

## Basic economic and social indicators

	bln. soums	as % of January-September 2009
Gross domestic product	40412,5	108,3
Industrial output	23925,5	108,3
Consumer goods	7957,4	112,0
Agricultural output	11182,4	107,8
Investments in fixed capital	10761,7	108,1
Construction work	6016,8	109,0
Freight turnover, bln. t-km	55,4	97,1
Passenger turnover, bln. pas-km	55,7	109,3
Retail trade turnover	15133,5	112,2
Paid services	5333,4	110,3
External trade turnover, USD mln.	15507,6	100,2
exports	9566,1	110,9
imports	5941,5	86,7

## Production of gross domestic product

In January-September 2010 according to the preliminary data the volume of gross domestic product was 40412,5 billion soums. The tendency of stable growth of GDP real volume is retained, and its growth in the current period was 8,3 percent versus 8,0 percent in January-September 2009.

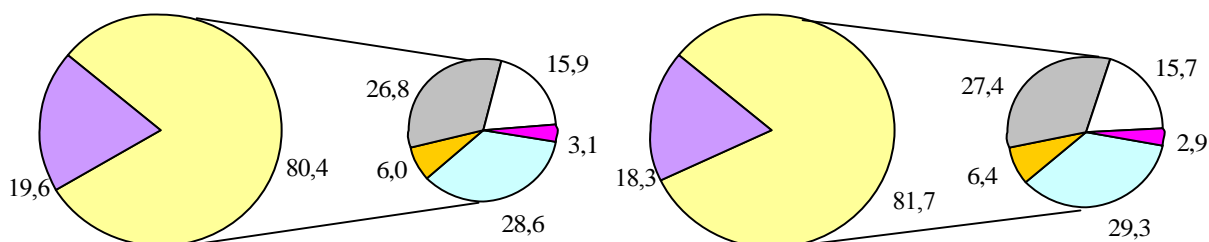
In the structure of GDP by forms of ownership the share of the non-state sector is 81,7 percent (in January-September 2009 - 80,4 percent) and that of the state sector – 18,3 percent (in January-September 2009 - 19,6 percent).

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

as % of total

2009г.

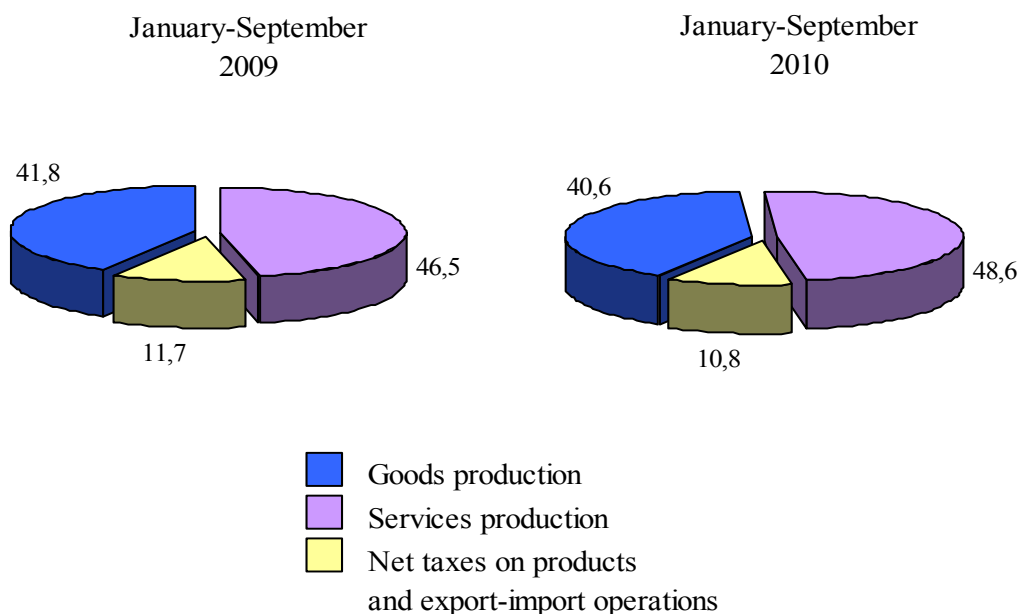
2010г.



- State
- Non-state
- Citizens
- Private and dekhkan farms
- Economic amalgamations
- Joint ventures
- Other kinds of non-state ownership

The structure of GDP production:

as % of total



The share of small business in the total volume of GDP was 48,5 percent, which is 3,4 percentage points higher than in the corresponding period of 2009. The share of small enterprises and microfirms was 27,4 percent in January-September 2010 versus 26,5 percent in January-September 2009.

The significant growth of the real volume of gross regional product was observed in Namangan oblast (112,5 percent), Samarkand oblast (112,4 percent), Syrdarya oblast (111,5 percent), Surkhandarya oblast (110,2 percent) and the city of Tashkent (110,9 percent).

### General characteristic of activity of enterprises and institutions

According to the data of the Uniform State Business Register, as of October 1, 2010, the number of registered legal persons was 506,5 thousand units, 470,8 thousand of them (93,0 percent of total registered enterprises) were operating.

The greatest number of enterprises and institutions was registered in trade and catering (27,2 percent of total registered enterprises), agriculture (19,7 percent, excluding private farms), industry (12,5 percent) and construction (8,0 percent).

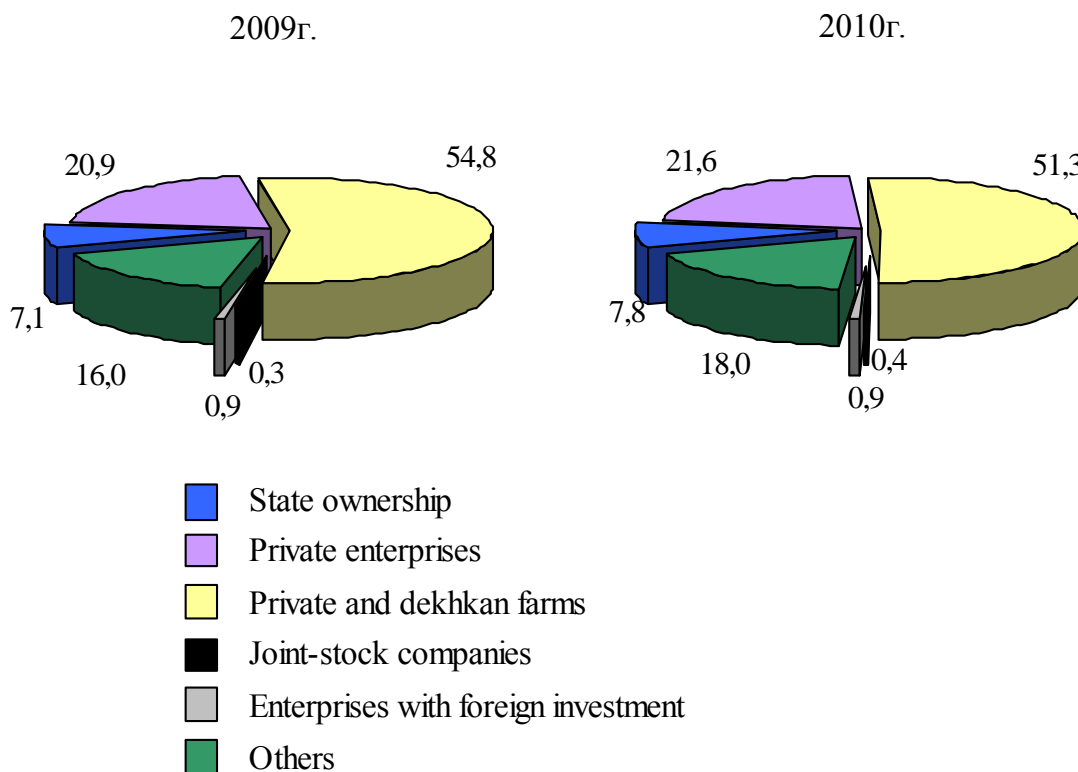
The distribution of registered and operating enterprises by branches of economy (excluding private farms), as of October 1, 2010, is characterized by the following data:

	registered		operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
<b>Total</b>	<b>282,9</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>250,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>
of which:				
industry	35,3	12,5	29,6	11,8
construction	22,6	8,0	18,6	7,4
agriculture and forestry	55,6	19,7	52,9	21,1
transport and communication	9,6	3,4	8,4	3,4
other branches of material production	16,6	5,9	14,5	5,8
trade and catering	77,1	27,2	63,3	25,3
personal services	4,0	1,4	3,4	1,4
health care, physical culture, sports and social security	10,4	3,7	9,8	3,9
education, culture and art, science and scientific services	21,6	7,6	21,1	8,4
other branches of non-material production	30,1	10,6	28,8	11,5

In the total number of registered enterprises the share of enterprises with non-state form of ownership was 92,2 percent of which 51,3 percent - private and dekhkan farms, 21,6 percent - private enterprises, 0,9 percent - enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 0,4 percent - joint-stock companies, 18,0 percent – other enterprises.

