

## Basic economic and social indicators

	Bln. soums	As % of January- September 2006
Gross domestic product	18230,7	109,8
Industrial output	13164,0	111,9
Consumer goods	3823,4	119,8
Agricultural output	6362,6	103,5
Investments in fixed capital	3967,3	131,3
Construction work	1856,8	120,4
Freight turnover, bln. t-km	58,4	107,3
Passenger turnover, bln. pas-km	41,7	113,2
Retail trade turnover	6812,4	118,4
Paid services rendered to population	2076,7	125,2
External trade turnover, USD mln.	10097,8	127,1
exports	6197,7	141,8
imports	3900,1	109,1
Money incomes of population	11858,5	129,0
Money expenditures and savings	11758,7	131,5
Money expenditures of population on goods purchasing and services payment	8814,3	131,2
Number of citizens registered as looking for a job (end of reporting period), thous. persons <sup>*)</sup>	30,5	99,8
of which officially registered as unemployed, thous. persons	25,9	95,6

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

## Production of gross domestic product

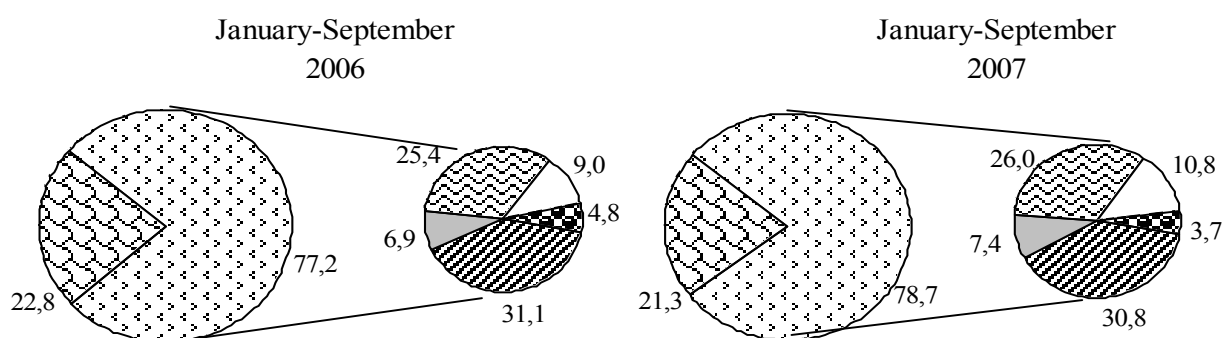
The gross domestic product produced in January-September 2007 is estimated at 18230,7 billion soums. The increase of its real volume was 9,8 percent as compared to January-September of the previous year.








In January-September 2007 the GDP index-deflator was 118,7 percent as compared to January-September 2006.

78,7 percent of the total GDP were produced in the non-state sector (1,5 percent more than in January-September 2006), 21,3 percent - in the state sector.

The gross domestic product by forms of ownership:

as % of total



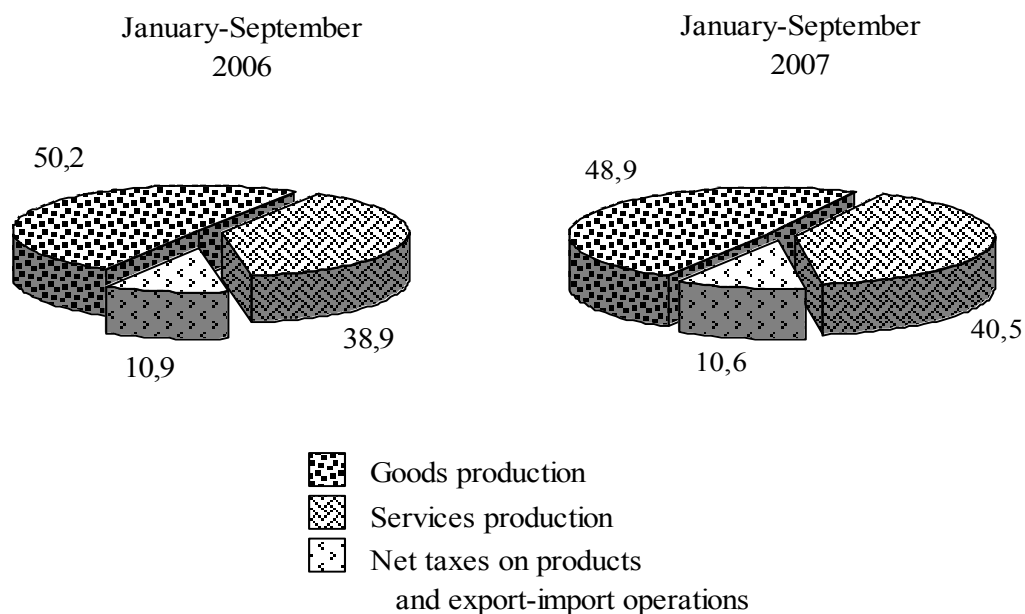
-  State
-  Non-state
-  Citizens
-  Private and dekhkan farms
-  Economic amalgamations
-  Joint ventures
-  Other kinds of non-state ownership

The structure of GDP production by industries in January-September is characterized by the following data:

	As % of total		January-September 2007 as % of January-September 2006
	2006	2007	
Total by economy	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>109,8</b>
of which:			
Industry	22,9	22,1	106,6
Agriculture	21,5	20,2	103,5
Construction	5,6	6,4	120,4
Transport and communication	10,7	10,8	116,0
Trade	9,4	9,5	122,2
Others	19,0	20,4	109,2
Net taxes on products and export-import operations	10,9	10,6	107,8

The structure of GDP production:

as % of total



The increase in growth rates of value added in industry – 106,6, communication – 116,0 and trade – 122,2, the share of which reached 42,4 percent of GDP in the reporting period, exerted determining influence (5,3 percent) on the increase in GDP.

Small business entities produced 43,1 percent of the total volume of GDP, which is 4,1 percentage points more than in the corresponding period of the previous year (39,0 percent). Out of the produced GDP 25,3 percent belong to small enterprises and microfirms, which exceeds the analogous indicator of January-September 2006 by 5,2 percentage points.

The significant growth of the real volume of the gross regional product has been achieved in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (112,2 percent), the city of Tashkent (114,6 percent), Samarkand oblast (112,9 percent), Andizhan oblast (110,1 percent), Bukhara oblast (110,0 percent) and Kashkadarya oblast (109,1 percent).

## General characteristic of activity of enterprises and institutions

According to the data of the Uniform State Business Register, as of October 1, 2007, the number of registered legal persons was 465,3 thousand units, 429,9 thousand of them (92,4 percent of total registered enterprises) were operating.

The greatest number of enterprises and institutions was registered in agriculture (59,9 percent of total registered enterprises), trade and catering (14,3 percent), industry (6,1 percent) and construction (4,1 percent).

The distribution of registered and operating enterprises and institutions by branches of the economy, as of October 1, 2007, is characterized by the following data:

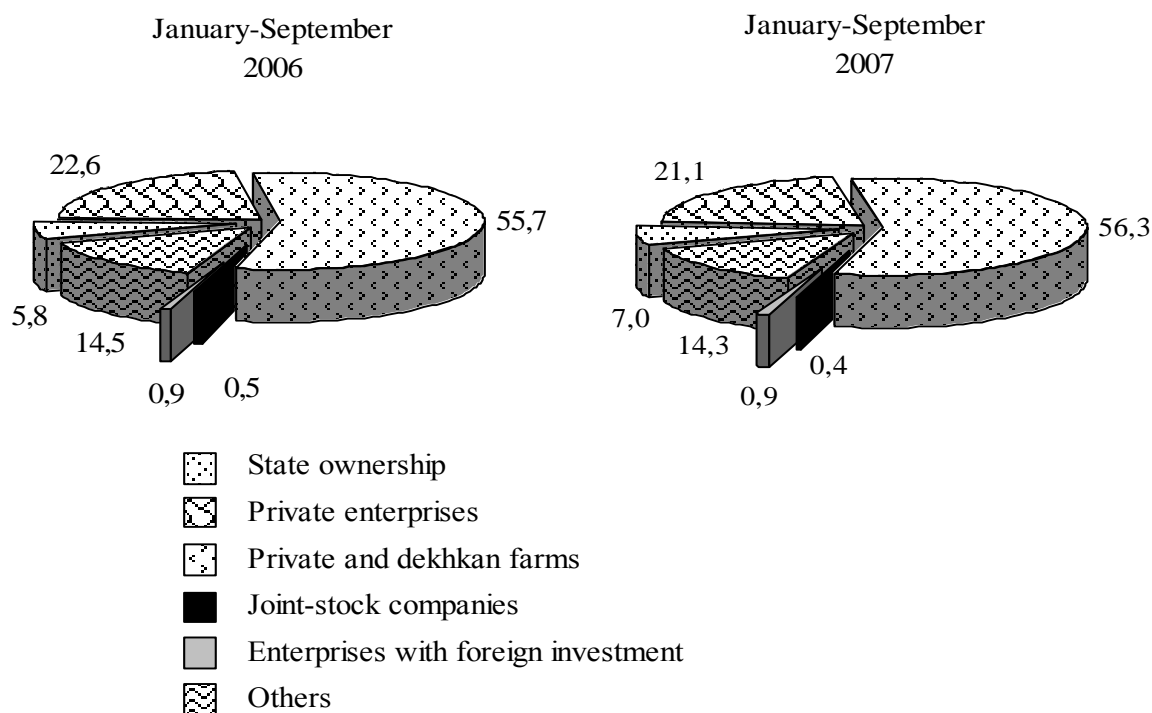
	Registered		Operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
<b>Total</b>	<b>465,4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>429,9</b>	<b>100</b>
of which:				
industry	28,3	6,1	22,2	5,2
agriculture	278,9	59,9	273,8	63,7
construction	19,3	4,2	15,4	3,6
transport and communication	5,9	1,3	5,2	1,2
trade and catering	66,4	14,3	51,2	11,9
other branches of material production	18,2	3,9	16,3	3,8
personal services	3,0	0,6	2,5	0,6
health care, sports and social security	9,0	1,9	8,4	2,0

	Registered		Operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
education	12,8	2,8	12,7	3,0
culture and art	1,8	0,4	1,6	0,4
science and scientific services	1,1	0,2	0,9	0,2
other branches of non-material production	20,6	4,4	19,6	4,6

Out of the total number of registered enterprises the share of enterprises with non-state form of ownership was 93,0 percent of which 60,2 percent - private and dekhkan farms, 22,7 percent - private enterprises, 0,9 percent - enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 0,4 percent - joint-stock companies.

