

## Basic economic and social indicators

	bln. soums	as % of January-March 2009
Gross domestic product	10003,8	107,6
Industrial output	7419,5	107,0
Consumer goods	2196,6	108,9
Agricultural output	1133,6	106,1
Investments in fixed capital	2910,6	101,2
Construction work	1725,9	120,1
Freight turnover, bln. t-km	15,6	85,2
Passenger turnover, bln. pas-km	15,1	108,7
Retail trade turnover	4418,9	108,3
Paid services	1540,8	113,4
External trade turnover, USD mln.	4321,4	95,6
exports	2701,3	122,1
imports	1620,1	70,2

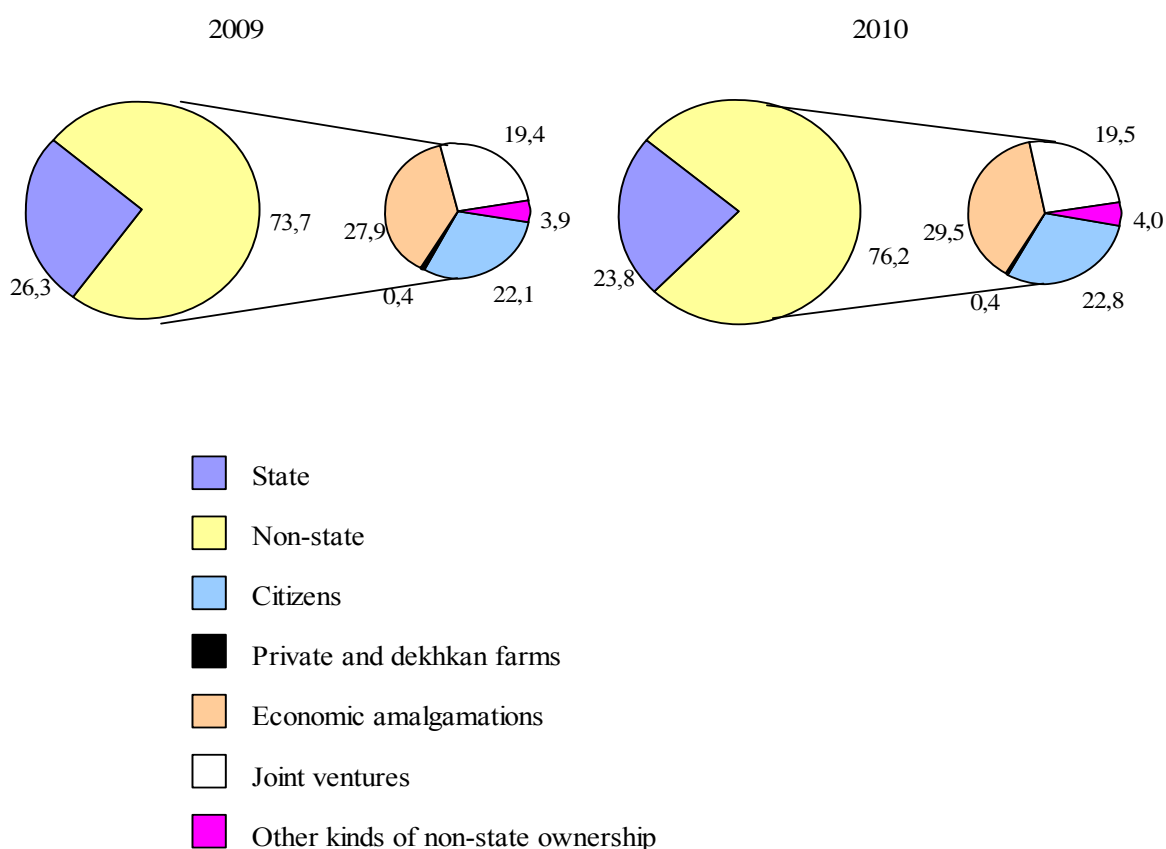
## Production of gross domestic product

In January-March 2010 according to the preliminary data the volume of gross domestic product amounted to 10003,8 billion soums or 107,6 percent in comparison with January-March 2009.

In the structure of GDP by forms of ownership the share of the non-state sector is 76,2 percent (in January-March 2009 – 73,7 percent) and that of the state sector – 23,8 percent (in January-March 2009 - 26,3 percent).

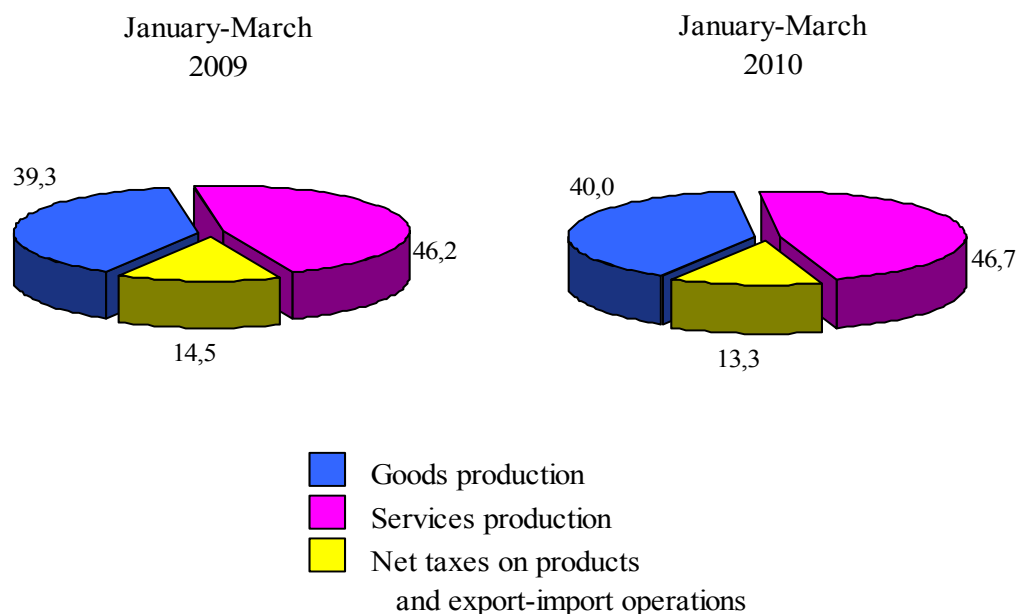
The gross domestic product by forms of ownership in January-March:

as % of total



The structure of GDP production:

as % of total



Small business entities produced 38,0 percent of the total volume of GDP which was 1,8 percentage points higher than in January-March 2009 (36,2 percent). Out of the total volume of GDP produced by small business entities the share of small enterprises and microfirms was 23,1 percent (in January-March 2009 – 21,3 percent).

The significant growth of the real volume of gross regional product was observed in Namangan oblast (112,6 percent), Samarkand oblast (112,2 percent), Andizhan oblast (111,0 percent) and the city of Tashkent (109,2 percent).

### General characteristic of activity of enterprises and institutions

According to the data of the Uniform State Business Register, as of April 1, 2010, the number of registered legal persons was 506,5 thousand units, 473,2 thousand of them (93,4 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 (20,8 percent, excluding private farms), industry (12,1 percent) and construction (8,0 percent).

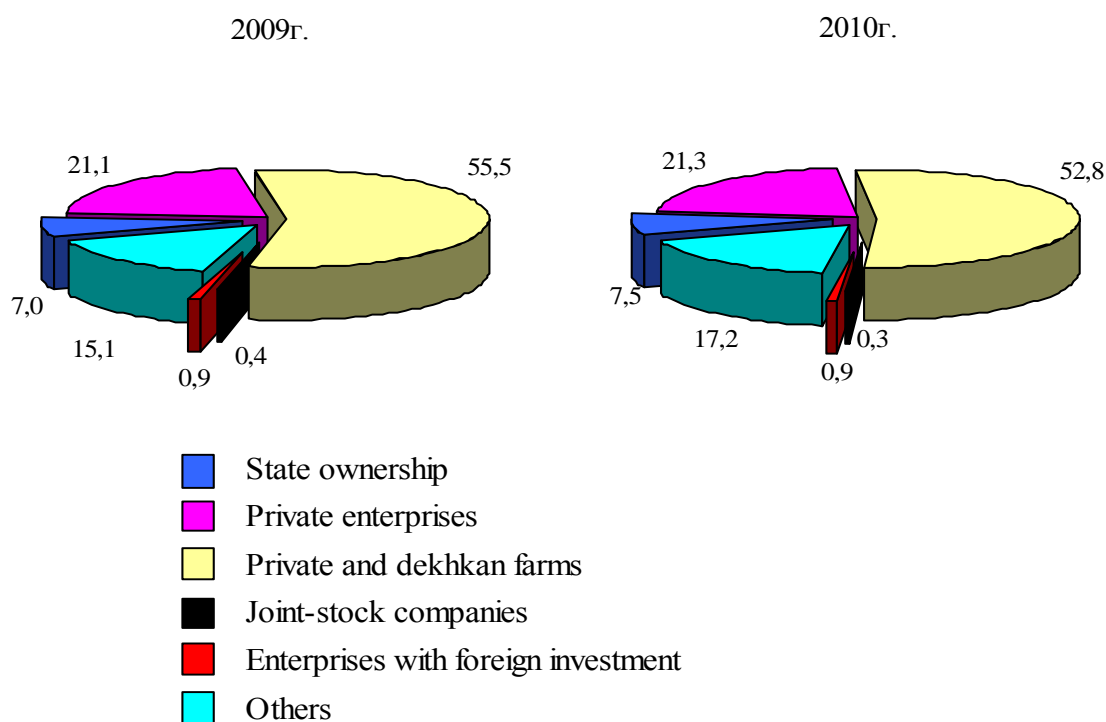
The distribution of registered and operating enterprises by branches of economy (excluding private farms), as of April 1, 2010, is characterized by the following data:

