

Basic economic and social indicators

	Bln. soums	As % of January- March 2007
Gross domestic product	5580,4	108,1
Industrial output	5184,7	110,6
Consumer goods	1440,1	117,2
Agricultural output	863,2	104,8
Investments in fixed capital	1622,8	141,0
Construction work	496,7	105,0
Freight turnover, bln. t-km	18,4	105,3
Passenger turnover, bln. pas-km	13,2	110,4
Retail trade turnover	2548,8	112,7
Paid services rendered to population	803,6	119,8
External trade turnover, USD mln.	4462,6	133,0
exports	2620,4	156,1
imports	1842,2	109,8
Money incomes of population	4515,3	130,9
Money expenditures and savings	4431,7	126,4
Money expenditures of population on goods purchasing and services payment	3324,4	129,9
Number of citizens registered as looking for a job (end of reporting period) thous. persons *)	31,6	108,3
of which officially registered as unemployed, thous. persons	26,5	108,8

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

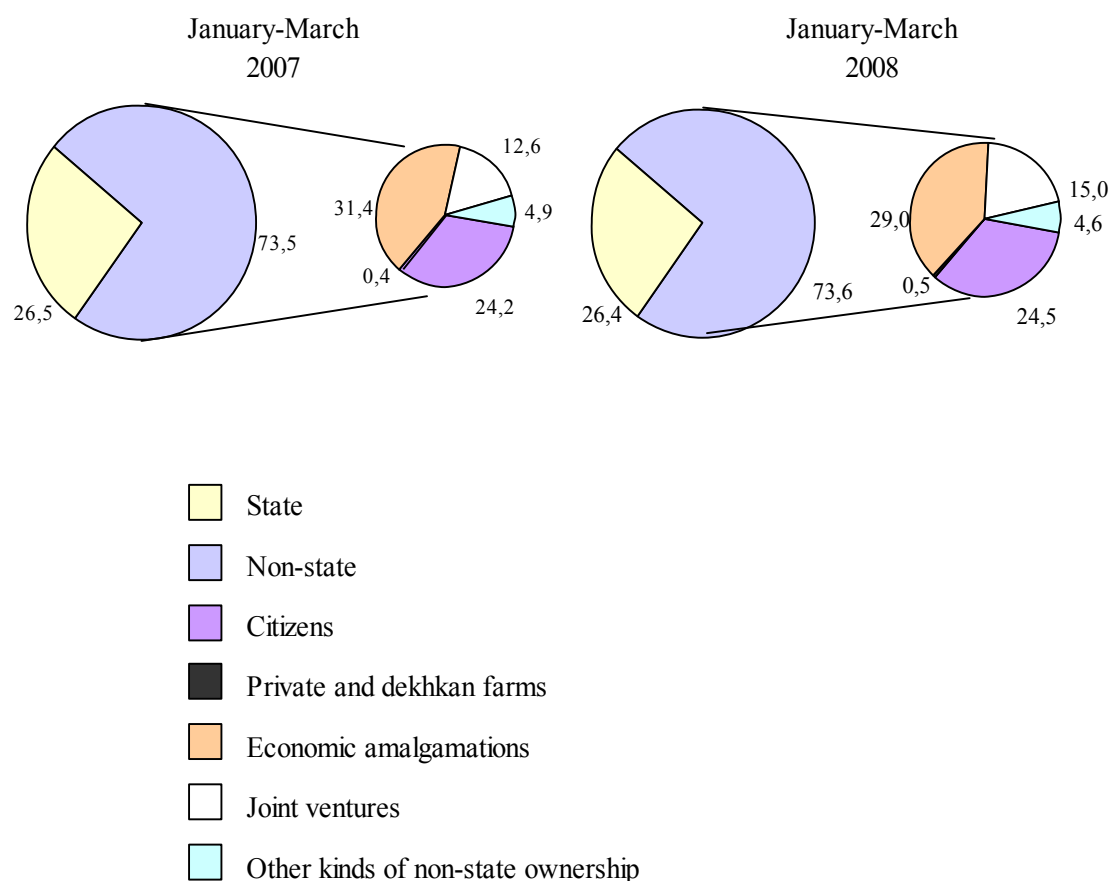
Production of gross domestic product

In January-March of the current year according to the preliminary calculations the gross domestic product amounted to 5580,4 billion soums or 108,1 percent in comparison with the same period of the previous year.

In the structure of GDP by forms of ownership the share of the non-state sector is 73,6 percent and that of the state sector – 26,4 percent.

The gross domestic product by forms of ownership:

as % of total

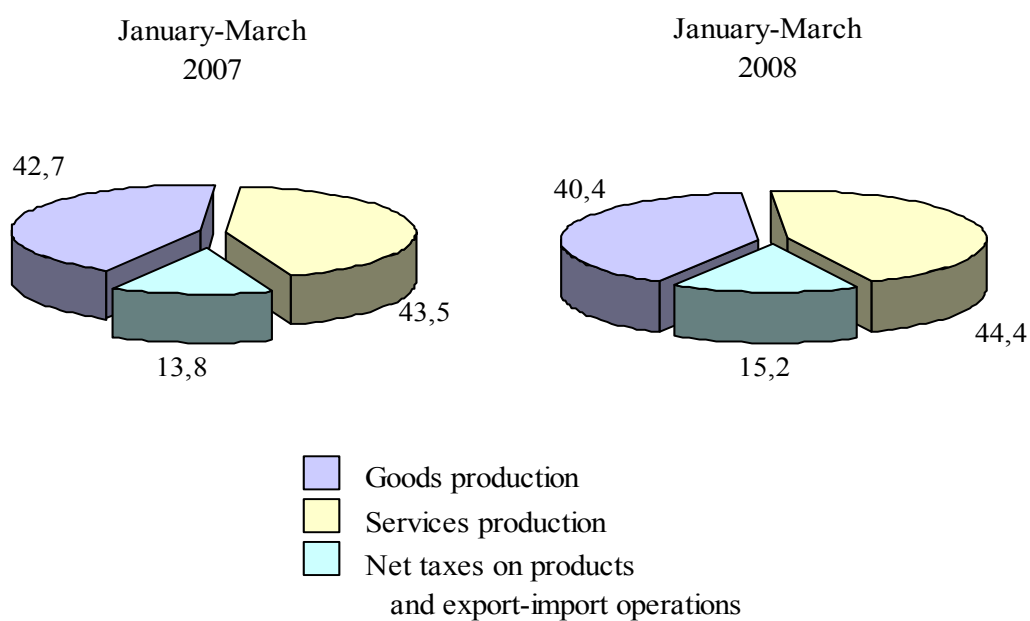


The sectoral structure of GDP production in January-March is characterized by the following data:

	As % of total		January-March 2008 as % of January-March 2007
	2007	2008	
Total	100,0	100,0	108,1
of which:			
Industry	29,7	28,5	106,3
Agriculture	6,7	6,2	104,8
Construction	5,9	5,4	105,0
Transport and communication	12,0	12,6	113,5
Trade	11,3	11,0	114,4
Others	20,6	21,1	108,4
Net taxes on products and export-import operations	13,8	15,2	104,9

The structure of GDP production:

as % of total



The increase in the growth rates of value added of industry (106,3 percent), communications (113,5 percent) and trade (114,4 percent), the share of which reached 52,1 percent of GDP in the reporting period, had a great effect on the GDP growth.

Small business entities produced 35,1 percent of the total volume of GDP or 1,9 percentage points higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year (33,2 percent). Out of the total volume of GDP produced by small business entities the share of small enterprises and microfirms was 19,9 percent which is 1,3 percentage points higher than in January-March 2007.

The significant growth of the real volume of the gross regional product was observed in the city of Tashkent (116,8 percent), Samarkand oblast (111,6 percent), Andizhan oblast (110,5 percent) and Kashkadarya oblast (108,8 percent).

General characteristic of activity of enterprises and institutions

According to the data of the Uniform State Business Register, as of April 1, 2008, the number of registered legal persons was 476,7 thousand units, 445,9 thousand of them (93,3 percent of total registered enterprises) were operating.

In January-March 2008 the greatest number of enterprises and institutions was registered in agriculture (59,9 percent of total registered enterprises), trade and catering (14,2 percent), industry (6,0 percent) and construction (4,2 percent).

The distribution of registered and operating enterprises and institutions by branches of economy, as of April 1, 2008, is characterized by the following data:

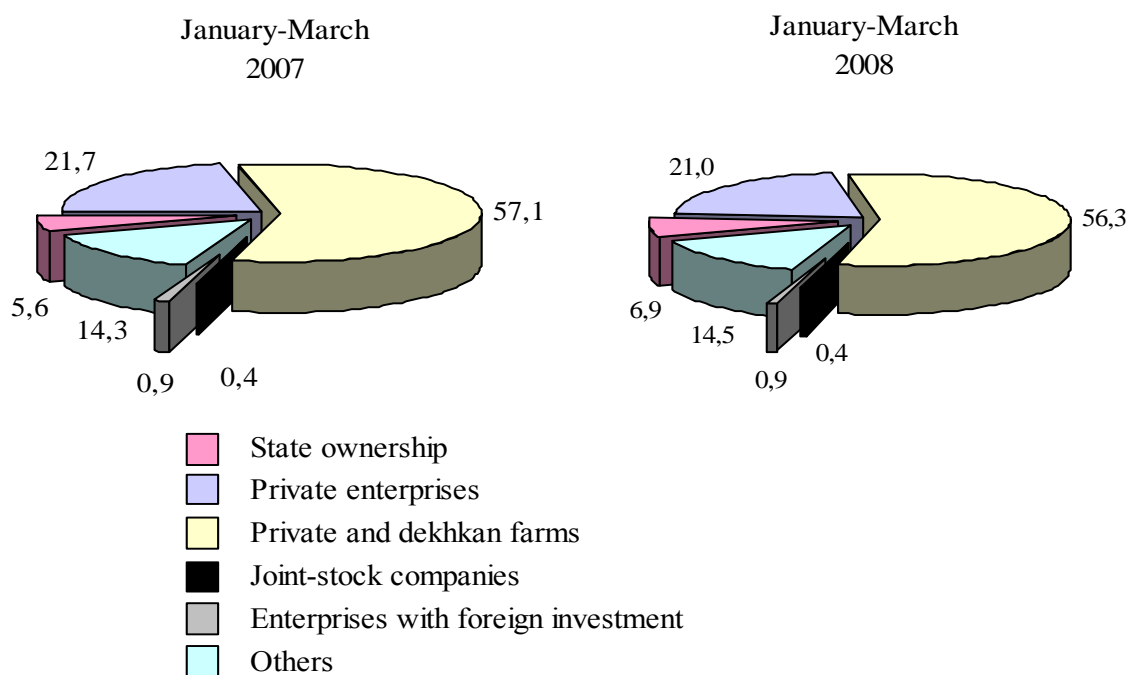
	Registered		Operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
Total	476,7	100,0	445,9	100,0
of which:				
industry	28,8	6,0	23,2	5,2
agriculture and forestry	285,6	59,9	282,5	63,4
construction	19,8	4,2	16,2	3,6
transport and communication	6,3	1,3	5,7	1,3
trade and catering	67,8	14,2	54,0	12,1

