

Basic economic and social indicators

	Bln. soums	As % of January- March 2006
Gross domestic product	4205,4	109,1
Industrial output	4086,8	112,0
Consumer goods	1100,4	120,7
Agricultural output	742,4	105,5
Investments in fixed capital	967,2	136,4
Construction work	386,5	112,8
Freight turnover, bln. t-km	17,7	105,6
Passenger turnover, bln. pas-km	13,2	111,3
Retail trade turnover	2017,6	116,5
Paid services rendered to population	564,5	125,0
External trade turnover, USD mln.	2758,0	115,6
exports	1678,9	121,1
imports	1079,1	107,9
balance (+,-)	599,8	x
Money incomes of population	3450,7	129,3
Money expenditures and savings	3506,9	134,4
Money expenditures of population on goods purchasing and services payment	2558,6	132,0
Number of citizens registered as looking for a job (end of reporting period) thous. persons ^{*)}	29,2	87,1
of which officially registered as unemployed, thous. persons	24,4	82,6

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

Production of gross domestic product

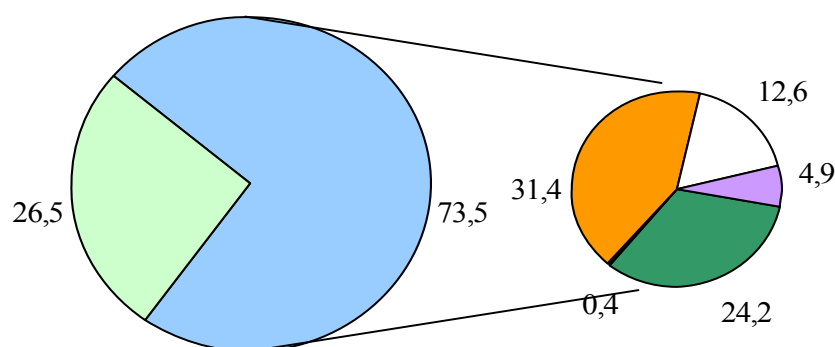
The volume of the gross domestic product produced in the first quarter 2007 amounted to 4205,4 billion soums, the growth rate was 109,1 percent to the corresponding period of the previous year.

The GDP index-deflator was 116,5 percent as compared to January-March 2006.

The structure of GDP production shows that 73,5 percent of GDP were produced in the non-state sector, 26,5 percent - in the state sector of the economy.

The gross domestic product by forms of ownership:

as % of total



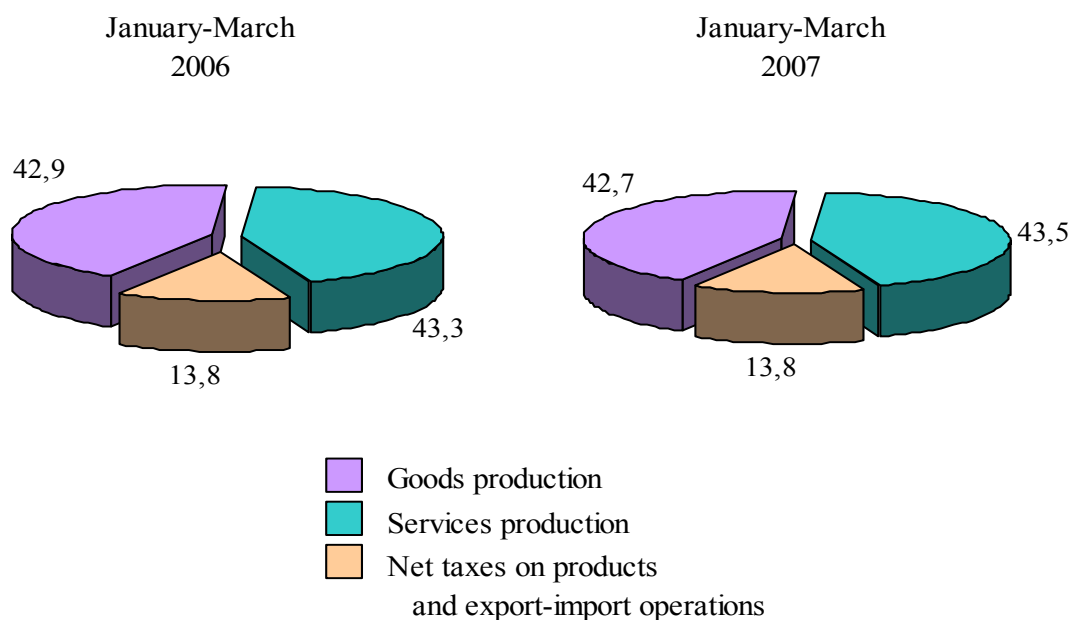
- State
- Non-state
- Citizens
- Private and dekhkan farms
- Economic amalgamations
- Joint ventures
- Other kinds of non-state ownership

The structure of GDP production by industries is characterized by the following data:

	As % of total		January-March 2007 as % of January-March 2006
	January- March 2006	January- March 2007	
Total by economy	100,0	100,0	109,1
of which:			
industry	30,7	29,7	107,2
agriculture	7,0	6,7	105,5
construction	5,0	5,9	112,8
transport and communication	12,4	12,0	114,1
trade and catering	11,3	11,3	114,7
other	19,8	20,6	108,3
Net taxes on products and export-import operations	13,8	13,8	106,2

The structure of GDP production:

as % of total



The increase in the growth rates of value added in industry (7,2 percent), construction (12,8 percent), transport (114,1 percent) and trade (114,7 percent) had a great effect on the GDP growth.

General characteristic of activity of enterprises and institutions

According to the data of the Uniform State Business Register, as of April 1, 2007, the number of registered legal persons in all branches of the economy reached 446,7 thousand units, 407,4 thousand of them (91,2 percent of total registered enterprises) were operating.

The greatest number of enterprises and institutions was registered in agriculture (60,9 percent of total registered enterprises), trade and catering (14,4 percent), industry (6,5 percent) and construction (4,2 percent).

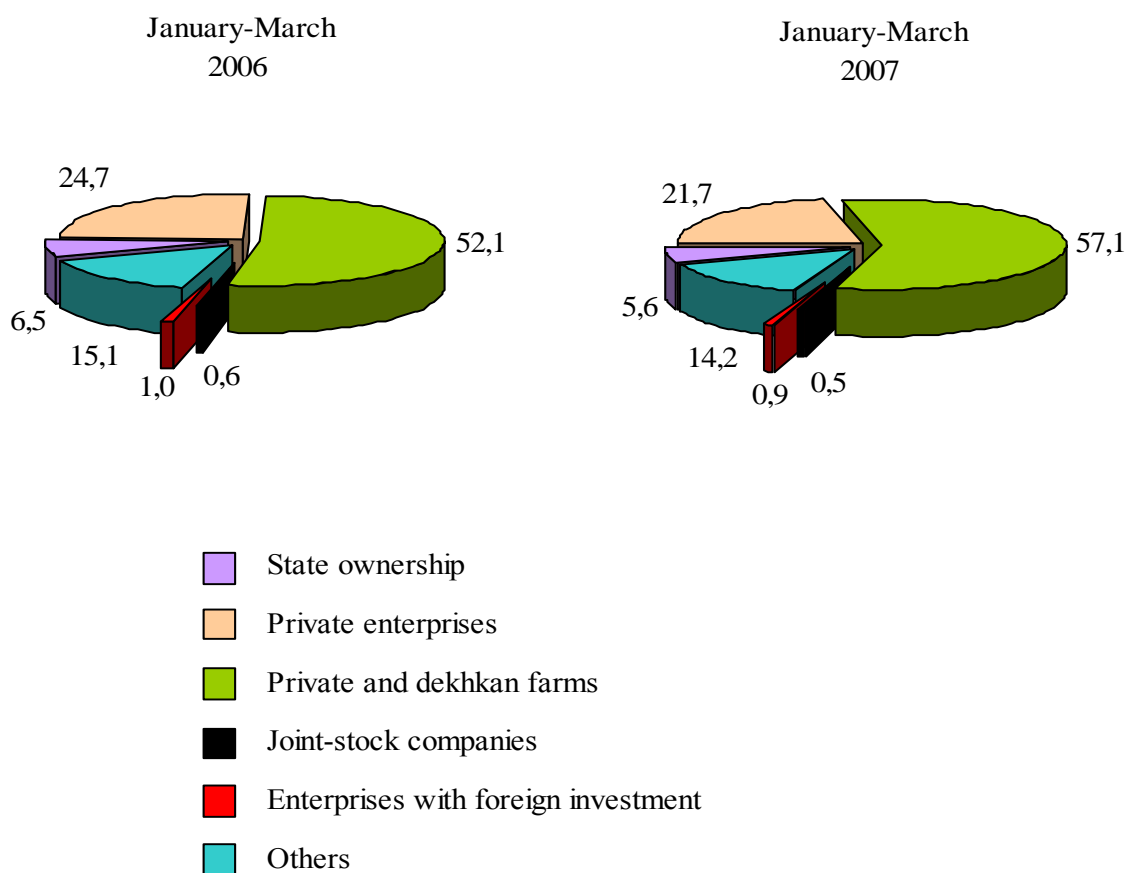
The distribution of enterprises and institutions by branches of economy, as of April 1, 2007, is given below:

	Registered		Operating	
	units	as % of total	units	as % of total
Total	446688	100,0	407388	100,0
of which:				
industry	29246	6,5	22210	5,4
agriculture	271937	60,9	266945	65,5
construction	18614	4,2	14241	3,5
transport and communication	5572	1,2	4820	1,2
trade and catering	64243	14,4	4714	11,6
other branches of material production	16962	3,8	14801	3,6
personal services	2729	0,6	2254	0,6
health care and sports	8739	2,0	8024	2,0
education	5157	1,2	4990	1,2
culture and art	1821	0,4	1524	0,4
science and scientific services	1064	0,2	915	0,2
other branches of non-material production	20604	4,6	19523	4,8

Out of the total number of registered enterprises the share of enterprises with non-state form of ownership was 94,4 percent of which 57,1 percent - private and dekhkan farms, 21,7 percent - private enterprises, 0,9 percent - enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 0,5 percent - joint-stock companies, 14,2 percent – other enterprises.

