

Basic economic indicators

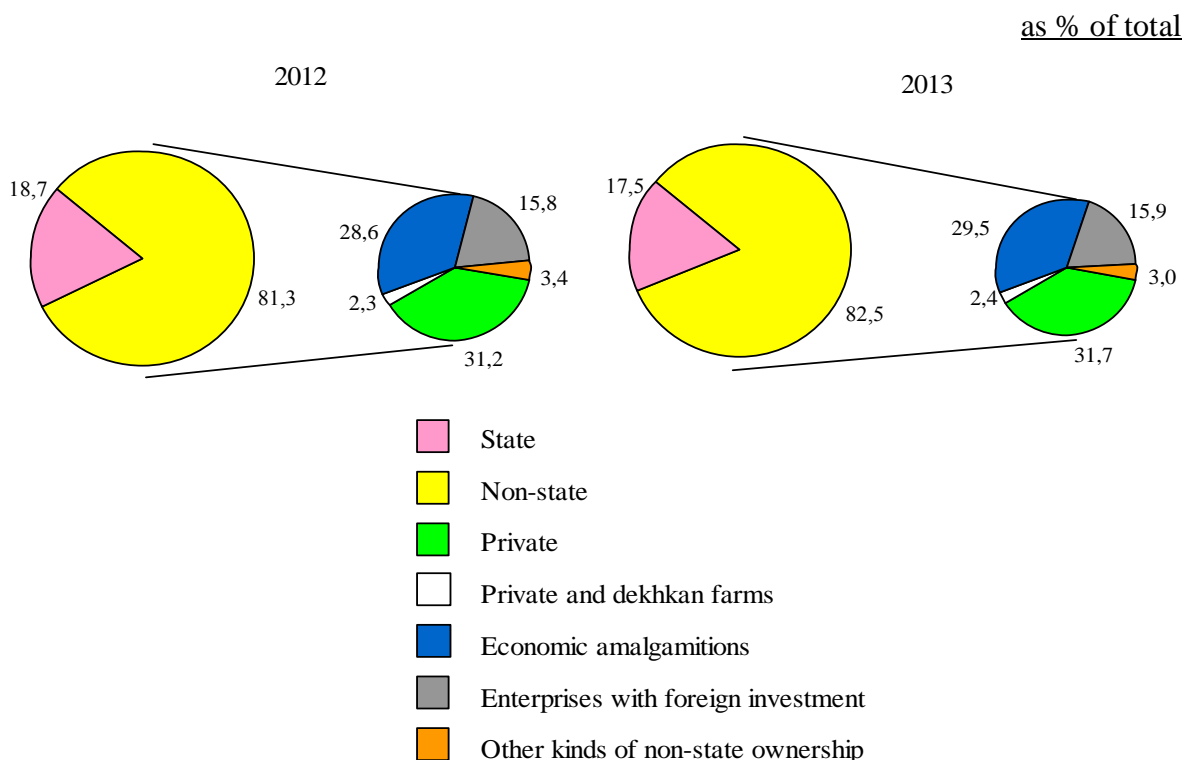
	Bln. soums	As % of January-June 2012
Gross domestic product	50432,3	108,0
Industrial output	28493,9	108,2
Consumer goods	10107,3	114,4
Agricultural output	12943,2	107,3
Investments in fixed capital	12080,6	110,5
Construction works	6291,8	116,1
Freight turnover, bln. t-km	40,5	104,0
Passenger turnover, bln. pas-km	43,7	106,6
Retail trade turnover	20664,7	114,6
Paid services	7955,7	111,0
Services, total	28002,2	112,1
External trade turnover, USD mln.	13194,0	109,8
exports	6818,2	111,4
imports	6375,8	108,1

Production of gross domestic product

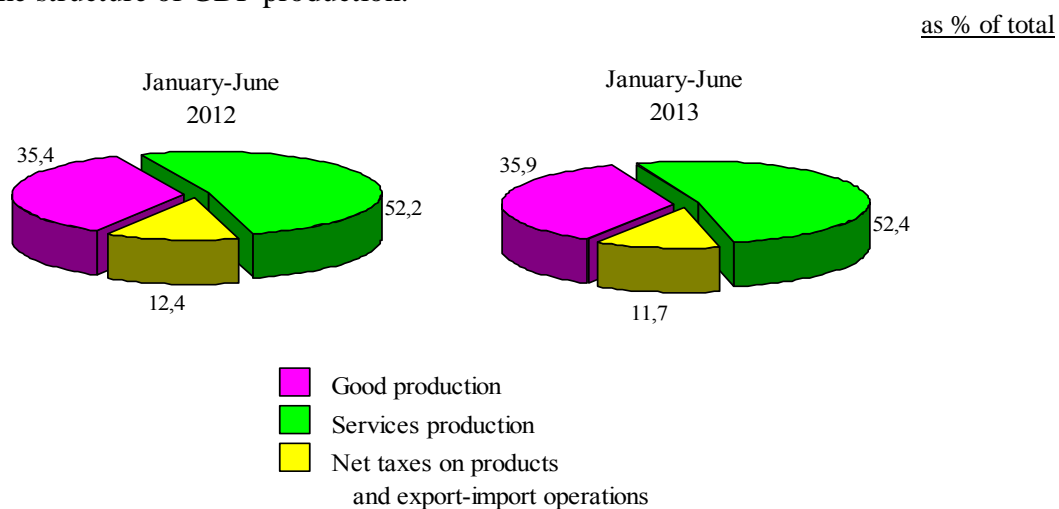
In January-June 2013 according to the preliminary data the volume of gross domestic product amounted to 50432,3 billion soums at current prices, the increase – 8,0 percent in comparison with January-June 2012.

In the structure of GDP by forms of ownership the share of the non-state sector is 82,5 percent and that of the state sector – 17,5 percent.

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



The structure of GDP production:



General characteristic of activity of enterprises and institutions

According to the data of the Uniform State Business Register, as of July 1, 2013, the number of registered legal persons was 539,2 thousand units, 512,2 thousand of them or 95,0 percent of total registered enterprises are operating.

The greatest number of enterprises and institutions (excluding private farms) was registered in trade and catering (24,7 percent of total registered enterprises), agriculture and forestry (20,9 percent), industry (14,2 percent), and construction (7,4 percent).

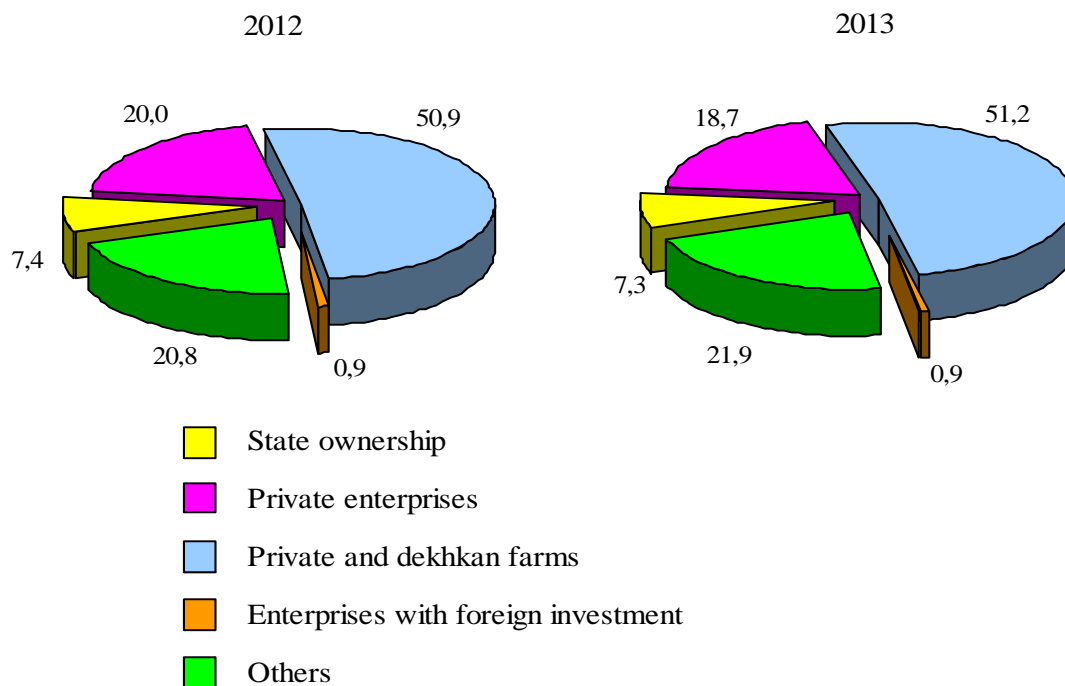
The distribution of registered and operating enterprises (excluding private farms) by branches of economy, as of July 1, 2013, is characterized by the following data:

	Registered		Operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
Total	304,5	100,0	279,3	100,0
of which:				
industry	43,1	14,2	38,7	13,9
construction	22,5	7,4	19,6	7,0
agriculture and forestry	63,6	20,9	61,4	22,0
transport and communication	10,1	3,3	9,1	3,2
other branches of material production	22,4	7,3	20,0	7,2
trade and catering	75,3	24,7	65,6	23,5
personal services	3,9	1,3	3,4	1,2
health care, physical culture, sports and social security	10,9	3,6	10,5	3,8
education, culture and art, science and scientific services	21,5	7,1	21,1	7,5
other branches of non-material production	31,2	10,2	29,9	10,7

In the total number of registered enterprises the share of enterprises with non-state form of ownership was 92,7 percent of which 51,2 percent – private and dekhkan farms, 18,7 percent – private enterprises, 0,9 percent – enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 21,9 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



The number of newly registered enterprises and institutions was 22,5 thousand in January-June 2013. Their significant number was marked in the city of Tashkent (16,3 percent of total registered enterprises in the republic), Kashkadarya region (8,5 percent), Samarkand region (8,2 percent), Djizhak region (8,0 percent).

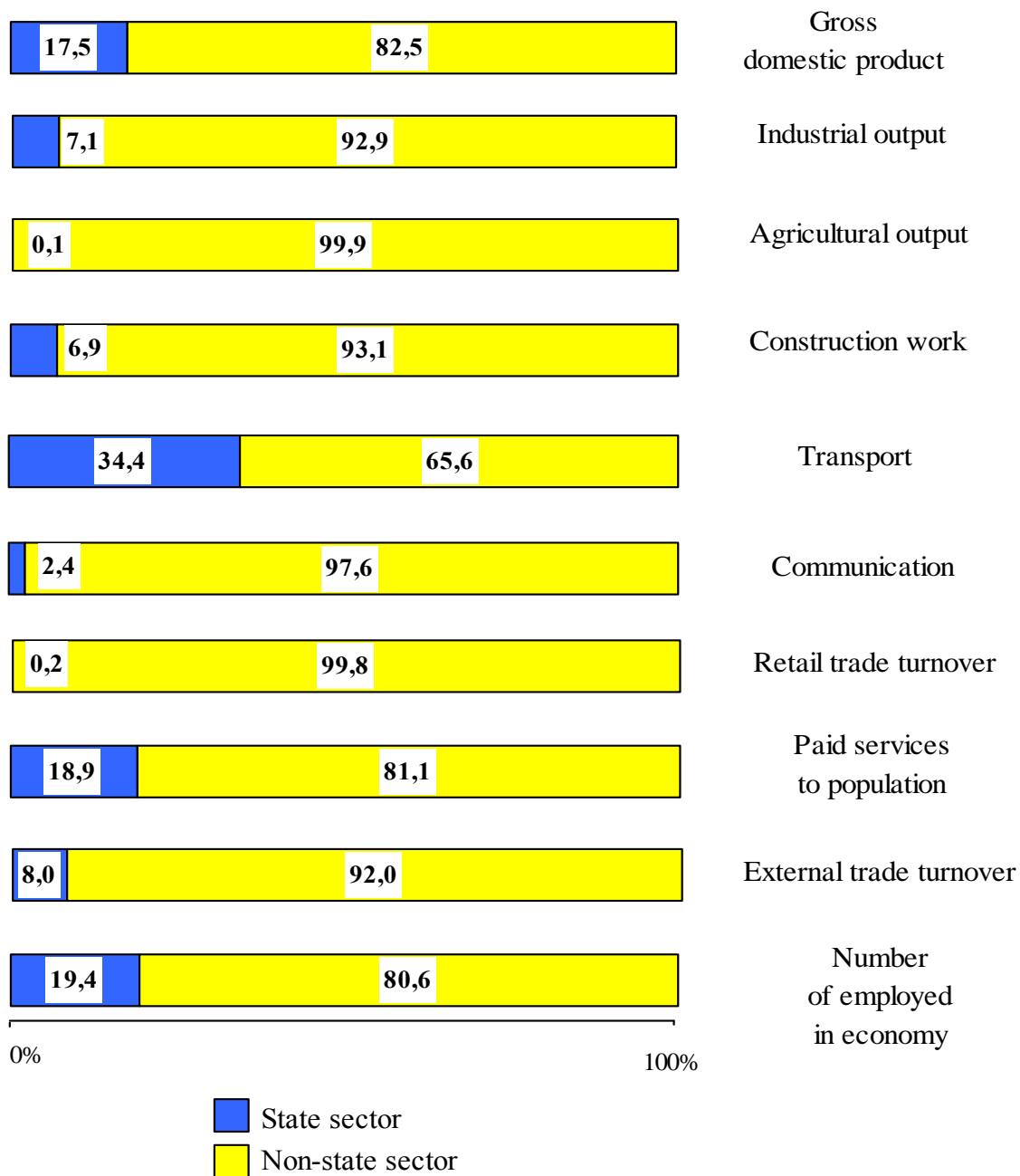
In the sectoral structure of newly registered enterprises 37,7 percent – the share of agriculture and forestry, 19,8 percent – industry, 18,8 percent – trade and catering.

In the reporting period 14,7 thousand enterprises and institutions were liquidated. Out of them 3,3 thousand were liquidated voluntarily.

In the sectoral structure of liquidated enterprises 31,3 percent – the share of trade and catering, 25,4 percent – agriculture, 14,2 percent – industry.

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

as % of total volume



Small business

In January-June 2013 the share of small business in the total volume of GDP was 43,2 percent which is 0,6 percentage points more than in January-June 2012. The share of small enterprises and microfirms in the GDP production was 25,9 percent in January-June 2013 versus 25,8 percent in January-June 2012.

