

Basic economic indicators

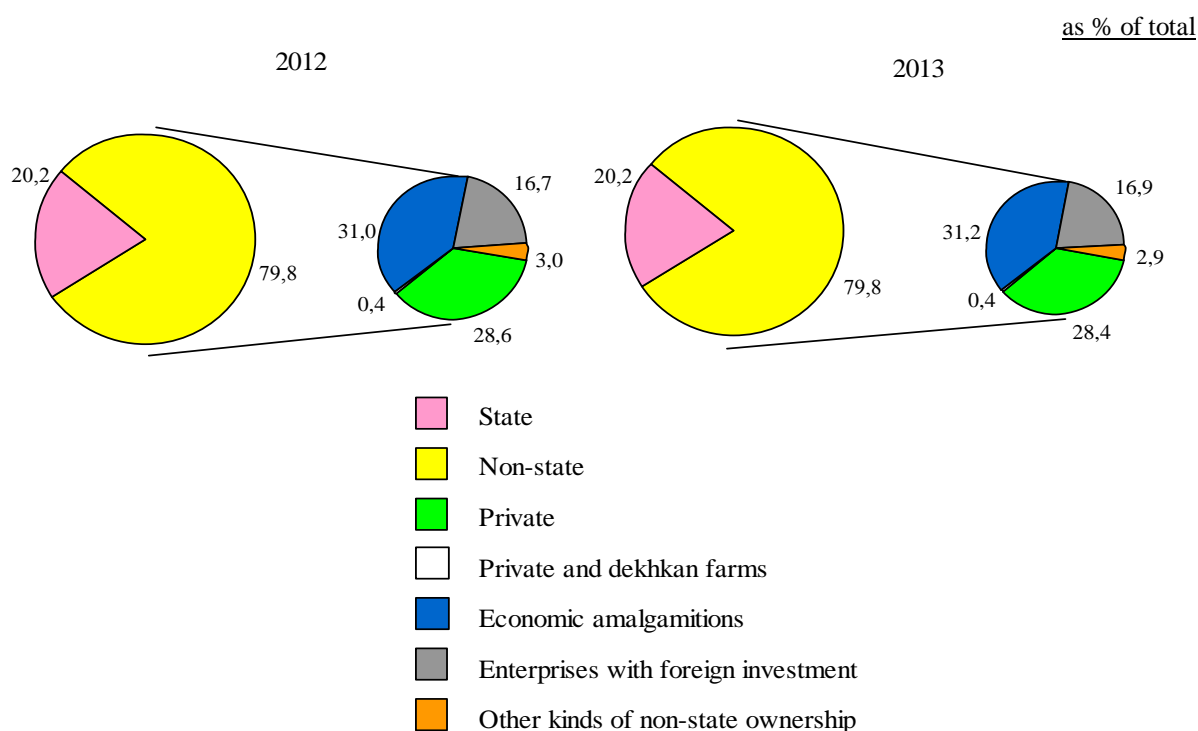
	Bln. soums	As % of January-March 2013
Gross domestic product	21169,8	107,5
Industrial output	12989,0	106,0
Consumer goods	4320,8	109,4
Agricultural output	2268,5	106,2
Investments in fixed capital	4598,6	107,2
Construction works	2096,9	113,2
Freight turnover, bln. t-km	17,9	104,1
Passenger turnover, bln. pas-km	18,7	107,9
Retail trade turnover	9064,3	113,1
Paid services	3829,1	108,2
Services, total	13060,2	109,0

Production of gross domestic product

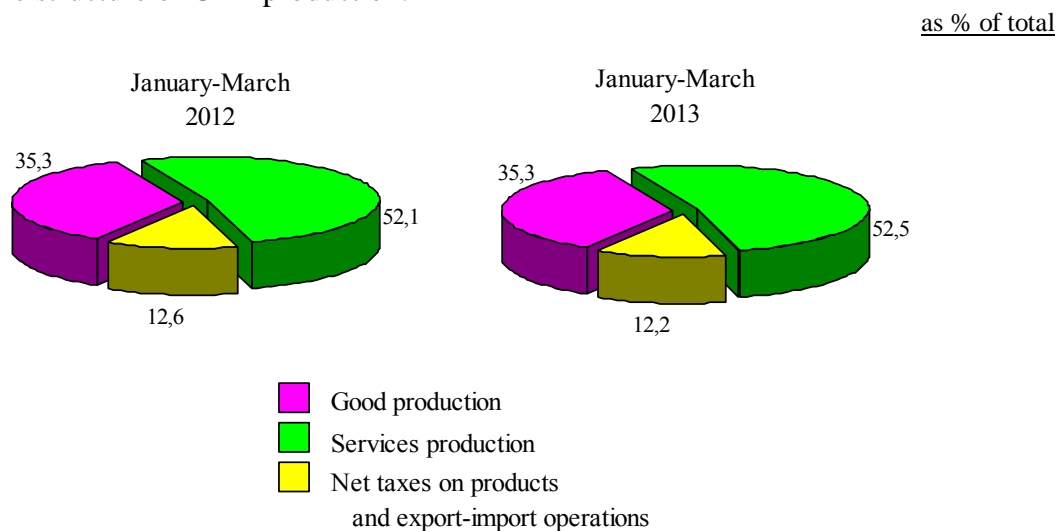
In January-March 2013 according to the preliminary data the volume of gross domestic product amounted to 21169,8 billion soums at current prices, the increase – 7,5 percent in comparison with January-March 2012.

In the structure of GDP by forms of ownership the share of the non-state sector is 79,8 percent and that of the state sector – 20,2.

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



The structure of GDP production:



General characteristic of activity of enterprises and institutions

According to the data of the Uniform State Business Register, as of April 1, 2013, the number of registered legal persons was 534,8 thousand units, 505,7 thousand of them (94,6 percent of total registered enterprises) are operating.

The greatest number of enterprises and institutions (excluding private farms) was registered in trade and catering (25,0 percent of total registered enterprises), agriculture and forestry (20,9 percent), industry (13,8 percent), and construction (7,4 percent).