	registered		operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
Total	278,3	100,0	247,6	100,0
of which:				
industry	33,6	12,1	28,0	11,3
construction	22,4	8,0	18,6	7,5
agriculture and forestry	57,8	20,8	55,3	22,3
transport and communication	9,2	3,3	8,2	3,3
other branches of material production	16,0	5,7	14,0	5,7
trade and catering	75,4	27,1	62,2	25,1
personal services	3,8	1,4	3,3	1,4
health care, physical culture, sports and social security	10,3	3,7	9,7	3,9
education, culture and art, science and scientific services	20,3	7,3	19,8	8,0
other branches of non-material production	29,5	10,6	28,5	11,5

In the total number of registered enterprises the share of enterprises with non-state form of ownership was 92,5 percent of which 52,8 percent - private and dekhkan farms, 21,3 percent - private enterprises, 0,9 percent - enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 0,3 percent - joint-stock companies, 17,2 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



In January-March 2010 the number of newly registered enterprises and institutions was 15,9 thousand. Their significant number was marked in the city of Tashkent (15,7 percent of total registered enterprises in the republic), Fergana oblast (9,7 percent), Kashkadarya oblast (8,2 percent), and Andizhan oblast (7,1 percent) and Samarkand oblast (7,1 percent).

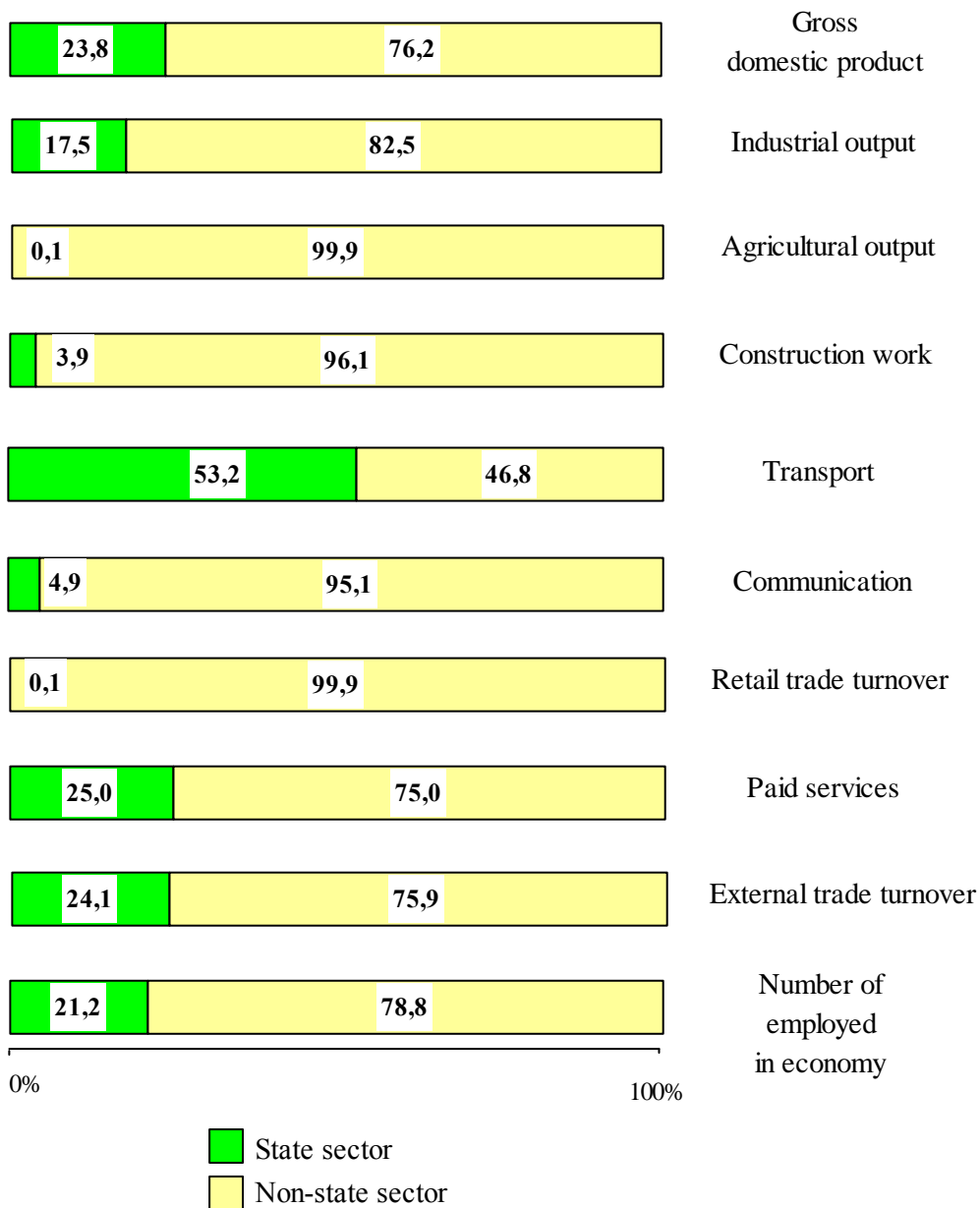
In the sectoral structure of newly created enterprises 28,1 percent - the share of trade and catering, 22,6 percent - agriculture, 17,1 percent - industry.

In the reporting period 8,4 thousand enterprises and institutions were liquidated. Out of them more than 1 thousand was liquidated voluntarily.

In the sectoral structure of liquidated enterprises 53,9 percent – the share of agriculture, 20,8 percent – trade and catering, 8,2 percent – industry.

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

as % of total volume



## Small business

In the reporting period small business entities:

produced 38,0 percent of GDP (in January-March 2009 – 36,2 percent);

provided 8410,4 thousand persons with employment (74,3 percent of total persons employed in the economy), including 6582,1 thousand persons of the individual sector and 1828,3 thousand persons of small enterprises and microfirms;

produced industrial output to the amount of 1173,6 billion soums (15,8 percent of total industrial production) or 125,9 percent to the level of January-March 2009;

utilized 621,8 billion soums of investments (21,4 percent of total utilized investments) which is 152,4 percent to the level of January-March 2009, executed construction works to the amount of 676,9 billion soums (39,2 percent of total construction works) which is 123,7 percent to the level of January-March 2009;

ensured the growth of freight turnover of motor transport by 8,2 percent (73,7 percent of total freight turnover), passenger turnover - by 8,2 percent (84,4 percent of total passenger turnover);

formed 48,5 percent (2141,4 billion soums) of total retail trade turnover (the growth by 22,1 percent), 39,9 percent (614,5 billion soums) of total paid services (the growth by 17,8 percent);

exported goods to the amount of USD 323,8 million (12,0 percent of total exports) which is 107,6 percent to the level of January-March 2009, imported goods to the amount of USD 581,6 million (35,9 percent of total imports) which is 55,6 percent to the level of January-March 2009.

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

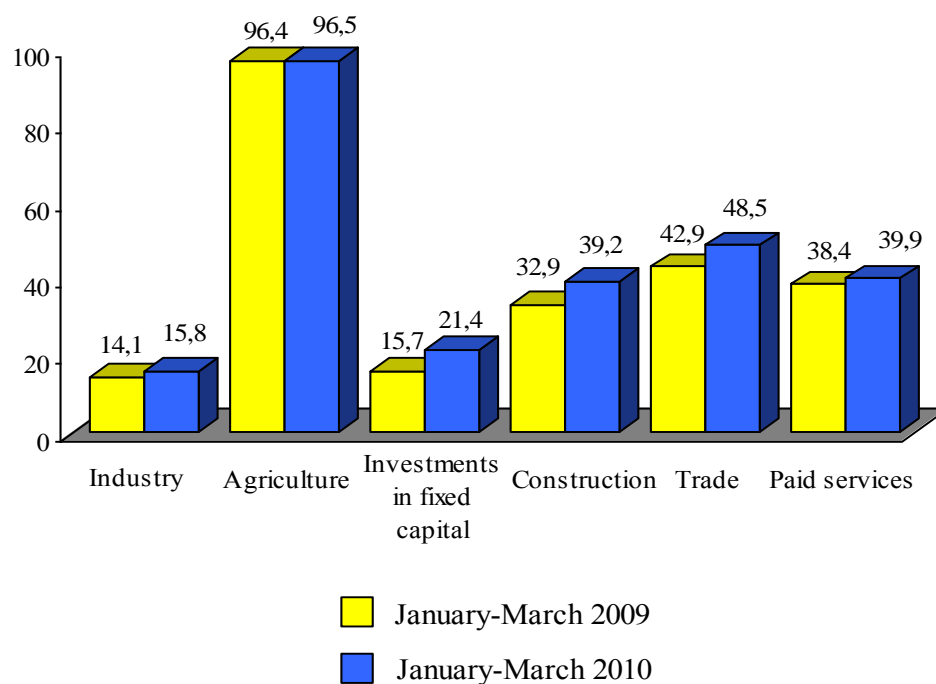
	volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Industry	1173,6	37,2
Agriculture	1093,7	100,0
Construction	676,9	68,8

	volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Retail trade turnover	2141,4	73,8
Paid services	614,5	89,5
Cargo transportation, mln. tons	65,2	77,9
Passenger transportation, mln. pass.	957,0	96,7
Exports, USD mln.	323,8	5,5
Imports, USD mln.	581,6	17,5

The number of persons engaged in the private sector of small business is 7717,7 thousand or 91,8 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 framework of the Program on Decentralization and Privatization, according to the Goskomimushchestvo data, 28 enterprises and projects (further – projects) were privatized in the reporting period.

