Basic economic and social indicators

	bln. soums	as % of January-December 2009
Gross domestic product	61831,2	108,5
Industrial output	33580,5	108,3
Consumer goods	11262,8	112,0
Agricultural output	15810,7	106,8
Investments in fixed capital	15409,1	109,2
Construction works	8174,6	108,1
Freight turnover, bln. t-km	75,8	100,0
Passenger turnover, bln. pas-km	77,2	109,0
Retail trade turnover	21448,9	114,7
Paid services	7919,8	113,4
External trade turnover, USD mln.	21844,2	103,0
exports	13044,5	110,8
imports	8799,7	93,2

Production of gross domestic product

In January-December 2010 according to the preliminary data the volume of gross domestic product was 61831,2 billion soums. The tendency of stable growth of the GDP real volume was retained in the reporting period, and its growth was 8,5 percent versus 8,1 percent in January- December 2009.

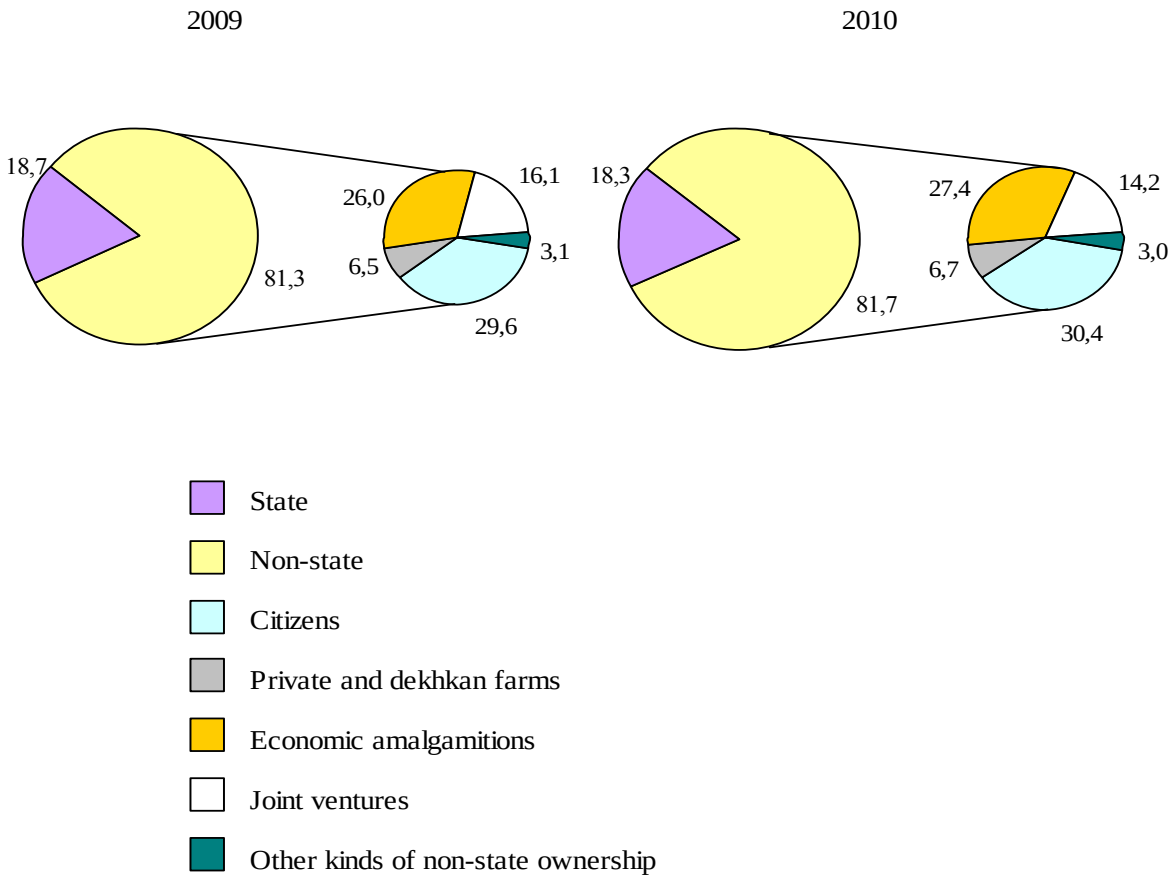
The dynamics of economic growth in Uzbekistan over the past 10 years shows that compared with 2000 the gross domestic product almost 2 times increased, and per capita - 1,7 times.

Significant changes are also observed in the dynamics of the sectoral structure of GDP. Thus, if in 2000 the share of industry in GDP was only 14,2 per cent, in 2010 the figure was 23,9 percent.

In the structure of GDP by forms of ownership the share of the non-state sector is 81,7 percent (in 2009 – 81,3 percent) and that of the state sector – 18,3 percent (in 2009 – 18,7 percent).

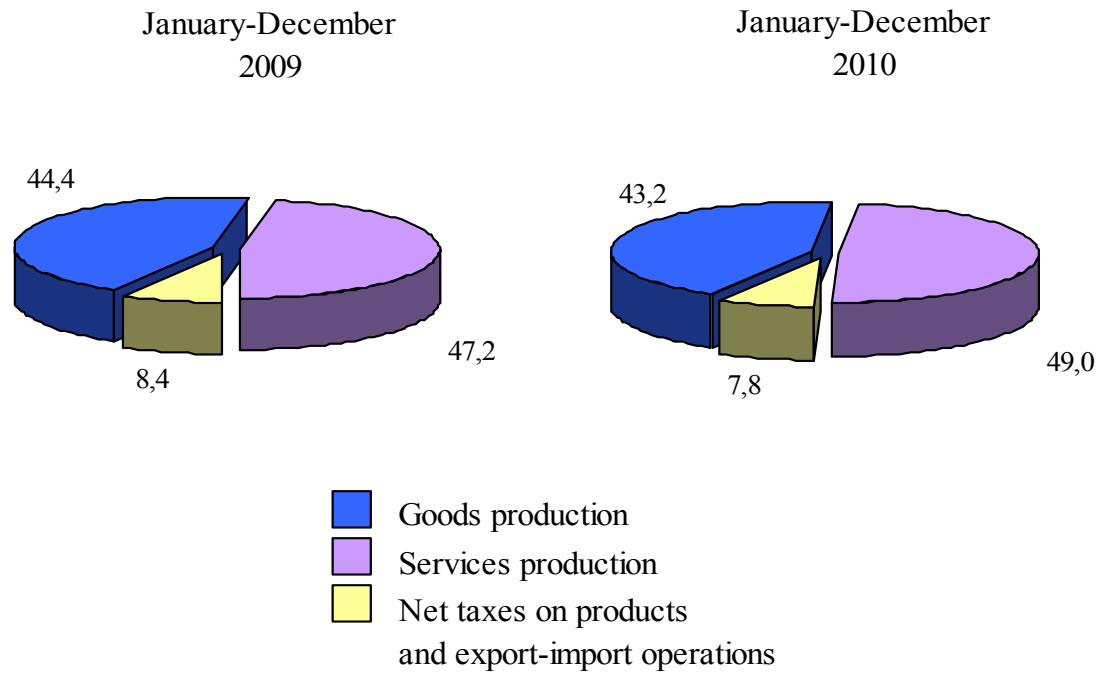
The gross domestic product by forms of ownership in January-December:

as % of total



The structure of GDP production:

as % of total



The share of small business in the total volume of GDP was 52,5 percent, which is 2,4 percentage points higher than in the corresponding period of 2009. The share of small enterprises and microfirms was 32,7 percent in January-December 2010 versus 31,2 percent in January-December 2009.

The significant growth of the real volume of gross regional product was observed in Samarkand oblast (113,6 percent), Namangan oblast (112,4 percent), Surkhandarya oblast (111,2 percent), Andizhan oblast (110,5 percent), and the city of Tashkent (112,4 percent).

General characteristic of activity of enterprises and institutions

According to the data of the Uniform State Business Register, as of January 1, 2011, the number of registered legal persons was 507,3 thousand units, 472,8 thousand of them (93,2 percent of total registered enterprises) are operating.

The greatest number of enterprises and institutions was registered (excluding private farms) in trade and catering (26,9 percent of total registered enterprises), agriculture (20,1 percent), industry (12,5 percent) and construction (7,9 percent).