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

as of October 1,  
as % of total number



The number of newly registered enterprises and institutions was 34,5 thousand in January-September 2010. Their significant number was marked in the city of Tashkent (16,5 percent of total registered enterprises in the republic), Fergana oblast (9,9 percent), Kashkadarya oblast (8,5 percent), Tashkent oblast (8,3 percent) and Samarkand oblast (7,6 percent).

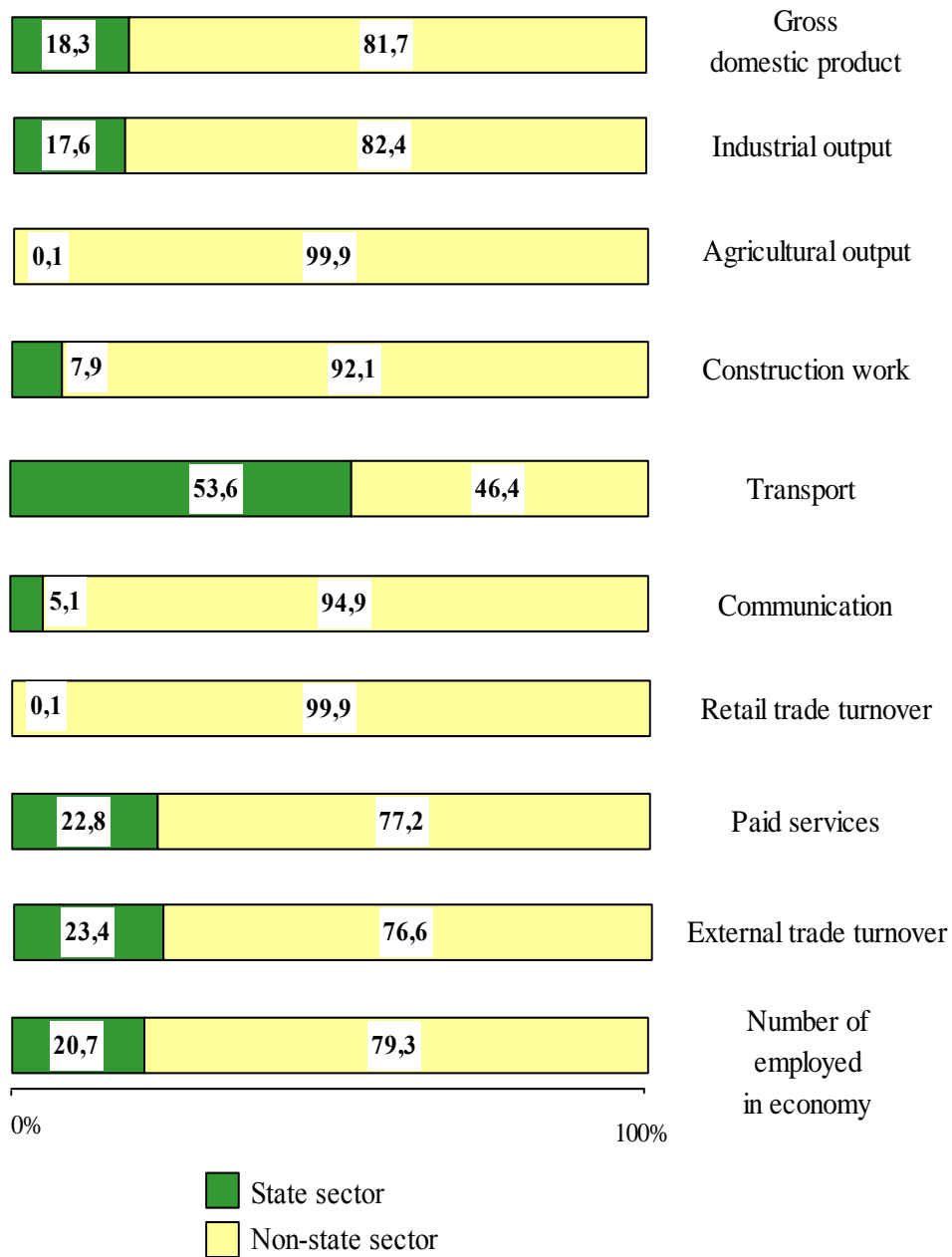
In the sectoral structure of newly created enterprises 28,2 percent - the share of trade and catering, 22,0 percent - agriculture, 17,1 percent - industry.

In the reporting period 27,7 thousand enterprises and institutions were liquidated. Out of them more than 3 thousand was liquidated voluntarily.

In the sectoral structure of liquidated enterprises 55,9 percent – the share of agriculture, 19,4 percent – trade and catering, 8,1 percent – industry.

The ratio between state and non-state sector in GDP, main branches of economy and employment in January-September 2010 is characterized by the following data:

as % of total volume



## Small business

In the reporting period small business entities:

produced 48,5 percent of GDP (in January-September 2009 – 45,1 percent);

provided 8633,6 thousand persons with employment (74,4 percent of total persons employed in the economy), including 6629,7 thousand persons of the individual sector and 2003,9 thousand persons of small enterprises and microfirms;

produced industrial output to the amount of 4474,4 billion soums (18,7 percent of total industrial production) or 124,1 percent to the level of January-September 2009;

utilized 3360,4 billion soums (31,2 percent of total utilized investments), executed construction works to the amount of 3093,9 billion soums (51,4 percent of total construction works) which is 132,8 percent to the level of January-September 2009;

ensured the growth of freight turnover of motor transport by 9,2 percent (74,9 percent of total freight turnover) and passenger turnover - by 9,4 percent (84,2 percent of total passenger turnover);

formed 49,5 percent (7488,8 billion soums) of total retail trade turnover (the growth by 22,5 percent), 44,2 percent (2356,1 billion soums) of total paid services (the growth by 8,0 percent);

exported goods to the amount of USD 1152,6 million (12,0 percent of total exports) which is 98,1 percent to the level of January-September 2009, imported goods to the amount of USD 2250,4 million (37,9 percent of total imports) which is 73,0 percent to the level of January-September 2009.

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

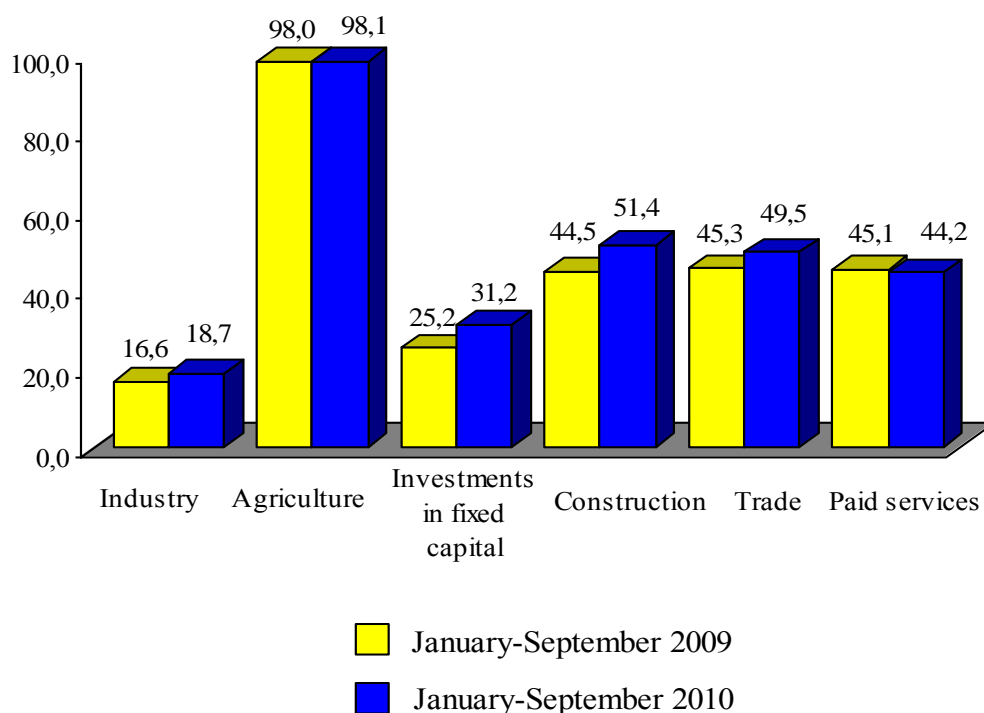
	volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Industry	4474,4	34,2
Agriculture	10973,5	100,0
Construction	3093,9	74,1
Retail trade turnover	7488,8	77,6

	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	2356,1	93,0
Cargo transportation, mln. tons	300,4	79,7
Passenger transportation, mln. pass.	3411,9	95,0
Exports, USD mln.	1152,6	5,4
Imports, USD mln.	2250,4	17,6

The number of persons engaged in the private sector of small business was 7965,2 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:

as % of total volume





## Privatization of enterprises and projects

In the process of decentralization and privatization, according to the Goskomimushchestvo data, 76 enterprises and projects (including program and non-program projects) (further – projects) were privatized in the reporting period.

