

Basic economic and social indicators

	bln. soums	as % of January-September 2008
Gross domestic product	32339,9	108,0
Industrial output	20265,8	109,1
Consumer goods	6291,9	113,7
Agricultural output	8901,7	103,3
Investments in fixed capital	9008,9	128,3
Construction work	5222,4	133,5
Freight turnover, bln. t-km	55,8	91,0
Passenger turnover, bln. pas-km	51,1	108,7
Retail trade turnover	11686,2	117,5
Paid services	4306,2	117,8
External trade turnover, USD mln.	16014,0	97,7
exports	9173,8	94,6
imports	6840,2	102,2

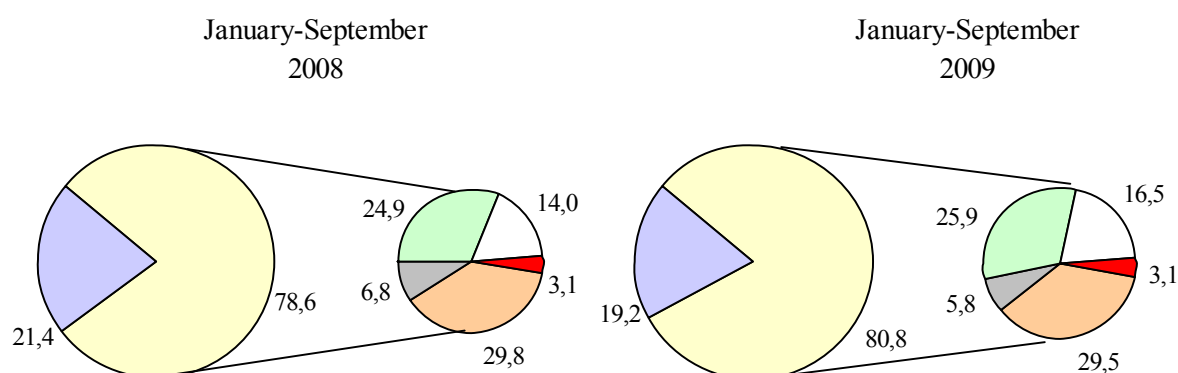
Production of gross domestic product

In January-September 2009 according to the preliminary data the volume of gross domestic product was 32339,9 billion soums or 108,0 percent in comparison with January-September 2008. GDP per capita has increased by 6,2 percent.

In the structure of GDP by forms of ownership the share of the non-state sector is 80,8 percent (in January-September 2008 – 78,6 percent) and that of the state sector – 19,2 percent (in January-September 2008 - 21,4 percent).

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

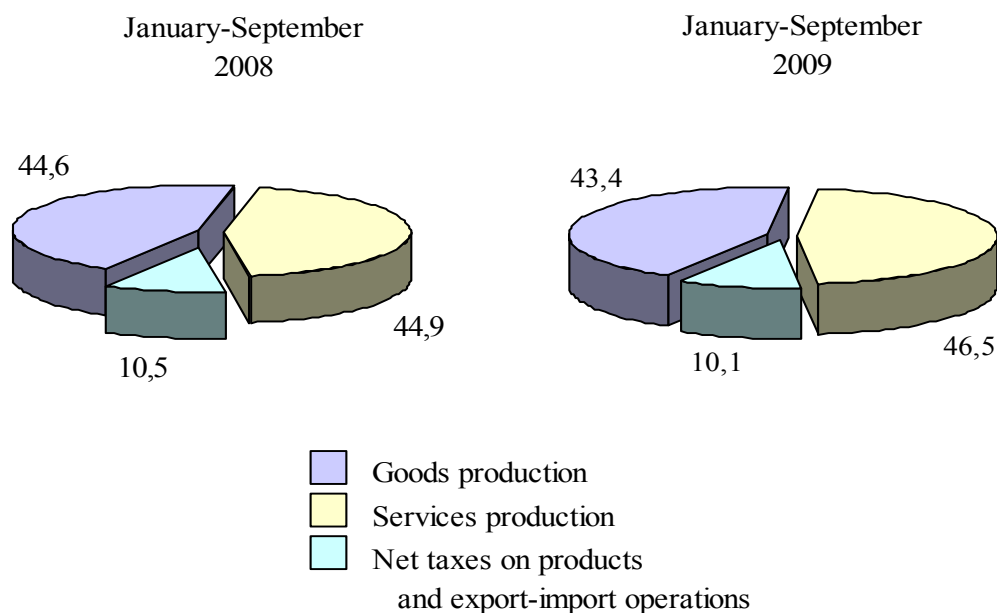
as % of total



- 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 45,1 percent of the total volume of GDP. Out of the total volume of GDP produced by small business entities the share of small enterprises and microfirms was 26,5 percent.

The significant growth of the real volume of gross regional product was observed in the city of Tashkent (112,6 percent), Namangan oblast (110,9 percent), Samarkand oblast (109,4 percent), Andizhan oblast (109,3 percent) and Kashkadarya oblast (108,2 percent).

General characteristic of activity of enterprises and institutions

According to the data of the Uniform State Business Register, as of October 1, 2009, the number of registered legal persons was 500,4 thousand units, 467,7 thousand of them (93,5 percent of total registered enterprises) were operating.

The greatest number of enterprises and institutions was registered in trade and catering (26,4 percent of total registered enterprises), agriculture (23,5 percent, excluding private farms), industry (11,4 percent) and construction (7,9 percent).

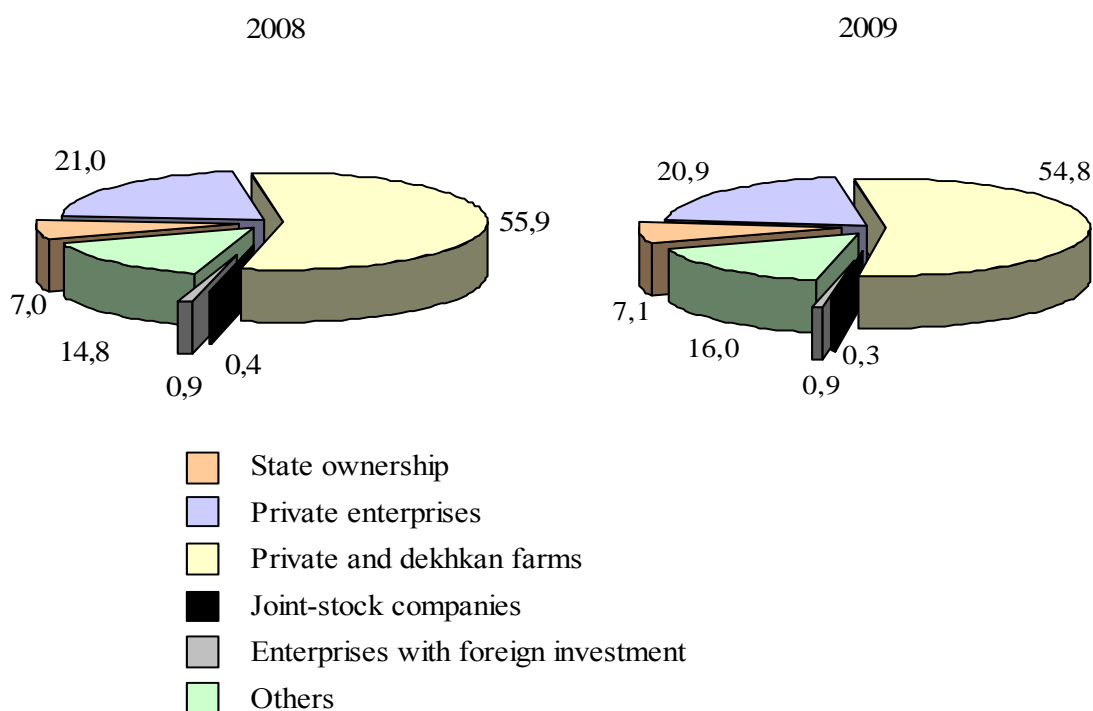
The distribution of registered and operating enterprises by branches of economy (excluding private farms), as of October 1, 2009, is characterized by the following data:

	registered		operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
Total	272,5	100,0	241,9	100,0
of which:				
industry	31,1	11,4	25,5	10,5
construction	21,5	7,9	17,7	7,3
agriculture and forestry	64,0	23,5	61,5	25,4
transport and communication	8,2	3,0	7,4	3,1
other branches of material production	14,6	5,4	12,9	5,3
trade and catering	72,0	26,4	58,5	24,2
personal services	3,8	1,4	3,3	1,4
health care, physical culture, sports and social security	10,1	3,7	9,5	4,0
education, culture and art, science and scientific services	18,0	6,6	17,5	7,2
other branches of non-material production	29,2	10,7	28,1	11,6

In the total number of registered enterprises the share of enterprises with non-state form of ownership was 92,9 percent of which 54,8 percent - private and dekhkan farms, 20,9 percent - private enterprises, 0,9 percent - enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 0,3 percent - joint-stock companies, 16,0 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 34,9 thousand in January-September 2009. Their significant number was marked in the city of Tashkent (15,6 percent of total registered enterprises in the republic), Kashkadarya oblast (11,6 percent), Fergana oblast (9,3 percent) and Andizhan oblast (8,7 percent).