The distribution of registered and operating enterprises by branches of economy

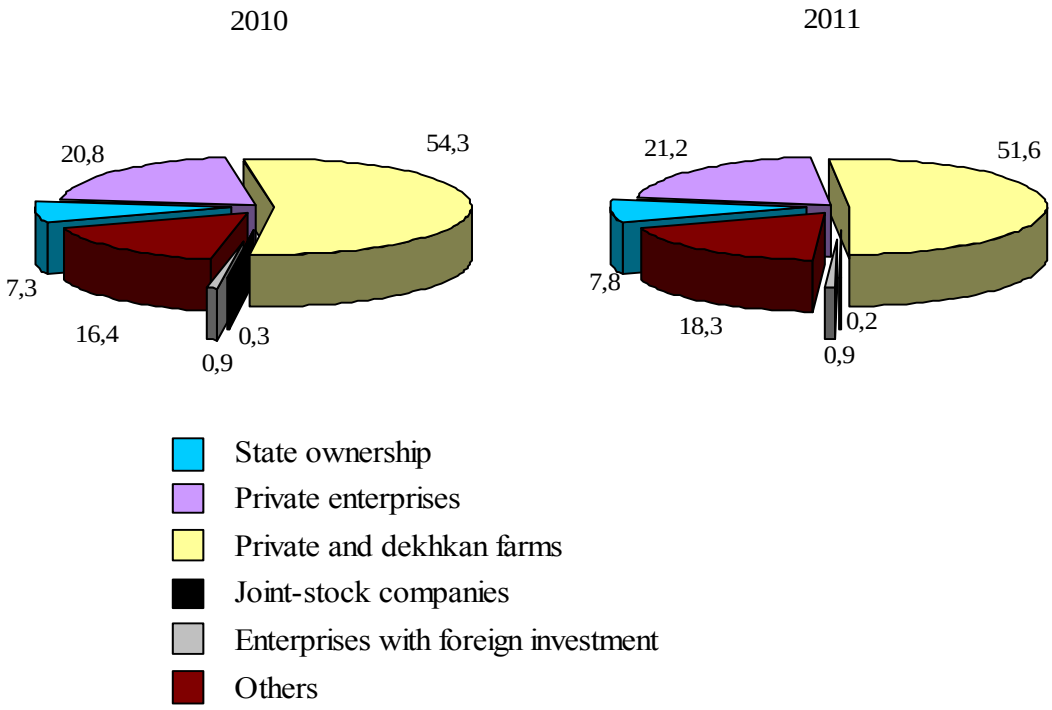
(excluding private farms), as of January 1, 2011, is characterized by the following data:

	registered		operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
Total	**283,4**	**100,0**	**251,8**	**100,0**
of which:				
industry	35,5	12,5	29,9	11,9
construction	22,4	7,9	18,4	7,3
agriculture and forestry	57,1	20,1	54,4	21,6
transport and communication	9,6	3,4	8,5	3,4
other branches of material production	16,6	5,9	14,6	5,8
trade and catering	76,3	26,9	63,0	25,0
personal services	3,9	1,4	3,4	1,3
health care, physical culture, sports and social security	10,4	3,7	9,9	3,9
education, culture and art, science and scientific services	21,6	7,6	21,1	8,4
other branches of non-material production	30,0	10,6	28,6	11,4

In the total number of registered enterprises the share of enterprises with non-state form of ownership was 92,2 percent of which 51,6 percent - private and dekhkan farms, 21,2 percent - private enterprises, 0,9 percent - enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 0,2 percent - joint-stock companies, 18,3 percent – other enterprises.

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

as of January 1,
as % of total number



The number of newly registered enterprises and institutions was 42,7 thousand in January-December 2010. Their significant number was marked in the city of Tashkent (16,6 percent of total registered enterprises in the republic), Kashkadarya oblast (11,0 percent), Fergana oblast (9,1 percent), Tashkent oblast (8,0 percent) and Samarkand oblast (7,2 percent).

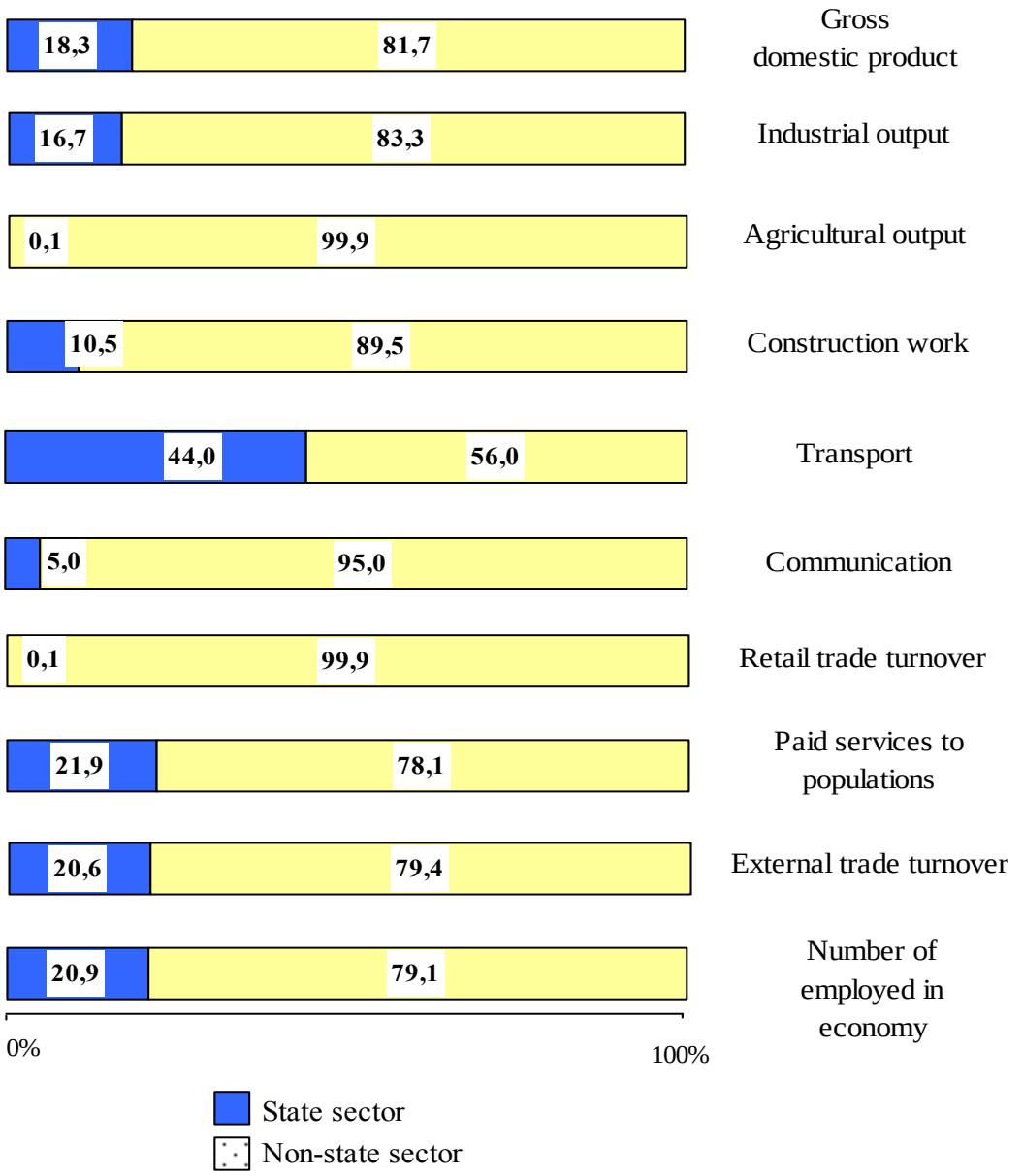
In the sectoral structure of newly registered enterprises 27,0 percent - the share of trade and catering, 25,5 percent - agriculture, 16,6 percent - industry.

In the reporting period 35,0 thousand enterprises and institutions were liquidated. Out of them 4751 were liquidated voluntarily.

In the sectoral structure of liquidated enterprises 48,7 percent – the share of agriculture, 22,6 percent – trade and catering, 9,4 percent – industry.

The ratio between state and non-state sectors in GDP, main branches of economy and employment in January-December 2010 is characterized by the following data:

as % of total volume


18,3
81,7
Gross domestic product
16,7
83,3
Industrial output
0,1
99,9
Agricultural output
10,5
89,5
Construction work
44,0
56,0
Transport
5,0
95,0
Communication
0,1
99,9
Retail trade turnover
21,9
78,1
Paid services to populations
20,6
79,4
External trade turnover
20,9
79,1
Number of employed in economy
0%
100%
State sector
Non-state sector

Small business

In the reporting period small business entities:

produced 52,5 percent of GDP (in January-December 2009 – 50,1 percent);

provided employment to 8639,3 thousand persons (74,4 percent of total persons employed in the economy), including 6666,5 thousand persons of the individual sector and 1972,8 thousand persons of small enterprises and microfirms;

produced industrial output to the amount of 6568,8 billion soums (19,6 percent of total industrial production) or 126,4 percent to the level of January-December 2009;

utilized 4745,8 billion soums of investments (30,8 percent of total utilized investments) which is 145,3 percent to the level of January-December 2009;

executed construction works to the amount of 4278,5 billion soums (52,3 percent of total construction works) which is 137,0 percent to the level of January-December 2009;

ensured the growth of freight turnover of motor transport by 9,6 percent (75,8 percent of total freight turnover) and passenger turnover - by 9,5 percent (83,8 percent of total passenger turnover);

formed 50,5 percent (10820,9 billion soums) of total retail trade turnover (the growth by 25,0 percent), 47,7 percent (3776,3 billion soums) of total paid services (the growth by 13,7 percent);

exported goods to the amount of USD 1774,3 million (13,6 percent of total exports) which is 102,9 percent to the level of January-December 2009, imported goods to the amount of USD 3223,7 million (36,6 percent of total imports) which is 80,4 percent to the level of January-December 2009.

