

## Basic economic and social indicators

	bln. soums	as % of January-June 2008
Gross domestic product	18312,9	108,2
Industrial output	13265,1	109,1
Consumer goods	3986,7	113,1
Agricultural output	4985,6	104,6
Investments in fixed capital	6026,5	132,7
Construction work	3128,7	132,5
Freight turnover, bln. t-km	35,9	91,9
Passenger turnover, bln. pas-km	32,7	107,6
Retail trade turnover	7312,5	117,7
Paid services rendered to population	2614,8	118,0
External trade turnover, USD mln.	10497,0	105,0
exports	6034,1	102,8
imports	4462,9	108,2

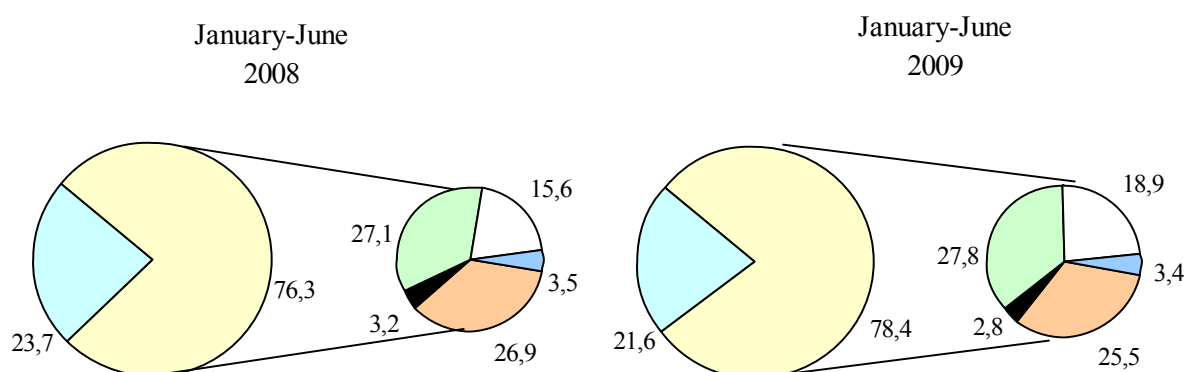
## Production of gross domestic product

In January-June 2009 according to the preliminary data the volume of gross domestic product was 18312,9 billion soums or 108,2 percent in comparison with January-June 2008. GDP per capita has increased by 6,4 percent.

In the structure of GDP by forms of ownership the share of the non-state sector is 78,4 percent (in January-June 2008 – 76,3 percent) and that of the state sector – 21,6 percent (in January-June 2008 - 23,7 percent).

The gross domestic product by forms of ownership in January-June 2009:

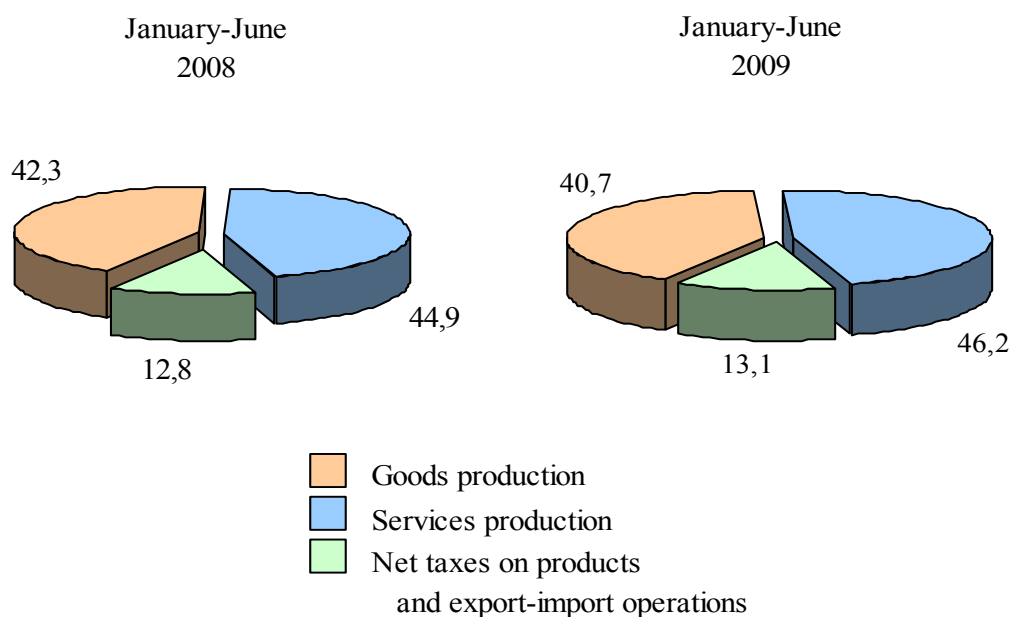
as % of total



- 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



Small business entities produced 40,9 percent of the total volume of GDP which was 0,7 percentage points higher than in January-June 2008 (40,2 percent). Out of the total volume of GDP produced by small business entities the share of small enterprises and microfirms was 24,6 percent or 1,9 percent more than in January-June 2008 (22,7 percent).

The significant growth of the real volume of gross regional product was observed in the city of Tashkent (113,6 percent), Namangan oblast (110,8 percent), Andizhan oblast (110,6 percent), Surkhandarya oblast (109,1 percent), Djizhak oblast (108,7 percent) and Sirdarya oblast (108,7 percent).

### **General characteristic of activity of enterprises and institutions**

According to the data of the Uniform State Business Register, as of July 1, 2009, the number of registered legal persons was 495,3 thousand units, 460,9 thousand of them (93,1 percent of total registered enterprises) were operating.

The greatest number of enterprises and institutions was registered in trade and catering (26,6 percent of total registered enterprises), agriculture (23,8 percent, excluding private farms), industry (11,3 percent) and construction (8,0 percent).

The distribution of registered and operating enterprises by branches of economy

(excluding private farms), as of July 1, 2009, is characterized by the following data:

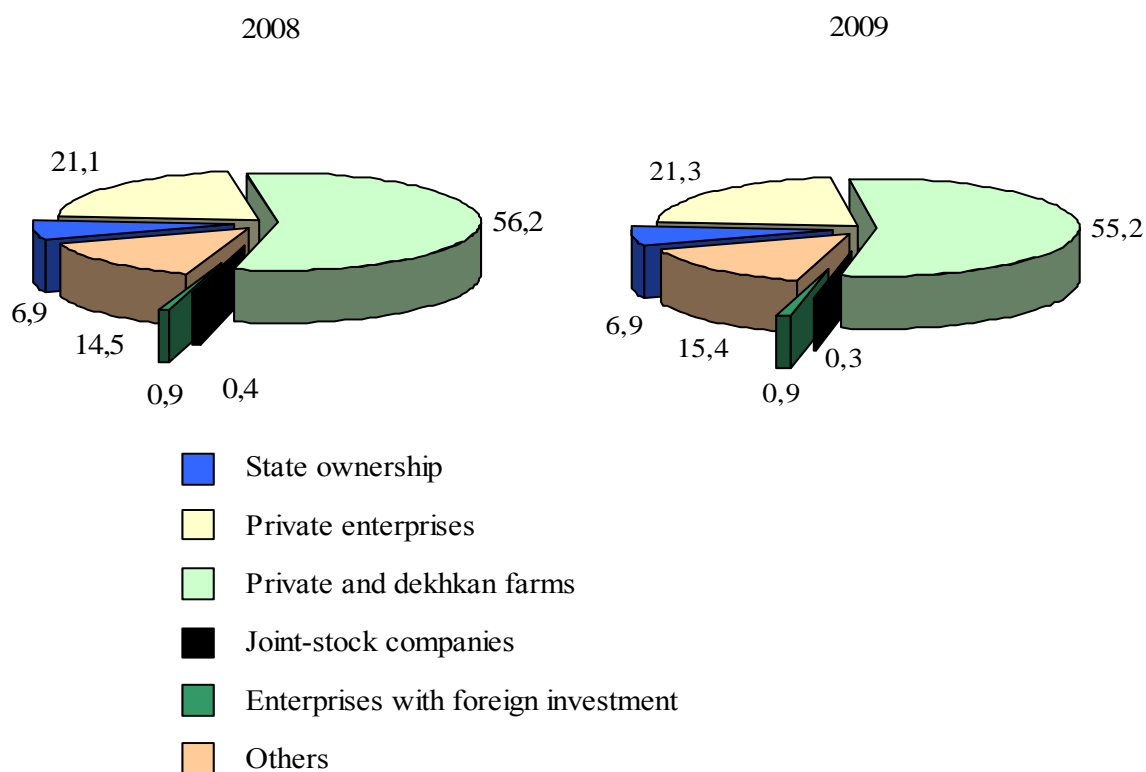
	registered		operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
Total	267,7	100,0	235,8	100,0
of which:				
industry	30,2	11,3	24,5	10,4
construction	21,3	8,0	17,2	7,3
agriculture and forestry	63,7	23,8	61,1	25,9
transport and communication	8,1	3,0	7,3	3,1
other branches of material production	21,4	8,0	19,2	8,2
trade and catering	71,2	26,6	57,1	24,2
personal services	3,7	1,4	3,1	1,3
health care, physical culture, sports and social security	9,9	3,7	9,3	3,9
education, culture and art, science and scientific services	16,7	6,2	16,2	6,9
other branches of non-material production	21,5	8,0	20,8	8,8

In the total number of registered enterprises the share of enterprises with non-state form of ownership was 93,1 percent of which 59,3 percent - private and dekhkan farms, 22,8 percent - private enterprises, 0,9 percent - enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 0,4 percent - joint-stock companies, 16,6 percent – other enterprises.

