

Basic economic and social indicators

	bln. soums	as % of January-June 2009
Gross domestic product	24167,6	108,0
Industrial output	15441,1	108,0
Consumer goods	4828,0	111,8
Agricultural output	6081,3	106,9
Investments in fixed capital	7099,3	104,8
Construction work	3936,0	111,5
Freight turnover, bln. t-km	35,2	94,0
Passenger turnover, bln. pas-km	35,7	109,1
Retail trade turnover	9588,9	110,3
Paid services rendered to population	3390,4	112,0
External trade turnover, USD mln.	9825,1	99,2
exports	6185,2	114,3
imports	3639,9	81,1

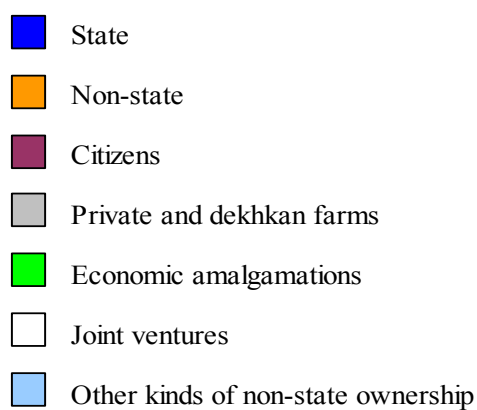
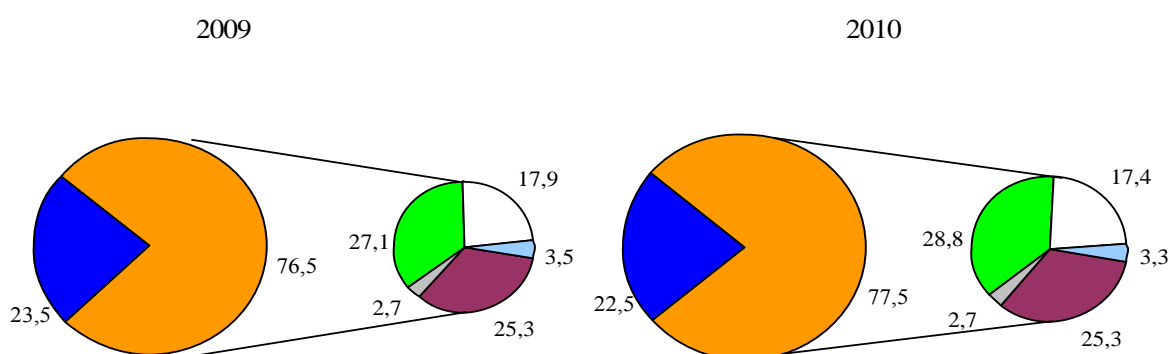
Production of gross domestic product

In January-June 2010 according to the preliminary data the volume of gross domestic product was 24167,6 billion soums or 108,0 percent to the corresponding period of 2009.

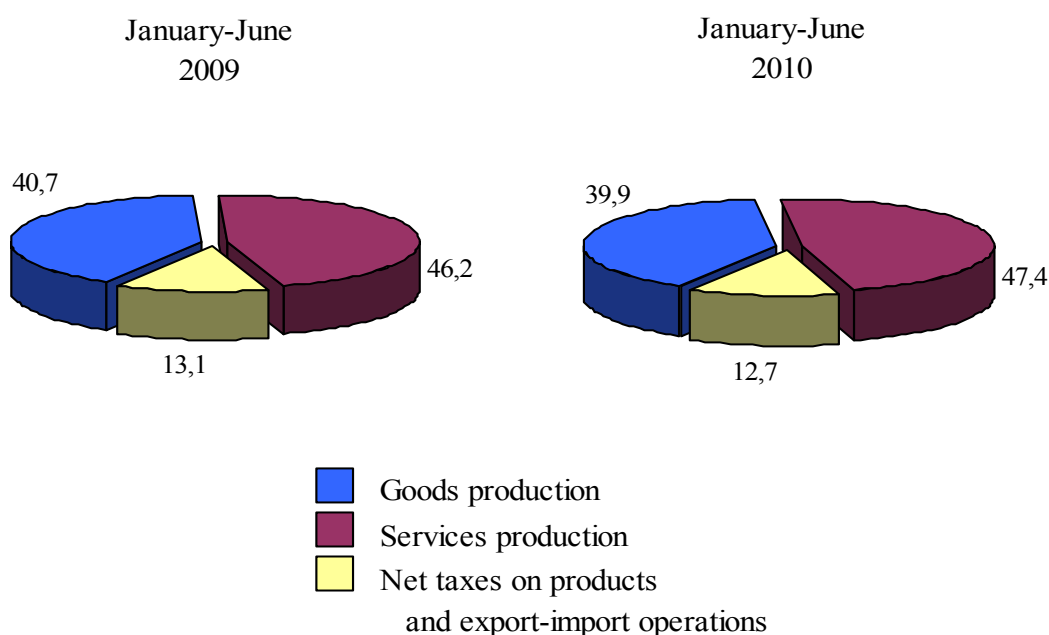
Out of the total volume of GDP the share of the non-state sector is 77,5 percent (in January-June 2009 – 76,5 percent) and that of the state sector – 22,5 percent (in January-June 2009 - 23,5 percent).

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

as % of total



The structure of GDP production:



Small business entities produced 41,1 percent of the total volume of GDP (in January-June 2009 – 40,9 percent). Out of the total volume of GDP produced by small business entities the share of small enterprises and microfirms was 25,0 percent (in January-June 2009 – 24,6 percent).

The significant growth of the real volume of gross regional product was observed in Syrdarya oblast (111,2 percent), Namangan oblast (111,1 percent), Samarkand oblast (111,0 percent), Andizhan oblast (109,6 percent) and the city of Tashkent (108,5 percent).

General characteristic of activity of enterprises and institutions

According to the data of the Uniform State Business Register, as of July 1, 2010, the number of registered legal persons was 510,8 thousand units, 476,0 thousand of them (93,2 percent of total registered enterprises) were operating.

The greatest number of enterprises and institutions was registered in trade and catering (27,1 percent of total registered enterprises), agriculture (20,6 percent, excluding private farms), industry (12,2 percent) and construction (8,0 percent).

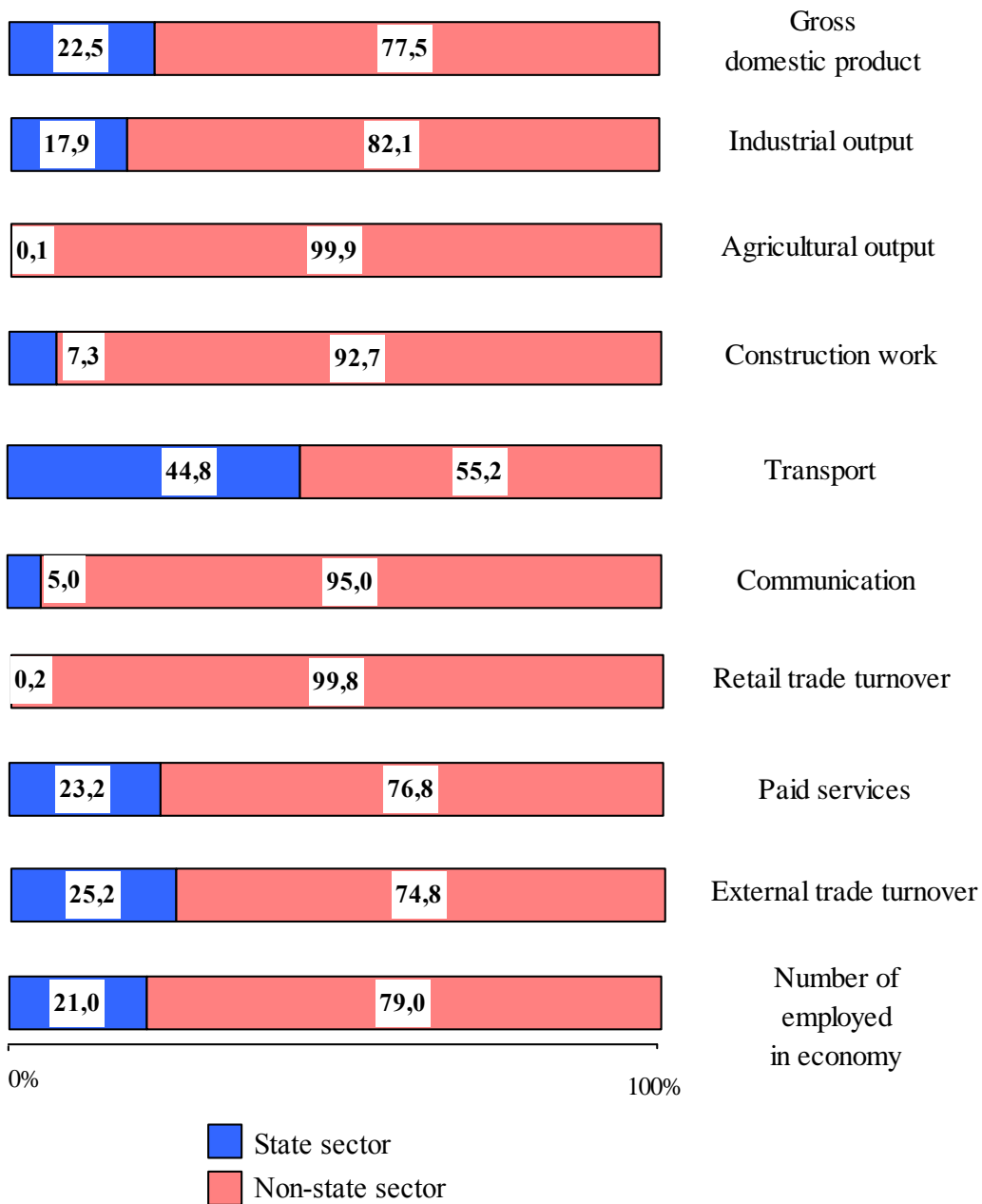
The distribution of registered and operating enterprises by branches of economy (excluding private farms), as of July 1, 2010, is characterized by the following data:

	registered		operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
Total	284,0	100,0	252,2	100,0
of which:				
industry	34,8	12,2	29,1	11,6
construction	22,7	8,0	18,7	7,4
agriculture and forestry	58,4	20,6	55,8	22,1
transport and communication	9,5	3,3	8,4	3,3
other branches of material production	16,5	5,8	14,4	5,7
trade and catering	76,8	27,1	63,3	25,1
personal services	3,9	1,4	3,4	1,3
health care, physical culture, sports and social security	10,4	3,7	9,9	3,9
education, culture and art, science and scientific services	21,1	7,4	20,6	8,2
other branches of non-material production	29,9	10,5	28,6	11,4

In the total number of registered enterprises the share of enterprises with non-state form of ownership was 92,4 percent of which 52,1 percent - private and dekhkan farms, 21,4 percent - private enterprises, 0,9 percent - enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 0,2 percent - joint-stock companies, 17,8 percent – other enterprises.

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

as % of total volume



Small business

In the reporting period small business entities:

produced 41,1 percent of GDP (in January-June 2009 – 40,9 percent);

provided 8499,5 thousand persons with employment (74,0 percent of total persons employed in the economy), including 6644,8 thousand persons of the individual sector and 1854,7 thousand persons of small enterprises and microfirms;

produced industrial output to the amount of 2583,3 billion soums (16,7 percent of total industrial production) or 122,1 percent to the level of January-June 2009;

utilized 1969,6 billion soums of investments (27,7 percent of total utilized investments), executed construction works to the amount of 1868,4 billion soums (47,5 percent of total construction works) which is 127,5 percent to the level of January-June 2009;

ensured the growth of freight turnover of motor transport by 7,4 percent (73,0 percent of total freight turnover) and passenger turnover - by 8,2 percent (83,7 percent of total passenger turnover);

formed 48,4 percent (4639,5 billion soums) of total retail trade turnover (the growth by 21,3 percent), 42,4 percent (1436,2 billion soums) of total paid services (the growth by 9,7 percent);

exported goods to the amount of USD 652,7 million (10,6 percent of total exports) which is 92,1 percent to the level of January-June 2009, imported goods to the amount of USD 1384,1 million (38,0 percent of total imports) which is 66,3 percent to the level of January-June 2009.

The share of goods of private entrepreneurship (ownership of citizens) in total volume of goods (works, services) of small business in January-June 2010 is characterized by the following data:

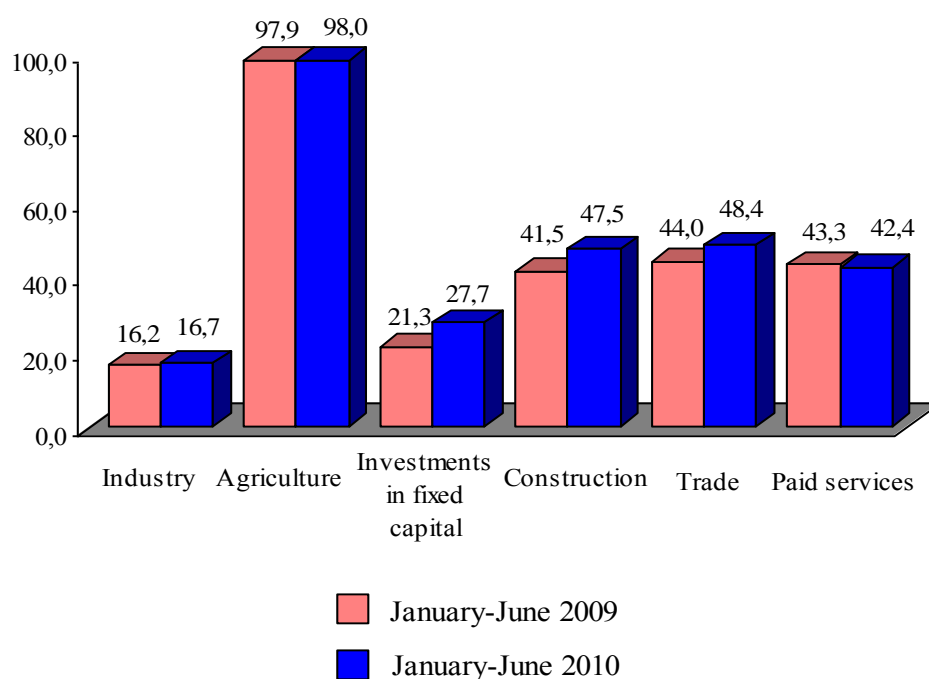
	volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Industry	2583,3	36,3
Agriculture	5959,4	100,0
Construction	1868,4	76,4
Retail trade turnover	4639,5	99,8

	volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Paid services	1436,2	70,1
Cargo transportation, mln. tons	165,4	79,9
Passenger transportation, mln. pass.	2227,2	96,0
Exports, USD mln.	652,7	6,2
Imports, USD mln.	1384,1	17,8

The number of persons engaged in the private sector of small business was 7913,4 thousand or 93,1 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 Goskomimushchestvo data 54 enterprises and projects (further – projects) were privatized in the reporting period.

The greatest number of projects was privatized in the city of Tashkent (37,0 percent of total projects privatized by the republic), Tashkent oblast and Khorezm oblast (11,1 percent per each), Andizhan oblast (9,3 percent), Surkhandarya oblast (7,4 percent), Bukhara oblast and Fergana oblast (5,6 percent per each).

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls upon projects of the local authority (51,8 percent), Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry (18,5 percent), State JSC “Uzbekengilsanoat” (5,6 percent), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health and Academy of Sciences (3,7 percent per each).

The data stated below characterize structure of projects privatized in January-June 2010:

	Number of privatized projects, units	As % of total
Total	54	100,0
of which:		
Khokimiyats	28	51,8
Ministry of Finance	2	3,7
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry	10	18,5
Ministry of Health	2	3,7
State JSC “Uzbekengilsanoat”	3	5,6
Academy of Sciences	2	3,7
Other ministries and departments	7	13,0

Receipts of money from privatization and decentralization amounted to 10,6 billion soums in January-June 2010.

The most part of receipts was marked in the city of Tashkent (48,2 percent of total monetary means received from decentralization and privatization), Fergana oblast (18,1 percent), Tashkent oblast (13,0 percent), Bukhara oblast (5,2 percent), Navoi oblast (2,8 percent).

External economic links

In January-June 2010 the republic's external trade turnover amounted to USD 9825,1 million, including USD 3953,5 million of the CIS countries and USD 5871,6 million of other countries. Out of the total volume of the republic's external trade turnover export operations amounted to USD 6185,2 million, import operations - USD 3639,9 million.

Unbalance in foreign trade was 169,9 percent versus 120,6 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year.