The greatest number of projects was privatized in the city of Tashkent (28,6 percent of total projects privatized by the republic), Khorezm oblast (17,9 percent), Tashkent oblast (14,3 percent), Andizhan oblast, Kashkadarya oblast, Surkhandarya oblast and Fergana oblast (7,1 percent per each).

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls upon projects of the local authority (53,6 percent), Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry (17,9 percent), Ministry of Finance (7,1 percent) and Ministry of Health (7,1 percent).

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

	number of projects, units	as % of total
Total	28	100,0
of which:		
Khokimiyats	15	53,6
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry	5	17,9
Ministry of Finance	2	7,1
Ministry of Health	2	7,1
Other ministries and departments	4	14,3

Receipts of money from privatization and decentralization amounted to 6,1 billion soums in January-March 2010.

The most part of receipts from privatization and decentralization was marked in the city of Tashkent (42,8 percent of total receipts), Fergana oblast (30,3 percent), Bukhara oblast (7,6 percent), Tashkent oblast (5,1 percent), Syrdarya oblast (2,1 percent).

## External economic links

In January-March 2010 the republic's external trade turnover amounted to USD 4321,4 million, including USD 1399,1 million of the CIS countries and USD 2922,3 million of other countries. Out of the total volume of the republic's external trade turnover export operations amounted to USD 2701,3 million, import operations - USD 1620,1 million.

Unbalance in foreign trade was 166,7 percent versus 96,0 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year.

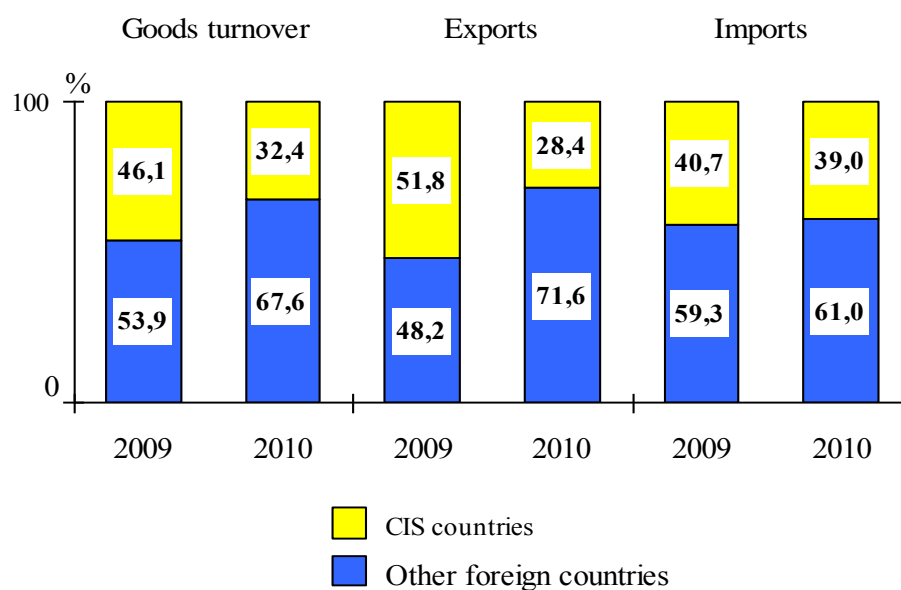
Positive balance was USD 1081,2 million, including USD 136,5 million with the CIS countries and USD 944,7million with other foreign countries.

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

	(USD mln.)	
	USD mln.	as % of January-March 2009
External trade turnover	4321,4	95,6
CIS countries	1399,1	67,2
other countries	2922,3	120,0
Exports	2701,3	122,1
CIS countries	767,8	67,0
other countries	1933,5	181,1
Imports	1620,1	70,2
CIS countries	631,3	67,3
other countries	988,8	72,3
Balance	1081,2	x
CIS countries	136,5	x
other countries	944,7	x

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

in %



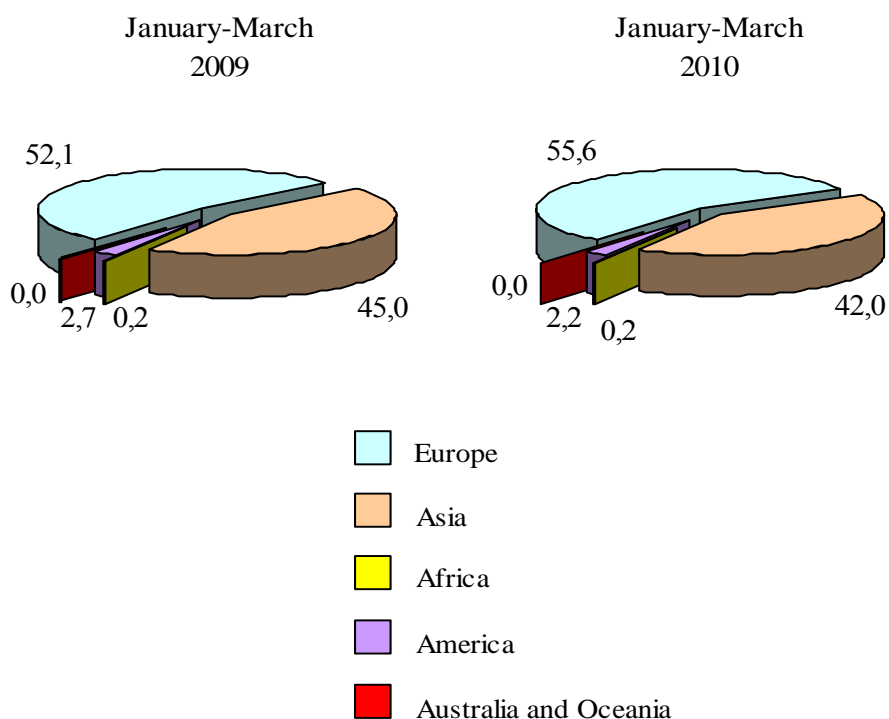
### Dynamics of change in volume and structure of exports and imports

	structure, in %		change in volume, in %
	January-March 2009	January-March 2010	as % of January-March 2009
Exports	100,0	100,0	122,1
cotton fibre	10,0	13,3	163,1
food products	3,7	4,2	135,1
of which consumer	3,6	3,5	119,0
chemical products and articles thereof	6,0	5,3	108,3
energy and oil products	46,4	29,2	76,9
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	4,9	6,7	168,7
machines and equipment	2,5	2,6	125,3
services	11,8	9,4	97,0
others	14,7	29,3	2,4t.m.
Imports	100,0	100,0	70,2

	structure, in %		change in volume, in %
	January-March 2009	January-March 2010	as % of January-March 2009
food products	8,3	11,3	95,1
of which goods for production needs	4,0	5,8	101,1
chemical products and articles thereof	9,8	14,1	101,3
energy and oil products	2,7	4,1	106,8
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	5,7	6,2	76,7
machines and equipment	61,1	47,8	55,0
services	3,4	4,8	97,9
others	9,0	11,7	91,5