The greatest number of projects was privatized in the city of Tashkent (36,8 percent of total projects privatized by the republic), Khorezm oblast (10,5 percent), Tashkent oblast (9,2 percent), Surkhandarya oblast (7,9 percent), Andizhan oblast, Bukhara oblast, Kashkadarya and Namangan oblast (6,6 percent per each).

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls upon projects of the local authority (52,7 percent), Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry (18,4 percent) and other ministries and departments (28,9 percent).

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

	Number of privatized projects, units	As % of total
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100,0</b>
of which:		
Khokimiyats	40	52,7
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry	14	18,4
Ministry of Finance	2	2,6
Ministry of Health	2	2,6
State JSC “Uzbekengilsanoat”	3	4,0
Academy of Sciences	2	2,6
Other ministries and departments	13	17,1

Receipts of money from privatization and decentralization amounted to 17,3 billion soums in January-September 2010.

The most part of receipts received from decentralization and privatization was marked in the city of Tashkent (49,9 percent of total receipts), Tashkent oblast (17,9 percent), Fergana oblast (11,6 percent), Kashkadarya oblast (2,8 percent), Namangan oblast and Khorezm oblast (2,6 percent per each).

## External economic links

In January-September 2010 the republic's external trade turnover amounted to USD 15507,6 million, including USD 6480,6 million of the CIS countries and USD 9027,0 million of other countries. Out of the total volume of the republic's external trade turnover export operations amounted to USD 9566,1 million, import operations - USD 5941,5 million.

Unbalance in foreign trade was 161,0 percent versus 125,9 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Positive balance of external trade was USD 3624,6 million, including USD 1883,2 million with the CIS countries and USD 1741,4 million with other foreign countries.

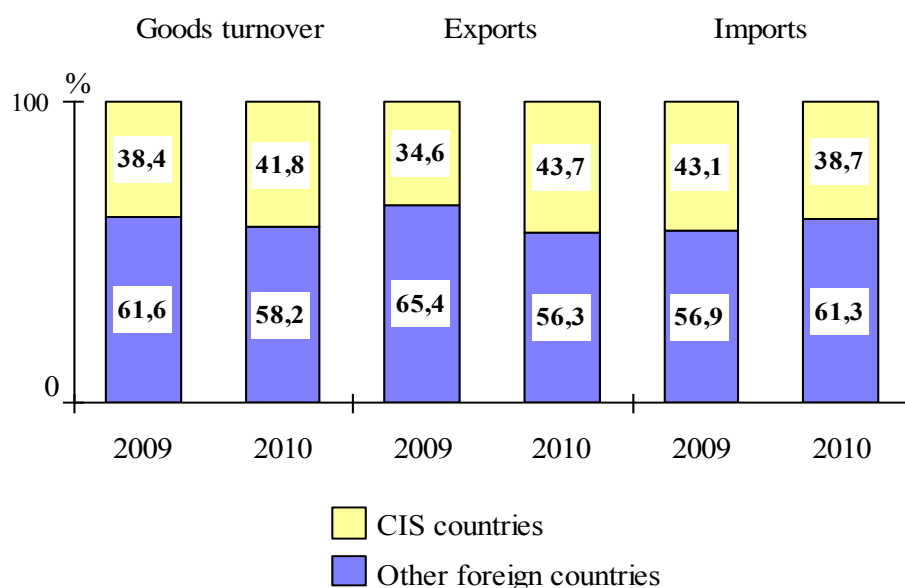
The republic's external trade turnover in January-September 2010 is characterized by the following data:

(USD mln.)

	USD mln.	as % of January-September 2009
<b>External trade turnover</b>	<b>15507,6</b>	<b>100,2</b>
CIS countries	6480,6	109,2
other countries	9027,0	94,6
<b>Exports</b>	<b>9566,1</b>	<b>110,9</b>
CIS countries	4181,9	140,2
other countries	5384,2	95,4
<b>Imports</b>	<b>5941,5</b>	<b>86,7</b>
CIS countries	2298,7	77,8
other countries	3642,8	93,5
<b>Balance</b>	<b>3624,6</b>	<b>x</b>
CIS countries	1883,2	x
other countries	1741,4	x

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

in percentage



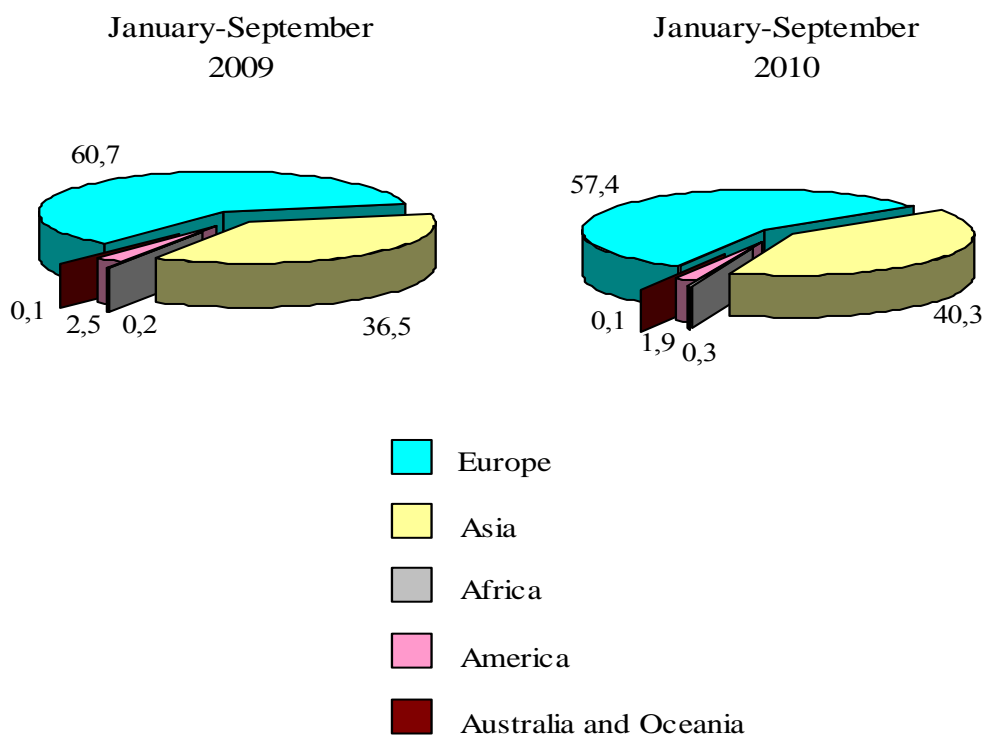
#### Dynamics of change in volume and structure of exports and imports

	structure, in %		change in volume, in %
	January-September 2009	January-September 2010	as % of January-September 2009
<b>Exports</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>110,9</b>
cotton fibre	7,8	8,1	116,5
food products	4,7	8,3	194,0
of which consumer	4,4	7,8	195,3
chemical products and articles thereof	4,9	5,0	111,3
energy and oil products	35,5	25,7	80,3
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	4,8	6,7	155,1
machines and equipment	2,7	4,9	203,8
services	8,9	10,0	124,5
others	30,7	31,3	112,9

	structure, in %		change in volume, in %
	January-September 2009	January-September 2010	as % of January-September 2009
<b>Imports</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>86,7</b>
food products	8,9	10,6	103,9
of which goods for production needs	4,7	5,7	106,9
chemical products and articles thereof	10,9	14,9	118,3
energy and oil products	3,1	2,9	80,5
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	6,2	8,4	117,9
machines and equipment	57,6	46,3	69,6
services	4,1	4,7	100,5
others	9,2	12,2	114,4

### Structure of external trade turnover by continents

as % of total volume

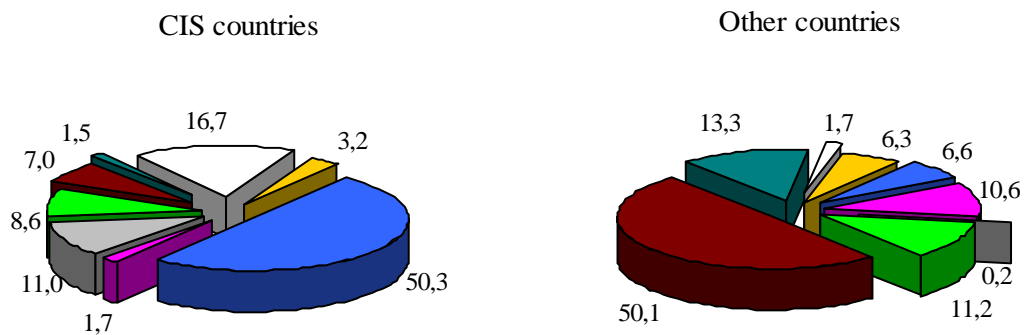


The external trade turnover with the states having the greatest share in the republic's goods turnover in January-September 2010 is presented below:

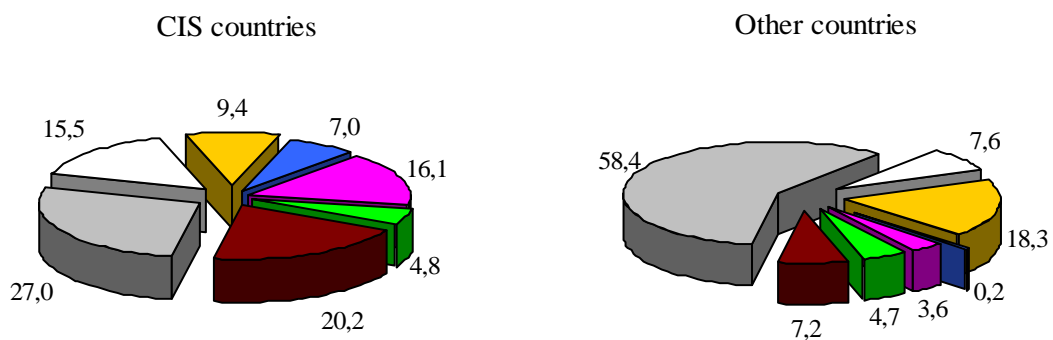
	share in republic's goods turnover, %	as % of January- September 2009
Russia	29,3	136,6
China	8,4	83,3
Kazakhstan	7,2	116,5
Republic of Korea	7,2	132,4
Turkey	4,3	144,0
Afghanistan	3,8	114,9
Iran	2,7	108,1
Ukraine	2,4	33,3
Germany	2,2	93,1
Great Britain	1,0	124,4
France	0,9	85,6
USA	0,8	53,1
Singapore	0,7	257,8
Turkmenistan	0,7	89,6
Switzerland	0,7	9,0
India	0,7	127,3
Kyrgyzstan	0,6	86,2
Belarus	0,6	91,3
Japan	0,6	91,7
Tajikistan	0,6	75,3
Latvia	0,6	77,6
Italy	0,6	89,4
UAE	0,6	121,4
Netherlands	0,4	127,8
Austria	0,3	77,8
Belgium	0,3	91,7
Azerbaijan	0,1	47,5

The structure of external trade with the CIS countries and other countries in January-September 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-September 2010 the total volume of industrial output was 23925,5 billion soums or 108,3 percent to the level of January-September 2009.

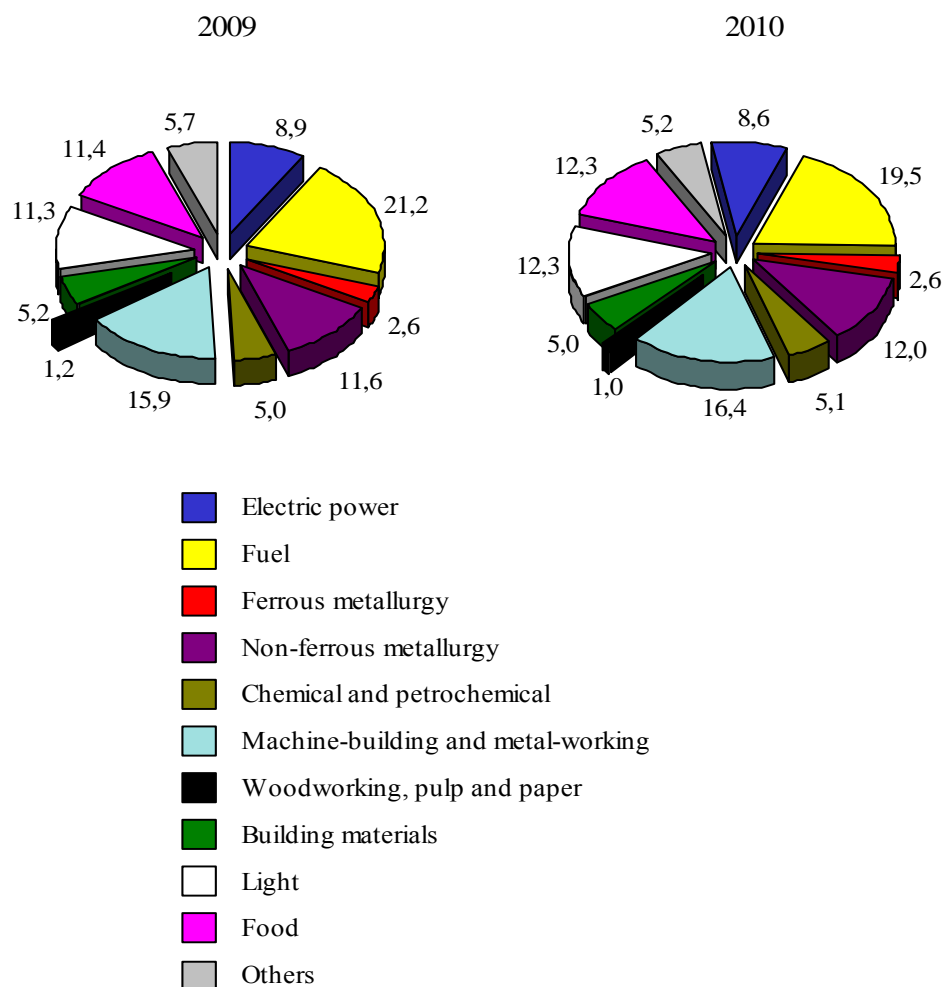
In the reporting period consumer goods were produced to the amount of 7957,4 billion soums (112,0 percent to January-September 2009), of which food products were produced to the amount of 3310,9 billion soums (108,3 percent), non-food products - to the amount of 4646,5 billion soums (114,8 percent).

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

	bln. soums	as % of January- September 2009
<b>Total</b>	<b>23925,5</b>	<b>108,3</b>
of which:		
electric power	2065,8	105,0
fuel	4658,1	102,5
ferrous metallurgy	615,5	103,3
non-ferrous metallurgy	2858,9	103,4
chemical and petrochemical	1220,2	113,7
machinery and metal-working	3911,0	114,1
woodworking, pulp and paper	247,5	100,1
building materials	1185,4	104,4
light	2942,4	118,4
food	2939,3	109,9
Consumer goods	7957,4	112,0
of which:		
food	3310,9	108,3
non-food	4646,5	114,8

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

as % of total volume



**Production of selected products by industries**  
(by large enterprises)

	January- September 2010	as % of January- September 2009
<b>Fuel and energy</b>		
Electric power, bln. kWh	38,5	104,5
Heat energy, mln. Gcal	13,1	98,2
Petroleum and gas condensate, mln. t	2,8	81,3
Gasoline, thous. t	1066,8	89,0
Diesel fuel, thous. t	855,1	86,2
Kerosene, thous. t	272,5	90,8
Engine oils, thous. t	49,0	102,9



	January- September 2010	as % of January- September 2009
Condensed gas, thous. t	188,3	100,2
Natural gas, mln.m <sup>3</sup>	45112,9	97,1
<b>Ferrous metallurgy</b>		
Steel, thous. t	575,3	98,5
Finished steel, thous. t	543,8	99,3
Steel tubes, thous. t	53,3	102,9
Steel rolled sections, thous. t	14,0	150,5
<b>Chemical and petrochemical</b>		
Synthetic ammonia, thous. t	1026,2	103,3
Chemical fertilizers, thous. t	843,5	101,6
Carbamide, thous. t	17,1	137,9
Chemical agents for plant protection, t	2969,6	82,7
Sulphuric acid, thous. t	899,7	119,8
Chemical fibre and threads, t	11853,0	120,2
Soda ash, thous. t	65,6	119,9
<b>Machine-building and metal working</b>		
Motor cars, pcs	160,8	111,2
Trucks, pcs	628,0	134,8
Buses, pcs	942,0	93,7
Spare parts for cars, mln. soums	136,9	105,8
Tractors, pcs	1929,0	100,9
Tractor trailers, pcs	1775,0	142,9
Refrigerators and freezers, pcs	12700,0	100,7
Voltage cables, kms	13521,0	161,5
Radio-frequency wires and cables, kms	926,0	143,1
Cables for communication systems, thous. kms	67,6	3,9t.m.
<b>Building materials</b>		
Cement, thous. t	5274,3	98,6
Asbestos cement sheets (roofing slate), mln. standard plates	243,2	69,3
Soft roofing materials and izol, thous. m <sup>2</sup>	7416,0	145,1