The share of goods of private entrepreneurship (ownership of citizens) in total volume of goods (works, services) of small business in January-December 2010 is characterized by the following data:

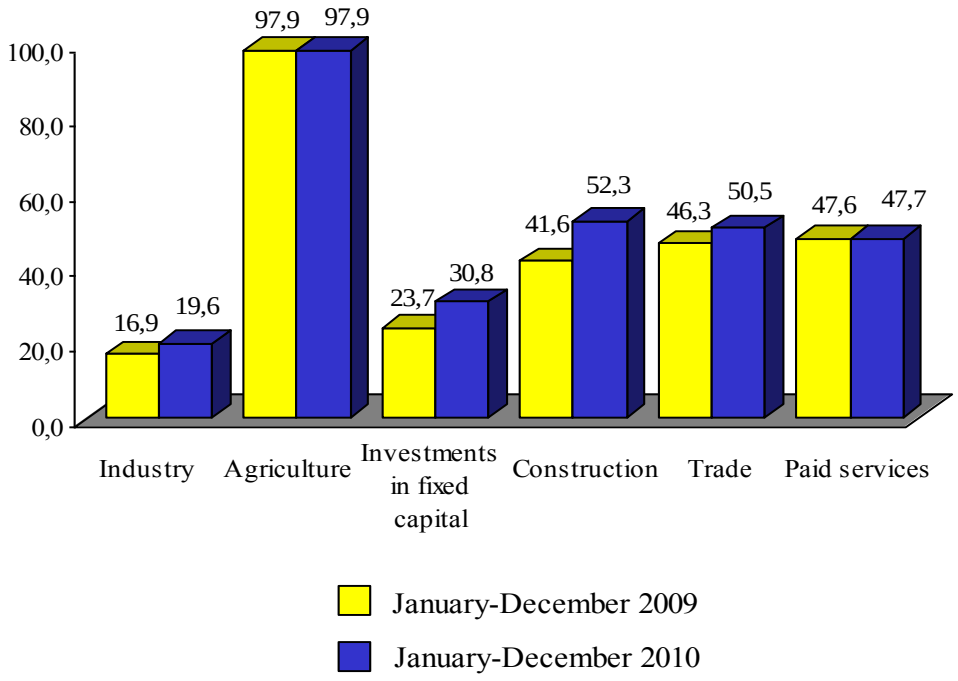
	volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Industry	6568,8	33,2
Agriculture	15478,7	100,0
Construction	4278,5	71,6
Retail trade turnover	10820,9	73,8

	volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Paid services	3776,3	91,7
Cargo transportation, mln. tons	424,9	79,0
Passenger transportation, mln. pass.	4683,5	92,9
Exports, USD mln.	1774,3	5,2
Imports, USD mln.	3223,7	16,8

The number of persons engaged in the private sector of small business was 7995,0 thousand or 92,5 percent of total employment in the sphere of small business.

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

as % of total volume



Privatization of enterprises and projects

In the process of decentralization and privatization, according to the Goskomimushchestvo data, 96 enterprises and projects (including program and non-program projects) (further – projects) were privatized in the reporting period.

The greatest number of projects was privatized in the city of Tashkent (37,5 percent of total projects privatized by the republic), Khorezm oblast (9,4 percent), Tashkent oblast and Surkhandarya oblast (8,3 percent per each), Kashkadarya oblast (7,3 percent), Andizhan oblast, Namangan oblast, Fergana oblast (6,3 percent per each).

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls upon projects of local authorities (53,1 percent), the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry (14,6 percent), the State JSC "Uzbekengilsanoat" (6,2 percent), the Ministry of National Education (4,2 percent), and other ministries and departments (18,8 percent).

The data stated below characterize departmental structure of projects privatized in January-December 2010:

	number of privatized projects, units	as % of total
Total	**96**	**100,0**
of which:		
Khokimiyats	51	53,1
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry	14	14,6
Ministry of National Education	4	4,2
State JSC "Uzbekengilsanoat"	6	6,2
NEC "Uzbekneftegaz"	3	3,1
Other ministries and departments	18	18,8

Receipts of money from privatization and decentralization amounted to 23,0 billion soums in January-December 2010.

The most part of receipts received from decentralization and privatization was marked in the city of Tashkent (42,9 percent of total receipts), Tashkent oblast (20 percent), Fergana oblast (9,5 percent), Namangan oblast (8,0 percent), Bukhara oblast (5,6 percent), and Kashkadarya oblast (3,3 percent).

External economic links

In January-December 2010 the republic's external trade turnover amounted to USD 21844,2 million (with the CIS countries - USD 9424,6 million, with other countries - USD 12419,6 million). Out of the total volume of the republic's external trade turnover export operations amounted to USD 13044,5 million, import operations - USD 8799,7 million.

Unbalance in foreign trade was 148,2 percent versus 124,7 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year.

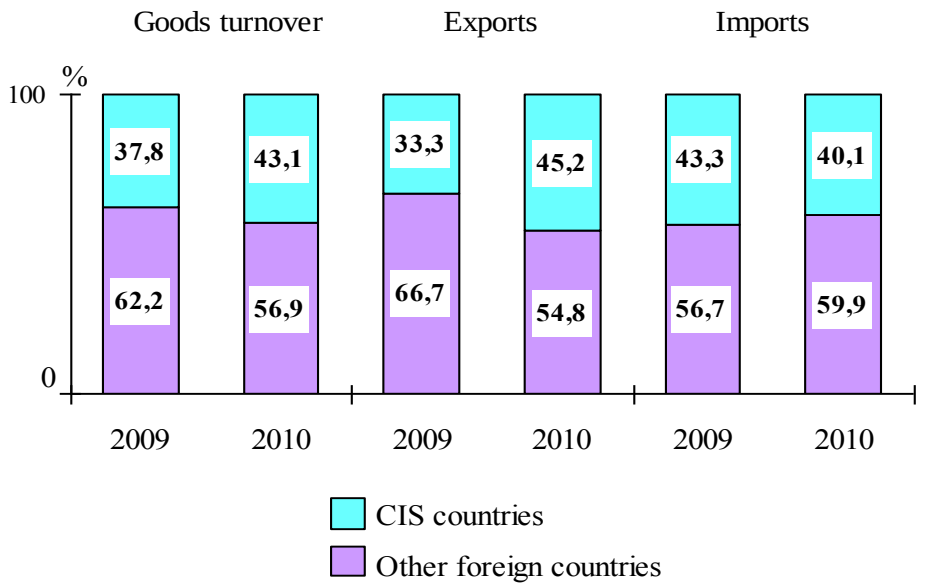
Positive balance of external trade was 4244,8 million, including USD 2372,8 million with the CIS countries and USD 1872,0 million with other foreign countries.

The republic's external trade turnover in January-December 2010 is characterized by the following data:

	USD mln.	as % of January-December 2009
External trade turnover	**21844,2**	**103,0**
CIS countries	9424,6	117,7
other countries	12419,6	94,1
Exports	**13044,5**	**110,8**
CIS countries	5898,7	150,4
other countries	7145,8	91,0
Imports	**8799,7**	**93,2**
CIS countries	3525,9	86,2
other countries	5273,8	98,6
Balance	**4244,8**	**x**
CIS countries	2372,8	x
other countries	1872,0	x

The share of the CIS and other foreign countries in the republic's external trade in January-December 2010 is characterized as follows:

in percentage



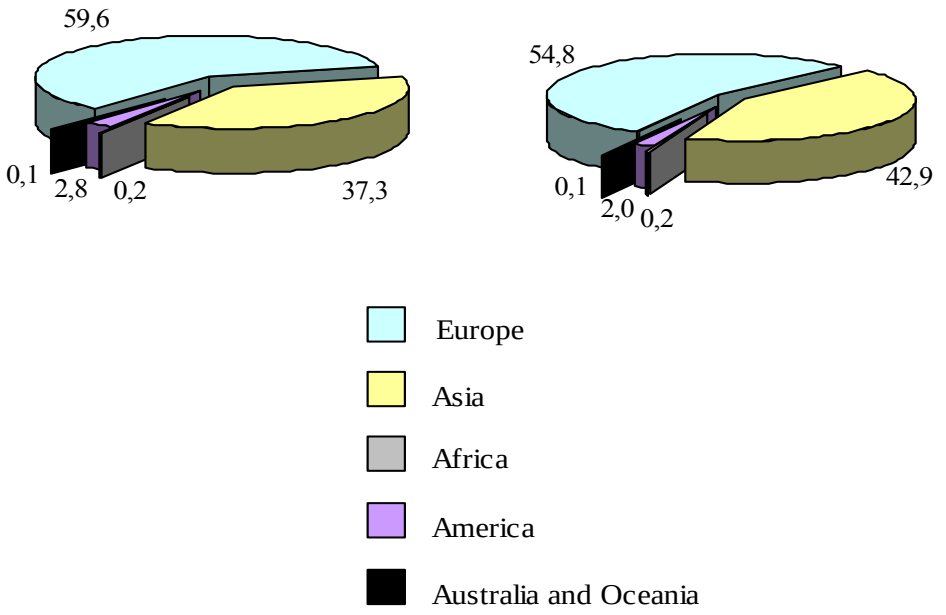
Dynamics of change in volume and structure of exports and imports

	structure, in %	change in volume, in %
	January-December 2010	as % of January- December 2009
Exports	**100,0**	**110,8**
cotton fibre	11,3	146,0
food products	9,7	177,1
of which consumer	9,0	177,3
chemical products and articles thereof	5,1	112,9
energy and oil products	24,8	80,2
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	6,8	152,7
machines and equipment	5,5	2,1t.m.
services	9,1	114,7
others	27,7	103,9

	structure, in %	change in volume, in %
	January-December 2010	as % of January- December 2009
Imports	**100,0**	**93,2**
food products	10,9	113,2
of which goods for production needs	5,9	113,9
chemical products and articles thereof	14,3	120,3
energy and oil products	6,0	161,0
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	8,4	123,7
machines and equipment	44,1	72,7
services	4,7	101,7
others	11,6	116,8