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

as of October 1;  
as % of total

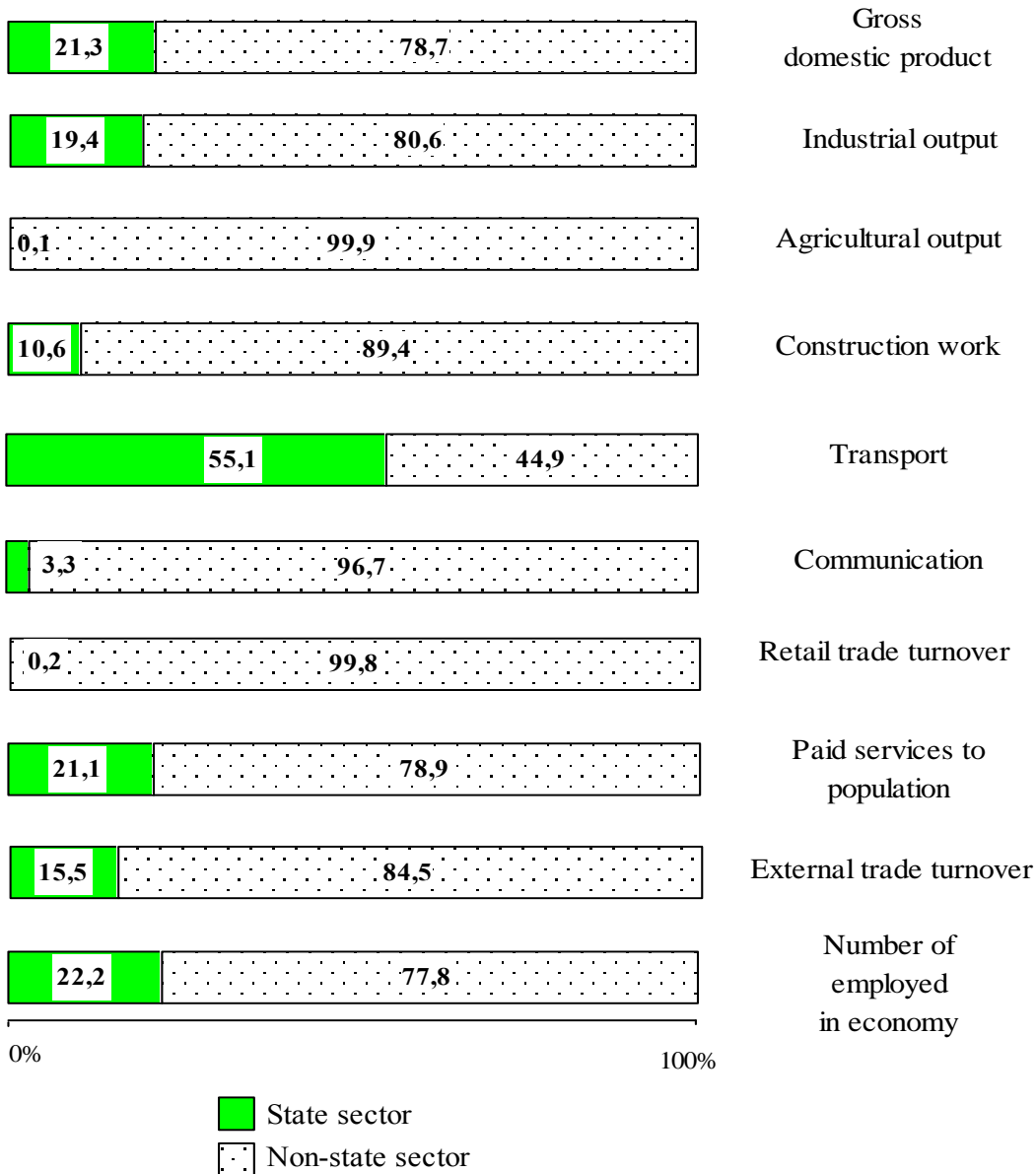


In January-September 2007 the number of newly registered enterprises and institutions was 55,4 thousand. Their significant number was registered in Fergana oblast (13,3 percent of total registered enterprises in the republic), Samarkand oblast (12,2 percent) and Andizhan oblast (10,9 percent).

In the sectoral structure of newly registered enterprises and institutions 54,7 percent fall to the share of agriculture, 14,6 percent - trade and catering, 5,7 percent - industry.

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

as % of total volume



## Small business

In January-September 2007 small business economic entities produced 43,1 percent of GDP (in January-September 2006 – 39,0 percent), including 6,6 percent of small enterprises, 18,7 percent of microfirms and 17,8 percent of individual entrepreneurs.

The small sector provided with employment 71,8 percent of all employed in the economy of the republic (or 7665,4 thousand persons). 52,9 percent (or 5648,7 thousand persons) of all employed fall to the share of the individual (informal) sector, 18,9 percent (or 2016,7 thousand persons) - small enterprises and microfirms.

The output of industrial products of small business entities increased by 33,6 percent and reached 1606,1 billion soums (12,2 percent of total industrial production), the output of agricultural products increased by 8,1 percent and amounted to 6213,5 billion soums (97,7 percent of total gross agricultural production).

The share of investments of small business entities in fixed capital investment of the republic was 19,6 percent, construction works – 51,5 percent (956,8 billion soums).

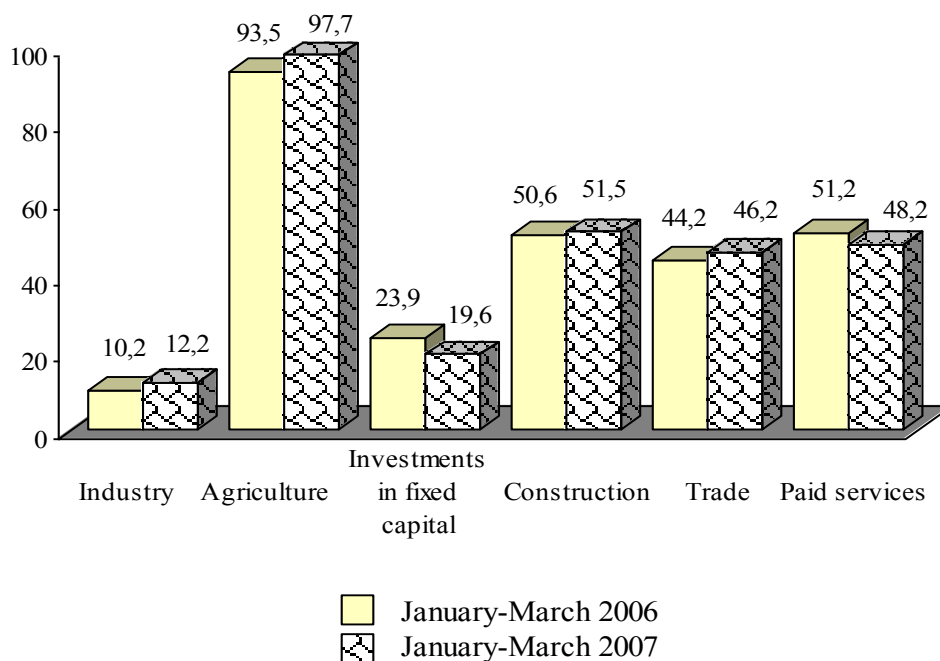
The freight turnover of motor transport of small business entities increased by 22,0 percent and accounted for 69,0 percent of the total volume of freight turnover, the passenger turnover increased by 20,8 percent and reached 85,7 percent of the total volume of passenger turnover.

Small enterprises contributed 46,2 percent or 3149,8 billion soums to the total volume of retail trade turnover (the growth – by 23,8 percent) and 48,2 percent or 1001,2 billion soums to the total volume of paid services rendered to population (the growth - by 18,0 percent).

In January-September 2007 small business entities exported goods to the amount of USD 912,0 million (14,7 percent of total exports) and imported goods to the amount of USD 1227,3 million (31,5 percent of total imports), their share in total foreign trade turnover was 21,2 percent.

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 the total volume of goods (works, services) of small business in January-September 2007 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	654,9	40,8
Agriculture	6213,5	100,0
Construction	652,4	68,2
Retail trade turnover	2547,9	80,9
Paid services	804,7	80,4
Cargo transportation, mln. tons	168,2	91,6
Passenger transportation, mln. pass.	2440,1	96,4
Exports, USD mln.	378,5	41,5
Imports, USD mln.	290,0	23,6



## Privatization of enterprises and projects

During the implementation of the Program on Decentralization and Privatization, according to the Goskomimushchestvo data, 394 enterprises and projects (hereinafter projects) were privatized in January-September 2007.

In the reporting period the greatest number of projects (out of the total number of projects privatized in the republic) was privatized in Tashkent oblast (20,1 percent), the city of Tashkent (19,0 percent), Fergana oblast (8,9 percent), Samarkand oblast (7,4 percent) and Namangan oblast (6,3 percent).

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls upon projects of local authorities (35,3 percent), Ministry of National Education (14,2 percent), Ministry of Health (7,6 percent), Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry (6,1 percent), Petroleum Chemical Complex "Uzbekneftgaz" (4,8 percent).

The data stated below characterize departmental structure of projects privatized in January-September 2007:

	Number of privatized projects, units	As % of total
<b>Total</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>100</b>
of which:		
Local authorities	139	35,3
Ministry of National Education	56	14,2
Ministry of Health	30	7,6
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry	24	6,1
Petroleum Chemical Complex "Uz- bekneftgaz"	19	4,8
Other ministries and departments	126	32,0

In January-September 2007 actual receipts from privatization and decentralization amounted to 71,6 billion soums.

The most part of receipts was observed in the city of Tashkent (55,1 percent of total means received from privatization and decentralization), Tashkent oblast (25,5 percent), Khorezm oblast (7,4 percent) and Samarkand oblast (3,4 percent).

## External economic links

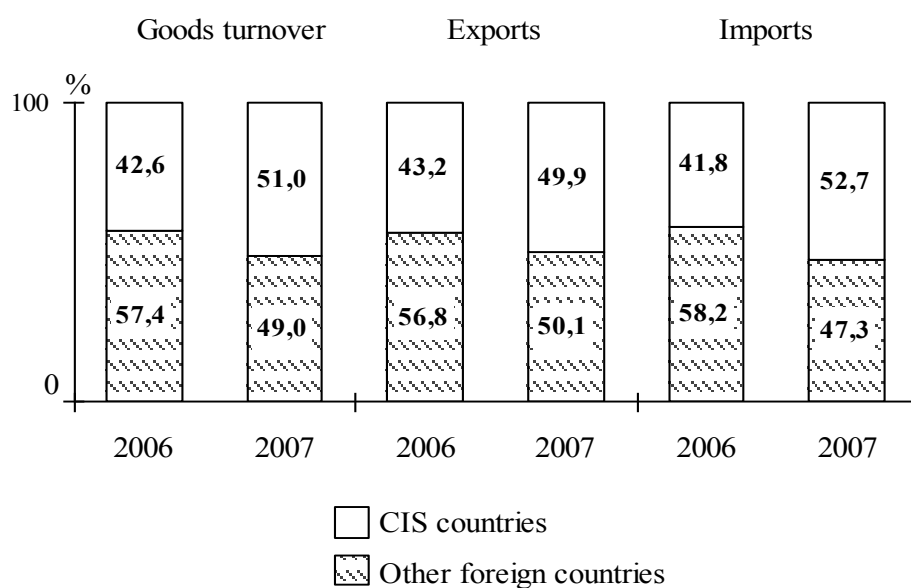
In January-September 2007 the republic's external trade turnover amounted to USD 10097,8 million or 127,1 percent to January-September 2006, of which exports - USD 6197,7 million and imports - USD 3900,1 million (141,8 and 109,1 percent respectively to January-September 2006).

The trade balance was positive and made up USD 2297,6 million including USD 1037,3 million with the CIS countries and USD1260,3 million with other foreign countries.