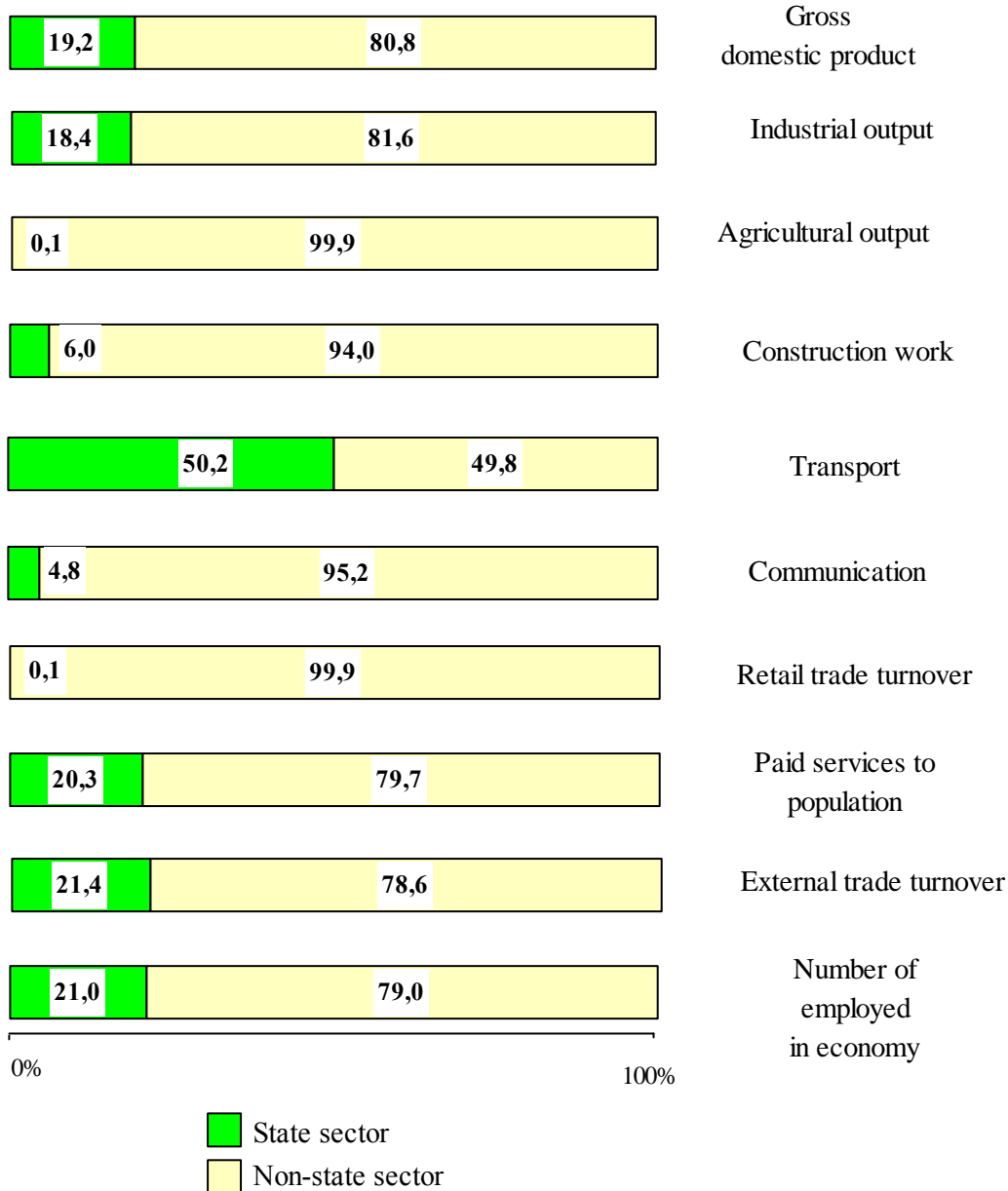
In the sectoral structure of newly created enterprises 25,1 percent - the share of agriculture, 26,4 percent - trade and catering, 14,8 percent - industry.

In the reporting period 18,8 thousand enterprises and institutions were liquidated. Out of them 2,9 thousand were liquidated voluntarily. The significant number of liquidated enterprises was marked in the city of Tashkent (18,4 percent of total enterprises liquidated by the republic), the Republic of Karakalpakstan (10,0 percent), Surkhandarya oblast (11,8 percent), Fergana oblast (8,6 percent) and Tashkent oblast (8,4 percent).

In the sectoral structure of liquidated enterprises the share of trade and catering - 32,8 percent, agriculture - 25,9 percent, industry - 14,0 percent.

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

as % of total volume



Small business

In the reporting period small business entities:

produced 45,1 percent of GDP (in January-September 2008 – 45,3 percent);

provided 8343,2 thousand persons with employment, or 73,8 percent of total persons employed in the economy, including 6285,2 thousand persons of the individual sector and 2058,0 thousand persons of small enterprises and microfirms;

produced industrial output to the amount of 3361,1 billion soums (16,6 percent of total industrial production) which is 119,6 percent to the level of January-September 2008;

utilized 2270,5 billion soums (25,2 percent of the total volume of utilized investments) which is 142,8 percent to the level of January-September 2008, executed construction works to the amount of 2325,9 billion soums (44,5 percent of total construction works) which is 126,5 percent to the level of January-September 2008;

ensured the growth of freight turnover of motor transport by 8,0 percent (73,2 percent of total freight turnover), passenger turnover by 7,8 percent (82,4 percent of total passenger turnover);

formed 45,5 percent (5314,2 billion soums) of total retail trade turnover (the growth by 12,5 percent), 45,8 percent (1969,8 billion soums) of total paid services (the growth by 10,1 percent);

exported goods to the amount of USD 1277,2 million (13,9 percent of total export) which is 122,2 percent to the level of January-September 2008, imported goods to the amount of USD 3082,1 million (45,1 percent of total import) which is 132,9 percent to the level of January-September 2008.

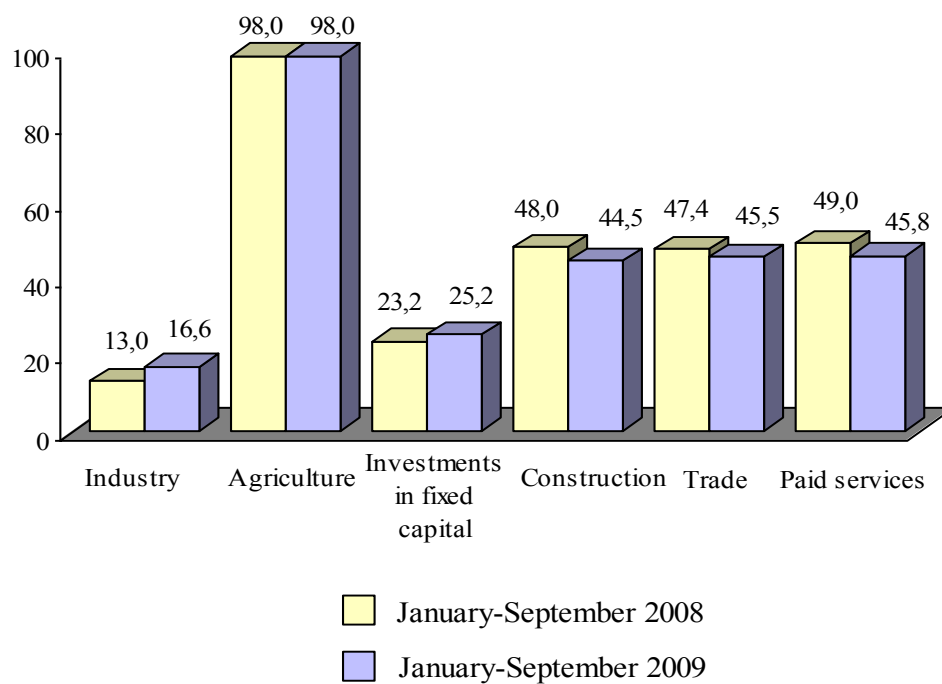
The share of goods of private entrepreneurship in total volume of goods (works, services) of small business in January-September 2009 is characterized by the following data:

	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	3361,1	34,4
Agriculture	8721,9	100,0
Construction	2325,9	69,0

	volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Retail trade turnover	5314,2	77,1
Paid services	1969,8	93,1
Cargo transportation, mln. tons	273,4	88,3
Passenger transportation, mln. pass.	3171,6	98,2
Exports, USD mln.	1277,2	4,8
Imports, USD mln.	3082,1	17,4

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, 100 enterprises and projects (further – projects) were privatized in the reporting period.