In January-June 2013 small business entities:

provided employment to 9371,6 thousand persons (75,5 percent of total persons employed in the economy), including 7117,9 thousand persons of the individual sector and 2253,7 thousand persons of small enterprises and microfirms;

produced industrial output to the amount of 6531,7 billion soums (22,9 percent of total industrial production) which makes up 113,9 percent to the level of January-June 2012;

utilized 3963,7 billion soums of investments (32,8 percent of total utilized investments) which makes up 104,7 percent to the level of January-June 2012;

executed construction works to the amount of 4460,5 billion soums (70,9 percent of total construction works) which makes up 112,0 percent to the level of January-June 2012;

ensured the growth of freight turnover of motor transport by 7,0 percent (80,2 percent of total freight turnover) and passenger turnover – by 6,8 percent (87,2 percent of total passenger turnover);

formed 43,8 percent (9046,7 billion soums) of total retail trade turnover (the growth by 11,9 percent), 40,9 percent (3251,6 billion soums) of total paid services (the growth by 5,5 percent);

exported products (goods and services) to the amount of USD 1308,0 million (19,2 percent of total exports), imported to the amount of USD 2594,9 million (40,7 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 2013 is characterized by the following data:

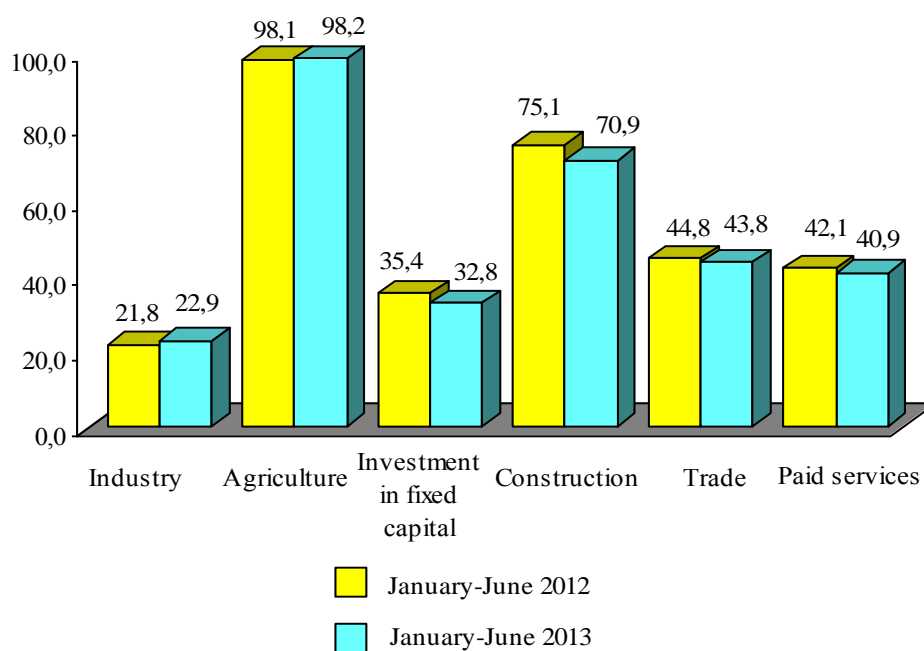
	volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Industry	6531,7	31,4
Agriculture	12711,2	100,0

	volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Construction	4460,5	78,4
Retail trade turnover	9046,7	69,6
Paid services	3251,6	87,3
Cargo transportation, mln. tons	228,2	71,3
Passenger transportation, mln. pass.	2715,7	93,5
Exports, USD mln.	1308,0	4,8
Imports, USD mln.	2594,9	15,7

The number of persons engaged in the private sector of small business was 8592,9 thousand or 91,7 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:

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 40 enterprises and projects (including program and non-program projects) (further – projects) were privatized in January-June 2013.

In the reporting period the greatest number of projects was privatized in Andizhan region (5 projects), Djizhak, Kashkadarya, Namangan, Surkhandarya regions and the city of Tashkent (4 projects per each), the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region (3 projects per each).

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls upon projects of local authorities – 24 projects.

Receipts of money from privatization and decentralization amounted to 16,0 billion soums in January-June 2013.

The most part of receipts received from decentralization and privatization was marked in the city of Tashkent (61,3 percent of total receipts), Tashkent region (8,2 percent), Fergana region (6,1 percent) , Khorezm region (4,0 percent).

External economic links

In January-June 2013 the republic's external trade turnover was USD 13194,0 million, of which exports – USD 6818,2 million, imports – USD 6375,8 million.

Unbalance in foreign trade was 106,9 percent versus 103,7 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Balance of external trade was USD 442,4 million, including USD 1450,6 million with the CIS countries and minus USD 1008,2 million with other countries.

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

	USD mln.	as % of total volume
External trade turnover	13194,0	100,0
CIS countries	6185,4	46,9
other countries	7008,6	53,1

	USD mln.	as % of total volume
Exports	6818,2	100,0
CIS countries	3818,0	56,0
other countries	3000,2	44,0
Imports	6375,8	100,0
CIS countries	2367,4	37,1
other countries	4008,4	62,9
Balance	442,4	x
CIS countries	1450,6	x
other countries	-1008,2	x

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

in percentage

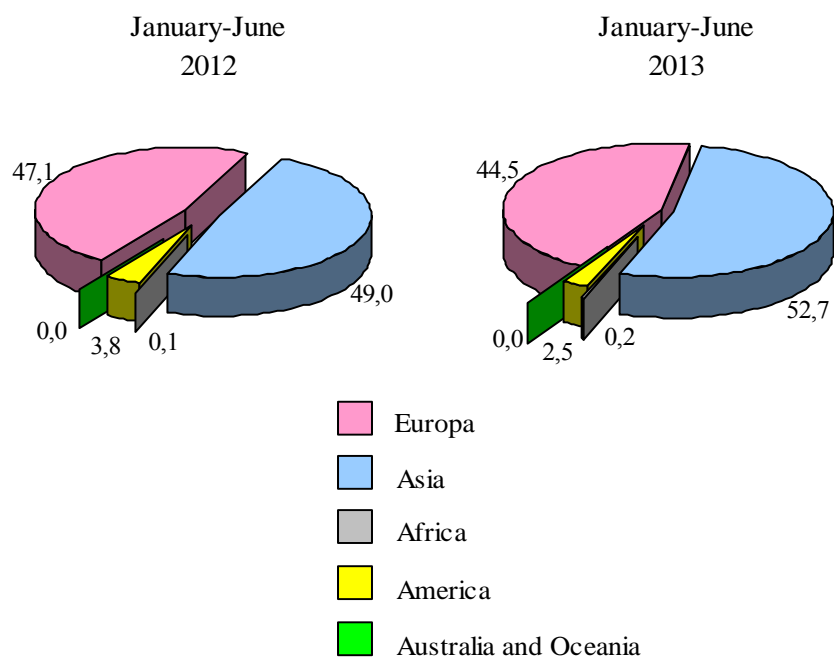


Structure of exports and imports of the Republic in January-June 2013 is characterized by following data:

	structure, in %	as % of January-June 2012
Exports	100,0	111,4
cotton fibre	9,9	94,2
food products	11,0	2,2t.m.
of which consumer	7,6	169,3
chemical products and articles thereof	4,6	91,3
energy and oil products	36,0	114,8
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	6,6	89,0
machines and equipment	5,6	79,1
services	17,3	106,0
others	9,0	126,4
Imports	100,0	108,1
food products	10,2	95,6
chemical products and articles thereof	14,2	114,9
energy and oil products	6,9	115,4
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	7,5	110,9
machines and equipment	45,6	105,1
services	5,2	118,1
others	10,4	116,1

Structure of external trade turnover by continents

as % of total volume



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

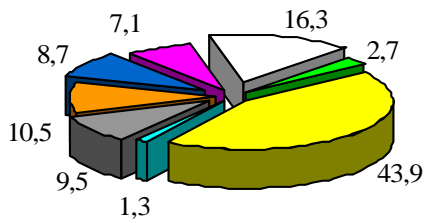
	share in republic's goods turnover, %	as % of January-June 2012
Russia	26,9	97,7
China	17,3	158,6
Kazakhstan	12,1	125,3
Republic of Korea	8,3	94,5
Turkey	4,7	110,2
Ukraine	4,4	135,6
Afghanistan	2,1	97,4
Germany	1,7	95,3
USA	1,4	64,6

	share in republic's goods turnover, %	as % of January-June 2012
France	1,3	92,2
Turkmenistan	1,3	90,8
Iran	1,0	52,3
India	1,0	144,7
Japan	1,0	2,2t.m.
Latvia	1,0	92,9
Brazil	0,9	81,1
Poland	0,7	158,8
Kyrgyzstan	0,7	145,1
Belarus	0,7	130,1
Switzerland	0,6	183,0
Italy	0,6	119,4
Bangladesh	0,6	81,1
Tajikistan	0,5	90,9
UAE	0,5	68,7
Great Britain	0,4	67,4
Czech Republic	0,4	126,1
Belgium	0,3	102,5
Malaysia	0,3	90,2
Netherlands	0,3	93,4
Austria	0,2	47,4