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

	January-September		(USD mln.)
	2006	2007	As % of January-September 2006
External trade turnover	7946,1	10097,8	127,1
of which with:			
CIS countries	3382,7	5148,3	152,2
other foreign countries	4563,4	4949,5	108,5
Exports	4371,7	6197,7	141,8
of which to:			
CIS countries	1888,6	3092,8	163,8
other foreign countries	2483,1	3104,9	125,0
Imports	3574,4	3900,1	109,1
of which from:			
CIS countries	1494,1	2055,5	137,6
other foreign countries	2080,3	1844,6	88,7

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



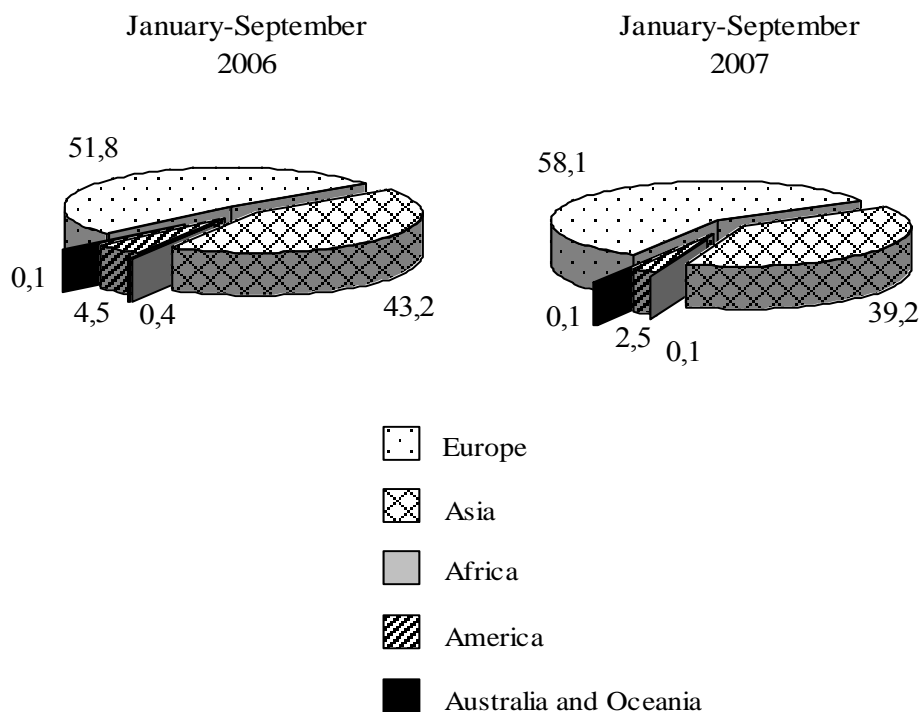
#### Dynamics of change in volume and structure of exports and imports

	Share in total volume of exports and imports, %		Change in volume, % January-September 2007 to January-September 2006
	January-September 2006	January-September 2007	
Exports	100,0	100,0	141,8
cotton fibre	17,3	12,4	101,9
food products	7,5	8,1	152,4
of which consumer	6,7	7,5	157,8
chemical products and articles thereof	5,8	5,5	137,0
energy carriers and oil products	14,2	20,6	2,1t.
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	13,7	12,9	132,8
machines and equipment	10,0	10,8	153,2
services	12,9	11,3	123,7
others	18,6	18,4	140,7
Imports	100,0	100,0	109,1

	Share in total volume of exports and imports, %		Change in volume, %
	January-September 2006	January-September 2007	January-September 2007 to January-September 2006
food products	7,9	7,4	102,2
of which consumer goods for production needs	4,4	3,3	83,1
chemical products and articles thereof	13,9	14,4	112,8
energy carriers and oil products	4,1	5,0	132,1
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	6,6	8,3	136,2
machines and equipment	46,7	46,1	107,7
services	8,5	6,8	88,1
others	12,3	12,0	107,1

### Structure of external trade turnover by continents

as % of total volume



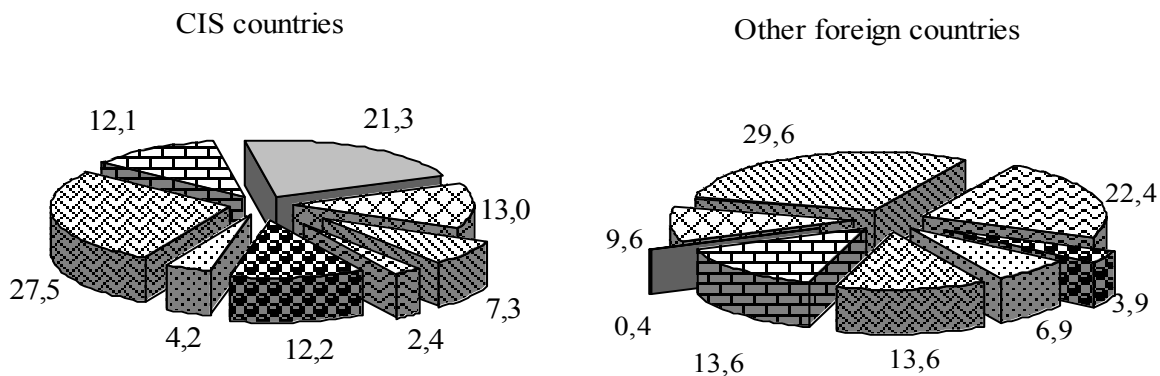
The trade turnover with the states having the greatest share in the republic's goods turnover is presented below:

	Share in republic's goods turnover, %	As % of January- September 2006
Russia	29,2	145,5
Kazakhstan	9,2	175,8
Ukraine	7,3	165,2
Turkey	5,7	103,6
China	4,9	93,7
Korea	4,2	84,5
Iran	4,0	82,7
Switzerland	2,9	6t.
Germany	2,4	79,5
Tajikistan	1,7	114,1
USA	1,6	79,2
France	1,5	196,4
Kyrgyzstan	1,3	161,4
Great Britain	1,2	52,7
Belarus	0,9	169,9
Latvia	0,8	126,4
UAE	0,7	85,6
Turkmenistan	0,6	161,0
Azerbaijan	0,5	103,9
India	0,5	112,1
Japan	0,5	91,7
Austria	0,5	142,5
Netherlands	0,4	123,5
Italy	0,4	94,6
Belgium	0,3	75,5

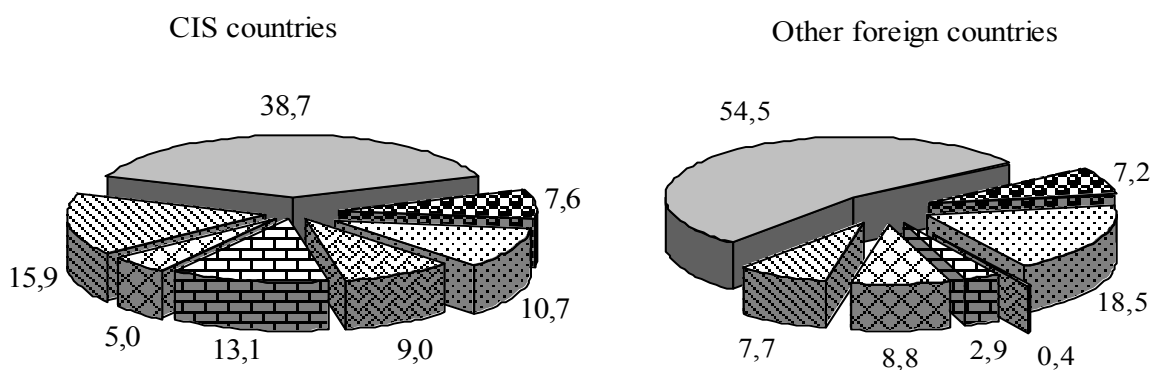
In the reporting period Uzbekistan carried out external trade operations with 149 countries of the world.









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

### Exports



### Imports



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

## Industry

In January-September 2007 the output of industrial products was 13164,0 billion soums or 111,9 percent to the level of January-September 2006.

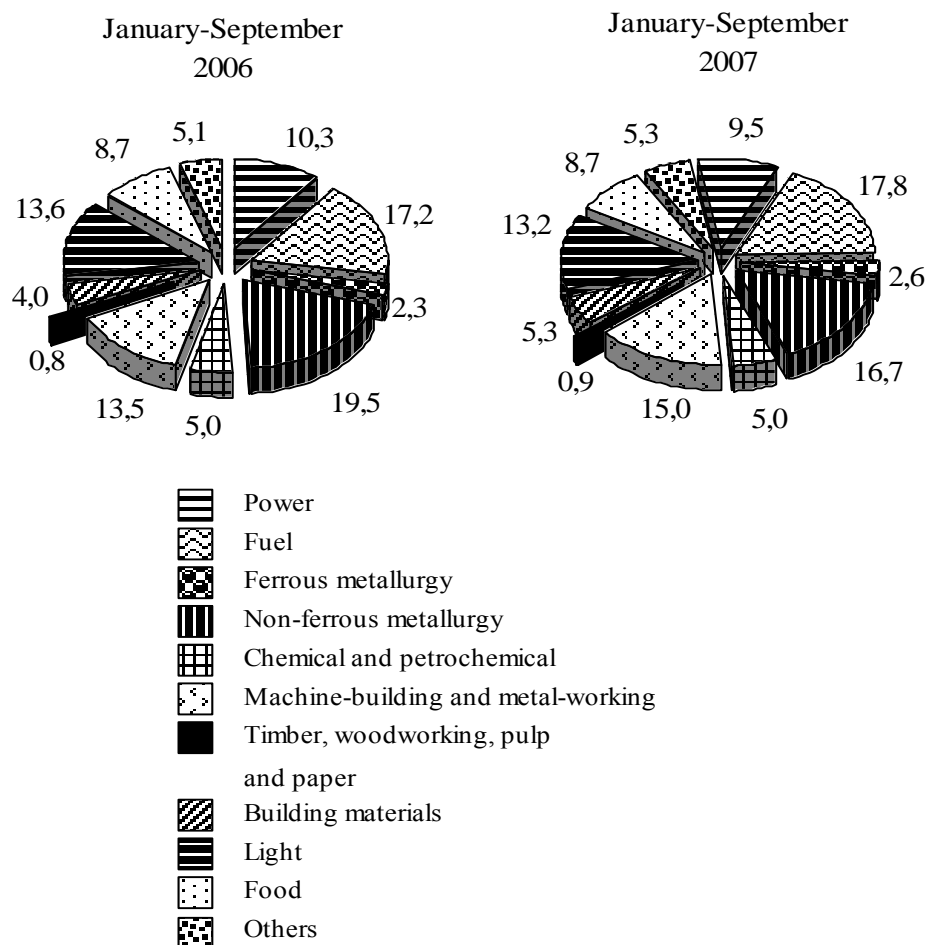
In the reporting period consumer goods were produced to the amount of 3823,4 billion soums (119,8 percent to January-September 2006). Out of them food products (including spirits) were produced to the amount of 1436,6 billion soums or 113,5 percent to the level of the previous year, non-food products - 2386,8 billion soums and 124,0 percent respectively.