	Registered		Operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
other branches of material production	19,1	4,0	17,3	3,9
personal services	3,1	0,7	2,7	0,6
health care, physical culture, sports and social security	9,5	2,0	9,0	2,0
education, culture and art, science and scientific services	16,0	3,3	15,5	3,5
other branches of non-material production	20,7	4,4	19,8	4,4

In the total number of registered enterprises the share of enterprises with non-state form of ownership was 93,1 percent of which 60,5 percent - private and dekhkan farms, 22,6 percent - private enterprises, 0,9 percent - enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 0,4 percent - joint-stock companies, 8,7 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

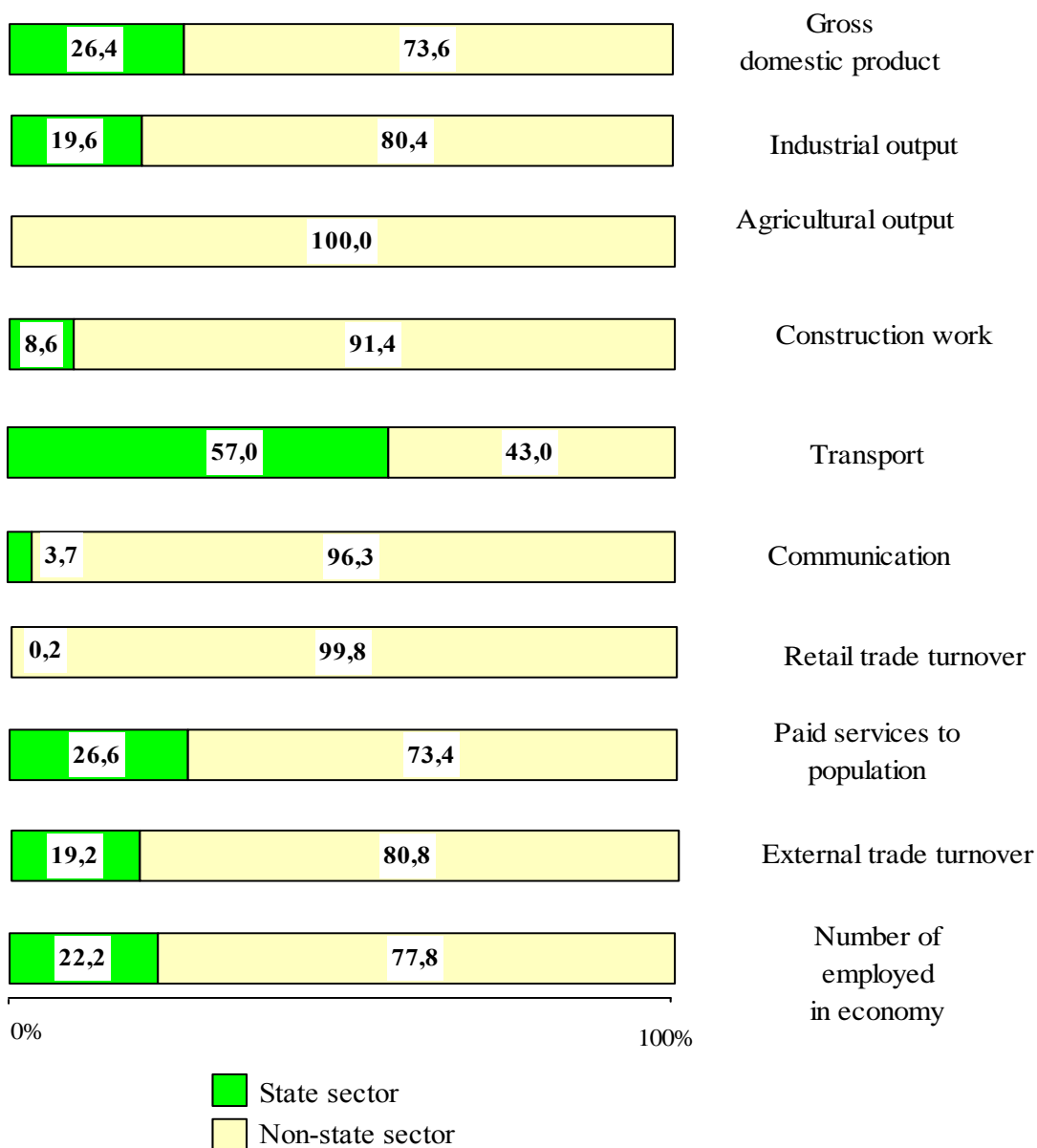


12,6 thousand enterprises and institutions were created in January-March 2008. Their significant number was registered in the city of Tashkent (13,9 percent of total registered enterprises in the republic), Fergana oblast (10,1 percent) and Samarkand oblast (9,0 percent).

In the total number of newly created enterprises the share of agriculture – 47,5 percent, trade and catering – 20,5, industry – 9,8 percent.

The ratio between state and non-state sector in GDP, output of products of basic branches of economy and employment in January-March 2008 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 quarter the share of small business in GDP production increased to 35,1 percent (in January-March 2007 – 33,2 percent), including 9,6 percent of small enterprises, 10,3 percent of microfirms and 15,2 percent of individual entrepreneurs.

In January-March of the current year small business entities:

gave employment for 7892,2 thousand persons or 73,7 percent of total employed in the economy, including 57,2 percent (6135,4 thousand persons) of the individual sector and 16,5 percent (1756,8 thousand persons) of small enterprises and microfirms;

produced industrial output to the amount of 601,3 billion soums (11,6 percent of total industrial production) or 123,2 percent to January-March 2007, agricultural output to the amount of 832,0 billion soums (96,4 percent of gross agricultural production) and 105,0 percent respectively;

utilized 16,7 percent of total investments in fixed capital of the republic, executed construction works to the amount of 269,2 billion soums or 154,2 percent to January-March 2007;

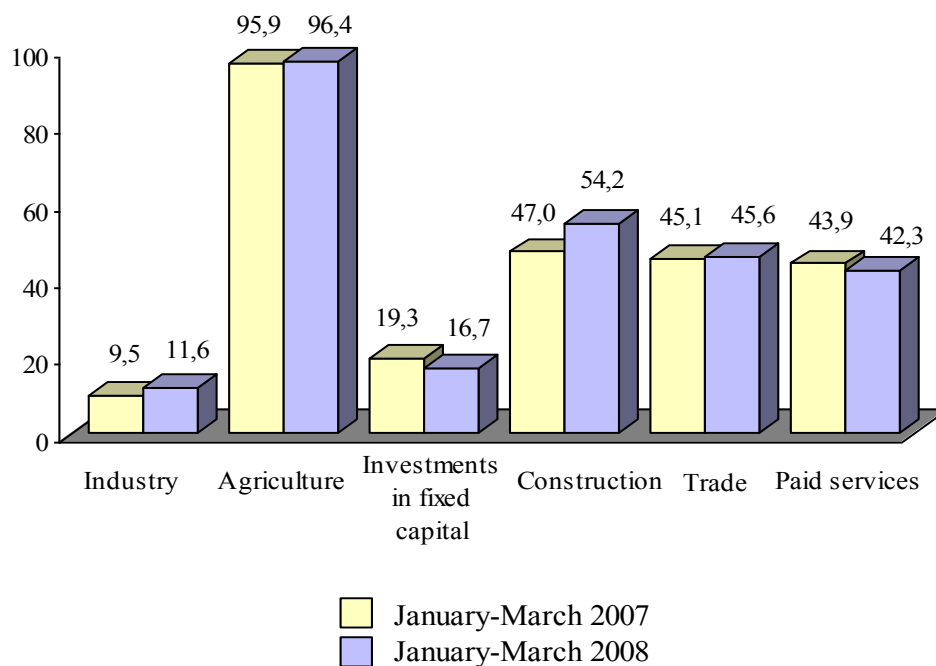
ensured the growth of freight turnover of motor transport by 17,7 percent (67,6 percent of total freight turnover), that of passenger turnover - by 13,8 percent (86,1 percent of total passenger turnover);

formed 45,6 percent of total retail trade turnover amounting to 1161,1 billion soums (growth by 13,9 percent), 42,3 percent of paid services rendered to population amounting to 340,1 billion soums (growth by 15,4 percent);

exported goods to the amount of USD 313,9 million (12,0 percent of total export) or 163,3 percent to the corresponding period of 2007, imported goods to the amount of USD 555,6 million (30,2 percent of total import) or 98,0 percent to the corresponding period of 2007.

The change in share of small business in volume of goods (works, services) by branches of economy is characterized by the following data:

as % of total volume



The share of output of private entrepreneurship (ownership of citizens) in total volume of goods (works, services) of small business in January-March 2008 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	235,7	39,2
Agriculture	832,0	100,0
Construction	195,7	72,7
Retail trade turnover	931,8	80,3
Paid services	258,8	76,0
Cargo transportation, mln. tons	44,1	89,6
Passenger transportation, mln. pas	819,4	96,8
Exports, USD mln.	85,6	27,3
Imports, USD mln.	114,4	20,6

Privatization of enterprises and projects

During implementation of the Program on Decentralization and Privatization, according to the Goskomimushchestvo data, 120 enterprises and projects (hereinafter projects) were privatized in the reporting period.

The greatest number of projects was privatized in the city of Tashkent (16,7 percent of the total), Tashkent oblast (15,0 percent), Namangan oblast (11,7 percent), Kashkadarya oblast (10,0 percent), and Samarkand oblast (10,0 percent).

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls on projects of the local authority (36,7 percent), Ministry of Health (21,7 percent), Ministry of National Education (5,8 percent), Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry (5,0 percent), Petroleum Chemical Complex "Uzbekneftgaz" (4,2 percent).

The data stated below characterize departmental structure of projects privatized in January-March 2008:

	Number of privatized projects, units	As % of total
Total	120	100
of which:		
Khokimiyats	44	36,7
Ministry of National Education	7	5,8
Ministry of Health	26	21,7
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry	6	5,0
Petroleum Chemical Complex "Uzbekneftgaz"	5	4,2
Other ministries and departments	32	26,6

Receipts of money from privatization and decentralization amounted to 30,0 billion soums in January-March 2008.