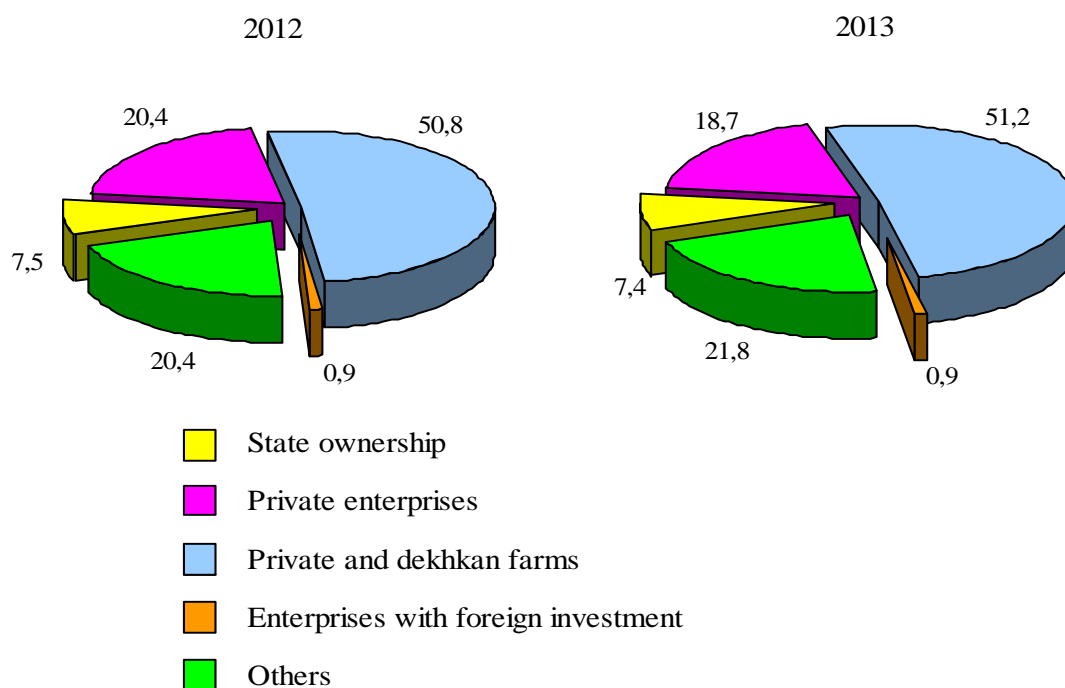
The distribution of registered and operating enterprises (excluding private farms) by branches of economy, as of April 1, 2013, is characterized by the following data:

	Registered		Operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
Total	301,6	100,0	274,4	100,0
of which:				
industry	41,6	13,8	37,0	13,5
construction	22,3	7,4	19,3	7,0
agriculture and forestry	63,0	20,9	60,4	22,0
transport and communication	10,0	3,3	8,9	3,2
other branches of material production	22,1	7,3	19,6	7,2
trade and catering	75,4	25,0	64,8	23,6
personal services	3,9	1,3	3,4	1,2
health care, physical culture, sports and social security	10,8	3,6	10,3	3,8
education, culture and art, science and scientific services	21,5	7,1	21,0	7,7
other branches of non-material production	31,0	10,3	29,7	10,8

In the total number of registered enterprises the share of enterprises with non-state form of ownership was 92,6 percent of which 51,2 percent – private and dekhkan farms, 18,7 percent – private enterprises, 0,9 percent – enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 21,8 percent – other enterprises.

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

as of April 1,
as % of total number



The number of newly registered enterprises and institutions was 11,4 thousand in January-March 2013. Their significant number was marked in the city of Tashkent (15,0 percent of total registered enterprises in the republic), Djizhak region (11,8 percent), Kashkadarya region (9,2 percent), and Samarkand region (8,5 percent).

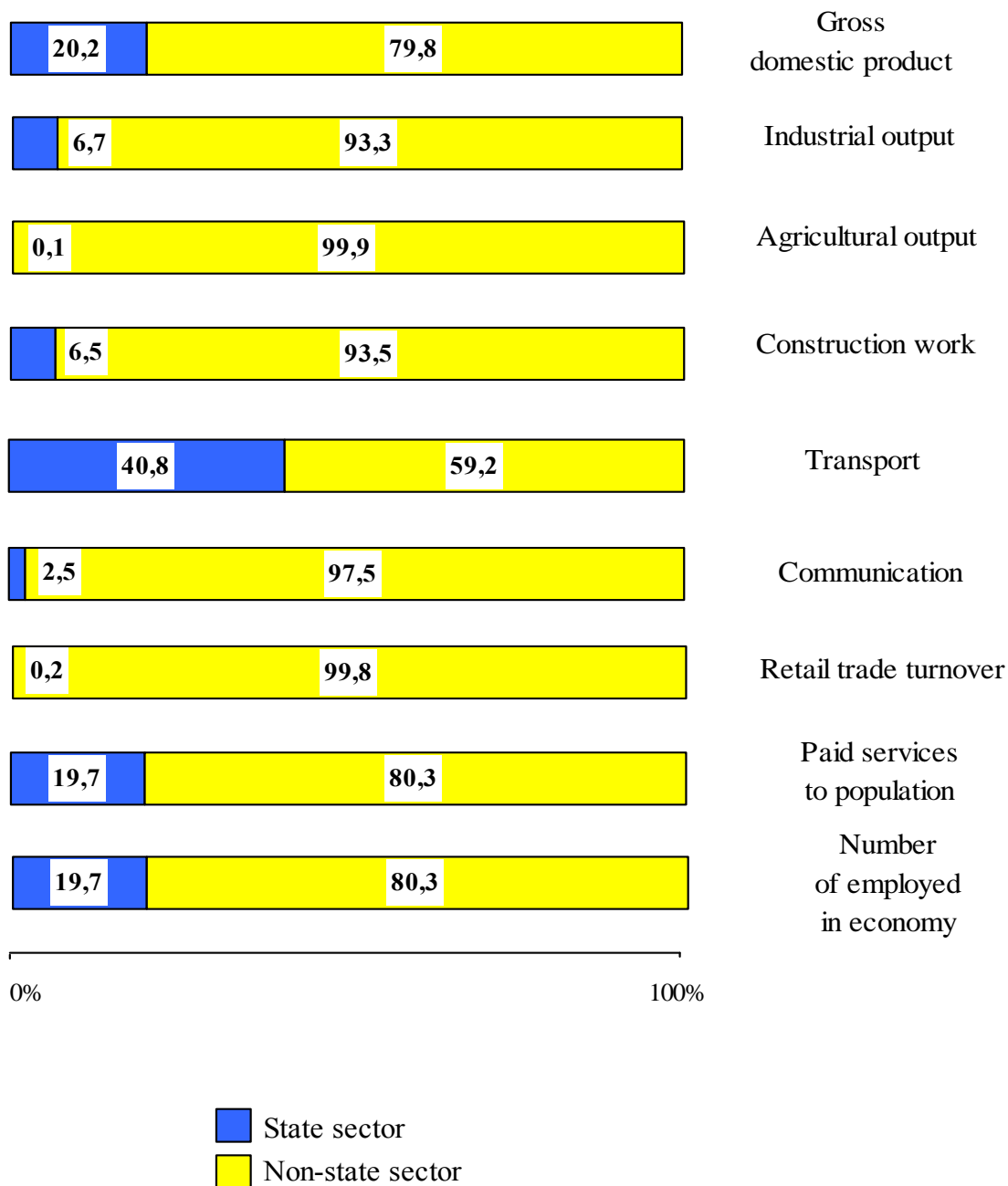
In the sectoral structure of newly registered enterprises 43,0 percent – the share of agriculture and forestry, 17,7 percent – industry, 17,3 percent – trade and catering,.