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

	Bln. soums	As % of January-September 2006
Total	13164,0	111,9
of which by industries:		
electric power	1251,8	100,5
fuel	2343,1	110,1
ferrous metallurgy	339,0	109,6
non-ferrous metallurgy	2199,5	102,2
chemical and petrochemical	663,9	118,0
machinery and metal-working	1978,9	128,1
logging, woodworking, pulp and paper	117,9	128,6
building materials	692,6	114,2
light	1739,1	111,2
food	1143,5	112,2
Consumer goods	3823,4	119,8
of which:		
food	1436,6	113,5
non-food	2386,8	124,0

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

as % of total volume



### Production of selected products by industries

	January-September 2007	As % of January-September 2006
<b>Fuel and energy</b>		
Electric power, bln. kWh	35,8	97,1
Heat energy, mln. Gcal	14,6	100,4
Petroleum, mln. t	2,3	91,9
Gas condensate, mln. t	1,4	95,3
Gasoline, thous. t	1056,7	105,0
Diesel fuel, thous. t	1068,7	100,8
Fuel oil, thous. t	541,1	80,0
Kerosene, thous. t	240,5	95,8
Lubricating oils, thous. t	225,0	120,4
Condensed gas, thous. t	174,0	106,9



	January- September 2007	As % of January- September 2006
<b>Ferrous metallurgy</b>		
Steel, thous. t	508,2	103,9
Finished steel, thous. t	475,7	103,7
<b>Chemical and petrochemical</b>		
Chemical fertilizers, thous. t	755,4	106,4
Synthetic ammonia, thous. t	901,5	102,6
Chemical fibre and threads, t	11549	145,3
Chemical agents for plant protection, t	1737	95,8
Carbamide, thous. t	310,4	90,3
Sulphuric acid, thous. t	724,4	113,8
Acetic acid, t	6981	104,4
Soda ash, thous. t	35,5	16,1t.
<b>Machine-building and metal working</b>		
Cables, mln. soums	74818	135,9
Cables of urban telephone communication, km	9335	123,4
Wiring cables, km	6561	130,8
Motor cars, pcs	128144	126,9
Buses, pcs	718	6,8t.
Spare parts for motor cars, mln. soums	74118,3	121,9
Accumulators, thous. pcs	314	104,3
Compressors, pcs	66	161,0
Tractors, pcs	1948	105,8
Tractor cultivators, pcs	1189	89,3
Television sets, pcs	49299	77,4
Refrigerators and freezers, pcs	10177	2,6t.
<b>Building materials</b>		
Cement, thous. t	4841,7	110,5
Asbestos cement sheets (roofing slate), mln. standard plates	360,7	120,7
Soft roofing materials and isol, mln. m <sup>2</sup>	7,3	62,6
Prefabricated ferro-concrete structures and units, thous. m <sup>3</sup>	130,3	92,1

January-  
September 2007

As % of January-  
September 2006

**Glass and porcelain - faience**

Window glass, 2 mm, thous. m <sup>2</sup>	8625,6	108,0
Porcelain-faience dishware, mln. soums	1655,6	61,4
Bottles, mln. pcs	220,3	114,9

**Light**

Cotton yarn, thous. t	111,7	105,6
Fabric - total, mln. m <sup>2</sup>	122,6	79,7
Raw silk threads, t	327,2	88,1
Knitwear articles, thous. pcs	23718	96,3
Carpets and rugs, thous. m <sup>2</sup>	7447	111,4
Cotton lint, thous. t	50,7	97,1
Cotton fibre, thous. t	747,1	97,9
Cotton seeds, thous. t	1154,8	96,1

**Food**

Vodka and liqueur beverages, thous. dal	5211	134,4
Grape wine, thous. dal	1716	113,4
Bear, thous. dal	9365	103,5
Granulated sugar, thous. t	124,4	86,4
Milk and dairy products, thous. t	13,0	121,1
Fruit and vegetable canned products, mln. standard cans	84,5	87,3
Vegetable oil, thous. t	172,1	103,6
Macaroni, thous. t	13,1	103,9
Mineral water, mln. half-liters	142,9	144,6
Papirossy and cigarettes, mln. pcs	6197	111,3

**Flour-milling and feed mill**

Flour, thous. t	1077,7	106,9
Groats, thous. t	1,4	10,4
Mixed fodder, thous. t	424,0	124,6

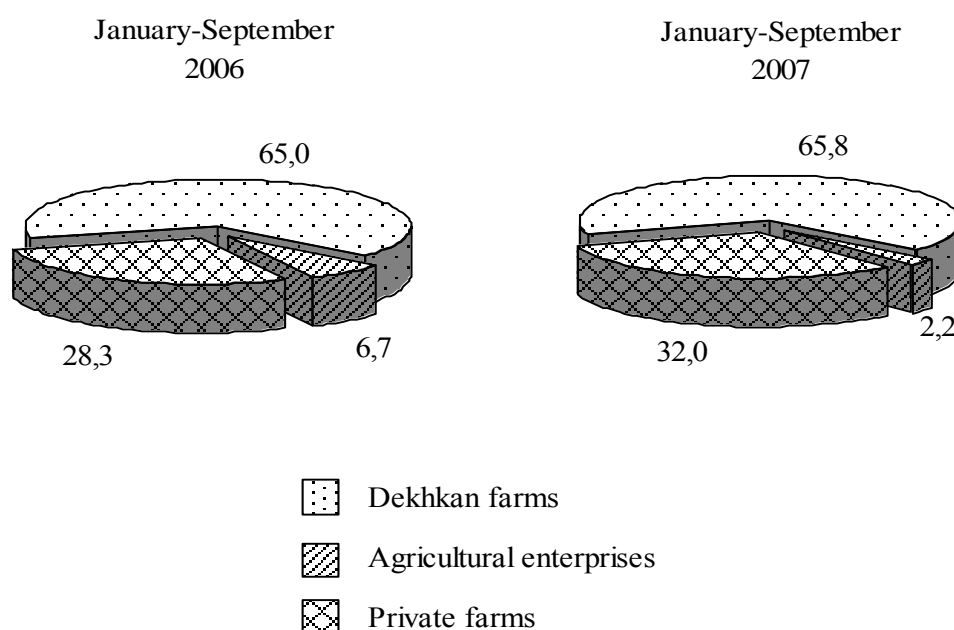
## Agriculture

In January-September 2007 **the gross agricultural output** made up 6362,6 billion soums or 103,5 percent to the corresponding period of 2006, of which 3432,8 billion soums (101,4 percent) - output of plant-growing and 2929,8 billion soums (106,1 percent) - output of animal husbandry.

In the total volume of gross agricultural output the share of plant-growing was 54,0 percent and that of animal husbandry – 46,0 percent.

The distribution of gross agricultural output by types of farms as follows:

as % of total volume



**Plant-growing.** According to the preliminary data the total area under crops for the yield of the current year in farms of all types was 3539,6 thousand hectares.

As compared to January-September 2006 the area under grains decreased by 86,3 thousand hectares of which 65,9 thousand hectares belong to wheat and 16,3 thousand hectares – to rice. The area under melons and forage crops also decreased by 2,3 and 12,3 thousand hectares respectively.

**Harvesting.** As of October 1, 2007 farms of all types threshed 6382,0 thousand tons of grains in weight before treating (1,6 percent more in comparison with the corresponding period of 2006), of which 6186,5 thousand tons (1,2 percent) - spiked grain crops, including 6058,6 thousand tons (0,7 percent) of wheat.

As compared to January-September of the previous year farms of the most regions have increased the production of spiked grain crops with the exception of Syrdarya oblast (89,3 percent) and Tashkent oblast (90,8 percent).

The structure of grain production in farms of all types:

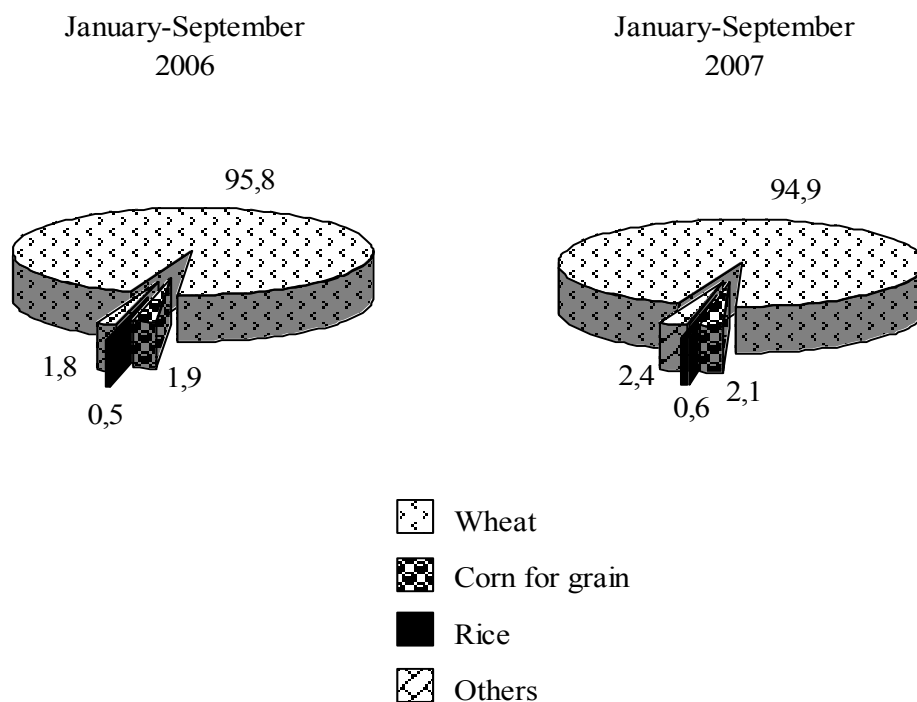
as % of total gross harvest

	January-September			
	2006		2007	
	thous.t	as % of total	thous.t	as % of total
<b>Grain - total</b>	<b>6279,9</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>6382,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
of which:				
spiked grain crops	6111,7	97,3	6186,5	96,9
of which wheat	6018,0	95,8	6058,6	94,9
corn for grain	119,4	1,9	134,4	2,1
rice	30,5	0,5	36,4	0,6
others	18,3	0,3	24,7	0,4

In the structure of grain production the greatest share falls upon wheat (94,9 percent), corn for grain (2,1 percent), rice (0,6 percent) and others (0,4 percent). Harvesting of rice and corn for grain is going on.

The structure of grain production in farms of all types:

as % of total gross harvest

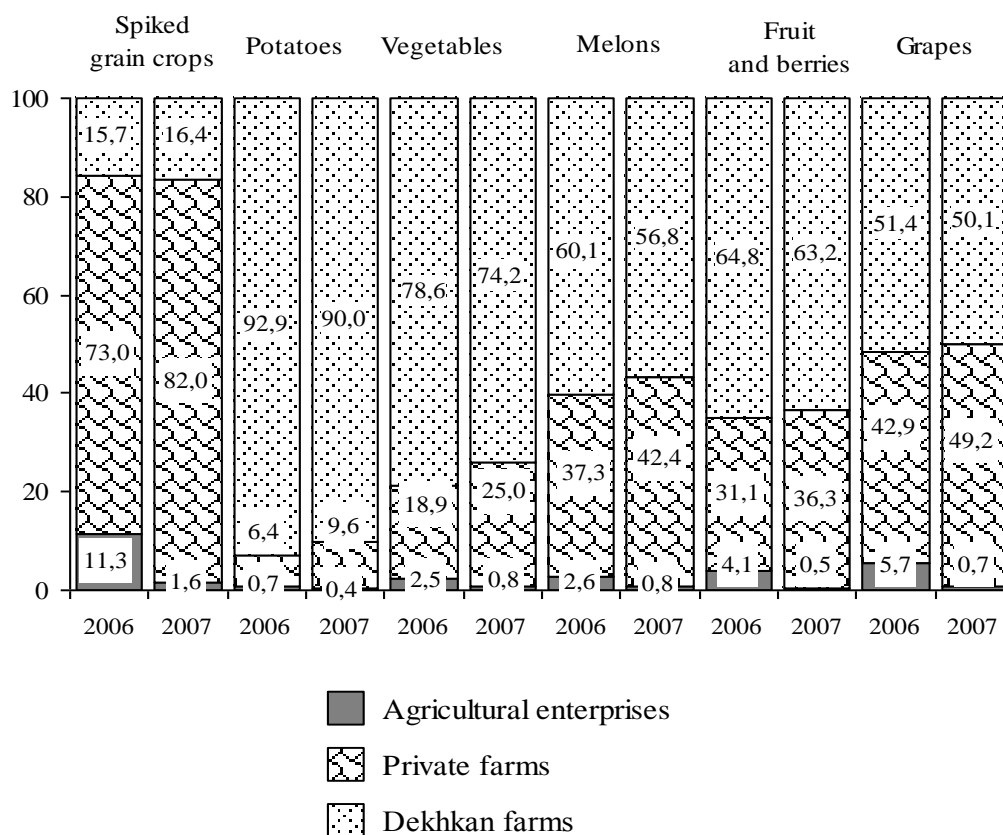


The state was provided with 2426,2 thousand tons of spiked grain crops, including 2385,7 thousand tons of wheat. 263,9 thousand tons of grain for seeds were stored up for the yield of the next year.