The most part of receipts was marked in the city of Tashkent (54,3 percent of total monetary means received from privatization), Syrdarya oblast (24,5 percent), Khorezm oblast (7,1 percent) and Tashkent oblast (4,5 percent).

External economic links

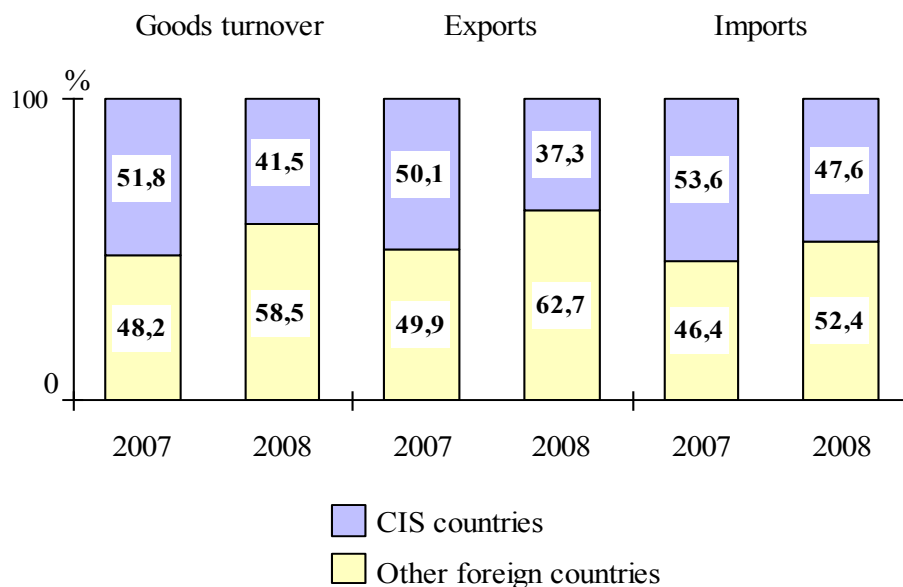
In January-March 2008 the republic's external trade turnover amounted to USD 4462,6 million and increased by 33,0 percent to January-March 2007, including USD 2620,4 million of exports and USD 1842,2 million of imports (by 56,1 and 9,8 percent respectively).

Positive balance was USD 778,2 million, including USD 99,9 million with the CIS countries and USD 678,3 million with other foreign countries.

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

	January-March		(USD mln.)
	2007	2008	growth rate, in %
	External trade turnover	3356,0	4462,6
of which with:			
CIS countries	1739,3	1853,3	106,6
other foreign countries	1616,7	2609,3	161,4
Export	1678,9	2620,4	156,1
of which to:			
CIS countries	840,9	976,6	116,1
other foreign countries	838,0	1643,8	196,2
Import	1677,1	1842,2	109,8
of which from:			
CIS countries	898,4	876,7	97,6
other foreign countries	778,7	965,5	124,0

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



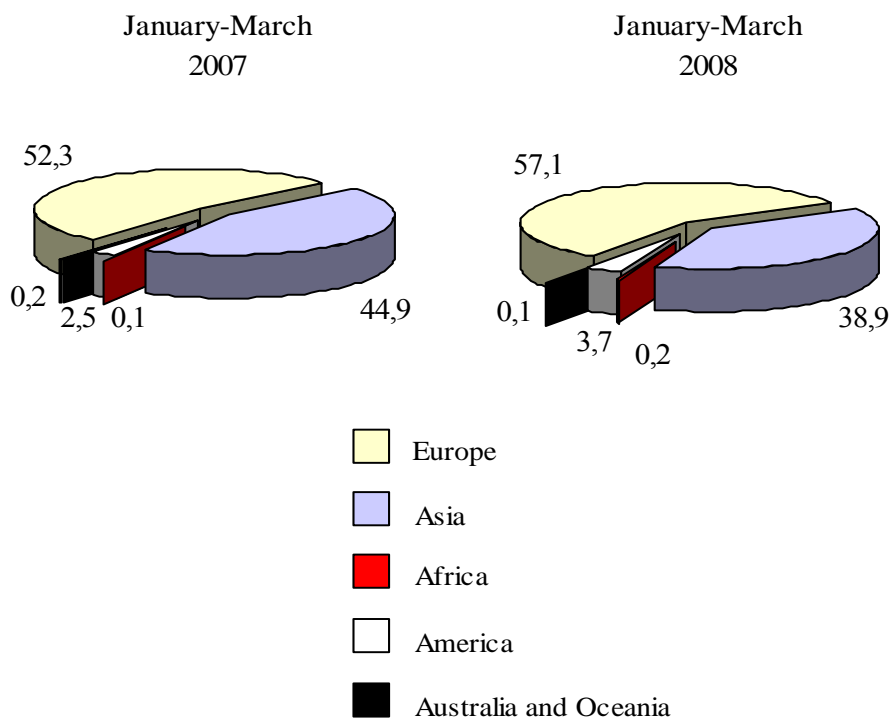
Dynamics of change in volume and structure of exports and imports

	Share in total volume of exports and imports, %		Change in volume, %
	January-March 2007	January-March 2008	January-March 2008 to January-March 2007
Exports	100,0	100,0	156,1
cotton fibre	20,4	14,8	112,9
food products	6,5	4,0	96,2
of which consumer	5,7	3,9	106,4
chemical products and articles thereof	8,7	7,1	127,1
energy and oil products	20,2	25,3	196,1
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	13,4	8,5	98,9
machines and equipment	9,6	7,4	120,3
services	12,9	9,5	115,5
others	8,3	23,4	4,4 t.m.
Imports	100,0	100,0	109,8

	Share in total volume of exports and imports, %		Change in volume, %
	January-March 2007	January-March 2008	January-March 2008 to January-March 2007
food products	8,1	7,1	95,8
of which goods for production needs	3,1	2,3	79,7
chemical products and articles thereof	14,6	13,0	97,8
energy and oil products	5,2	1,3	28,3
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	7,4	9,4	139,2
machines and equipment	44,6	54,0	133,1
services	5,4	5,1	103,1
others	14,7	10,1	75,3

Structure of external trade turnover by continents

as % of total volume



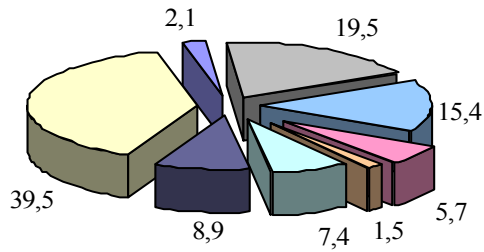
The trade turnover with the states having the greatest share in the republic's goods turnover is presented below:

	Share in republic's goods turnover, %	As % of January- March 2007
Russia	21,5	94,5
Ukraine	8,7	2,3t.m.
Kazakhstan	7,1	89,1
China	6,3	129,6
Korea	5,8	140,6
Turkey	5,1	114,2
Switzerland	4,6	3,2t.m.
Iran	3,8	100,4
Germany	2,9	134,6
Afghanistan	2,5	2,1t.m.
USA	2,4	196,7
Singapore	1,5	193,8
Kyrgyzstan	1,3	107,6
Latvia	1,2	3,1t.m.
Tajikistan	1,0	67,3
Japan	0,9	2,3t.m.
Great Britain	0,8	77,8
France	0,7	30,7
Belarus	0,6	77,0
Italy	0,6	2,2t.m.
Turkmenistan	0,6	2,0t.m.
Netherlands	0,5	175,9
India	0,4	90,1
Austria	0,4	94,4
UAE	0,4	52,2
Azerbaijan	0,3	71,3
Belgium	0,3	143,1

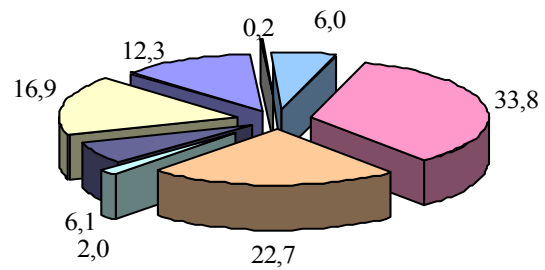
The structure of external trade with the CIS and other foreign countries in January-March 2008 is characterized by the following data:

Exports

CIS countries

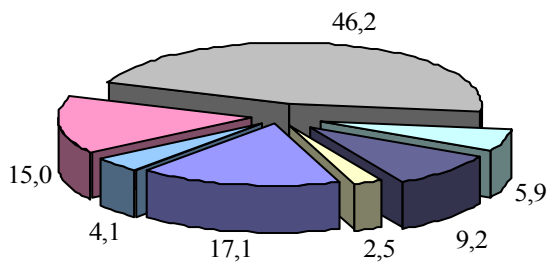


Other foreign countries

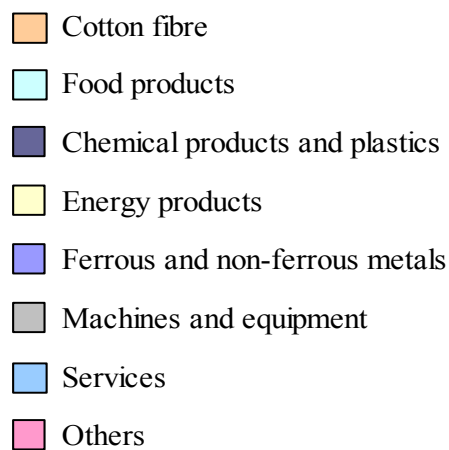
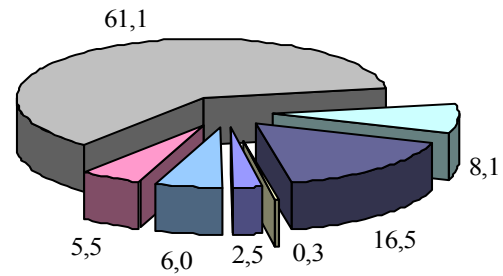


Imports

CIS countries



Other foreign countries



Industry

In January-March 2008 the industrial output was 5184,7 billion soums or 110,6 percent to the level of January-March 2007.