### Structure of external trade turnover by continents

as % of total volume



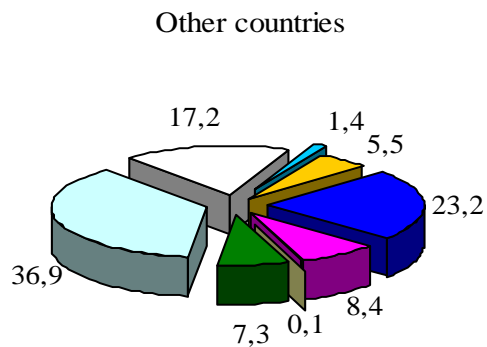
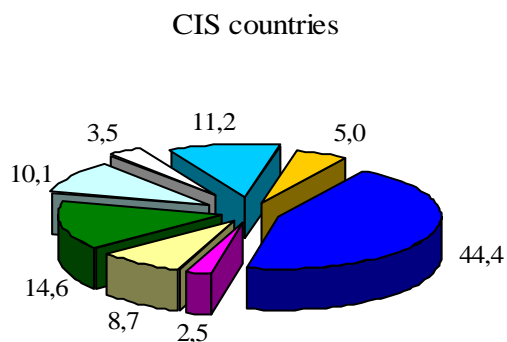
The external trade turnover with the states having the greatest share in the republic's goods turnover in January-March 2010 is presented below:

	share in republic's goods turnover, %	as % of January-March 2009
Russia	19,1	73,2
China	9,4	60,2
Switzerland	7,2	155,1
Republic of Korea	5,8	84,2
Kazakhstan	5,4	60,2
Afghanistan	4,8	133,9
Turkey	4,8	183,3
Ukraine	4,6	55,2
Iran	3,5	179,7
Germany	2,4	88,9
Singapore	1,2	3,8t.m.
USA	0,9	54,8
France	0,9	3,1t.m.
Turkmenistan	0,9	82,2
Kyrgyzstan	0,9	76,7
Great Britain	0,8	91,2
Belarus	0,7	71,1
Japan	0,7	94,1
India	0,7	98,6
Tajikistan	0,6	49,5
Latvia	0,6	88,1
Italy	0,6	109,3
UAE	0,6	113,6
Austria	0,3	119,8
Belgium	0,3	91,9
Netherlands	0,3	103,2
Azerbaijan	0,1	47,1

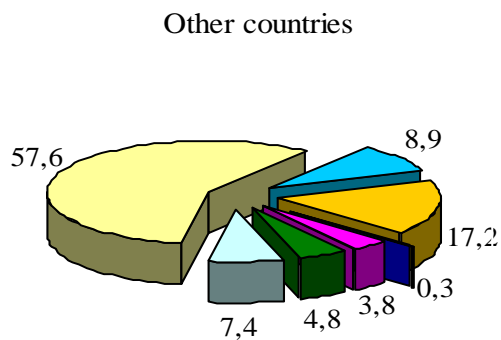
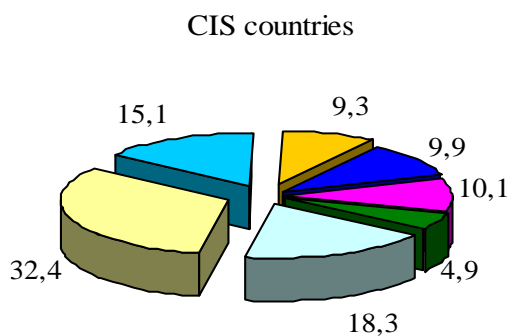
The structure of external trade with the CIS countries and other countries in January-

March 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

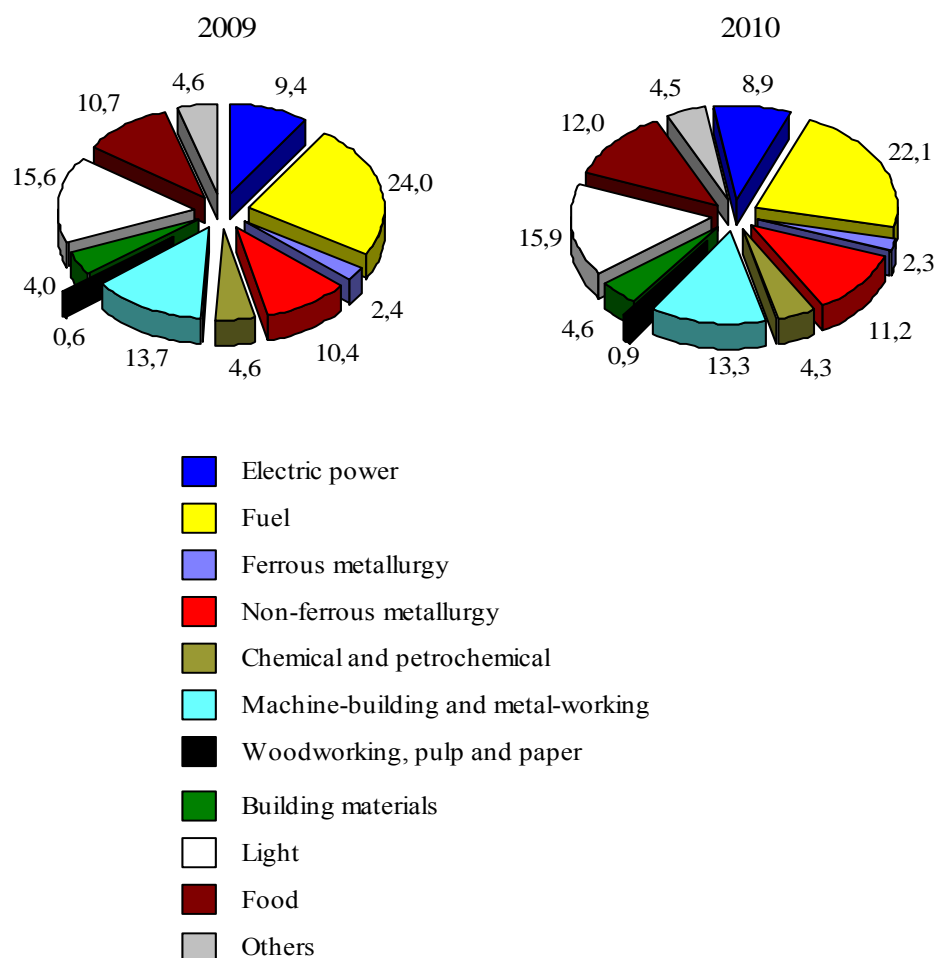
In January-March 2010 the total volume of industrial output was 7419,5 billion soums or 107,0 percent to the level of January-March 2009.

In the reporting period consumer goods were produced to the amount of 2196,6 billion soums (108,9 percent to January-March 2009), of which food products were produced to the amount of 1010,2 billion soums (108,7 percent), non-food products - to the amount of 1186,4 billion soums (109,0 percent).

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

	bln. soums	as % of January-March 2009
Total	7419,5	107,0
of which:		
electric power	660,9	105,6
fuel	1639,6	106,4
ferrous metallurgy	172,7	104,6
non-ferrous metallurgy	831,6	101,5
chemical and petrochemical	318,2	101,9
machinery and metal-working	983,8	107,9
logging, woodworking, pulp and paper	68,1	125,3
building materials	338,4	103,4
light	1181,5	111,0
food	891,8	108,8
Consumer goods	2196,6	108,9
of which:		
food	1010,2	108,7
non-food	1186,4	109,0

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



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

	January-March 2010	as % of January- March 2009
<b>Fuel and energy</b>		
Electric power, bln. kWh	13,6	103,5
Heat energy, mln. Gcal	6,0	93,2
Petroleum and gas condensate, mln. t	1,0	80,0
Gasoline, thous. t	358,7	83,2
Diesel fuel, thous. t	301,8	84,2
Fuel oil, thous. t	93,3	51,9



	January-March 2010	as % of January- March 2009
Kerosene, thous. t	90,5	81,9
Lubricating oils, thous. t	60,9	103,7
Condensed gas, thous. t	60,8	90,9
Natural gas, mln.m <sup>3</sup>	15889,6	97,7
<b>Ferrous metallurgy</b>		
Steel, thous. t	179,6	100,5
Finished steel, thous. t	168,2	100,7
<b>Chemical and petrochemical</b>		
Synthetic ammonia, thous. t	322,0	97,0
Chemical fertilizers, thous. t	265,9	93,6
Carbamide, thous. t	118,3	91,5
Chemical agents for plant protection, t	753,0	104,7
Sulphuric acid, thous. t	288,8	105,5
Chemical fibre and threads, t	4040,0	139,6
Soda ash, thous. t	23,0	121,7
<b>Machine-building and metal working</b>		
Motor cars, pcs	42712	103,6
Trucks, pcs	160	111,1
Buses, pcs	260	101,6
Spare parts for buses, mln. soums	37938,5	92,9
Tractors, pcs	562	101,8
Cultivators, pcs	200	36,1
Refrigerators and freezers, pcs	2897	103,9
Cable products, mln. soums	48031,0	123,3
<b>Building materials</b>		
Cement, thous. t	1586,0	98,7
Asbestos cement sheets (roofing slate), mln. standard plates	72,5	67,4
Prefabricated ferro-concrete structures and units, thous. m <sup>3</sup>	29,8	80,8

