percent), 3,2 billion soums – means of enterprises and organizations (0,9 percent), 6,8 billion soums – other sources of financing (2,0 percent); 15,6 billion soums were used for construction of gas networks, of which 12,3 billion soums (78,9 percent) – means of population, 3,0 billion soums (19,2 percent) – means of enterprises and organizations, 0,3 billion soums (1,9 percent) – other sources of financing.

**Construction activity.** In January-December 2013 construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 15080,8 billion soums, which made up 116,6 percent to January-December 2012.

Out of the total volume of construction works 79,5 percent falls on new construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of enterprises, 19,0 percent – on capital and current repair, and 1,5 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-December 2013, 1387,3 million tons of cargoes were carried by all types of transport, which made up 104,4 percent to the level of January-December 2012. The freight turnover was 83,8 billion t-km or 100,6 percent to the level of January-December 2012.

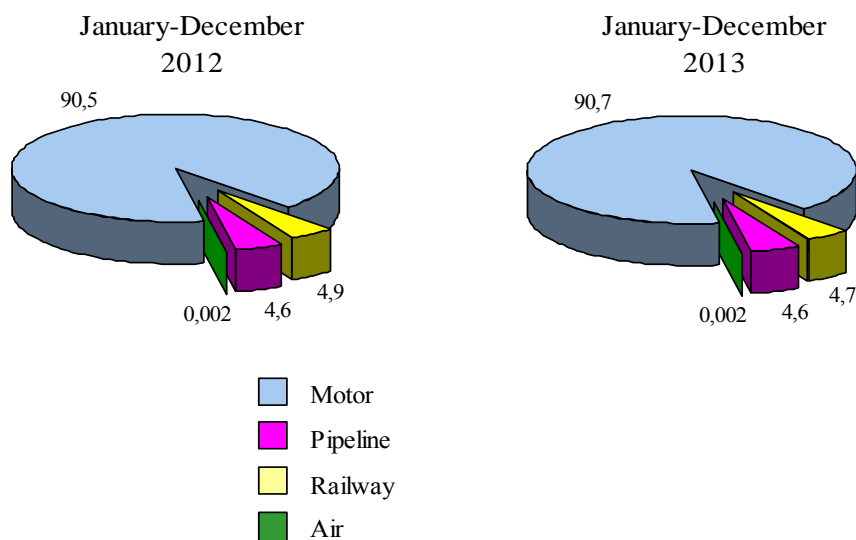
The cargo transportation and freight turnover by types of transport are characterized by the following data:

	January-December 2013	as % of January-December 2012
<b>Freights shipped by transport, mln. t</b>	<b>1387,3</b>	<b>104,4</b>
railway	63,7	103,5
motor	1258,6	104,6
air, thous. t	21,9	91,6
pipeline	65,0	100,9
<b>Freight turnover of transport, mln. t-km</b>	<b>83836,5</b>	<b>100,6</b>
railway	22766,7	100,4
motor	29156,0	106,0
air	116,2	95,4
pipeline	31797,6	96,3



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-December 2013 is characterized by the following data:

	thous. tons	as % of January-December 2012
<b>Freights - total</b>	<b>63689,7</b>	<b>103,5</b>
of which:		
coal	5210,7	151,9
oil	11983,7	88,9
ferrous metals	832,4	82,9
iron-and-steel scrap	643,1	71,9
chemical and mineral fertilizers	4104,6	96,9
building materials	7032,3	111,0
cement	4893,0	107,5
timber	102,3	79,1
grain and milling products	1339,3	93,4

1258,6 million tons of freights were carried by motor transport, which is 4,6 percent more than in January-December 2012. The freight turnover has increased by 6,0 percent and was 29,1 billion t-km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs has exceeded the level of January-December 2012 by 6,7 percent and was 22,2 billion t-km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport was 76,1 percent versus 75,6 percent in January-December 2012.

21,9 thousand tons of freights were carried by air transport, which is 8,4 percent less than in January-December 2012. The freight turnover has decreased by 4,6 percent and was 116,2 million t-km.

In comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year the freight turnover of main pipelines has decreased by 3,7 percent and was 31,8 billion t-km.

**Passenger transportation.** In comparison with January-December 2012 the number of passengers carried by all types of transport increased by 4,2 percent and totaled 6988,0 million persons in January-December 2013. The passenger turnover has increased by 6,1 percent and was 94,6 billion pass-km.

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

	January-December 2013	as % of January- December 2012
<b>Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons</b>	<b>6988,0</b>	<b>104,2</b>
railway	17,4	109,1
motor	6893,9	104,4
air	2,4	95,1
urban electrical	74,3	92,1
<b>Passenger turnover, mln. pass-km</b>	<b>94613,5</b>	<b>106,1</b>
railway	3709,2	107,9
motor	83258,0	106,5
air	7150,4	102,5
urban electrical	495,9	91,7

The largest share in passenger transportation and passenger turnover falls on motor transport – 98,8 percent and 88,0 percent respectively.