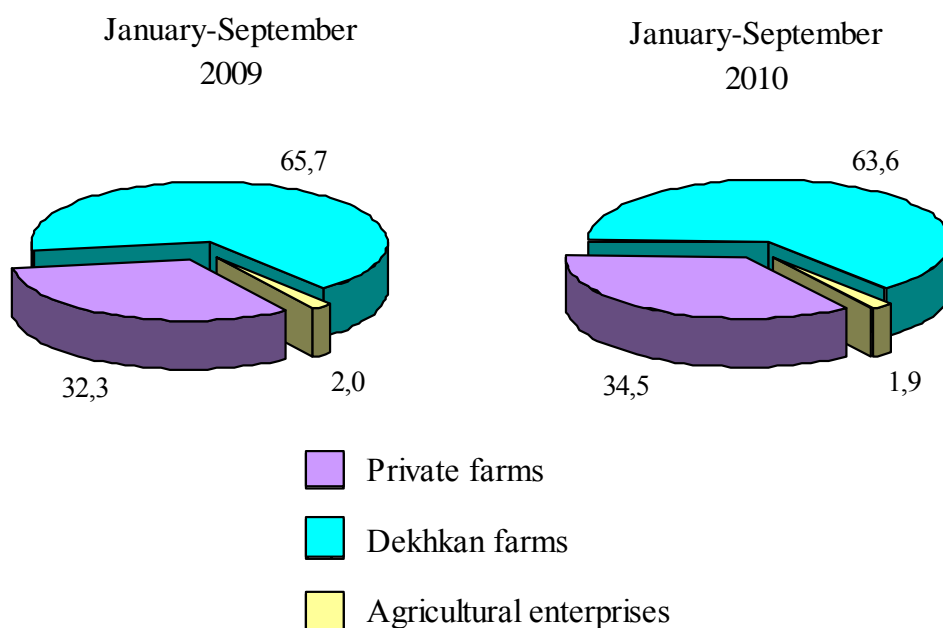
	January- September 2010	as % of January- September 2009
Walling materials, mln. standard bricks	49,4	134,2
<b>Glass and porcelain - faience</b>		
Window glass, 2 mm, thous. m <sup>2</sup>	8753,0	122,9
Hardened automobile glass, thous. m <sup>2</sup>	453,8	106,5
<b>Light</b>		
Cotton fibre, thous. t	726,3	104,5
Cotton seeds, thous. t	1010,9	99,9
Raw silk threads, t	180,4	3,2t.m.
Cotton yarn, thous. t	143,5	137,1
Knitwear articles, thous. pcs	37,5	156,2
Knitted fabric , t	15335,0	185,7
Hosiery, thous. pairs	120,0	2,3t.m.
Cotton fabric, mln. m <sup>2</sup>	64,9	108,7
Carpets and rugs, thous. m <sup>2</sup>	480,1	178,4
<b>Food</b>		
Canned fruit and vegetables, mln. standard cans	93,7	140,4
Granulated sugar, thous. t	218,2	100,5
Vegetable oil, thous. t	131,2	102,9
Macaroni products, thous. t	16,9	105,4
Margarine products, t	5817,0	102,2
Vodka and liqueur beverages, thous. dal	6846,0	101,5
Grape wine, thous. dal	1339,0	92,0
Bear, mln. dal	22,0	120,3
Soft drinks, mln. dal	17,0	123,8
Papirossy and cigarettes, mln. pcs	10228,0	110,0
<b>Flour-milling and feed mill</b>		
Flour, thous. t	832,6	84,3
Mixed fodder, thous. t	610,9	110,1

## Agriculture

In January-September 2010 the agricultural output amounted to 11182,4 billion soums (107,8 percent to the corresponding period of 2009), of which output of plant-growing - 6319,2 billion soums (109,4 percent) and that of animal husbandry - 4863,2 billion soums (106,0 percent).

The distribution of gross agricultural output by types of farms 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 56,5 percent in January-September 2010.

According to the preliminary data as of October 1, 2010 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 130,3 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 (30,0 thousand hectares more).

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

	thous. hectares	in % to October 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 October 1, 2010 farms of all types produced 7164,1 thousand tons of grains (1,3 percent more than in the corresponding period of the previous year), including 6897,3 thousand tons of spiked cereal of which 6696,2 thousand tons are wheat.

In the structure of grain production the biggest share falls on wheat - 93,5 percent, corn for grain – 2,5 percent, rice – 0,7 percent and other grains – 3,3 percent.

The structure of grain production in farms of all types:

in % to total gross harvest

	January-September 2010	
	thous. tons	as % of total
Grains	7164,1	100,0
of which:		
spiked cereals	6897,3	96,3
of which:		
wheat	6696,2	93,5
rice	52,4	0,7
corn for grain	177,8	2,5
others	36,6	0,5

The production of potatoes was 1238,5 thousand tons, vegetables – 4386,8 thousand tons, melons and gourds – 856,4 thousand tons, fruit and berries – 1139,1 thousand tons, grapes – 645,7 thousand tons.

**Animal husbandry.** In the total volume of agricultural output the share of animal husbandry was 43,5 percent in January-September 2010.

As of October 1, 2010 the number of cattle increased by 572,8 thousand heads (by 6,9 percent) of which cows – by 194,4 thousand heads (by 5,6 percent), sheep and goats - by 830,7 thousand heads (by 5,8 percent), poultry - by 5435,6 thousand heads (18,2 percent).

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

	thous. t.	growth rate, in %
Meat in living weight	1059,2	106,8
of which:		
private farms	24,1	108,6
dekhkan farms	1009,1	106,6
agricultural enterprises	26,0	112,4

	thous. t.	growth rate, in %
Milk	4578,5	106,7
of which:		
private farms	134,1	109,7
dekhkan farms	4418,5	106,5
agricultural enterprises	25,9	131,1
Eggs, mln.	2267,8	113,2
of which:		
private farms	177,6	149,8
dekhkan farms	1320,8	106,8
agricultural enterprises	769,4	118,6
Wool, t.	21381	104,7
of which:		
private farms	1310	113,1
dekhkan farms	17442	105,6
agricultural enterprises	2629	95,8
Karakul, thous. pcs	881,5	103,6
of which:		
private farms	37,8	103,2
dekhkan farms	587,0	106,1
agricultural enterprises	256,7	98,3
Cocoons, thous. pcs	25,2	104,9

**Private farms.** The volume of agricultural products produced by private farms in January-September 2010 was 3856,5 billion soums or 116,0 percent to the corresponding period of 2009.

As of October 1, 2010 private farms had 495,4 thousand heads of cattle, including 169,5 thousand heads of cows, 1140,6 thousand heads of sheep and goats, 4080,1 thousand

heads of poultry.

In comparison with January-September 2009 the number of cattle increased by 17,6 thousand (by 3,7 percent), cows – by 5,7 thousand (by 3,5 percent), sheep and goats – by 73,3 thousand (by 6,9 percent), poultry – by 1031,1 thousand (by 33,8 percent).

The output of basic agricultural produce in private farms for January-September is characterized by the following data:

	thous. t	share in total output, %	growth rate, in %
Spiked cereals	5795,0	84,0	101,0
of which wheat	5638,8	84,2	102,2
Potatoes	214,7	17,3	132,9
Vegetables	1305,9	29,8	113,5
Melons and gourds	411,4	48,0	114,6
Fruit and berries	473,9	41,6	114,5
Grapes	318,1	49,3	112,4
Meat	24,1	2,3	108,6
Milk	134,1	2,9	109,7
Eggs, mln.	177,6	7,8	149,8
Wool, t	1310	6,1	113,1
Karakul, thous. pcs	37,8	4,3	103,2
Cocoons	24,6	97,9	106,0

**Silkworm breeding.** In January-September 2010 the total volume of silkworm cocoon production in farms of all types was 25151,8 tons which is 1179,2 tons (or 4,9 percent) more than in the corresponding period of 2009. In the total volume of produced silkworm cocoons 10,2 tons - elite grade, 222,6 tons - seed cocoons, 9454,5 tons – cocoons of first grade, 6870,0 tons – cocoons of second grade, 941,1 tons – nonstandard cocoons, 5279,2 tons – off-grade cocoons, 2373,7 tons - karapachak.

## Investments and construction

In January-September of the current year the total volume of utilized investments in fixed capital was 10761,7 billion soums or 108,1 percent to January-September 2009.