In the reporting period 7,7 thousand enterprises and institutions were liquidated. Out of them 1,6 thousand were liquidated voluntarily.

In the sectoral structure of liquidated enterprises 30,0 percent – the share of trade and catering, 29,5 percent – agriculture, 12,5 percent – industry.

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

as % of total volume



Small business

In January-March 2013 the share of small business in the total volume of GDP was 40,5 percent which is 0,6 percentage points more than in January-March 2012. The share of small enterprises and microfirms in the GDP production was 24,6 percent in January-March 2013 versus 24,5 percent in January-March 2012.

In January-March 2013 small business entities:

provided employment to 9185,0 thousand persons (75,1 percent of total persons employed in the economy), including 7004,3 thousand persons of the individual sector and 2180,7 thousand persons of small enterprises and microfirms;

produced industrial output to the amount of 2752,5 billion soums (21,2 percent of total industrial production) or 115,3 percent to the level of January-March 2012;

utilized 1888,0 billion soums of investments (41,1 percent of total utilized investments) which makes up 128,4 percent to the level of January-March 2012;

executed construction works to the amount of 1451,9 billion soums (69,2 percent of total construction works) which makes up 109,4 percent to the level of January-March 2012;

ensured the growth of freight turnover of motor transport by 7,7 percent (80,5 percent of total freight turnover) and passenger turnover – by 7,0 percent (87,5 percent of total passenger turnover);

formed 43,6 percent (3948,9 billion soums) of total retail trade turnover (the growth by 10,2 percent), 37,2 percent (1425,4 billion soums) of total paid services (the growth by 2,5 percent).

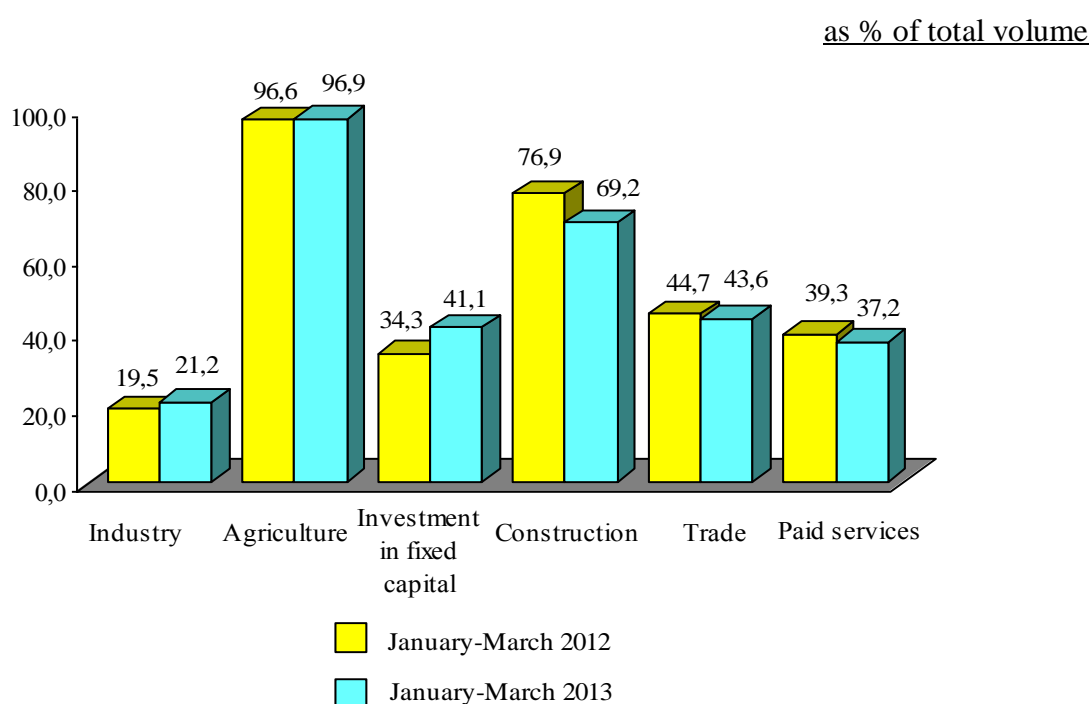
The share of goods of private entrepreneurship (ownership of citizens) in total volume of goods (works, services) of small business in January-March 2013 is characterized by the following data:

	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	2752,5	33,1
Agriculture	2197,4	100,0
Construction	1451,9	78,8
Retail trade turnover	3948,9	69,8
Paid services	1425,4	88,7

	volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Cargo transportation, mln. tons	85,6	70,8
Passenger transportation, mln. pass.	1169,8	93,6

The number of persons engaged in the private sector of small business was 8473,8 thousand or 92,3 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:



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

In the reporting period the greatest number of projects was privatized in Bukhara region – 3 projects.

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls upon projects of local authorities – 8 projects.

Receipts of money from privatization and decentralization amounted to 5,5 billion soums in January-March 2013.

The most part of receipts received from decentralization and privatization was marked in the city of Tashkent (38,1 percent of total receipts), Tashkent region (17,7 percent), Fergana region (15,8 percent), Kashkadarya region (6,2 percent).

Industry

In January-March 2013 the industrial output was 12989,0 billion soums or 106,0 percent to the level of January-March 2012.

In the reporting period consumer goods were produced to the amount of 4320,8 billion soums (109,4 percent to January-March 2012), of which food products were produced to the amount of 1977,7 billion soums (106,3 percent), non-food products – to the amount of 2343,1 billion soums (112,3 percent).