The distribution of registered economic entities - legal persons by forms of

ownership is given below:

as of July 1  
as % of total number



The number of newly registered enterprises and institutions was 24,1 thousand in January-June 2009. Their significant number was marked in the city of Tashkent (15,1 percent of total registered enterprises in the republic), Kashkadarya oblast (12,6 percent), Fergana oblast (9,0 percent) and Andizhan oblast (8,6 percent).

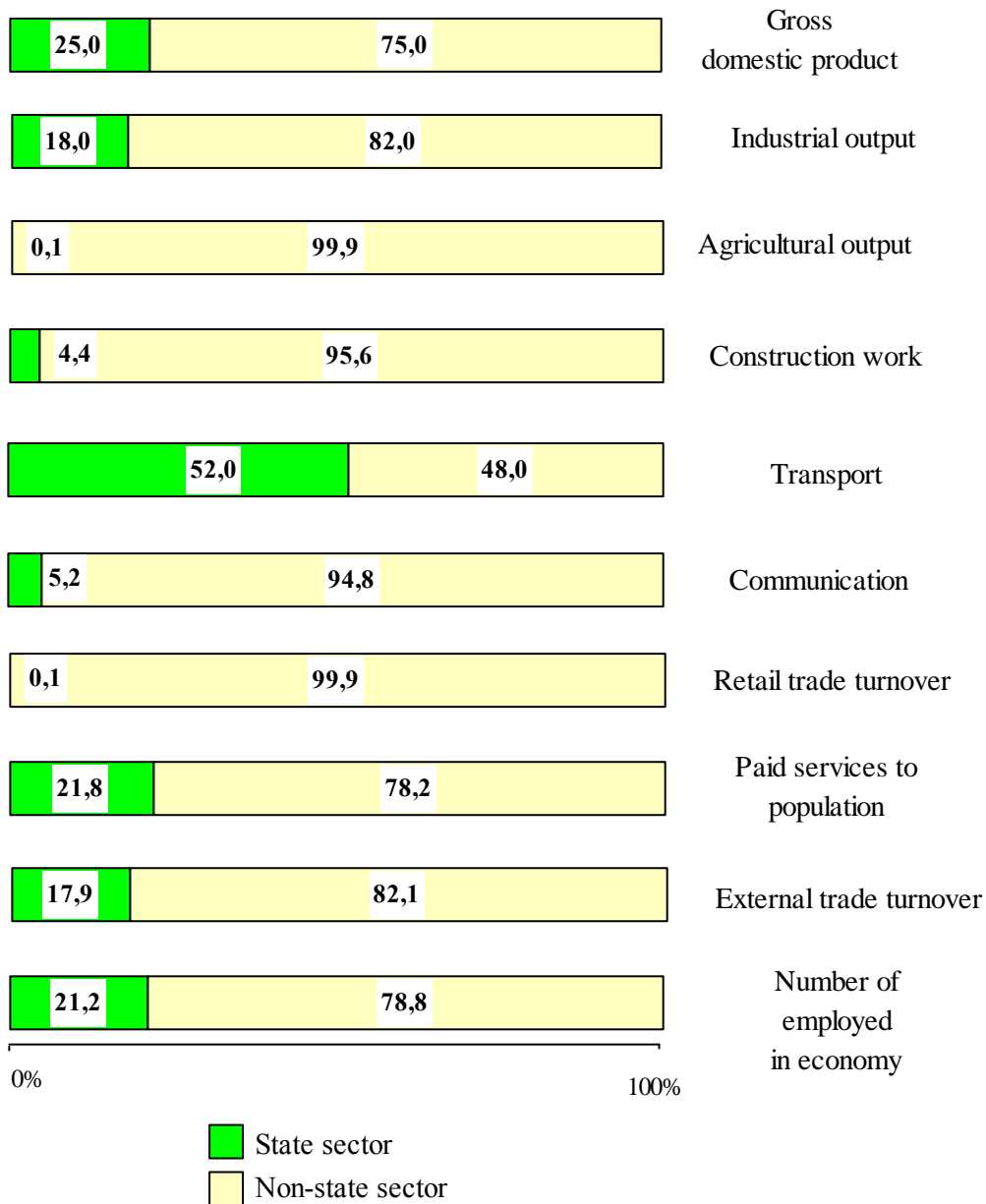
In the sectoral structure of newly created enterprises 28,0 percent - the share of agriculture, 26,7 percent - trade and catering, 14,8 percent - industry.

In the reporting period 13,1 thousand enterprises and institutions were liquidated. Out of them 1,9 thousand were liquidated voluntarily. The significant number of liquidated enterprises was marked in the city of Tashkent (17,6 percent of total enterprises liquidated by the republic), Surkhandarya oblast (11,3 percent), Tashkent oblast (9,8 percent) and Fergana oblast (8,3 percent).

In the sectoral structure of liquidated enterprises 31,4 percent – the share of trade and catering, 28,1 percent – agriculture, 13,9 percent – industry.

The ratio between state and non-state sector in GDP, main branches of economy and employment in January-June 2009 is characterized by the following data:

as % of total volume



## Small business

The measures for support and stimulation of small business and free enterprise have ensured the high growth rates of output in this sector.

In the reporting period small business entities:

produced 40,9 of GDP (in January-June 2008 - 40,2 percent);

provided 8209,8 thousand persons with employment or 73,5 percent of total persons employed in the economy, including 6399,6 thousand persons of the individual sector and 1810,2 thousand persons of small enterprises and microfirms;

produced industrial output to the amount of 2148,8 billion soums (16,2 percent of total industrial production) which is 118,3 percent to the level of January-June 2008;

utilized 1283,0 billion soums (21,3 percent of the total volume of utilized investments), executed construction works to the amount of 1299,6 billion soums (41,5 percent of total construction works) which is 125,5 percent to the level of January-June 2008;

ensured the growth of freight turnover of motor transport by 6,3 percent (71,9 percent of total freight turnover), that of passenger turnover by 7,1 percent (82,6 percent of total passenger turnover);

formed 43,8 percent of total retail trade turnover amounting to 3207,4 billion soums (the growth by 10,7 percent), 43,2 percent of total paid services amounting to 1128,7 billion soums (the growth by 8,0 percent);

exported goods to the amount of USD 811,4 million (13,4 percent of total export) which is 124,0 percent to the level of January-June 2008, imported goods to the amount of USD 2085,8 million (46,7 percent of total import) which is 153,4 percent to the level of January-June 2008.

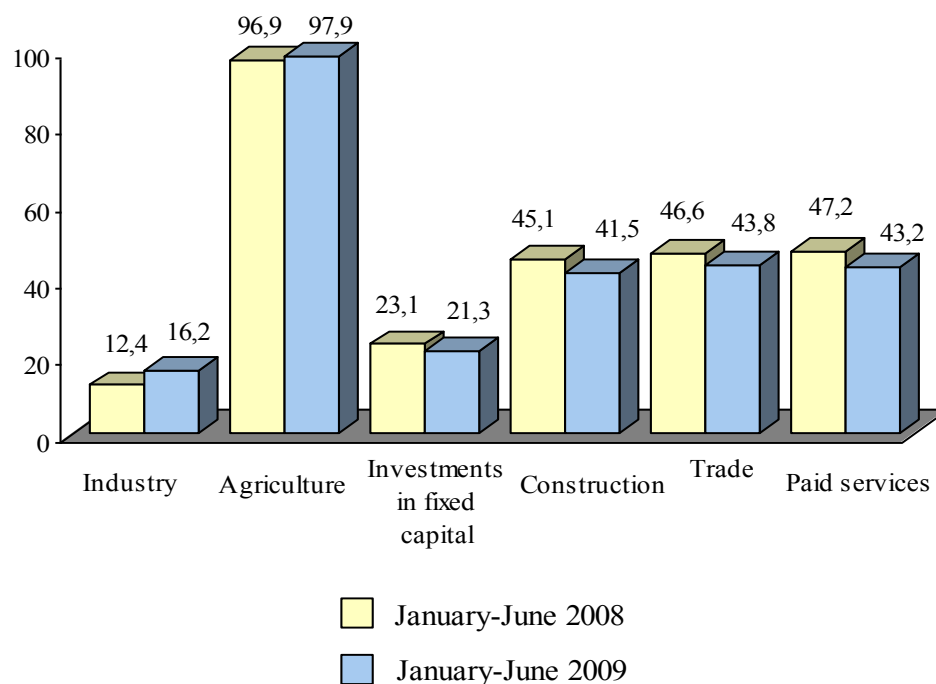
The share of goods of private entrepreneurship in total volume of goods (works, services) of small business in January-June 2009 is characterized by the following data:

	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	2148,8	34,2
Agriculture	4883,1	100,0

	volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Construction	1299,6	71,5
Retail trade turnover	3207,4	79,6
Paid services	1128,7	93,4
Cargo transportation, mln. tons	145,9	90,4
Passenger transportation, mln. pass.	2087,2	98,3
Exports, USD mln.	811,4	5,1
Imports, USD mln.	2085,8	16,9

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, 70 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 the total projects privatized by the republic), Tashkent oblast (14,3 percent), Fergana oblast (14,3 percent), Surkhandarya oblast (10,0 percent).