The number of passengers carried by railway transport has increased by 9,1 percent and was 17,4 million persons, the passenger turnover has increased by 7,9 percent and totaled 3709,2 million pas-km.

2417,7 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which is 4,9 percent less than in January-December 2012, the passenger turnover was 7150,4 million pass-km or 2,5 percent higher than in January-December 2012.

In comparison with January-December 2012 passenger transportation and passenger turnover of the underground have decreased by 9,6 percent.

## Market of goods and services

In January-December 2013 the retail trade turnover was 47463,7 billion soums or 114,8 percent to the level of January-December 2012.

In the structure of retail trade turnover the share of food products was 51,2 percent and that of non-food products – 48,8 percent (in January-December 2012 – 49,2 and 50,8 percent respectively).

The structure of retail trade turnover by forms of ownership of economic entities in January-December 2013 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of January-December 2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>47463,7</b>	<b>114,8</b>
state	98,1	109,5
non-state	47365,6	114,8
of which private	33820,5	113,8

In January-December 2013 the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises amounted to 18124,9 billion soums or increased by 17,5 percent in comparison with January-December 2012. In the structure of the retail trade the share of turnover of trade enterprises was 38,2 percent.

In the total turnover of trade enterprises the share of the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises in the rural area was 22,3 percent.

The sale of agricultural products and livestock in dekhkan markets has increased by 11,4 percent and reached 19183,3 billion soums, the share of sales in the retail trade turnover was 40,4 percent.

The goods turnover of commodity and specialized markets was 10155,5 billion soums or 16,6 percent higher than in January-December 2012. The share of the informal sector in the total volume of goods turnover was 21,4 percent.

The structure of retail trade turnover in January-December 2013 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of January-December 2012	as % of total
<b>Total</b>	<b>47463,7</b>	<b>114,8</b>	<b>100,0</b>
trade enterprises	18124,9	117,5	38,2
markets	29338,8	113,1	61,8
of which:			
commodity and specialized	10155,5	116,6	21,4
dekhkan (food)	19183,3	111,4	40,4

**The volume of paid services** rendered to population in January- December 2013 was 18278,6 billion soums or 113,7 percent to January-December 2012.

The main part of paid services was rendered to population by the official sector, the volume of services rendered by this sector was 11087,3 billion soums (60,7 percent of total volume) or has increased by 9,8 percent.

The volume of paid services rendered to population by individual entrepreneurs has increased by 20,5 percent and amounted to 7191,3 billion soums, the share of this sector in the total volume of paid services – 39,3 percent.

The share of the non-state sector in the total volume of paid services rendered to population was 83,2 percent.

The paid services rendered to population by forms of ownership of economic entities in January-December 2013 are characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of total
<b>Total</b>	<b>18278,6</b>	<b>100,0</b>
state	3072,1	16,8
non-state	15206,5	83,2
of which:		
private	7536,2	41,2

The share of personal services in the total volume of paid services was 9,2 percent or 1690,6 billion soums. Their real volume has increased by 19,6 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 20,2 percent and amounted to 1481,9 billion soums.

**The production of market services by kinds of activity** in January-December 2013 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of total
<b>Services - total</b>	<b>65337,6</b>	<b>100,0</b>
of which by main kinds of activity:		
Communication and information	3583,1	5,5
Computer programming	119,9	0,2
Financial	5523,8	8,5
Transport (including logistical)	18127,2	27,7
Construction	2949,2	4,5

	bln. soums	as % of total
Repairs and maintenance of technological equipment	328,4	0,5
Repairs and maintenance of agricultural equipment	77,2	0,1
Tourism (including hotel)	306,7	0,5
Trade and catering	14628,6	22,4
Personal	2240,0	3,4
Education	1817,7	2,8
Public health	635,6	1,0
Agricultural	476,5	0,7
Others	14523,7	22,2

The high growth rates have been achieved in the following services: computer programming – 130,4 percent; financial – 129,3 percent; public health – 127,2 percent; construction – 125,4 percent; repairs and maintenance of technological equipment – 124,2 percent; personal – 123,2 percent; communication and information – 121,9 percent; agricultural – 119,7 percent; repairs and maintenance of agricultural equipment – 118,2 percent; trade and catering – 116,6 percent.

The following services prevailed in the structure of services: transport (including logistical) (27,7 percent of total services), trade and catering (22,4 percent), financial (8,5 percent), communication and information (5,5 percent).