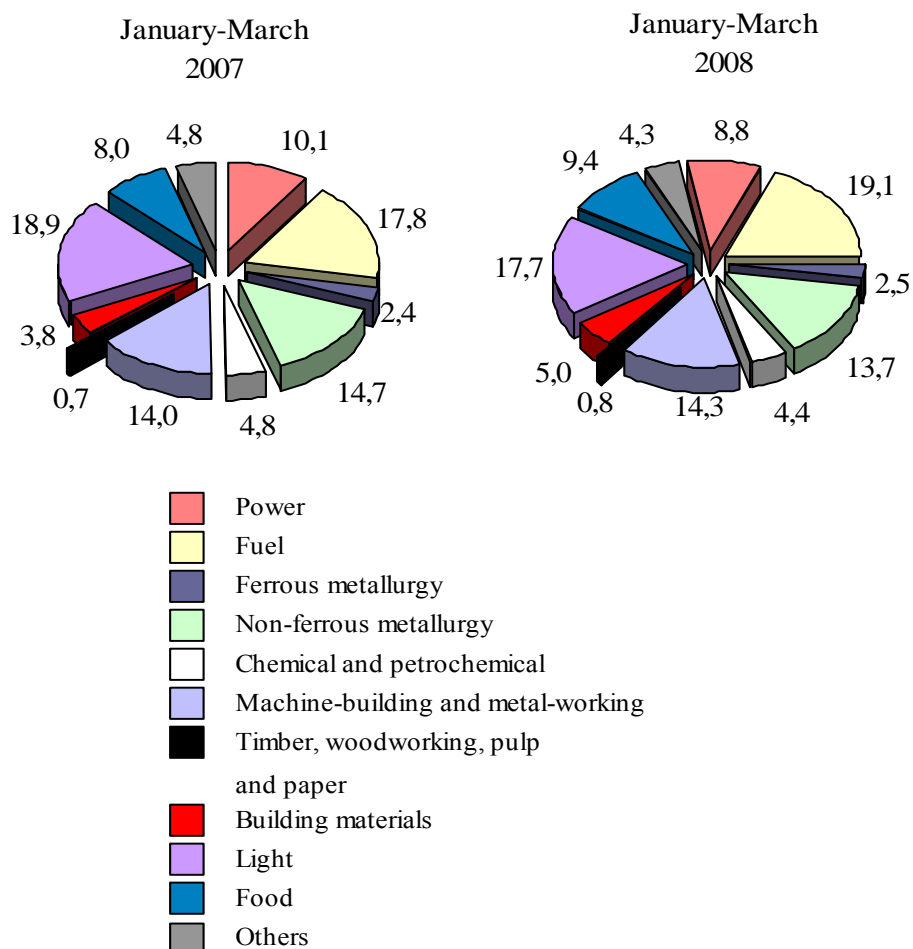
In the reporting period consumer goods were produced to the amount of 1440,1 billion soums (117,2 percent to January-March 2007). Out of them food products were produced to the amount of 585,7 billion soums (126,0 percent to the level of the previous year), non-food products - to the amount of 854,4 billion soums (111,9 percent).

The output of products by industries and production of consumer goods in January-March 2008 are characterized as follows:

	Bln. soums	As % of January- March 2007
Total	5184,7	110,6
of which by industries:		
electric power	455,0	100,8
fuel	989,6	116,6
ferrous metallurgy	129,6	105,2
non-ferrous metallurgy	708,1	93,8
chemical and petrochemical	229,3	103,6
machinery and metal-working	742,8	122,8
logging, woodworking, pulp and paper	40,5	128,1
building materials	259,1	106,3
light	920,0	107,8
food	486,4	131,6
Consumer goods	1440,1	117,2
of which:		
food	585,7	126,0
non-food	854,4	111,9

The structure of output of industrial products by branches is presented below:

as % of total volume



Production of selected products by industries
(by large enterprises)

	January-March 2008	As % of January-March 2007
Fuel and energy		
Electric power, bln. kWh	13,9	100,6
Heat energy, mln. Gcal	6,8	98,7
Petroleum and gas condensate, mln. t	1,2	96,2
Gasoline, thous. t	364,8	103,2
Diesel fuel, thous. t	308,3	87,6
Fuel oil, thous. t	159,9	68,5
Kerosene, thous. t	84,8	97,5
Lubricating oils, thous. t	55,3	84,7
Condensed gas, thous. t	65,5	119,3

	January-March 2008	As % of January- March 2007
Ferrous metallurgy		
Steel, thous. t	159,2	101,4
Finished steel, thous. t	150,5	100,3
Chemical and petrochemical		
Synthetic ammonia, thous. t	290,3	92,7
Chemical fertilizers, thous. t	249,1	95,9
Carbamide, thous. t	103,0	94,7
Chemical agents for plant protection, t	279	75,2
Sulphuric acid, thous. t	246,9	100,7
Chemical fibre and threads, t	3262	83,3
Soda ash, thous. t	16,1	133,1
Machine-building and metal working		
Motor cars, pcs	42499	116,6
Buses, pcs	288	2,3t.m.
Spare parts for motor cars, mln. soums	30168,1	121,0
Tractors, pcs	788	190,8
Accumulators, thous. pcs	138	146,8
Tractor cultivators, pcs	485	130,0
Refrigerators and freezers, pcs	2700	3,9t.m.
Cable products, mln. soums	51923	2,2t.m.
Installation wires, kms	2854	131,1
Cables of urban telephone communication, kms	2046	68,6
Building materials		
Cement, thous. t	1299,8	91,9
Asbestos cement sheets (roofing slate), mln. standard plates	112,4	105,8
Prefabricated ferro-concrete structures and units, thous. m ³	27,4	60,6
Glass and porcelain - faience		
Window glass, 2 mm, thous. m ²	2663,4	119,9
Bottles, mln. pcs	75,8	98,1

	January-March 2008	As % of January- March 2007
Light		
Cotton fibre, thous. t	411,4	96,6
Cotton seeds, thous. t	644,4	97,3
Cotton lint, thous. t	31,0	103,7
Raw silk threads, t	93,9	79,9
Cotton yarn, thous. t	35,3	99,7
Fabric - total, mln. m ²	32,2	75,5
Knitwear articles, thous. pcs	8212	81,7
Carpets and rugs, thous. m ²	1896	89,9
Food		
Milk and dairy products, thous. t	4,0	104,3
Canned products, mln. standard cans	18,6	71,4
Granulated sugar, thous. t	81,8	2,7t.m.
Vegetable oil, thous. t	79,2	101,1
Macaroni, thous. t	4,1	96,6
Vodka and liqueur beverages, thous. dal	1863	104,1
Grape wine, thous. dal	560	107,3
Bear, thous. dal	1782	131,6
Mineral water, mln. half-liters	35,8	128,9
Papirossy and cigarettes, mln. pcs	2288	122,0
Flour-milling and feed mill		
Flour, thous. t	333,8	86,9
Groats, thous. t	0,9	2,8t.m.
Mixed fodder, thous. t	149,0	95,0

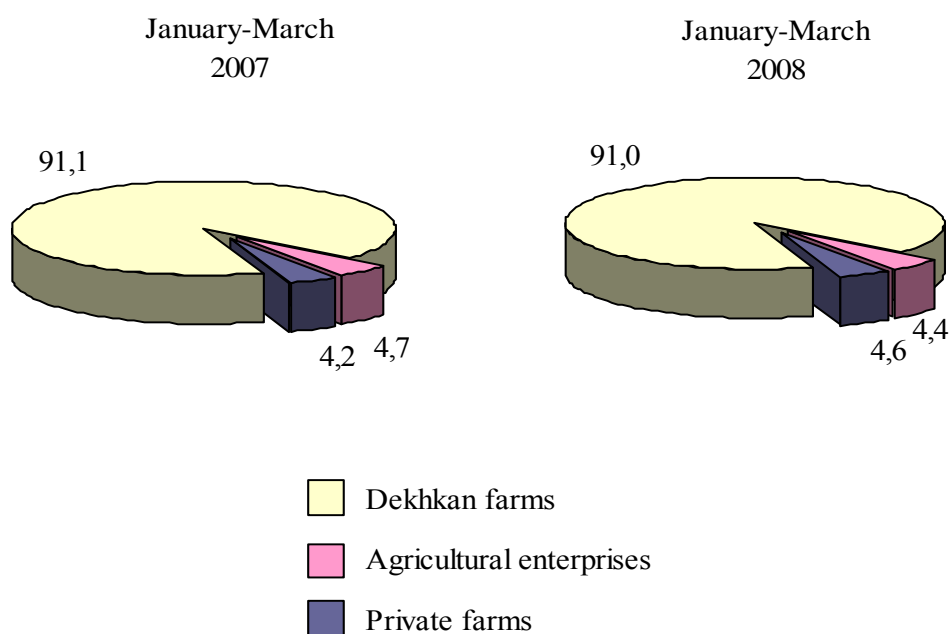
Agriculture

In January-March 2008 the output of agricultural products amounted to 863,2 billion soums and increased by 4,8 percent in comparison with January-March 2007.

In the total volume of agricultural production the output of plant-growing was 122,3 billion soums (101,4 percent to the level of January-March 2007) and that of animal husbandry – 740,9 billion soums (105,4 percent), their share was 14,2 and 85,8 percent respectively.

The distribution of output of agricultural products by types of farms:

as % of total volume



Plant-growing. As of April 1, 2008 the total area under crops in all types of farms was 2255,3 thousand hectares, of which under wheat - 1357,2 thousand hectares.

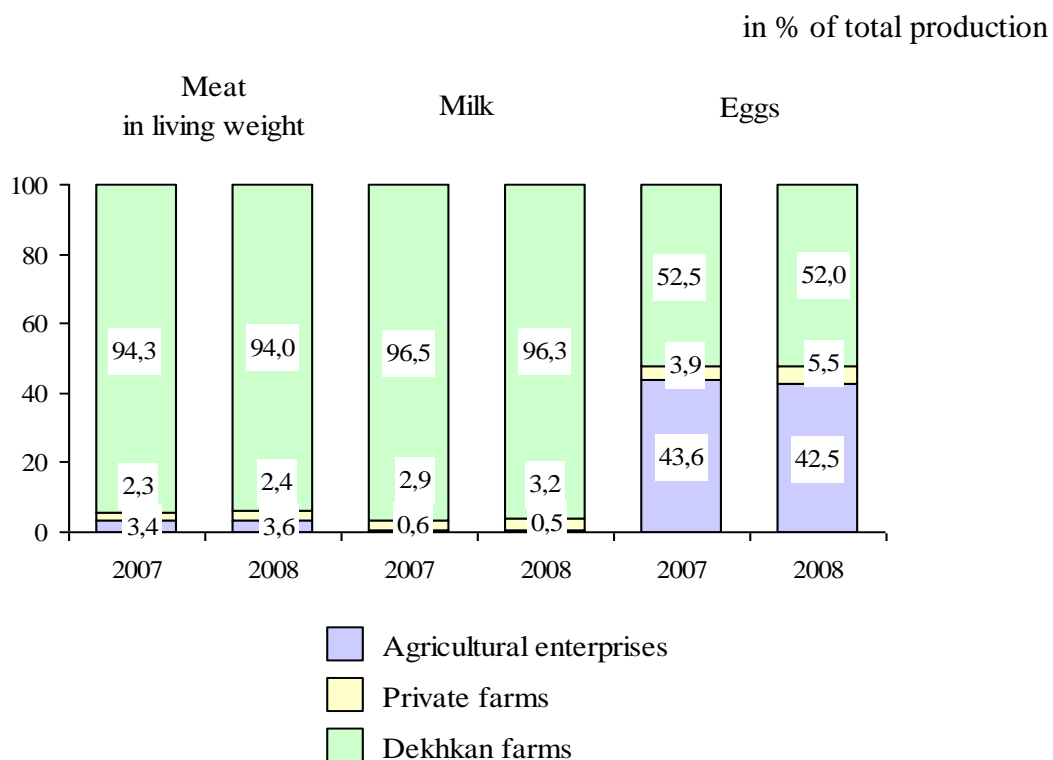
The area under spring crops was 812,6 thousand hectares, of which under grains - 14,1 thousand hectares, industrial crops – 614,2 thousand hectares (including 575,8 thousand hectares of cotton), potatoes – 39,5 thousand hectares, vegetables – 63,6 thousand hectares, melons and gourds – 7,0 thousand hectares, forage crops – 74,2 thousand hectares.