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls upon projects of the local authority (55,7 percent), Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry (14,3 percent), Ministry of National Education (4,3 percent), Ministry of Health (2,9 percent), Association “Uzpakhtasanoat” (2,9 percent).

The data stated below characterize departmental structure of projects privatized in January-June 2009:

	number of privatized projects, units	as % of total
Total	70	100,0
of which:		
Khokimiyats	39	55,7
Ministry of Health	2	2,9
Ministry of National Education	3	4,3
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry	10	14,3
Association "Uzpakhtasanoat"	2	2,9
Association "Uzbekcharmpoiabzali"	1	1,4
Other ministries and departments	13	18,5

Receipts of money from privatization and decentralization amounted to 21,0 billion soums in January-June 2009.

The most part of receipts was marked in the city of Tashkent (45,5 percent of total monetary means received from decentralization and privatization), Tashkent oblast (15,3 percent), Fergana oblast (10,6 percent), Samarkand oblast (8,4 percent), Bukhara oblast (4,7 percent)

## External economic links

In January-June 2009 the republic's external trade turnover amounted to USD 10497,0 million and increased by 5,0 percent. Out of the total volume of the republic's external trade turnover USD 6034,1 million falls upon export operations and USD 4462,9 million - upon import operations.

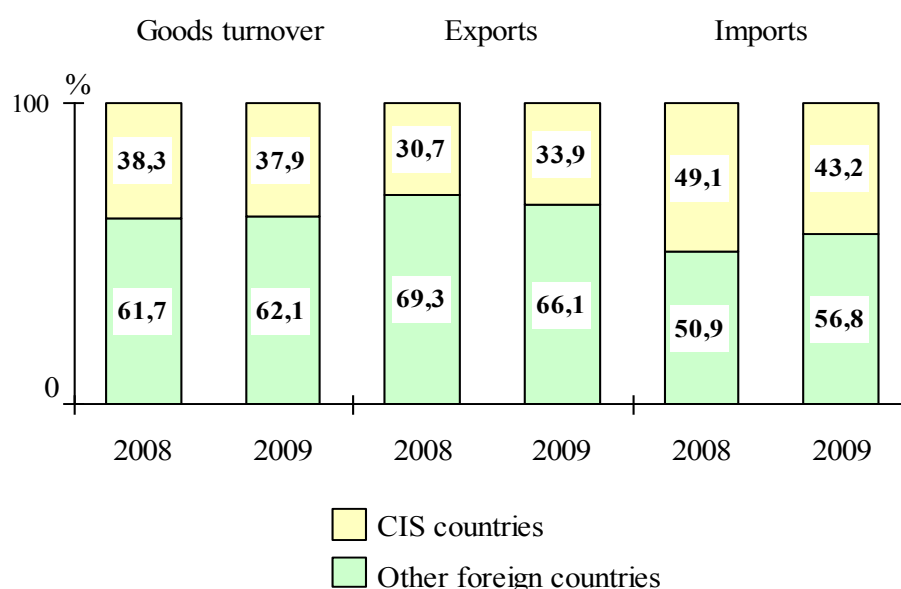
The positive balance of foreign trade operations was USD 1571,2 million, including USD 115,9 million with the CIS countries and USD 1455,3 million with other foreign countries.

The republic's external trade turnover in January-June 2009 is characterized by the following data:

	USD million	as % of January-June 2008
External trade turnover	10497,0	105,0
of which with:		
CIS countries	3976,1	104,0
other foreign countries	6520,9	105,7
Exports	6034,1	102,8
of which to:		
CIS countries	2046,0	113,7
other foreign countries	3988,1	98,0
Imports	4462,9	108,2
of which from:		
CIS countries	1930,1	95,3
other foreign countries	2532,8	120,6

The share of the CIS and other foreign countries in the republic's external trade in January-June 2009 is characterized as follows:

in %



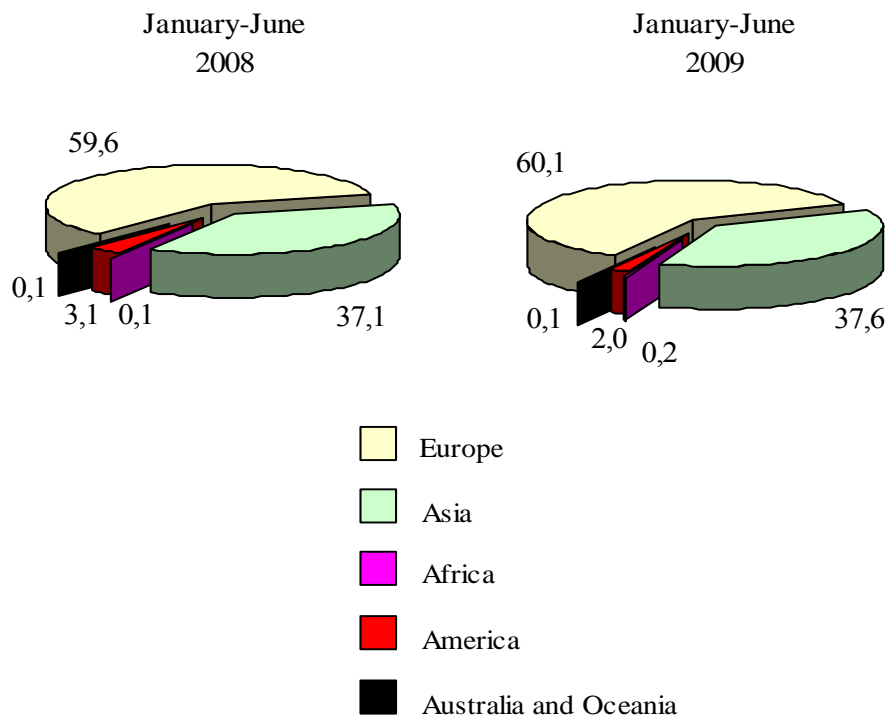
**Dynamics of change in volume and structure of exports and imports in January-June 2009**

	structure, in %	as % of January-June 2008
Exports	100,0	102,8
cotton fibre	9,6	72,2
food products	4,0	126,3
of which consumer	3,8	126,6
chemical products and articles thereof	4,6	80,7
energy and oil products	43,7	2,4t.m.
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	4,1	50,0
machines and equipment	2,3	30,1
services	8,4	89,3
others	23,3	73,4
Imports	100,0	108,2

	structure, in %	as % of January-June 2008
food products	9,3	120,8
of which goods for production needs	4,7	98,4
chemical products and articles thereof	11,0	95,8
energy and oil products	3,2	71,1
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	6,4	86,1
machines and equipment	56,9	124,5
services	4,3	89,2
others	9,2	83,3

### Structure of external trade turnover by continents

as % of total volume



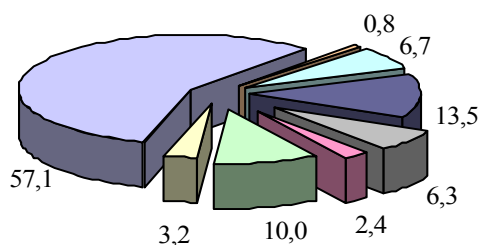
The trade turnover with the states having the greatest share in the republic's goods turnover in January-June 2009 is presented below:

	share in republic's goods turnover, %	as % of January- June 2008
Russia	19,6	106,5
Switzerland	12,3	344,7
China	11,1	177,0
Ukraine	7,5	103,9
Kazakhstan	6,9	94,5
Republic of Korea	4,7	113,0
Afghanistan	3,2	150,2
Iran	2,8	75,4
Turkey	2,4	54,2
Germany	2,3	86,5
Tajikistan	1,2	142,6
USA	1,2	60,9
France	1,1	141,9
Kyrgyzstan	0,9	91,3
Turkmenistan	0,9	149,3
Great Britain	0,8	112,2
Belarus	0,7	98,9
Japan	0,6	72,7
Latvia	0,6	41,5
India	0,6	140,6
Italy	0,5	84,9
UAE	0,5	133,3
Austria	0,4	149,5
Singapore	0,4	24,6
Belgium	0,3	94,6
Netherlands	0,3	49,0
Azerbaijan	0,2	85,2