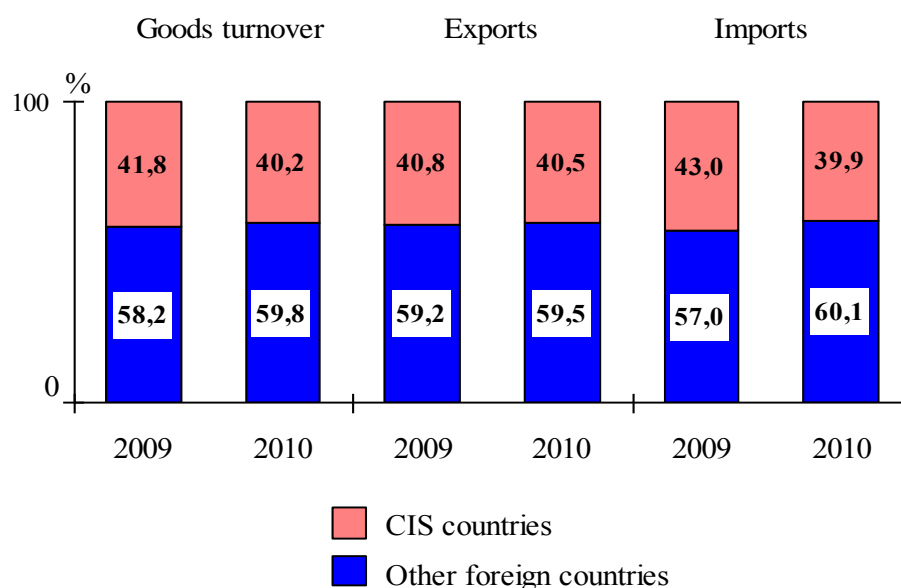
Positive balance was USD 2545,3 million, including USD 1052,3 million with the CIS countries and USD 1493,0 million with other foreign countries.

The republic's external trade turnover in January-June 2010 is characterized by the following data:

	USD mln.	as % of January-June 2009
		(USD mln.)
External trade turnover	9825,1	99,2
CIS countries	3953,5	95,6
other countries	5871,6	101,9
Exports	6185,2	114,3
CIS countries	2502,9	113,4
other countries	3682,3	114,9
Imports	3639,9	81,1
CIS countries	1450,6	75,1
other countries	2189,3	85,6
Balance	2545,3	x
CIS countries	1052,3	x
other countries	1493,0	x

The share of the CIS and other foreign countries in the republic's external trade in January-June 2010 is characterized as follows:

in percentage



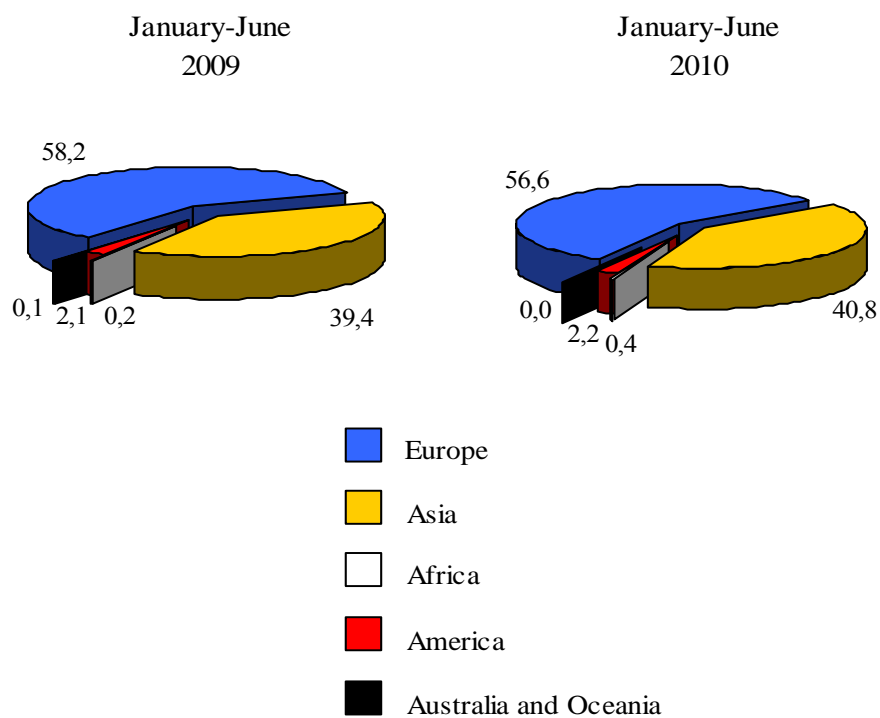
Dynamics of change in volume and structure of exports and imports

	structure, in %		change in volume, in %
	January-June 2009	January-June 2010	as % of January-June 2009
Exports	100,0	100,0	114,3
cotton fibre	10,7	10,1	108,1
food products	4,5	6,5	165,6
of which consumer	4,2	5,9	159,7
chemical products and articles thereof	5,2	4,7	104,2
energy and oil products	37,2	25,1	77,0
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	4,5	6,9	172,1
machines and equipment	2,6	4,6	2,0t.m.
services	9,3	9,5	117,6
others	26,0	32,6	143,2

	structure, in %		change in volume, in %
	January-June 2009	January-June 2010	as % of January-June 2009
Imports	100,0	100,0	81,1
food products	9,0	11,0	99,7
of which goods for production needs	4,7	5,7	98,8
chemical products and articles thereof	10,9	14,8	110,2
energy and oil products	3,1	3,3	86,2
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	6,4	7,9	100,1
machines and equipment	57,1	45,6	64,7
services	4,3	5,2	99,0
others	9,2	12,2	107,3

Structure of external trade turnover by continents

as % of total volume

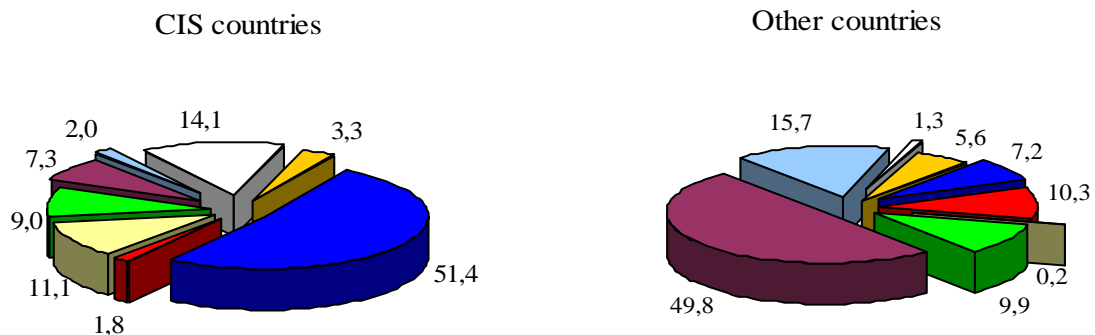


The external trade turnover with the states having the greatest share in the republic's goods turnover in January-June 2010 is presented below:

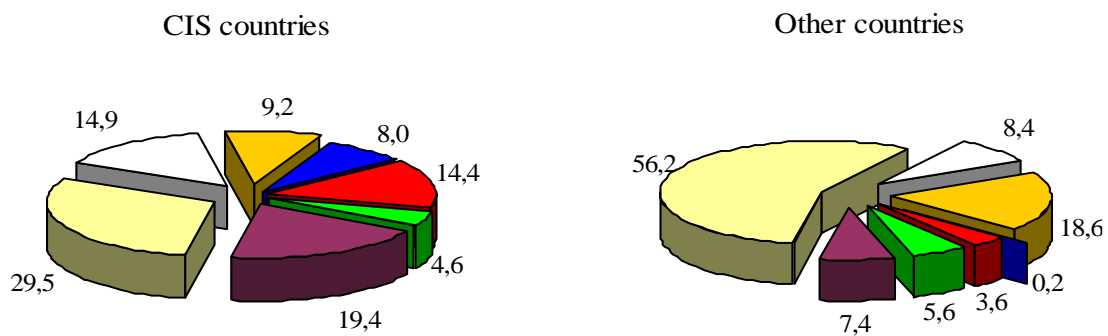
	share in republic's goods turnover, %	as % of January- June 2009
Russia	27,1	119,1
China	8,3	70,1
Kazakhstan	7,6	107,4
Republic of Korea	5,8	110,7
Turkey	4,5	173,0
Afghanistan	4,2	123,2
Iran	3,4	115,7
Ukraine	2,5	28,8
Germany	2,3	93,0
USA	1,0	78,6
France	0,9	76,6
Singapore	0,8	2,1t.m.
Great Britain	0,8	94,2
Turkmenistan	0,8	84,4
Kyrgyzstan	0,7	92,0
Switzerland	0,7	13,6
Belarus	0,7	97,7
India	0,7	113,2
Japan	0,6	96,4
Tajikistan	0,6	67,3
Latvia	0,6	94,5
Italy	0,6	101,3
UAE	0,6	97,3
Austria	0,3	81,2
Netherlands	0,3	119,8
Belgium	0,2	81,1
Azerbaijan	0,1	39,0

The structure of external trade with the CIS countries and other countries in January-June 2010 is characterized by the following data:

Exports



Imports



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

Industry

In January-June 2010 the total volume of industrial output was 15441,1 billion soums or 108,0 percent to the level of January-June 2009.