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

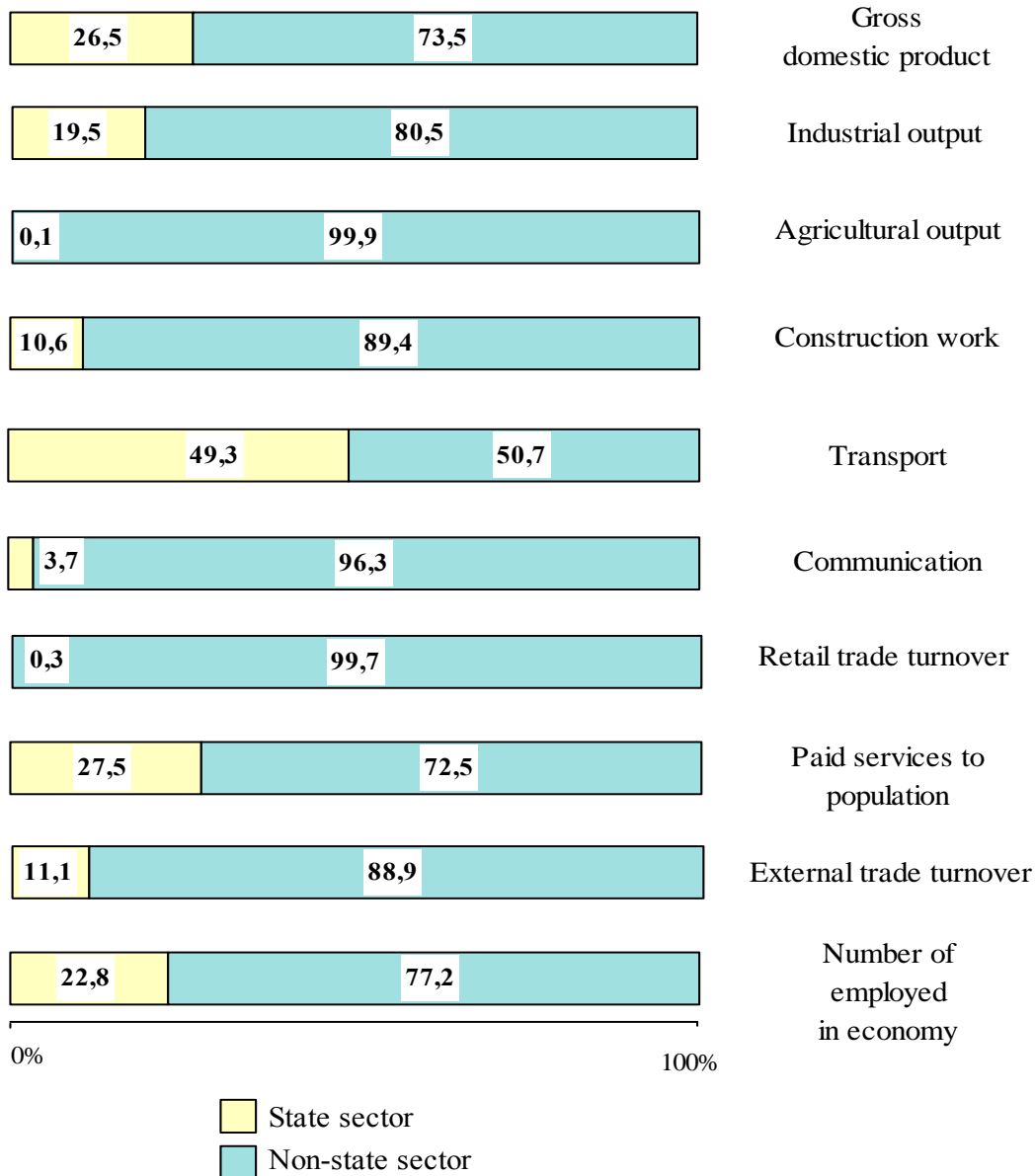
as of April 1;
as % of total



In January-March 2007 the number of newly registered enterprises and institutions was 27,8 thousand. Their significant number was registered in Fergana oblast (15,2 percent of total registered enterprises in the republic), Samarkand oblast (15,1 percent) and Andizhan oblast (13,6 percent).

The ratio between state and non-state sector in GDP, output of products of basic branches of economy and employment in January-March 2007 is characterized by the following data:

as % of total volume



Small business

In January-March 2007 small business economic entities produced 33,2 percent of GDP, (in January-March 2006 – 30,1 percent) of which 6,3 percent belong to small enterprises, 12,3 percent – to microfirms and 14,6 percent – to individual entrepreneurs.

The small sector provided jobs for 72,4 percent of total employed in the economy (or 7522,6 thousand persons). The most part of employed falls upon the share of the individual sector – 57,8 percent of total employed (or 6006,6 thousand persons) and small enterprises and microfirms – 14,6 percent (or 1516,0 thousand persons).

The industrial output of small business entities increased by 33,5 percent and reached 389,6 billion soums (9,5 percent of total industrial production), agricultural output increased by 6,2 percent and amounted to 712,2 billion soums (95,9 percent of gross agricultural production).

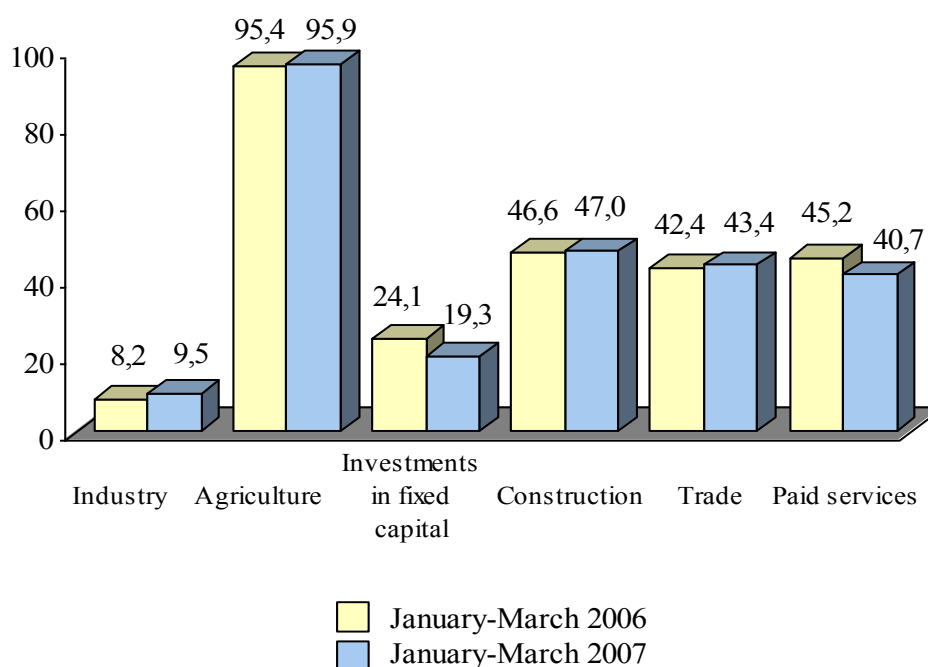
The share of investments of small business entities in fixed capital investment of the republic was 19,3 percent (186,9 billion soums), construction works – 47,0 percent (181,8 billion soums).

The share of small business in the total volume of retail trade turnover was 43,4 percent or 876,6 billion soums (growth – by 19,4 percent) and in the total volume of paid services rendered to population - 40,7 percent or 229,8 billion soums (growth – by 12,6 percent).

In January-March 2007 exports of small business entities amounted to USD 203,8 million or 12,1 percent of total exports, imports - USD 307,6 million or 28,5 percent of total imports, foreign trade turnover was 18,5 percent of total turnover by the republic.

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 the private sector in small business is high. The share of output of private entrepreneurship (ownership of citizens) in total output of goods (works, services) of small business in January-March 2007 is characterized by the following data:

	Output of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	Share of private sector in output of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Industry	181,6	46,6
Agriculture	712,2	100,0
Construction	128,6	70,7
Retail trade turnover	735,6	83,9
Paid services	186,7	81,3
Cargo transportation, mln. tons	35,5	90,1
Passenger transportation, mln. pass.	696,7	99,3
Exports, USD mln.	81,1	39,8
Imports, USD mln.	43,0	14,0

Privatization of enterprises and projects

According to the Goskomimushchestvo data, in January-March 2007 during implementation of the Program on Decentralization and Privatization 143 projects of state ownership were privatized.

The greatest number of projects (out of the total number of projects privatized in the republic) was privatized in Tashkent oblast (22,3 percent), the city of Tashkent (17,5 percent), Fergana oblast (8,4 percent) and Samarkand oblast (7,0 percent).

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls upon projects of khokimiyats (28,7 percent), Ministry of National Education (15,4 percent), Ministry of Health (10,5 percent), Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry (6,3 percent), Petroleum Chemical Complex "Uzbekneftgaz" (5,6 percent).

The data stated below characterize the structure of privatization of projects in January-March 2007:

	Number of privatized projects, units	As % of total
Total	143	100
of which:		
Khokimiyats	41	28,7
Ministry of National Education	22	15,4
Ministry of Health	15	10,5
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry	9	6,3
Petroleum Chemical Complex "Uzbekneftgaz"	8	5,6
Other ministries and departments	48	33,5

In January-March 2007 actual receipts from privatization and decentralization amounted to 24,4 billion soums.

The most part of receipts was observed in the city of Tashkent (41,8 percent of total means received from privatization), Tashkent oblast (38,6 percent), Samarkand oblast (8,0 percent) and Fergana oblast (6,4 percent).

External economic links

In January-March 2007 the republic's external trade turnover amounted to USD 2758,0 million or 115,6 percent to January-March 2006, of which exports - USD 1678,9 million and imports - USD 1079,1 million (121,0 and 107,9 percent respectively to January-March 2006).

The trade balance was positive and made up USD 599,8 million including USD 309,3 million with the CIS countries and USD 290,5 million with other foreign countries.