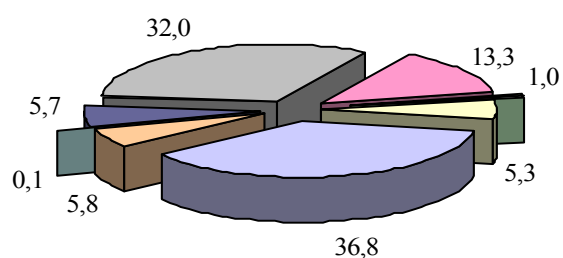
The structure of external trade with the CIS and other foreign countries in January-June 2009 is characterized by the following data:

### Exports

CIS countries

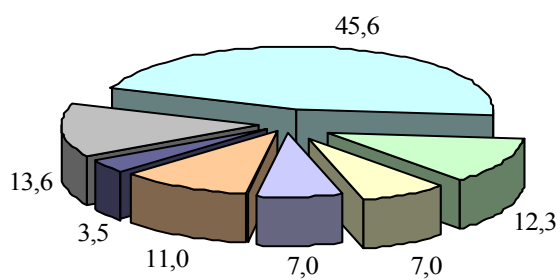


Other countries

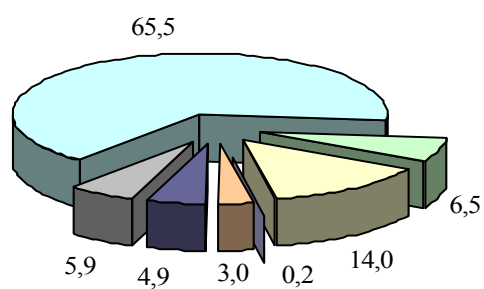


### Imports

CIS countries



Other countries



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

## Industry

In January-June 2009 the industrial output was 13265,1 billion soums or 109,1 percent to the level of January-June 2008.

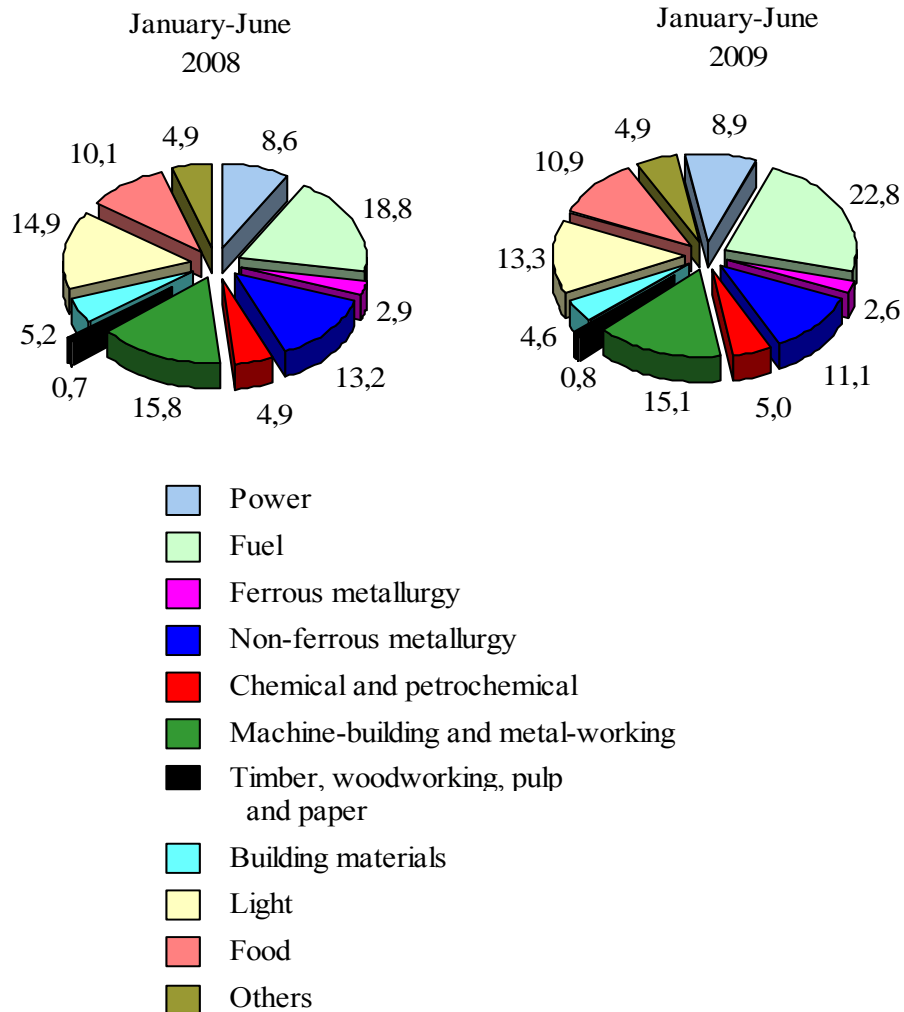
In the reporting period consumer goods were produced to the amount of 3986,7 billion soums (113,1 percent to January-June 2008). Out of them food products were produced to the amount of 1717,3 billion soums (107,9 percent to the level of January-June 2008), non-food products - to the amount of 2269,4 billion soums (117,3 percent).

The output of products by industries and production of consumer goods in January-June 2009 are characterized as follows:

	bln. soums	as % of January- June 2008
Total	13265,1	109,1
of which:		
electric power	1186,4	99,8
fuel	3021,2	115,0
ferrous metallurgy	349,2	108,2
non-ferrous metallurgy	1474,7	101,6
chemical and petrochemical	660,4	113,2
machinery and metal-working	2008,8	117,4
logging, woodworking, pulp and paper	108,2	114,5
building materials	605,5	111,8
light	1760,7	102,0
food	1441,8	107,1
Consumer goods	3986,7	113,1
of which:		
food	1717,3	107,9
non-food	2269,4	117,3

The structure of output of industrial products by branches in January-June 2009 is presented below:

as % of total volume



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

	January-June 2009	as % of January-June 2008
<b>Fuel and energy</b>		
Electric power, bln. kWh	25,2	98,2
Heat energy, mln. Gcal	9,8	92,8
Petroleum and gas condensate, mln. t	2,4	97,7
Gasoline, thous. t	790,9	108,7
Diesel fuel, thous. t	668,9	108,6



	January-June 2009	as % of January- June 2008
Fuel oil, thous. t	281,8	106,2
Kerosene, thous. t	197,7	115,1
Lubricating oils, thous. t	136,6	101,8
Condensed gas, thous. t	126,3	104,6
Natural gas, mln.m <sup>3</sup>	31738,9	99,0
<b>Ferrous metallurgy</b>		
Steel, thous. t	383,7	109,1
Finished steel, thous. t	359,2	107,9
<b>Chemical and petrochemical</b>		
Synthetic ammonia, thous. t	675,1	108,3
Chemical fertilizers, thous. t	572,9	107,0
Carbamide, thous. t	274,7	121,3
Chemical agents for plant protection, t	2139	2,4t.m.
Sulphuric acid, thous. t	496,0	109,5
Chemical fibre and threads, t	5890	85,0
Soda ash, thous. t	40,1	107,8
<b>Machine-building and metal working</b>		
Motor cars, pcs	90320	100,2
Buses, pcs	669	86,8
Spare parts for motor cars, mln. soums	83025,1	109,4
Tractors, pcs	1477	96,5
Tractor cultivators, pcs	971	98,1
Refrigerators and freezers, pcs	10862	3,4t.m.
Cable products, mln. soums	68862	90,6
<b>Building materials</b>		