Farms of all types produced 921,8 thousand tons of potatoes (9,4 percent more than in the corresponding period of the previous year), 3505,5 thousand tons of vegetables (11,9 percent), 570,0 thousand tons of melons (11,9 percent), 798,1 thousand tons of fruit and berries (10,3 percent), 529,2 thousand tons of grapes (12,2 percent).

The share of dekhkan farms in production of potatoes was 90,0 percent, vegetables – 74,2 percent, melons – 60,1 percent, fruit and berries – 63,2 percent and grapes – 50,1 percent.

The structure of output of plant-growing products:



**Animal husbandry.** As of October 1, 2007, in comparison with the same period of the previous year, the population of cattle increased by 446,0 thousand (by 6,5 percent) of which cows by 144,0 thousand (by 4,9 percent), sheep and goats - by 564,5 thousand (by 4,6 percent), poultry - by 1494,2 thousand (by 6,6 percent).

The main number of livestock and poultry is concentrated in dekhkan farms. The share of cattle in them was 93,2 percent, cows - 94,8 percent, sheep and goats – 75,0 percent, poultry – 71,3 percent.

In January-September 2007 farms of all types produced 872,0 thousand tons of meat in living weight (6,3 percent more than in the corresponding period of the previous year), 3733,1 thousand tons of milk (6,2 percent), 1644,2 million eggs (1,0 percent), 18,2 thousand tons of wool (5,3 percent), 732,0 thousand Karakul pelts (10,3 percent).

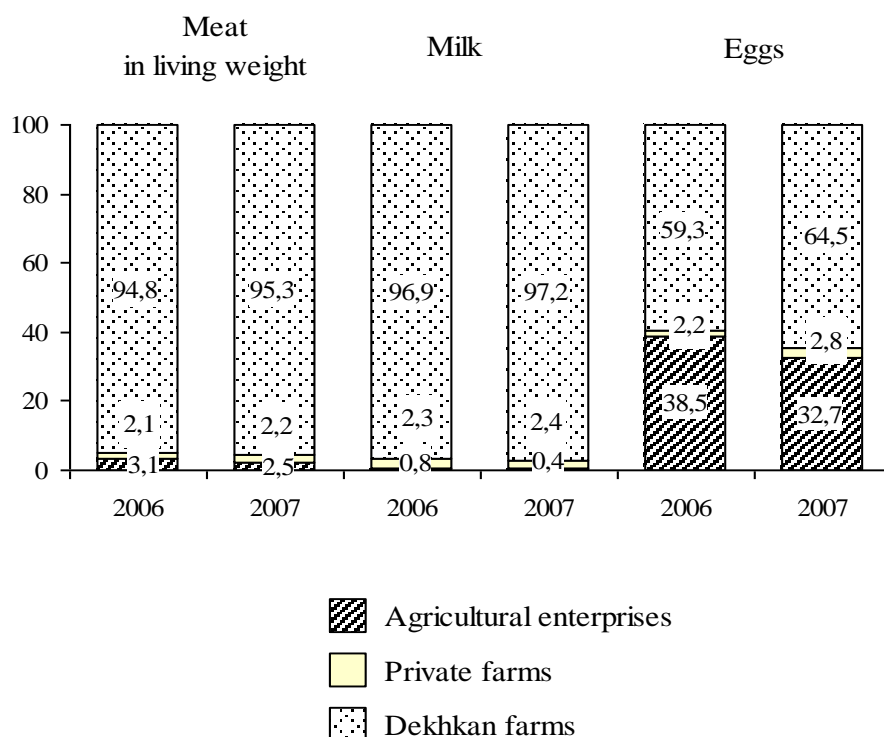
The output of basic livestock products by types of farms:

	January-September		2007 as % of 2006
	2006	2007	
Meat in living weight, thous. t	820,0	872,0	106,3
of which:			
dekhkan farms	777,8	831,3	106,9
private farms	17,1	18,8	109,4
agricultural enterprises	25,1	21,9	87,0
Milk, thous. t	3514,6	3733,1	106,2
of which:			
dekhkan farms	3405,6	3626,8	106,5
private farms	80,7	89,9	111,4
agricultural enterprises	28,3	16,4	58,0
Eggs, mln. pcs	1627,3	1644,2	101,0
of which:			
dekhkan farms	965,5	1060,6	109,8
private farms	35,5	46,8	131,9
agricultural enterprises	626,3	536,8	85,7
Wool, t	17320	18233	105,3
of which:			
dekhkan farms	13570	14613	107,7
private farms	656	892	136,1
agricultural enterprises	3094	2728	88,2
Karakul pelts, thous. pcs	663,4	732,0	110,3
of which:			
dekhkan farms	420,1	460,8	109,7
private farms	27,6	31,1	112,7
agricultural enterprises	215,7	240,1	111,3
Cocoons, thous. t	20244,0	21466,8	106,0

The output of livestock products both by the republic and regions has mainly increased at the expense of dekhkan farms. Their share in the total volume of production of meat was 95,3 percent, milk – 97,2 percent, eggs – 64,5 percent, wool – 80,1 percent, Karakul pelts – 63,0 percent.

The share of output of basic livestock products by types of farms in January-September:

as % of total volume of output



**Private farms.** As of October 1, 2007 the number of operating private farms was 214,4 thousand. As compared to the corresponding period of the previous year their number increased by 28,9 thousand.

The total area of lands allotted to private farms was 5751,5 thousand hectares, on average 26,8 hectares per farm. The number of workers was 1611,8 thousand persons, 463,2 thousand of them were hired workers.

As of the beginning of October, private farms had 403,5 thousand heads of cattle, including 131,7 thousand heads of cows, 903,1 thousand heads of sheep and goats, 1075,5 thousand heads of poultry.

As compared to the corresponding period of the previous year the population of cattle increased by 11,2 percent, cows – by 12,2 percent, sheep and goats - by 46,0 percent, poultry - by 26,8 percent

Output of basic agricultural produce by private farms in January-September is characterized by the following data:

	2006		2007		2007 as % of 2006
	thous. t	share in total out- put, %	thous. t	share in total output, %	
Spiked grain crops - total	4461,6	73,0	5074,8	82,0	113,7
of which wheat	4419,8	73,4	5015,4	82,8	113,5
Potatoes	54,2	6,4	88,6	9,6	163,4
Vegetables	559,3	18,9	825,1	25,0	147,5
Melons	188,5	37,3	241,5	42,4	128,1
Fruit and berries	225,3	31,1	289,4	36,3	128,5
Grapes	202,6	42,9	260,6	49,2	128,6
Meat	17,1	2,1	18,8	2,2	109,4
Milk	80,7	2,3	89,9	2,4	111,4
Eggs, mln.	35,5	2,2	46,8	2,8	131,9
Wool, t	656	3,8	892	4,9	136,1
Karakul, thous. pcs	27,6	4,2	31	4,2	112,7
Cocoons, t	13906	68,7	18136,8	84,5	130,4

**Silkworm breeding.** In the current year 21466,8 tons of silkworm cocoons were produced (106,0 percent to the level of 2006), of which 2,7 tons are of prime quality, 22,0 tons - grade elite, 254,2 tons - seed cocoons, 9504,3 tons - first grade, 5846,6 tons – second grade, 598,7 tons – nonstandard, 3727,3 tons – off-quality, 1511,0 tons - karapachak.



## Investments and construction

In January-September of the current year 3967,3 billion soums of investments were used to increase fixed capital, or 131,3 percent to January-September 2006.

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

	Total investments, bln. soums.	Of which by sources of financing:				
		republican budget	resources of enterprises and population	foreign investments and credits	bank credits and other borrowed funds	means of off-budget funds
Total	3967,3	11,0	57,4	21,6	2,9	7,1
of which by enterprises of:						
state ownership	1284,4	99,7	17,1	20,8	3,5	99,3
non-state ownership	2682,9	0,3	82,9	79,2	96,5	0,7

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

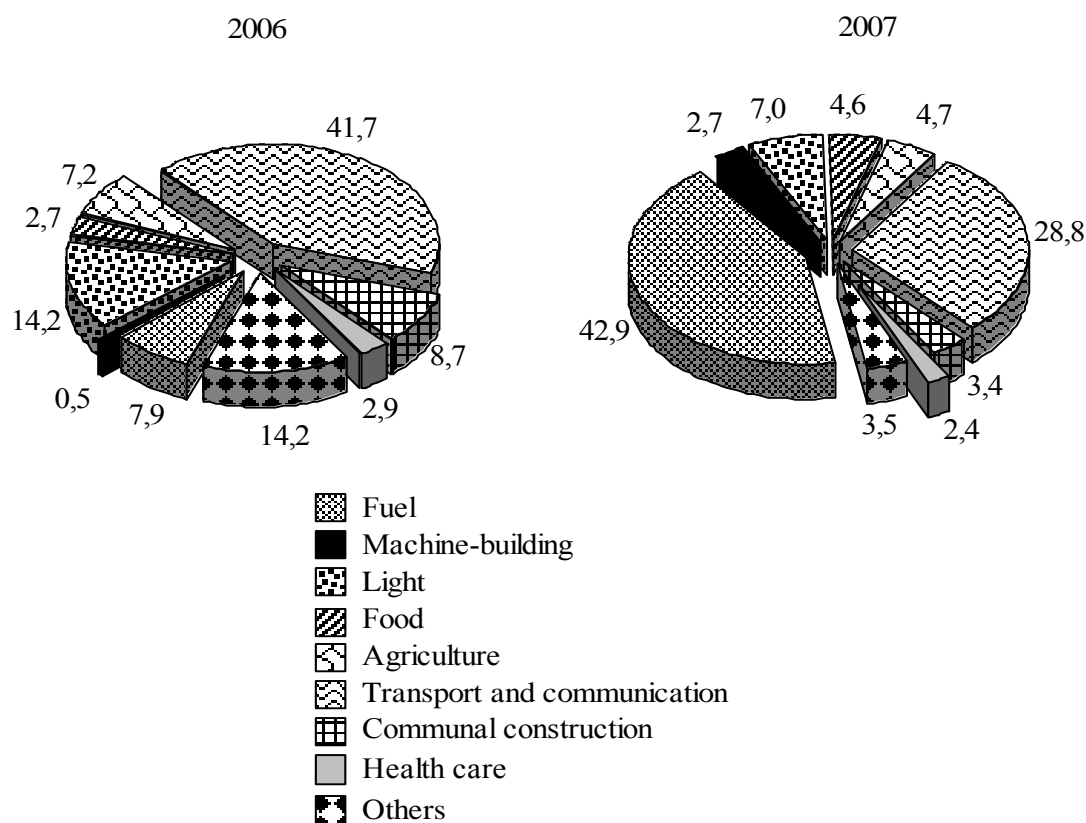
	January-September 2007		Memo: January-September 2006 as % of total volume
	bln. soums	as % of total volume	
Investments in fixed capital - total	3967,3	100,0	100,0
Production branches	2657,7	67,0	64,1
industry	1321,5	33,3	28,5
of which:			
fuel and energy	750,7	18,9	13,0
metallurgy	203,3	5,1	5,0
chemical and petrochemical	40,4	1,0	1,8
machine-building	62,0	1,6	1,4
light	99,8	2,5	3,2
food	77,7	2,0	1,1
building materials	55,9	1,4	1,2
agriculture	124,9	3,2	5,1
construction	43,0	1,1	1,2

	January-September 2007		Memo: January-September 2006 as % of total volume
	bln. soums	as % of total volume	
transport and communication	950,0	23,9	21,7
trade and catering	55,1	1,4	1,5
other production branches	163,2	4,1	6,1
Non-production branches	1309,6	33,0	35,9
housing construction	473,2	11,9	13,1
public utilities	86,8	2,2	2,9
health care	50,9	1,3	2,3
education	610,7	15,4	14,0
Other non-production branches	88,0	2,2	3,6

2657,7 billion soums (67,0 percent of the total volume of investments) were used in production branches of the economy, 1309,6 billion soums (33,0 percent) – in non-production branches.