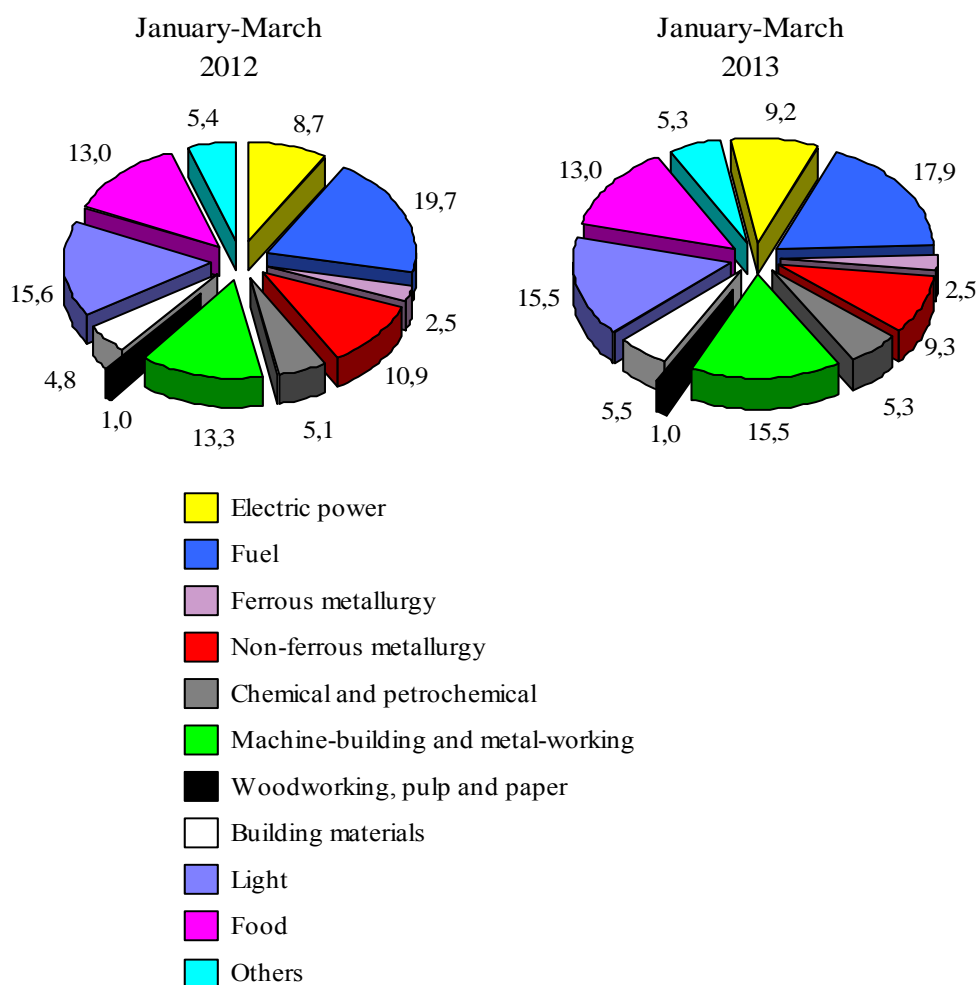
The output of products by industries and production of consumer goods in January-March 2013 are characterized as follows:

	bln. soums	as % of January-March 2012
Total	12989,0	106,0
of which:		
electric power	1197,3	101,6
fuel	2329,8	100,0
ferrous metallurgy	324,3	106,1
non-ferrous metallurgy	1208,9	91,5
chemical and petrochemical	686,9	107,4
machinery and metal-working	2008,8	118,9
woodworking, pulp and paper	135,7	111,5
building materials	708,4	104,4

	bln. soums	as % of January-March 2012
light	2013,9	113,2
food	1688,1	106,2
Consumer goods	4320,8	109,4
of which:		
food	1977,7	106,3
non-food	2343,1	112,3

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-March 2013	as % of January-March 2012
Fuel and energy		
Electric power, bln. kWh	14,0	105,1
Heat energy, mln. Gcal	5,9	93,1
Coal, thous. t	1120,7	126,1
Condensed gas, thous. t	91,3	129,2
Ferrous metallurgy		
Steel, thous. t	180,0	106,9
Finished steel, thous. t	169,8	101,5
Steel tubes, thous. t	22,9	118,5
Steel enameled tableware, thous. t	0,6	109,8
Chemical and petrochemical		
Mineral fertilizers (in terms of 100 percent nutrient equivalent), thous. t:		
phosphatic	38,6	111,9
potash	33,7	103,4
Plant protection agents, t	956,3	167,9
Suprephos, thous. t	51,7	124,6
Phosphourea, thous. t	2,5	2,3 t.m.

	January-March 2013	as % of January-March 2012
Calcined soda, thous. t	25,3	109,1
Thermoplastic tubes and pipeline parts, thous. t	2195	118,3
Carboxymethyl cellulose, t	359,0	112,2
Paint materials, thous. t	7,8	105,3
Strong nitric acid in monohydrate, thous. t	12,4	2,1 t.m.
Sulfuric acid, thous. t	340,5	116,3
Hydrochloric acid, thous. t	13,4	112,9
Synthetic detergents, t	192,0	-
Rubber footwear, thous. pairs	481	126,9
Machine-building and metal working		
Motor cars, thous. pcs (excluding purpose-built vehicles)	45,6	112,1
Trucks, pcs	651	4,1 t.m.
Buses, pcs	216	-
Purpose-built vehicles, pcs	105	128,0
Automobile engines, pcs	22401	430,8 t.m.
Accumulators, thous. pcs	114,1	106,8
Tractors, pcs	426	116,7
Compressors, pcs	28	140,0

	January-March 2013	as % of January-March 2012
Voltage cable, km	2115	111,3
Signal and block cables, km	1280	186,3
Coils wires, t	22,7	134,3
Tractor trailers, pcs	393	5,6 t.m.
Hose guides, km	2147,0	111,2
Installation wires, km	6027,0	124,5
Electric irons, pcs	4000	153,7
Energy-saving lamps, thous. pcs	668,6	178,4
Building materials		
Cement, thous. t	1568,8	100,5
Concentrated kaolin, t	6454,0	2,4 t.m.
Prefabricated ferro-concrete structures and units, thous. m ³	28,0	103,7
Ceramic wall tile, thous. standard m ²	750	131,6
Building dry mixtures, thous. t	7,0	161,0
Bitumen concrete, thous. t	28,6	2,3 t.m.
Gypsum rock, thous. t	95,5	148,1
Glass and porcelain - faience		
Hardened automobile glass, thous. m ²	182,9	103,7

	January-March 2013	as % of January-March 2012
Window glass (2 mm), thous. m ²	3528,3	136,6
Preserving glass jars, mln. pcs	58,8	134,6
Light		
Cotton lint, thous. t	27,5	103,8
Knitwear articles, mln. pcs	18,1	119,5
Cotton yarn, thous. t	40,3	132,2
Cotton fabric, mln. m ²	18,9	161,6
Mixed fabric, thous. m ²	150,0	174,4
Hosiery, thous. pairs	1213,6	145,4
Carpets and rugs, thous. m ²	153,0	104,7
Leather goods, thous. dm ²	6008,0	2,1 t.m.
Food		
Ethyl alcohol, thous. dal	1530,0	107,1
Grape wine, thous. dal	556,0	109,4
Vodka and liqueur beverages, thous. dal	3175,0	106,2
Champagne, thous. dal	27,2	104,6
Common salt, t	7150,0	112,6
Mineral water, mln. half-liters	82,6	130,9

	January-March 2013	as % of January-March 2012
Refined oil, thous. t	61,8	124,0
Butter, t	62,0	144,2
Milk and dairy products, t	4677	158,9
Bread and bakery products, thous. t	8,1	118,2
Ice cream, t	425	2,3 t.m.
Macaroni products, t	5,9	154,3
Laundry soap, thous. t	11,8	105,1
Margarine products, t	5623,0	111,4
Flour-milling and feed mill		
Flour, thous. t	313,7	89,3
Groats, t	7177	35,5 t.m.
Mixed fodder, thous. t	237,1	104,6
Other branches		
Cellulose, t	2077,0	115,1
Paper products, mln. soums	7003,5	153,5
School notebooks, thous. pcs	16714,0	191,7
Newspaper production, mln. copies	44,5	104,5