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

	January-March		As % of January-March 2006
	2006	2007	
External trade turnover	2386,5	2758,0	115,6
of which with:			
CIS countries	894,4	1372,5	153,5
other foreign countries	1492,1	1385,5	92,9

	January-March		(USD mln.)
	2006	2007	As % of January-March 2006
Exports	1386,8	1678,9	121,1
of which to:			
CIS countries	470,1	840,9	178,9
other foreign countries	916,7	838,0	91,4
Imports	999,7	1079,1	107,9
of which from:			
CIS countries	424,3	531,6	125,3
other foreign countries	575,4	547,5	95,2

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

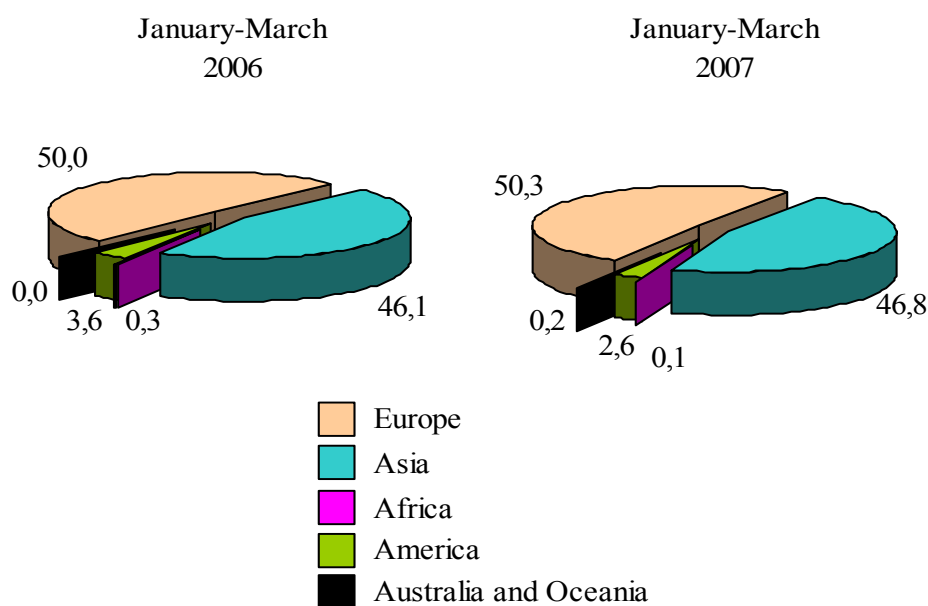


Dynamics of change in volume and structure of exports and imports

	Share in total volume of exports and imports, %		Change in volume, %
	January- March 2006	January- March 2007	January-March 2007 to January-March 2006
Exports	100	100	121,1
cotton fibre	26,7	20,4	92,8
food products	3,8	6,5	2,1t.
of which consumer	2,6	5,7	2,6t.
chemical products and plastics	5,1	8,7	2,1t.
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	10,1	13,4	161,2
machines and equipment	7,7	9,6	150,0
energy products	11,7	20,2	2,1t.
services	11,8	12,9	131,9
others	23,1	8,3	43,4
Imports	100	100	107,9
food products	8,3	7,9	102,5
of which consumer	4,9	4,9	108,8
chemical products and plastics	13,9	16,3	126,5
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	12,3	8,6	75,1
machines and equipment	41,6	42,5	110,3
energy products	3,9	6,9	192,0
services	8,7	8,4	104,8
others	11,3	9,4	89,6

Structure of external trade turnover by continents

as % of total volume



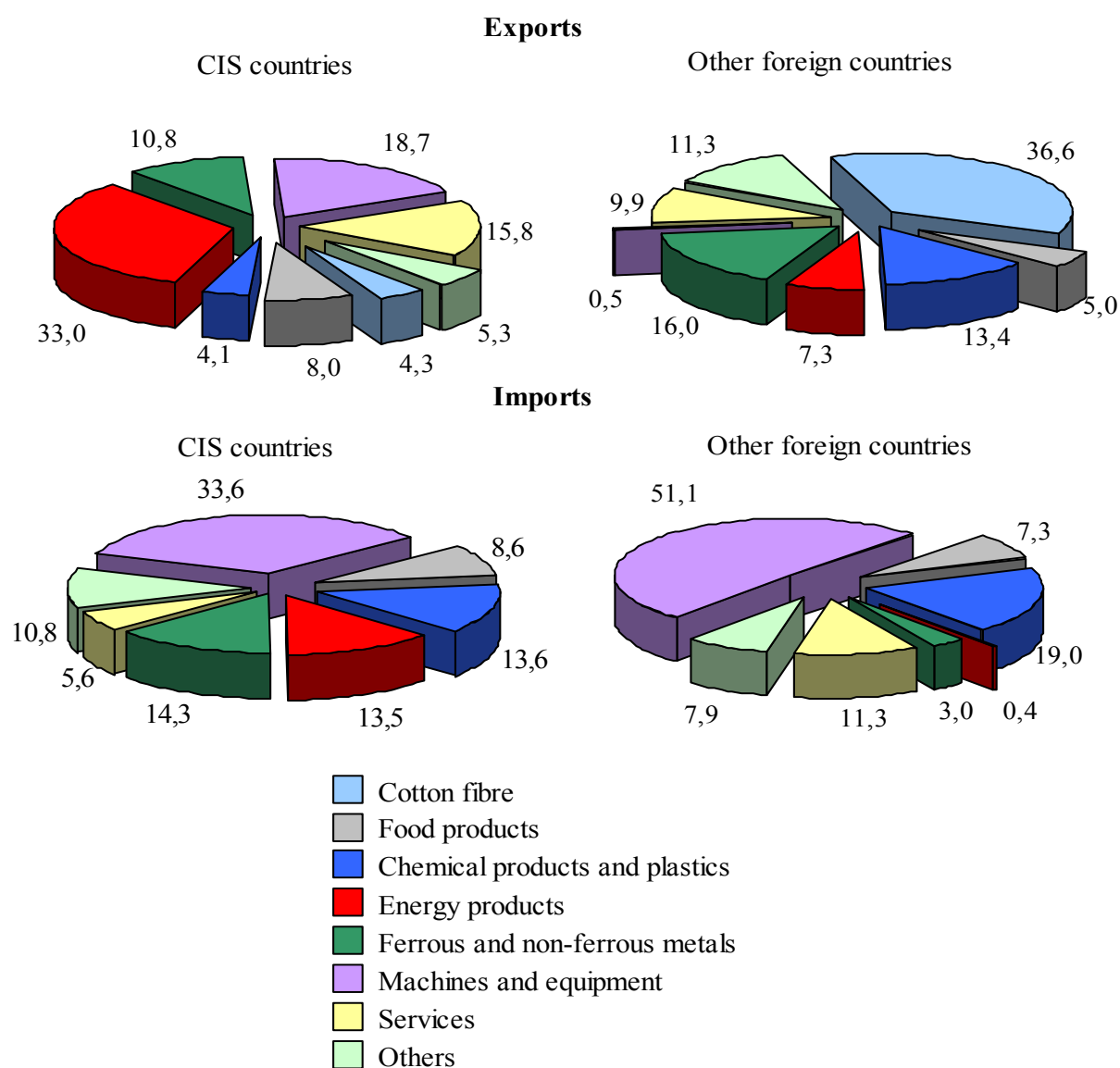
The trade turnover with the states having the greatest share in the republic's goods turnover is presented below:

	Share in the republic's goods turnover, %	As % of January-March 2006
Russia	28,1	146,3
Kazakhstan	10,0	199,3
Turkey	6,5	116,3
China	6,1	85,6
Iran	5,9	101,1
Korea	5,5	94,7
Ukraine	5,2	127,0
France	3,4	3,5p.
Germany	2,7	92,3
Tajikistan	2,5	129,8
Switzerland	2,3	4,2t.
Kyrgyzstan	1,8	2t.
USA	1,7	97,5
Great Britain	1,5	50,1
UAE	1,0	87,6
Belarus	0,9	160,4
India	0,6	119,9
Azerbaijan	0,6	4,1t.
Latvia	0,6	95,4
Japan	0,5	79,5

	Share in the republic's goods turnover, %	As % of January-March 2006
Turkmenistan	0,5	99,3
Austria	0,5	153,0
Italy	0,4	97,1
Belgium	0,3	47,4
Netherlands	0,3	90,0

In the reporting period the republic carried out external trade operations with 127 countries of the world and with 67 of them it had positive balance of external trade turnover.

The structure of external trade with the CIS and other foreign countries in January-March 2007 is characterized by the following data:



Industry

In January-March 2007 the republic's industry produced products to the amount of 4086,8 billion soums which makes up 112,0 percent to the level of January-March 2006.

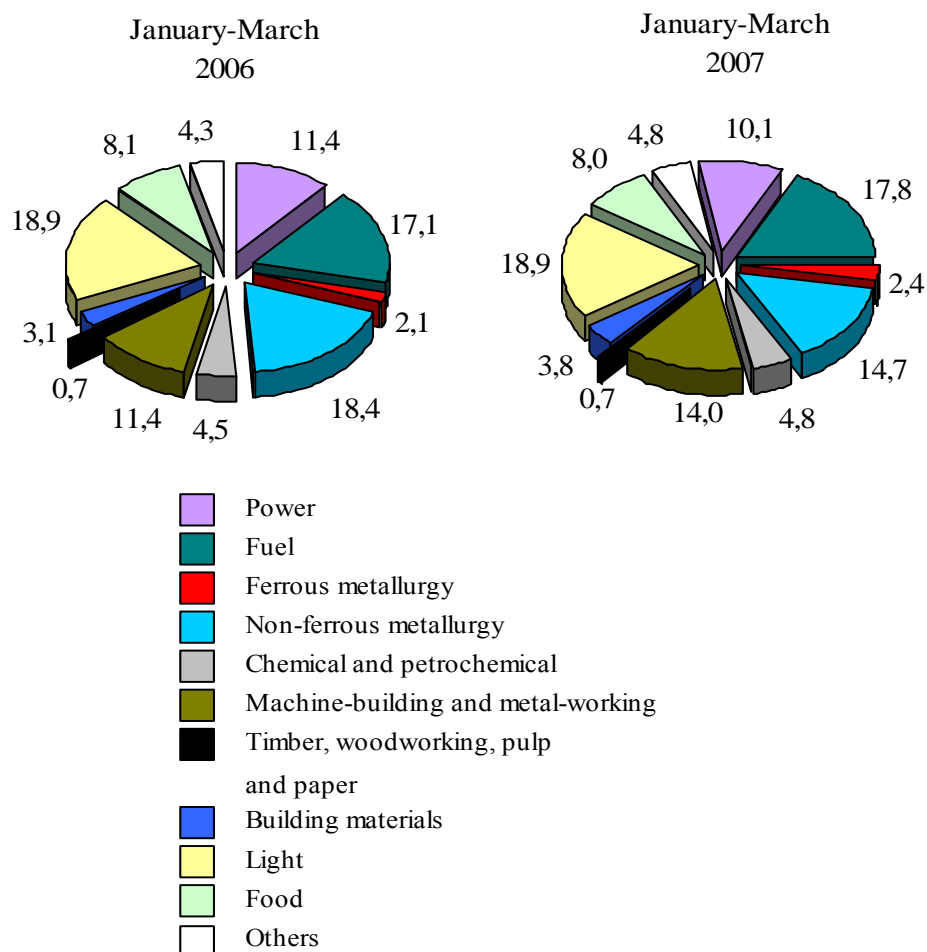
In the reporting period the production of consumer goods amounted to 1100,4 billion soums or 120,7 percent to January-March 2006. Out of them food products (including spirits) were produced to the amount of 445,4 billion soums (112,5 percent to the level of 2006), non-food products - to the amount of 655,0 billion soums (127,0 percent).