The greatest number of projects was privatized in the city of Tashkent (26,0 percent of total projects privatized by the republic), Fergana oblast (14,0 percent), Tashkent oblast (13,0 percent) and Surkhandarya oblast (12,0 percent).

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls upon projects of the local authority (56,0 percent), Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry (19,0 percent), Ministry of National Education (4,0 percent), Ministry of Health (3,0 percent), Association “Uzpakhtasanoat” (2,0 percent).

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

	number of projects, units	as % of total
Total	100	100,0
of which:		
Khokimiyats	56	56,0
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry	19	19,0
Ministry of National Education	4	4,0
Ministry of Health	3	3,0
Association "Uzpakhtasanoat"	2	2,0
Association "Uzbekcharmpoiabzali"	1	1,0
Other ministries and departments	15	15,0

Receipts of money from privatization and decentralization amounted to 27,2 billion soums in January-September 2009.

The most part of receipts from privatization and decentralization was marked in the city of Tashkent (48,2 percent of total receipts), Tashkent oblast (13,0 percent), Fergana oblast (10,3 percent), Samarkand oblast (7,3 percent), Bukhara oblast (4,8 percent), Namangan oblast (3,0 percent), Khorezm oblast (3,0 percent).

External economic links

In the reporting period the republic's external trade turnover amounted to USD 16014,0 million. Out of the total volume of the republic's external trade turnover export operations amounted to USD 9173,8 million, import operations - USD 6840,2 million.

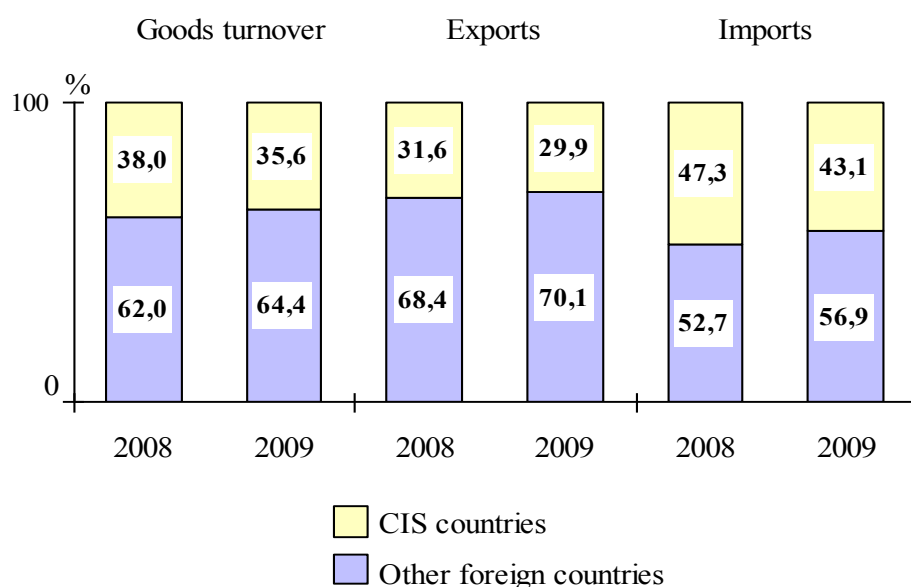
The positive trade balance of foreign trade operations was USD 2333,6 million.

The republic's external trade turnover is characterized by the following data:

		(USD mln.)
	January- September 2009	as % of January-September 2008
External trade turnover	16014,0	97,7
of which with:		
CIS countries	5695,3	91,5
other countries	10318,7	101,5
Exports	9173,8	94,6
of which to:		
CIS countries	2747,1	89,8
other countries	6426,7	96,8
Imports	6840,2	102,2
of which from:		
CIS countries	2948,2	93,1
other countries	3892,0	110,4

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

in percentage



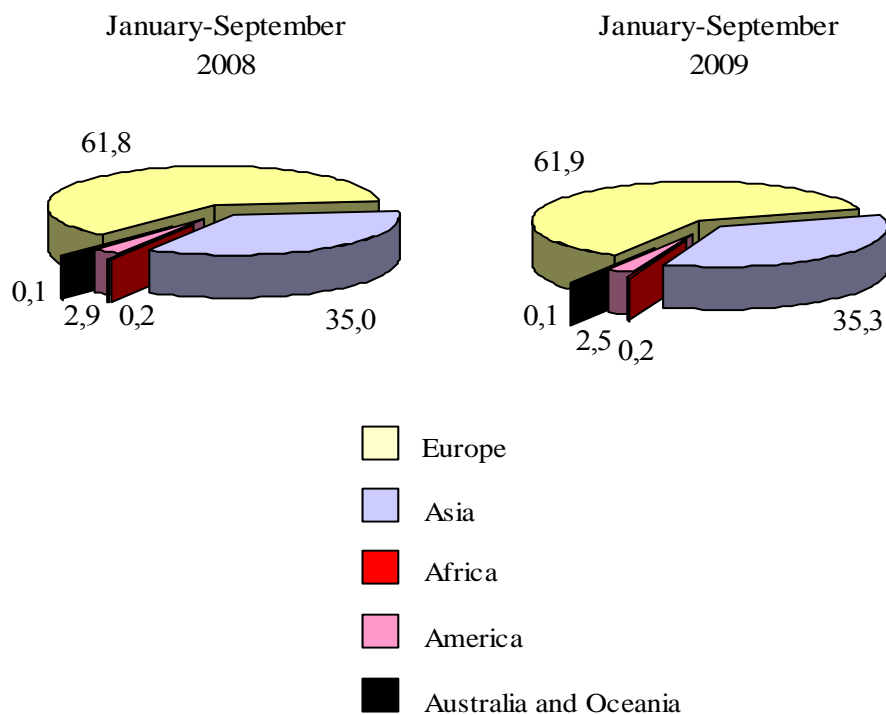
Dynamics of change in volume and structure of exports and imports

	structure, in %		change in volume, in %
	January-September 2008	January-September 2009	as % of January-September 2008
Exports	100,0	100,0	94,6
cotton fibre	10,0	7,3	68,9
food products	3,9	4,5	107,7
of which consumer	3,7	4,1	105,1
chemical products and articles thereof	5,8	4,6	75,6
energy and oil products	21,1	39,3	176,1
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	7,2	4,5	59,3
machines and equipment	7,8	2,5	30,3
services	9,1	8,4	88,1
others	35,1	28,9	77,9
Imports	100,0	100,0	102,2

	structure, in %		change in volume, in %
	January-September 2008	January-September 2009	as % of January-September 2008
food products	8,1	8,9	112,2
of which goods for production needs	5,3	4,6	89,7
chemical products and articles thereof	12,4	10,9	90,1
energy and oil products	5,3	3,1	58,8
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	7,9	6,2	80,7
machines and equipment	50,3	57,5	117,0
services	4,5	4,1	92,8
others	11,5	9,3	82,3

Structure of external trade turnover by continents

as % of total volume



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

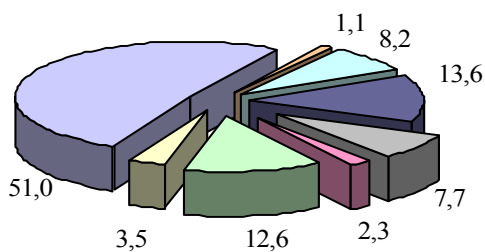
	share in republic's goods turnover, %	as % of January-September 2008
Russia	19,1	98,3
Switzerland	12,0	263,6
China	9,8	149,3
Ukraine	7,0	82,8
Kazakhstan	6,0	85,0
Republic of Korea	5,3	107,3
Afghanistan	3,2	129,9
Turkey	2,9	64,1
Iran	2,4	75,7
Germany	2,3	92,0
USA	1,5	77,2
France	1,0	92,0
Tajikistan	0,9	112,2
Latvia	0,7	50,2
Kyrgyzstan	0,8	62,5
Turkmenistan	0,8	140,0
Great Britain	0,7	71,9
Belarus	0,7	89,5
Japan	0,6	69,5
Italy	0,6	108,5
India	0,5	114,8
UAE	0,5	114,3
Austria	0,4	127,3
Singapore	0,3	28,4
Belgium	0,3	92,5
Netherlands	0,3	60,7
Azerbaijan	0,2	62,5