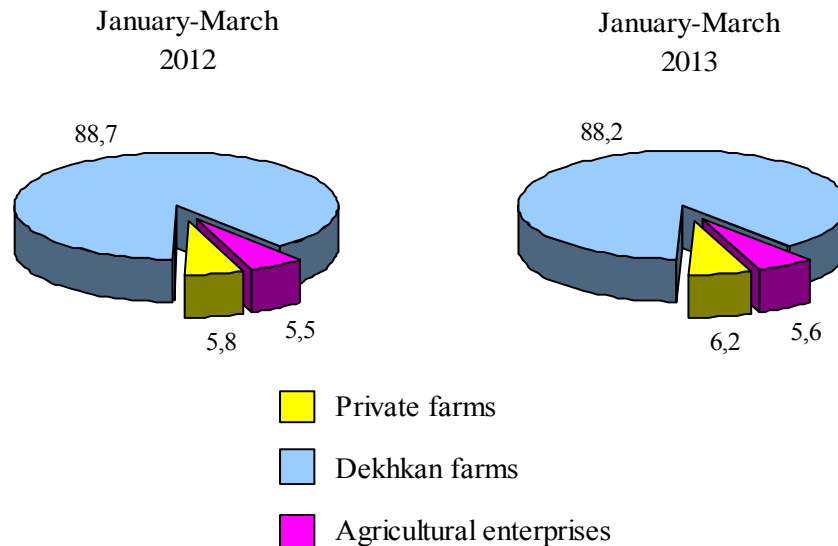
Agriculture

In January-March 2013 the gross agricultural output was 2268,5 billion soums or 106,2 percent to the corresponding period of 2012, of which output of plant-growing – 414,3 billion soums (105,1 percent) and that of animal husbandry – 1854,2 billion soums (106,5 percent).

In the structure of production of gross agricultural output the share of dekhkan farms is 88,2 percent (in January-March 2012 – 88,7 percent), private farms – 6,2 percent (5,8 percent), agricultural enterprises – 5,6 percent (5,5 percent).

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

as % of total volume



Plant-growing. In January-March 2013 the share of crop production in total agricultural output was 18,3 percent (in January-March 2012 – 15,4 percent).

Animal husbandry. In January-March 2013 the share of animal production in total agricultural output was 81,7 percent (in January-March 2012 – 84,6 percent).

As of April 1, 2013 the population of cattle in farms of all types has increased by 511,2 thousand heads or 5,3 percent (including cows – by 57,0 thousand heads or 1,5 percent), sheep and goats – by 1067,9 thousand heads or 6,5 percent, and poultry – by 6513,0 thousand heads or 15,8 percent.

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

	thous. heads	as % of April 1, 2012
Cattle	10190,2	105,3
of which:		
private farms	526,4	103,8
dekhkan farms	9558,1	105,4
agricultural enterprises	105,7	104,2
of which cows	3944,5	101,5
of which:		
private farms	182,0	103,8
dekhkan farms	3729,4	101,3
agricultural enterprises	33,1	104,7
Sheep and goats	17470,8	106,5
of which:		
private farms	1255,4	104,7
dekhkan farms	14315,4	108,2
agricultural enterprises	1900,0	96,0

	thous. heads	as % of April 1, 2012
Poultry - total	47749,8	115,8
of which:		
private farms	5842,5	115,1
dekhkan farms	30208,5	117,9
agricultural enterprises	11698,8	111,0

In the total stock the share of cattle in dekhkan farms was 93,8 percent, in private farms – 5,2 percent, cows – 94,5 and 4,6 percent, sheep and goats – 81,9 and 7,2 percent, poultry – 63,3 and 12,2 percent respectively.

In January-March 2013 farms of all types produced 357,3 thousand tons of meat in living weight (6,3 percent more than in January-March 2012), 1320,3 thousand tons of milk (7,0 percent), 862,4 million eggs (14,2 percent), 0,6 thousand tons of wool (2,5 percent), 408,4 thousand pieces of karakuls (4,9 percent).

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

	January-March 2013	as % of January-March 2012
Meat in living weight, thous. t	357,3	106,3
of which:		
private farms	9,7	107,6
dekhkan farms	336,3	106,3
agricultural enterprises	11,3	103,3

	January-March 2013	as % of January-March 2012
Milk, thous. t	1320,3	107,0
of which:		
private farms	50,7	107,9
dekhkan farms	1258,7	106,9
agricultural enterprises	10,9	108,5
Eggs, mln.	862,4	114,2
of which:		
private farms	95,7	120,3
dekhkan farms	408,3	117,0
agricultural enterprises	358,4	109,8
Wool, t	579,0	102,5
of which:		
private farms	60,0	111,1
dekhkan farms	517,0	101,6
agricultural enterprises	2,0	100,0
Karakul, thous. pcs	408,4	104,9
of which:		
private farms	21,3	123,0
dekhkan farms	336,3	117,9
agricultural enterprises	50,8	58,7

The share of dekhkan farms in total production of meat was 94,1 percent, milk – 95,3 percent, eggs – 47,3 percent, wool – 89,3 percent, and karakuls – 82,3 percent.

Private farms. As of the April 1 of the current year, private farms had 526,4 thousand heads of cattle (including 182,0 thousand cows), 1255,4 thousand sheep and goats, 5842,5 thousand heads of poultry.

In the reporting period the number of cattle in private farms increased by 19,2 thousand heads or 3,8 percent (including cows by 6,6 thousand heads or 3,8 percent), sheep and goats – by 56,7 thousand heads or 4,7 percent, poultry – by 765,6 thousand heads or 15,1 percent.

The basic agricultural goods produced by private farms in January-March 2013 are characterized by the following data:

	thous. tons	as % of January-March 2012
Vegetables	7,0	107,4
Meat	9,7	107,6
Milk	50,7	107,9
Eggs, mln	95,7	120,3
Wool, t	60,0	111,1
Karakul, thous. pcs	21,3	123,0

Investments and construction

In January-March 2013 as a whole by the republic the volume of utilized investments in fixed capital in dollar equivalent was USD 2,3 billion or 108,5 percent in comparison with January-March 2012.

In January-March 2013 the total volume of utilized investments in fixed capital in national currency was 4598,6 billion soums or 107,2 percent to the corresponding period of 2012.