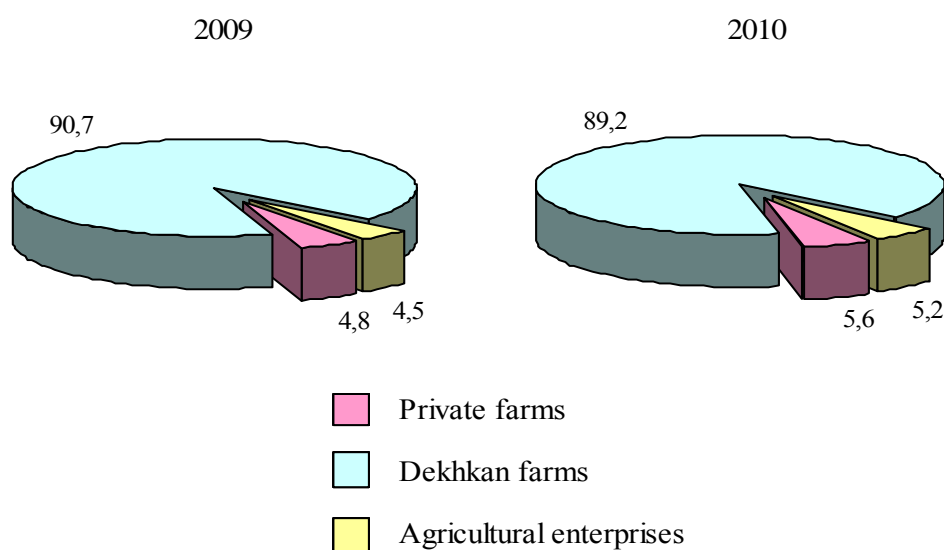
	January-March 2010	as % of January- March 2009
<b>Glass and porcelain - faience</b>		
Window glass, 2 mm, thous. m <sup>2</sup>	2632,0	91,2
Bottles, mln. pcs	28,0	42,0
<b>Light</b>		
Cotton fibre, thous. t	401,6	99,0
Cotton seeds, thous. t	598,4	97,5
Raw silk threads, t	43,2	94,9
Cotton yarn, thous. t	43,9	148,4
Knitwear articles, thous. pcs	11879,0	174,9
Knitted fabric, t	3539,0	164,8
Hosiery, thous. pairs	32,0	3,2t.m.
Apparel, mln. soums	5383,0	75,1
Carpets and rugs, thous. m <sup>2</sup>	143,0	176,5
<b>Food</b>		
Milk and dairy products, thous. t	2,7	53,0
Granulated sugar, thous. t	88,0	107,4
Vegetable oil, thous. t	69,0	92,8
Macaroni, thous. t	5,7	126,4
Vodka and liqueur beverages, thous. dal	2446,0	114,0
Grape wine, thous. dal	503,0	91,8
Bear, thous. dal	3845,8	108,6
Mineral water, mln. half-liters	32,1	56,4
Papirossy and cigarettes, mln. pcs	3321,0	115,0
<b>Flour-milling and feed mill</b>		
Flour, thous. t	244,3	72,5
Mixed fodder, thous. t	197,7	114,7

## Agriculture

In January-March 2010 the total agricultural output amounted to 1133,6 billion soums (106,1 percent to January-March 2009), of which output of plant-growing – 183,7 billion soums (105,5 percent) and that of animal husbandry - 949,9 billion soums (106,2 percent).

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

as % of total volume



**Plant-growing.** In January-March 2010 the share of crop production in total agricultural output was 16,2 percent.

As of April 1, 2010 the total area under main crops in all types of farms (including winter crops for yield of 2010) was 1942,6 thousand hectares of which 1460,4 thousand hectares – under wheat.

The areas under main crops and their structure as of April 1, 2010 are characterized by the following data:

	thous. ha	as % of April 1, 2009	Structure, in %
<b>Sown area</b>	<b>1942,6</b>	<b>93,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Grains and legumes, including winter crops	1562,4	103,4	80,4

	thous. ha	as % of April 1, 2009	Structure, in %
of which:			
spiked cereals	1550,6	103,4	79,8
of which:			
wheat	1460,4	108,2	75,2
corn for grain	4,5	94,8	0,2
Industrial crops	156,9	42,1	8,1
of which cotton:	127,5	37,0	6,6
Potatoes	49,5	116,4	2,6
Vegetables	78,2	117,7	4,0
Melons and gourds	9,3	104,8	0,5
Forage crops	86,3	114,1	4,4

**Animal husbandry.** In January-March 2010 the share of animal production in total agricultural output was 83,8 percent.

As of April 1, 2010 the population of cattle in farms of all types increased by 508,8 thousand heads (by 6,3 percent), including cows – by 188,2 thousand heads (5,6 percent), sheep and goats - by 845,1 thousand heads (6,0 percent), pigs – by 1,2 thousand heads (1,3 percent) and poultry - by 3550,8 thousand heads (12,8 percent).

The population of livestock and poultry, as of April 1, 2010, by types of farms is characterized by the following data:

	thous. heads	As % of April 1, 2009
Cattle	8516,3	106,3
of which:		
private farms	484,6	104,3
dekhkan farms	7939,2	106,5
agricultural enterprises	92,5	100,0

	thous. heads	As % of April 1, 2009
Of which cows	3522,7	105,6
of which:		
private farms	164,5	104,8
dekhkan farms	3330,6	105,7
agricultural enterprises	27,6	101,8
Sheep and goats	14930,9	106,0
of which:		
private farms	1156,4	104,9
dekhkan farms	11440,1	107,6
agricultural enterprises	2334,4	99,2
Pigs - total	96,8	101,3
of which:		
private farms	10,1	97,1
dekhkan farms	73,4	100,0
agricultural enterprises	13,3	112,7
Poultry - total	31235,9	112,8
of which:		
private farms	3263,3	127,3
dekhkan farms	20715,4	109,1
agricultural enterprises	7257,2	118,2

In total population the share of cattle was 93,2 percent in dekhkan farms and 5,7 percent in private farms, cows – 94,5 and 4,7 percent, sheep and goats – 76,6 and 7,7 percent, pigs – 75,8 and 10,4 percent, poultry – 66,3 and 10,4 percent respectively.

In January-March 2010 farms of all types produced 297,1 thousand tons of meat in living weight (6,3 percent more than in January-March 2009), 1077,3 thousand tons of milk (6,5 percent), 575,1 million eggs (12,2 percent).

The output of basic livestock products by types of farms:

	January-March 2010	as % of January-March 2009
Meat in living weight, thous.t	297,1	106,3
of which:		
private farms	7,7	109,4
dekhkan farms	280,2	106,5
agricultural enterprises	9,2	99,8
Milk, thous.t	1077,3	106,5
of which:		
private farms	38,8	117,7
dekhkan farms	1030,5	105,9
agricultural enterprises	8,0	132,3
Eggs, mln.	575,1	112,2
of which:		
private farms	45,4	146,6
dekhkan farms	273,6	106,0
agricultural enterprises	256,1	114,6

The share of dekhkan farms in total production of meat was 94,3 percent, milk – 95,7 percent, eggs – 47,6 percent, wool – 90,9 percent, karakuls – 80,8 percent, vegetables – 67,5 percent.

**Private farms.** As of April 1, 2010 the sown area of private farms (including winter crops for yield of 2009) was 1572,6 thousand hectares of which 1335,8 thousand hectares under grains, 150,5 thousand hectares under industrial crops (of which 126,5 thousand hectares under cotton), 10,2 thousand hectares under potatoes, 23,6 thousand hectares under melons and gourds and 52,5 thousand hectares under forage crops.

The areas under main crops of private farms and their structure as of April 1, 2010 are characterized by the following data:

	thous. ha	as % of April 1, 2009	Structure, in %
<b>Sown area</b>	<b>1572,6</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Grains and legumes, including winter crops	1335,8	103,9	84,9
of which:			
spiked cereals	1333,3	103,8	84,8
of which:			
wheat	1258,6	109,2	80,0
corn for grain	0,5	90,3	0,03
Industrial crops	150,5	40,9	9,6
of which cotton:	126,5	37,0	8,0
Potatoes	10,2	159,4	0,7
Vegetables	19,5	104,0	1,2
Melons and gourds	4,1	113,2	0,3
Forage crops	52,5	115,5	3,3

As of the April 1 of the current year, private farms had 484,6 thousand heads of cattle (of which 164,5 thousand cows), 1156,4 thousand sheep and goats, 10,1 thousand pigs, 3263,3 thousand heads of poultry.

In the reporting period the number of cattle in private farms increased by 20,2 thousand heads or 4,3 percent, of which cows by 7,5 thousand heads or 4,8 percent, sheep and goats – by 53,7 thousand heads or 4,9 percent and poultry – by 699,5 thousand heads or 27,3 percent.

Output of basic agricultural produce in January-March 2010 is characterized by the following data:

	tones	as % of January-March 2009
Meat in living weight	7714	109,4
Milk	38840	117,7
Eggs, thous.	45375	146,6
Wool	41	2,3t.m.
Karakul, thous. pcs	16178	108,1
Vegetables	4784	151,2

## Investments and construction

In January-March 2010 the total volume of utilized investments in fixed capital was 2910,6 billion soums or 101,2 percent to January-March 2009.