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

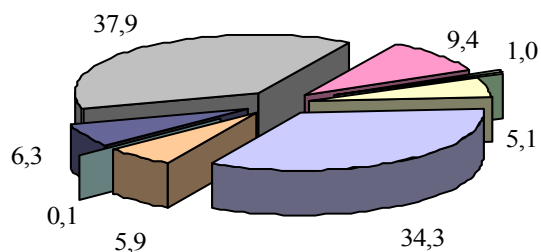
September 2009 is characterized by the following data:

Exports

CIS countries

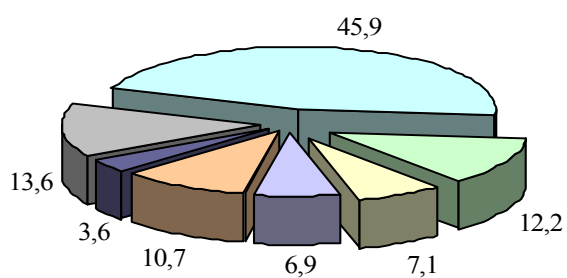


Other countries

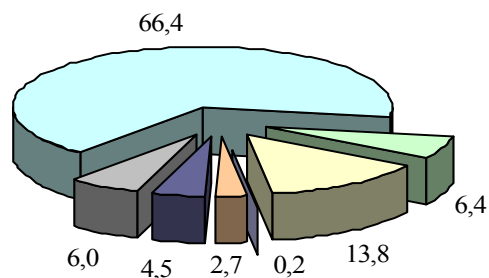


Imports

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-September 2009 the total volume of industrial output was 20265,8 billion soums or 109,1 percent to the level of January-September 2008.

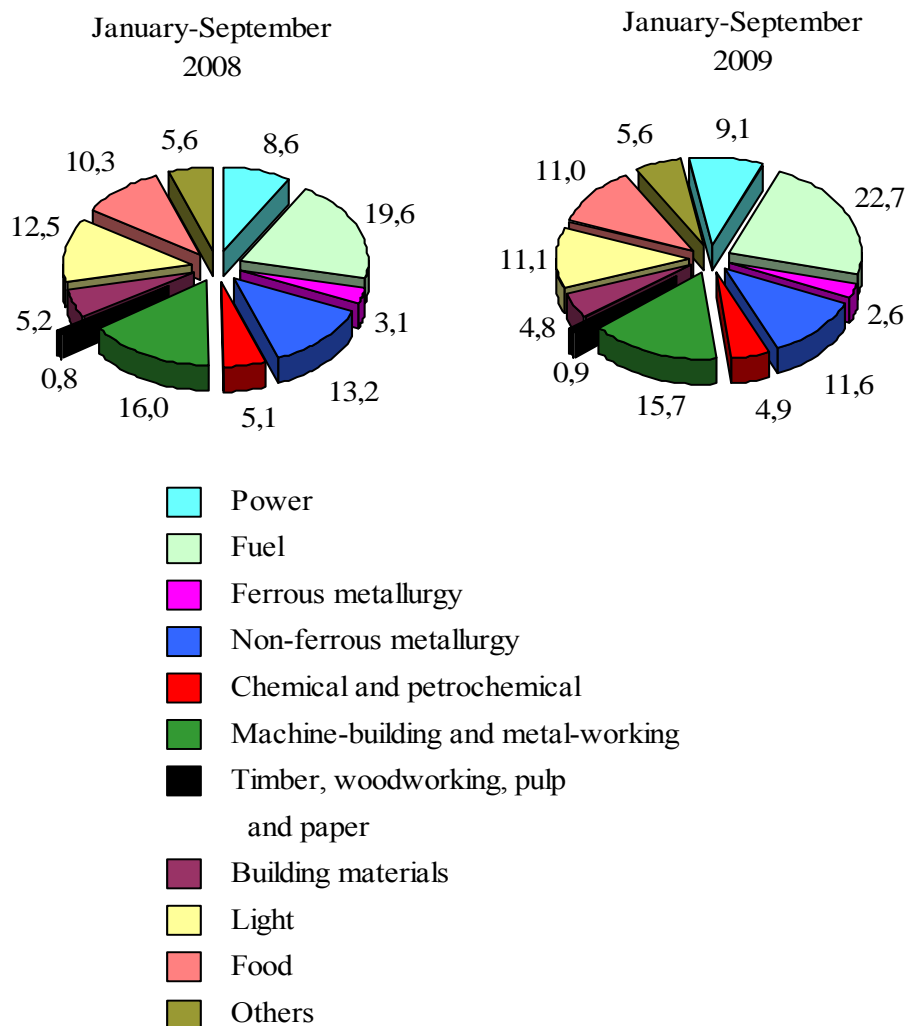
In the reporting period consumer goods were produced to the amount of 6291,9 billion soums (113,7 percent to January-September 2008). Out of them food products were produced to the amount of 2652,7 billion soums (107,7 percent to the level of January-September 2008), non-food products - to the amount of 3639,2 billion soums (118,6 percent).

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

	bln. soums	as % of January- September 2008
Total	20265,8	109,1
of which:		
electric power	1840,8	100,4
fuel	4601,5	112,9
ferrous metallurgy	529,2	111,2
non-ferrous metallurgy	2352,7	102,4
chemical and petrochemical	994,2	113,4
machinery and metal-working	3188,7	117,5
logging, woodworking, pulp and paper	182,9	105,5
building materials	972,8	110,3
light	2252,0	102,1
food	2224,8	108,4
Consumer goods	6291,9	113,7
of which:		
food	2652,7	107,7
non-food	3639,2	118,6

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

as % of total volume



Production of selected products by industries
(by large enterprises)

	January-September 2009	as % of January-September 2008
Fuel and energy		
Electric power, bln. kWh	36,8	99,2
Heat energy, mln. Gcal	13,3	93,5
Petroleum and gas condensate, mln. t	3,5	95,0
Gasoline, thous. t	1198,7	110,8

	January- September 2009	as % of January- September 2008
Diesel fuel, thous. t	991,7	104,6
Fuel oil, thous. t	398,4	102,0
Kerosene, thous. t	300,0	113,6
Lubricating oils, thous. t	212,3	103,1
Condensed gas, thous. t	188,0	103,7
Natural gas, mln.m ³	46468,9	97,7
Ferrous metallurgy		
Steel, thous. t	584,3	111,3
Finished steel, thous. t	547,8	110,9
Chemical and petrochemical		
Synthetic ammonia, thous. t	993,1	104,7
Chemical fertilizers, thous. t	830,2	104,3
Carbamide, thous. t	409,3	116,8
Chemical agents for plant protection, t	3589,0	2,6t.m.
Sulphuric acid, thous. t	701,0	103,9
Chemical fibre and threads, t	9858	108,9
Soda ash, thous. t	54,7	107,3
Machine-building and metal working		
Motor cars, pcs	144622	104,0
Buses, pcs	1005	90,4
Spare parts for buses, mln. soums	128328,4	110,7
Tractors, pcs	1912	107,5
Cultivators, pcs	1191	86,2
Refrigerators and freezers, pcs	14352	3,1t.m.
Cable products, mln. soums	107189	98,5

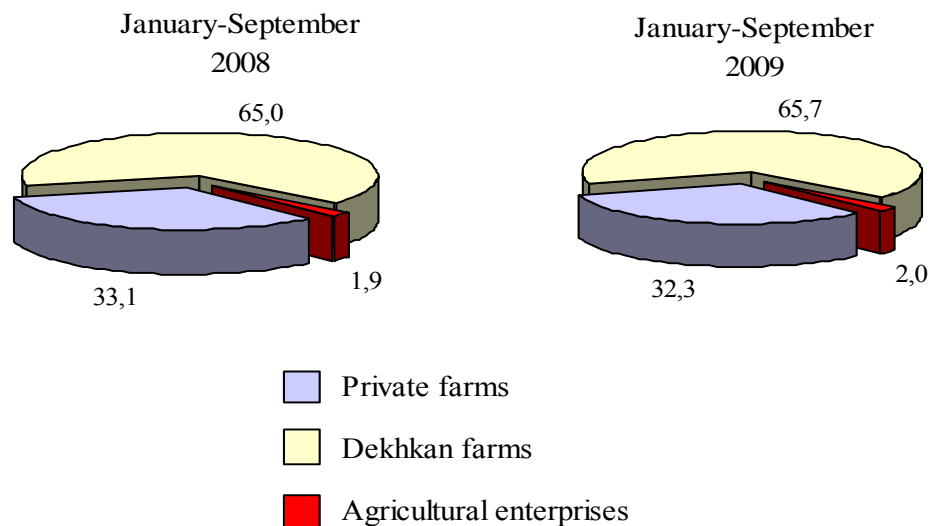
	January- September 2009	as % of January- September 2008
Building materials		
Cement, thous. t	5348,3	107,5
Asbestos cement sheets (roofing slate), mln. standard plates	349,7	101,2
Prefabricated ferro-concrete structures and units, thous. m ³	120,1	117,5
Glass and porcelain - faience		
Window glass, 2 mm, thous. m ²	7123,1	79,3
Bottles, mln. pcs	172,9	88,5
Light		
Cotton fibre, thous. t	696,6	85,5
Cotton seeds, thous. t	1014,2	80,1
Cotton lint, thous. t	45,9	80,8
Raw silk threads, t	137,9	70,4
Cotton yarn, thous. t	103,7	90,6
Fabric - total, mln. m ²	75,2	76,5
Knitwear articles, thous. pcs	24422,0	91,3
Carpets and rugs, thous. m ²	1594,1	77,6
Food		
Milk and dairy products, thous. t	15,5	107,3
Granulated sugar, thous. t	217,1	113,7
Vegetable oil, thous. t	126,1	65,6
Macaroni, thous. t	16,0	127,4
Vodka and liqueur beverages, thous. dal	6745,0	112,7
Grape wine, thous. dal	1463,0	93,5
Bear, thous. dal	15900,2	111,8
Mineral water, mln. half-liters	179,7	105,2
Papirossy and cigarettes, mln. pcs	9294,0	122,8
Flour-milling and feed mill		
Flour, thous. t	987,7	93,9
Mixed fodder, thous. t	554,7	116,0