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

(as % of total)

	total invest- ments, bln. soums	of which by sources of financing:				
		budget, including means of land improvem ent fund	enterprise- es and population	foreign invest- ments and credits	bank credits and other borrowed funds	off-budget funds, including Reconstruc- tion and development fund
Total	<b>10761,7</b>	<b>9,2</b>	<b>47,4</b>	<b>28,6</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>6,1</b>
of which by enterprises of:						
state ownership	2677,2	36,4	34,3	6,0	1,7	21,6
non-state ownership	8084,5	0,1	51,7	36,1	11,1	1,0

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

	January-September 2010	
	bln. soums	as % of total volume
<b>Investments in fixed capital</b>	10761,7	100,0
<b>Production branches</b>	7230,5	67,2
industry	2622,2	24,4

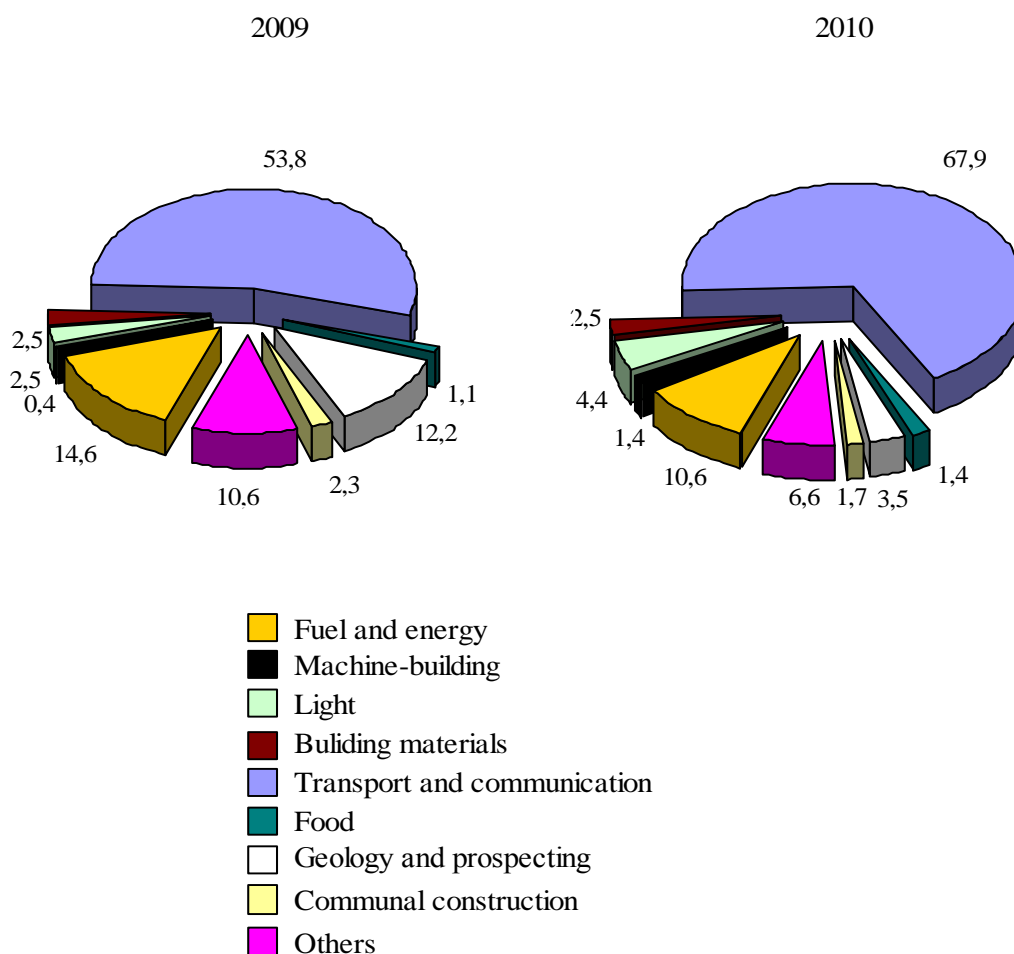


	January-September 2010	
	bln. soums	as % of total volume
of which:		
fuel and energy	878,4	8,2
metallurgy	538,5	5,0
chemical and petrochemical	129,2	1,2
machine-building	313,0	2,9
light	274,4	2,5
food	160,3	1,5
building materials	205,1	1,9
agriculture	336,4	3,1
construction	158,9	1,5
transport and communication	3188,7	29,6
trade and catering	507,8	4,7
geology and exploration	281,3	2,6
others	135,2	1,3
<b>Non-production branches</b>	3531,2	32,8
housing construction	1831,9	17,0
public utilities	246,6	2,3
health care	236,7	2,2
education	327,6	3,0
culture and arts	50,7	0,5
others	837,7	7,8

7230,5 billion soums of investments (67,2 percent of their total volume) were used in production branches of the economy, 3531,2 billion soums (32,8 percent) – in non-production branches.

The use of foreign investments and credits in separate branches of economy in January-September 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 1831,9 billion soums or 51,9 percent of their volume were used in housing construction.

In January-September of the current year 60,0 thousand apartments with the total space of 7150,1 thousand m<sup>2</sup> (112,4 percent to the level of January-September 2009), including 5079,1 thousand m<sup>2</sup> (117,9 percent) of the rural area, were built and put into operation.

According to the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from August 3, 2009 №PP-1167 «On additional measures for expanding scales of housing construction in the rural area» in January-September of the current year 3,6 thousand houses with the total space of 427,9 thousand m<sup>2</sup> were built and put into operation in the rural area, 366,5 billion soums of investments.

Out of the total investments utilized in the non-production sphere 327,6 billion soums (9,3 percent of their total) were used in construction of education establishments,

246,6 billion soums (7,0 percent) – in communal construction, 236,7 billion soums (6,7 percent) - in construction of medical establishments.

166,6 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of academic lyceums and vocational colleges, which made up 4,7 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 50,9 percent of investments in education.

53,6 billion soums of investments were used for new construction and capital reconstruction of hospitals and out-patient departments, 18,9 billion soums – for construction and capital reconstruction of other projects of health care, which made up 22,6 percent and 8,0 percent respectively of investments in public health.

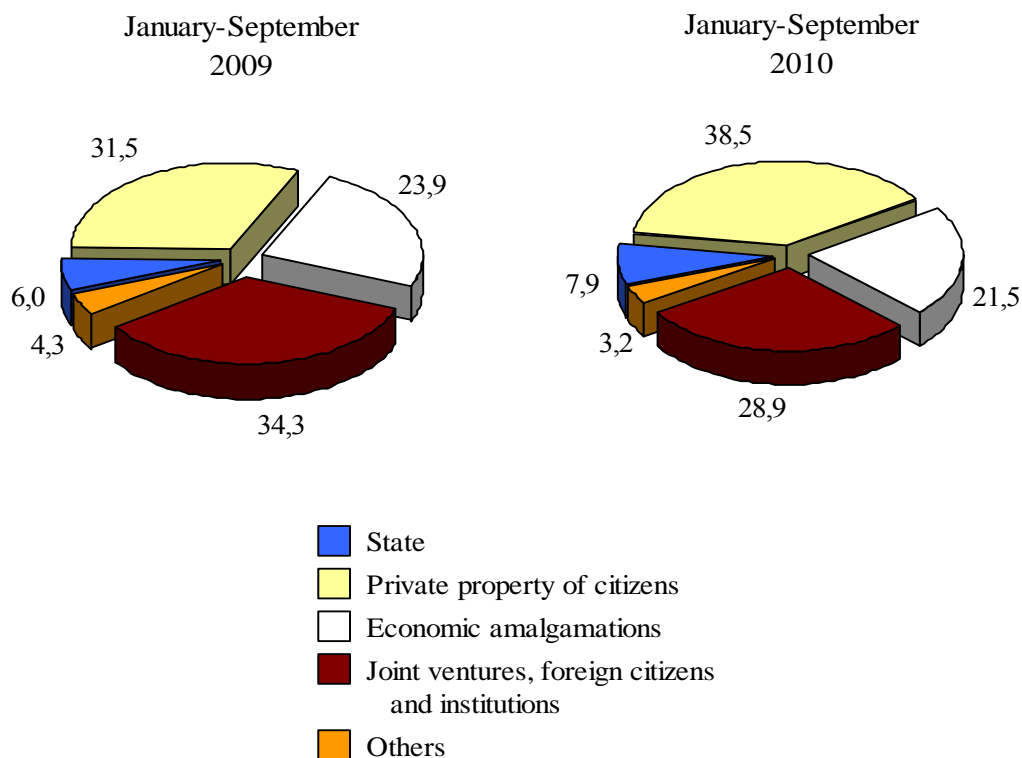
68,8 billion soums were used for construction of water-supply networks, of which 31,6 billion soums – budgetary funds (45,9 percent of their total volume), 19,2 billion soums - foreign investments and credits (27,9 percent), 11,1 billion soums – means of population (16,1 percent); 9,7 billion soums were used for construction of gas networks, of which 9,5 billion soums (97,6 percent) - means of population.