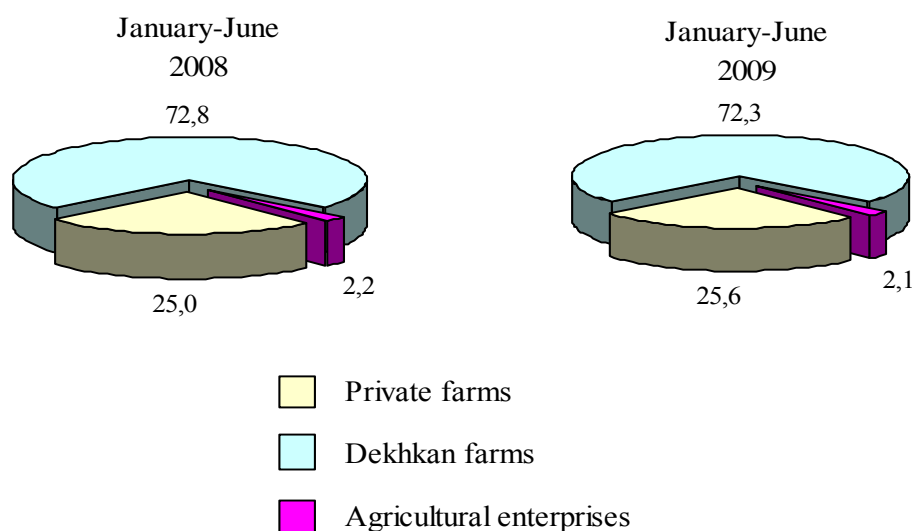
	January-June 2009	as % of January- June 2008
Cement, thous. t	3449,9	110,5
Asbestos cement sheets (roofing slate), mln. standard plates	218,6	99,9
Prefabricated ferro-concrete structures and units, thous. m <sup>3</sup>	84,8	122,7
<b>Glass and porcelain - faience</b>		
Window glass, 2 mm, thous. m <sup>2</sup>	4067,0	74,5
Bottles, mln. pcs	139,0	98,2
<b>Light</b>		
Cotton fibre, thous. t	622,7	86,8
Cotton seeds, thous. t	927,8	82,8
Cotton lint, thous. t	42,8	84,1
Raw silk threads, t	95,9	66,5
Cotton yarn, thous. t	67,2	88,4
Fabric - total, mln. m <sup>2</sup>	46,6	68,6
Knitwear articles, thous. pcs	15628	81,2
Carpets and rugs, thous. m <sup>2</sup>	1634,0	64,5
<b>Food</b>		
Milk and dairy products, thous. t	9,4	105,1
Granulated sugar, thous. t	130,2	100,3
Vegetable oil, thous. t	115,6	70,9
Macaroni, thous. t	10,3	126,1
Vodka and liqueur beverages, thous. dal	4339	110,1
Grape wine, thous. dal	1108	97,8
Bear, thous. dal	9294,0	111,6
Mineral water, mln. half-liters	123,8	123,0
Papirossy and cigarettes, mln. pcs	6060	124,8
<b>Flour-milling and feed mill</b>		
Flour, thous. t	675,1	100,1
Mixed fodder, thous. t	349,0	113,2

## Agriculture

In January-June 2009 the agricultural output amounted to 4985,6 billion soums (104,6 percent to the corresponding period of 2008), of which output of plant-growing - 2657,9 billion soums (103,1 percent) and that of animal husbandry - 2327,7 billion soums (106,2 percent).

The distribution of 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 53,3 percent in January-June 2009.

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 3557,4 thousand hectares which was 10,9 thousand hectares less than for the yield of 2008.

The area under grains was 1598,3 thousand hectares (55,8 thousand hectares more than in 2008), cotton - 1344,5 thousand hectares (74,1 thousand hectares less), potatoes - 59,4 thousand hectares (0,2 thousand hectares more), vegetables – 155,7 thousand hectares (2,2 thousand hectares less), forage crops – 284,0 thousand hectares (12,2 thousand hectares more).

The sown area under main agricultural crops for yield of 2009 is characterized by the following data:

	thous. hectares	in % to July 1, 2008	structure, in %
Sown area	3557,4	99,7	100,0
Grains	1598,3	103,6	44,9
of which:			
spiked cereals	1511,8	103,2	42,5
of which:			
wheat	1350,7	98,7	38,0
rice	39,7	154,5	1,1
corn for grain	28,3	92,2	0,8
Industrial crops	1417,8	94,8	39,9
of which cotton	1344,5	94,8	37,8
Potatoes	59,4	94,6	1,7
Vegetables	155,7	98,6	4,4
Melons and gourds	42,2	103,4	1,2
Forage crops	284,0	104,5	7,9

**Harvesting.** As of July 1, 2009 farms of all types produced 5337,0 thousand tons of grains, including 5331,1 thousand tons of spiked cereal of which 5177,6 thousand tons are wheat.

Farms have increased the production of grains in Surkhandarya oblast (by 10,8 percent), Khorezm oblast (by 9,4 percent), Andizhan oblast (by 2,6 percent), Tashkent oblast (by 2,5 percent), Syrdarya oblast (by 1,9 percent), Navoi oblast (by 0,9 percent), Bukhara oblast (by 0,8 percent).

The production of potatoes was 706,3 thousand tons, vegetables – 1278,3 thousand tons, melons and gourds – 82,4 thousand tons, fruit and berries – 458,1 thousand tons, grapes – 11,9 thousand tons.

**Animal husbandry.** In the total volume of agricultural output the share of animal husbandry was 46,7 percent.

As of July 1, 2009 the population of cattle increased by 493,2 thousand heads (by 6,5 percent), including cows – by 191,6 thousand heads (6,0 percent), sheep and goats - by 772,2 thousand heads (5,7 percent), poultry - by 2928,0 thousand heads (11,0 percent).

In January-June 2009 farms of all types produced 638,0 thousand tons of meat in living weight (6,7 percent more than in the corresponding period of the previous year), 2627,3 thousand tons of milk (6,6 percent), 1240,5 million eggs (15,3 percent), 13,1 thousand tons of wool (6,8 percent), 793,5 thousand pieces of karakul (1,1 percent), 24,0 thousand tons of silkworm cocoons (2,2 percent).

The production of animal products (meat, milk, eggs) in all regions has mainly increased at the expense of dekhkan and private farms. Their share in total production of meat was 97,5 percent, milk – 99,5 percent, eggs – 63,4 percent.

**Private farms.** The output produced by private farms in January-June 2009 was 1274,7 billion soums or 101,5 percent to the corresponding period of 2008.

As of July 1, 2009, the number of cattle has increased by 13,5 thousand (by 3,0 percent) in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year, including cows – by 5,3 thousand (by 3,4 percent), sheep and goats – by 104,5 thousand (by 10,7 percent), poultry – by 645,9 thousand (by 28,3 percent).

The output of basic agricultural produce in private farms for January-June 2009:

	thous. t	share in total output, %	growth rate, in %
Spiked cereals	4389,2	82,3	98,7
of which wheat	4251,3	82,1	97,1
Potatoes	57,0	8,1	129,6
Vegetables	190,3	14,9	117,0
Melons and gourds	36,2	43,9	117,0
Fruit and berries	154,6	33,7	126,0
Grapes	2,7	22,7	134,3
Meat in living weight	13,6	2,1	106,5
Milk	70,8	2,7	110,6
Eggs, mln.	64,1	5,2	144,6
Wool, t	905	6,9	120,2
Karakul, thous. pcs	35,3	4,5	110,6
Cocoons, thous. t	23,4	97,6	104,3

**Silkworm breeding.** As of July 1 of the current year 23964,4 tons of silkworm cocoons were produced (102,2 percent to the level of 2008), of which 0,9 tons are of prime quality, 14,4 tons - grade elite, 175,0 tons - seed cocoons, 9435,7 tons - first grade, 6681,6 tons – second grade, 841,0 tons – nonstandard, 5267,7 tons – off-quality, 1548,1 tons - karapachak.

## Investments and construction

In January-June of the current year the total volume of utilized investments in fixed capital was 6026,5 billion soums or 132,7 percent to January-June 2008.

The distribution of investments in fixed capital by sources of financing in January-June 2009 is presented below:

(as % of total)

	Invest- ments, bln. soums	of which by sources of financing:				
		republi- can budget	resources of enterprises and population	foreign invest- ments and credits	bank credits and other borrowed funds	means of off- budget funds
Total	6026,5	11,2	49,0	28,8	3,3	7,7
of which by enterprises of:						
state ownership	1548,0	43,7	20,8	7,1	28,2	0,2
non-state ownership	4478,5	0,0	58,7	36,2	4,5	0,6

The structure of investments in fixed capital by branches of economy in January-June 2009 is presented by the following data:

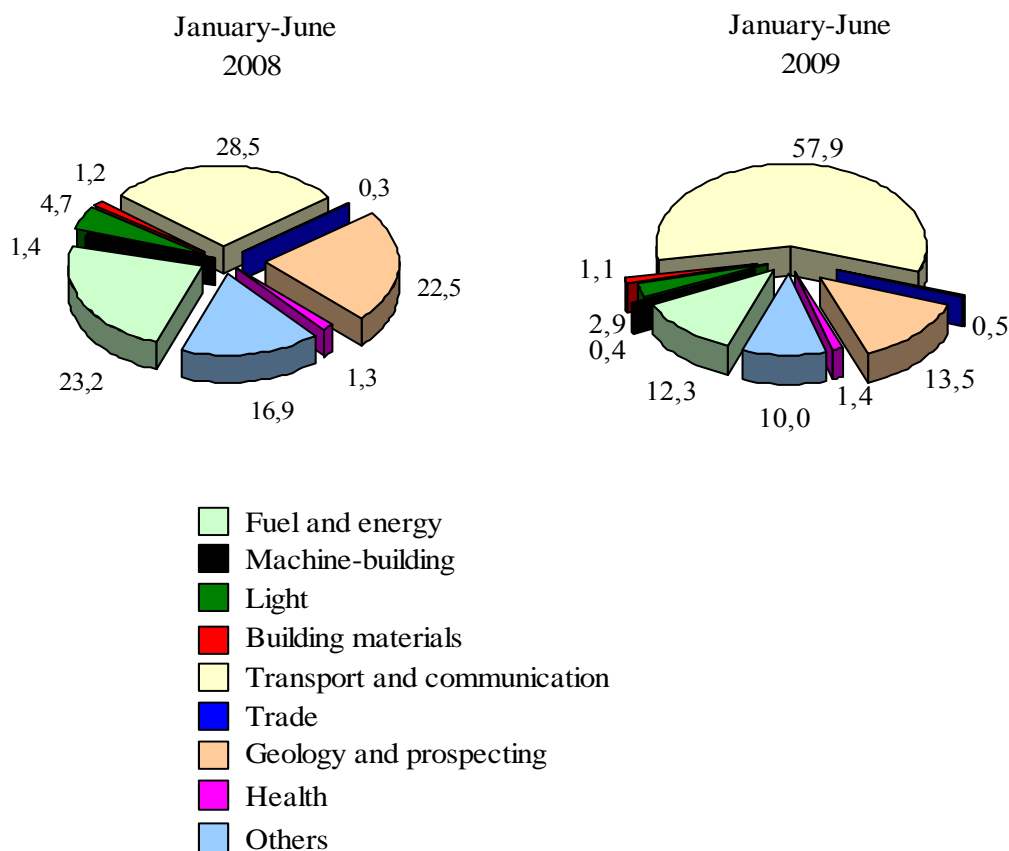
	bln. soums	as % of total volume
Total	6026,5	100,0
Production branches	4284,2	71,1
industry	1489,6	24,7
of which:		
fuel and energy	864,4	14,3