Structure of external trade turnover by continents

as % of total volume



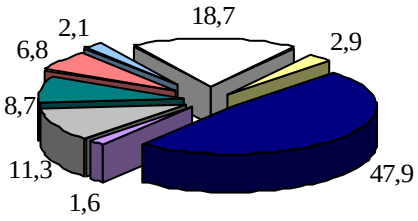
The external trade turnover with the states having the greatest share in the republic's goods turnover in January-December 2010 is presented below:

	share in republic's goods turnover, %	as % of January- December 2009
Russia	29,2	143,4
China	9,5	101,7
Kazakhstan	8,3	138,3
Republic of Korea	7,4	131,4
Turkey	4,4	142,4
Afghanistan	3,0	94,3
Iran	3,0	111,0
Ukraine	2,5	36,2
Germany	2,2	103,6
Great Britain	1,0	131,6
Turkmenistan	0,9	105,6
France	0,8	92,0
USA	0,8	49,4
Singapore	0,8	197,1
India	0,7	121,1
Kyrgyzstan	0,7	92,7
Italy	0,7	92,8
UAE	0,7	111,3
Switzerland	0,6	7,7
Belarus	0,6	87,4
Japan	0,6	88,1
Tajikistan	0,6	82,0
Latvia	0,6	82,1
Austria	0,4	77,7
Netherlands	0,3	123,3
Belgium	0,3	114,4
Azerbaijan	0,2	102,4

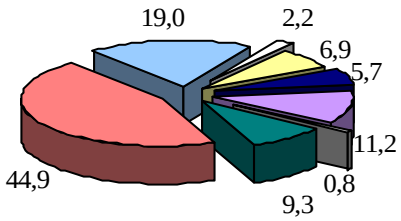
The structure of external trade with the CIS countries and other countries in January-December 2010 is characterized by the following data:

Exports

CIS countries

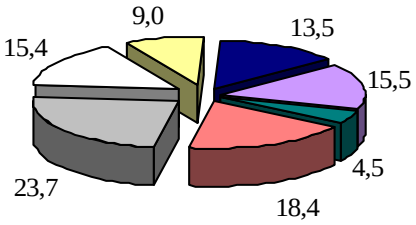


Other countries

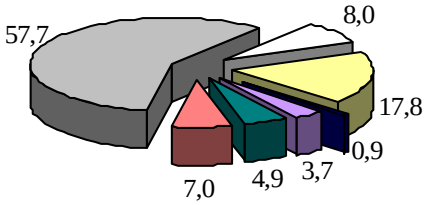


Imports

CIS countries



Other countries



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

Industry

In January-December 2010 the total volume of industrial output was 33580,5 billion soums or 108,3 percent to the level of January- December 2009.

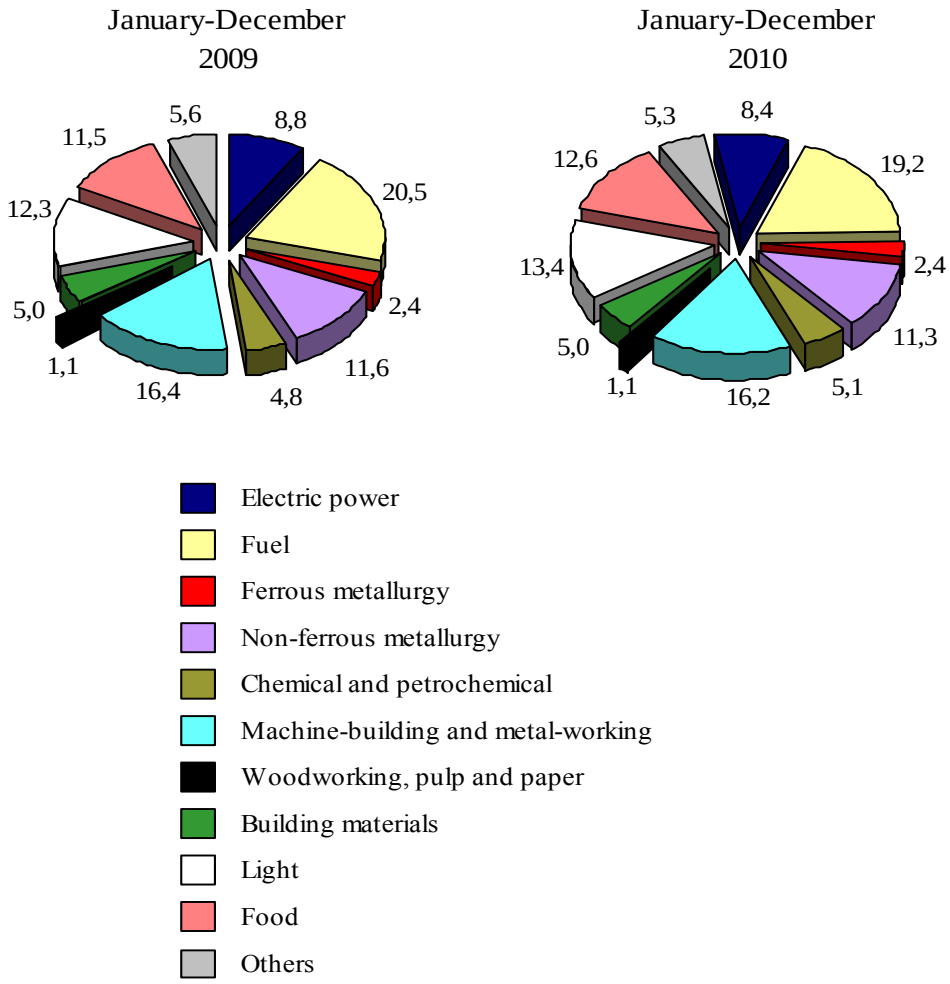
In the reporting period consumer goods were produced to the amount of 11262,8 billion soums (112,0 percent to January- December 2009), of which food products were produced to the amount of 4710,9 billion soums (108,2 percent), non-food products - to the amount of 6551,9 billion soums (114,9 percent).

The output of products by industries and production of consumer goods in January-December 2010 are characterized as follows:

	bln. soums	as % of January-December 2009
Total	**33580,5**	**108,3**
of which:		
electric power	2822,3	104,5
fuel	6440,1	103,5
ferrous metallurgy	823,0	105,8
non-ferrous metallurgy	3783,9	99,1
chemical and petrochemical	1702,1	115,4
machinery and metal-working	5432,6	111,6
woodworking, pulp and paper	360,6	107,0
building materials	1674,8	108,7
light	4489,1	117,3
food	4231,9	113,1
Consumer goods	**11262,8**	**112,0**
of which:		
food	4710,9	108,2
non-food	6551,9	114,9

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

as % of total volume



Production of selected products by industries
(by large enterprises)

	January-December 2010	as % of January-December 2009
Fuel and energy		
Electric power, bln. kWh	51,7	103,5
Heat energy, mln. Gcal	18,2	98,4
Petroleum and gas condensate, mln. t	3,7	82,2
Gasoline, thous. t	1443,6	89,1
Diesel fuel, thous. t	1125,1	86,4

	January-December 2010	as % of January-December 2009
Kerosene, thous. t	372,8	87,5
Engine oils, thous. t	61,9	98,3
Condensed gas, thous. t	245,7	99,8
Natural gas, mln.m^3	60111,5	97,9
Ferrous metallurgy		
Steel, thous. t	731,4	99,96
Finished steel, thous. t	691,6	100,7
Steel tubes, thous. t	71,0	102,6
Steel rolled sections, thous. t	17,5	126,0
Chemical and petrochemical		
Synthetic ammonia, thous. t	1343,9	106,2
Chemical fertilizers, thous. t	1134,6	105,7
Caustic soda, thous. t	23,1	127,6
Chemical agents for plant protection, t	3384,0	82,1
Sulphuric acid, thous. t	1189,7	116,2
Chemical fibre and threads, t	15991,0	117,6
Soda ash, thous. t	90,3	117,6
Machine-building and metal working		
Motor cars, pcs	217,7	106,2
Trucks, pcs	832	115,2
Buses, pcs	1268	96,3
Spare parts for cars, bln. soums	190,9	109,7
Tractors, pcs	2539	92,8
Tractor trailers, pcs	2478	148,9
Refrigerators and freezers, pcs	18893	120,5
Voltage cables, kms	19441,0	178,7
Radio-frequency wires and cables, kms	1164,0	136,9
Cables for communication systems, thous. kms	94,3	2,4t.m.
Building materials		
Cement, thous. t	6871,7	100,3