**Construction activity.** In January-September 2010 construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 6016,8 billion soums, which made up 109,0 percent to the corresponding period of 2009.

Out of the total volume of construction works 85,8 percent falls on new construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of enterprises, 12,5 percent – on capital and current repair and 1,7 percent – on other contract works.

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

as % of total volume



## Transport

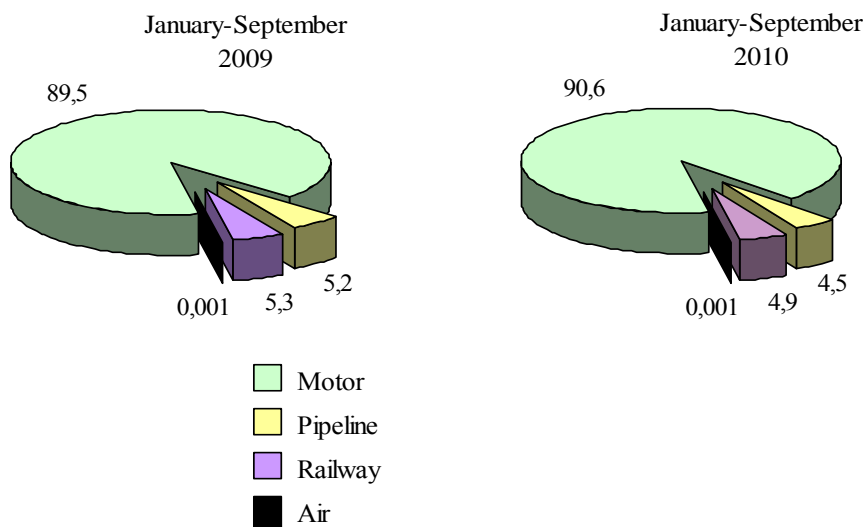
**Cargo transportation.** In January-September of the current year 869,3 million tons of cargoes were carried by all types of transport, which made up 111,5 percent to the level of January-September 2009. The freight turnover has decreased by 2,9 percent and was 55,4 billion t-km.

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

	January-September 2010	as % of January- September 2009
Freights shipped by transport, mln. t	869,3	111,5
railway	42,7	104,4
motor	787,9	112,9
air, thous. t	21,7	199,1
pipeline	38,7	95,1
Freight turnover of transport, bln. t-km	55,4	97,1
railway	16,5	100,5
motor	17,5	105,6
air, mln. t-km	127,1	185,3
pipeline	21,3	88,6

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

as % of total cargo transportation



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

	thous. tons	as % of January-September 2009
<b>Freights - total</b>	<b>42738,2</b>	<b>104,4</b>
of which:		
coal	1940,9	109,5
oil	10448,2	110,2
ferrous metals	786,7	84,9
iron-and-steel scrap	776,0	105,3
chemical and mineral fertilizers	3276,0	79,0
building materials	5172,9	79,3
cement	4577,8	134,8
timber	83,9	74,2
grain and milling products	1119,2	100,6

787,9 million tons of freights were carried by motor transport, which is 12,9 percent more than in January-September 2009. The freight turnover has increased by 5,6 percent and was 17,5 billion t-km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs has exceeded the level of January-September 2009 by 8,6 percent and was 12,5 billion t-km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport was 71,2 percent versus 69,2 percent in January-September 2009.

21,7 thousand tons of freights were carried by air transport which is 99,1 percent more than in January-September 2009. The freight turnover has increased by 85,3 percent and was 127,1 million t-km.

The freight turnover of main pipelines has decreased by 11,4 percent and was 21,3 billion t-km.

**Passenger transportation.** In comparison with January-September 2009 the number of passengers carried by all types of transport increased by 6,5 percent and totaled 4408,2 million persons in January-September 2010. The passenger turnover has increased by 9,3 percent and was 55,7 billion pass-km.

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

	January- September 2010	as % of January- September 2009
Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons	4408,2	106,5
railway	11,0	103,4
motor	4326,4	106,9
air	1,5	125,5
urban electrical	69,3	86,9
Passenger turnover of transport, mln. pass-km	55719,1	109,3
railway	2159,9	112,1
motor	48851,1	108,7
air	4265,6	117,6
urban electrical	442,5	89,5

The share of motor transport in passenger transportation and passenger turnover was the highest – 98,1 percent and 87,7 percent respectively.

The number of passengers carried by railway transport has increased by 3,4 percent and was 11,0 million persons, the passenger turnover has increased by 12,1 percent and totaled 2159,9 million pas-km.

1457,2 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which is 25,5 percent more than in January-September 2009, the passenger turnover was 4265,6 million pass-km or 17,6 percent higher than in January-September 2009.

Passenger transportation carried out by trolleybuses, trams and underground has decreased by 66,1 percent, 20,0 percent and 5,6 percent respectively.

## Market of goods and services

In January-September 2010 the retail trade turnover was 15133,5 billion soums or 112,2 percent to the level of January-September 2009.

In the structure of retail trade turnover the share of food products was 49,1 percent and that of non-food products – 50,9 percent (in January-September 2009 – 48,7 and 51,3 percent respectively).

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

	bln. soums	as % of January-September 2009	as % of total
<b>Total</b>	<b>15133,5</b>	<b>112,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>
non-state	15115,2	112,2	99,9
of which private	11307,9	116,3	74,7
state	18,3	106,7	0,1

In January-September 2010 the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises amounted to 6455,4 billion soums or increased by 12,8 percent versus January-September 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 23,0 percent.

The sale of agricultural products and livestock in dekhkan markets has increased by 12,6 percent and reached 5304,8 billion soums, the share of sales in the retail trade turnover was 35,0 percent.

The goods turnover of the informal sector (commodity and specialized markets) was 3373,3 billion soums or 10,7 percent higher than in January-September 2009. The share of the informal sector in the total volume of goods turnover was 22,3 percent.

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

	bln. soums	as % of January-September 2009	as % of total
<b>Total</b>	<b>15133,5</b>	<b>112,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>
trade enterprises	6455,4	112,8	42,7
markets	8678,1	111,8	57,3
of which:			
commodity and specialized	3373,3	110,7	22,3
dekhkan (food)	5304,8	112,6	35,0

The volume of paid services rendered to population in January-September 2010 was 5333,4 billion soums or 110,3 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 3562,4 billion soums (66,8 percent of total volume) or has increased by 11,0 percent.

The volume of paid services rendered to population by individual entrepreneurs has increased by 8,9 percent and amounted to 1771,0 billion soums, the share of this sector in the total volume of paid services – 33,2 percent.

The share of the non-state sector in the total volume of paid services rendered to population was 77,2 percent.

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

	bln. soums	as % of total
<b>Total</b>	<b>5333,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>
non-state	4120,1	77,2
of which:		
private	1902,0	35,7
state	1213,3	22,8

The share of personal services in the total volume of paid services was 9,8 percent or 521,9 billion soums. Their real volume has exceeded the level of January-September 2009 by 22,7 percent. The share of services rendered by individual entrepreneurs in the personal services sector was 89,8 percent. The volume of services rendered by this sector was 468,5 billion soums, the growth – by 22,6 percent.

In January-September 2010 **the total volume of market services by all kinds of economic activity** was 22585,5 billion soums, including 5554,8 billion soums of the rural area, or 24,6 percent of the total volume of rendered services. In comparison with January-September 2009 the real growth of market services was 11,2 percent.

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

	bln. soums	as % of January- September 2009	as % of total
<b>Services - total</b>	<b>22585,5</b>	<b>111,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>
of which by main kinds of activity:			
Trade and catering	4090,2	114,8	18,1
Transport	7112,6	105,3	31,5



	bln. soums	as % of January- September 2009	as % of total
Communication and information, including services of information and resource centers	1459,3	103,2	6,5
Financial, including microcredit granting	1911,8	122,6	8,5
Tourism	33,9	111,2	0,2
Hotel	71,8	107,6	0,3
Communal	2735,4	100,8	12,1
Personal	413,4	121,2	1,8
Repair of cars and other equipment	234,9	127,8	1,0
Others, including services of children's institutions for health improvement and sports organizations	4522,2	122,1	20,0

The high growth rates were achieved in the following services: repair of cars and other equipment – 127,8 percent , financial, including microcredit granting – 122,6 percent, personal – 121,2 percent, internal trade and catering – 114,8 percent,.