Agriculture

In January-September 2009 the agricultural output amounted to 8901,7 billion soums (103,3 percent to the corresponding period of 2008), of which output of plant-growing - 4869,6 billion soums (99,5 percent) and that of animal husbandry - 4032,5 billion soums (107,7 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 54,7 percent in January-September 2009.

According to the preliminary data as of October 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 is 10,9 thousand hectares less than for the yield of 2008.

The area under grains was 1598,2 thousand hectares (55,7 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 – 155,8 thousand hectares (2,1 thousand hectares less), forage crops – 284,0 thousand hectares (12,2 thousand hectares more).

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

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

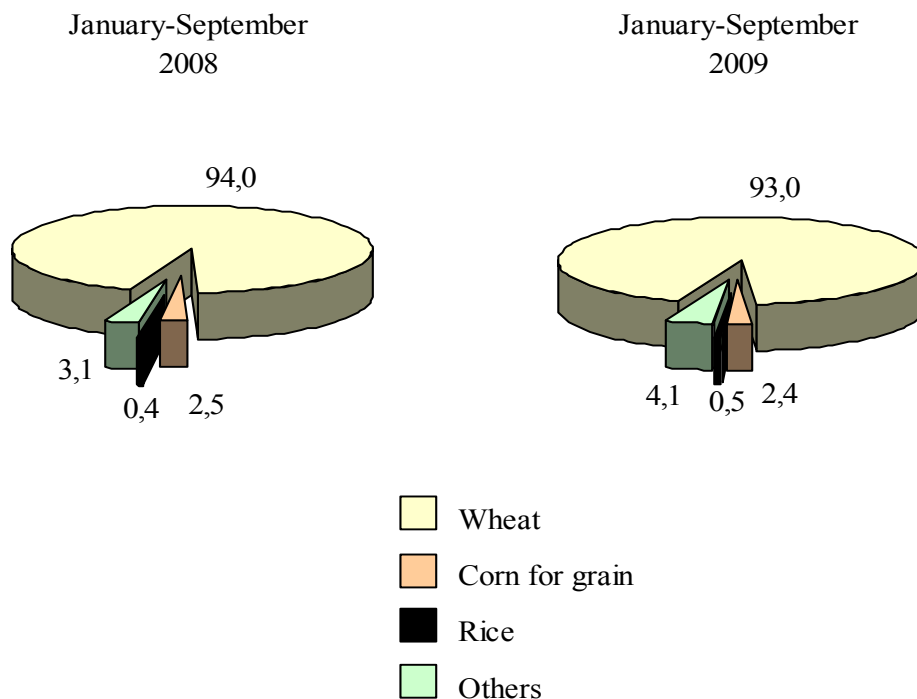
Harvesting. As of October 1, 2009 farms of all types produced 7070,3 thousand tons of grains (10,2 percent more than in the corresponding period of the previous year), including 6839,0 thousand tons of spiked cereal of which 6572,6 thousand tons are wheat.

In the structure of grain production the biggest share falls on wheat - 93,0 percent, corn for grain – 2,4 percent, rice – 0,5 percent and other grains – 4,0 percent.

The production of potatoes was 1122,6 thousand tons, vegetables – 4068,7 thousand tons, melons and gourds – 767,7 thousand tons, fruit and berries – 1028,17 thousand tons, grapes – 591,7 thousand tons.

The structure of grain production in farms of all types:

in % to total gross harvest



Animal husbandry. In the total volume of agricultural output the share of animal husbandry was 45,3 percent in January-September 2009.

As of October 1, 2009 the number of cattle increased by 552,0 thousand heads (by 7,1 percent) of which cows – by 197,7 thousand heads (by 6,0 percent), sheep and goats - by 816,0 thousand heads (by 6,0 percent), poultry - by 2738,5 thousand heads (10,1 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	992,1	107,3
of which:		
private farms	22,1	106,6
dekhkan farms	946,9	107,5
agricultural enterprises	23,1	101,5

	thous. t.	growth rate, in %
Milk	4289,9	108,2
of which:		
private farms	122,2	110,1
dekhkan farms	4148,0	108,2
agricultural enterprises	19,8	102,8
Eggs, mln.	2003,6	112,3
of which:		
private farms	118,5	139,7
dekhkan farms	1236,6	108,4
agricultural enterprises	648,5	116,0
Wool, t.	20419	105,5
of which:		
private farms	1158	109,3
dekhkan farms	16516	105,6
agricultural enterprises	2745	103,4
Karakul, thous. pcs	850,9	100,8
of which:		
private farms	36,6	112,7
dekhkan farms	553,1	109,3
agricultural enterprises	261,1	85,5
Cocoons, thous. pcs	24,0	102,2

Private farms. The output produced by private farms in January-September 2009 was 2871,2 billion soums or 94,6 percent to the corresponding period of 2008.

As of October 1, 2009, private farms had 477,8 thousand heads of cattle, including 163,8 thousand heads of cows, 1067,3 thousand heads of sheep and goats, 3049,0 thousand heads of poultry.

In comparison with January-September 2008 the number of cattle increased by 12,8 thousand (by 2,8 percent), cows – by 4,6 thousand (by 2,9 percent), sheep and goats – by 88,7 thousand (by 9,1 percent), poultry – by 631,2 thousand (by 26,1 percent).

The output of basic agricultural produce in private farms for January-September 2009 is characterized by the following data:

	thous. t	share in total output, %	growth rate, in %
Spiked cereals	5737,0	83,9	112,5
of which wheat	5517,9	84,0	110,9
Potatoes	161,5	14,4	156,5
Vegetables	1151,0	28,3	120,4
Melons and gourds	359,0	46,8	117,7
Fruit and berries	413,9	40,3	118,0
Grapes	283,0	47,8	134,1
Meat	22,1	2,2	106,6
Milk	122,2	2,8	110,1
Eggs, mln.	118,5	5,9	139,7
Wool, t	1158	5,7	109,3
Karakul, thous. pcs	36,6	4,3	112,7
Cocoons, thous. t	23,2	96,9	104,0

Silkworm breeding. In the current year the total volume of silkworm cocoons production was 23972,6 tons which is 521,8 tons more than in 2008. In the total volume of produced silkworm cocoons 0,9 tons are cocoons of prime quality, 14,4 tons - elite grade, 176,1 tons - seed cocoons, 9402,6 tons – cocoons of first grade, 6654,2 tons – cocoons of second grade, 822,0 tons – nonstandard cocoons, 5298,8 tons – off-grade cocoons, 1603,6 tons - karapachak.

Investments and construction

In January-September of the current year the total volume of utilized investments in fixed capital was 9008,9 billion soums or 128,3 percent to January-September 2008.