The sown area under main spring agricultural crops in all types of farms as of April 1, 2008:

	(thous. hectares)				
	2007	2008	Growth rate, in %	Structure in %	
				2007	2008
Sown area	159,3	812,6	5,1t.m.	100,0	100,0
of which:					
Grains	18,4	14,1	76,6	11,6	1,7
of which:					
wheat	7,4	3,1	41,9	4,6	0,4
Corn for grain	1,9	5,1	2,7t.m.	1,2	0,6
Industrial crops	28,4	614,2	21,6t.m.	17,8	75,6
of which cotton	26,6	575,8	21,6t.m.	16,7	70,9
Potatoes	25,0	39,5	1,6t.m.	15,7	4,9
Vegetables	28,8	63,6	2,2t.m.	18,1	7,8
Melons and gourds	1,9	7,0	3,7t.m.	1,2	0,9
Forage crops	56,8	74,2	130,6	35,6	9,1

Animal husbandry. As of April 1, 2008 the population of cattle increased by 5,6 percent, cows – by 5,0 percent, sheep and goats - by 5,2 percent, poultry - by 10,8 percent in farms of all types.

The structure of output of animal husbandry products by types of farms in January-March is characterized by the following data:



In January-March of the current year farms of all types produced 261,9 thousand tons of meat in living weight (6,2 percent more than in the corresponding period of the previous year), 947,2 thousand tons of milk (5,1 percent), 455,2 million eggs (7,6 percent).

The output of basic livestock products by types of farms:

	January-March		January-March 2008 as % of January- March 2007
	2007	2008	
Meat in living weight - thous. t	246,7	261,9	106,2
of which:			
agricultural enterprises	8,4	9,4	112,5
private farms	5,7	6,4	113,4
dekhkan farms	232,6	246,1	105,8
Milk - thous. t	901,6	947,2	105,1
of which:			
agricultural enterprises	5,6	5,1	90,5
private farms	26,2	30,5	116,8
dekhkan farms	869,8	911,6	104,8
Eggs - mln.	423,2	455,2	107,6
of which:			
agricultural enterprises	184,4	193,5	105,0
private farms	16,6	25,2	151,8
dekhkan farms	222,2	236,5	106,4

Dekhkan farms are the main producers of animal products. Their share in total production of meat was 93,9 percent, milk – 96,3 percent, eggs – 52,0 percent, wool – 91,1 percent, Karakul pelts – 72,8 percent.

Private farms. As of April 1 of the current year the number of operating private farms was 222,0 thousand, the number of workers was 1293,0 thousand persons, 84,2 thousand of them were hired workers. In January-March of the current year the number of private farms increased by 4,9 thousand.

The total area of lands allotted to private farms was 5824,8 thousand hectares, on average 26,2 hectares per farm.

The sown area of private farms was 1903,9 thousand hectares or increased versus the corresponding period of the previous year by 671,6 thousand hectares or 1,5 times. Out of them the area under spring crops - 669,6 thousand hectares, including 3,2 thousand hectares of grains, industrial crops – 598,8 thousand hectares, including 569,2 thousand hectares of cotton, vegetables and melons – 22,4 thousand hectares and forage crops – 45,2 thousand hectares.

As of April 1 of the current year private farms had 434,9 thousand heads of cattle (including 147,0 thousand cows), 1050,8 thousand sheep and goats, 13,1 thousand pigs, 1725,5 thousand heads of poultry. As compared to January-March 2007 the population of cattle increased by 11,5 percent, cows – by 16,0 percent, sheep and goats - by 23,1 percent and poultry - by 98,0 percent.

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

	2007		2008		Growth rate, in %
	tons	share, in %	tons	share, in %	
Meat in living weight	5683	2,3	6447	2,5	113,4
Milk	26160	2,9	30557	3,2	116,8
Eggs, thous.	16585	3,9	25178	5,5	151,8
Wool	6,0	2,3	29,0	8,6	4,8t.m.
Karakul, thous. pcs	10,0	3,6	13,6	4,5	115,4
Vegetables	2290	13,2	2526	13,9	110,3

Investments and construction

In January-March of the current year the investments used to increase fixed capital reached 1622,8 billion soums, or 141,0 percent to January-March 2007.

The distribution of investments in fixed capital by sources of financing is presented below:

(as % of total)

	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	1622,8	8,9	63,8	17,7	2,2	7,4
of which by enterprises of:						
state ownership	380,0	37,9	25,4	5,2	0,1	31,4
non-state ownership	1242,8	-	75,6	21,5	2,87	0,03

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

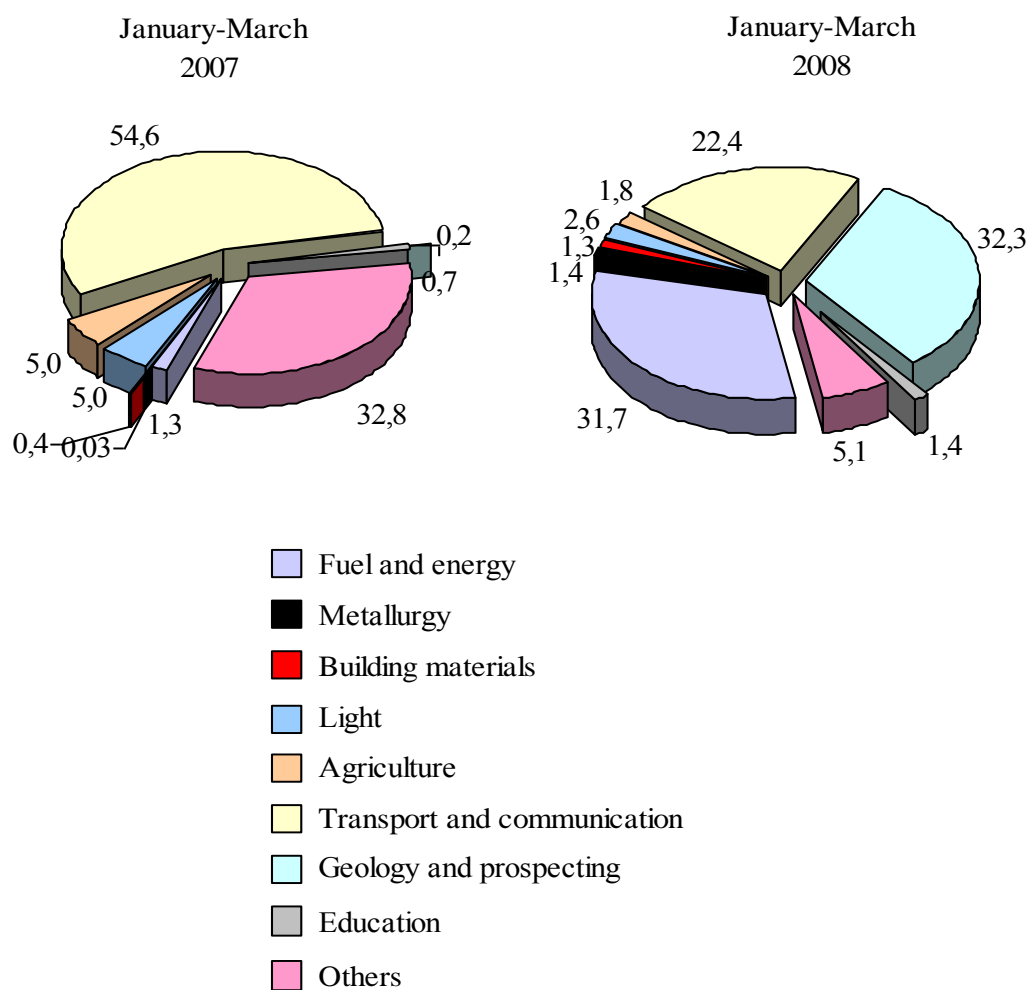
	January-March 2008		Memo: January-March 2007 as % of total
	bln. soums	as % of total volume	
Total	1622,8	100,0	100,0
Production branches	1178,2	72,6	61,0
industry	449,1	27,7	23,0
of which:			
fuel and energy	295,1	18,2	9,6
metallurgy	63,6	3,9	3,9
chemical and petrochemical	8,8	0,5	0,9
machine-building	22,5	1,4	2,1
light	14,5	0,9	1,8
food	12,3	0,8	3,2
building materials	23,2	1,4	0,6
agriculture	30,4	1,9	2,5
construction	15,1	0,9	1,1
transport and communication	494,3	30,5	27,6
trade and catering	23,7	1,5	2,2
other production branches	165,6	10,1	4,6

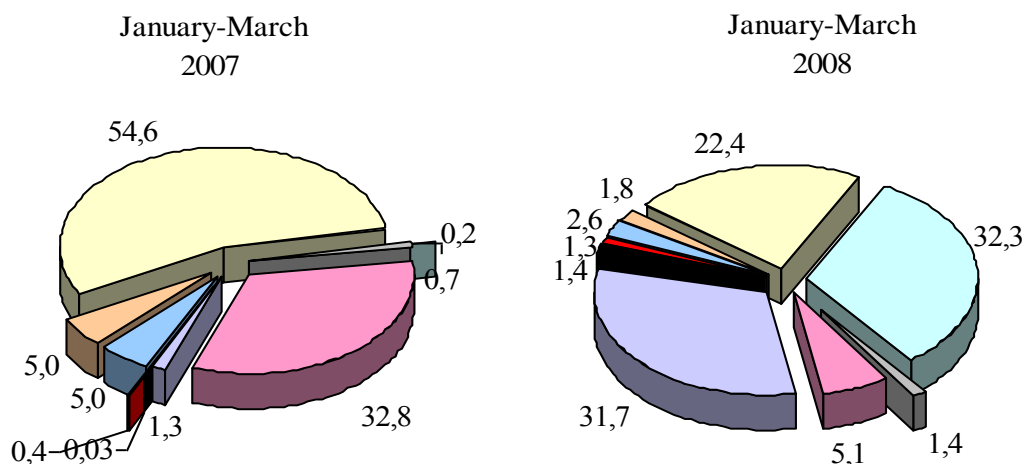
	January-March 2008		Memo: January-March 2007 as % of total
	bln. soms	as % of total volume	
Non-production branches	444,6	27,4	39,0
housing construction	145,3	8,9	10,1
public utilities	15,5	1,0	2,2
health care	9,2	0,6	0,8
education	242,3	14,9	24,0
Other non-production branches	32,3	2,0	1,9

1178,2 billion soums (72,6 percent of total investments) were used in production branches of the economy, 444,6 billion soums (27,4 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





- Fuel and energy
- Metallurgy
- Building materials
- Light
- Agriculture
- Transport and communication
- Geology and prospecting
- Education
- Others

Construction of projects in social sphere

Out of the total volume of investments in the non-production sphere 145,3 billion soums (32,7 percent of their volume) were used in housing construction.