	bln. soums	as % of total volume
metallurgy	148,0	2,5
chemical and petrochemical	90,9	1,5
machine-building	133,2	2,2
light	75,8	1,3
food	56,9	0,9
building materials	66,7	1,1
agriculture	149,9	2,5
construction	153,5	2,5
transport and communication	1905,2	31,6
trade	132,5	2,2
geology and exploration	423,2	7,0
other	30,3	0,5
Non-production branches	1742,3	28,9
housing construction	561,0	9,3
public utilities	86,3	1,4
health care	71,3	1,2
education	806,2	13,4
culture and arts	3,3	0,1
other	214,2	3,5

4284,2 billion soums (71,1 percent of total investments) were used in production branches of the economy, 1742,3 billion soums (28,9 percent) – in non-production branches.

The use of foreign investments and credits in separate branches of economy is characterized by the following data:

as % of total foreign investments and credits



### Construction of projects in social sphere

Out of the total volume of investments in the non-production sphere 561,0 billion soums were used in housing construction, or 32,2 percent of their volume.

In January-June of the current year 33,8 thousand apartments with the total space of 4007,0 thousand m<sup>2</sup> (101,7 percent to the level of January-June 2008), including 2861,3 thousand m<sup>2</sup> (113,0 percent) of the rural area, were built and put into operation.

296,7 billion soums of investments were used for new construction and capital reconstruction of general education schools, which made up 17,0 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 36,8 percent of investments in education.

Out of the total investments used for new construction and capital reconstruction of general education schools means of the school education fund amounted to 89,9 percent and that of the fund for children sports development – 8,8 percent.

451,6 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of academic lyceums and vocational colleges, which made up 25,9 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 56,0 percent of investments in education.

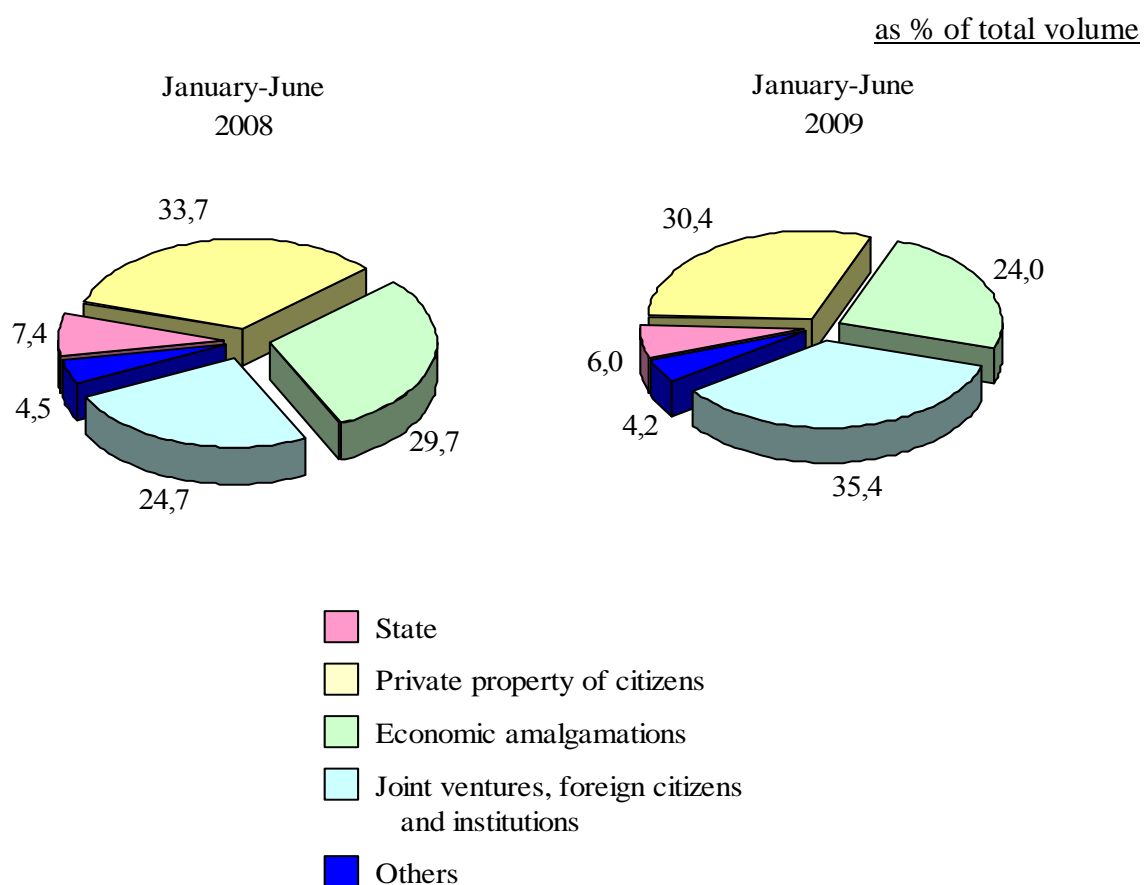


40,7 billion soums were used for construction of water-supply networks, of which 9,5 billion soums - budgetary funds (23,4 percent of their total volume), 5,3 billion soums – means of population (13,0 percent), 23,6 billion soums - foreign investments and credits (57,9 percent); 4,7 billion soums were used for construction of gas networks (at the expense of means of population).

**Construction activity.** In the reporting period construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 3128,7 billion soums, which made up 132,5 percent to the corresponding period of 2008.

Out of the total volume of construction works 81,7 percent fall upon new construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of enterprises, 14,6 percent – upon capital and current repair and 3,7 percent – upon other contract works.

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



## Transport

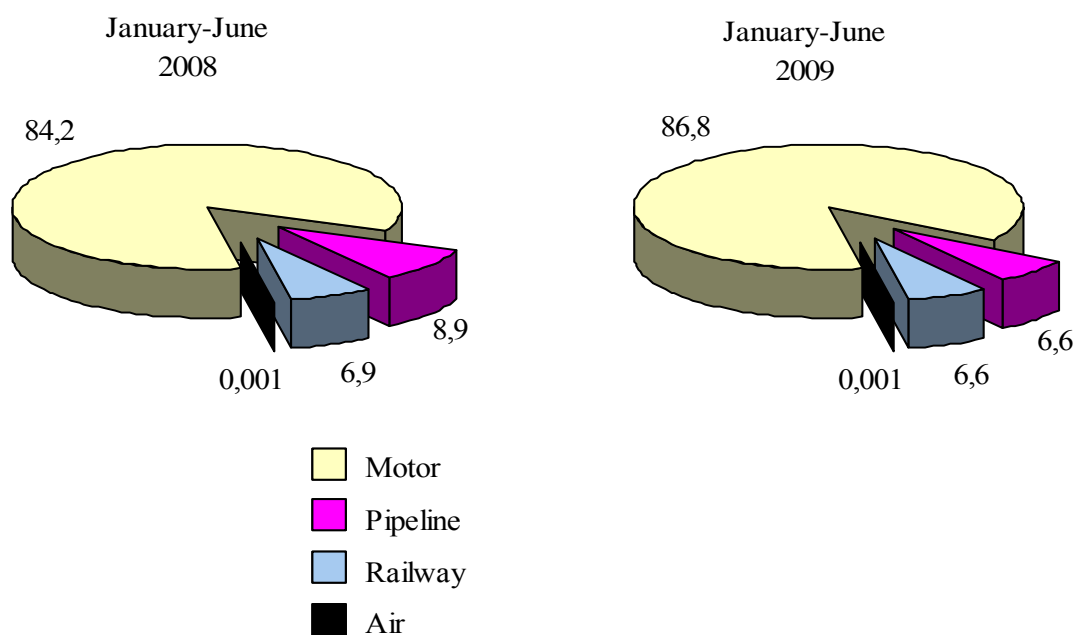
**Cargo transportation.** In January-June of the current year 481,0 million tons of cargoes were carried by all types of transport, which is 108,9 percent to the level of January-June 2008. The freight turnover has decreased by 8,1 percent and was 35,9 billion t-km.