The output of products by industries and production of consumer goods in January-March 2007 are characterized as follows:

	Bln. soums	As % of January-March 2006
Total	4086,8	112,0
of which by industries:		
electric power	414,4	101,5
fuel	728,9	108,8
ferrous metallurgy	97,2	110,9
non-ferrous metallurgy	601,0	100,0
chemical and petrochemical	195,9	122,2
machinery and metal-working	573,4	133,2
logging, woodworking, pulp and paper	28,7	115,0
building materials	155,3	121,0
light	773,6	112,1
food	326,9	110,5
Consumer goods	1100,4	120,7
of which:		
food products	445,4	112,5
non-food products	655,0	127,0

The structure of volume of industrial production by branches is presented below:

as % of total volume



Production of selected products by industries
(by large enterprises)

	January-March 2007	As % of January-March 2006
Fuel and energy		
Electric power, bln. kWh	13,8	98,6
Heat energy, mln. Gcal	6,8	101,0
Petroleum and gas condensate, mln. t	1,3	101,0
Gasoline, thous. t	349,6	108,6
Diesel fuel, thous. t	352,1	103,5
Fuel oil, thous. t	233,3	102,1
Kerosene, thous. t	87,0	99,4
Lubricants, thous. t	65,3	115,6
Condensed gas, thous. t	54,9	98,0

	January-March 2007	As % of January- March 2006
Ferrous metallurgy		
Steel, thous. t	157,0	99,8
Finished steel, thous. t	150,0	101,3
Chemical and petrochemical		
Synthetic ammonia, thous. t	313,3	113,2
Chemical fertilizers, thous. t	259,8	114,0
Carbamide, thous. t	108,8	102,0
Chemical agents for plant protection, t	371	91,2
Sulphuric acid, thous. t	245,2	121,6
Chemical fibre and threads, t	3916	170,1
Acetic acid, t	2459	98,6
Soda ash, thous. t	12,1	-
Machine-building and metal working		
Cables, mln. soums	22972	2,0t.
Wiring cables, km	2177	167,6
Cables of urban telephone communication, km	2981	122,5
Refrigerators and freezers, pcs	700	133,1
Accumulators, thous. pcs	94	119,0
Television sets, pcs	21751	125,3
Motor cars, pcs	36462	128,9
Buses, pcs	126	6,0p.
Spare parts for motor cars, mln. soums	23231,3	154,6
Tractors, pcs	413	63,8
Tractor cultivators, pcs	373	73,3
Compressors, pcs	8	88,9
Building materials		
Cement, thous. t	1413,9	122,7
Asbestos cement sheets (roofing slate), mln. standard plates	106,1	131,8
Prefabricated ferro-concrete structures and units, thous. m ³	46,4	116,6

	January-March 2007	As % of January- March 2006
Glass and porcelain - faience		
Porcelain-faience dishware, mln. soums	752,5	76,8
Window glass, 2 mm, thous. m ²	2221,8	80,4
Bottles, mln. pcs	78,7	136,2
Light		
Cotton fibre, thous. t	425,9	101,6
Cotton seeds, thous. t	662,3	100,4
Cotton lint, thous. t	29,9	102,7
Raw silk threads, t	136,1	107,0
Cotton yarn, thous. t	32,8	108,7
Fabric - total, mln. m ²	42,6	73,6
Knitwear articles, thous. pcs	10510	146,8
Carpets and rugs, thous. m ²	2751	131,1
Food		
Milk and dairy products, thous. t	3,9	134,0
Canned products, mln. standard cans	26,4	2,4t.
Granulated sugar, thous. t	30,2	68,0
Vegetable oil, thous. t	78,3	98,2
Macaroni, thous. t	4,2	101,3
Vodka and liqueur beverages, thous. dal	1789	154,1
Grape wine, thous. dal	602	123,6
Bear, thous. dal	1354	102,1
Mineral water, mln. half-liters	27,8	120,1
Papirossy and cigarettes, mln. pcs	1875	124,3
Flour-milling and feed mill		
Flour, thous. t	389,7	105,2
Mixed fodder, thous. t	156,9	138,3

Agriculture

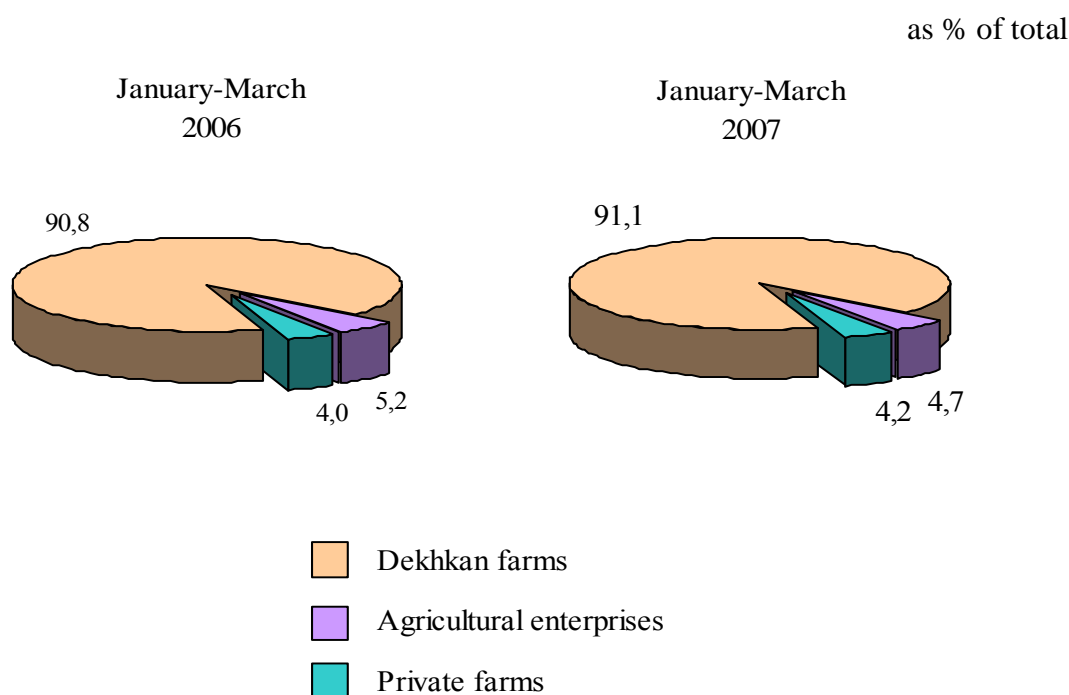
In January-March 2007 output of agricultural products made up 742,4 billion soums at current prices and increased by 5,5 percent.

In total volume of agricultural production the output of plant-growing made up 110,3 billion soums (104,4 percent to the level of 2006) and that of animal husbandry – 632,1 billion soums (105,8 percent).

In total volume of agricultural output the share of output of plant growing was 14,8 percent and that of animal husbandry – 85,2 percent.

The share of the non-state sector in total volume of agricultural output was 99,9 percent.

The distribution of output of agricultural products by types of farms is characterized by the following data:



Plant-growing. As of April 1 of the current year the total area under crops (including winter crops for yield of 2007) was 1534,0 thousand hectares of which 1340,5 thousand hectares – under wheat .

The area under spring crops was 159,3 thousand hectares of which under grains -18,4 thousand hectares, industrial crops - 28,4 thousand hectares (including 26,6 thousand hectares of cotton), potatoes - 25,0 thousand hectares, vegetables - 28,8 thousand hectares, melons and gourds - 1,9 thousand hectares, forage crops - 56,8 thousand hectares.

Sown area under main agricultural crops:

	2006	2007	2007 as % of 2006	(thous. hectares)	
				Structure of sown area in %	
				2006	2007
Sown area, total	180,3	159,3	88,4	100,0	100,0
of which:					
Grains	16,3	18,4	112,9	9,0	11,6
of which:					
wheat	8,0	7,4	92,5	4,4	4,6
Corn for grain	1,1	1,9	172,7	0,6	1,2
Potatoes	21,1	25,0	118,5	11,7	15,7
Vegetables	28,4	28,8	101,4	15,8	18,1
Melons and gourds	1,7	1,9	111,8	0,9	1,2
Forage crops	32,8	56,8	173,2	18,2	35,6

Animal husbandry. As of April 1, 2007, farms of all types had 7004,8 thousand heads of cattle (including 2986,0 thousand cows), 12635,3 thousand heads of sheep and goats, 90,9 thousand heads of pigs, 22060,2 thousand heads of poultry. As compared to January-March 2006 the population of cattle increased by 8,2 percent (cows – by 5,7 percent), sheep and goats - by 4,3 percent, pigs – by 12,2 percent, poultry - by 13,8 percent.

In the first quarter of the current year farms of all types produced 246,7 thousand tons of meat in living weight (6,2 percent more than in the corresponding period of the previous year), 901,6 thousand tons of milk (6,8 percent), 423,2 million eggs (12,0 percent).