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

as % of total foreign investments and credits



### Construction of projects in social sphere

Out of the total volume of investments in the non-production sphere 473,2 billion soums (36,1 percent of their volume) were used in housing construction.

In January-September of the current year 48,8 thousand apartments with the total space of 5831,4 thousand m<sup>2</sup> (108,1 percent to the level of January-September 2006), including 5206,3 thousand m<sup>2</sup> (108,2 percent) of the rural area, were put into operation.

In January-September of the current year 166,1 thousand places (107,8 percent to the corresponding period of 2006), including 140,5 thousand places (107,8 percent) in the rural area, were put into operation in general education schools. From the total number of places put into operation 150,7 thousand places, including 128,6 thousand places in the rural area, belong to reconstructed schools.

The capital repair of 598 general education schools with 327,4 places has been completed.

In the reporting period 209,8 billion soums of investments were used for new construction and capital reconstruction of general education schools, or 16,0 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 34,4 percent of investments in education. Out of the total investments used for new construction and capital reconstruction of general education schools means of the school education fund made up 89,0 percent and that of the fund for children sports development – 7,9 percent.

10 academic lyceums with 6,9 thousand places were put into operation, including 7 projects with 5,0 places at the expense of new construction.

In the reporting period of the current year 114 vocational colleges with 89,7 thousand places were put into operation and 118 new projects with 70,1 thousand places were built, which is 3,0 and 4,7 times more respectively than in January-September 2006.

353,3 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of academic lyceums and vocational colleges, or 27,0 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 57,8 percent of investments in education.

In January-September of the current year outpatient-and-polyclinic institutions with 1395 visits per shift, including rural medical stations with 1095 visits per shift, were put into operation.

In communal construction 1387,1 kilometers of water-supply networks and 605,2 kilometers of gas networks were put into operation, or 75,4 and 41,9 percent respectively to January-September 2006. Out of total gas networks and of water-supply networks put in place 90,9 and 90,7 percent respectively belong to the rural area.

34,2 billion soums were used for construction of water-supply networks, of which 5,7 billion soums - budgetary funds (16,7 percent of their total volume), 5,5 billion soums - means of enterprises and population (16,0 percent). 3,9 billion soums were used for construction of gas networks, of which 3,8 billion soums – means of enterprises and population (98,9 percent).

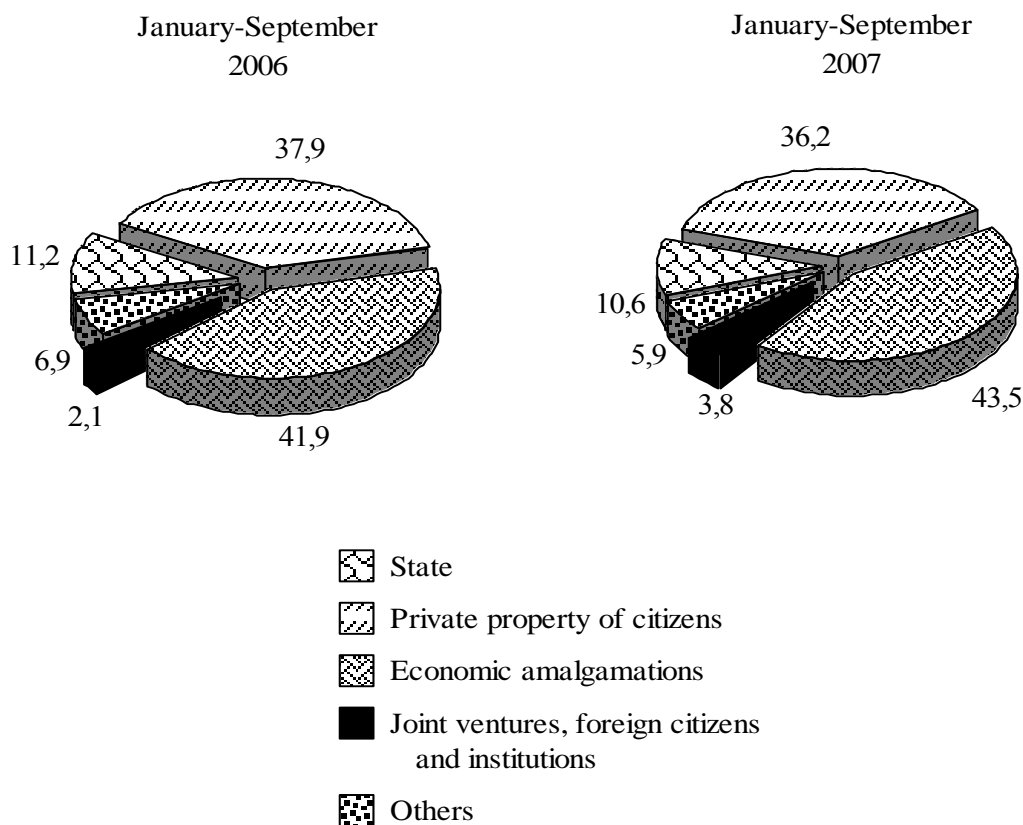
**Construction activity.** In January-September 2007 construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 1856,8 billion soums, or 120,4 percent to January-September 2006. Out of the total volume of construction works 71,3 percent fall upon new construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of enterprises, 22,5 percent – capital and current repairs and 6,2 percent – other contract works.

The significant volumes of construction works were fulfilled on the territory of Tashkent city – 413,9 billion soums (22,3 percent of the total volume of works as a whole by the republic), Bukhara oblast - 210,0 billion soums (11,3 percent), Kashkadarya oblast – 212,9 billion soums (11,5 percent), Navoi oblast – 145,2 billion soums (7,8 percent), Tashkent oblast – 131,7 billion soums (7,1 percent), Fergana oblast – 111,1 billion soums (6,0 percent).

Building organizations of non-state forms of ownership fulfilled construction works to the amount of 1659,5 billion soums, which made up 89,4 percent to the total volume of construction works (in the corresponding period of 2006 – 88,8 percent).

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-September of the current year 662,7 million tons of freights were shipped by all types of transport, which is 8,8 percent higher than in January-September 2006.

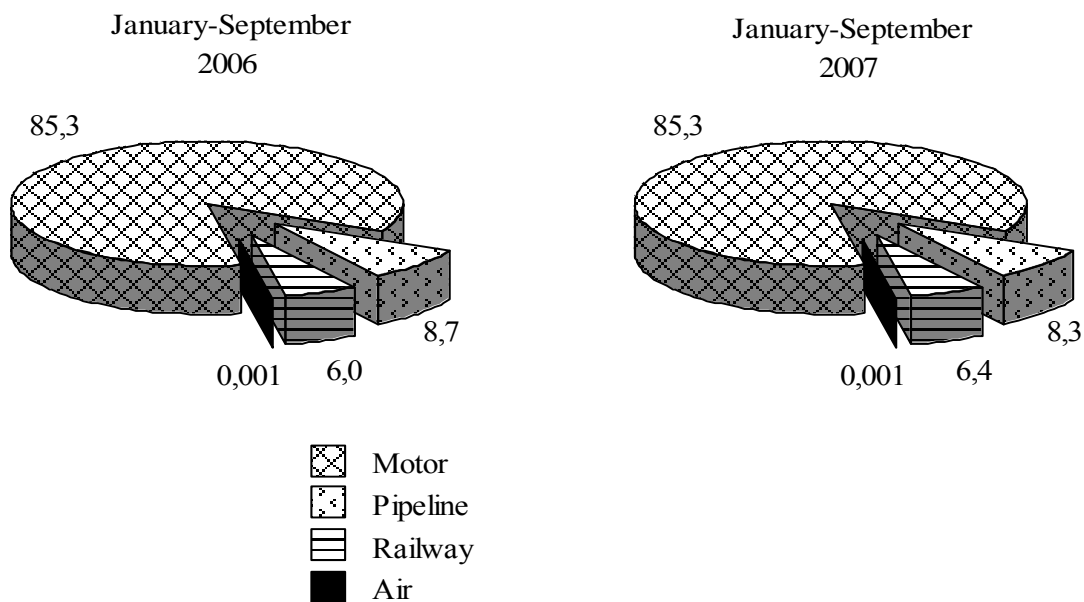
In January-September 2007 the freight turnover of all types of transport reached 58,4 billion t-km and increased by 7,3 percent as compared to January-September 2006.

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

	January-September 2007	As % of January- September 2006
Freights shipped by transport, mln. t	662,7	108,8
of which:		
railway	42,7	117,4
motor	565,3	108,8
air, thous. t	5,2	102,0
pipeline	54,7	102,9
Freight turnover of transport, bln. t-km	58,4	107,3
of which:		
railway	15,9	112,9
motor	13,3	112,5
air, mln. t-km	58,1	101,9
pipeline	29,1	102,3

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

as % of total freight shipment



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

	Thous. tons	As % of January-September 2006
Freights - total	42768,4	117,4
of which:		
coal	2124,1	92,0
oil	10198,2	111,6
ferrous metals	589,3	97,2
iron-and-steel scrap	813,1	117,5
chemical and mineral fertilizers	2869,4	97,7
building materials	8508,9	123,0
cement	4139,3	123,4
timber	153,3	134,4
grain and milling products	1643,6	110,7

The share of oil freights (23,8 percent of the total volume) and building materials (19,9 percent) prevails in the structure of freights shipped by main-line railway transport.

4869,7 thousand tons of freights (14,7 percent of total exported freights) were exported from the republic by railway transport, of which 1803,0 thousand tons (5,4 percent) - to non-CIS countries.

565,3 million tons of freights were shipped by motor transport, which is 8,8 percent more than in January-September 2006. The freight turnover increased by 12,5 percent and was 13349,0 million t-km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs exceeded the level of January-September 2006 by 20,9 percent and was 9,0 billion t-km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport reached 67,5 percent versus 62,9 percent in January-September 2006.

5,2 thousand tons of freights were shipped by air transport, which is 2,0 percent more than in January-September 2006, at that the freight turnover increased by 1,1 million t-km or 1,9 percent.

The freight turnover of main pipelines increased by 2,3 percent and was 29,1 billion t-km.