	January-December 2010	as % of January-December 2009
Asbestos cement sheets (roofing slate), mln. standard plates	289,3	61,4
Soft roofing materials and izol, thous. m^2	9258,0	119,9
Walling materials, mln. standard bricks	63,8	127,3
Glass and porcelain - faience		
Window glass, 2 mm, thous. m^2	12599,4	122,7
Hardened automobile glass, thous. m^2	603,4	106,3
Light		
Cotton fibre, thous. t	1125,4	107,5
Cotton seeds, thous. t	1623,8	103,3
Raw silk threads, t	246,3	2,5t.m.
Cotton yarn, thous. t	185,8	119,6
Knitwear articles, mln. pcs	50,5	150,0
Knitted fabric , t	21052,0	171,3
Hosiery, thous. pairs	154,0	175,2
Cotton fabric, mln. m^2	83,6	99,3
Carpets and rugs, thous. m^2	655,2	159,4
Food		
Canned fruit and vegetables, mln. standard cans	124,6	124,7
Granulated sugar, thous. t	286,1	104,0
Vegetable oil, thous. t	235,6	104,8
Macaroni products, thous. t	23,6	102,1
Margarine products, t	11406,0	144,7
Vodka and liqueur beverages, thous. dal	9593,0	101,6
Grape wine, thous. dal	2128,0	101,3
Bear, mln. dal	25,0	121,1
Soft drinks, mln. dal	21,7	118,1
Papirossy and cigarettes, mln. pcs	13949,0	109,4
Flour-milling and feed mill		
Flour, thous. t	1217,3	95,8
Mixed fodder, thous. t	891,2	114,4

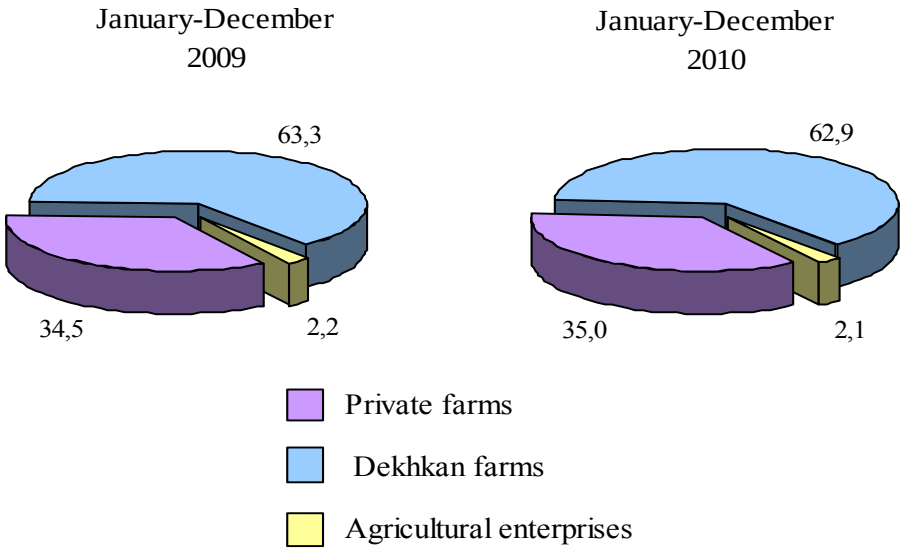
Agriculture

In January-December 2010 the agricultural output amounted to 15810,7 billion soums (106,8 percent to the corresponding period of 2009), of which output of plant-growing - 9390,7 billion soums (106,6 percent) and that of animal husbandry - 6420,0 billion soums (107,0 percent).

In the structure of production of gross agricultural output the share of dekhkan farms is 62,9 percent (in January-December 2009 – 63,3 percent), private farms – 35,0 percent (34,5 percent), agricultural enterprises – 2,1 percent (2,2 percent).

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

as % of total volume



Plant-growing. In the total volume of agricultural output the share of crop products was 59,4 percent in the reporting year (in 2009 – 57,1 percent).

In 2010 the total area under crops in farms of all types was 3704,7 thousand hectares which is 96,2 thousand hectares more than in 2009.

The area under grains was 1677,0 thousand hectares or 104,1 percent to 2009, of which 1466,3 thousand hectares (108,2 percent) - under wheat.

The area under cotton was 1342,5 thousand hectares which made up 99,7 percent to 2009.

The area under potatoes has increased by 12,5 percent, vegetables by 4,6 percent, melons by 8,7 percent, forage crops by 5,5 percent.

In 2010 farms of all types produced 7447,1 thousand tons of grains in weight before treating, including 6952,0 thousand tons of spiked cereals, 6730,4 thousand tons of which - wheat.

The structure of main grains production in farms of all types:

	January-December 2010	
	thous. t	as % of total
Grains	**7447,1**	**100,0**
of which:		
spiked cereals	6952,0	93,4
of which:		
wheat	6730,4	90,4
corn for grain	231,6	3,1
rice	207,4	2,8
others	56,1	0,7

There were produced 1692,9 thousand tons of potatoes (11,0 percent more than in the corresponding period of 2009), 6346,4 thousand tons of vegetables (11,2 percent), 1182,4 thousand tons of melons and gourds (10,4 percent), 1710,3 thousand tons of fruit and berries (10,8 percent), 987,3 thousand tons of grapes (9,7 percent less than in corresponding period of 2009).

Animal husbandry. In the total volume of agricultural output the share of animal products was 40,6 percent in January-December 2010 (in 2009 – 42,9 percent).

As of January 1, 2011 the population of cattle in farms of all types was 9093,7 thousand and increased by 582,9 thousand or 6,8 percent.

The population of caws increased by 228,0 thousand (by 6,4 percent), sheep and goats by 902,2 thousand (by 6,2 percent), pigs by 3,5 thousand (by 3,6 percent), poultry by 4707,5 thousand (by 14,3 percent).

In the total stock the share of cattle in dekhkan farms was 93,4 percent, in private farms – 5,5 percent, caws – 94,6 and 4,6 percent, sheep and goats – 79,2 and 7,5, pigs – 76,6 and 10,2 percent, poultry – 59,8 and 10,5 percent respectively.

In 2010 farms of all types produced 1461,4 thousand tons of meat in living weight (6,8 percent more than in 2009), 6169,0 thousand tons of milk (6,7 percent), 3058,8 million eggs (12,6 percent), 26,5 thousand tons of wool (6,1 percent), 934,9 thousand pieces of karakuls (4,1 percent), 25,2 thousand tons of cocoons (4,9 percent).

The output of basic livestock products by types of farms is characterized by the following data:

	January-December 2010	growth rate, in %
Meat in living weight, thous. t	**1461,4**	**106,8**
of which:		
private farms	37,8	106,8
dekhkan farms	1389,2	106,9
agricultural enterprises	34,4	106,6
Milk, thous. t	**6169,0**	**106,7**
of which:		
private farms	205,0	116,1
dekhkan farms	5927,8	106,4
agricultural enterprises	36,2	124,8
Eggs, mil.	**3058,8**	**112,6**
of which:		
private farms	288,1	137,2
dekhkan farms	1775,5	108,9
agricultural enterprises	995,2	113,6
Wool, t	**26510**	**106,1**
of which:		
private farms	1715	119,2
dekhkan farms	21951	106,3
agricultural enterprises	2844	98,2

	January-December 2010	growth rate, in %
Karakul, thous. pcs	**934,9**	**104,1**
of which:		
private farms	44,1	104,2
dekhkan farms	632,1	108,1
agricultural enterprises	258,7	95,6
Cocoons, thous. t	**25,2**	**104,9**

The share of dekhkan farms in the total production of meat was 95,1 percent, milk – 96,1 percent, eggs – 58,0 percent, wool – 82,8 percent, karakuls – 67,6 percent.

Private farms. In January-December 2010 the volume of gross output of private farms was 5528,9 billion soums or 105,5 percent to the corresponding period of 2009. The share of private farms in total gross agricultural output was 35,0 percent.

The total area of lands allotted to private farms was 5826,8 thousand hectares.

As of the January 1, 2011 private farms had 501,7 thousand heads of cattle (including 172,6 thousand cows), 1149,9 thousand heads of sheep and goats, 3958,6 thousand heads of poultry.

In comparison with January 1, 2010 the number of cattle increased by 5,1 thousand (or by 1,0 percent), cows – by 4,0 thousand (2,4 percent), sheep and goats – by 52,2 thousand (4,8 percent), poultry – by 483,3 thousand (13,9 percent).

In 2010 the share of private farms in total production of grains was 81,5 percent (in 2009 – 81,4 percent), of raw cotton – 99,4 percent (99,2 percent), of potatoes – 19,9 percent (18,1 percent), of vegetables – 34,9 percent (35,0 percent), of melons and gourds – 50,4 percent (50,1 percent), of fruit and berries – 47,7 percent (47,7 percent), of grapes – 56,4 percent (55,2 percent).