The output of basic livestock products by types of farms:

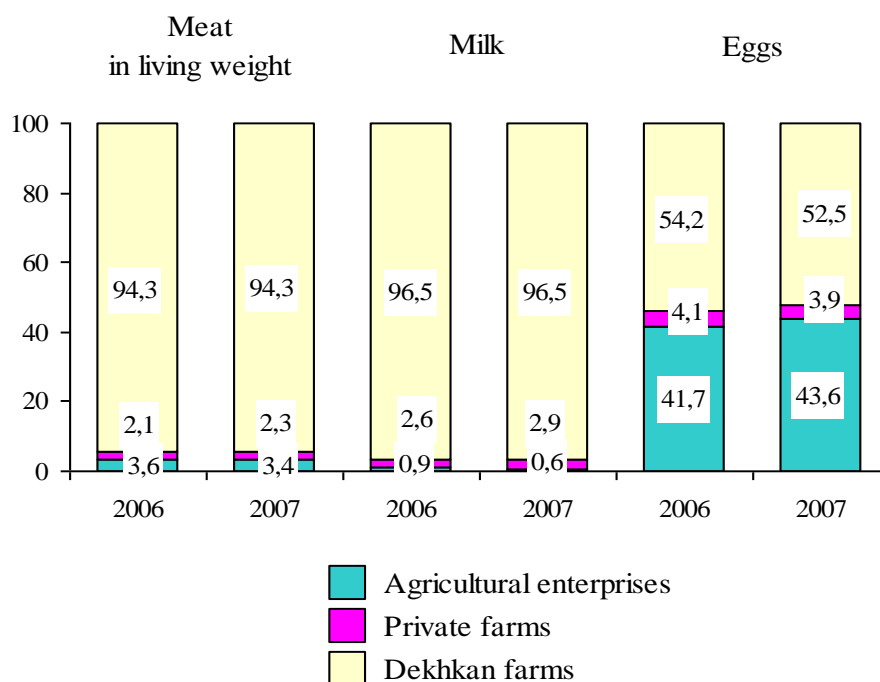
	(thous. tons)		
	January-March		January-March 2007 as % of January- March 2006
	2006	2007	
Meat in living weight - total, thous. t	232,3	246,7	106,2
of which produced by:			
agricultural enterprises	8,4	8,4	100,4
private farms	4,9	5,7	115,6
dekhkan farms	219,0	232,6	106,2

	(thous. tons)		
	January-March		January-March 2007 as % of January- March 2006
	2006	2007	
Milk - total, thous. t	844,4	901,6	106,8
of which produced by:			
agricultural enterprises	7,3	5,6	77,0
private farms	21,6	26,2	120,9
dekhkan farms	815,5	869,8	106,7
Eggs - total, mln. pcs	377,8	423,2	112,0
of which produced by:			
agricultural enterprises	157,7	184,4	116,9
private farms	15,4	16,6	107,8
dekhkan farms	204,7	222,2	108,5

Dekhkan farms are the main producers of animal husbandry products. Their share in total production of meat was 94,3 percent, milk – 96,5 percent, eggs – 52,5 percent, wool – 97,7 percent, Karakul pelts – 73,1 percent.

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

in % of total volume



Private farms. As of April 1 of the current year the number of operating private farms was 207,9 thousand, the number of workers was 1099,5 thousand persons, 67,9 thousand of them were hired workers. As a result of transformation of unprofitable, low-profitable and unpromising agricultural cooperative farms (shirkats) in January-March of the current year the number of private farms increased by 18,7 thousand.

The total area of lands allotted to private farms made up 5521,8 thousand hectares, on average 26,6 hectares per farm.

As of April 1 of the current year the sown area of private farms for yield of 2007 was 1232,3 thousand hectares or increased by 13,2 percent as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Out of them winter crops made up 1176,4 thousand hectares, spring crops – 55,9 thousand hectares (including 3,0 thousand hectares of grains), industrial crops - 17,4 thousand hectares (including 17,3 thousand hectares of cotton), vegetables and melons – 6,9 thousand hectares and forage crops – 28,6 thousand hectares.

As of April 1 of the current year private farms had 390,1 thousand heads of cattle, including 126,7 thousand cows, 853,5 thousand sheep and goats, 16,2 thousand pigs, 871,4 thousand heads of poultry. As compared to January-March 2006 the population of cattle increased by 14,3 percent, cows – by 14,9 percent, sheep and goats - by 53,0 percent, pigs – by 22,7 percent and poultry - by 19,6 percent.

Output of basic agricultural produce in the first quarter is characterized by the following data:

	2006		2007		2007 as % of 2006
	tons	share in total output, %	tons	share in total output, %	
Meat in living weight	4916	2,1	5683	2,3	115,6
Milk	21639	2,6	26160	2,9	120,9
Eggs, thous.	15389	4,1	16585	3,9	107,8
Wool	6,0	2,6	6,0	2,3	100,0
Karakul, thous. pcs	7,9	3,1	10,0	3,6	126,6
Vegetables	1830	15,0	2290	13,2	125,1

Investments and construction

In January-March of the current year 967,2 billion soums of investments were used to increase fixed capital of the republic, or 136,4 percent to January-March 2006.

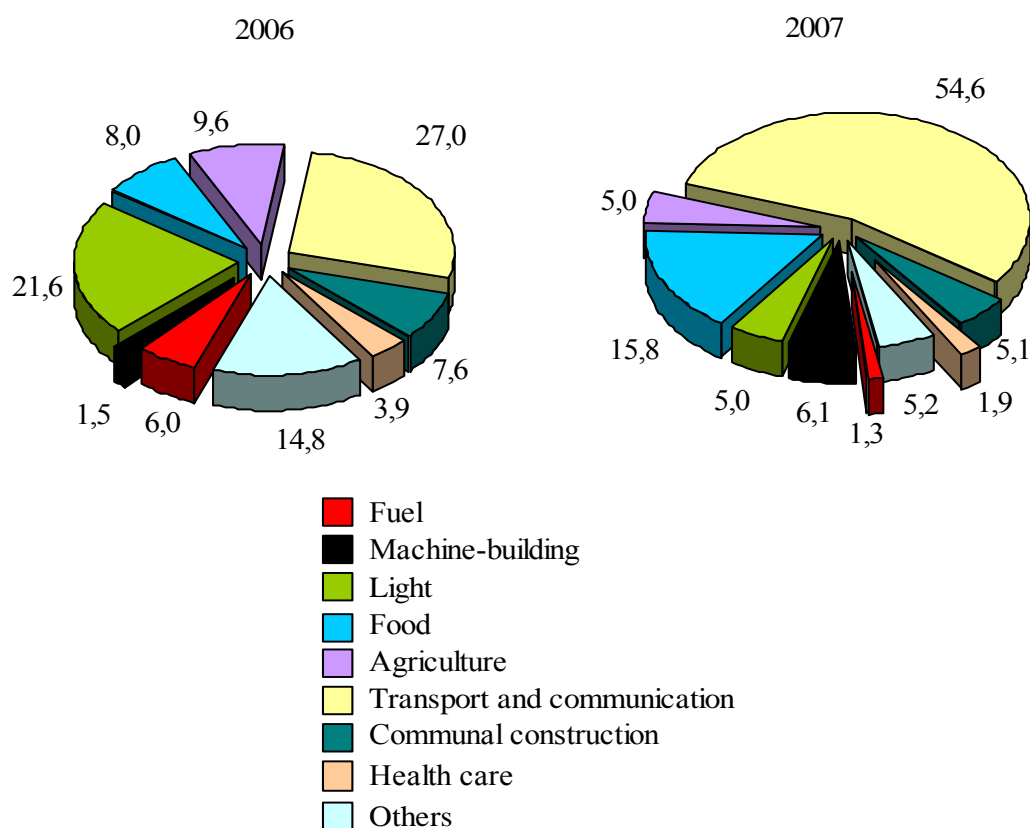
The distribution of capital investments by sources of financing is presented below:

(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 borrow-ed funds	means of off-budget funds
Total	967,2	17,4	53,6	16,9	2,2	9,9
of which by enterprises of:						
state ownership	407,4	41,2	19,0	16,4	0,0	23,4
non-state ownership	559,8	0,1	78,8	17,1	3,9	0,1

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



The structure of investments in fixed capital at the expense of all sources of financing by branches of economy is characterized by the following data:

	January-March 2007		Memo: 2006 as % of total volume
	bln. soums	as % of total volume	
Investments in fixed capital - total	967,2	100,0	100,0
Production	589,8	61,0	67,1
industry	222,8	23,0	29,8
of which:			
fuel and energy	92,8	9,6	11,6
metallurgy	37,9	3,9	5,2
chemical and petrochemical	8,3	0,9	2,1
machine-building	20,0	2,1	2,1
light	17,3	1,8	4,1
food	31,5	3,2	2,1
building materials	6,2	0,6	0,8
agriculture	24,2	2,5	5,1
construction	10,2	1,1	1,3
transport and communication	266,8	27,6	23,0
trade and catering	20,8	2,2	2,3
other production branches	45,0	4,6	5,6
Non-production	377,4	39,0	32,9
housing construction	97,3	10,1	11,2
public utilities	21,5	2,2	2,4
health care	7,5	0,8	2,4
education	232,3	24,0	14,1
Other non-production branches	18,8	1,9	2,8

589,8 billion soums or 61,0 percent of their total volume were used in production branches of the economy, 377,4 billion soums or 39,0 percent – in non-production branches.

Construction of projects in social sphere

Out of the total investments in the non-production sphere 97,3 billion soums (10,1 percent of total volume) were used in housing construction. In January-March of the current year there were build 11,2 thousand apartments with the total space of 1288,9 thousand m² (118,8 percent to the level of January-March 2006) including 1131,6 thousand m² (121,4 percent) in the rural area.

85,5 billion soums of investments were used for new construction and capital reconstruction of general education schools, or 22,7 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 36,8 percent of investments in education.

In January-March of the current year 6 general education schools with 3527 places were repaired, a new academic lyceum with 720 places in Namangan oblast and a vocational college with 720 places in Surkhandarya oblast were put into operation, a vocational college of the Tashkent Medical Academy with 300 places was reconstructed.

141,3 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of academic lyceums and vocational colleges, or 37,4 percent of total investments in the non-production sphere and 60,8 percent of total investments in education (in January-March 2006 – 11,4 and 26,6 percent respectively).

There were also put into operation outpatient-and-polyclinic institutions with 550 visits per shift, including rural medical stations with 350 visits per shift, which made up 88,0 and 60,9 percent respectively to the corresponding period of 2006.

In communal construction there were put into operation 294,2 kilometers of water-supply networks and 162,0 kilometers of gas networks which made up 100,9 and 54,7 percent respectively to January-March 2006. Out of total gas networks and of water-supply networks put in place 87,8 and 92,3 percent respectively belong to rural area.