The distribution of investments in fixed capital by forms of ownership in January-March 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	4598,6	4,3	0,2	59,6	16,8	11,3	7,8
of which enterprises of:							
state ownership	874,3	22,5	1,1	29,4	12,1	1,3	33,6
non-state ownership	3724,3	0,0	–	66,7	18,0	13,6	1,7

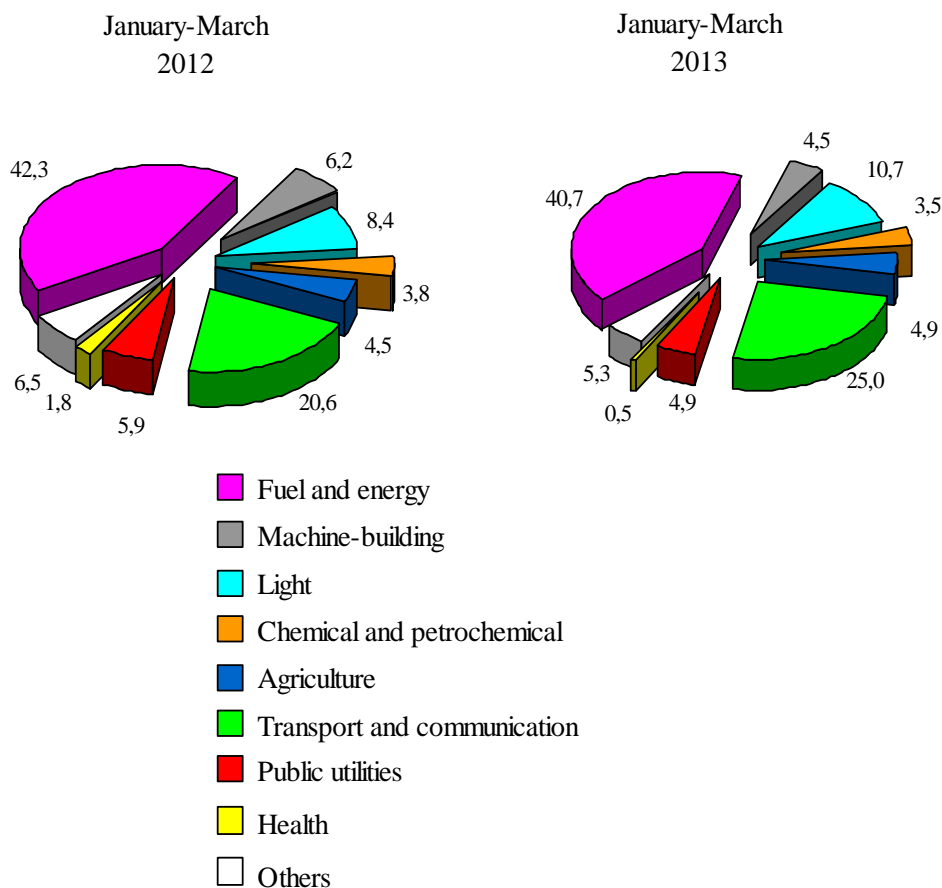
The structure of investments in fixed capital by branches of economy in January-March 2013 is presented by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of total volume
Total	4598,6	100,0
Production branches	3134,5	68,2
industry	1832,0	39,8

	bln. soums	as % of total volume
of which:		
fuel and energy	992,4	21,6
metallurgy	152,6	3,3
chemical and petrochemical	115,0	2,5
machine-building	231,0	5,0
light	154,9	3,4
food	81,7	1,8
building materials	68,5	1,5
agriculture	203,0	4,4
construction	93,7	2,0
transport and communication	605,0	13,2
trade and catering	214,2	4,7
geology and exploration	85,9	1,9
others	100,7	2,2
Non-production branches	1464,1	31,8
housing construction	925,3	20,1
public utilities	92,2	2,0
health care	125,9	2,7
education	124,1	2,7
culture and arts	20,1	0,4
others	176,5	3,9

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 925,3 billion soums or 63,2 percent of their volume were used in housing construction.

In January-March of the current year 13,9 thousand buildings or 14,5 thousand apartments with the total space of 1796,9 thousand m² (104,9 percent to the level of January-March 2012), including 1275,8 thousand m² (105,5 percent) of the rural area, were built and put into operation.

Out of the total investments utilized in the non-production sphere 125,9 billion soums (8,6 percent of their volume) were used in construction of medical projects, 124,1 billion soums (8,5 percent) – in construction of education establishments, 92,2 billion soums (6,2 percent) – in public utility construction.

51,2 billion soums of investments were used for new construction and capital reconstruction of hospitals, outpatient departments and sanatoria, 0,1 billion soums – other health care projects, and 2,0 billion soums – medical-social projects, which made up 40,7, 0,1 and 1,6 percent respectively of investments in the public health sector.

14,1 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of higher education establishments, which made up 1,0 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 11,4 percent of investments in education.

21,2 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of lyceums and vocational colleges, which made up 1,4 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 17,1 percent of investments in education.

40,9 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of general education schools and physical culture schools, which made up 2,8 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 33,0 percent of investments in education.

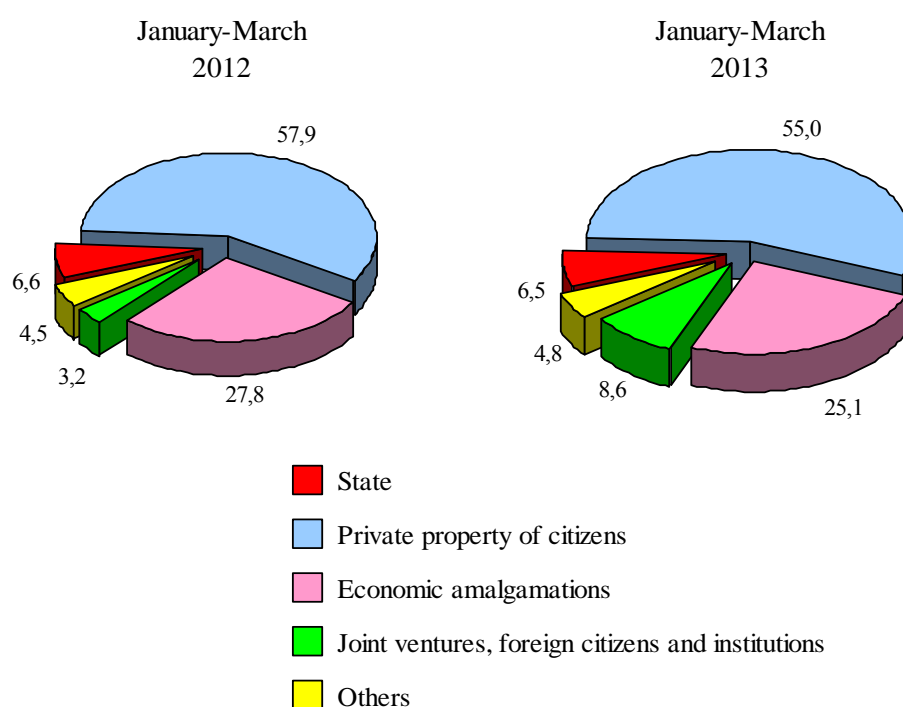
59,4 billion soums were used for construction of water-supply networks, of which 32,0 billion soums – foreign investments and credits (53,9 percent of their total volume), 24,3 billion soums – government budget (40,9 percent), 0,4 billion soums – means of enterprises and organizations (0,7 percent), 2,2 billion soums – means of population (3,7 percent). 2,9 billion soums were used for construction of gas networks, of which 2,2 billion soums (75,9 percent) – means of population, 0,7 billion soums (24,1 percent) – other sources of financing.