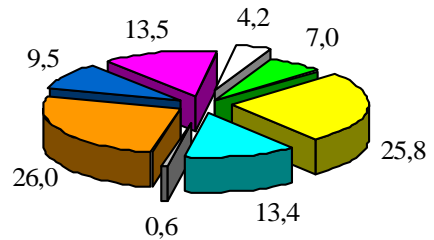
The structure of external trade with the CIS countries and other countries in January-June 2013 is characterized by the following data:

Exports

CIS countries

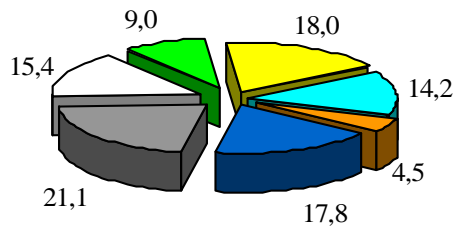


Other countries

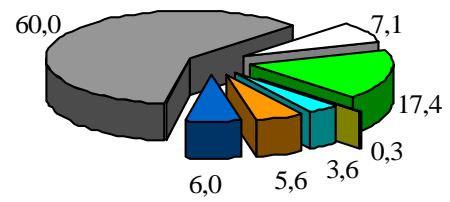


Imports

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

In January-June 2013 the industrial output was 28493,9 billion soums or 108,2 percent to the level of January-June 2012.

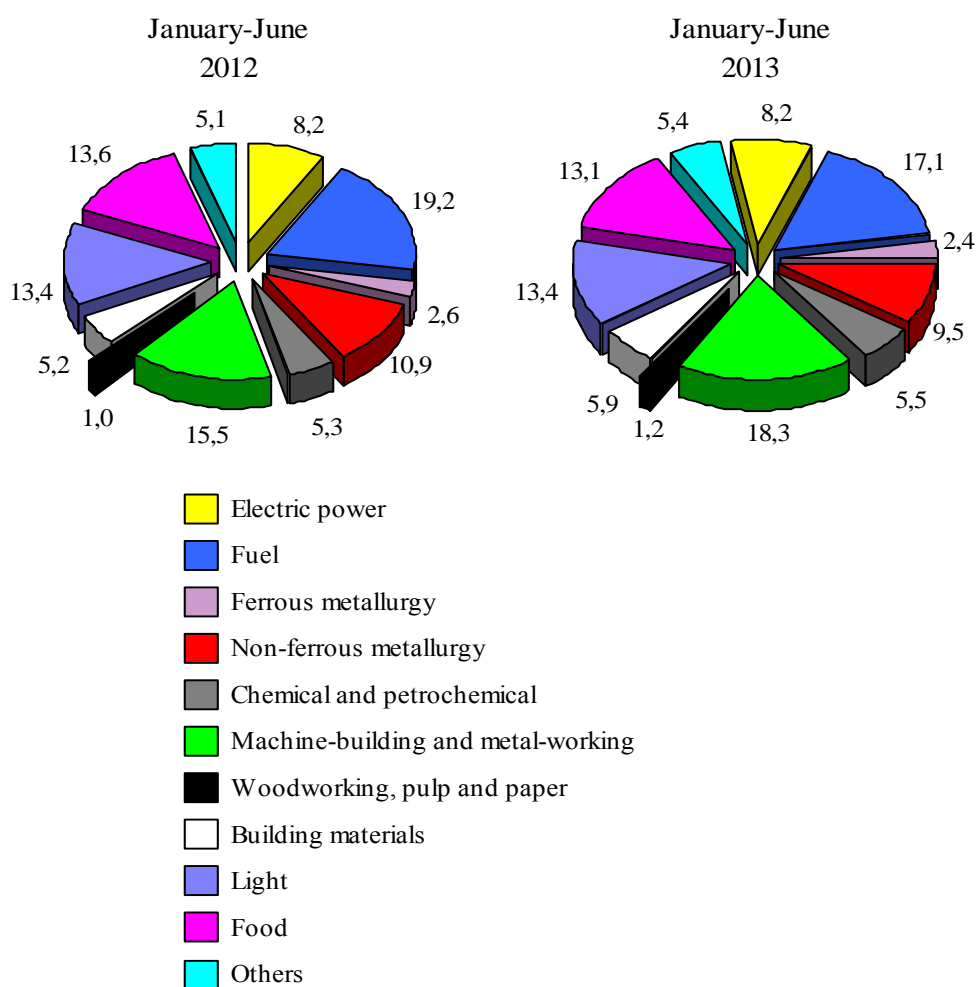
In the reporting period consumer goods were produced to the amount of 10107,3 billion soums (114,4 percent to January-June 2012), of which food products were produced to the amount of 4332,3 billion soums (107,9 percent), non-food products – to the amount of 5775,0 billion soums (119,8 percent).

The output of products by industries and production of consumer goods in January- June 2013 are characterized as follows:

	bln. soums	as % of January- June 2012
Total	28493,9	108,2
of which:		
electric power	2335,1	100,7
fuel	4885,4	102,5
ferrous metallurgy	680,8	104,5
non-ferrous metallurgy	2703,3	96,7
chemical and petrochemical	1554,0	105,3
machinery and metal-working	5219,8	123,0
woodworking, pulp and paper	328,9	111,7
building materials	1692,5	111,9
light	3808,8	115,1
food	3722,7	107,1
Consumer goods	10107,3	114,4
of which:		
food	4332,3	107,9
non-food	5775,0	119,8

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

as % of total volume



Production of selected products by industries
(by large enterprises)

	January-June 2013	as % of January- June 2012
Fuel and energy		
Electric power, bln. kWh	27,1	103,8
Heat energy, mln. Gcal	9,6	96,6

	January-June 2013	as % of January- June 2012
Coal, thous. t	2067,5	154,8
Condensed gas, thous. t	191,1	142,8
Ferrous metallurgy		
Steel, thous. t	388,4	101,1
Finished steel, thous. t	366,8	100,8
Steel tubes, thous. t	50,5	115,1
Steel enameled tableware, thous. t	1,2	108,3
Chemical and petrochemical		
Mineral fertilizers (in terms of 100% nutrients), thous. t:		
phosphatic	80,0	105,1
potash	59,7	89,8
Plant protection agents, t	2062,1	112,4
Suprephos, thous. t	108,5	103,2
Wet-process phosphoric acid, thous. t	73,6	110,5
Ammonia sulphate, thous. t	133,2	118,2
Caustic ash, thous. t	50,5	126,3

	January-June 2013	as % of January- June 2012
Thermoplastic tubes and pipeline parts, t	4739,0	98,9
Paint materials, thous. t	20,7	94,3
Strong nitric acid in monohydrate, thous. t	26,9	179,1
Sulfuric acid, thous. t	671,1	106,2
Hydrochloric acid, thous. t	27,3	109,7
Synthetic detergents, t	325,0	128,0
Rubber footwear, thous. pairs	905,0	117,1
Polyethylene film, t	707,2	5,0t.m.

Machine-building and metal working

Motor cars (excluding purpose-built vehicles), thous. pcs	120,2	110,7
Trucks, pcs	1627	172,2
Buses, pcs	494	123,2
Purpose-built vehicles, pcs	276	130,8
Automobile engines, pcs	55318	108,3t.m.
Accumulators, thous. pcs	231,8	104,1
Tractors, pcs	1049	2,1t.m.