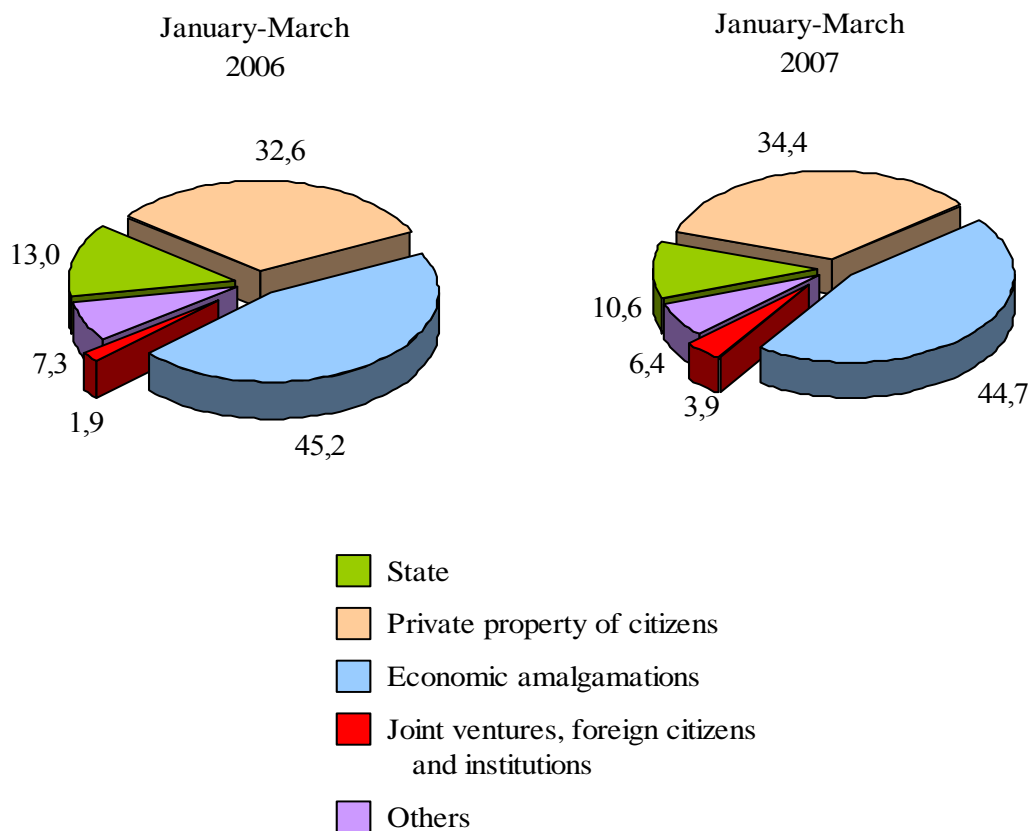
5,3 billion soums were used for construction of water-supply networks, of which 0,6 billion soums - budgetary funds (10,6 percent of their total volume), 1,2 billion soums - means of enterprises and population (22,8 percent). 1,1 billion soums for construction of gas networks were used at the expense of enterprises and population (100,0 percent).

Construction activity. In January-March 2007 construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 386,5 billion soums (112,8 percent to January-March 2006). Out of the total volume of construction works 73,0 percent fall upon new construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of operating enterprises, 20,3 percent – upon capital and current repairs and 6,7 percent – upon other contract works.

Building organizations of non-state forms of ownership fulfilled construction works to the amount of 345,5 billion soums, which made up 89,4 percent to the total volume of construction works (as compared to 2006 their share increased by 2,4 percentage points).

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

as % of total volume



Transport

Freight shipment. In January-March of the current year 185,7 million tons of freights were shipped by all types of transport, which is 5,8 percent higher than in January-March 2006.

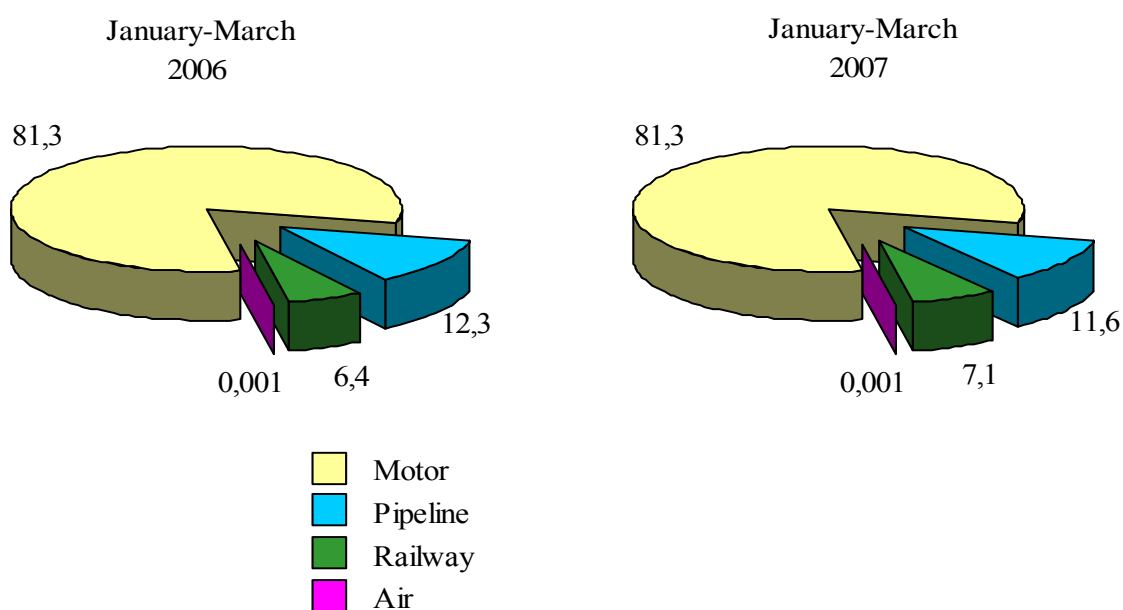
In January-March 2007 the freight turnover of all types of transport reached 17,7 billion t-km and increased by 5,6 percent as compared to January-March 2006.

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

	January-March 2007	As % of January-March 2006
Freights shipped by transport, mln. t	185,7	105,8
railway	13,1	117,6
motor	151,0	105,8
air, thous. t	1,3	92,9

	January-March 2007	As % of January-March 2006
pipeline	21,6	100,1
Freight turnover of transport, bln. t-km	17,7	105,6
railway	5,1	115,2
motor	3,2	109,3
air, mln. t-km	19,6	121,7
pipeline	9,4	100,0

The structure of freight shipment by types of transport in January-March 2007 is presented below:



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

	Thous. tons	As % of January-March 2006
Freights - total	13156,8	117,6
of which:		
coal	785,7	98,3
oil	3176,4	107,6
ferrous metals	182,9	94,6
iron-and-steel scrap	248,9	105,6
chemical and mineral fertilizers	942,5	104,7
building materials	2409,6	108,3

	Thous. tons	As % of January- March 2006
cement	1030,1	125,9
timber	46,4	150,6
grain and milling products	332,7	102,2

In the structure of freights shipped by main-line railway transport the share of oil freights and building materials prevails – 24,1 and 18,3 percent respectively of the total volume.

1329,9 thousand tons of freights (15,2 percent of total exported freights) were exported from the republic by railway transport, of which 593,1 thousand tons - to non-CIS countries.

151,0 million tons of freights were shipped by motor transport, which is 5,8 percent more than in January-March 2006. At the same comparison the freight turnover increased by 9,3 percent and was 3233,1 million t-km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs exceeded the level of January-March 2006 by 18,7 percent and was 1,8 billion t-km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport reached 57,0 percent versus 52,5 percent in January-March 2006.

1,3 thousand tons of freights were shipped by air transport, which is 7,1 percent lower than in January-March 2006, the freight turnover increased by 3,5 million t-km or 21,7 percent.

The freight turnover of main pipelines remained at the level of January-March 2006 and was 9,4 billion t-km.

Passenger transportation. In January-March 2007 the number of passengers carried by all types of transport was 1112,6 million persons and increased by 9,2 percent as against January-March 2006. The passenger turnover increased by 11,3 percent and was 13,2 billion pass-km.

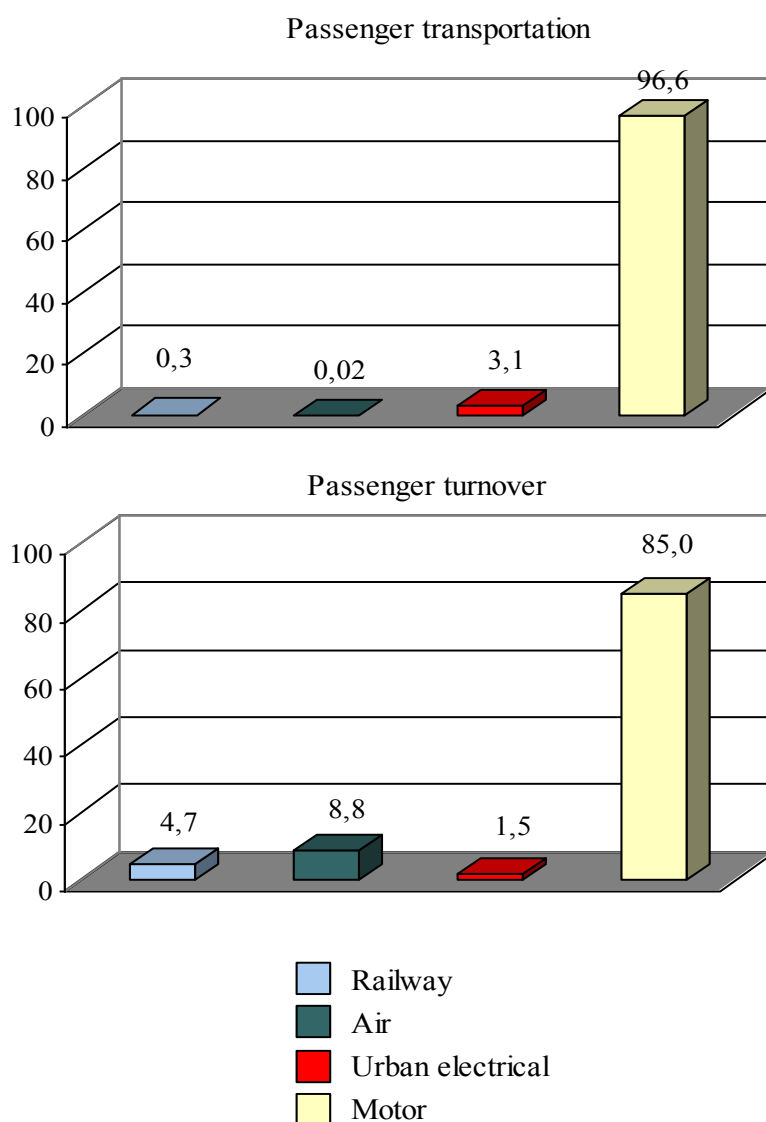
Passenger transportation and passenger turnover by types of transport are characterized by the following data:

	January-March 2007	As % of January- March 2006
Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons	1112,6	109,2
railway	3,6	103,0
motor	1074,2	109,7
air	0,3	123,3
urban electrical	34,5	96,3
Passenger turnover of transport, bln. pass-km	13,2	111,3

	January-March 2007	As % of January- March 2006
railway	0,6	111,3
motor	11,2	110,7
air	1,2	121,3
urban electrical	0,2	94,7

The structure of passenger transportation and passenger turnover by types of transport in January-March 2007 is presented below:

as % of total passenger transportation



The greatest share in passenger transportation and passenger turnover fell upon motor transport – 96,6 percent (1074,2million persons) and 85,0 percent (11,2 billion pass-km) respectively.