The distribution of investments in fixed capital by forms of ownership in January-September 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	9008,9	9,5	49,5	29,0	4,2	7,8
of which by enterprises of:						
state ownership	2360,9	36,4	25,6	11,8	1,1	25,1
non-state ownership	6648,0	0,0	58,0	35,1	5,3	1,6

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

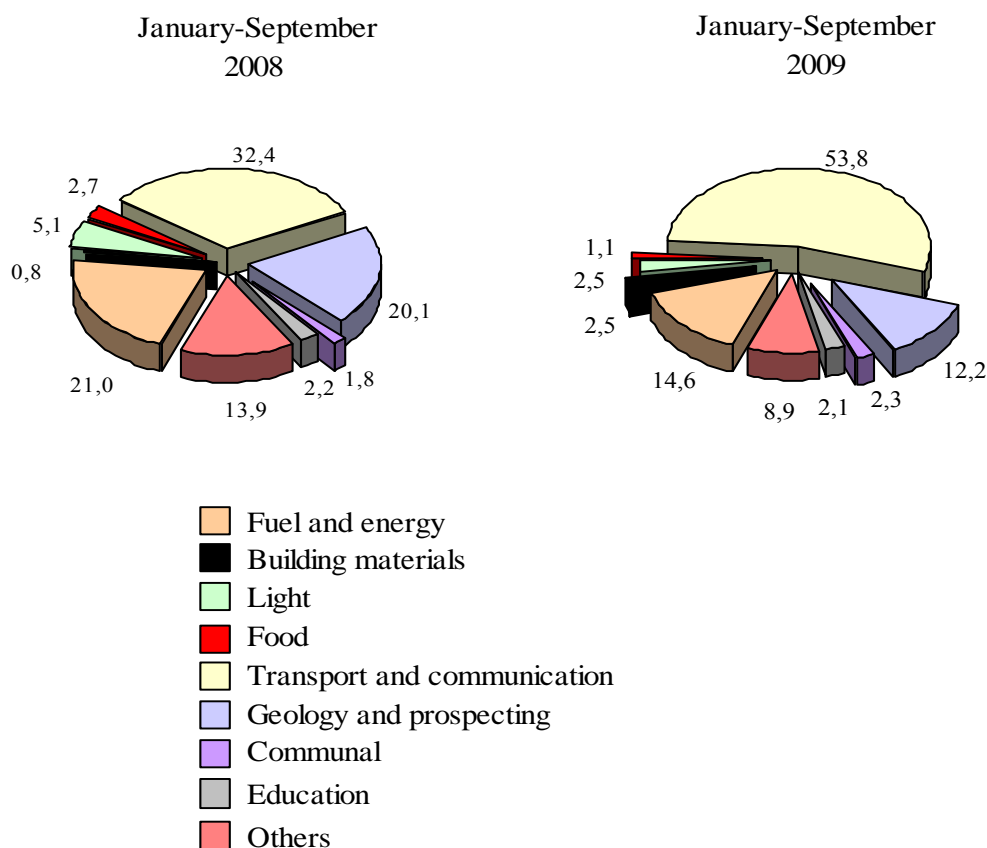
	bln. soums	as % of total volume
Total	9008,9	100,0
Production branches	6554,7	72,8
industry	2570,0	28,5
of which:		
fuel and energy	1422,3	15,8

	bln. soums	as % of total volume
metallurgy	313,5	3,5
chemical and petrochemical	157,1	1,7
machine-building	210,8	2,3
light	110,8	1,2
food	127,4	1,4
building materials	141,0	1,6
agriculture	247,6	2,8
construction	266,2	3,0
transport and communication	2608,9	29,0
trade	223,4	2,5
geology and exploration	577,7	6,4
other	60,9	0,6
Non-production branches	2454,2	27,2
housing construction	926,5	10,3
public utilities	149,9	1,7
health care	106,0	1,2
education	934,8	10,3
culture and arts	6,4	0,1
other	330,6	3,6

6554,7 billion soums (72,8 percent of total investments) were used in production branches of the economy, 2454,2 billion soums (27,2 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 volume



Construction of projects in social sphere

Out of the total volume of investments utilized in the non-production sphere 926,5 billion soums were used in housing construction, or 37,8 percent of their volume.

In January-September of the current year 54,2 thousand apartments with the total space of 6361,0 thousand m² (104,6 percent to the level of January-September 2008), including 4728,8 thousand m² (112,9 percent) of the rural area, were built and put into operation.

350,0 billion soums of investments were used for new construction and capital reconstruction of general education schools, which made up 14,3 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 37,4 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 83,5 percent, the Fund for Children Sports Development – 8,5 percent, foreign investments and credits – 6,3 percent.

513,5 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of academic lyceums and vocational colleges, which made up 20,9 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 54,9 percent of investments in education.

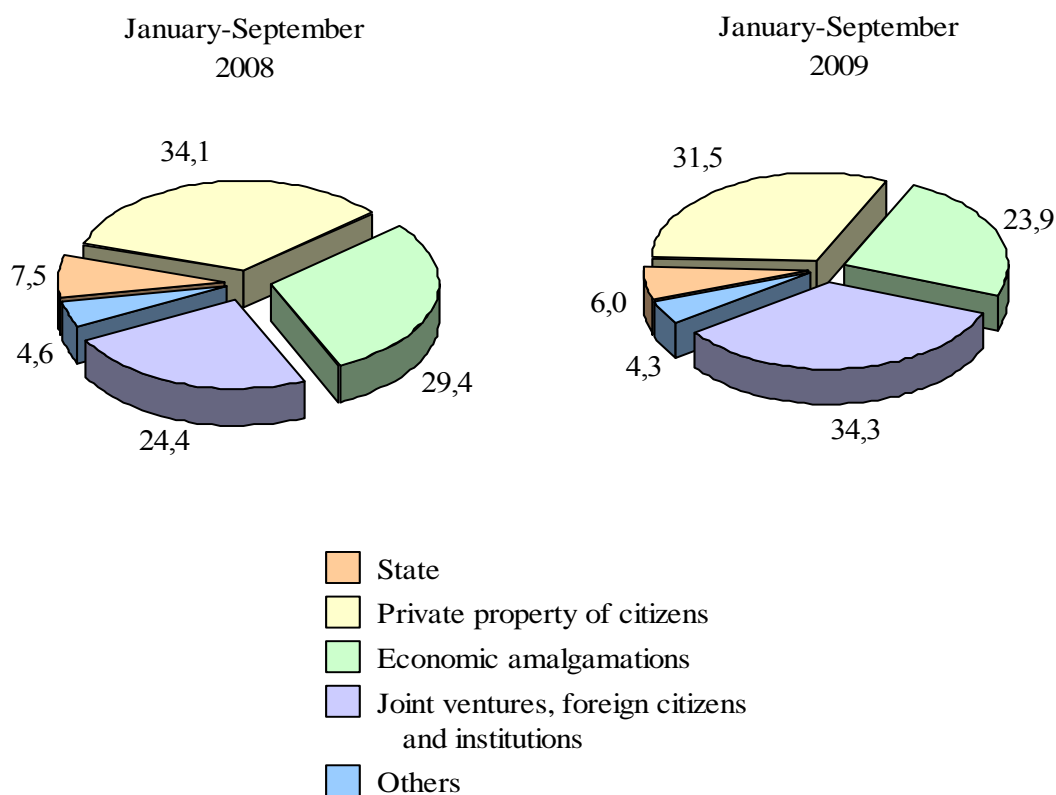
77,7 billion soums of investments were used for construction of water-supply networks, of which 38,9 billion soums – foreign investments and credits (50,1 percent of their total volume), 22,9 billion soums - budgetary funds (29,4 percent), 9,6 billion soums – means of population (12,3 percent); 6,5 billion soums of investments were used for construction of gas networks, of which 99,97 percent - means of population.

Construction activity. In the reporting period construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 5222,4 billion soums, which made up 133,5 percent to the corresponding period of 2008.

Out of the total volume of construction works 80,2 percent fall on new construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of enterprises, 16,3 percent – on capital and current repair and 3,5 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



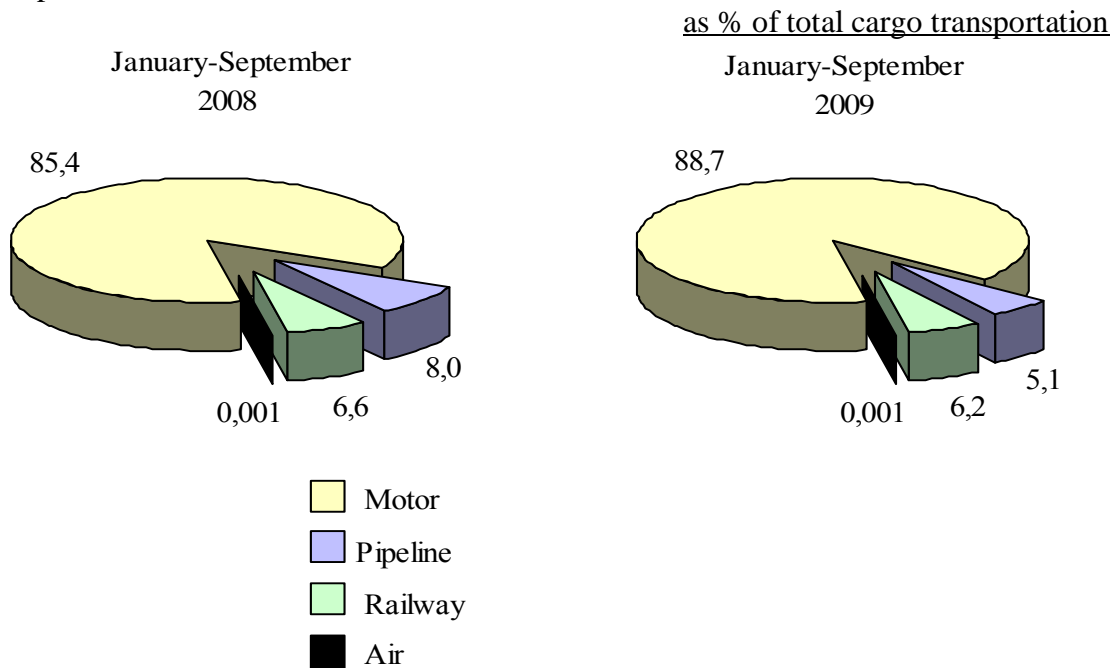
Transport

Cargo transportation. In January-September of the current year 792,9 million tons of cargoes were carried by all types of transport, which is 113,2 percent to the level of January-September 2008. At the same time the freight turnover has decreased by 9,0 percent and was 55,8 billion t-km.