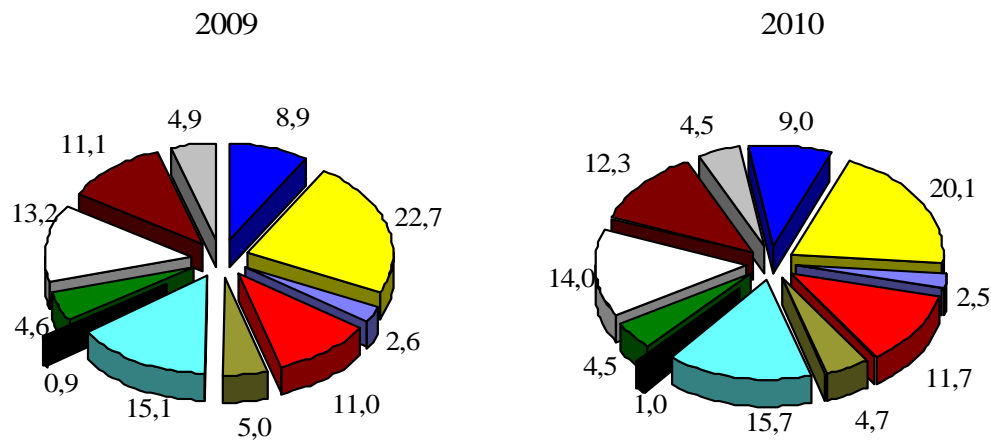
In the reporting period consumer goods were produced to the amount of 4828,0 billion soums (111,8 percent to January-June 2009), of which food products were produced to the amount of 2058,6 billion soums (109,0 percent), non-food products - to the amount of 2769,4 billion soums (113,9 percent).

The output of products by industries and production of consumer goods in January-June 2010 are characterized as follows:

	bln. soums	as % of January-June 2009
Total	15441,1	108,0
of which:		
electric power	1386,2	104,9
fuel	3101,2	104,3
ferrous metallurgy	391,2	102,9
non-ferrous metallurgy	1810,0	103,3
chemical and petrochemical	719,3	105,8
machinery and metal-working	2418,2	111,9
woodworking, pulp and paper	147,0	121,7
building materials	690,5	100,8
light	2156,5	115,2
food	1896,9	110,8
Consumer goods	4828,0	111,8
of which:		
food	2058,6	109,0
non-food	2769,4	113,9

The structure of output of industrial products by branches in January-June is presented below:

as % of total volume



- Electric power
- Fuel
- Ferrous metallurgy
- Non-ferrous metallurgy
- Chemical and petrochemical
- Machine-building and metal-working
- Woodworking, pulp and paper
- Building materials
- Light
- Food
- Others

Production of selected products by industries
(by large enterprises)

	January-June 2010	as % of January- June 2009
Fuel and energy		
Electric power, bln. kWh	25,9	103,1
Heat energy, mln. Gcal	9,6	98,9
Petroleum and gas condensate, mln. t	1,9	80,3
Gasoline, thous. t	692,5	87,6

	January-June 2010	as % of January- June 2009
Diesel fuel, thous. t	588,3	88,0
Fuel oil, thous. t	185,3	65,8
Kerosene, thous. t	181,9	92,0
Lubricating oils, thous. t	127,3	93,2
Condensed gas, thous. t	125,2	99,1
Natural gas, mln.m ³	30547,5	96,2
Ferrous metallurgy		
Steel, thous. t	379,5	98,9
Finished steel, thous. t	357,2	99,5
Chemical and petrochemical		
Synthetic ammonia, thous. t	670,3	99,3
Chemical fertilizers, thous. t	557,1	97,2
Carbamide, thous. t	259,3	94,4
Chemical agents for plant protection, t	2039,9	95,4
Sulphuric acid, thous. t	613,5	115,7
Chemical fibre and threads, t	7966,0	135,2
Soda ash, thous. t	46,9	117,0
Machine-building and metal working		
Motor cars, thous.pcs	102,6	113,6
Trucks, pcs	415	129,3
Buses, pcs	627	93,7
Spare parts for motor cars, bln. soums	85,1	102,8
Tractors, pcs	1278	86,5
Refrigerators and freezers, pcs	10017	105,4
Cable products, bln. soums	114,9	127,7
Building materials		
Cement, thous. t	3454,8	100,1
Asbestos cement sheets (roofing slate), mln. standard plates	163,5	74,6
Prefabricated ferro-concrete structures and units, thous. m ³	65,8	79,6

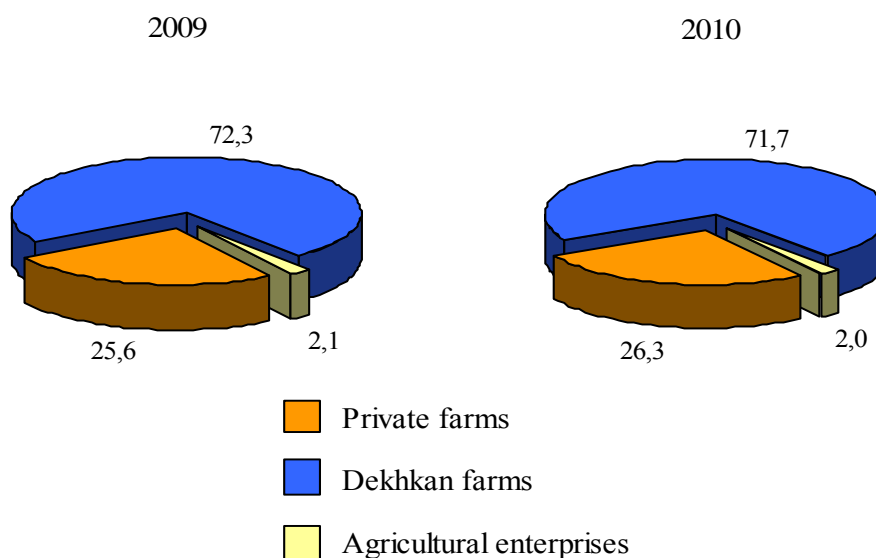
	January-June 2010	as % of January- June 2009
Glass and porcelain - faience		
Window glass, 2 mm, thous. m ²	5599,0	137,7
Bottles, mln. pcs	55,2	39,7
Light		
Cotton fibre, thous. t	638,6	102,8
Cotton seeds, thous. t	880,3	95,1
Raw silk threads, t	104,5	4,1t.m.
Cotton yarn, thous. t	98,4	149,1
Knitwear articles, mln. pcs	24,4	139,4
Knitted fabric , t	9888,0	189,4
Hosiery, thous. pairs	91,3	2,8t.m.
Apparel, bln. soums	13,0	88,4
Carpets and rugs, thous. m ²	294,1	194,8
Food		
Milk and dairy products, thous. t	6,7	68,9
Granulated sugar, thous. t	150,0	115,1
Vegetable oil, thous. t	103,3	88,9
Macaroni, thous. t	11,0	106,1
Vodka and liqueur beverages, thous. dal	4610,0	106,2
Grape wine, thous. dal	909,0	82,6
Bear, mln. dal	13,0	122,6
Mineral water, mln. half-liters	95,1	76,8
Papirossy and cigarettes, mln. pcs	6762,0	111,6
Flour-milling and feed mill		
Flour, thous. t	493,5	73,1
Mixed fodder, thous. t	383,9	110,0

Agriculture

In January-June 2010 the agricultural output amounted to 6081,3 billion soums (106,9 percent to the corresponding period of 2009), of which output of plant-growing - 3334,8 billion soums (107,1 percent) and that of animal husbandry - 2746,5 billion soums (106,7 percent).