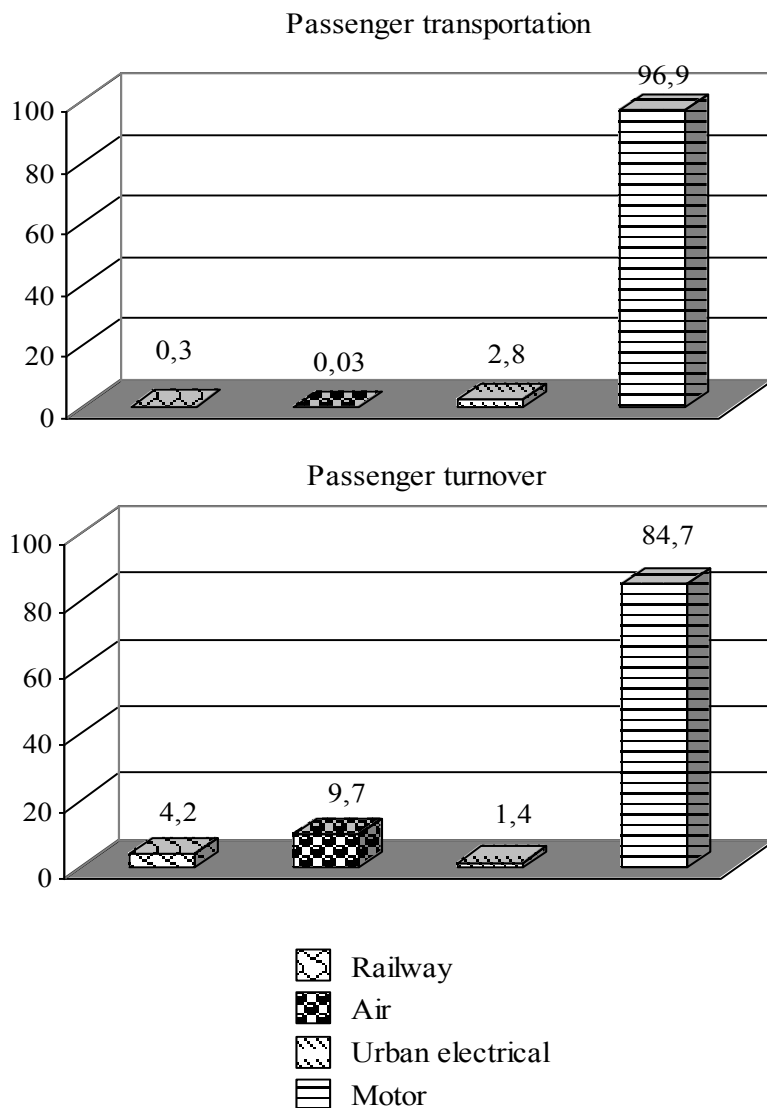
**Passenger transportation.** In January-September 2007 the number of passengers carried by all types of transport was 3426,1 million persons and increased by 10,7 percent as against January-September 2006. The passenger turnover increased by 13,2 percent and was 41,7 billion pass-km.

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

	January-September 2007	As % of January- September 2006
Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons	3426,1	110,7
railway	9,6	104,7
motor	3318,4	111,1
air	1,0	131,3
urban electrical	97,1	99,5
Passenger turnover of transport, bln. pass-km	41,7	113,2
railway	1,8	112,1
motor	35,3	113,2
air	4,0	116,2
urban electrical	0,6	99,8

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

as % of total passenger transportation



The share of motor transport in passenger transportation and passenger turnover was the highest - 96,9 percent (3318,4 million persons) and 84,7 percent (35,3 billion pass-km) respectively.

In January-September 2007 the number of passengers carried by railway transport increased by 4,7 percent as compared to January-September 2006 and was 9,6 million persons, the passenger turnover increased by 12,1 percent and made up 1760,5 million pass-km.

1001,0 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which is 31,3 percent more than in January-September 2006, the passenger turnover made up 4037,5 million pass-km and was 16,2 percent higher than in January-September 2006.

97,1 million persons were carried by urban electrical transport, which is 0,5 percent or 0,5 million persons lower than in January-September 2006. This decline was caused by decrease of carriages of trolleybus transport by 9,9 percent or 1,2 million persons.



## Market of goods and services

In January-September 2007 the retail trade turnover was 6812,4 billion soums or 118,4 percent to the level of January-September 2006 .

The structure of retail trade turnover by forms of ownership of economic entities in January-September 2007 is characterized by the following data:

	Bln. soums	As % of January- September 2006	As % of total
Total	6812,4	118,4	100,0
of which by forms of ownership:			
state	15,9	85,2	0,2
non-state	6796,5	118,6	99,8
of which private owner- ship of citizens	5487,2	114,9	80,5

The retail trade turnover of trade enterprises was 2157,4 billion soums or increased by 32,7 percent as compared to the corresponding period of 2006.

In the structure of retail trade the turnover of trade enterprises was 31,7 percent (in January-September 2006 - 28,3 percent).

The retail trade turnover of trade enterprises in the rural area was 28,3 percent of total turnover of trade enterprises.

The sale of agricultural products and livestock in dekhkan markets increased by 9,8 percent and reached 2812,1 billion soums, the share of sales in retail trade turnover was 41,3 percent.

The goods turnover of the informal sector (commodity and specialized markets) amounted to 1842,9 billion soums, which is 17,9 percent higher than in January-September 2006. The share of the informal sector in the total volume of goods turnover was 27,0 percent.

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

	Bln. soums	As % of January-September 2006	As % of total
Total	6812,4	118,4	100,0
of which:			
trade enterprises	2157,4	132,7	31,7
markets	4655,0	112,8	68,3
of which:			
commodity and specialized	1842,9	117,9	27,0
dekhkan (food)	2812,1	109,8	41,3

The volume index of sale of food products was 116,7 percent and that of non-food products – 120,3 percent.

In January-September 2007 in the structure of retail trade turnover the share of food products was 49,7 percent and that of non-food products – 50,3 percent (in January-September 2006 – 51,6 and 48,4 percent respectively).

The turnover volume of catering organizations reached 161,4 billion soums or increased by 30,4 percent as against January-September 2006.

The retail trade turnover, including the turnover of catering organizations, per capita increased from 201,1 thousand soums in January-September 2006 to 253,2 thousand soums or by 16,8 percent in January-September 2007.

**Paid services** rendered to population in January-September 2007 amounted to 2076,7 billion soums, the real increase was 25,2 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of 2006.

The main part of paid services was rendered to population by the official sector – 63,2 percent, the volume of services - 1312,6 billion soums, the growth rate – 137,9 percent.

The volume of services rendered by individual entrepreneurs increased by 8,0 percent and made up, by estimation, 764,1 billion soums, the share of this sector in the total volume of paid services – 36,8 percent.

The share of the non-state sector in the total volume of paid services rendered to population reached 78,9 percent (in January-September 2006 – 74,9 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-September 2006 as % of total
Total	2076,7	100,0	100
state	438,5	21,1	25,1
non-state	1638,2	78,9	74,9
of which:			
private property of citizens	817,1	39,3	45,3

The volume of paid services per a resident has increased by 23,4 percent and averaged 77,2 thousand soums.

The share of personal services in the total volume of paid services was 12,1 percent or 251,1 billion soums. Their real volume exceeded the level of January-September 2006 by 22,1 percent. Services rendered by individual entrepreneurs in the sphere of personal services made up 89,3 percent. By estimation, the volume of services rendered by this sector amounted to 224,2 billion soums, the growth – by 23,3 percent.

The volume of personal services per a resident has increased by 20,4 percent and averaged 9,3 thousand soums.

The growth in the volume of personal services was observed in all regions of the republic. The most intensive growth was observed in Tashkent oblast (154,6 percent), Surkhandarya oblast (144,4 percent), Namangan oblast (143,0 percent), Sirdarya oblast (142,8 percent), Andizhan oblast (131,7 percent) and Djizhak oblast (124,7 percent).

**The volume of market services by all kinds of activity** in January-September 2007 was 9186,2 billion soums, including 2135,6 billion soums of the rural area, or 23,2 percent of the total volume of rendered services. As compared to the corresponding period of the previous year the real increase of services was 26,4 percent.

The production of services by kinds (at current prices) in January-September 2007 is characterized by the following data:

	Bln. soums	As % of January-September 2006	As % of total
Services - total	9186,2	126,4	100,0
of which by main kinds:			
Trade and catering	1693,3	127,2	18,4
Transport	3345,8	123,4	36,4

	Bln. soums	As % of January-September 2006	As % of total
Communication and information, including services of information and resource centers	551,8	151,8	6,0
Financial, including microcredit granting	489,8	124,0	5,3
Tourism	15,2	122,4	0,2
Hotel	27,4	129,7	0,3
Communal	1455,7	110,6	15,9
Personal	183,3	127,0	2,0
Repair of cars and other equipment	68,4	136,7	0,7
Other market services, including services of children's institutions for health improvement and sports organizations	1355,5	141,7	14,8

The highest growth rates were achieved in the following services: communication and information, including services of information and resource centers (151,8 percent), repair of cars and other equipment (136,7 percent), hotels (129,7 percent), trade and catering (127,2 percent) and personal (127,0 percent).

The following services prevailed in the structure of services: transport (36,4 percent of total services), trade and catering (18,4 percent), communal (15,8 percent), communication and information, including services of information and resource centers (6,0 percent) and financial, including microcredit granting (5,3 percent)

## Prices and inflation

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

	Average monthly level			September to December of the previous year		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Consumer price index	0,3	0,4	0,4	3,1	3,7	4,0
food products	0,1	0,1	-0,1	1,2	1,0	-0,5
non-food products	0,4	0,5	0,8	3,5	4,7	7,0

	Average monthly level			September to December of the previous year		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
services	1,1	1,3	1,6	10,3	12,1	15,1
Industrial producer price index	1,6	2,3	1,0	15,5	22,4	8,9
Indices of freight tariffs	2,5	0,2	1,0	25,0	1,5	9,8
Indices of tariffs for communication services for legal persons	0,4	-0,8	0,1	3,5	-7,1	1,2

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

	2005	2006	2007
Total industries	115,5	122,4	108,9
of which:			
electric power	119,3	109,0	114,1
fuel	136,8	113,7	114,9
ferrous metallurgy	116,7	100,8	104,0
non-ferrous metallurgy	131,1	182,5	104,3
chemical and petrochemical	110,6	106,3	111,2
machine-building	104,8	113,6	102,9
logging, woodworking, pulp and paper	100,5	101,6	111,6
building materials	116,8	132,0	112,6
light	102,5	102,7	101,8
food	105,4	117,5	113,5
flour milling and grain	100,0	110,4	120,1

**Indices of freight tariffs by separate types of transport  
in January-September 2005-2007**  
(in % to December of the previous year)

	2005	2006	2007
Transport – total	125,0	101,5	109,8
of which:			
railway	114,9	110,2	105,5
truck	109,3	118,0	122,0
air	107,7	105,0	102,9
pipeline	130,6	95,9	108,4

**Indices of tariffs on communication services for legal persons  
by types of communication in January-September 2005-2007**  
(in % to December of the previous year)

	2005	2006	2007
Communication services - total	103,5	92,9	101,2
of which:			
postal	100,0	115,9	100,0
local telephone	109,6	100,0	100,0
long-distance telephone	100,0	100,0	100,0
telegraph	108,4	100,0	100,0
cellular	107,4	77,8	102,9

## Living standards

In January-September 2007 **nominal money incomes** of population increased by 29,0 percent and amounted to 11858,5 billion soums as compared to January-September 2006, money expenditures and savings – by 31,5 percent and 11758,7 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
January-September			
2006	9195,9	8941,5	254,4
2007	11858,5	11758,7	99,8

The structure of balance of money incomes and expenditures of population in January-September 2007 is characterized by the following data:

	Bln. soums	Share, in %	As % of January- September 2006
<b>Total incomes</b>	11858,5	100,0	129,0
of which:			
remuneration of labor and other incomes from enterprises	3659,6	30,9	135,5
entrepreneurial incomes, including sale of agricultural products, property incomes and others	6368,2	53,7	124,5
social transfers	1830,7	15,4	132,7
<b>Total expenditures and savings</b>	11758,7	99,2	131,5
of which:			
consumer expenditures	8814,3	74,3	131,2
compulsory payments and contributions	881,1	7,5	124,2
increase of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency, other expenditure	2063,3	17,4	136,3

In January-September 2007 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 (53,7 percent of total money incomes) and increased by 24,5 percent as against January-September 2006.