The output of basic agricultural produce in private farms for January-December 2010 is characterized by the following data:

	thous. t	share in total output, %	growth rate, in %
Grains	6067,8	81,5	100,9
Raw cotton	3422,2	99,4	101,4

	thous. t	share in total output, %	growth rate, in %
Potatoes	336,3	19,9	121,9
Vegetables	2215,7	34,9	110,9
Melons and gourds	595,9	50,4	111,1
Fruit	816,4	47,7	110,8
Grapes	556,6	56,4	112,2
Meat	37,9	2,6	106,8
Milk	205,0	3,3	116,1
Eggs, mln.	288,1	9,4	137,2
Wool, t	1715,0	6,5	119,2
Karakul, thous. pcs	44,1	4,7	104,2
Cocoons, t	24629,7	97,9	106,0

Silkworm breeding. In 2010 silkworm cocoons production was 25151,8 tons (104,9 percent to the level of 2009) of which 0,5 tons are super elite grade, 10,2 tons - elite grade, 222,6 tons - seed cocoons, 9454,5 tons – first grade, 6870,0 tons – second grade, 941,1 tons – nonstandard cocoons, 5279,2 tons – off-grade cocoons, 2373,7 tons - karapachak.

Investments and construction

In January-December 2010 the volume of utilized investments in fixed capital in dollar equivalent was USD 9,7 billion or 113,6 percent in comparison with January-December 2009.

In January-December 2010 the volume of utilized investments in fixed capital in national currency was 15409,1 billion soums.

The distribution of investments in fixed capital by forms of ownership in January-December 2010 is presented below:

(as % of total)

	total nvest-ments, bln. soums	of which by sources of financing:				
		budget, including means of Fund for land-reclama-tion improve-ment of lands	means of enterprise-es and population	foreign invest-ments and credits	bank credits and other borrowed funds	off-budget funds, including Reconstruc-tion and development fund
Total	**15409,1**	**7,8**	**47,3**	**28,8**	**9,1**	**7,0**
of which enterprises of:						
state ownership	3604,1	32,7	34,0	12,4	1,7	19,2
non-state ownership	11805,0	0,2	51,4	33,8	11,3	3,3

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

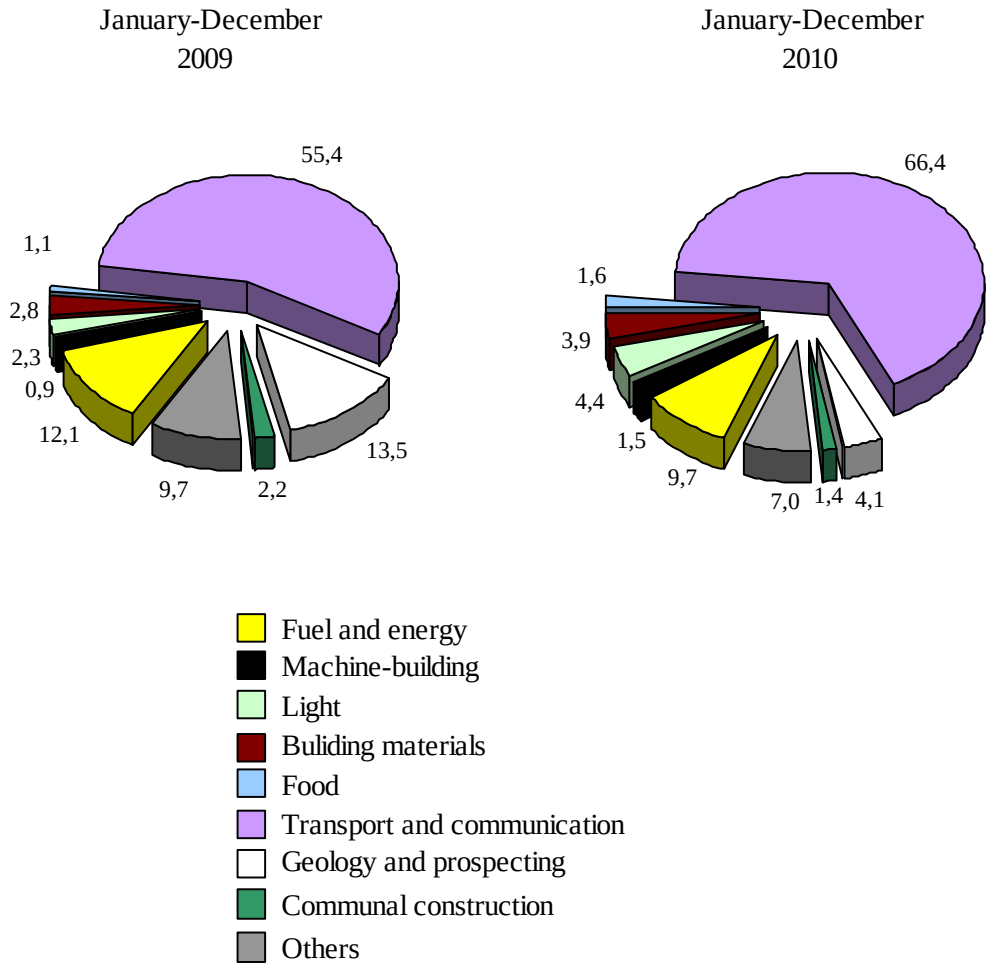
	January-December 2010	
	bln. soums	as % of total volume
Total	**15409,1**	**100,0**
Production branches	**11027,6**	**71,6**
industry	4399,3	28,6
of which:		
fuel and energy	1728,4	11,2
metallurgy	782,0	5,1

	January-December 2010	
	bln. soums	as % of total volume
chemical and petrochemical	199,4	1,3
machine-building	473,5	3,1
light	427,0	2,8
food	262,5	1,7
building materials	332,5	2,1
agriculture	473,7	3,1
construction	313,5	2,0
transport and communication	4502,4	29,2
trade and catering	714,8	4,7
geology and exploration	419,6	2,7
others	204,3	1,3
Non-production branches	4381,5	28,4
housing construction	2260,2	14,7
public utilities	298,7	1,9
health care	322,3	2,1
education	408,2	2,6
culture and arts	105,8	0,7
others	986,3	6,4

11027,6 billion soums of investments (71,6 percent of their total volume) were used in production branches of the economy, 4381,5 billion soums (28,4 percent) – in non-production branches.

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

as % of total volume



Construction of projects in social sphere

Out of the total volume of investments utilized in the non-production sphere 2260,2 billion soums or 51,6 percent of their volume were used in housing construction.

In January-December of the current year 75,4 thousand apartments with the total space of 8838,1 thousand m^2 (116,1 percent to the level of January-December 2009), including 6689,3 thousand m^2 (131,4 percent) of the rural area, were built and put into operation.

According to the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from August 3, 2009 №PP-1167 «On additional measures for expanding scales of housing construction in the rural area» in January-December of the current year 7,6 thousand apartments with the total space of 904,5 thousand m^2 were built and put into operation in the rural area, 448,2 billion soums of investments were utilized for their construction, including credits of Kishlok kurilish bank – 272,0 billion soums or 60,7 percent of their total volume.

Out of the total investments utilized in the non-production sphere 408,2 billion soums (9,3 percent of their total) were used in construction of education establishments, 298,7 billion soums (6,8 percent) – in communal construction, 322,3 billion soums (7,4 percent) - in construction of medical establishments.

197,1 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of academic lyceums and vocational colleges, which made up 4,5 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 48,3 percent of investments in education.

69,9 billion soums of investments were used for new construction and capital reconstruction of hospitals and out-patient departments, 16,1 billion soums – for construction and capital reconstruction of other projects of health care, which made up 21,7 percent and 5,0 percent respectively of investments in public health.

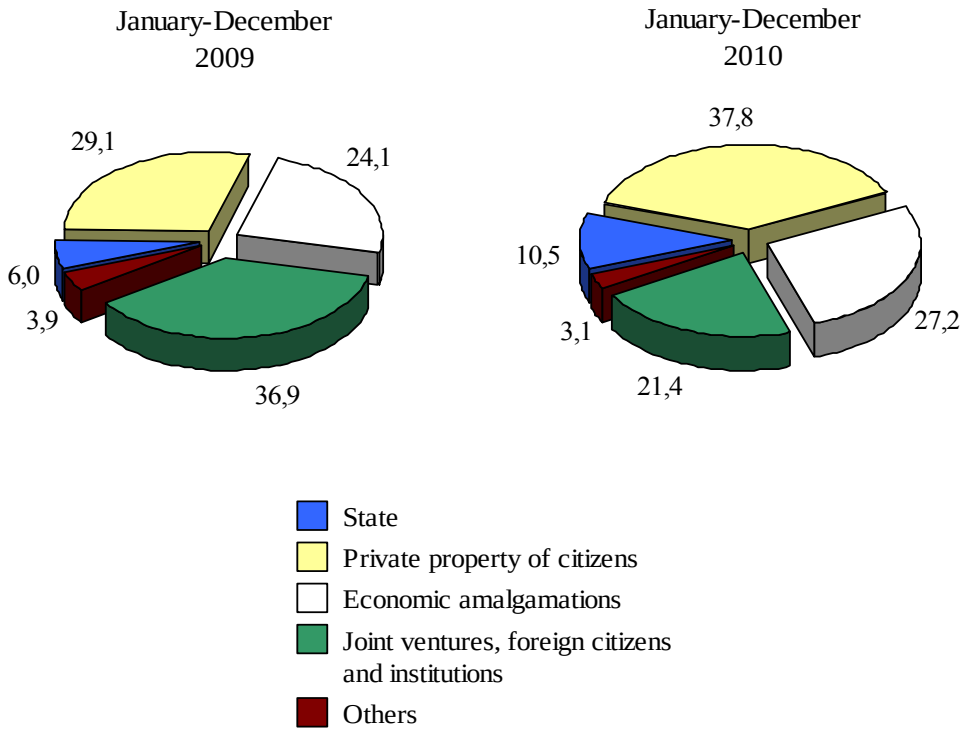
88,7 billion soums were used for construction of water-supply networks, of which 37,8 billion soums – budgetary funds (42,6 percent of their total volume), 22,2 billion soums - foreign investments and credits (25,1 percent), 12,7 billion soums – means of population (14,3 percent); 11,6 billion soums were used for construction of gas networks, of which 11,3 billion soums (98,0 percent) - means of population.