The following services prevailed in the structure of services: transport (31,5 percent of total services), trade and catering (18,1 percent), communal (12,1 percent), financial, including microcredit granting (8,5 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-September (increase in prices, %)

	average monthly level		September to December of the previous year	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Consumer price index	0,5	0,5	4,2	4,2
food products	0,3	-0,01	3,0	-0,1

	average monthly level		September to December of the previous year	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
non-food products	0,2	0,6	1,9	5,8
services	1,2	1,7	11,6	16,1
Industrial producer price index	2,8	1,0	28,0	9,5
Index of freight tariffs	0,01	1,7	0,1	16,7
Index of tariffs for communication services for legal persons	0,5	0,5	4,5	4,7

**Producer price indices by branches of industry in  
January-September**

(in % to December of the previous year)

	2009	2010
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,0</b>	<b>109,5</b>
of which:		
electric power	106,9	104,1
fuel	122,5	105,2
ferrous metallurgy	162,5	111,0
non-ferrous metallurgy	234,4	108,4
chemical and petrochemical	98,7	111,3
machine-building	101,1	114,2
woodworking, pulp and paper	102,1	107,5
building materials	117,7	128,7
light	100,1	109,1
food	109,2	108,8
flour milling and grain	116,9	100,0

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

	2009	2010
Transport – total	100,1	116,7
of which:		
railway	114,7	115,6
truck	116,0	107,4
air	123,8	92,8
pipeline	93,9	118,8

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

	2009	2010
Communication services - total	104,5	104,7
of which:		
postal	100,0	115,4
local telephone	102,4	103,8
long-distance telephone	100,0	100,0
telegraph	119,3	107,8
cellular	108,7	107,1

## Living standards

In January-August 2010 **nominal money incomes** of population increased by 31,0 percent, money expenditures and savings – by 31,6 percent.

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

	share, in %	as % of January-August 2009
<b>Total money incomes</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>131,0</b>
of which:		
remuneration of labor and other incomes from enterprises	42,0	137,3
social transfers	16,4	133,2
entrepreneurial incomes, including sale of agricultural products and other incomes	41,6	124,5
<b>Use of money incomes</b>	<b>98,0</b>	<b>131,6</b>
of which:		
consumer expenditures	75,3	128,5
compulsory payments and contributions	8,3	133,3
accumulation of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency, other expenditures	14,4	148,7

The main part of nominal money incomes of population was used for purchase of consumer goods and payment for services – 75,3 percent. In comparison with January-August 2009 consumer expenditures has increased by 28,5 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 14,4 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-August	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	76,8	8,2	12,7	2,3	
2010	100,0	75,3	8,3	14,4	2,0	

## Demography and labor market

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

	per 1000 population	
	2009	2010
Births	22,9	21,7
Deaths	4,8	4,6
of which children aged under 1 year <sup>*)</sup>	11,9	11,1
Marriages	8,4	8,7
Divorces	0,6	0,6

**Birth-rate.** In January-September 2010 the birth rate was 21,7 pro mil and decreased by 1,2 pro mil in comparison with the corresponding period of 2009 (22,9 pro mil).

**Mortality.** In the reporting period the death rate was 4,6 pro mil or decreased by 0,2 pro mil in comparison with the corresponding period of 2009.

Out of the total number of the dead 59,6 percent died of cardiovascular diseases, 7,3 percent – neoplasms, 6,4 percent - accidents, poisonings and traumas, 6,0 percent - respiratory diseases.

According to the preliminary data in January-September of the current year 5,3 thousand children died at the age under one year. The infant mortality rate decreased from 11,9 pro mil in January-September 2009 to 11,1 pro mil in January-September 2010.

Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 44,0 percent died of states occurring in perinatal period, 32,1 percent - respiratory diseases, 7,5 percent - congenital anomalies and 4,0 percent - infectious and parasitic diseases.

**Marriages and divorces.** In January-September of the current year 183,4 thousand marriages and 13,7 thousand divorces were registered. There were 8,7 marriages (in 2009 – 8,4) and 0,6 divorces (in 2009 – 0,6) per 1000 population.

**Migration.** According to the preliminary data in January-September of the current year the number of immigrants was 105,7 thousand and that of emigrants – 136,8 thousand. The highest migration of population was marked in Tashkent oblast (immigrants – 13,4 thousand, emigrants – 22,0 thousand) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (immigrants – 11,6 thousand, emigrants – 22,2 thousand). The balance of migration was minus 31,1 thousand versus minus 36,5 thousand in the corresponding period of 2009.

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<sup>\*)</sup> Per 1000 births

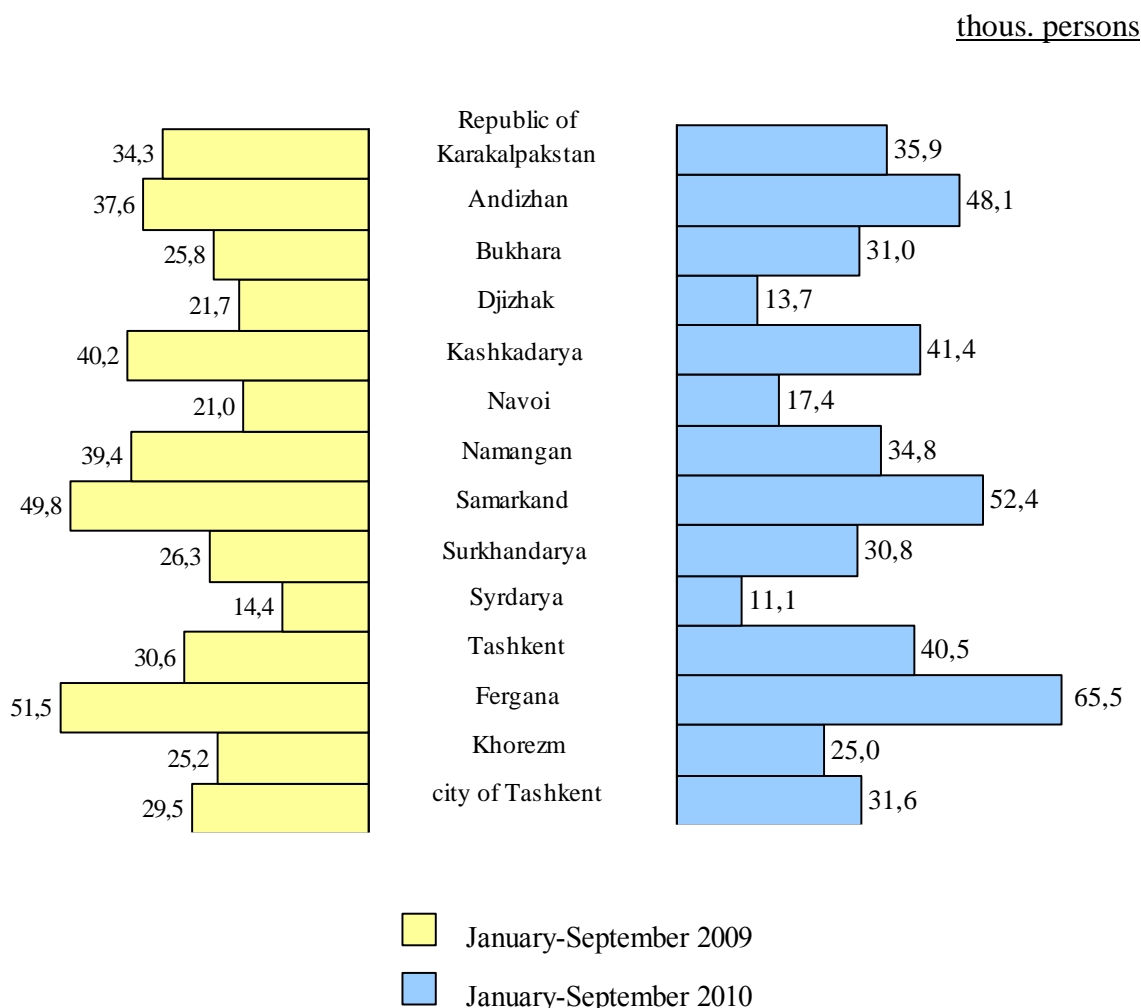
**Unemployment**<sup>\*)</sup>. In January-September of the current year 543,0 thousand persons applied to labor agencies for employment, which was 4,1 percent more than in January-September 2009.

As of the end of September 2010 the number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was 28,1 thousand persons versus 30,9 thousand persons as of the end of September 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 – 3,9 thousand persons (13,8 percent of the total number of persons registered in labor agencies), Fergana oblast – 3,6 thousand persons (12,7 percent), Kashkadarya oblast – 3,0 thousand persons (10,8 percent), Andizhan oblast – 2,9 thousand persons (10,4 percent), Surkhandarya oblast – 2,4 thousand persons (8,6 percent).

In January-September of the current year 479,2 thousand persons were placed in a job with the assistance of labor agencies (88,2 percent of all applied to labor agencies for employment), which was 2,4 percentage points more than in January-September 2009.

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



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