	January-June 2013	as % of January- June 2012
Tractor trailers, pcs	743	2,9t.m.
Harrows, pcs	430	1,9t.m.
Grain harvesters, pcs	200	144,9
Mowing machines, pcs	50	113,6
Compressors, pcs	47	142,4
Voltage cable, km	4773	96,4
Signal and block cables, km	3126,0	193,6
Household wires, km	10551	117,5
Hose guides, km	6431	135,4
Installation wires, km	14607	116,3
TV sets, pcs	10067	136,5
Uninsulated trolley wire, t	152,0	2,4t.m.
Cable for urban telephone communication, km	1826,1	2,1t.m.
Energy-saving lamps, thous. pcs	1357,4	139,9
Building materials		
Cement, thous. t	3425,7	102,4
Enriched kaolin, t	13185,0	141,5

	January-June 2013	as % of January- June 2012
Asbestos cement sheets (roofing slate), mln. standard plates	93,2	104,5
Prefabricated ferro-concrete structures and units, thous. m ³	62,5	105,9
Ceramic wall tile, thous. standard m ²	2400,0	133,3
Building dry mixtures, thous. t	19,5	148,9
Bitumen concrete, thous. t	362,2	132,8
Gypsum rock, thous. t	217,3	149,3
Glass and porcelain - faience		
Hardened automobile glass, thous. m ²	379,7	94,6
Window glass (2 mm), thous. m ²	6693,2	129,0
Preserving glass jars, mln. pcs	151,4	128,0
Light		
Raw-silk threads, t	40,9	145,0
Cotton lint, thous. t	43,7	111,5
Knitwear articles, mln. pcs	49,7	143,8
Cotton yarn, thous. t	87,6	130,0
Cotton fabric, mln. m ²	37,6	141,5
Mixed fabric, thous. m ²	337,0	2,0t.m.

	January-June 2013	as % of January- June 2012
Hosiery, thous. pairs	2653,0	122,1
Carpets and rugs, thous. m ²	355,3	118,2
Leather goods, thous. dm ²	17780,0	66,1
Small ware, mln. soums	49,2	1,7t.m.
Food		
Ethyl alcohol, thous. dal	3091,0	107,9
Grape wine, thous. dal	1148,0	100,7
Vodka and liqueur beverages, thous. dal	6287,0	105,4
Champagne, thous. dal	37,6	103,3
Common salt, t	17450,0	103,9
Mineral water, mln. half-liters	161,1	112,0
Canned fruit and vegetables, mln. standard cans	64,5	154,1
Canned fish, thous. standard cans	134,0	112,6
Refined oil, thous. t	111,8	126,2
Butter, t	136,0	167,9
Milk and dairy products, t	8567,0	137,9
Bread and bakery products, thous. t	16,1	120,4

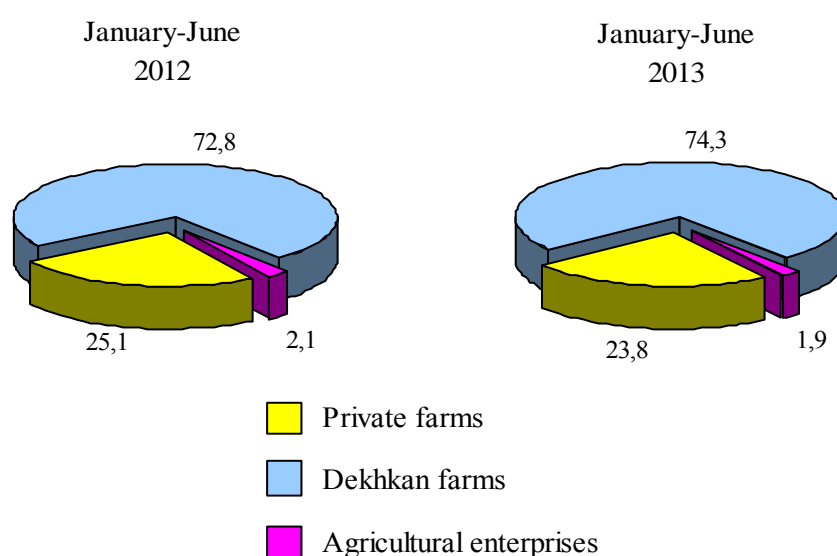
	January-June 2013	as % of January- June 2012
Ice cream, t	1395,0	101,5
Macaroni products, t	10,5	147,4
Laundry soap, thous. t	22,3	107,0
Margarine products, t	9500,0	128,3
Flour-milling and feed mill		
Flour, thous. t	666,8	101,4
Groats, t	9777,0	31,0t.m.
Mixed fodder, thous. t	461,6	109,7
Other branches		
Cellulose, t	3489,0	78,2
Paper products, mln. soums	12839,8	118,7
School notebooks, thous. pcs	27471,0	105,2
Newspaper production, mln. copies	107,4	121,8
Book and journal production, mln. sheets of reprints	147,7	142,8

Agriculture

In January-June 2013 the gross agricultural output was 12943,2 billion soums or 107,3 percent to the corresponding period of 2012, of which output of plant-growing – 7488,5 billion soums (107,5 percent) and that of animal husbandry – 5454,7 billion soums (107,2 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 2013 the share of crop production in total agricultural output was 57,9 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 3634,6 thousand hectares which is 50,7 thousand hectares more than for the yield of 2012.

The area under grains was 1632,3 thousand hectares (27,3 thousand hectares more than in 2012), cotton – 1313,1 thousand hectares (5,4 thousand hectares), potatoes – 78,5 thousand hectares (3,0 thousand hectares), vegetables – 188,5 thousand hectares (6,0 thousand hectares), forage crops – 301,9 thousand hectares (3,1 thousand hectares).

The areas under main crops for yield of 2013 are characterized by the following data:

	thous. ha	structure, in %
Sown area	3634,6	100,0
Grains	1632,3	44,9
of which:		
spiked cereals	1536,2	42,3
of which:		
wheat	1449,9	39,9
rice	39,6	1,1
corn for grain	33,7	0,9
Industrial crops	1383,3	38,0
of which cotton:	1313,1	36,1
Potatoes	78,5	2,2
Vegetables	188,5	5,2
Melons and gourds	49,5	1,4
Forage crops	301,9	8,3

Harvesting. As of July 1, 2013 farms of all types produced 5769,8 thousand tons of grains, including 5760,6 thousand tons of spiked cereals of which 5684,9 thousand tons are wheat.

In the reporting period the production of potatoes was 1101,0 thousand tons, vegetables – 2190,3 thousand tons, melons and gourds – 135,7 thousand tons, fruit and berries – 710,7 thousand tons, grapes – 19,9 thousand tons.

Animal husbandry. In January-June 2013 the share of animal production in total agricultural output was 42,1 percent (in January-June 2012 – 46,1 percent).

As of July 1, 2013 the population of cattle increased by 498,6 thousand heads (by 5,1 percent) of which cows by 49,0 thousand heads (1,2 percent), sheep and goats – by 1021,8 thousand heads (6,1 percent), poultry – by 4855,5 thousand heads (11,1 percent).

The population of livestock and poultry, as of July 1, 2013, by types of farms is characterized by the following data:

	thous. heads	growth rate in %
Cattle	10281,9	105,1
of which:		
private farms	509,2	100,2
dekhkan farms	9669,3	105,4
agricultural enterprises	103,4	100,8
of which cows	4005,0	101,2
of which:		
private farms	177,1	98,6
dekhkan farms	3796,5	101,4
agricultural enterprises	31,4	98,7
Sheep and goats	17709,0	106,1
of which:		
private farms	1274,8	104,5
dekhkan farms	14532,2	107,7
agricultural enterprises	1902,0	96,4

	thous. heads	growth rate in %
Horses	202,5	102,5
of which:		
private farms	18,1	94,6
dekhkan farms	171,6	103,5
agricultural enterprises	12,8	101,5
Poultry	48723,5	111,1
of which:		
private farms	5646,6	104,8
dekhkan farms	31177,0	115,6
agricultural enterprises	11899,9	103,4

In the total stock the share of cattle in dekhkan farms was 94,0 percent, in private farms – 5,0 percent, cows – 94,8 and 4,4 percent, sheep and goats – 82,1 and 7,2 percent, horses – 82,1 and 7,2 percent, poultry – 64,0 and 11,6 percent respectively.