Construction activity. In January-March 2013 construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 2096,9 billion soums, which made up 113,2 percent to January-March 2012.

Out of the total volume of construction works 83,8 percent falls on new construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of enterprises, 14,7 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

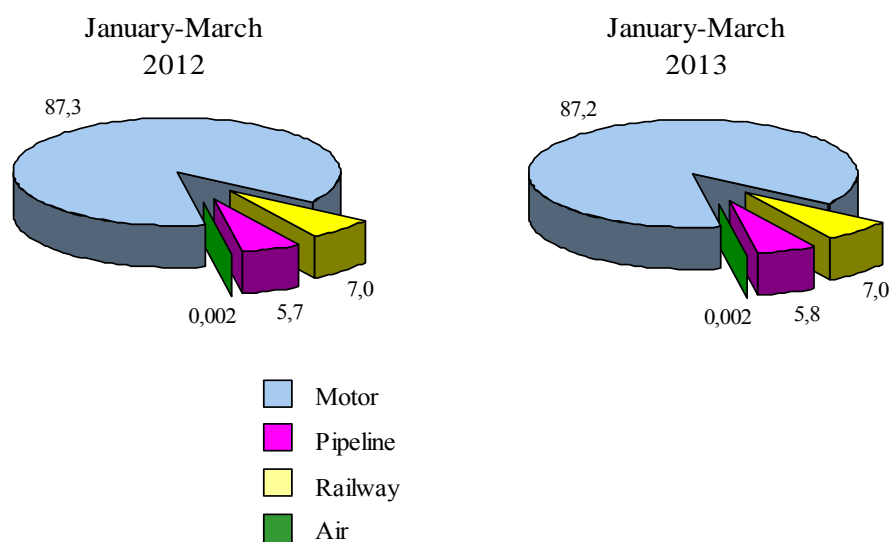
Cargo transportation. In January-March of the current year 273,3 million tons of cargoes were carried by all types of transport, which made up 104,9 percent to the level of January-March 2012. The freight turnover was 17,9 billion t-km and has exceeded the level of January- March 2012 by 4,1 percent.

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

	January-March 2013	as % of January-March 2012
Freights shipped by transport, mln. t	273,3	104,9
railway	15,8	106,8
motor	238,3	104,7
air, thous. t	4,8	80,9
pipeline	19,2	105,0
Freight turnover of transport, bln. t-km	17913,3	104,1
railway	5499,3	100,1
motor	4018,4	106,1
air	25,1	83,5
pipeline	8370,5	106,0

The structure of cargo transportation by types of transport is presented below:

as % of total cargo transportation



The volume of basic types of freights shipped by main-line railway transport in January-March 2013 is characterized by the following data:

	thous. tons	as % of January-March 2012
Freights - total	15771,4	106,8
of which:		
coal	1352,6	163,0
oil	2923,2	89,7
ferrous metals	189,7	97,2
iron-and-steel scrap	206,3	87,7
chemical and mineral fertilizers	1049,6	103,3
building materials	1824,8	112,1
cement	1117,5	93,4
timber	33,9	93,9
grain and milling products	306,4	92,7

238,3 million tons of freights were carried by motor transport, which is 4,7 percent more than in January-March 2012. The freight turnover has increased by 6,1 percent and was 4,0 billion t-km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs has exceeded the level of January-March 2012 by 7,3 percent and was 3,0 billion t-km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport was 73,7 percent versus 72,8 percent in January-March 2012.

4,8 thousand tons of freights were carried by air transport which is 19,1 percent lower than in January-March 2012. The freight turnover has decreased by 16,5 percent and was 25,1 million t-km.

The freight turnover of main pipelines has increased by 6,0 percent and was 8,4 billion t-km.

Passenger transportation. In comparison with January-March 2012 the number of passengers carried by all types of transport increased by 4,1 percent and totaled 1404,5 million persons in January-March 2013. The passenger turnover has increased by 7,9 percent and was 18,7 billion pass-km.

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

	January-March 2013	as % of January-March 2012
Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons	1404,5	104,1
railway	4,1	105,1
motor	1380,7	104,3
air	0,6	103,0
urban electrical	19,1	92,0
Passenger turnover, mln. pass-km	18701,1	107,9
railway	853,5	103,3
motor	16001,8	107,8
air	1719,8	112,1
urban electrical	126,0	91,0

The largest share in passenger transportation and passenger turnover falls on motor transport – 98,3 percent and 85,6 percent respectively.

The number of passengers carried by railway transport has increased by 5,1 percent and was 4,1 million persons, the passenger turnover has increased by 3,3 percent and totaled 853,5 million pas-km.

611,9 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which is 3,0 percent more than in January-March 2012, the passenger turnover was 1719,8 million pass-km or 12,1 percent higher than in January-March 2012.

In the reporting period passenger transportation and passenger turnover of the underground decreased by 8,3 percent in comparison with January-March 2012.

Market of goods and services

In January-March 2013 the retail trade turnover was 9064,3 billion soums or 113,1 percent to the level of January-March 2012.

In the structure of retail trade turnover the share of food products was 52,5 percent and that of non-food products – 47,5 percent (in January-March 2012 – 50,9 and 49,1 percent respectively).

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

	bln. soums	as % of January-March 2012
Total	9064,3	113,1
state	20,7	120,7
non-state	9043,6	113,0
of which private	6561,0	112,5

In January-March 2013 the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises amounted to 3351,4 billion soums or increased by 11,0 percent in comparison with January-March 2012. In the structure of the retail trade the turnover of trade enterprises was 37,0 percent.

In the total turnover of trade enterprises the share of the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises in the rural area was 22,5 percent.

The sale of agricultural products and livestock in dekhkan markets has increased by 12,6 percent and reached 3843,3 billion soums, the share of sales in the retail trade turnover was 42,4 percent.

The goods turnover of commodity and specialized markets was 1869,6 billion soums or 18,0 percent higher than in January-March 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-March 2013 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of January-March 2012	as % of total
Total	9064,3	113,1	100,0
trade enterprises	3351,4	111,0	37,0
markets	5712,9	114,3	63,0
of which:			
commodity and specialized	1869,6	118,0	20,6
dekhkan (food)	3843,3	112,6	42,4

The volume of paid services rendered to population in January-March 2013 was 3829,1 billion soums or 108,2 percent to January-March 2012.