Construction activity. In January-December 2010 construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 8174,6 billion soums, which made up 108,1 percent to January-December 2009.

Out of the total volume of construction works 83,1 percent falls on new construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of enterprises, 15,0 percent – on capital and current repair and 1,9 percent – on other contract works.

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

as % of total volume



Transport

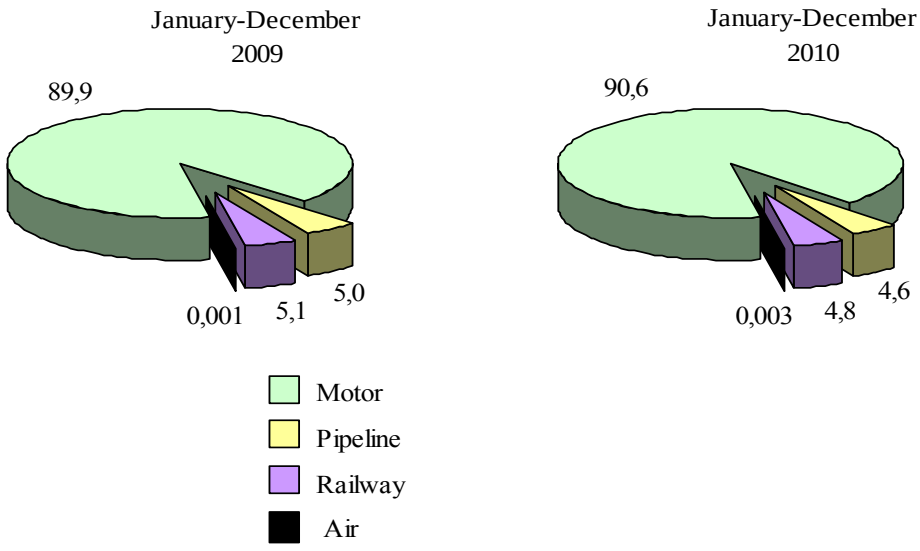
Cargo transportation. In January-December of the current year 1173,2 million tons of cargoes were carried by all types of transport, which made up 109,9 percent to the level of January-December 2009. The freight turnover remained at the level of 2009 and was 75,8 billion t-km.

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

	January-December 2010	as % of January-December 2009
Freights shipped by transport, mln. t	**1173,2**	**109,9**
railway	56,9	103,9
motor	1062,6	110,8
air, thous. t	29,4	184,9
pipeline	53,7	101,3
Freight turnover of transport, bln. t-km	**75,8**	**100,0**
railway	22,2	100,2
motor	24,5	105,7
air, mln. t-km	168,0	163,3
pipeline	28,9	95,2

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

as % of total cargo transportation



The volume of basic types of freights shipped by main-line railway transport in January-December 2010 is characterized by the following data:

	thous. tons	as % of January-December 2009
Freights - total	**56869,3**	**103,9**
of which:		
coal	2751,2	108,0
oil	13714,6	98,3
ferrous metals	1001,9	84,0
iron-and-steel scrap	1009,9	97,8
chemical and mineral fertilizers	4411,5	80,2
building materials	6748,8	82,3
cement	6007,8	136,7
timber	116,1	82,5
grain and milling products	1482,9	101,5

1062,6 million tons of freights were carried by motor transport, which is 10,8 percent more than in January-December 2009. The freight turnover has increased by 5,7 percent and was 24,5 billion t-km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs has exceeded the level of January-December 2009 by 9,4 percent and was 17,7 billion t-km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport was 72,1 percent versus 69,7percent in January-December 2009.

29,4 thousand tons of freights were carried by air transport which is 84,9 percent more than in January-December 2009. The freight turnover has increased by 63,3 percent and was 168,0 million t-km.

The freight turnover of main pipelines has decreased by 4,8 percent and was 28,9 billion t-km.

Passenger transportation. In comparison with January-December 2009 the number of passengers carried by all types of transport increased by 6,2 percent and totaled 6045,3 million persons in January-December 2010. The passenger turnover has increased by 9,0 percent and was 77,2 billion pass-km.

The passenger transportation and passenger turnover by types of transport in January-December 2010 are characterized by the following data:

	January-December 2010	as % of January-December 2009
Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons	**6045,3**	**106,2**
railway	14,6	103,2
motor	5935,8	106,6
air	1,9	124,7
urban electrical	93,0	87,7
Passenger turnover, mln. pass-km	**77240,4**	**109,0**
railway	2920,0	110,9
motor	67954,1	108,5
air	5768,3	117,0
urban electrical	598,0	91,0

The share of motor transport in passenger transportation and passenger turnover was the highest – 98,2 percent and 88,0 percent respectively.

The number of passengers carried by railway transport has increased by 3,2 percent and was 14,6 million persons, the passenger turnover has increased by 10,9 percent and totaled 2920,0 million pas-km.

1921,4 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which is 24,7 percent more than in January-December 2009, the passenger turnover was 5768,3 million pass-km or 17,0 percent higher than in January-December 2009.

Passenger transportation carried out by trolleybuses, trams and underground has decreased by 67,8 percent, 22,1 percent and 3,5 percent respectively.

Market of goods and services

In January-December 2010 the retail trade turnover was 21448,9 billion soums or 114,7 percent to the level of January-December 2009.

In the structure of retail trade turnover the share of food products was 48,8 percent and that of non-food products – 51,2 percent (in January-December 2009 – 47,3 and 52,7 percent respectively).

The structure of retail trade turnover by forms of ownership of economic entities in January-December 2010 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of January-December 2009
Total	**21448,9**	**114,7**
non-state	21422,4	114,7
of which private	15917,6	116,4
state	26,5	89,9

In January-December 2010 the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises amounted to 9342,8 billion soums or increased by 15,6 percent in comparison with January-December 2009. In the structure of the retail trade the turnover of trade enterprises was 43,5 percent.

In the total turnover of trade enterprises the share of the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises in the rural area was 23,5 percent.

The sale of agricultural products and livestock in dekhkan markets has increased by 14,7 percent and reached 7330,6 billion soums, the share of sales in the retail trade turnover was 34,2 percent.

The goods turnover of the informal sector (commodity and specialized markets) was 4775,5 billion soums or 12,9 percent higher than in January-December 2009. The share of the informal sector in the total volume of goods turnover was 22,3 percent.

The structure of retail trade turnover in 2010 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of January-December 2009	as % of total
Total	**21448,9**	**114,7**	**100,0**
trade enterprises	9342,8	115,6	43,5
markets	12106,1	114,0	56,5
of which:			
commodity and specialized	4775,5	112,9	22,3
dekhkan (food)	7330,6	114,7	34,2

The volume of paid services rendered to population in 2010 was 7919,8 billion soums or 113,4 percent to the level of 2009.

The main part of paid services was rendered to population by the official sector, the volume of services rendered by this sector was 5102,8billion soums (64,4 percent of total volume) or has increased by 13,9 percent.

The volume of paid services rendered to population by individual entrepreneurs has increased by 12,3 percent and amounted to 2817,0 billion soums, the share of this sector in the total volume of paid services – 35,6 percent.

The share of the non-state sector in the total volume of paid services rendered to population was 78.1 percent.

The paid services rendered to population by forms of ownership of economic entities in January-December 2010 are characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of total
Total	**7919,8**	**100,0**
non-state	6185,4	78,1
of which:		
private	3046,4	38,5
state	1734,4	21,9

The share of personal services in the total volume of paid services was 10,0 percent or 789,5 billion soums. Their real volume has increased by 14,9 percent.

The share of services rendered by individual entrepreneurs in the personal services sector was 88,7 percent. The volume of services rendered by this sector was 700,7 billion soums, the growth – by 19,4 percent.

In January-December 2010 **the total volume of market services by all kinds of economic activity** was 31785,8 billion soums, including 7863,7 billion soums of the rural area, or 24,7 percent of the total volume of rendered services. In comparison with January-December 2009 the real increase of market services was 13,2 percent.

The production of market services by kinds of activity in January-December 2010 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of January-December 2009	as % of total
Services - total	**31785,8**	**113,2**	**100,0**
of which by main kinds of activity:			
Trade and catering	5793,2	115,7	18,2
Transport	10031,3	107,1	31,6
Communication and information, including services of information and resource centers	2039,6	129,0	6,4
Financial, including microcredit granting	2731,0	122,6	8,6
Tourism	46,8	112,7	0,2

	bln. soums	as % of January-December 2009	as % of total
Hotel	96,0	109,0	0,3
Communal	3827,4	99,1	12,0
Personal	551,4	121,8	1,7
Repair of cars and other equipment	321,1	124,4	1,0
Others, including services of children's institutions for health improvement and sports organizations	6348,0	120,5	20,0

The high growth rates were achieved in the following services: communication and information, including services of information and resource centers – 129,0 percent, repair of cars and other equipment – 124,4 percent , financial, including microcredit granting – 122,6 percent, personal – 121,8 percent, internal trade and catering – 115,7 percent,.