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

(as % of total)

of which by sources of financing:

	total invest- ments, bln. soums	budget, including means of land im- prove- ment fund	enterpris- es and popula- tion	foreign invest- ments and cre- dits	bank cre- dits and other bor- rowed funds	off- budget funds, including Recon- struction and deve- lopment fund
Total	2910,6	5,2	34,8	51,7	5,5	2,8
of which by en- terprises of:						
state ownership	408,7	37,2	39,2	9,2	0,9	13,5
non-state ownership	2501,9	0,0	34,2	58,6	6,2	1,0

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

	January-March 2010	
	bln. soums	as % of total vo- lume
Investments in fixed capital	2910,6	100,0
Production branches	2313,2	79,5
industry	564,4	19,4
of which:		
fuel and energy	159,2	5,5

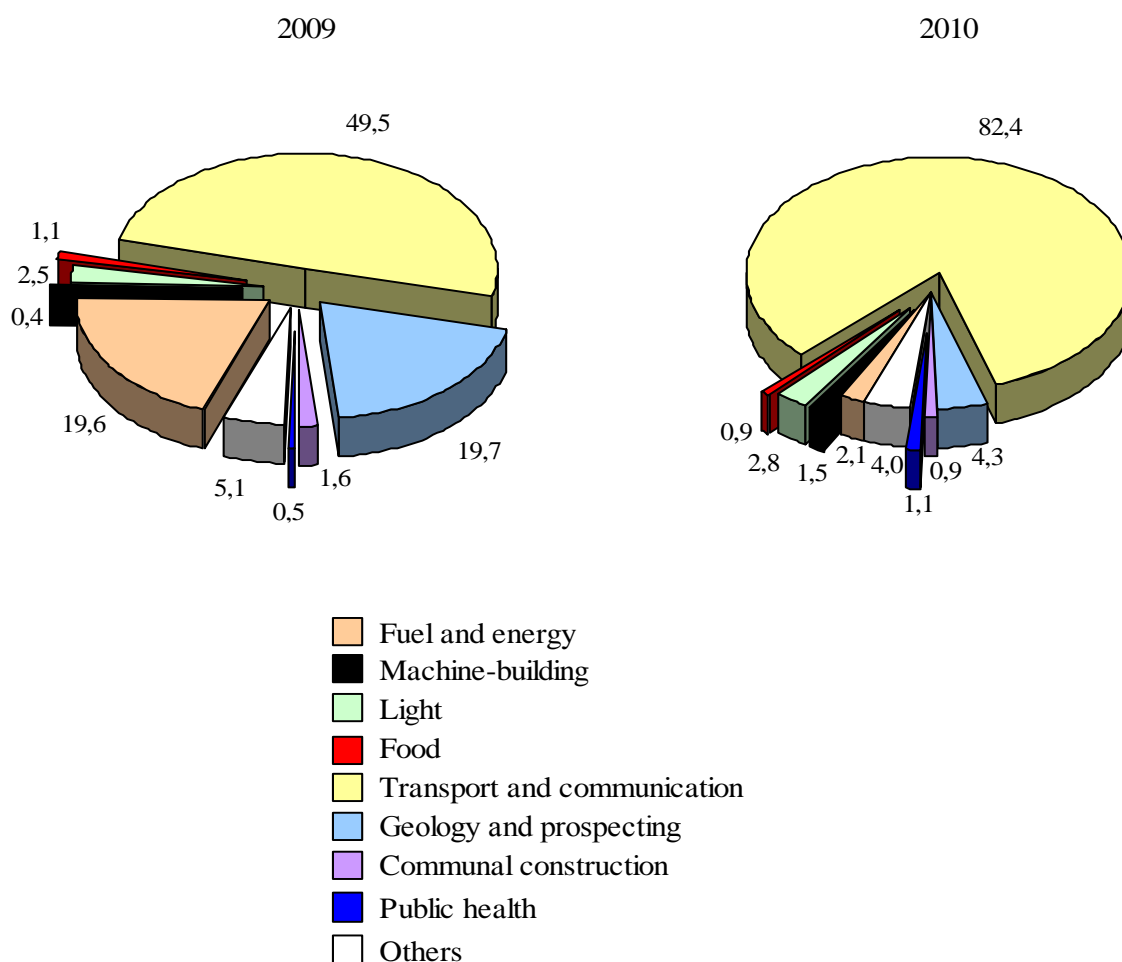


	January-March 2010	
	bln. soums	as % of total volume
metallurgy	91,5	3,1
chemical and petrochemical	37,3	1,3
machine-building	88,3	3,0
light	64,1	2,2
food	40,4	1,4
building materials	43,2	1,5
agriculture	82,5	2,8
construction	36,5	1,3
transport and communication	1425,6	49,0
trade	65,4	2,2
geology and exploration	122,6	4,2
others	16,2	0,6
Non-production branches	597,4	20,5
housing construction	294,2	10,1
public utilities	36,9	1,3
health care	58,7	2,0
education	87,4	3,0
culture and arts	9,9	0,3
others	110,3	3,8

2313,2 billion soums of investments (79,5 percent of their total volume) were used in production branches of the economy, 597,4 billion soums (20,5 percent) – in non-production branches.

The use of foreign investments and credits in separate branches of economy in January-March 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 294,2 billion soums or 49,2 percent of their volume were used in housing construction.

In January-March of the current year 13,9 thousand apartments with the total space of 1594,6 thousand m<sup>2</sup> (110,6 percent to the level of January-March 2009), including 1087,4 thousand m<sup>2</sup> (111,1 percent) of the rural area, were built and put into operation.

Out of the total investments utilized in the non-production sphere 87,4 billion soums (14,6 percent of their total) were used in construction of education establishments, 58,7 billion soums (9,8 percent) – in construction of medical establishments, 36,9 billion soums (6,2 percent) – in communal construction.

57,9 billion soums of investments were used for construction and capital reconstruction of academic lyceums and vocational colleges, which made up 9,7 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 66,2 percent of investments in education.

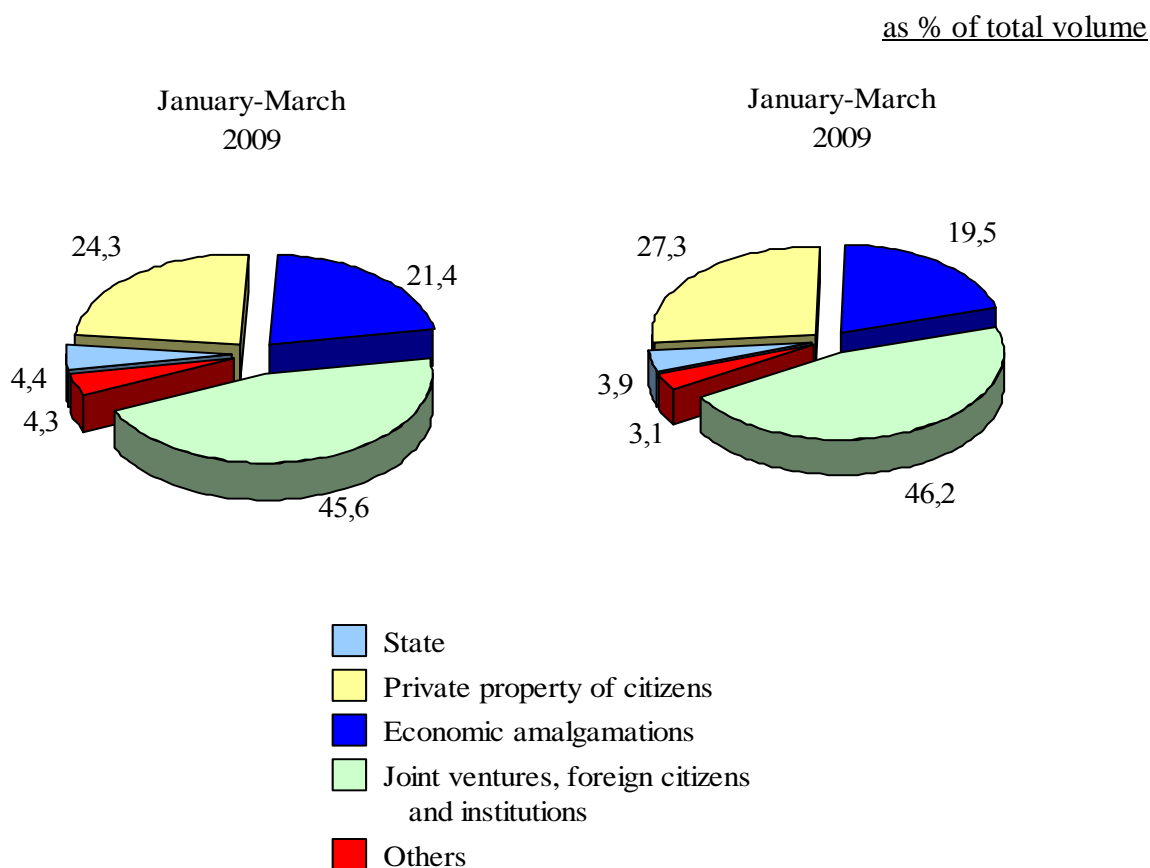
11,3 billion soums of investments were used for new construction and capital reconstruction of hospitals and out-patient departments, 4,8 billion soums – for construction and capital reconstruction of other projects of health care, which made up 19,3 percent and 8,2 percent respectively of investments in public health.

16,3 billion soums were used for construction of water-supply networks, of which 8,3 billion soums – foreign investments and credits (51,0 percent of their total volume), 3,5 billion soums - budgetary funds (21,7 percent), 2,1 billion soums – means of population (13,0 percent); 2,9 billion soums were used for construction of gas networks, of which 2,7 billion soums - means of population (93,2 percent).