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

as % of total volume



Plant-growing. In the total volume of agricultural output the share of plant-growing was 54,8 percent in January-June 2010.

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 3687,6 thousand hectares which is 130,2 thousand hectares more than for the yield of 2009.

The area under grains was 1671,6 thousand hectares (73,4 thousand hectares more than in 2009), cotton - 1341,5 thousand hectares (3,0 thousand hectares less), potatoes - 70,4 thousand hectares (11,0 thousand hectares more), vegetables – 171,0 thousand hectares (15,2 thousand hectares more), forage crops – 313,9 thousand hectares (29,9 thousand hectares more).

The sown area under main agricultural crops for yield of 2010 is characterized by the following data:

	thous. hectares	in % to July 1, 2009	structure, in %
Sown area	3687,6	103,7	100,0
Grains	1671,6	104,6	45,3
of which:			
spiked cereals	1559,2	103,1	42,3
of which:			
wheat	1465,9	108,5	39,8
rice	65,1	164,3	1,8
corn for grain	26,8	94,6	0,7
Industrial crops	1414,4	99,8	38,4
of which cotton	1341,5	99,8	36,4
Potatoes	70,4	118,5	1,9
Vegetables	171,0	109,8	4,6
Melons and gourds	46,3	109,6	1,3
Forage crops	313,9	110,5	8,5

Harvesting. As of July 1, 2010 farms of all types produced 5584,0 thousand tons of grains, including 5576,8 thousand tons of spiked cereal of which 5444,9 thousand tons are wheat.

In comparison with the corresponding period of 2009 the increase of grain production was marked in farms of the Republic of Kakalpakstan (by 38,6 percent), Syrdarya oblast (by 20,0 percent), Kashkadarya oblast (by 10,4 percent), Navoi oblast and Djizhak oblast (by 4,7 percent per each), Tashkent oblast (by 4,3 percent), Samarkand oblast (by 3,6 percent), Fergana oblast (by 3,2 percent).

In the reporting period the production of potatoes was 778,7 thousand tons, vegetables – 1464,9 thousand tons, melons and gourds – 95,9 thousand tons, fruit and berries – 519,2 thousand tons, grapes – 13,7 thousand tons.

Animal husbandry. In the total volume of agricultural output the share of animal husbandry was 45,2 percent in January-June 2010.

As of July 1, 2010 the population of cattle increased by 542,5 thousand heads (by 6,7 percent), including cows – by 202,0 thousand heads (5,9 percent), sheep and goats - by 836,3 thousand heads (5,8 percent), poultry - by 4010,4 thousand heads (13,6 percent).

In January-June 2010 farms of all types produced 681,1 thousand tons of meat in living weight (6,7 percent more than in the corresponding period of the previous year), 2809,8 thousand tons of milk (6,9 percent), 1430,0 million eggs (15,3 percent), 13,8 thousand tons of wool (5,6 percent), 824,1 thousand pieces of karakul (3,9 percent), 25,2 thousand tons of silkworm cocoons (5,0 percent).

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 95,3 percent, milk – 96,4 percent, eggs – 55,3 percent.

Private farms. The output produced by private farms in January-June 2010 was 1596,9 billion soums or 107,6 percent to the corresponding period of 2009.

In comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year, as of July 1, 2010, the number of cattle has increased by 19,2 thousand (by 4,1 percent), including cows – by 5,5 thousand (by 3,4 percent), sheep and goats – by 115,6 thousand (by 10,7 percent), poultry – by 923,5 thousand (by 31,5 percent).

The output of basic agricultural produce in private farms for January-June 2010:

	thous. t	share in total output, %	growth rate, in %
Spiked cereals	4631,5	83,0	105,5
of which wheat	4514,6	82,9	106,2
Potatoes	70,5	9,0	123,7
Vegetables	240,3	16,4	126,3
Melons and gourds	42,6	44,4	117,6
Fruit and berries	178,7	34,4	115,6
Grapes	3,6	26,3	129,3
Meat in living weight	15,4	2,3	113,5
Milk	83,2	3,0	117,4
Eggs, mln.	112,5	7,9	175,5
Wool, t	983	7,1	108,6
Karakul, thous. pcs	36,1	4,4	102,2
Cocoons, thous. t	24,6	97,9	106,1

Silkworm breeding. As of July 1 of the current year 25159,5 tons of silkworm cocoons were produced (105,0 percent to the level of 2009), of which 0,5 tons are of prime quality, 10,2 tons - grade elite, 222,6 tons - seed cocoons, 9476,7 tons - first grade, 6890,9 tons – second grade, 940,7 tons – nonstandard, 5264,1 tons – off-quality, 2353,8 tons - karapachak.

Investments and construction

In January-June 2010 the total volume of utilized investments in fixed capital was 7099,3 billion soums or 104,8 percent to January-June 2009.

The distribution of investments in fixed capital by forms of ownership in January-June 2010 is presented below:

(as % of total)

of which by sources of financing:

	total invest- ments, bln. soums	budget, including means of land improvm ent fund	enterprises and population	foreign invest- ments and credits	bank credits and other borrowed funds	off- budget funds, including Reconstru ction and developm ent fund
Total	7099,3	6,0	44,8	37,1	7,3	4,8
of which by enterprises of:						
state ownership	1387,3	30,5	40,9	6,9	1,1	20,6
non-state ownership	5712,0	0,1	45,7	44,4	8,8	1,0

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

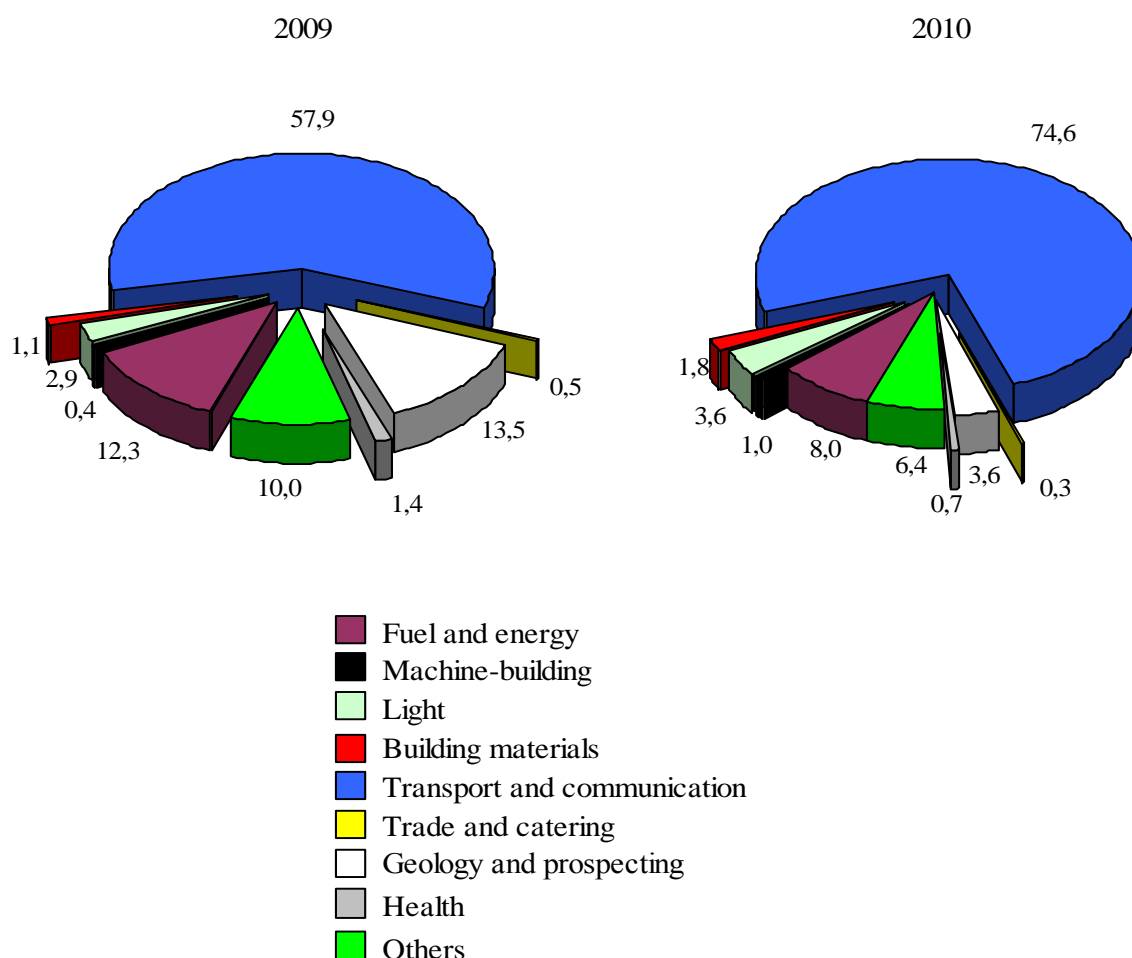
	January-June 2010	
	bln. soums	as % of total volume
Investments in fixed capital	7099,3	100,0
Production branches	5108,5	72,0