In January-June 2013 farms of all types produced 831,7 thousand tons of meat in living weight (7,0 percent more than in January-June 2012), 3444,1 thousand tons of milk (7,1 percent), 2262,7 million eggs (16,9 percent), 16,2 thousand tons of wool (6,0 percent).

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

	number	growth rate, in %
Meat in living weight, thous. t	831,7	107,0
of which:		
private farms	20,2	110,0
dekhkan farms	789,0	106,9
agricultural enterprises	22,5	106,7

	number	growth rate, in %
Milk, thous. t	3444,1	107,1
of which:		
private farms	119,1	111,2
dekhkan farms	3302,6	106,9
agricultural enterprises	22,4	110,1
Eggs, mln.	2262,7	116,9
of which:		
private farms	213,7	105,4
dekhkan farms	1259,6	117,9
agricultural enterprises	789,4	118,6
Wool, t	16242,0	106,0
of which:		
private farms	1234,0	105,8
dekhkan farms	13761,0	106,4
agricultural enterprises	1247,0	101,1
Karakul, thous. pcs	894,6	93,6
of which:		
private farms	44,6	111,6
dekhkan farms	647,2	106,0
agricultural enterprises	202,8	66,5

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 94,9 percent, milk – 89,7 percent, eggs – 55,7 percent.

Private farms. The output produced by private farms in January-June 2013 was 3085,8 billion soums or 104,6 percent to the corresponding period of 2012.

As of July 1, 2013, the number of cattle in private farms has increased by 1,2 thousand (by 0,2 percent), sheep and goats – by 55,3 thousand (by 4,5 percent), poultry – by 259,6 thousand (by 4,8 percent) in comparison with the same period of the previous year.

The output of basic agricultural produce in private farms for January-June 2013:

	thous. t	share in total output, %	growth rate, in %
Spiked cereals	4771,5	82,7	102,0
of which wheat	4770,3	82,8	102,0
Potatoes	123,0	11,2	117,3
Vegetables	348,4	15,9	113,3
Melons and gourds	52,2	38,5	108,7
Fruit and berries	244,5	34,4	112,8
Grapes	5,7	28,4	116,6
Meat in living weight	20,2	2,4	110,0
Milk	119,1	3,5	111,2
Eggs, mln.	213,7	9,4	105,4
Wool, t	1234,0	7,6	105,8
Karakul, thous. pcs	44,6	5,0	111,6

Investments and construction

In January-June 2013 as a whole by the republic the volume of utilized investments in fixed capital in dollar equivalent was USD 5,9 billion or 111,5 percent in comparison with January-June 2012.

In January-June 2013 the total volume of utilized investments in fixed capital in national currency was 12080,6 billion soums or 110,5 percent to the corresponding period of the previous year.

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

(as % of total)

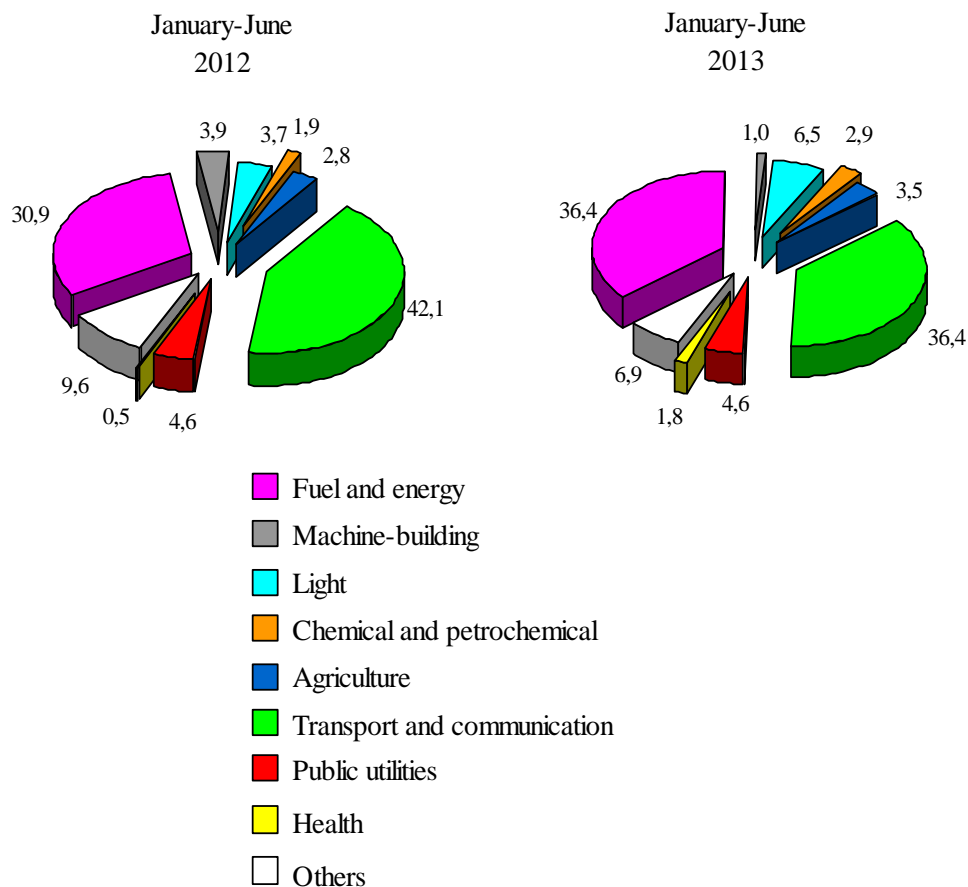
	total investments, bln. soums	of which financed at the expense of					
		state budget	Fund for land-reclamation improvement of irrigated lands	enterprises and population	foreign investments and credits	bank credits and other borrowed funds	off-budget funds, including Reconstruction and development fund
Total	12080,6	5,1	0,4	55,7	19,3	9,4	10,1
of which enterprises of:							
state ownership	2887,4	21,1	1,6	22,2	17,1	2,2	35,8
non-state ownership	9193,2	0,0	-	66,2	20,2	11,6	2,0

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

	bln. soums	as % of total volume
Total	12080,6	100,0
Production branches	7556,5	62,6
industry	3938,0	32,6
of which:		
fuel and energy	2197,7	18,2
metallurgy	328,1	2,7
chemical and petrochemical	250,0	2,1
machine-building	358,8	3,0
light	338,9	2,8
food	136,4	1,1
building materials	174,9	1,4
agriculture	516,9	4,3
construction	244,2	2,0
transport and communication	1999,9	16,6
trade and catering	509,7	4,2
geology and exploration	148,2	1,2
others	199,6	1,7
Non-production branches	4524,1	37,4
housing construction	2884,1	23,9
public utilities	276,8	2,3
health care	383,0	3,2
education	461,6	3,8
culture and arts	80,2	0,6
others	438,4	3,6

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 2884,1 billion soums or 23,9 percent of their volume were used in housing construction.

In January-June of the current year 38,7 thousand buildings or 39,7 thousand apartments with the total space of 5059,7 thousand m² (104,2 percent to the level of January-June 2012), including 3752,9 thousand m² (103,1 percent) of the rural area, were built and put into operation.

For new construction and capital reconstruction of hospitals and outpatient departments there were used 174,0 billion soums of investments, which made up 45,4 percent of investments in the public health sector.

75,7 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of lyceums and vocational colleges, which made up 1,7 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 16,4 percent of investments in education.

121,8 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of general education schools and sports facilities for schools, which made up 2,7 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 26,4 percent of investments in education.