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

	January-June 2009	as % of January- June2008
Freights shipped by transport, mln. t	481,0	108,9
railway	31,7	105,4
motor	417,5	112,0
air, thous. t	4,9	175,0
pipeline	31,8	82,2
Freight turnover of transport, bln. t-km	35,9	91,9
railway	11,8	106,3
motor	9,5	107,4
air, mln. t-km	32,6	71,3
pipeline	14,6	76,6

The structure of cargo transportation by types of transport in January-June 2009 is presented below:

as % of total cargo transportation



The volume of basic types of freights shipped by main-line railway transport in January-June 2009 is presented below:

	thous. tons	as % of January-June 2008
Freights - total	31751,6	105,4
of which:		
coal	1666,0	98,7
oil	6777,8	94,9
ferrous metals	535,5	91,5
iron-and-steel scrap	543,1	113,5
chemical and mineral fertilizers	2328,2	103,9
building materials	4720,0	109,2
cement	2808,2	91,2
timber	87,6	70,4
grain and milling products	493,9	72,1

417,5 million tons of freights were carried by motor transport, which is 12,0 percent more than in January-June 2008. The freight turnover has increased by 7,4 percent and was 9,5 billion t-km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs has exceeded the level of January-June 2008 by 5,6 percent and was 6,5 billion t-km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport was 69,2 percent versus 70,4 percent in January-June 2008.

4,9 thousand tons of freights were carried by air transport which is 75,0 percent more than in January-June 2008. The freight turnover has decreased by 28,7 percent and was 32,6 million t-km.

The freight turnover of main pipelines has decreased by 23,4 percent and was 14,6 billion t-km.

**Passenger transportation.** In comparison with January-June 2008 the number of passengers carried by all types of transport increased by 6,6 percent and totaled 2700,3 million persons. The passenger turnover has increased by 7,6 percent and was 32,7 billion pass-km.

The passenger transportation and passenger turnover by types of transport in January-June 2009 are characterized by the following data:

	January-June 2009	as % of January-June 2008
Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons	2700,3	106,6
railway	7,1	108,6
motor	2637,1	107,2
air	0,7	94,3
urban electrical	55,4	84,0
Passenger turnover of transport, mln. pass-km	32688,0	107,6
railway	1218,5	104,7
motor	28951,2	110,4
air	2176,6	83,9
urban electrical	341,7	87,1

The share of motor transport in passenger transportation and passenger turnover was the highest – 97,6 percent and 88,6 percent respectively.

The number of passengers carried by railway transport increased by 8,6 percent and was 7,1 million persons, the passenger turnover increased by 4,7 percent and totaled 1218,5 million pas-km.

725,6 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which was 5,7 percent less than in January-June 2008, the passenger turnover totaled 2176,6 million pass-km and was 16,1 percent lower than in January-June 2008.

Passenger transportation carried out by trolleybuses, trams and underground has decreased by 44,3 percent, 24,1 percent and 7,1 percent respectively

## Market of goods and services

In January-June 2009 the retail trade turnover was 7312,5 billion soums or 117,7 percent to the level of January-June 2008.

In the structure of retail trade turnover the share of food products was 48,2 percent and that of non-food products – 51,8 percent (in January-June 2008 – 51,3 and 48,7 percent respectively).

The structure of retail trade turnover by forms of ownership of economic entities in January-June 2009 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of January- June 2008	as % of total
Total	7312,5	117,7	100,0
state ownership	10,7	85,2	0,1
non-state ownership	7301,8	117,8	99,9
of which private ownership of citizens	5236,5	107,2	71,6

The retail trade turnover of trade enterprises amounted to 3112,4 billion soums or increased by 37,3 percent versus January-June 2008. In the structure of the retail trade turnover the turnover of trade enterprises was 42,6 percent (in January-June 2008 – 35,8 percent).

In total turnover of trade enterprises the share of the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises in the rural area was 30,9 percent.

The sale of agricultural products and livestock in dekhkan markets increased by 6,6 percent and reached 2565,0 billion soums, the share of sales in the retail trade turnover was 35,1 percent.

The goods turnover of the informal sector (commodity and specialized markets) amounted to 1635,1 billion soums, which was 6,1 percent higher than in January-June 2008. 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-June 2009 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of January-June 2008	as % of total
Total	7312,5	117,7	100,0
trade enterprises	3112,4	137,3	42,6
markets	4200,1	106,4	57,4
of which:			
commodity and specialized	1635,1	106,1	22,3
dekhkan (food)	2565,0	106,6	35,1

**The volume of paid services rendered to population** in January-June 2009 was 2614,8 billion soums or 118,0 percent to the level of January-June 2008.

The main part of paid services was rendered to population by the official sector (69,4 percent), the volume of services rendered by this sector was 1815,7 billion soums, the growth rate – 124,9 percent.

The volume of paid services rendered to population by individual entrepreneurs increased by 5,0 percent and amounted to 799,1 billion soums, the share of this sector in the total volume of paid services – 30,6 percent.

The share of the non-state sector in the total volume of paid services rendered to population was 78,2 percent (in January-June 2008 – 77,1 percent).

The paid services rendered to population by forms of ownership of economic entities in January-June 2009 are characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of total
Total	2614,8	100,0
state ownership	569,5	21,8
non-state ownership	2045,3	78,2
of which:		
private property of citizens	890,4	34,1

The share of personal services in the total volume of paid services was 9,1 percent or 238,5 billion soums. Their real volume has exceeded the level of January-June 2008 by 20,1 percent. The share of services rendered by individual entrepreneurs in the personal services sector was 87,2 percent. The volume of services rendered by this sector was 207,9 billion soums, the growth – by 17,2 percent.

**In January-June 2009 the total volume of market services by all kinds of activity** was 12536,0 billion soums, including 2992,4 billion soums of the rural area, or 23,9 percent of the total volume of rendered services. In comparison with January-June 2008 the real increase of services was 18,5 percent.

The production of market services by kinds of activity in January-June 2009 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of January- June 2008	as % of total
Services - total	12536,0	118,5	100,0
of which by main kinds of activity:			
Trade and catering	2108,5	118,4	16,8
Transport	4232,5	113,9	33,8
Communication and information, including services of information and resource centers	912,8	131,2	7,3
Financial, including microcredit granting	929,1	129,4	7,4
Tourism	28,7	135,9	0,2
Hotel	40,2	107,5	0,3

	bln. soums	as % of January- June 2008	as % of total
Communal	1707,5	106,8	13,6
Personal	207,1	119,7	1,7
Repair of cars and other equipment	112,5	127,5	0,9
Other market services, including services of children's institutions for health improvement and sports organizations	2257,1	126,0	18,0

The high growth rates were achieved in the following services: tourism – 135,9 percent, communication and information, including services of information and resource centers – 131,2 percent, financial, including microcredit granting – 129,4 percent, repair of cars and other equipment – 127,5 percent, personal – 119,7 percent.

The following services prevailed in the structure of services: transport (33,8 percent of total services), trade and catering (16,8 percent), communal (13,6 percent), financial, including microcredit granting (7,4 percent), communication and information, including services of information and resource centers (7,3 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	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Consumer price index	0,6	0,6	3,4	3,6
food products	0,3	0,6	1,8	3,7
non-food products	0,5	0,2	2,9	1,3
services	1,6	1,1	10,3	6,5
Industrial producer price index	0,8	3,6	4,7	23,3
Indices of freight tariffs	6,0	-0,9	42,1	-5,0
Indices of tariffs for communication services for legal persons	0,5	0,6	3,0	3,5

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

	2008	2009
Total industries	104,7	123,3
of which:		
electric power	118,4	102,9
fuel	105,2	122,3
ferrous metallurgy	112,4	150,6
non-ferrous metallurgy	79,9	219,1
chemical and petrochemical	117,0	100,6
machine-building	104,5	100,5
logging, woodworking, pulp and paper	113,9	101,9
building materials	108,4	104,8
light	104,7	99,2
food	116,1	105,5
flour milling and grain	126,7	100,0

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

	2008	2009
Transport – total	142,1	95,0
of which:		
railway	115,5	111,1
truck	110,2	110,0
air	171,2	117,2
pipeline	151,4	88,3



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

	2008	2009
Communication services - total	103,0	103,5
of which:		
postal	124,7	100,0
local telephone	100,0	100,0
long-distance telephone	100,0	100,0
telegraph	100,0	100,0
cellular	101,6	107,0

### Living standards

In January-May 2009 **nominal money incomes** of population increased by 35,9 percent, money expenditures and savings – by 35,8 percent.