Consumer expenditures has increased by 31,2 percent and amounted to 8814,3 billion soums. The share of consumer expenditures in the total volume of money incomes increased from 73,0 in January-September 2006 to 74,3 percent in January-September 2007. Expenditures on compulsory payments and contributions increased by 24,2 percent and amounted to 881,1 billion soums, their share in money incomes decreased from 7,7 to 7,5

percent. The share of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency and other expenditures was 17,4 percent versus 16,5 percent in January-September 2006.

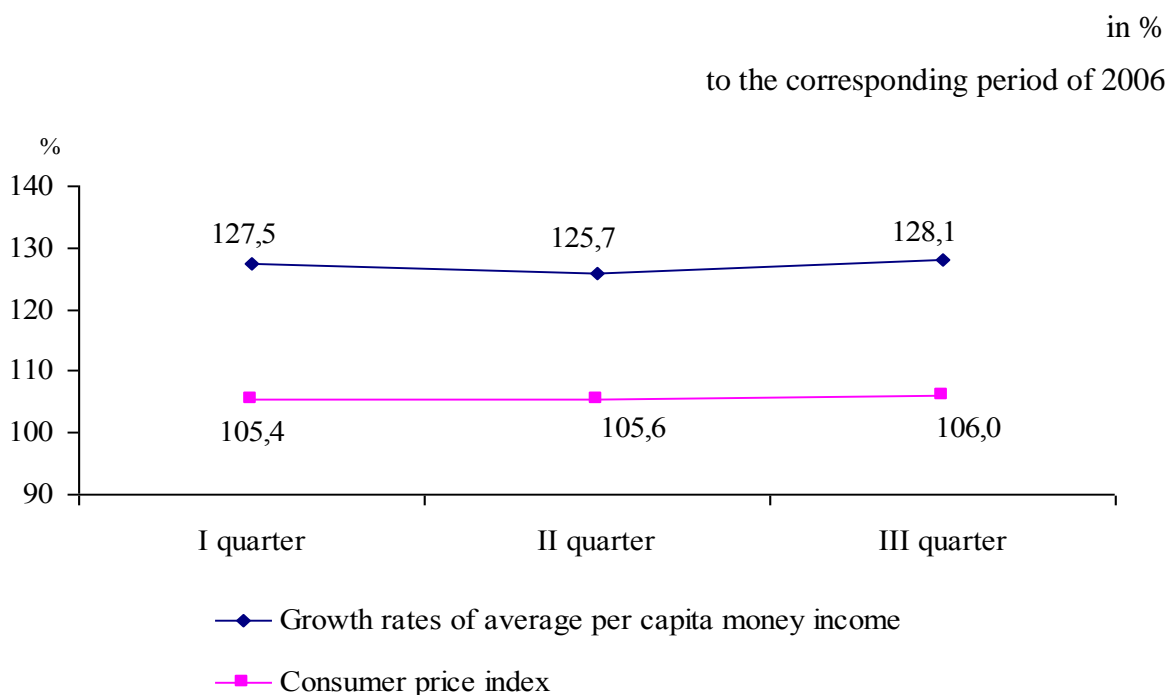
The structure of use of money incomes of population is characterized by the following data:

(as % of money incomes)

January-September	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
2006	100	73,0	7,7	16,5	2,8
2007	100	74,3	7,5	17,4	0,8

Real disposable money incomes has increased by 22,4 percent. In January-September 2007 the average per capita nominal money incomes of population increased by 27,2 percent as against January-September 2006 and made up 442,3 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 22,1 percent, which is characterized by the following data:





## Demography and labor market

As of October 1, 2007 according to the preliminary data the number of the resident population in the republic was 27,0 million persons and increased from the beginning of the current year by 298,8 thousand persons or 1,1 percent.

The natural increase was 345,4 thousand persons. Out of them 249,6 thousand persons (72,3 percent) are rural inhabitants.

According to the preliminary data the balance of migration in January-September 2007 was minus 46,6 thousand persons.

The natural movement of population in January-September 2007 is characterized by the following data:

	Thous. persons			Per 1000 population	
	2006	2007*	increase, decrease (-)	2006	2007*
Births	414,0	451,8	37,8	20,9	22,4
Deaths	104,5	106,4	1,9	5,3	5,3
of which children aged under 1 year	6,0	6,2	0,2	15,1**	14,3**
Natural increase	309,5	345,4	35,9	15,6	17,1
Marriages	144,4	166,3	21,9	7,3	8,3
Divorces	12,3	13,1	0,8	0,6	0,7

In January-September 2007 the number of births was 451,8 thousand persons and increased by 37,8 thousand persons or 9,1 percent as compared to the corresponding period of 2006. The birth rate increased from 20,9 pro mil in January-September 2006 to 22,4 pro mil in January-September 2007.

The increase in birth rate was marked in all regions of the republic. The significant increase is observed in Fergana oblast (from 19,7 to 23,2 pro mil), Namangan oblast (from 20,2 to 22,6 pro mil) and Tashkent oblast (from 19,1 to 21,5 pro mil). The lowest birth rate remains in the city of Tashkent (18,0 pro mil).

As compared to January-September 2006 the number of dead in January-September 2007 increased by 1,9 thousand persons or 1,8 percent.

\*) Estimation

\*\*\*) Per 1000 births

The increase of death rate was observed in Kashkadarya oblast (from 4,1 pro mil to 4,4 pro mil), Navoi oblast (from 5,1 pro mil to 5,3 pro mil), Samarkand oblast (from 4,9 pro mil to 5,1 pro mil) and Djizhak oblast (from 4,1 pro mil to 4,3 pro mil).

The highest death rate remains in the city of Tashkent – 7,9 pro mil.

Out of the total number of dead 59,0 percent died of cardiovascular diseases, 7,3 percent - respiratory diseases, 6,6 percent - accidents, poisonings and traumas.

According to the preliminary data 6,2 thousand children died at the age under one year in January-September 2007. The infant mortality rate decreased from 15,1 pro mil in January-September 2006 to 14,3 pro mil in January-September 2007.

Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 39,7 percent died of respiratory diseases, 39,0 percent - states occurring in perinatal period, 8,5 percent - congenital anomalies and 6,3 percent - infectious and parasitic diseases.

In January-September of the current year 166,3 thousand marriages and 13,1 thousand divorces were registered, there are 8,3 marriages and 0,7 divorces per 1000 population versus 7,3 and 0,6 respectively in January-September 2006.

**The number of labor force** in January-September 2007, according to estimation, increased by 2,6 percent as compared to January-September 2006 and made up 15150,8 thousand persons or 56,2 percent of the average number of the resident population.

The growth of employment occurred due to increase of number of employed in branches of material production - by 3,0 percent, in non-production sphere - by 3,5 percent.

The share of employed in the non-state sector increased from 77,4 percent in January-September 2006 to 77,8 percent in January-September 2007.

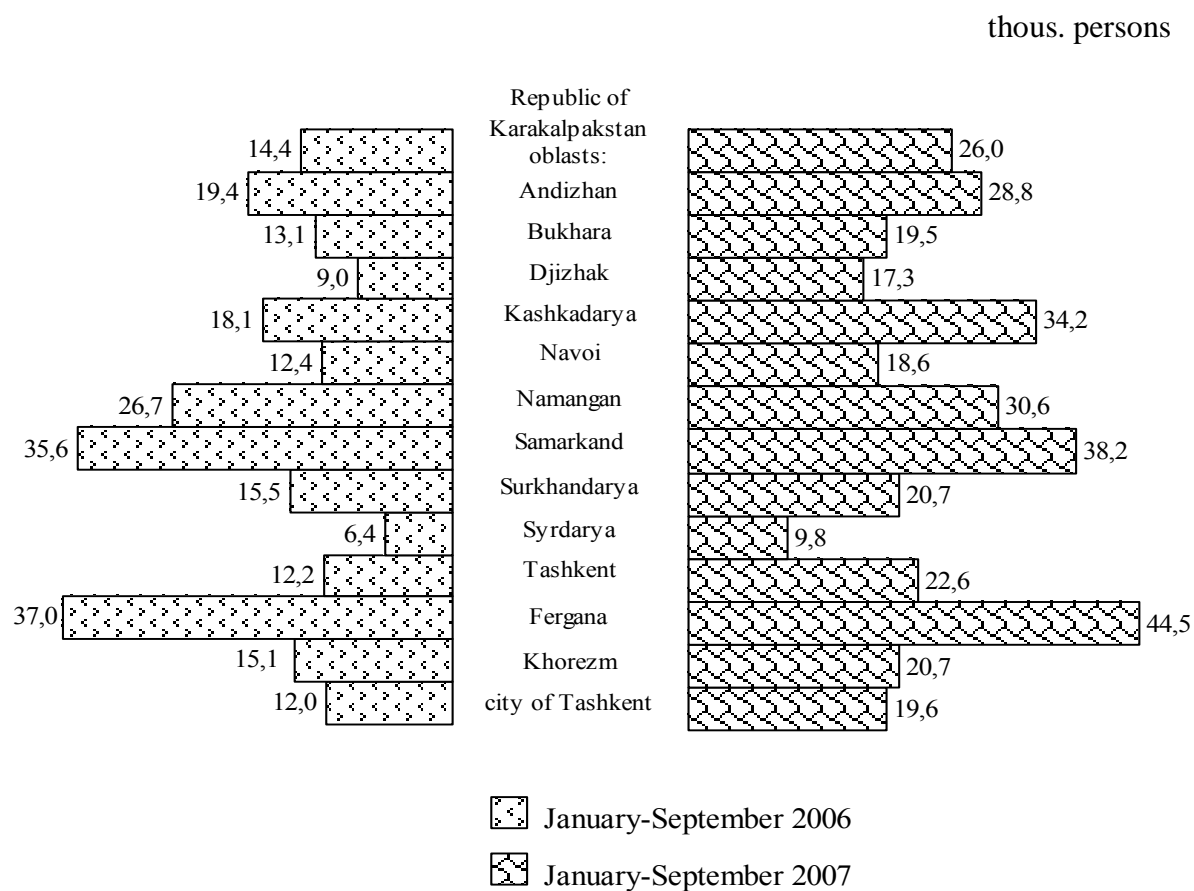
In January-September of the reporting year 406,3 thousand persons applied to labor agencies for employment, which is 34,7 percent or 104,8 thousand persons more than in January-September 2006. The level of persons applied to labor agencies for employment is the highest in Fergana oblast (12,6 percent of all persons applied to labor agencies for employment), Samarkand oblast (10,3 percent) Kashkadarya oblast (9,7 percent) and Naman-gan oblast (9,2 percent),

Out of the total number of citizens who applied to labor agencies 351,1 thousand persons (86,4 percent of total persons applied for employment) were placed in a job, which is 4,5 percentage points more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Out of the total number of persons who were provided with employment 51,0 percent are persons at the age from 16 to 30 years old.

As of the end of September 2007 the number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was 30,5 thousand persons, (as of the end of September 2006 – 30,6 thousand persons).

As of the end of September 2007 the greatest number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was marked in Kashkadarya oblast – 3,6 thousand persons (or 11,9 percent of the total number of persons who applied to labor agencies for employment as a whole by the republic), the city of Tashkent – 3,0 thousand persons (9,7 percent), the Republic of Karakalpakstan – 2,9 thousand persons (9,6 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 September 2007 out of the total number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job 25,9 thousand persons (84,7 per cent of total persons applied for employment) were recognized as unemployed.