	January-June 2010	
	bln. soums	as % of total volume
industry	1631,2	23,0
of which:		
fuel and energy	585,5	8,3
metallurgy	326,5	4,6
chemical and petrochemical	56,6	0,8
machine-building	208,5	2,9
light	167,8	2,4
food	96,2	1,4
building materials	97,0	1,4
agriculture	198,2	2,8
construction	123,4	1,7
transport and communication	2577,5	36,3
trade	283,7	4,0
geology and exploration	215,0	3,0
others	79,5	1,2
Non-production branches	1990,8	28,0
housing construction	1108,0	15,6
public utilities	168,1	2,4
health care	150,5	2,1
education	246,8	3,5
culture and arts	34,1	0,5
others	283,3	3,9

5108,5 billion soums of investments (72,0 percent of their total volume) were used in production branches of the economy, 1990,8 billion soums (28,0 percent) – in non-production branches.

The use of foreign investments and credits in separate branches of economy in January-June 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 1108,0 billion soums or 55,7 percent of their volume were used in housing construction.

In January-June of the current year 37,6 thousand apartments with the total space of 4417,5 thousand m² (110,2 percent to the level of January-June 2009), including 3113,7 thousand m² (119,3 percent) of the rural area, were built and put into operation.

Out of the total investments utilized in the non-production sphere 246,8 billion soums (12,4 percent of their total) were used in construction of education establishments, 150,5 billion soums (7,6 percent) – in construction of medical establishments, 168,1 billion soums (8,4 percent) – in communal construction.

149,9 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of academic lyceums and vocational colleges, which made up 7,5 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 60,7 percent of investments in education.

37,2 billion soums of investments were used for new construction and capital reconstruction of hospitals and out-patient departments, 14,2 billion soums – for

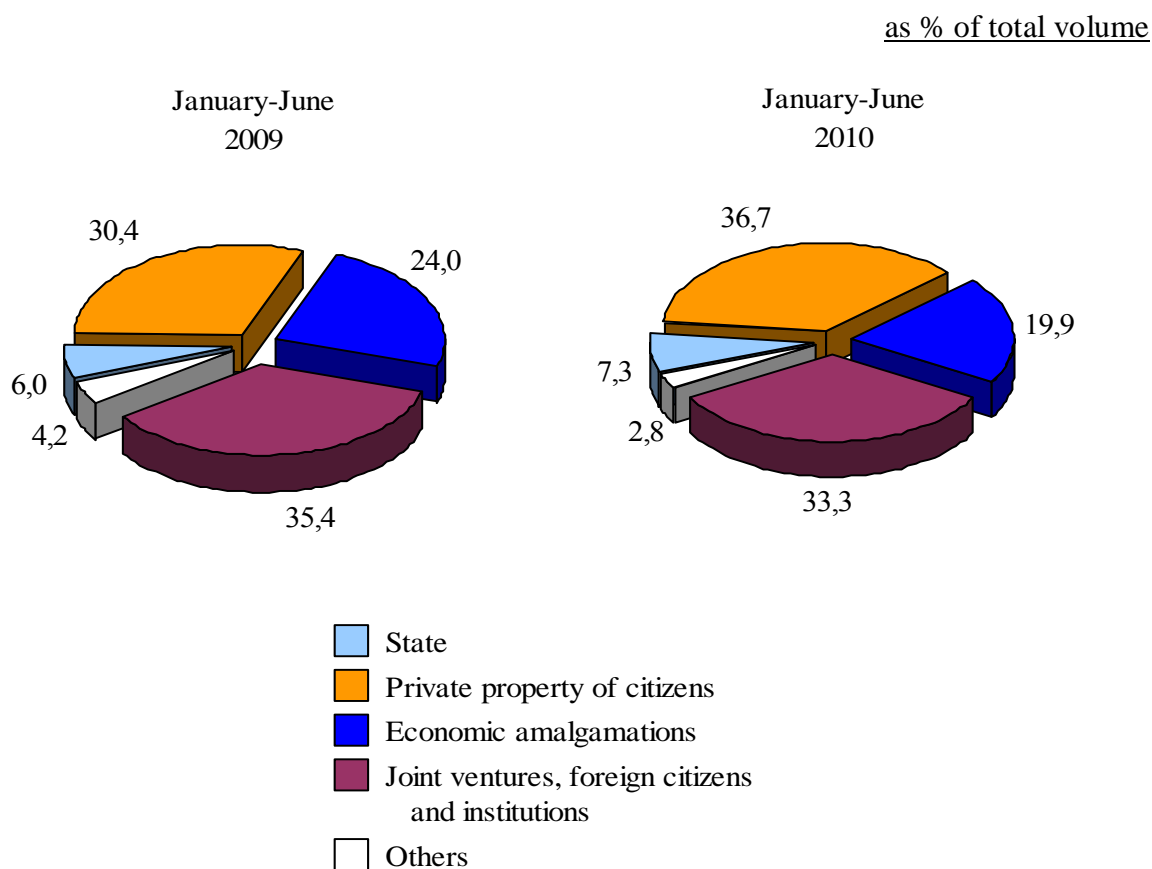
construction and capital reconstruction of other projects of health care, which made up 24,7 percent and 9,4 percent respectively of investments in public health.

53,9 billion soums were used for construction of water-supply networks, of which 16,3 billion soums – foreign investments and credits (30,3 percent of their total volume), 25,3 billion soums - budgetary funds (46,9 percent), 7,9 billion soums – means of population (14,7 percent); 7,3 billion soums were used for construction of gas networks, of which 7,0 billion soums - means of population (96,8 percent).

Construction activity. In January-June 2010 construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 3936,0 billion soums, which made up 111,5 percent to the corresponding period of 2009.

Out of the total volume of construction works 86,6 percent falls on new construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of enterprises, 11,8 percent – on capital and current repair and 1,6 percent – on other contract works.

The structure of construction works fulfilled by building organizations by forms of ownership is presented below:



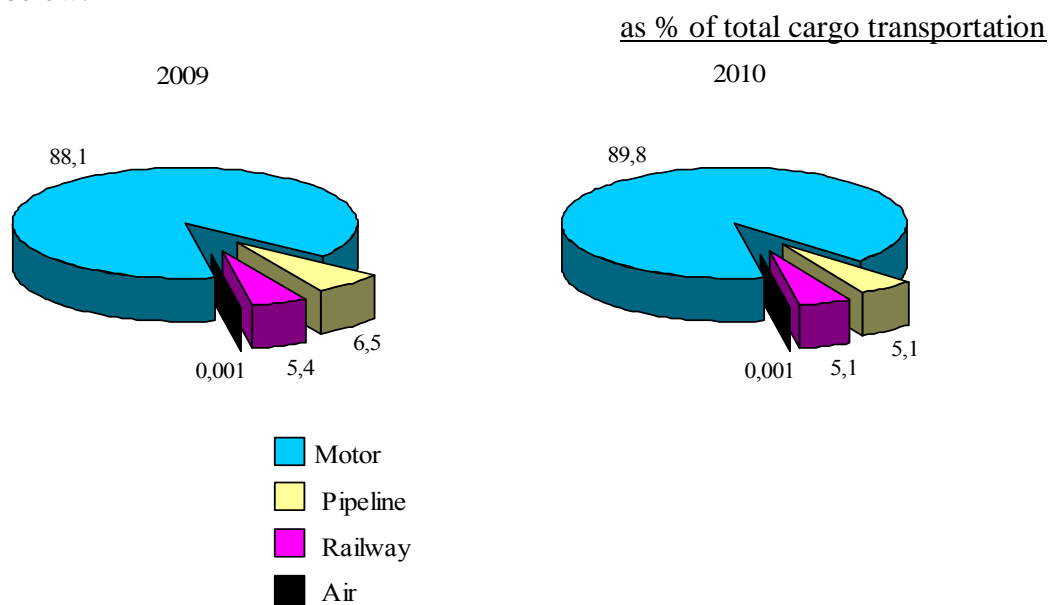
Transport

Cargo transportation. In January-June of the current year 536,6 million tons of cargoes were carried by all types of transport, which made up 110,9 percent to the level of January-June 2009. The freight turnover has decreased by 6,0 percent and was 35,2 billion t-km.