The main part of paid services was rendered to population by the official sector, the volume of services rendered by this sector was 2619,2 billion soums (68,4 percent of total volume) or has increased by 6,9 percent.

The volume of paid services rendered to population by individual entrepreneurs has increased by 10,9 percent and amounted to 1209,9 billion soums, the share of this sector in the total volume of paid services – 31,6 percent.

The share of the non-state sector in the total volume of paid services rendered to population was 80,3 percent.

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

	bln. soums	as % of total
Total	3829,1	100,0
state	753,3	19,7
non-state	3075,8	80,3
of which:		
private	1273,4	33,3

The share of personal services in the total volume of paid services was 6,2 percent or 235,5 billion soums. Their real volume has increased by 14,7 percent.

The share of services rendered by individual entrepreneurs in the personal services sector was 86,7 percent. The volume of services rendered by this sector has increased by 13,4 percent and amounted to 204,3 billion soums.

The total volume of market services by all kinds of economic activity was 13060,2 billion soums. In comparison with January-March 2012 the real increase of market services was 9,0 percent.

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

	bln. soums	as % of total
Services - total	13060,2	100,0
of which by main kinds of activity:		
Communication and information	797,6	6,1
Computer programming	25,3	0,2

	bln. soums	as % of total
Financial	1256,8	9,6
Transport (including logistical)	3668,9	28,1
Construction	388,6	3,0
Repair and maintenance of manufacturing equipment	64,8	0,5
Repair and maintenance of agricultural equipment	9,6	0,1
Tourism (including hotels)	37,0	0,3
Trade and catering	2699,3	20,7
Personal	273,0	2,1
Education	424,2	3,2
Health care	132,8	1,0
Other	3282,3	25,1

The high growth rates were achieved in the following services: health care – 126,6 percent, communication and information – 120,7 percent, construction – 120,5 percent, personal – 117,1 percent, financial – 115,9 percent, repair and maintenance of agricultural equipment – 115,7 percent, repair and maintenance of manufacturing equipment – 113,9 percent, trade and catering – 113,3 percent, computer programming – 110,7 percent.

The following services prevailed in the structure of services: transport (including logistical) (28,1 percent of total services), trade and catering (20,7 percent), financial (9,6 percent), communication and information (6,1 percent).

Prices and tariffs

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

	average monthly level		March to December of the previous year	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Consumer price index	0,9	0,9	2,7	2,8
Industrial producer price index	0,7	0,7	2,1	2,0
Index of freight tariffs	1,3	0,5	3,8	1,6
Index of tariffs for communication services for legal persons	0,5	0,3	1,5	1,1

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

	2012	2013
Total	102,1	102,0
of which:		
electric power	100,0	100,0
fuel	98,9	99,2
ferrous metallurgy	111,3	109,5
non-ferrous metallurgy	111,2	104,4
chemical and petrochemical	103,6	105,1
machine-building and metalworking	99,9	100,9

	2012	2013
woodworking, pulp and paper	100,2	101,4
building materials	112,2	108,2
light	99,0	102,1
food	101,2	101,6
flour milling and grain	100,0	100,0

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

	2012	2013
Transport – total	103,8	101,6
of which:		
railway	110,1	104,2
truck	104,8	107,6
air	101,3	102,5
pipeline	100,0	100,0

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

	2012	2013
Communication services - total	101,5	101,1
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	102,7	102,7

Demographic situation

According to the preliminary data the number of the resident population in the republic as of April 1, 2013 was 30075,8 thousand persons and has increased from the beginning of 2013 by 82,3 thousand or 0,3 percent. The number of urban population was 15401,0 thousand (or 51,2 percent of total population) and that of rural population – 14674,8 thousand (48,8 percent).

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

	per 1000 population	
	2012	2013
Births	16,9	16,6
Deaths	4,8	4,7
of which children aged under 1 year ^{*)}	10,1	9,9
Marriages	7,5	7,4
Divorces	0,7	0,7

Births. In January-March 2013 the birth rate was 16,6 pro mil and decreased by 0,3 pro mil in comparison with the corresponding period of 2012 (16,9 pro mil).

Deaths. In January-March 2013 the death rate was 4,7 pro mil (in January-March 2012 – 4,8 pro mil).

Out of the total number of the dead 59,1 percent died of cardiovascular diseases, 6,5 percent – neoplasms, 5,4 percent – respiratory diseases, 4,8 percent – diseases of digestive organs 4,4 percent – accidents, poisonings and traumas.

According to the preliminary data in January-March of the current year 1,5 thousand children died at the age under one year. The infant death rate was 9,9 pro mil (in January-March 2012 – 10,1 pro mil)

Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 40,3 percent died of states occurring in perinatal period, 36,5 percent – respiratory diseases, 6,6 percent – congenital anomalies and 4,5 percent – infectious and parasitic diseases.

^{*)} Per 1000 births

Marriages and divorces. In January-March of the current year 54,5 thousand marriages and 4,9 thousand divorces were registered. There were 7,4 marriages (in January-March 2012 – 7,5) and 0,7 divorces (in January-March 2012 – 0,7) per 1000 population.

Migration. According to the preliminary data in January-March 2013 the number of immigrants was 41,9 thousand persons and that of emigrants – 47,4 thousand persons. Balance of migration was minus 5,5 thousand persons versus minus 7,1 thousand persons in the corresponding period of 2012.

Employment. In January-March of 2013 the number of population engaged in the economy, according the preliminary data, was 12226,0 thousand persons and increased by 2,5 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of 2012.

The significant growth in the number of employed persons is observed in agriculture and forestry (by 4,8 percent), trade and catering, sales and procurement (by 3,3 percent), construction (by 3,3 percent), transport and communication (by 2,9 percent), housing and communal services and non-productive personal services (by 2,5 percent), industry (by 1,7 percent).

In January-March 2013 as a whole the share of employed persons in the non-state sector reached 80,3 percent versus 79,7 percent in January-March 2012.

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 March 2013 versus 14,5 thousand persons as of the end of March 2012.

In January-March 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 Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 24 May 2007, №106, was 628,2 thousand persons and the rate of unemployment makes 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 – 40,8 thousand, the rate of unemployment – 6,3 percent of economically active population), Samarkand region (74,9 thousand and 5,4 percent), Andizhan region (66,5 thousand and 5,4 percent), Kashkadarya region (58,5 thousand and 5,3 percent), Namangan region (49,1 thousand persons and 5,3 percent), Navoi region (22,2 thousand and 5,2 percent), Surkhndarya region (46,7 thousand and 5,1 percent), Khorezm region (35,8 thousand and 5,1 percent), Fergana region (73,4 thousand and 5,0 percent), and Djizhak region (21,2 thousand and 5,0 percent).

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