In January-March of the current year 11,9 thousand apartments with the total space of 1423,6 thousand m² (110,4 percent to the level of January-March 2007), including 1168,5 thousand m² (103,3 percent) of the rural area, were built and put into operation.

106,5 billion soums of investments were used for new construction and capital reconstruction of general education schools, which made up 23,9 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 44,0 percent of investments in education (in January-March of the previous year – 13,9 and 38,0 percent respectively).

Out of the total investments used for new construction and capital reconstruction of general education schools means of the school education fund amounted to 90,5 percent and that of the fund for children sports development – 6,5 percent.

3 academic lyceums with 1980 places were put into operation. Out of them one project with 810 places was put into operation at the expense of new construction.

125,2 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of academic lyceums and vocational colleges, which made up 28,2 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 51,7 percent of investments in education (in January-March of the previous year – 17,6 and 47,9 percent respectively).

In January-March 2008 hospitals with 185 beds and outpatient-and-polyclinic institutions with 170 visits per shift, including rural medical stations with 160 visits per shift, were put into operation.

In communal construction 323,2 kilometers of water-supply networks and 208,9 kilometers of gas networks were put into operation, which made up 109,9 and 129,0 percent respectively to January-March 2007. Out of total gas networks and of water-supply networks put in place 90,9 and 83,1 percent respectively belong to the rural area.

6,1 billion soums were used for construction of water-supply networks, of which 0,7 billion soums - budgetary funds (11,5 percent of their total volume), 1,5 billion soums - means of enterprises and population (24,6 percent); 1,7 billion soums were used for construction of gas networks at the expense of means of population.

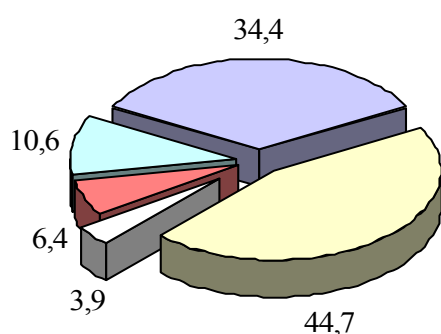
Construction activity. In January-March 2008 construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 496,7 billion soums, which made up 105,0 percent to January-March 2007. Out of the total volume of construction works 74,7 percent fall on new construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of enterprises, 19,8 percent – on capital and current repair and 5,5 percent – on other contract works.

Building organizations of non-state forms of ownership fulfilled construction works to the amount of 454,1 billion soums, which made up 91,4 percent to the total volume of construction works (in the corresponding period of 2007 – 89,4 percent).

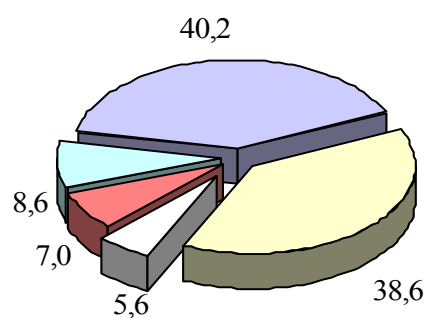
The structure of construction works fulfilled by building organizations by forms of ownership is presented below:

as % of total volume

January-March
2007



January-March
2008



- State
- Private property of citizens
- Economic amalgamations
- Joint ventures, foreign citizens and institutions
- Others

Transport

Cargo transportation. In January-March 2008 the volume of cargo transportation by all types of transport increased by 7,0 percent and was 194,9 million tons, the freight turnover – 5,3 percent and 18,4 billion t-km respectively.

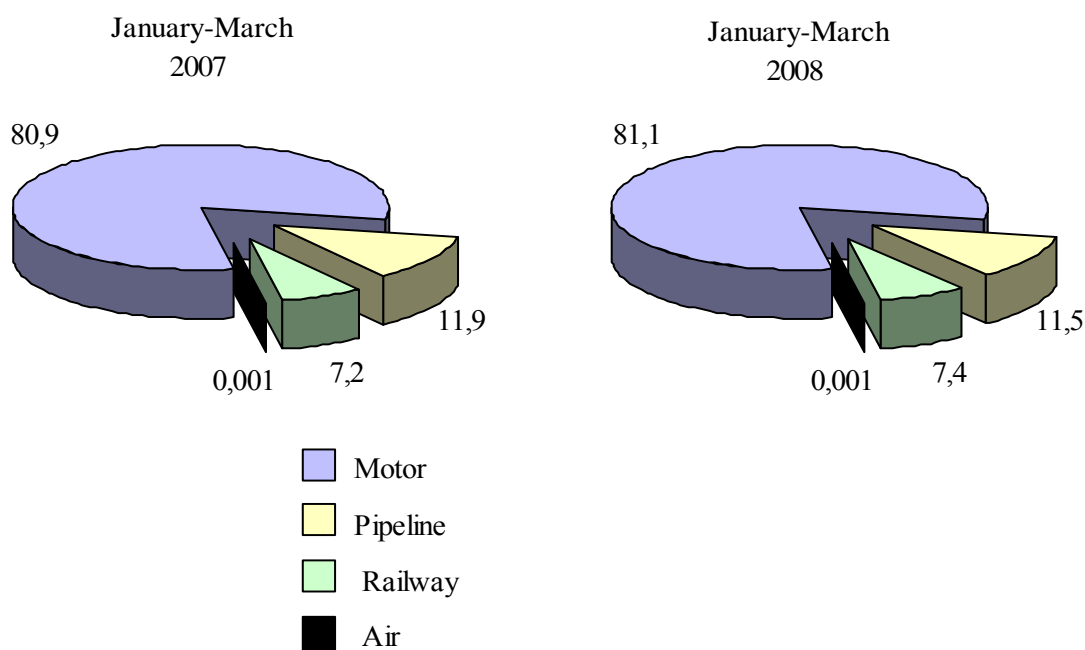
The cargo transportation and freight turnover by types of transport are characterized by the following data:

January-March 2008	As % of January-March 2007
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Freights shipped by transport, mln. t	194,9	107,0
of which:		
railway	14,4	110,0
motor	158,1	107,3
air, thous. t	1,4	127,3
pipeline	22,4	103,0
Freight turnover of transport, bln. t-km	18,4	105,3
of which:		
railway	5,4	105,2
motor	3,3	112,9
air, mln. t-km	21,5	106,4
pipeline	9,7	103,0

The structure of cargo transportation by types of transport is presented below:

as % of total cargo transportation



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

	Thous. tons	As % of January-March 2007
Freights - total	14470,4	110,0

	Thous. tons	As % of January- March 2007
of which:		
coal	893,9	117,2
oil	3521,9	107,5
ferrous metals	228,9	113,4
iron-and-steel scrap	268,6	104,8
chemical and mineral fertilizers	971,6	96,1
building materials	2077,8	85,6
cement	1216,6	117,9
timber	66,8	141,2
grain and milling products	247,7	75,7

158,1 million tons of freights were shipped by motor transport, which is 7,3 percent more than in January-March 2007. The freight turnover increased by 12,9 percent and was 3322,3 million t-km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs exceeded the level of January-March 2007 by 17,7 percent and was 2169,0 million t-km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport was 65,3 percent.

1,4 thousand tons of freights were shipped by air transport, which is 27,3 percent higher than in January-March 2007, the freight turnover increased by 1,3 million t-km or by 6,4 percent.

The freight turnover of main pipelines increased by 3,0 percent and was 9,7 billion t-km.

Passenger transportation. In January-March 2008 the number of passengers carried by all types of transport was 1123,7 million persons and increased by 9,0 percent. The passenger turnover was 13,2 billion pass-km and increased by 10,4 percent.

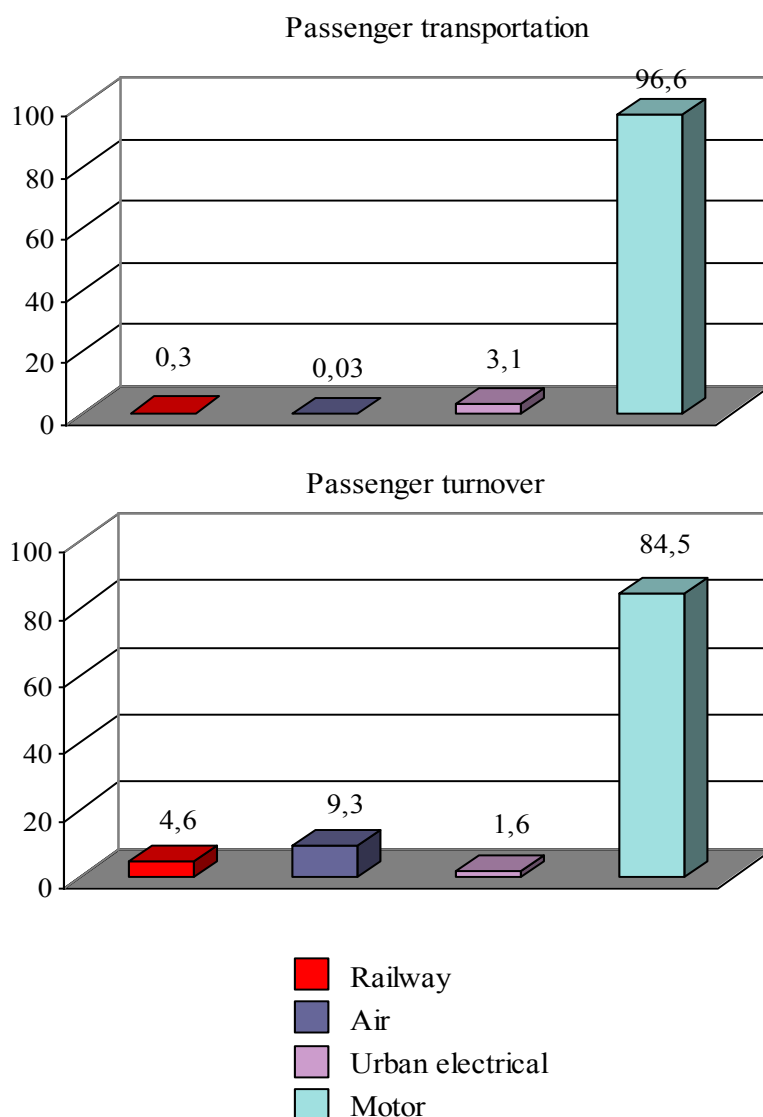
Passenger transportation and passenger turnover by types of transport are characterized by the following data:

	January-March 2008	As % of January- March 2007
Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons	1123,7	109,0
railway	3,0	107,8
motor	1085,4	109,3
air	0,3	126,5
urban electrical	35,0	101,4
Passenger turnover of transport, bln. pass-km	13,2	110,4
railway	0,6	109,6

	January-March 2008	As % of January- March 2007
motor	11,2	111,2
air	1,2	105,0
urban electrical	0,2	104,1

The structure of passenger transportation and passenger turnover by types of transport in January-March 2008 is presented below:

as % of total volume



The share of motor transport in passenger transportation and passenger turnover was the highest - 96,6 percent (1085,4 million persons) and 84,5 percent (11,2 billion pass-km) respectively.

In January-March 2008 the number of passengers carried by railway transport increased by 7,8 percent and was 3,0 million persons, the passenger turnover increased by 9,6 percent and made up 612,5 million pas-km.

343,4 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which is 26,5 percent more than in January-March 2007, the passenger turnover made up 1228,5 million pass-km and was 5,0 percent higher than in January-March 2007.

35,0 million persons were carried by urban electrical transport, which is 1,4 percent more than in January-March 2007. Passenger transportation by trolleybus transport decreased by 33,5 percent or 1,5 million persons.

Market of goods and services

In the reporting period the retail trade turnover was 2548,8 billion soums or 112,7 percent to the level of January-March 2007 .

The structure of retail trade turnover by forms of ownership of economic entities is characterized by the following data:

	Bln. soums	As % of January-March 2007	As % of total
Total	2548,8	112,7	100,0
state ownership	5,6	85,7	0,2
non-state ownership	2543,2	112,8	99,8
of which private ownership of citizens	1994,9	110,8	78,3

In January-March 2008 the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises amounted to 890,0 billion soums or increased by 25,7 percent and was 34,9 percent of total trade turnover.

31,5 percent of total turnover of enterprises in the republic fall on the rural area.

The sale of agricultural products and livestock in dekhkan markets increased by 6,1 percent and reached 1019,0 billion soums, the share of sales in retail trade turnover was 40,0 percent.

The goods turnover of the informal sector (commodity and specialized markets) amounted to 639,8 billion soums, which is 7,8 percent higher than in January-March 2007. The share of the informal sector in the total volume of goods turnover was 25,1 percent.

The structure of retail trade turnover in January-March 2008 is characterized by the following data:

	Bln. soums	As % of January-March 2007	As % of total
Total	2548,8	112,7	100,0
of which:			
trade enterprises	890,0	125,7	34,9
markets	1658,8	106,8	65,1
of which:			
commodity and specialized	639,8	107,8	25,1
dekhkan (food)	1019,0	106,1	40,0

The volume index of sale of food products was 113,7 percent and that of non-food products – 111,8 percent.

In the structure of retail trade turnover the share of food products was 50,3 percent and that of non-food products – 49,7 percent. The turnover volume of catering organizations was 64,1 billion soums or increased by 29,1 percent.

Paid services rendered to population in January-March 2008 amounted to 803,6 billion soums, the increase was 19,8 percent in comparison with January-March 2007.

The main part of paid services was rendered to population by the official sector (70,2 percent), the volume of services rendered by this sector - 563,8 billion soums, the growth rate – 123,0 percent.

Paid services rendered to population by individual entrepreneurs increased by 13,0 percent amounting to 239,8 billion soums, the share of this sector in the total volume of paid services – 29,8 percent.

The share of the non-state sector in the total volume of paid services rendered to population was 73,4 percent (in January-March 2007 – 74,6 percent).

The paid services rendered to population by forms of ownership of economic entities are characterized by the following data:

	Bln. soums	As % of total	Memo: January- March 2007 as % of total
Total	803,6	100,0	100,0
state ownership	213,8	26,6	25,4
non-state ownership	589,8	73,4	74,6
of which:			
private property of citizens	264,5	32,9	33,5

The share of personal services in the total volume of paid services was 9,6 percent or 76,9 billion soums. Their volume exceeded the level of January-March 2007 by 21,1

percent. In the personal services sector 88,8 percent are services rendered by individual entrepreneurs. The volume of services rendered by this sector amounted to 68,3 billion soums, the growth – by 22,5 percent.

In January-March of the current year the total volume of market services by all kinds of activity was 3723,0 billion soums, including 820,6 billion soums of the rural area, or 22,0 percent of the total volume of rendered services. In comparison with January-March 2007 the increase of services was 21,7 percent.

The production of market services by kinds of activity (at current prices) in January-March 2008 is characterized by the following data:

	Bln. soums	Growth rate, in %	As % of total
Services - total	3723,0	121,7	100,0
of which by main kinds of activity:			
Trade and catering	679,0	118,6	18,2
Transport	1258,5	114,8	33,8
Communication and information, including services of information and resource centers	256,3	145,7	6,9
Financial, including microcredit granting	218,6	130,1	5,9
Tourism	4,2	109,4	0,1
Hotel	9,4	116,7	0,3
Communal	627,9	116,4	16,9
Personal	60,6	123,1	1,6
Repair of cars and other equipment	29,8	128,0	0,8
Other market services, including services of children's institutions for health improvement and sports organizations	578,7	135,2	15,5

The high growth rates were achieved in the following services: communication and information, including services of information and resource centers - 145,7 percent, financial, including microcredit granting - 130,1 percent, repair of cars and other equipment - 128,0 percent and personal - 123,1 percent.

The following services prevailed in the structure of services: transport (33,8 percent of total services), trade and catering (18,2 percent), communal (16,9 percent), communication and information, including services of information and resource centers (6,9 percent) and financial, including microcredit granting (5,9 percent)

Prices and inflation

Changes in indices of prices and tariffs in January-March 2007-2008 (increase in prices, %)

	Average monthly level		March to December of the previous year	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Consumer price index	1,0	0,8	2,9	2,4
food products	1,0	0,9	3,1	2,6
non-food products	0,4	0,9	1,1	2,7
services	1,7	0,4	5,3	1,2
Industrial producer price index	0,7	-0,5	2,2	-1,4
Indices of freight tariffs	-2,5	1,3	-7,3	3,9
Indices of tariffs for communication services for legal persons	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,4

Producer price indices by branches of industry in January-March 2007-2008 (in % to December of the previous year)

	2007	2008
Total industries	102,2	98,6
of which:		
electric power	113,2	100,0
fuel	107,1	104,2
ferrous metallurgy	103,0	108,2
non-ferrous metallurgy	90,2	79,3
chemical and petrochemical	101,8	103,0
machine-building	100,9	103,1
logging, woodworking, pulp and paper	106,7	112,5
building materials	103,0	100,9
light	100,4	101,7
food	101,8	102,2
flour milling and grain	100,0	100,0

**Indices of freight tariffs by separate types of transport
in January-March 2007-2008**
(in % to December of the previous year)

	2007	2008
Transport – total	92,7	103,9
of which:		
railway	102,2	114,8
truck	104,7	102,8
air	100,7	104,9
pipeline	85,7	100,0

**Indices of tariffs on communication services for legal persons by types of
communication in January-March 2007-2008**
(in % to December of the previous year)

	2007	2008
Communication services - total	100,3	100,4
of which:		
postal	100,0	100,0
local telephone	100,0	100,0
long-distance telephone	100,0	100,0
telegraph	100,0	100,0
cellular	100,7	100,8

Living standards

Nominal money incomes of population increased by 30,9 percent and amounted to 4515,3 billion soums, money expenditures and savings – 26,4 percent and 4431,7 billion soums respectively.

The dynamics of money incomes, expenditures and savings of population is characterized by the following data:

	(bln. soums)		
	Money incomes	Money expenditures and savings	Excess of money incomes over expenditures
I quarter			
2007	3450,7	3506,9	-56,2
2008	4515,3	4431,7	83,6

The structure of balance of money incomes and expenditures of population in January-March 2008 is characterized by the following data:

	Bln. soums	Share, in %	As % of January- March 2007
Total incomes	4515,3	100,0	130,9
of which:			
remuneration of labor and other incomes from enterprises	1529,7	33,8	142,3
entrepreneurial incomes, including sale of agricultural products, property incomes and others	2133,7	47,3	121,0
social transfers	851,9	18,9	139,1

	Bln. soums	Share, in %	As % of January-March 2007
Total expenditures and savings	4431,7	98,1	126,4
of which:			
consumer expenditures	3324,4	73,6	129,9
compulsory payments and contributions	292,9	6,5	125,0
increase of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency, other expenditure	814,4	18,0	114,1

In January-March 2008 the most part of money incomes of population was formed at the expense of entrepreneurial incomes, including sale of agricultural products, property incomes and others (47,3 percent of total money incomes) and increased by 21,0 percent in comparison with January-March 2007.

Out the total money incomes of population the share of labor remuneration and other incomes from enterprises was 33,8 percent and that of social transfers – 18,9 percent.

Consumer expenditures increased by 29,9 percent and amounted to 3324,4 billion soums. The share of consumer expenditures in the total volume of money incomes decreased from 74,1 percent in January-March 2007 to 73,6 percent in January-March 2008.

Expenditures on compulsory payments and contributions increased by 25,0 percent and amounted to 292,9 billion soums, their share in money incomes decreased from 6,8 to 6,5 percent. The share of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency and other expenditures was 18,0 percent.