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

	January-June 2010	as % of January-June 2009
Freights shipped by transport, mln. t	536,6	110,9
railway	27,5	105,3
motor	481,9	113,1
air, thous. t	14,1	2,8 t.m.
pipeline	27,2	85,8
Freight turnover of transport, bln. t-km	35,2	94,0
railway	10,8	101,8
motor	10,1	105,5
air, mln. t-km	82,9	2,5t.m.
pipeline	14,2	82,5

The structure of cargo transportation by types of transport in January-June is presented below:



The volume of basic types of freights shipped by main-line railway transport in January-June 2010 is presented below:

	thous. tons	as % of January-June 2009
Freights - total	27522,1	105,3
of which:		
coal	1331,5	115,4
oil	7042,7	119,3
ferrous metals	521,0	82,8
iron-and-steel scrap	528,5	109,7
chemical and mineral fertilizers	2210,9	84,2
building materials	3362,4	78,0
cement	2991,9	161,8
timber	47,1	52,6
grain and milling products	621,5	141,1

481,9 million tons of freights were carried by motor transport, which is 13,1 percent more than in January-June 2009. The freight turnover has increased by 5,5 percent and was 10,1 billion t-km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs has exceeded the level of January-June 2009 by 7,8 percent and was 7,1 billion t-km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport was 69,8 percent versus 68,3 percent in January-June 2009.

14,1 thousand tons of freights were carried by air transport which is 2,8 times higher than in January-June 2009. The freight turnover has increased by 2,5 times and was 82,9 million t-km.

The freight turnover of main pipelines has decreased by 17,5 percent and was 14,2 billion t-km.

Passenger transportation. In comparison with January-June 2009 the number of passengers carried by all types of transport increased by 6,2 percent and totaled 2909,0 million persons in January-June 2010. The passenger turnover has increased by 9,1 percent and was 35,7 billion pass-km.

The passenger transportation and passenger turnover by types of transport in January-June 2010 are characterized by the following data:

	January-June 2010	as % of January-June 2009
Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons	2909,0	106,2
railway	7,4	103,1
motor	2852,1	106,6
air	0,9	125,9
urban electrical	48,6	88,0
Passenger turnover of transport, mln. pass-km	35671,2	109,1
railway	1403,8	114,1
motor	31393,0	108,5
air	2567,6	117,8
urban electrical	306,8	89,9

The share of motor transport in passenger transportation and passenger turnover was the highest – 98,0 percent and 88,0 percent respectively.

The number of passengers carried by railway transport has increased by 3,1 percent and was 7,4 million persons, the passenger turnover has increased by 14,1 percent and totaled 1403,8 million pas-km.

918,1 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which is 25,9 percent more than in January-June 2009, the passenger turnover was 2567,6 million pass-km or 17,8 percent higher than in January-June 2009.

Passenger transportation carried out by trolleybuses, trams and underground has decreased by 57,9 percent, 16,9 percent and 5,8 percent respectively.

Market of goods and services

In January-June 2010 the retail trade turnover was 9588,9 billion soums or 110,3 percent to the level of January-June 2009.

In the structure of retail trade turnover the share of food products was 49,0 percent and that of non-food products – 51,0 percent (in January-June 2009 – 50,0 and 50,0 percent respectively).

The structure of retail trade turnover by forms of ownership of economic entities in January-June 2010 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of January-June 2009	as % of total
Total	9588,9	110,3	100,0
state ownership	16,6	147,6	0,2
non-state ownership	9572,3	110,2	99,8
of which private ownership of citizens	7091,6	103,4	74,0

In January-June 2010 the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises amounted to 4093,1 billion soums or increased by 10,6 percent versus January-June 2009. In the structure of the retail trade the turnover of trade enterprises was 42,7 percent.

In the total turnover of trade enterprises the share of the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises in the rural area was 23,1 percent.

The sale of agricultural products and livestock in dekhkan markets has increased by 11,1 percent and reached 3425,2 billion soums, the share of sales in the retail trade turnover was 35,7 percent.

The goods turnover of the informal sector (commodity and specialized markets) was 2070,6 billion soums or 8,4 percent higher than in January-June 2009. The share of the informal sector in the total volume of goods turnover was 21,6 percent.

The structure of retail trade turnover in January-June 2010 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of January-June 2009	as % of total
Total	9588,9	110,3	100,0
trade enterprises	4093,1	110,6	42,7
markets	5495,8	110,1	57,3
of which:			
commodity and specialized	2070,6	108,4	21,6
dekhkan (food)	3425,2	111,1	35,7

The volume of paid services rendered to population in January-June 2010 was 3390,4 billion soums or 112,0 percent to the corresponding period of 2009.

The main part of paid services was rendered to population by the official sector, the volume of services rendered by this sector was 2384,3 billion soums (70,3 percent of total volume) or has increased by 13,9 percent.

The volume of paid services rendered to population by individual entrepreneurs has increased by 7,6 percent and amounted to 1006,1 billion soums, the share of this sector in the total volume of paid services – 29,7 percent.

The share of the non-state sector in the total volume of paid services rendered to population was 76,8 percent.

The paid services rendered to population by forms of ownership of economic entities in January-June 2010 are characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of total
Total	3390,4	100,0
state ownership	787,1	23,2
non-state ownership	2603,3	76,8
of which:		
private property of citizens	1114,2	32,9

The share of personal services in the total volume of paid services was 8,9 percent or 301,7 billion soums. Their real volume has exceeded the level of January-June 2009 by 22,1 percent. The share of services rendered by individual entrepreneurs in the personal services sector was 87,6 percent. The volume of services rendered by this sector was 264,4 billion soums, the growth – by 21,5 percent.

In January-June 2010 **the total volume of market services by all kinds of activity** was 14686,8 billion soums, including 3591,5 billion soums of the rural area, or 24,5 percent of the total volume of rendered services. In comparison with January-June 2009 the real increase of market services was 110,9 percent.

The production of market services by kinds of activity in January-June 2010 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of January-June 2009	as % of total
Services - total	14686,8	110,9	100,0
of which by main kinds of activity:			
Trade and catering	2639,2	115,3	18,0
Transport	4632,0	103,6	31,5
Communication and information, including services of information and resource centers	958,6	105,5	6,5
Financial, including microcredit granting	1257,6	118,5	8,6

	bln. soums	as % of January-June 2009	as % of total
Tourism	18,7	111,4	0,1
Hotel	48,6	115,6	0,4
Communal	1922,5	101,5	13,1
Personal	268,1	120,5	1,8
Repair of cars and other equipment	150,6	128,7	1,0
Other market services, including services of children's institutions for health improvement and sports organizations	2790,9	124,9	19,0

The high growth rates were achieved in the following services: repair of cars and other equipment – 128,7 percent , personal – 120,5 percent, financial, including microcredit granting – 118,5 percent, hotel – 115,6 percent,.

The following services prevailed in the structure of services: transport (31,5 percent of total services), trade and catering (18,0 percent), communal (13,1 percent), financial, including microcredit granting (8,6 percent), communication and information, including services of information and resource centers (6,5 percent).

Prices and inflation

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

	average monthly level		June to December of the previous year	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Consumer price index	0,6	0,6	3,6	4,0
food products	0,6	0,5	3,7	3,0
non-food products	0,2	0,4	1,3	2,3
services	1,1	1,5	6,5	9,4

	average monthly level		June to December of the previous year	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Industrial producer price index	3,6	1,2	23,3	7,5
Index of freight tariffs	-0,9	2,4	-5,0	15,3
Index of tariffs for communication services for legal persons	0,6	0,6	3,5	3,9

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

	2009	2010
Total	123,3	107,5
of which:		
electric power	102,9	104,1
fuel	122,3	100,9
ferrous metallurgy	150,6	110,5
non-ferrous metallurgy	219,1	106,1
chemical and petrochemical	100,6	109,2
machine-building	100,5	112,2
woodworking, pulp and paper	101,9	104,8
building materials	104,8	120,7
light	99,2	107,2
food	105,5	106,1
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)

	2009	2010
Transport – total	95,0	115,3
of which:		
railway	111,1	112,3
truck	110,0	101,4
air	117,2	85,8
pipeline	88,3	118,8

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

	2009	2010
Communication services - total	103,5	103,9
of which:		
postal	100,0	115,4
local telephone	100,0	103,8
long-distance telephone	100,0	100,0
telegraph	100,0	107,8
cellular	107,0	105,3

Living standards

In January-May 2010 **nominal money incomes** of population increased by 30,7 percent, money expenditures and savings – by 30,4 percent.