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

	January-September 2009	as % of January- September 2008
Freights shipped by transport, mln. t	792,9	113,2
railway	48,7	104,8
motor	703,5	117,5
air, thous. t	10,7	2,3t.m.
pipeline	40,7	73,2
Freight turnover of transport, bln. t-km	55,8	91,0
railway	17,9	105,0
motor	16,5	109,5
air, mln. t-km	68,5	103,8
pipeline	21,4	73,2

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



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

	thous. tons	as % of January-September 2008
Freights - total	48683,7	104,8
of which:		
coal	2501,3	98,7
oil	10727,9	98,0
ferrous metals	826,6	92,7
iron-and-steel scrap	797,1	111,2
chemical and mineral fertilizers	3854,8	111,5
building materials	7057,4	107,2
cement	4783,2	98,9
timber	111,8	58,2
grain and milling products	1172,9	76,6

703,5 million tons of freights were carried by motor transport, which is 17,5 percent more than in January-September 2008. The freight turnover has increased by 9,5 percent and was 16,5 billion t-km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs has exceeded the level of January-September 2008 by 6,3 percent and was 11,5 billion t-km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport was 69,7 percent versus 71,8 percent in January-September 2008.

10,7 thousand tons of freights were carried by air transport which is 2,3 times more than in January-September 2008, the freight turnover increased by 3,8 percent and was 68,5 million t-km.

The freight turnover of main pipelines has decreased by 26,8 percent and was 21,4 billion t-km.

Passenger transportation. In comparison with January-September 2008 the number of passengers carried by all types of transport increased by 7,4 percent and totaled 4106,5 million persons. The passenger turnover has increased by 8,7 percent and was 51,1 billion pass-km.

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

	January- September 2009	as % of January- September 2008
Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons	4106,5	107,4
railway	10,7	109,6
motor	4014,9	108,0
air	1,2	98,6
urban electrical	79,7	85,0
Passenger turnover of transport, mln. pass-km	51127,0	108,7
railway	1948,7	107,4
motor	45073,1	111,5
air	3610,9	85,6
urban electrical	494,3	87,5

The share of motor transport in passenger transportation and passenger turnover was the highest – 97,8 percent and 88,1 percent respectively.

The number of passengers carried by railway transport increased by 9,6 percent and was 10,7 million persons, the passenger turnover increased by 7,4 percent and totaled 1948,7 million pas-km.

1160,6 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which is 1,4 percent less than in January-September 2008, the passenger turnover totaled 3610,9 million pass-km and was 14,4 percent lower than in January-September 2008.

Passenger transportation carried out by trolleybuses, trams and underground has decreased by 40,9 percent, 23,1 percent and 7,1 percent respectively

Market of goods and services

In January-September 2009 the retail trade turnover was 11686,2 billion soums or 117,5 percent to the level of January-September 2008.

In the structure of retail trade turnover the share of food products was 48,0 percent and that of non-food products – 52,0 percent (in January- September 2008 – 51,0 and 49,0 percent respectively).

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

	bln. soums	as % of January- September 2008	as % of total
Total	11686,2	117,5	100,0
state ownership	16,1	93,0	0,1
non-state ownership	11670,1	117,5	99,9
of which private ownership of citizens	8431,8	104,0	72,2

The retail trade turnover of trade enterprises amounted to 4985,4 billion soums or increased by 33,6 percent versus January-September 2008. In the structure of the retail trade turnover the turnover of trade enterprises was 42,6 percent (in January-September 2008 – 37,6 percent).

In total turnover of trade enterprises the share of the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises in the rural area was 24,1 percent.

The sale of agricultural products and livestock in dekhkan markets increased by 8,3 percent and reached 4059,1 billion soums, the share of sales in the retail trade turnover was 34,8 percent.

The goods turnover of the informal sector (commodity and specialized markets) was 2641,7 billion soums or 7,0 percent higher than in January-September 2008. The share of the informal sector in the total volume of goods turnover was 22,6 percent.

The structure of retail trade turnover in January-September 2009 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of January- September 2008	as % of total
Total	11686,2	117,5	100,0
trade enterprises	4985,4	133,6	42,6
markets	6700,8	107,8	57,4
of which:			
commodity and specialized	2641,7	107,0	22,6
dekhkan (food)	4059,1	108,3	34,8

The volume of paid services rendered to population in January-September 2009 was 4306,2 billion soums or 117,8 percent to the level of January-September 2008.

The main part of paid services was rendered to population by the official sector (67,6 percent), the volume of services rendered by this sector was 2911,1 billion soums, the growth rate – 124,2 percent.

The volume of paid services rendered to population by individual entrepreneurs increased by 6,4 percent and amounted to 1395,1 billion soums, the share of this sector in the total volume of paid services – 32,4 percent.

The share of the non-state sector in the total volume of paid services rendered to population was 77,7 percent (in January-September 2008 – 78,8 percent).

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

	bln. soums	as % of total
Total	4306,2	100,0
state ownership	874,4	20,3
non-state ownership	23431,8	79,7
of which:		
private property of citizens	1583,4	36,8

The share of personal services in the total volume of paid services was 9,6 percent or 410,4 billion soums. Their real volume has exceeded the level of January-September 2008 by 20,6 percent. The share of services rendered by individual entrepreneurs in the personal services sector was 88,0 percent. The volume of services rendered by this sector was 361,1 billion soums, the growth – by 18,1 percent.

In January-September 2009 **the total volume of market services by all kinds of activity** was 19179,2 billion soums, including 4763,6 billion soums of the rural area, or 24,8 percent of the total volume of rendered services. In comparison with January-September 2008 the real increase of services was 15,8 percent.

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

	bln. soums	as % of January-September 2008	as % of total
Services - total	19179,2	115,8	100,0
of which by main kinds of activity:			
Trade and catering	3325,9	119,5	17,3
Transport	6099,1	108,2	31,8

	bln. soums	as % of January- September 2008	as % of total
Communication and information, including services of information and resource centers	1438,5	132,6	7,5
Financial, including microcredit granting	1443,3	121,1	7,5
Tourism	45,1	134,7	0,3
Hotel	63,6	111,3	0,3
Communal	2554,8	102,1	13,3
Personal	323,1	122,1	1,7
Repair of cars and other equipment	175,7	128,5	0,9
Other market services, including services of children's institutions for health improvement and sports organizations	3710,1	126,1	19,4

The high growth rates were achieved in the following services: tourism – 134,7 percent, communication and information, including services of information and resource centers – 132,6 percent, repair of cars and other equipment – 128,5 percent, financial, including microcredit granting – 121,1 percent.

The following services prevailed in the structure of services: transport (31,8 percent of total services), trade and catering (17,3 percent), communal (13,3 percent), financial, including microcredit granting (7,5 percent), communication and information, including services of information and resource centers (7,5 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	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Consumer price index	0,5	0,5	4,5	4,2
food products	-0,03	0,3	-0,3	3,0
non-food products	0,8	0,2	7,7	1,9
services	1,8	1,2	17,1	11,6

	average monthly level		September to December of the previous year	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Industrial producer price index	0,8	2,8	7,4	28,0
Indices of freight tariffs	4,2	0,01	45,4	0,1
Indices of tariffs for communication services for legal persons	-0,9	0,5	-7,6	4,5

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

	2008	2009
Total	107,4	128,0
of which:		
electric power	118,4	106,9
fuel	112,1	122,5
ferrous metallurgy	116,3	162,5
non-ferrous metallurgy	80,9	234,4
chemical and petrochemical	121,7	98,7
machine-building	106,5	101,1
logging, woodworking, pulp and paper	119,6	102,1
building materials	114,0	117,7
light	105,0	100,1
food	120,1	109,2
flour milling and grain	126,7	116,9

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

	2008	2009
Transport – total	145,4	100,1
of which:		
railway	128,6	114,7
truck	118,0	116,0
air	161,1	123,8
pipeline	151,4	93,9

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

	2008	2009
Communication services - total	92,4	104,5
of which:		
postal	124,7	100,0
local telephone	100,0	102,4
long-distance telephone	100,0	100,0
telegraph	119,2	119,3
cellular	79,3	108,7

Living standards

In January-August 2009 **nominal money incomes** of population increased by 36,1 percent, money expenditures and savings – by 35,7 percent.