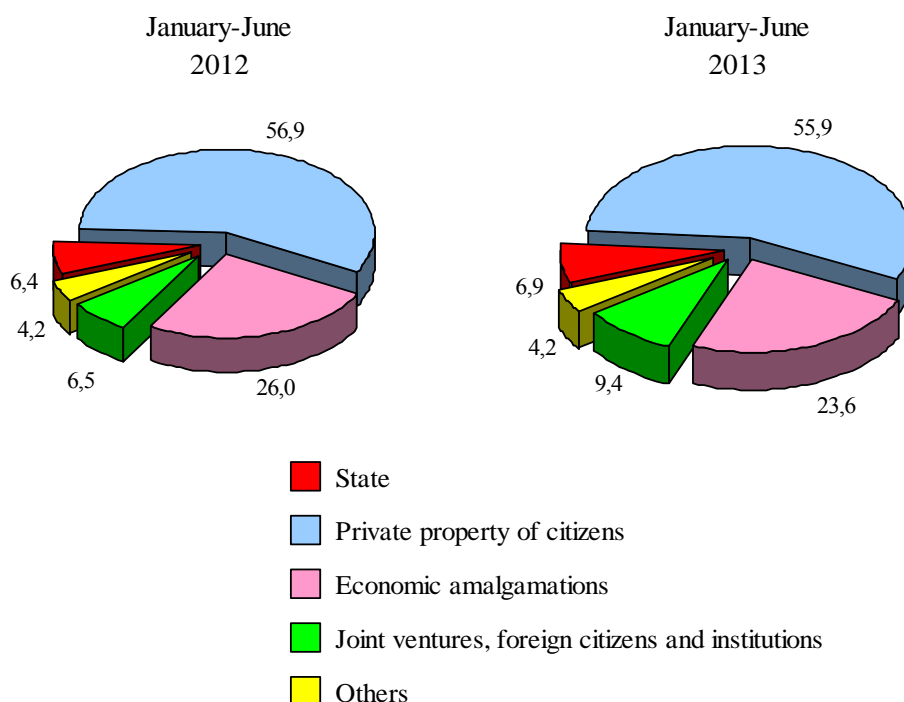
215,1 billion soums were used for construction of water-supply networks, of which 113,5 billion soums – means of government budget (52,8 percent), 90,5 billion soums – foreign investments and credits (42,1 percent of their total volume), 8,2 billion soums – means of population (3,8 percent), 1,5 billion soums – means of enterprises and organizations (0,7 percent), 1,4 billion soums – other sources of financing (0,6 percent); 6,7 billion soums were used for construction of gas networks, of which 6,5 billion soums (97,0 percent) – means of population, 0,2 billion soums (3,0 percent) – other sources of financing.

Construction activity. In January-June 2013 construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 6291,8 billion soums, which made up 116,1 percent to January-June 2012.

Out of the total volume of construction works 80,9 percent falls on new construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of enterprises, 17,6 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

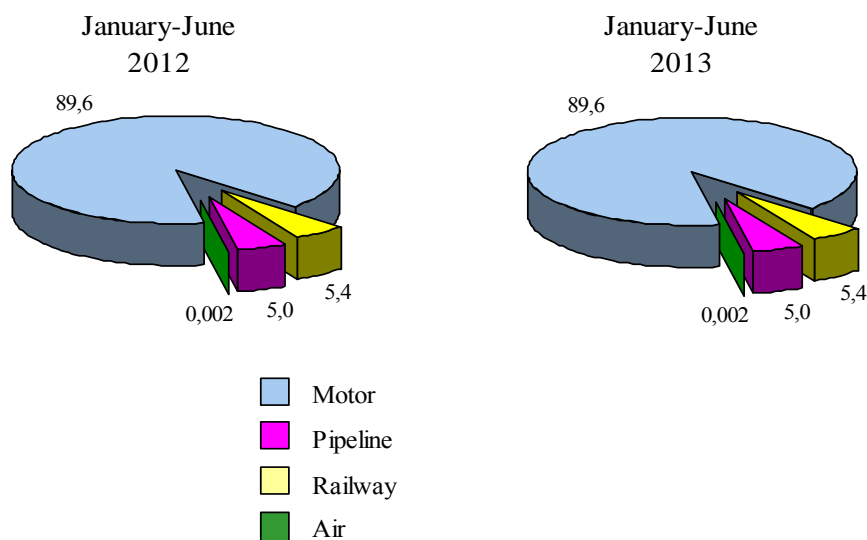
Cargo transportation. In January-June of the current year 629,6 million tons of cargoes were carried by all types of transport, which made up 104,5 percent to the level of January-June 2012. The freight turnover was 40,5 billion t-km and has exceeded the level of January- June 2012 by 4,0 percent.

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

	January-June 2013	as % of January-June 2012
Freights shipped by transport, mln. t	629,6	104,5
railway	31,3	104,7
motor	564,1	104,5
air, thous. t	9,8	82,2
pipeline	34,2	105,1
Freight turnover of transport, mln. t-km	40471,3	104,0
railway	11573,5	100,0
motor	11615,1	105,8
air	52,1	86,2
pipeline	17230,6	105,6

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 2013 is characterized by the following data:

	thous. tons	as % of January-June 2012
Freights - total	31336,9	104,7
of which:		
coal	2675,6	2,1t.m.
oil	5915,9	86,7
ferrous metals	414,9	87,0
iron-and-steel scrap	366,1	80,5
chemical and mineral fertilizers	2163,0	103,0
building materials	3762,6	117,4
cement	2333,0	98,2
timber	57,3	95,8
grain and milling products	566,0	108,0

564,1 million tons of freights were carried by motor transport, which is 4,5 percent more than in January-June 2012. The freight turnover has increased by 5,8 percent and was 11,6 billion t-km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs has exceeded the level of January-June 2012 by 6,7 percent and was 8,6 billion t-km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport was 74,3 percent versus 73,7 percent in January-June 2012.

9,8 thousand tons of freights were carried by air transport which is 17,8 percent lower than in January-June 2012. The freight turnover has decreased by 13,8 percent and was 52,1 million t-km.

The freight turnover of main pipelines has increased by 5,6 percent and was 17,2 billion t-km.

Passenger transportation. In comparison with January-June 2012 the number of passengers carried by all types of transport increased by 4,0 percent and totaled 3302,4 million persons in January-June 2013. The passenger turnover has increased by 6,6 percent and was 43,7 billion pass-km.

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

	January-June 2013	as % of January-June 2012
Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons	3032,4	104,0
railway	8,9	108,3
motor	3254,6	104,2
air	1,3	98,6
urban electrical	37,6	92,4
Passenger turnover, mln. pass-km	43681,5	106,6
railway	1810,8	108,0
motor	38089,3	106,4
air	3531,1	108,3
urban electrical	250,4	91,5

The largest share in passenger transportation and passenger turnover falls on motor transport – 98,6 percent and 87,2 percent respectively.

The number of passengers carried by railway transport has increased by 8,3 percent and was 8,9 million persons, the passenger turnover has increased by 8,0 percent and totaled 1810,8 million pas-km.

1272,0 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which is 1,4 percent less than in January-June 2012, the passenger turnover was 3531,1 million pass-km or 8,3 percent higher than in January-June 2012.

In comparison with January-June 2012 passenger transportation and passenger turnover of underground decreased by 8,4 percent in January-June 2013.

Market of goods and services

In January-June 2013 the retail trade turnover was 20664,7 billion soums or 114,6 percent to the level of January-June 2012.

In the structure of retail trade turnover the share of food products was 51,8 percent and that of non-food products – 48,2 percent (in January-June 2012 – 50,1 and 49,9 percent respectively).