The structure and use of nominal money incomes of population in January-May 2010 are characterized by the following data:

	share, B %	as % of January-May 2009
Total money incomes	100,0	130,7
of which:		
remuneration of labor and other incomes from enterprises	42,1	139,2
social transfers	16,4	128,5
entrepreneurial incomes, including sale of agricultural products and other incomes	41,5	123,9
Use of money incomes	98,0	130,4
of which:		
consumer expenditures	74,6	128,1
compulsory payments and contributions	8,3	133,1
accumulation of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency, other expenditures	15,1	141,7

The main part of nominal money incomes of population was used for purchase of consumer goods and payment for services – 74,6 percent. In comparison with January-May 2009 consumer expenditures has increased by 28,1 percent.

Compulsory payments and contributions made up 8,3 percent of money incomes. Accumulation of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency and other expenditures made up 15,1 percent of money incomes of population.

The comparative structure of use of nominal money incomes of population is characterized by the following data:

(as % of money incomes)

January-May	Total money incomes	of which used for:			increase of money
		goods purchasing and services payment	compulsory payments and contributions	accumulation of savings in deposits and securities, including purchase of currency and others	
2009	100,0	76,2	8,1	13,9	1,8
2010	100,0	74,6	8,3	15,1	2,0

Demography and labor market

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

	per 1000 population	
	2009	2010
Births	20,6	20,3
Deaths	4,9	4,5
of which children aged under 1 year ^{*)}	11,6	11,2
Marriages	7,2	7,8
Divorces	0,6	0,6

Birth-rate. In January-June 2010 the birth rate was 20,3 pro mil and decreased by 0,3 pro mil in comparison with the corresponding period of 2009 (20,6 pro mil).

Mortality. In the reporting period the death rate was 4,5 pro mil or decreased by 0,4 pro mil in comparison with the corresponding period of 2009.

Out of the total number of the dead 61,5 percent died of cardiovascular diseases, 7,4 percent – neoplasms, 5,7 percent - accidents, poisonings and traumas, 5,9 percent - respiratory diseases.

According to the preliminary data in January-June of the current year 3,7 thousand children died at the age under one year. The infant mortality rate decreased from 11,6 pro mil in January-June 2009 to 11,2 pro mil in January-June 2010.

Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 47,3 percent died of states occurring in perinatal period, 32,7 percent - respiratory diseases, 7,9 percent - congenital anomalies and 3,1 percent - infectious and parasitic diseases.

Marriages and divorces. In January-June of the current year 108,5 thousand marriages and 8,5 thousand divorces were registered. There were 7,8 marriages (in 2009 – 7,2) and 0,6 divorces (in 2009 – 0,6) per 1000 population.

Migration. According to the preliminary data in January-June of the current year the number of immigrants was 67,2 thousand and that of emigrants – 83,6 thousand. The highest migration of population was marked in Tashkent oblast (immigrants – 9,1 thousand, emigrants – 13,0 thousand), the Republic of Karakalpakstan (7,4 thousand, 13,0 thousand) and the city of Tashkent (6,1 thousand, 7,8 thousand).

The balance of migration was 16,4 thousand versus -20,0 thousand in the corresponding period of 2009.

^{*)} Per 1000 births

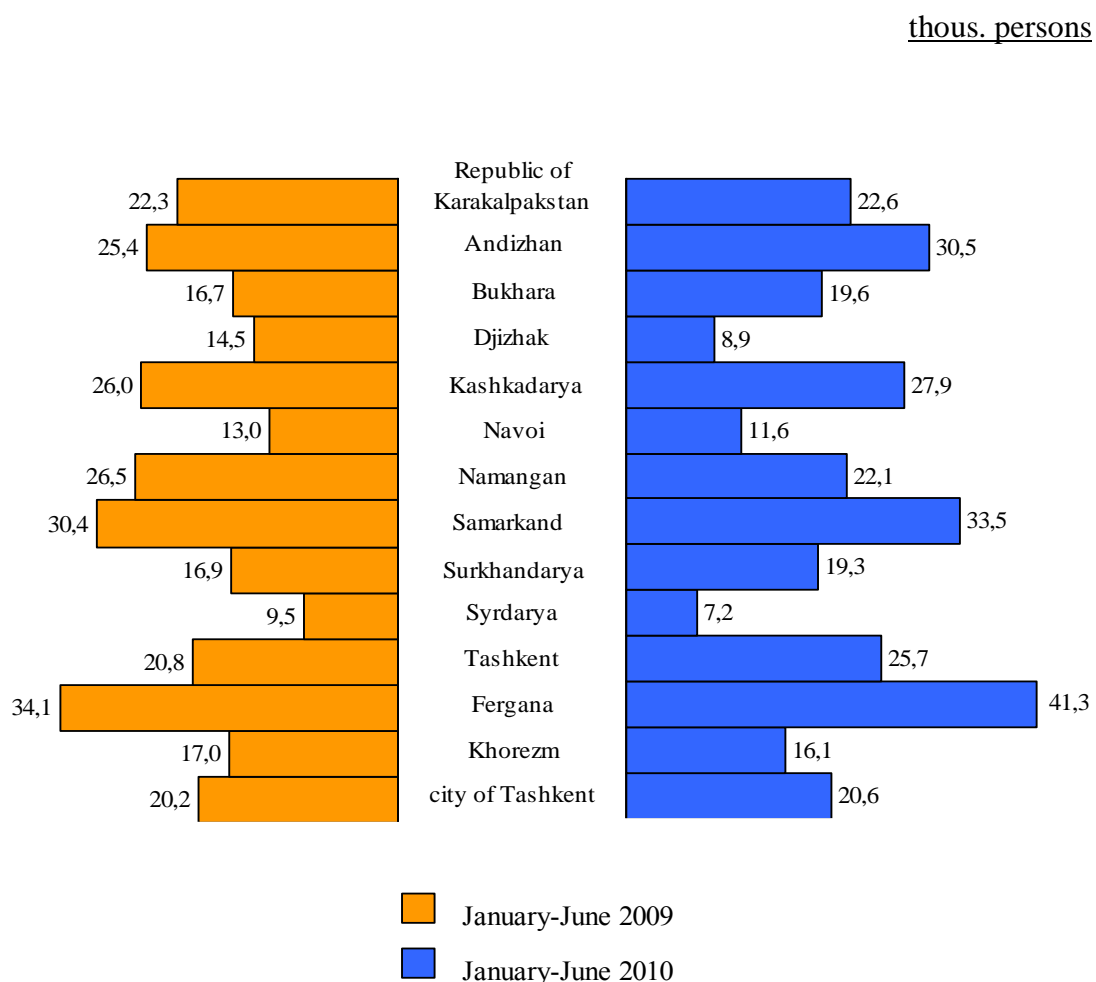
Unemployment *). In January-June of the current year 346,5 thousand persons applied to labor agencies for employment, which was 1,3 percent more than in January-June 2009.

As of the end of June 2010 the number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was 26,2 thousand persons versus 30,9 thousand persons as of the end of June 2009.

The greatest number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was marked in the city of Tashkent – 3,2 thousand persons (12,1 percent of the total number of persons registered in labor agencies), Kashkadarya oblast – 2,9 thousand persons (11,2 percent), Fergana oblast – 2,9 thousand persons (11,0 percent), Surkhandarya oblast – 2,4 thousand persons (9,1 percent), Andizhan oblast – 2,3 thousand persons (8,6 percent),

In January-June of the current year 306,9 thousand persons were placed in a job with the assistance of labor agencies (88,6 percent of all applied to labor agencies for employment), which was 2,8 percentage points more than in January-June 2009.

The number of citizens who are placed in a job through labor agencies is characterized by the following data:



*) Data of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population