**Construction activity.** In January-March 2010 construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 1725,9 billion soums, which made up 120,1 percent to the corresponding period of 2009.

Out of the total volume of construction works 81,6 percent falls on new construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of enterprises, 13,5 percent – on capital and current repair and 4,9 percent – on other contract works.

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



## Transport

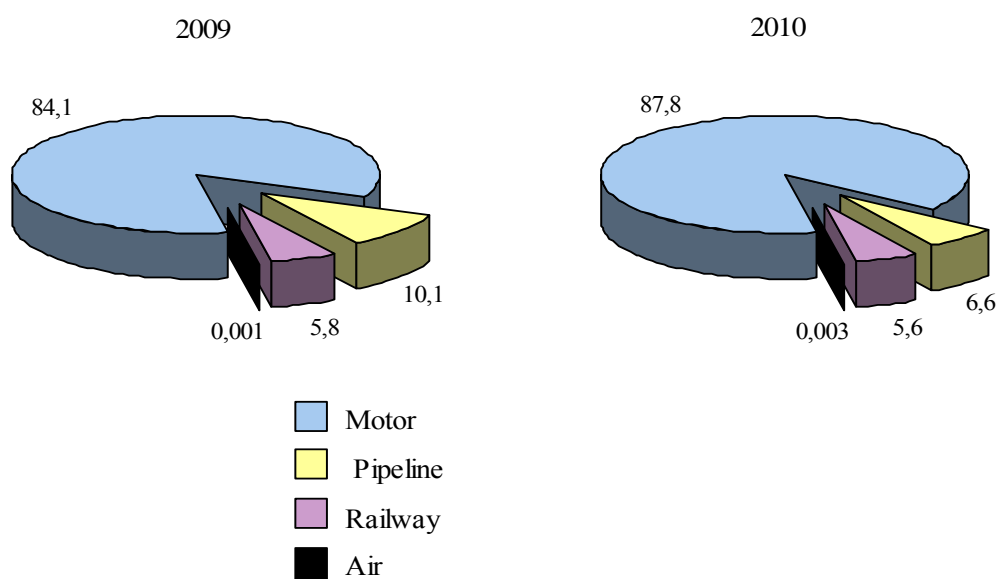
**Cargo transportation.** In January-March of the current year 232,0 million tons of cargoes were carried by all types of transport, which made up 108,3 percent to the level of January-March 2009. The freight turnover has decreased by 14,8 percent and was 15,6 billion t-km.

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

	January-March 2010	as % of January-March 2009
Freights shipped by transport, mln. t	232,0	108,3
railway	13,1	105,0
motor	203,6	113,0
air, thous. t	6,6	3,7t.m.
pipeline	15,3	70,5
Freight turnover of transport, bln. t-km	15,6	85,2
railway	4,9	101,2
motor	3,5	104,7
air, mln. t-km	39,3	3,1t.m.
pipeline	7,2	70,8

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

as % of total cargo transportation



The volume of basic types of freights shipped by main-line railway transport in

January-March 2010 is presented below:

	thous. tons	as % of January-March 2009
Freights - total	13114,2	105,0
of which:		
coal	745,2	123,6
oil	3846,2	128,2
ferrous metals	235,1	75,4
iron-and-steel scrap	281,4	111,3
chemical and mineral fertilizers	1067,8	79,4
building materials	1608,9	82,6
cement	1398,7	194,3
timber	20,7	40,9
grain and milling products	286,6	162,3

203,6 million tons of freights were carried by motor transport, which is 13,0 percent more than in January-March 2009. The freight turnover has increased by 4,7 percent and was 3,5 billion t-km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs has exceeded the level of January-March 2009 by 6,9 percent and was 2,4 billion t-km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport was 69,4 percent versus 68,0 percent in January-March 2009.

6,6 thousand tons of freights were carried by air transport which is 3,7 times more than in January-March 2009. The freight turnover has increased by 3,1 times and was 39,3 million t-km.

The freight turnover of main pipelines has decreased by 29,2 percent and was 7,2 billion t-km.

**Passenger transportation.** In comparison with January-March 2009 the number of passengers carried by all types of transport increased by 5,2 percent and totaled 1227,9 million persons in January-March 2010. The passenger turnover has increased by 8,7 percent and was 15,1 billion pass-km.

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

	January-March 2010	as % of January-March 2009
Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons	1227,9	105,2
railway	3,6	104,5
motor	1198,3	105,7
air	0,4	124,5
urban electrical	25,6	88,7
Passenger turnover of transport, mln. pass-km	15088,6	108,7
railway	639,5	106,0
motor	13113,9	108,1
air	1176,3	121,3
urban electrical	158,9	90,6

The share of motor transport in passenger transportation and passenger turnover was the highest – 97,6 percent and 86,9 percent respectively.

The number of passengers carried by railway transport has increased by 4,5 percent and was 3,6 million persons, the passenger turnover has increased by 6,0 percent and totaled 639,5 million pas-km.

404,4 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which is 24,5 percent more than in January-March 2009, the passenger turnover was 1176,3 million pass-km or 21,3 percent higher than in January-March 2009.

Passenger transportation carried out by trolleybuses, trams and underground has decreased by 50,4 percent, 16,8 percent and 4,8 percent respectively.

## Market of goods and services

In January-March 2010 the retail trade turnover was 4418,9 billion soums or 108,3 percent to the level of January-March 2009.

In the structure of retail trade turnover the share of food products was 48,7 percent and that of non-food products – 51,3 percent (in January-March 2009 – 48,5 and 51,5 percent respectively).

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

	bln. soums	as % of January-March 2009	as % of total
Total	4418,9	108,3	100,0
state ownership	5,3	105,3	0,1
non-state ownership	4413,6	108,3	99,9
of which private ownership of citizens	3247,1	102,9	73,5

In January-March 2010 the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises amounted to 1912,4 billion soums or increased by 8,1 percent versus January-March 2009. In the structure of the retail trade the turnover of trade enterprises was 43,3 percent.

In the total turnover of trade enterprises the share of the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises in the rural area was 24,6 percent.

The sale of agricultural products and livestock in dekhkan markets has increased by 9,3 percent and reached 1570,5 billion soums, the share of sales in the retail trade turnover was 35,5 percent.

The goods turnover of the informal sector (commodity and specialized markets) was 936,0 billion soums or 6,9 percent higher than in January-March 2009. The share of the informal sector in the total volume of goods turnover was 21,2 percent.

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

	bln. soums	as % of January-March 2009	as % of total
Total	4418,9	108,3	100,0
trade enterprises	1912,4	108,1	43,3
markets	2506,5	108,4	56,7
of which:			
commodity and specialized	936,0	106,9	21,2
dekhkan (food)	1570,5	109,3	35,5

The volume of paid services rendered to population in January-March 2010 was 1540,8 billion soums or 113,4 percent to the corresponding period of 2009.

The main part of paid services was rendered to population by the official sector (75,4 percent), the volume of services rendered by this sector was 1161,2 billion soums, the growth rate – 116,1 percent.

The volume of paid services rendered to population by individual entrepreneurs has increased by 5,9 percent and amounted to 379,6 billion soums, the share of this sector in the total volume of paid services – 24,6 percent.

The share of the non-state sector in the total volume of paid services rendered to population was 75,0 percent (in January-March 2009 – 73,6 percent).

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

	bln. soums	as % of total
Total	1540,8	100,0
state ownership	385,6	25,0
non-state ownership	1155,2	75,0
of which:		
private property of citizens	450,8	29,3

The share of personal services in the total volume of paid services was 8,4 percent or 128,9 billion soums. Their real volume has exceeded the level of January-March 2009 by 21,2 percent. The share of services rendered by individual entrepreneurs in the personal services sector was 86,6 percent. The volume of services rendered by this sector was 111,6 billion soums, the growth – by 20,0 percent.

In January-March 2010 **the total volume of market services by all kinds of activity** was 6831,8 billion soums, including 1843,1 billion soums of the rural area, or 27,0 percent of the total volume of rendered services. In comparison with January-March 2009 the real increase of market services was 12,2 percent.

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

	bln. soums	as % of January-March 2009	as % of total
Services - total	6831,8	112,2	100,0
of which by main kinds of activity:			
Trade and catering	1142,9	112,2	16,7
Transport	2097,0	109,8	30,7
Communication and information, including services of information and resource centers	462,4	106,1	6,8



	bln. soums	as % of January-March 2009	as % of total
Financial, including microcredit granting	581,5	124,6	8,5
Tourism	4,6	96,7	0,1
Hotel	16,9	122,3	0,2
Communal	1076,4	100,7	15,7
Personal	127,2	120,1	1,9
Repair of cars and other equipment	72,4	124,8	1,1
Other market services, including services of children's institutions for health im- provement and sports organizations	1250,5	123,9	18,3

The high growth rates were achieved in the following services: repair of cars and other equipment – 124,8 percent, financial, including microcredit granting – 124,6 percent, hotel – 122,3 percent, personal – 120,1 percent.