The following services prevailed in the structure of services: transport (31,6 percent of total services), trade and catering (18,2 percent), communal (12,0 percent), financial, including microcredit granting (8,6 percent), communication and information, including services of information and resource centers (6,4 percent).

Prices and inflation

Changes in indices of prices and tariffs in January-December
(increase in prices, %)

	average monthly level		December to December of the previous year	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Consumer price index	0,6	0,6	7,4	7,3
Industrial producer price index	2,2	1,3	29,5	16,4
Index of freight tariffs	0,05	1,9	0,6	25,0
Index of tariffs for communication services for legal persons	0,4	0,4	5,0	5,3

Producer price indices by branches of industry in January-December

(in % to December of the previous year)

	2009	2010
Total	**129,5**	**116,4**
of which:		
electric power	106,9	113,0
fuel	122,6	110,7
ferrous metallurgy	163,0	111,7
non-ferrous metallurgy	237,5	109,4
chemical and petrochemical	99,0	117,2
machine-building	101,7	115,6
woodworking, pulp and paper	102,9	123,2
building materials	101,0	120,8
light	110,5	126,9
food	112,4	119,2
flour milling and grain	116,9	116,0

Indices of freight tariffs by separate types of transport in January-December

(in % to December of the previous year)

	2009	2010
Transport – total	**100,6**	**125,0**
of which:		
railway	116,0	118,8

	2009	2010
truck	117,4	112,4
air	126,6	97,8
pipeline	93,9	129,8

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

	2009	2010
Communication services - total	**105,0**	**105,3**
of which:		
postal	100,0	115,4
local telephone	102,4	103,8
long-distance telephone	100,0	100,0
telegraph	119,5	107,8
cellular	109,6	108,4

Living standards

In January-November 2010 **nominal money incomes** of population increased by 32,3 percent, money expenditures and savings – by 33,4 percent.

The structure and use of nominal money incomes of population in January-November 2010 are characterized by the following data:

	share, in %	as % of January-November 2009
Total money incomes	**100,0**	**132,3**
of which:		
remuneration of labor and other incomes from enterprises	38,6	134,1
social transfers	14,5	131,4
entrepreneurial incomes, including sale of agricultural products and other incomes	46,9	131,1
Use of money incomes	**98,0**	**133,4**
of which:		
consumer expenditures	70,7	130,3
compulsory payments and contributions	7,1	131,6
accumulation of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency, other expenditures	20,2	146,3

The main part of nominal money incomes of population was used for purchase of consumer goods and payment for services – 70,7 percent. In comparison with January-November 2009 consumer expenditures has increased by 30,3 percent.

Compulsory payments and contributions made up 7,1 percent of money incomes. The population has used 20,2 percent of its money incomes for accumulation of savings in deposits, securities, as well as purchasing foreign currency, and other purposes.

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

(as % of money incomes)

January-November	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
2009	100,0	71,8	7,1	18,3	2,8
2010	100,0	70,7	7,1	20,2	2,0

Demography and labor market

In January-December natural movement rates as a whole by the republic are characterized by the following data:

	per 1000 population	
	2009	2010
Births	23,4	22,7
Deaths	4,8	4,9
of which children aged under 1 year *)	11,7	10,9
Marriages	9,8	10,1
Divorces	0,6	0,7

Birth-rate. In January-December 2010 the birth rate was 22,7 pro mil and decreased by 0,7 pro mil in comparison with the corresponding period of 2009 (23,4 pro mil).

Mortality. In the reporting period the death rate was 4,9 pro mil or increased by 0,1 pro mil in comparison with the corresponding period of 2009.

Out of the total number of the dead 61,0 percent died of cardiovascular diseases, 7,4 percent – neoplasms, 6,4 percent - accidents, poisonings and traumas, 6,3 percent - respiratory diseases.

According to the preliminary data in January-December of the current year 7,2 thousand children died at the age under one year. The infant mortality rate decreased from 11,7 pro mil in January-December 2009 to 10,9 pro mil in January-December 2010.

Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 50,7 percent died of states occurring in perinatal period, 34,4 percent - respiratory diseases, 7,6 percent - congenital anomalies and 3,4 percent - infectious and parasitic diseases.

Marriages and divorces. In January-December of the current year 285,4 thousand marriages and 19,0 thousand divorces were registered. There were 10,1 marriages (in 2009 – 9,8) and 0,7 divorces (in 2009 – 0,6) per 1000 population.

Migration. According to the preliminary data in January-December 2010 the number of immigrants was 140,0 thousand and that of emigrants – 179,6 thousand. The highest migration of population was marked in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (immigrants – 13,7 thousand, emigrants – 25,4 thousand), Tashkent oblast (immigrants – 15,9 thousand, emigrants – 27,7 thousand) and the city of Tashkent (immigrants – 16,2 thousand, emigrants – 16,1 thousand).

The balance of migration was minus 39,6 thousand versus minus 49,6 thousand in the corresponding period of 2009.

*) Per 1000 births

Unemployment [*]**.** In January-December of the current year 671,6 thousand persons applied to labor agencies for employment, which was 2,0 percent more than in January-December 2009.

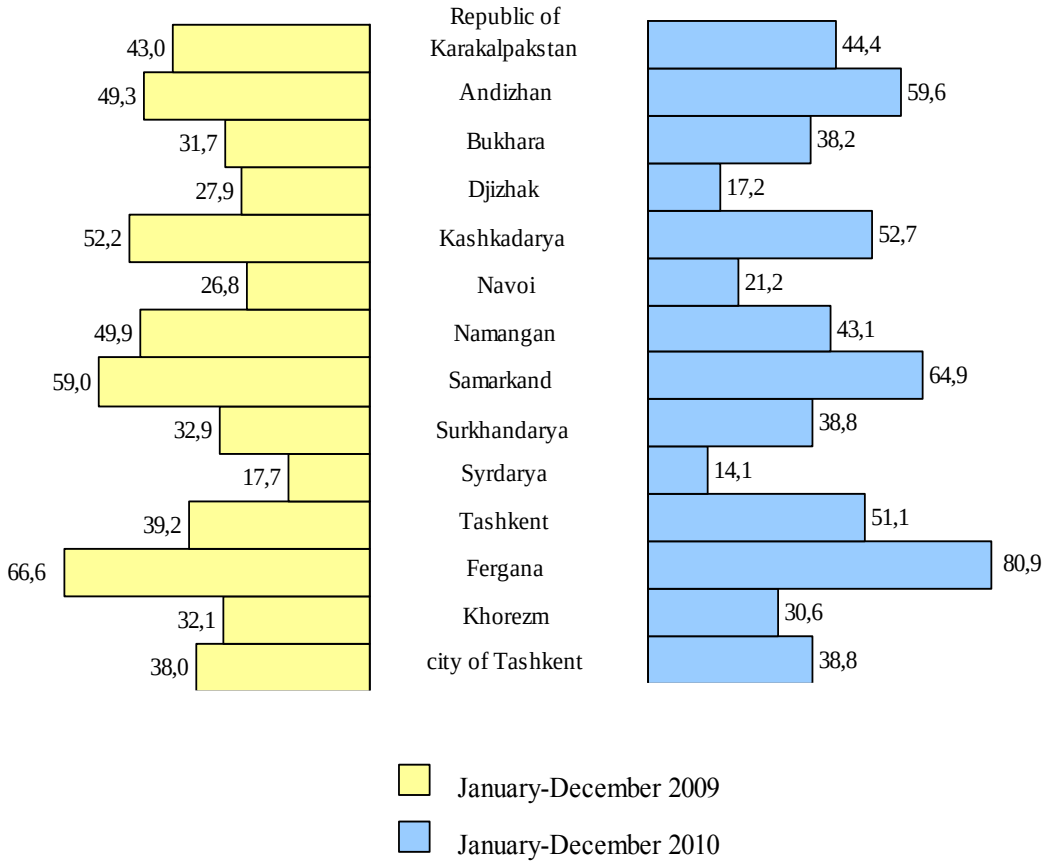
As of the end of December 2010 the number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was 16,2 thousand persons versus 20,1 thousand persons as of the end of December 2009.

The greatest number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was marked in the city of Tashkent – 3,5 thousand persons (21,4 percent of the total number of persons registered in labor agencies), Fergana oblast – 1,9 thousand persons (11,8 percent), Bukhara oblast – 1,4 thousand persons (8,9 percent), Kashkadarya oblast – 1,3 thousand persons (8,1 percent), Surkhandarya oblast – 1,1 thousand persons (6,9 percent).

In January-December of the current year 595,6 thousand persons were placed in a job with the assistance of labor agencies (88,7 percent of all persons applied to labor agencies for employment during this period), which was 2,7 percentage points more than in January-December 2009.

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

thous. persons



[*] Data of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population