## Prices and tariffs

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

	average monthly level		December to December of the previous year	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Consumer price index	0,6	0,5	7,0	6,8
Industrial producer price index	0,9	1,0	10,8	12,7
Index of freight tariffs	1,5	1,8	19,8	23,7
Index of tariffs for communication services for legal persons	0,4	1,3	4,6	17,1

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

	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>110,8</b>	<b>112,7</b>
of which:		
electric power	113,1	121,5
fuel	103,1	110,7
ferrous metallurgy	112,6	120,6
non-ferrous metallurgy	114,5	112,0
chemical and petrochemical	109,8	123,0
machine-building and metalworking	114,2	110,5

	2012	2013
woodworking, pulp and paper	109,8	106,0
building materials	121,3	121,9
light	108,7	111,6
food	111,7	106,9
flour milling and grain	115,0	112,0

**Indices of freight tariffs by separate types of transport  
in January-December**  
(in % to December of the previous year)

	2012	2013
<b>Transport – total</b>	<b>119,8</b>	<b>123,7</b>
of which:		
railway	113,7	122,2
truck	125,4	113,0
air	108,2	115,6
pipeline	121,8	125,4

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

	2012	2013
<b>Communication services - total</b>	<b>104,6</b>	<b>117,1</b>
of which:		
postal	101,4	101,1
local telephone	101,1	101,5
long-distance telephone	100,0	100,0
telegraph	112,7	121,5
cellular	110,6	156,3



## Demographic situation

According to the preliminary data the number of the resident population in the republic as of January 1, 2014 was 30488,6 thousand persons and increased in January-December 2013 by 495,1 thousand or 1,7 percent. The number of urban population was 15552,8 thousand (51,0 percent of the total number of population) and that of rural population – 14935,8 thousand (49,0 percent).

The rates of natural population movement as a whole by the republic in January-December are characterized by the following data:

	per 1000 population	
	2012	2013
Births	21,0	22,3
Deaths	4,9	4,8
of which children aged under 1 year *)	10,2	10,5
Marriages	10,0	10,0
Divorces	0,6	0,8

**Births.** In January-December 2013 the number of births was 674,9 thousand. The birth rate was 22,3 pro mil and increased by 1,3 pro mil in comparison with the corresponding period of 2012 (21,0 pro mil).

**Deaths.** In January-December 2013 the number of deaths was 145,0 thousand. The death rate was 4,8 pro mil (in January-December 2012 – 4,9 pro mil).

In the structure of total deaths cardiovascular diseases make up 60,4 percent, neoplasms – 7,7 percent, accidents, poisonings and traumas – 6,2 percent, respiratory diseases – 5,9 percent, diseases of digestive organs – 5,7 percent.

In January-December 2013 according to the preliminary data 6,8 thousand children died at the age under one year. Infant death rate was 10,5 pro mil.

Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 48,6 percent died of states occurring in perinatal period, 32,2 percent – respiratory diseases, 7,9 percent – congenital anomalies, and 4,6 percent – infectious and parasitic diseases.

\*) Per 1000 births

**Marriages and divorces.** 303,7 thousand marriages and 24,0 thousand divorces were registered in January-December 2013. There were 10,0 marriages (in January-December 2012 – 10,0 marriages) and 0,8 divorces (in January- December 2012 – 0,6 divorces) per 1000 population.

**Migration.** According to the preliminary data in January-December 2013 the number of immigrants was 153,8 thousand persons and that of emigrants – 188,7 thousand persons. Balance of migration was minus 34,9 thousand persons versus minus 41,0 thousand persons in the corresponding period of 2012.

**Employment.** In January-December 2013 according to the preliminary data the number of population employed in the economy was 12523,3 thousand and increased by 2,5 percent in comparison with January- December 2012.

The significant growth in the number of employed persons is marked in trade, catering, sales and procurement (by 3,7 percent), housing and utilities and non-productive personal services (by 3,6 percent), construction (by 3,5 percent), transport and communication (by 3,5 percent), agriculture and forestry (by 3,3 percent).

As a whole the share of persons employed in the non-state sector has reached 81,2 percent versus 80,7 percent in January-December 2012.

**Unemployment** <sup>\*)</sup>. The number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was 5,4 thousand persons as of the end of December 2013 versus 6,0 thousand persons as of the end of December 2012.

In January-December 2013 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 the Republic of Uzbekistan from 24 May 2007, №106, was 639,7 thousand persons, the rate of unemployment – 4,9 percent of economically active population.

The high rate of unemployment in comparison with the republic one is observed in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (the number of unemployed persons – 40,3 thousand, the rate of unemployment – 6,2 percent of economically active population), Andizhan region (68,5 thousand and 5,4 percent), Samarkand region (76,2 thousand and 5,3 percent), Khorezm region (37,1 thousand and 5,3 percent), Kashkadarya region (58,3 thousand and 5,2 percent), Namangan region (49,6 thousand persons and 5,2 percent), Surkhndarya region (47,6 thousand and 5,2 percent), Navoi region (22,8 thousand and 5,2 percent).

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<sup>\*)</sup> Data of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population