The structure and use of nominal money incomes of population in January-May 2009 are characterized by the following data:

	share, in %	as % of January-May 2008
Total money incomes	100,0	135,9
of which:		
remuneration of labor and other incomes from enterprises	39,4	136,2
social transfers	17,4	146,4
entrepreneurial incomes, including sale of agricultural products and other incomes	43,2	131,7

	share, in %	as % of January-May 2008
Use of money incomes	98,3	135,8
of which:		
consumer expenditures	71,3	134,5
compulsory payments and contributions	7,9	137,6
increase of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency, other expenditure	19,1	139,9

In January-May 2009 entrepreneurial incomes, incomes from sale of agricultural products, property incomes and incomes from other sources made up 43,2 percent of total money incomes and increased by 31,7 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of 2008.

The remuneration of labor and other incomes from enterprises have increased by 36,2 percent, their share in the total volume of money incomes was 39,4 percent.

Consumer expenditures has increased by 34,5 percent, their share in the total volume of money incomes was 71,3 percent. Expenditures on compulsory payments and contributions have increased by 37,6 percent. The share of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency and other expenditures was 19,1 percent.

The 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:			
		goods purchasing and services payment	compulsory payments and contributions	accumulation of savings in deposits and securities, including purchase of currency and others	increase of money
2008	100,0	72,1	7,7	18,6	1,6
2009	100,0	71,3	7,9	19,1	1,7

## Demography and labor market

As of July 1, 2009 according to the preliminary data the number of the resident population in the republic was 27733,8 thousand persons and has increased from the beginning of the current year by 200,4 thousand persons or by 0,7 percent.

The natural increase was 214,9 thousand persons, 124,7 thousand of them (58,0 percent) fall upon rural area.

The natural movement of population in January-June 2009 is characterized by the following data:

	thous. persons	increase, decrease (-)	per 1000 population
Births	282,6	-25,1	20,6
Deaths	67,7	-5,3	4,9
of which children aged under 1 year	3,6	-0,4	11,5
Natural increase	214,9	-19,8	15,7
Marriages	96,5	-0,7	7,0
Divorces	8,4	-0,2	0,6

In January-June 2009 the number of births was 282,6 thousand persons and decreased by 25,1 thousand persons or 8,2 percent in comparison with January-June 2008. The birth rate decreased from 22,7 pro mil in January-June 2008 to 20,6 pro mil in January-June 2009.

The decrease in birth rate was observed in Namangan oblast (from 23,7 to 19,8 pro mil), Andizhan oblast (from 23,4 to 19,4 pro mil), Syrdarya oblast (from 24,4 to 21,4 pro mil) and Samarkand oblast (from 24,6 to 21,4 pro mil) .

The death rate has increased in Syrdarya oblast. The highest death rate remains in the city of Tashkent (7,3 pro mil).

Out of the total number of dead 60,1 percent died of cardiovascular diseases, 7,3 percent – neoplasms, 6,6 percent - respiratory diseases, 6,1 percent - accidents, poisonings and traumas.

According to the preliminary data in January-June of the current year 3,6 thousand children died at the age under one year. The infant mortality rate decreased from 13,1 pro mil in January-June 2008 to 11,5 pro mil in January-June 2009.

Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 36,0 percent died of respiratory diseases, 46,6 percent - states occurring in perinatal period, 8,0 percent - congenital anomalies and 2,9 percent - infectious and parasitic diseases.

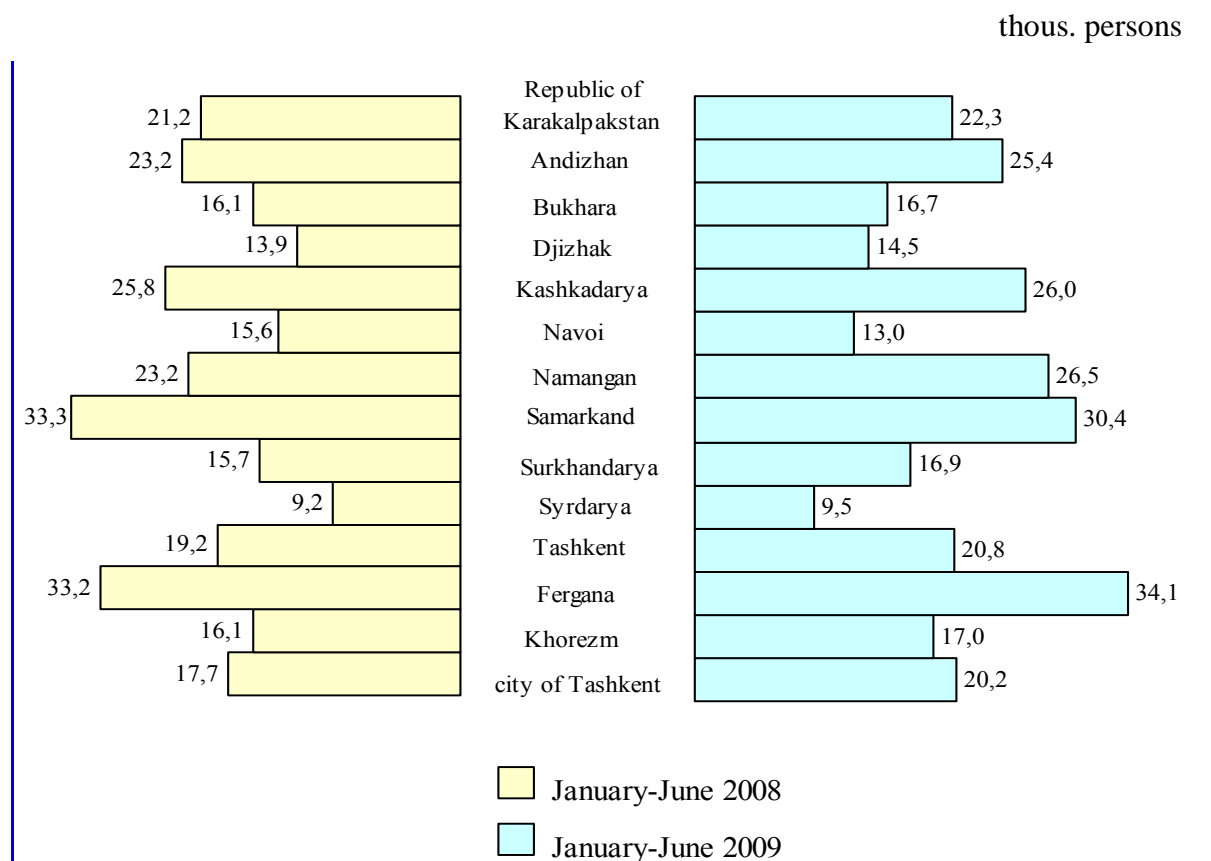
In January-June of the current year 96,5 thousand marriages and 8,4 thousand divorces were registered. There were 7,0 marriages and 0,6 divorces per 1000 population.

**Unemployment.** In January-June of the current year 341,9 thousand persons applied to labor agencies for employment, which was 5,1 percent more than in January-June 2008.

Out of the total number of citizens registered as those who are looking for a job 76,2 percent are rural citizens, 0,7 percent - persons at the age of 16-18 years old, 50,8 percent - persons at the age of 18-30 years old, 46,7 percent - persons at the age of 30-50 years old.

In January-June of the current year 293,3 thousand persons were placed in a job with the assistance of labor agencies (85,8 percent of all persons applied to labor agencies), which was 1,3 percentage points less than in January-June 2008.

The number of citizens who are placed in a job through labor agencies in January-June 2009 is characterized by the following data:



From the total number of citizens who were placed in a job 51,7 percent fall upon youth (persons at the age of 16-30 years old), 46,6 percent – upon persons at the age of 30-50 years old. The main part of persons who were placed in a job (76,7 percent) falls upon the rural area.

As of the end of June 2009 the number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was 30,9 thousand persons versus 30,5 thousand persons as of the end of June 2008.

The greatest number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was marked in the city of Tashkent – 5,4 thousand persons (17,6 percent of the total number of persons registered in labor agencies), Khorezm oblast – 3,2 thousand persons (10,4 percent), Namangan oblast – 2,9 thousand persons (9,3 percent), Kashkadarya oblast – 2,7 thousand persons (8,8 percent).

The realization of adopted target complex programs on development of services, animal husbandry and hired labor as well as measures adopted in the framework of antirecessionary program ensured the creation of 534,6 thousand<sup>\*)</sup> new workplaces in January-June 2009.

The greatest number of workplaces was created in Kashkadarya oblast (10,9 percent of total newly created workplaces), Samarkand oblast (10,0 percent), Fergana oblast (8,9 percent), Tashkent oblast (8,2 percent) and the city of Tashkent (8,9 percent).

Out of the total number of newly created workplaces 61,3 percent (327,5 thousand workplaces) fall upon the rural area.

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