In January-March 2007 the number of passengers carried by railway transport increased by 3,0 percent as compared to January-March 2006 and was 3,6 million persons, the passenger turnover increased by 11,3 percent and made up 625,4 million pas-km.

253,9 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which is 23,3 percent higher than in January-March 2006, the passenger turnover made up 1158,6 million pass-km and was 21,3 percent higher than in January-March 2006.

34,5 million persons were carried by urban electrical transport, which is 3,7 percent or 1,3 million persons lower than in January-March 2006. This decline was caused by decrease of carriages of trolleybus transport and subway by 6,6 percent or 1,5 million persons.

Market of goods and services

In January-March 2007 the retail trade turnover was 2017,6 billion soums or 116,5 percent to the level of January-March 2006 .

The structure of retail trade turnover by forms of ownership of economic entities in the first quarter 2007 is characterized by the following data:

	Bln. soums	As % of January-March 2006	As % of total
Total	2017,6	116,5	100,0
of which by forms of ownership:			
state	5,8	106,9	0,3
non-state	2011,8	116,5	99,7
of which private ownership of citizens	1653,7	111,7	82,0

The retail trade turnover of trade enterprises was 584,8 billion soums or increased by 30,4 percent as compared to the corresponding period of 2006.

In the structure of retail trade the turnover of trade enterprises was 29,0 percent (in January-March 2006 - 25,6 percent). The retail trade turnover of trade enterprises in the rural area was 27,3 percent of total turnover of trade enterprises.

The sale of agricultural products and livestock in dekhkan markets increased by 8,8 percent and reached 892,1 billion soums, the share of sales in retail trade turnover was 44,2 percent.

The goods turnover of the informal sector (commodity and specialized markets) amounted to 540,7 billion soums which is 16,6 percent higher than in January-March 2006. The share of the informal sector in the total volume of goods turnover was 26,8 percent.

The structure of retail trade turnover in January-March 2007 is characterized by the following data:

	Bln. soums	As % of January-March 2006	As % of total
Total	2017,6	116,5	100,0
of which:			
trade enterprises	584,8	130,4	29,0
markets	1432,8	111,6	71,0
of which:			
commodity and specialized	540,7	116,6	26,8
dekhkan (food)	892,1	108,8	44,2

The volume index of sale of food products was 114,2 percent and that of non-food products – 118,9 percent.

In January-March 2007 in the structure of retail trade turnover the share of food products was 50,5 percent and that of non-food products – 49,5 percent (in January-March 2006 – 52,2 and 47,8 percent respectively).

As compared to January-March 2006 the turnover volume of catering organizations reached 42,0 billion soums or increased by 7,6 percent.

The retail trade turnover, including the turnover of catering organizations, per capita increased from 58,9 thousand soums in January-March 2006 to 75,3 thousand soums or by 15,0 percent in January-March 2007.

The volume of paid services rendered to population in January-March 2007 amounted to 564,5 billion soums, the real increase was 25,0 percent as compared to the corresponding period of 2006.

The main part of paid services was rendered to population by the official sector – 68,2 percent, the volume of services - 385,0 billion soums, the growth rate – 135,9 percent.

The volume of services rendered by individual entrepreneurs increased by 6,6 percent and made up, by estimation, 179,5 billion soums, the share of this sector in the total volume of paid services – 31,8 percent.

The share of the non-state sector in the total volume of paid services rendered to population reached 72,5 percent (in January-March 2006 – 70,5 percent).

The paid services rendered to population (at current prices) by forms of ownership of economic entities are characterized by the following data:

	Bln. soums	As % of total	Memo: January-March 2006 as % of total
Total	564,5	100,0	100,0
state	155,4	27,5	29,5
non-state	409,1	72,5	70,5
of which:			
private property of citizens	190,5	33,7	39,7

The share of personal services in the total volume of paid services was 10,7 percent or 60,6 billion soums. Their real volume exceeded the level of January-March 2006 by 17,1 percent.

Services rendered by individual entrepreneurs in the sphere of personal services made up 87,5 percent. By estimation, the volume of services rendered by this sector amounted to 53,0 billion soums, the growth – 20,1 percent.

Volume of market services by all types of activity in January-March 2007 was 2749,1 billion soums (including 592,2 billion soums of the rural area) or 21,5 percent of the total volume of rendered services. As compared to the corresponding period of the previous year the real increase of services was 25,3 percent.

The production of services by types (at current prices) in the first quarter 2007 is characterized by the following data:

	Bln. soums	As % of January-March 2006	As % of total
Services - total	2749,1	125,3	100,0
of which by main types:			
Trade and catering	520,4	114,0	18,9
Transport	1025,8	134,9	37,3
Communication and information	136,1	141,0	5,0
Financial	127,3	117,2	4,6
Tourism	3,0	106,4	0,1
Hotel	6,4	117,1	0,2
Communal	469,5	114,2	17,1
Personal	48,2	119,3	1,8
Repair of cars and other equipment	22,8	129,5	0,8
Other market services	389,5	131,1	14,2

The highest growth rates were achieved in communication and information services (141,0 percent), transport services (134,9 percent), repair of cars and other equipment (129,5 percent).

Transport services (37,3 percent), trade and catering services (18,9 percent), communal services (17,1 percent), communication and information services (5,0 percent) and financial services (4,6 percent) prevailed in the structure of services.

Prices and inflation

Changes in indices of prices and tariffs in January-March 2005-2007 (increase in prices, %)

	Average monthly level			March to December of the previous year		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Consumer price index	0,7	1,4	1,0	2,2	4,2	2,9
food products	1,0	1,9	1,0	2,9	5,8	3,1
non-food products	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,8	1,1	1,1
services	0,5	1,2	1,7	1,5	3,7	5,3
Industrial producer price index	2,2	1,5	0,7	6,8	4,6	2,2
Indices of freight tariffs	3,0	0,3	-2,5	9,2	0,9	-7,3
Indices of tariffs for communication services for legal persons	0,2	0,8	0,1	0,6	2,4	0,3

Producer price indices by branches of industry in January-March 2005-2007 (in % to December of the previous year)

	2005	2006	2007
Total industries	106,8	104,6	102,2
of which:			
electric power	100,0	100,0	113,2
fuel	131,4	103,3	107,1
ferrous metallurgy	100,3	100,6	103,0

	2005	2006	2007
non-ferrous metallurgy	107,7	112,8	90,2
chemical and petrochemical	101,4	100,4	101,8
machine-building	101,1	102,0	100,9
logging, woodworking, pulp and paper	100,1	99,1	106,7
building materials	101,5	108,1	103,0
light	100,4	100,7	100,4
food	103,8	112,6	101,8
flour milling and grain	100,0	100,0	100,0

**Indices of freight tariffs by separate types of transport
in January-March 2005-2007**

(in % to December of the previous year)

	2005	2006	2007
Transport – total	109,2	100,9	92,7
of which:			
railway	112,4	102,0	102,2
truck	102,4	106,4	104,7
air	102,0	102,7	100,7
pipeline	108,9	100,0	85,7

**Indices of tariffs on communication services for legal persons by types of
communication in January-March 2005-2007**

(in % to December of the previous year)

	2005	2006	2007
Communication services - total	100,6	102,4	100,3
of which:			
postal	100,0	115,9	100,0
local telephone	100,0	100,0	100,0
long-distance telephone	100,0	100,0	100,0
telegraph	100,0	100,0	100,0
cellular	101,7	102,7	100,7

Living standards

In the first quarter 2007 **nominal money incomes** of population increased by 29,3 percent as compared to the first quarter 2006 and amounted to 3450,7 billion soums, money expenditures and savings – by 34,4 percent and 3506,9 billion soums respectively.

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

	Money incomes	Money expenditures and savings	(bln. soums) Excess of money incomes over expenditures
I quarter			
2006	2669,4	2609,6	59,8
2007	3450,7	3506,9	-56,2

The structure of balance of money incomes and expenditures of population in the first quarter 2007 is characterized by the following data:

	Bln. soums	Share, in %	As % of January-March 2006
Total incomes	3450,7	100,0	129,3
of which:			
remuneration of labor and other incomes from enterprises	1074,8	31,2	141,7
entrepreneurial incomes, including sale of agricultural products, property incomes and others	1763,4	51,1	119,4
social transfers	612,5	17,7	141,1
Total expenditures and savings	3506,9	101,6	134,4
of which:			

	Bln. soums	Share, in %	As % of January-March 2006
consumer expenditures	2558,6	74,1	132,0
compulsory payments and contributions	234,3	6,8	124,2
increase of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency, other expenditure	714,0	20,7	147,9

In January-March 2007 the most part of money incomes of population was formed at the expense of entrepreneurial incomes (including sale of agricultural products) and property incomes (55,1 percent of total money incomes) and increased by 19,4 percent as compared to the first quarter 2006.

In total money incomes of population the share of labor remuneration and other incomes from enterprises was 31,2 percent, that of social transfers – 17,7 percent.

As compared to the first quarter 2006 consumer expenditures increased by 32,0 percent and amounted to 2558,6 billion soums. The share of consumer expenditures in the total volume of money incomes increased from 72,6 to 74,1 percent. Expenditures on compulsory payments and contributions increased by 24,2 percent and amounted to 234,3 billion soums, their share in money incomes decreased from 7,1 to 6,8 percent. The share of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency and other expenditure was 20,7 percent versus 18,1 percent in the first quarter 2006.