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

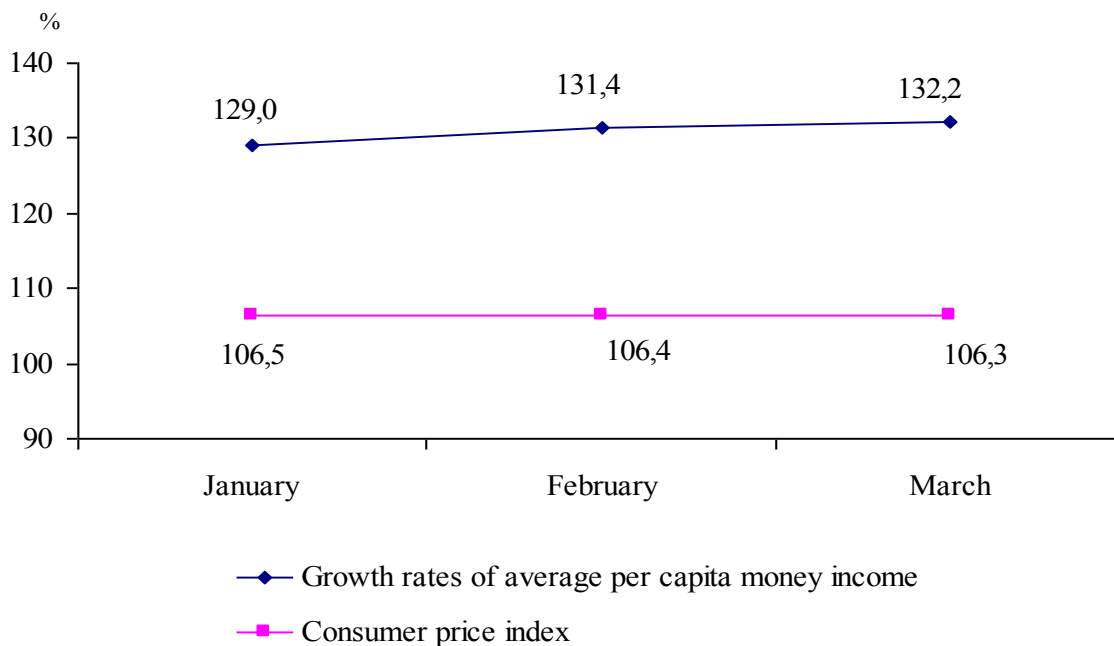
(as % of money incomes)

I quarter	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
2007	100	74,1	6,8	20,7	-1,6
2008	100	73,6	6,5	18,0	1,9

In January-March 2008 the average per capita nominal money incomes of population increased by 28,8 percent and amounted to 166,5 thousand soums.

The growth rate of nominal money incomes of population outstripped that of consumer prices and as a result real money incomes increased by 23,0 percent, which is characterized by the following data:

in % to January-March 2007



Demography and labor market

As of April 1, 2008 according to the preliminary data the number of the resident population in the republic was 27,2 million persons and increased from the beginning of the current year by 103,5 thousand persons or by 0,4 percent.

The natural increase was 107,0 thousand persons. Out of them 77,2 thousand persons (72,1 percent) are rural inhabitants.

According to the preliminary data the balance of migration in the first quarter 2008 was minus 3,4 thousand persons versus minus 7,9 thousand persons in the first quarter 2007.

The natural movement of population in January-March 2008 is characterized by the following data:

	Thous. persons			Per 1000 population	
	2007	2008 ^{*)}	increase, decrease (-)	2007	2008 ^{*)}
Births	136,2	145,1	8,9	20,6	21,4
Deaths	39,8	38,1	-1,7	6,0	5,6
of which children aged under 1 year	1,9	2,0	0,1	13,4 ^{**)}	12,9 ^{**)}
Natural increase	96,4	107,0	10,6	14,6	15,8
Marriages	47,1	47,9	0,8	7,1	7,1
Divorces	4,5	4,6	0,1	0,7	0,7

In January-March 2008 the number of births was 145,1 thousand persons and increased by 8,9 thousand persons or 6,5 percent in comparison with January-March 2007. The birth rate increased from 20,6 pro mil in January-March 2007 to 21,4 pro mil in January-March 2008.

The increase in birth rate was observed in Namangan oblast (from 20,7 to 23,4 pro mil), Andizhan oblast (from 19,7 to 21,5 pro mil) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (from 20,4 to 21,8 pro mil). The lowest birth rate remains in the city of Tashkent – 17,0 pro mil and Bukhara oblast – 17,8 pro mil.

In comparison with January-March 2007 the number of dead in January-March 2008 decreased by 1,7 thousand persons or 4,3 percent. The decrease of death rate was marked in all regions of the republic, except the city of Tashkent where the death rate remains the highest – 8,9 pro mil.

Out of the total number of dead 61,7 percent died of cardiovascular diseases, 6,9 percent - respiratory diseases, 5,2 percent - accidents, poisonings and traumas.

According to the preliminary data, in the first quarter of the current year 2,0 thousand children died at the age under one year. The infant mortality rate decreased from 13,4 pro mil in January-March 2007 to 12,9 pro mil in January-March 2008.

Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 38,6 percent died of respiratory diseases, 43,9 percent - states occurring in perinatal period, 9,5 percent - congenital anomalies and 3,8 percent - infectious and parasitic diseases.

^{*)} Estimation

^{**)} Per 1000 births

In first quarter of the current year 47,9 thousand marriages and 4,6 thousand divorces were registered. The marriage rate and divorce rate were 7,1 and 0,7 pro mil respectively.

In January-March 2008 **the number of employed population** by estimation was 10701,9 thousand persons and increased by 3,0 percent in comparison with January-March of the previous year.

The growth of employment occurred due to increase of number of employed in non-production sphere by 4,0 percent and in branches of material production - by 2,5 percent.

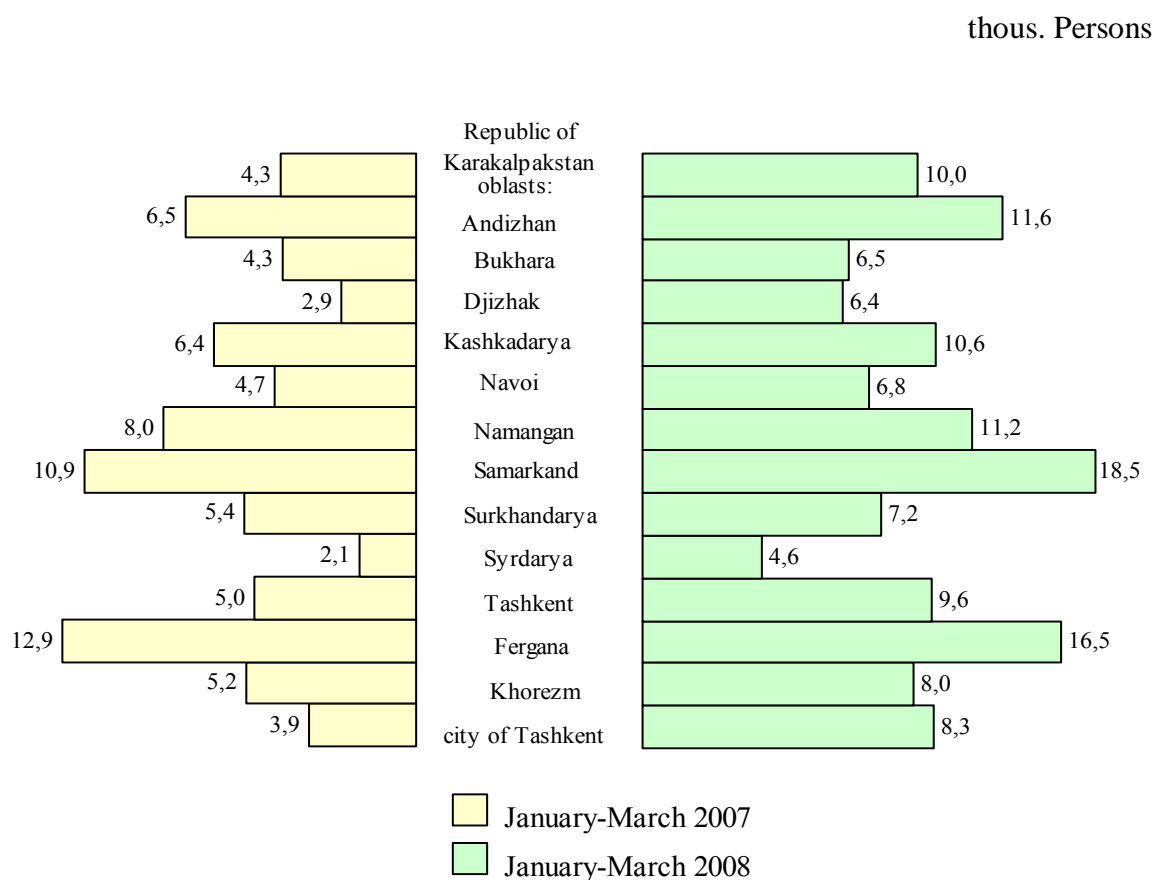
In branches of material production the most intensive growth in number of employed was observed in trade and catering (by 5,9 percent), construction (by 5,5 percent), transport and communication (by 4,0 percent), industry (by 3,7 percent).

Unemployment. In January-March of the reporting year 158,7 thousand persons applied to labor agencies for employment, which is 58,3 thousand persons or 58,1 percent more than in January-March 2007.

Out of the total number of citizens registered as those who are looking for a job 74,1 percent are rural citizens, 0,7 percent - persons at the age of 16-18 years old, 52,8 percent - persons at the age of 18-30 years old, 45,3 percent - persons at the age of 30-50 years old.

In January-March of the current year 135,8 thousand citizens were placed in a job with assistance of labor agencies (85,5 percent of all applied to labor agencies for employment), which is 3,3 percentage points more than in January-March 2007.

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



The share of youth (persons at the age of 16-30 years old) in the total number of persons who were placed in a job is 54,6 percent

Out of total workers, of employees, of youth (persons at the age of 16-30), of women, of men, of rural citizens who applied to labor agencies 87,2, 84,1, 87,2, 84,5, 86,4, 85,8 percent respectively were provided with employment.

As of the end of March 2008 the number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was 31,6 thousand persons.

As of the end of March 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 – 3,8 thousand persons (12,1 percent of the total number of persons who applied to labor agencies for employment as a whole by the republic), Kashkadarya oblast – 3,6 thousand persons (11,3 percent).

As of the end of March 2008 out of the total number of citizens registered through labor agencies 26,5 thousand persons or 83,9 percent were recognized as unemployed, out of them 10,4 thousand persons (39,3 percent) receive unemployment benefit.

The realization of adopted target complex programs on development of services, animal husbandry, hired labor ensured the creation of 169,5 thousand^{*)} new workplaces in the first quarter 2008.

The greatest number of workplaces was created in the city of Tashkent (10,4 percent of total newly created workplaces), Fergana oblast (9,9 percent), Samarkand oblast (8,9 percent), Tashkent oblast (9,5 percent).

Out of the total number of newly created workplaces 69,8 percent (118,3 thousand workplaces) belong to the rural area.

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