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

	bln. soums	as % of January-June 2012
Total	20664,7	114,6
state	49,1	140,2
non-state	20615,6	114,5
of which private	14888,7	113,3

In January-June 2013 the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises amounted to 7712,5 billion soums or increased by 15,4 percent in comparison with January-June 2012. In the structure of the retail trade the turnover of trade enterprises was 37,3 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 12,6 percent and reached 8704,5 billion soums, the share of sales in the retail trade turnover was 42,1 percent.

The goods turnover of commodity and specialized markets was 4247,7 billion soums or 17,3 percent higher than in January-June 2012. The share of the informal sector in the total volume of goods turnover was 20,6 percent.

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

	bln. soums	as % of January-June 2012	as % of total
Total	20664,7	114,6	100,0
trade enterprises	7712,5	115,4	37,3
markets	12952,2	114,1	62,7
of which:			
commodity and specialized	4247,7	117,3	20,6
dekhkan (food)	8704,5	112,6	42,1

The volume of paid services rendered to population in January-June 2013 was 7955,7 billion soums or 111,0 percent to January-June 2012.

The main part of paid services was rendered to population by the official sector, the volume of services rendered by this sector was 5261,5 billion soums (66,1 percent of total volume) or has increased by 10,2 percent.

The volume of paid services rendered to population by individual entrepreneurs has increased by 12,6 percent and amounted to 2694,2 billion soums, the share of this sector in the total volume of paid services – 33,9 percent.

The share of the non-state sector in the total volume of paid services rendered to population was 81,1 percent.

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

	bln. soums	as % of total
Total	7955,7	100,0
state	1500,8	18,9
non-state	6454,9	81,1
of which:		
private	2886,5	36,3

The share of personal services in the total volume of paid services was 6,1 percent or 485,9 billion soums. Their real volume has increased by 15,7 percent.

The share of services rendered by individual entrepreneurs in the personal services sector was 85,5 percent. The volume of services rendered by this sector has increased by 14,3 percent and amounted to 415,5 billion soums.

The total volume of market services by all kinds of economic activity was 28002,2 billion soums. In comparison with January-June 2012 the real increase of market services was 12,1 percent.

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

	bln. soums	as % of total
Services - total	28002,2	100,0
of which by main kinds of activity:		
Communication and information	1679,4	6,0
Computer programming	43,2	0,2
Financial	2555,8	9,1

	bln. soums	as % of total
Transport (including logistical)	8004,7	28,6
Construction	1097,8	3,9
Repairs and maintenance of technological equipment	161,4	0,6
Repairs and maintenance of agricultural equipment	33,2	0,1
Tourism (including hotel)	123,2	0,4
Trade and catering	6001,3	21,4
Personal	574,6	2,1
Education	791,9	2,8
Public health	293,6	1,1
Agricultural	193,9	0,7
Others	6448,2	23,0

The high growth rates have been achieved in the following services: computer programming – 130,2 percent; financial – 128,5 percent; construction – 126,6 percent; public health – 126,4 percent; repairs and maintenance of agricultural equipment – 125,2 percent; communication and information – 121,5 percent; personal – 117,7 percent; repairs and maintenance of technological equipment – 116,9 percent; agricultural – 115,3 percent; trade and catering – 115,2 percent.

The following services prevailed in the structure of services: transport (including logistical) (28,6 percent of total services), trade and catering (21,4 percent), financial (9,1 percent), communication and information (6,0 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	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Consumer price index	0,6	0,6	3,4	3,5
Industrial producer price index	0,9	0,9	5,3	5,2
Index of freight tariffs	1,3	1,8	7,8	11,0
Index of tariffs for communication services for legal persons	0,4	2,3	2,4	14,3

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

	2012	2013
Total	105,3	105,2
of which:		
electric power	104,7	105,8
fuel	99,0	104,4
ferrous metallurgy	111,0	110,7
non-ferrous metallurgy	112,3	107,1
chemical and petrochemical	104,6	113,1
machine-building and metalworking	111,0	101,3
woodworking, pulp and paper	107,4	102,4

	2012	2013
building materials	118,3	121,8
light	100,2	102,5
food	103,1	102,7
flour milling and grain	100,0	100,0

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

	2012	2013
Transport – total	107,8	111,0
of which:		
railway	108,1	109,6
truck	105,0	112,1
air	98,1	106,3
pipeline	107,3	112,0

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

	2012	2013
Communication services - total	102,4	114,3
of which:		
postal	100,9	100,0
local telephone	100,0	100,0
long-distance telephone	100,0	100,0
telegraph	100,0	100,0
cellular	105,1	148,5

Demographic situation

According to the preliminary data the number of the resident population in the republic as of July 1, 2013 was 30183,4 thousand persons and has increased from the beginning of 2013 by 189,9 thousand or 0,6 percent. The number of urban population was 15439,8 thousand (51,2 percent of the total number of population) and that of rural population – 14743,6 thousand (48,8 percent).

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

	per 1000 population	
	2012	2013
Births	18,2	18,3
Deaths	4,8	4,7
of which children aged under 1 year ^{*)}	9,9	10,1
Marriages	7,5	7,3
Divorces	0,6	0,7

Births. In January-June 2013 the birth rate was 18,3 pro mil and increased by 0,1 pro mil in comparison with the corresponding period of 2012 (18,2 pro mil).

Deaths. In the reporting period the death rate was 4,7 pro mil (in January-June 2012 – 4,8 pro mil).

Out of the total number of the dead 61,1 percent died of cardiovascular diseases, 7,3 percent – neoplasms, 6,0 percent – respiratory diseases, 5,4 percent – accidents, poisonings and traumas, 5,3 percent – diseases of digestive organs.

According to the preliminary data in January-June of the current year 3,2 thousand children died at the age under one year. Infant death rate was 10,1 pro mil.

Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 47,8 percent died of states occurring in perinatal period, 32,0 percent – respiratory diseases, 6,6 percent – congenital anomalies and 4,6 percent – infectious and parasitic diseases.

^{*)} Per 1000 births

Marriages and divorces. In January-June of the current year 108,4 thousand marriages and 11,1 thousand divorces were registered. There were 7,3 marriages (in January-June 2012 – 7,5 marriages) and 0,7 divorces (in January-June 2012 – 0,6 divorces) per 1000 population.

Migration. According to the preliminary data in January-June 2013 the number of immigrants was 83,6 thousand persons and that of emigrants – 96,8 thousand persons. Balance of migration was minus 13,2 thousand persons versus minus 18,7 thousand persons in the corresponding period of 2012.

Employment. In January-June 2013 according to the preliminary data the number of population employed in the economy was 12410,1 thousand and increased by 2,5 percent in comparison with January-June 2012.

The significant growth in the number of employed persons is marked in agriculture and forestry (by 4,0 percent), construction (by 3,3 percent), trade, catering, sales and procurement (by 3,2 percent), housing and utilities and non-productive personal services (by 2,9 percent), transport and communication (by 2,7 percent), industry (by 1,6 percent).

As a whole the share of persons employed in the non-state sector has reached 80,6 percent versus 80,1 percent in January-June 2012.

Unemployment^{*)}. The number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was 13,7 thousand persons as of the end of June 2013 versus 16,6 thousand persons as of the end of June 2012.

In January-June 2013 the number of the unemployed defined in compliance with the method for calculation of unoccupied population which requires employment approved by the Government from 24 May 2007, №106, was 630,6 thousand persons, the rate of unemployment – 4,8 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 – 39,7 thousand, the rate of unemployment – 6,1 percent of economically active population), Andizhan region (66,9 thousand and 5,4 percent), Samarkand region (75,1 thousand and 5,3 percent), Namangan region (49,3 thousand persons and 5,3 percent), Kashkadarya region (57,5 thousand and 5,2 percent), Khorezm region (36,6 thousand and 5,2 percent), Navoi region (22,3 thousand and 5,2 percent), and Surkhndarya region (46,9 thousand and 5,1 percent).

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