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

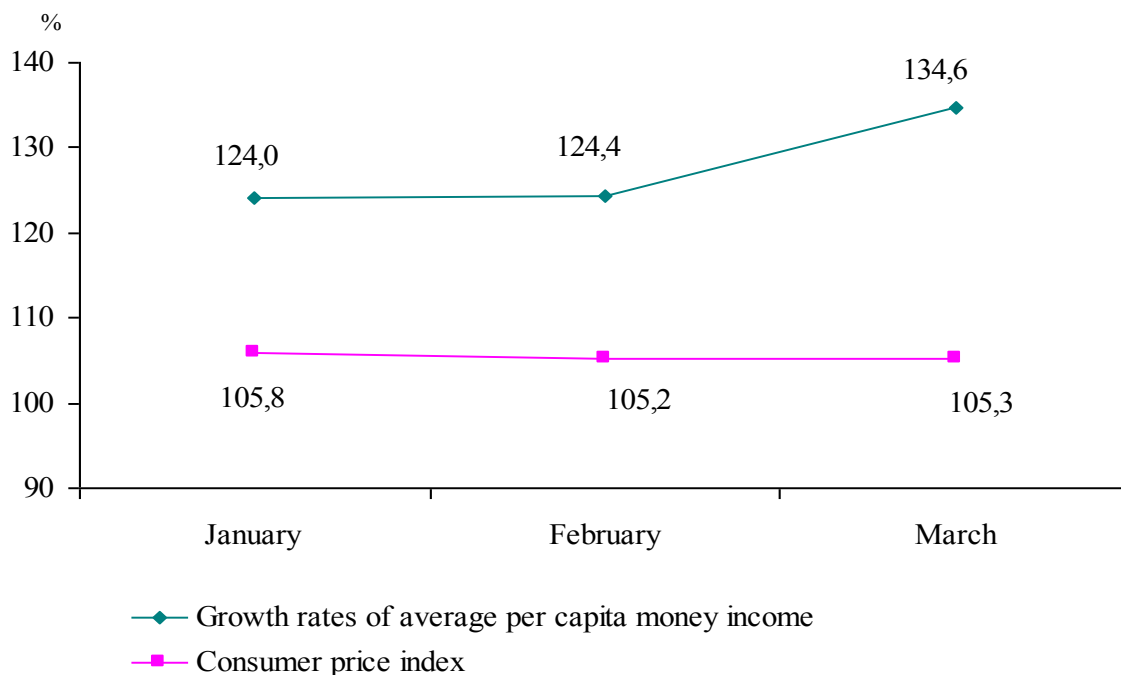
(as % of money incomes)

	Total money incomes	Of which used for			Increase in money of population
		goods purchasing and services payment	compulsory payments and contributions	accumulation of savings in deposits and securities, including purchase of currency and others	
I quarter					
2006	100	72,6	7,1	18,1	2,2
2007	100	74,1	6,8	20,7	-1,6

In the first quarter 2007 the average per capita nominal money incomes of population increased by 27,5 percent as compared to the first quarter 2006 and made up 129,2 thousand soums

The growth rate of nominal money incomes of population outstripped that of consumer prices and as a result the real money incomes of population increased by 22,6 percent, which is characterized by the following data:

in %
to the corresponding period of 2006



Under the same comparison real disposable money incomes of population increased by 23,0 percent, real disposable money incomes per capita – by 21,3 percent.

Demography and labor market

As of April 1, 2007 according to the preliminary data the number of the resident population in the republic was 26,7 million persons and increased from the beginning of the current year by 82,0 thousand persons or 0,3 percent.

In the first quarter 2007 the natural increase was 92,1 thousand persons. Out of them 67,9 thousand persons (73,7 percent) fall upon the rural area.

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

	Thous. persons			Per 1000 population	
	2006	2007 ^{*)}	increase, decrease (-)	2006	2007 ^{*)}
Births	121,8	132,3	10,5	18,7	20,0
Deaths	37,1	40,2	3,1	5,7	6,1
of which children aged under 1 year	2,1	1,9	-0,2	15,6 ^{**)}	13,6 ^{**)}
Natural increase	84,7	92,1	7,4	13,0	13,9
Marriages	35,2	43,6	8,4	5,4	6,6
Divorces	4,4	4,4	-	0,7	0,7

In the first quarter of the current year the number of births was 132,3 thousand persons and increased by 10,5 thousand persons or 8,6 percent as compared to the corresponding period of 2006. The birth rate was 20,0 pro mil in January-March 2007 versus 18,7 pro mil in January-March 2006.

The increase in birth rate was marked in all regions of the republic. The significant increase is observed in Fergana oblast (from 16,7 to 19,3 pro mil), Tashkent oblast (from 16,8 to 19,1 pro mil) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (from 18,3 to 20,3 pro mil).

As compared to the first quarter 2006 the number of dead increased by 3,1 thousand persons or 8,4 percent. The highest death rate is marked in the city of Tashkent (9,2 pro mil), the lowest one – in Djizhak oblast (4,8 pro mil).

The significant increase in death rate was marked in Andizhan oblast (from 5,6 to 6,3 pro mil) and Kashkadarya oblast (from 4,4 to 5,1 pro mil).

Out of the total number of dead 61,6 percent died of cardiovascular diseases, 8,2 percent - respiratory diseases, 5,4 percent - accidents, poisonings and traumas.

According to the preliminary data 1,9 thousand children died at the age under one year in the first quarter 2007. The infant mortality rate decreased from 15,6 pro mil in January-March 2006 to 13,6 pro mil in January-March 2007.

Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 42,1 percent died of respiratory diseases, 34,2 percent - states occurring in perinatal period, 9,1 percent - congenital anomalies and 6,7 percent - infectious and parasitic diseases.

*) Estimation

***) Per 1000 births

In the first quarter of the current year 43,6 thousand marriages and 4,4 thousand divorces were registered. In the reporting period the divorce rate remained at the level of 2006 and was 0,7 pro mil, the marriage rate significantly increased and was 6,6 pro mil in January-March 2007 versus 5,4 pro mil in January-March 2006.

The number of labor force in January-March 2007, according to estimation, increased by 2,6 percent as compared to January-March 2006 and made up 15059,2 thousand persons or 56,4 percent of the average number of the resident population.

As compared to the corresponding period of 2006 the economically active population*) increased by 3,1 percent and was 10416,6 thousand persons, of which 99,8 percent (10392,2 thousand persons) were engaged in the economy.

The growth in number of employed occurred due to increase of persons engaged in the non-production sphere by 4,4 percent, in branches of material production - by 2,6 percent.

The main part of employed (66,2 percent) falls upon branches of material production where the most growth in number of employed was observed in trade, catering, sale and procurements (by 6,2 percent), construction (by 5,7 percent), transport and communication (by 4,3 percent), industry (by 4,0 percent),

The share of employed in the non-state sector increased from 76,9 percent in January-March 2006 to 77,2 percent in January-March 2007.

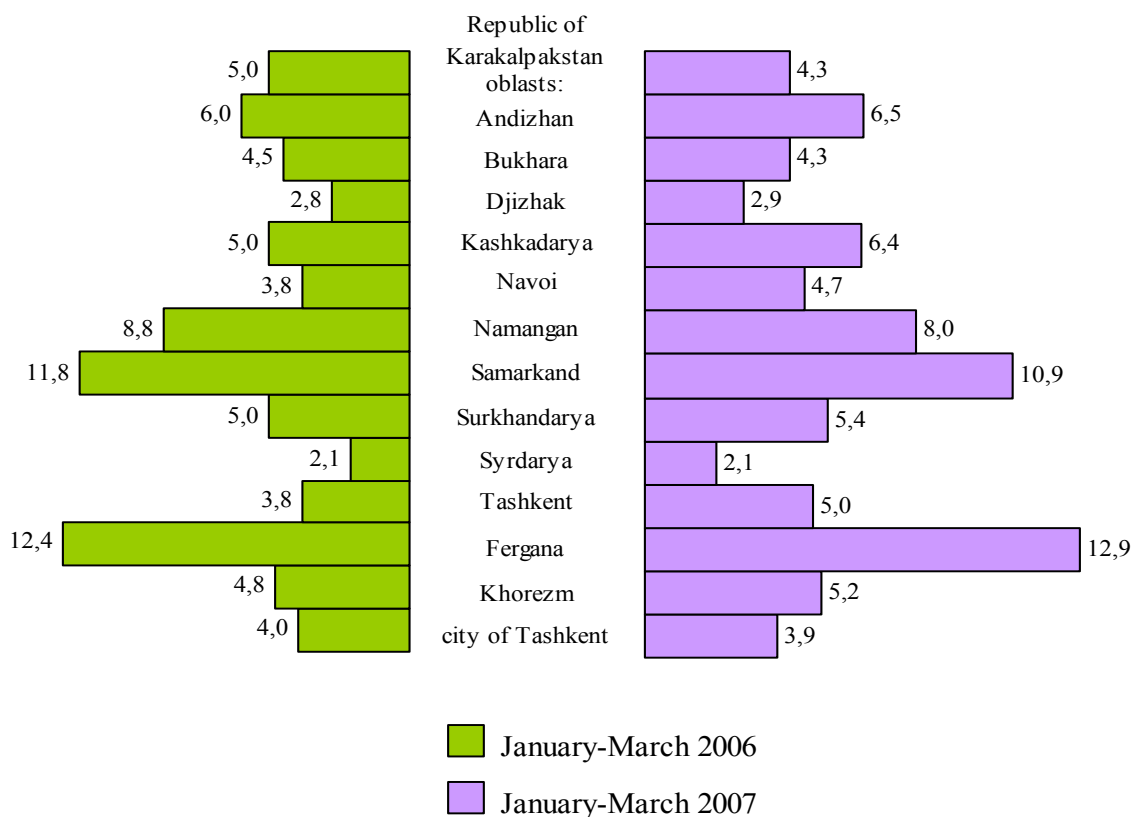
In January-March of the reporting year 100,4 thousand persons applied to labor agencies for employment, which is 0,2 percent more than in January-March 2006. The level of persons applied to labor agencies for employment is the highest in Fergana oblast (15,0 percent of total persons applied to labor agencies for employment), Samarkand oblast (12,2 percent) and Namangan oblast (10,4 percent).

Out of the total number of citizens who applied to labor agencies for employment 82,5 thousand persons (82,2 percent of total persons applied for employment) were provided with employment which is 2,6 percentage points more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Out of the total number of persons who were provided with employment 49,9 percent are persons at the age from 16 to 30 years old.

As of the end of March 2007 the number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was 29,2 thousand persons, (as of the end of March 2006 – 33,5 thousand persons).

As of the end of March 2007 the greatest number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was marked in the Republic of Karakalpakstan – 3,6 thousand persons (or 12,3 percent of the total number of persons who applied to labor agencies for employment as a whole by the republic), Khorezm oblast – 3,3 thousand persons (11,3 percent).

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



As of the end of March 2007 out of the total number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job 24,4 thousand persons (83,5 percent of total persons applied for employment) were recognized as unemployed.

In the first quarter 2007 the implementation of adopted goal-oriented complex programs for development of services, agriculture and domestic labor made it possible to create 150 thousand^{*)} new workplaces.

Out of the total number of newly created workplaces 71,6 percent (107,3 thousand workplaces) belong to the rural area.

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