The following services prevailed in the structure of services: transport (30,7 percent of total services), trade and catering (16,7 percent), communal (15,7 percent), financial, including microcredit granting (8,5 percent), communication and information, including services of information and resource centers (6,8 percent).

## Prices and inflation

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

	average monthly level		March to December of the previous year	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Consumer price index	0,9	1,0	2,7	3,0
food products	1,2	1,3	3,5	3,8
non-food products	0,4	0,3	1,1	0,8
services	0,8	1,2	2,4	3,6

	average monthly level		March to December of the previous year	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Industrial producer price index	3,6	0,7	11,1	2,0
Index of freight tariffs	-3,3	0,7	-9,6	2,1
Index of tariffs for communication services for legal persons	0,5	0,8	1,4	2,5

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

(in % to December of the previous year)

	2009	2010
Total	111,1	102,0
of which:		
electric power	100,0	96,3
fuel	122,0	100,1
ferrous metallurgy	131,0	111,0
non-ferrous metallurgy	142,5	102,8
chemical and petrochemical	100,7	102,4
machine-building	98,9	101,3
logging, woodworking, pulp and paper	100,3	102,9
building materials	106,1	111,4
light	98,8	101,8
food	101,0	104,3
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)

	2009	2010
Transport – total	90,4	102,1
of which:		
railway	104,6	107,6
truck	110,0	100,7
air	113,3	94,3
pipeline	84,2	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)

	2009	2010
Communication services - total	101,4	102,5
of which:		
postal	100,0	115,4
local telephone	100,0	100,0
long-distance telephone	100,0	100,0
telegraph	100,0	100,0
cellular	102,9	102,2

## Living standards

In January-February 2010 **nominal money incomes** of population increased by 30,4 percent, money expenditures and savings – by 28,6 percent.

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

	share, B %	as % of January-February 2009
Total money incomes	100,0	130,4
of which:		
remuneration of labor and other incomes from enterprises	40,6	137,5
social transfers	16,5	128,9
entrepreneurial incomes, including sale of agricultural products and other incomes	42,9	124,9
Use of money incomes	97,4	128,6
of which:		
consumer expenditures	71,5	125,8
compulsory payments and contributions	7,8	131,3
accumulation of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency, other expenditures	18,1	139,3

The main part of nominal money incomes of population was used for purchase of consumer goods and payment for services – 71,5 percent. In comparison with January-February 2009 consumer expenditures has increased by 25,8 percent.

Compulsory payments and contributions made up 7,8 percent of money incomes. Accumulation of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency and other expenditures made up 18,1 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-February	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	74,1	7,8	16,9	1,2
2010	100,0	71,5	7,8	18,1	2,6

## Demography and labor market

As of April 1, 2010 according to the preliminary data the number of the resident population in the republic was 28095,9 thousand persons and has increased from the beginning of the current year by 94,5 thousand persons or 0,3 percent.

The natural increase was 100,6 thousand persons, 56,7 thousand of them (56,4 percent) fall upon rural area.

The natural movement of population in January-March 2010 is characterized by the following data:

	thous. persons	increase, decrease (-)	per 1000 population
Births	129,2	-3,3	18,6
Deaths	28,6	-5,9	4,1
of which children aged under 1 year	1,8	0,0	11,9 <sup>*)</sup>
Natural increase	100,6	2,6	14,5
Marriages	50,8	1,5	7,3
Divorces	4,0	-0,2	0,6

In January-March 2010 the number of births was 129,2 thousand and decreased by 3,3 thousand or 2,5 percent in comparison with January-March 2009. The birth rate decreased from 19,4 pro mil in January-March 2009 to 18,6 pro mil in January-March 2010.

In the reporting period the number of the dead was 28,6 thousand persons which is 5,9 thousand persons less than in January-March 2009. The death rate was 4,1 pro mil.

Out of the total number of the dead 61,4 percent died of cardiovascular diseases, 7,3 percent – neoplasms, 5,5 percent - accidents, poisonings and traumas, 6,8 percent - respiratory diseases.

According to the preliminary data in January-March of the current year 1,8 thousand children died at the age under one year. The infant mortality rate increased from 11,1 pro mil in January-March 2009 to 11,9 pro mil in January-March 2010.

Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 44,3 percent died of states occurring in perinatal period, 36,3 percent - respiratory diseases, 7,3 percent - congenital anomalies and 3,2 percent - infectious and parasitic diseases.

In January-March of the current year 50,8 thousand marriages and 4,0 thousand divorces were registered. There were 7,3 marriages and 0,6 divorces per 1000 population.

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

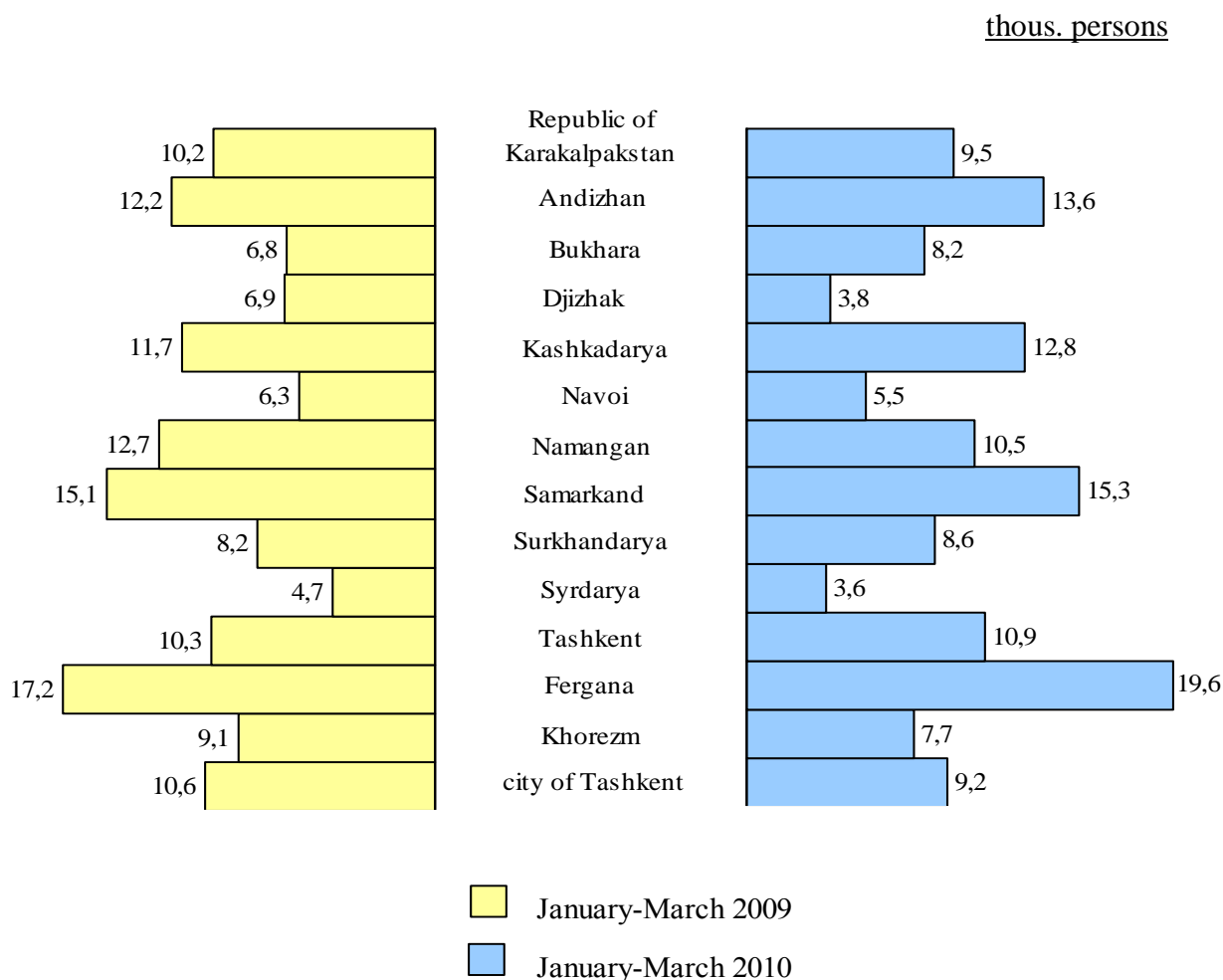
**Unemployment**<sup>\*)</sup>. In January-March of the current year 155,3 thousand persons applied to labor agencies for employment, which was 3,1 percent less than in January-March 2009.

As of the end of March 2010 the number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was 21,1 thousand persons versus 23,5 thousand persons as of the end of March 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 – 3,5 thousand persons (16,4 percent of the total number of persons registered in labor agencies), Kashkadarya oblast – 2,2 thousand persons (10,5 percent), Surkhandarya oblast – 2,1 thousand persons (10,1 percent), Fergana oblast – 1,9 thousand persons (9,0 percent), Andizhan oblast - 1,8 thousand persons (8,6 percent),

In January-March of the current year 138,8 thousand persons were placed in a job with the assistance of labor agencies (89,4 percent of all applied to labor agencies for employment), which was 0,8 percentage points more than in January-March 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