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

	share, in %	as % of January- August 2008
Total money incomes	100,0	136,1
of which:		
remuneration of labor and other incomes from enterprises	37,9	132,5
social transfers	16,2	143,7
entrepreneurial incomes, including sale of agricultural products and other incomes	45,9	136,7
Use of money incomes	97,8	135,7
of which:		
consumer expenditures	71,6	133,8
compulsory payments and contributions	7,6	134,5
increase of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency, other expenditures	18,6	143,8

The main part of nominal money incomes was used for purchase of consumer goods and payment for services – 71,6 percent. In comparison with January-August 2008 consumer expenditures increased by 33,8 percent.

Compulsory payments and contributions made up 7,6 percent of money incomes. Savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency and other expenditures made up 18,6 percent of money incomes.

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		
2008	100,0	72,9	7,7	17,6	1,8	
2009	100,0	71,6	7,6	18,6	2,2	

Demography and labor market

As of October 1, 2009 according to the preliminary data the number of the resident population in the republic was 27869,2 thousand persons and has increased from the beginning of the current year by 335,8 thousand persons or by 1,2 percent.

The natural increase was 372,7 thousand persons, 214,2 thousand of them (57,5 percent) fall upon rural area.

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

	thous. persons	increase, decrease (-)	per 1000 population
Births	472,8	-19,2	22,7
Deaths	100,1	-5,3	4,8
of which children aged under 1 year	5,6	-0,5	11,9 ^{*)}
Natural increase	372,7	-13,9	17,9
Marriages	175,3	9,3	8,4
Divorces	12,7	0,9	0,6

In January-September 2009 the number of births was 472,8 thousand persons and decreased by 19,2 thousand persons or 3,9 percent in comparison with January-September 2008. The birth rate decreased from 24,0 pro mil in January-September 2008 to 22,7 pro mil in January-September 2009.

The decrease in birth rate was observed in Namangan oblast (from 25,0 to 22,1 pro mil), Andizhan oblast (from 25,7 to 23,5 pro mil), Syrdarya oblast (from 25,5 to 23,5 pro mil), Surkhandarya oblast (from 26,3 to 24,2 pro mil) and Samarkand oblast (from 26,1 to 23,3 pro mil) .

The death rate has decreased in all oblasts of the republic with the exception of Syrdarya oblast. The decrease in death rate was observed in Tashkent oblast (from 6,2 to 5,8 pro mil), Andizhan oblast (from 5,2 to 4,8 pro mil), Namangan oblast (from 4,7 to 4,3 pro mil), Khorezm oblast (from 4,8 to 4,4 pro mil). The highest death rate remains in the city of Tashkent (7,0 pro mil).

^{*)} Per 1000 births

Out of the total number of dead 59,1 percent died of cardiovascular diseases, 7,5 percent – neoplasms, 6,4 percent - accidents, poisonings and traumas, 6,3 percent - respiratory diseases.

According to the preliminary data in January-September of the current year 5,6 thousand children died at the age under one year. The infant mortality rate decreased from 12,9 pro mil in January-September 2008 to 11,9 pro mil in January-September 2009.

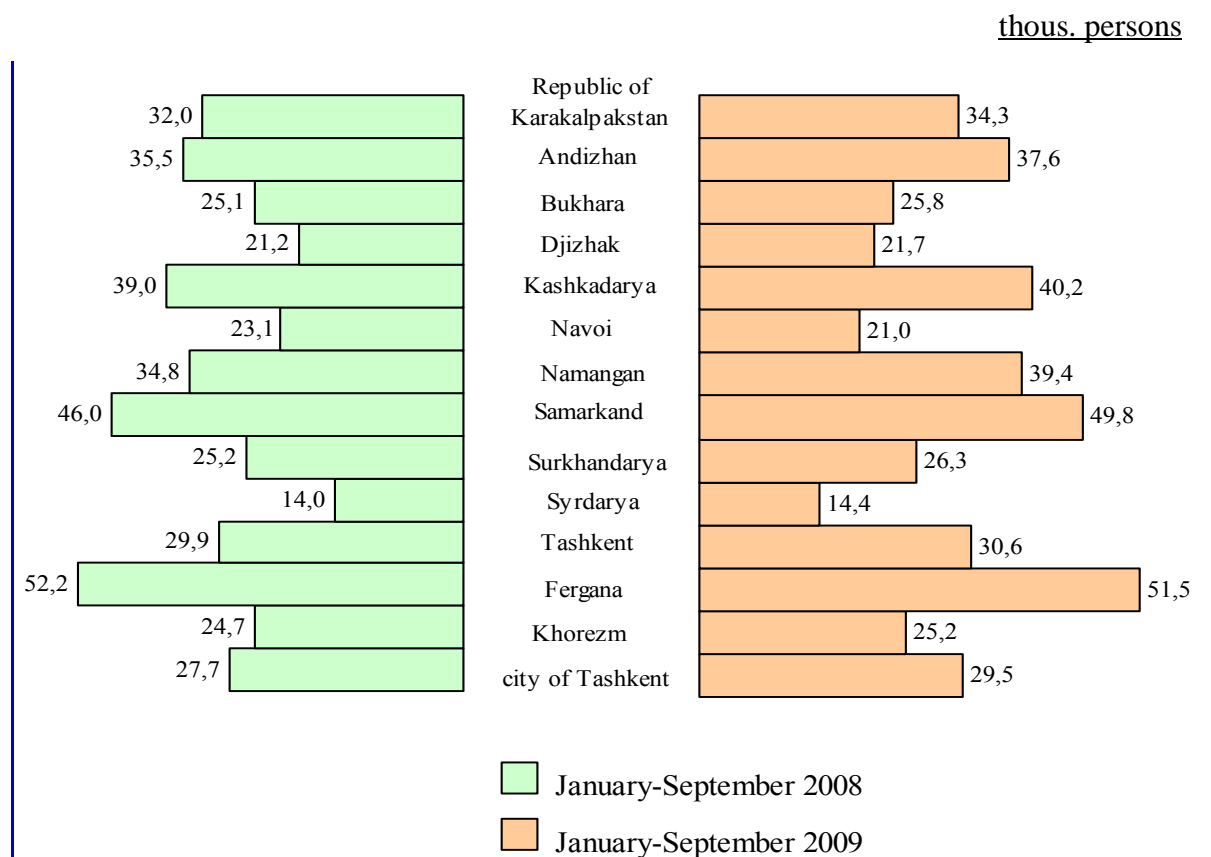
Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 33,6 percent died of respiratory diseases, 49,0 percent - states occurring in perinatal period, 7,0 percent - congenital anomalies and 3,4 percent - infectious and parasitic diseases.

In January-September of the current year 175,3 thousand marriages and 12,7 thousand divorces were registered. There were 8,4 marriages and 0,6 divorces per 1000 population.

Unemployment. In January-September of the current year 521,4 thousand persons applied to labor agencies for employment, which was 6,8 percent more than in January-September 2008.

In January-September of the current year 447,3 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 2,4 percentage points less than in January-September 2008.

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



As of the end of September 2009 the number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was 30,9 thousand persons versus 27,5 thousand persons as of the end of September 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 – 4,7 thousand persons (15,0 percent of the total number of persons registered in labor agencies), Kashkadarya oblast – 3,2 thousand persons (10,4 percent), Surkhandarya oblast – 2,9 thousand persons (9,4 percent), Fergana oblast – 2,7 thousand persons (8,7 percent).

The realization of adopted target complex programs on development of services, animal husbandry and outwork as well as measures adopted in the framework of antirecessionary program ensured the creation of 743,5 thousand^{*)} new workplaces in January-September 2009.

The greatest number of workplaces was created in Kashkadarya oblast (10,0 percent of total newly created workplaces), Samarkand oblast (9,8 percent), Fergana oblast (9,5 percent), Tashkent oblast (8,7 percent) and the city of Tashkent (8,6 percent).

Out of the total number of newly created workplaces 62,5 percent (464,6 thousand workplaces) fall upon the rural area.

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