Basic economic and social indicators

	Bln. soums	As % of January-December 2007
Gross domestic product	36839,4	109,0
Industrial output	23679,0	112,7
Consumer goods	7436,5	117,7
Agricultural output	10479,6	104,5
Investments in fixed capital	8483,7	128,3
Construction work	3480,4	108,3
Freight turnover, bln. t-km	84,0	106,7
Passenger turnover, bln. pas-km	64,6	113,7
Retail trade turnover	12558,9	117,2
Paid services rendered to population	4474,6	120,6
External trade turnover, USD mln.	19077,0	121,4
exports	11572,9	128,7
imports	7504,1	111,5

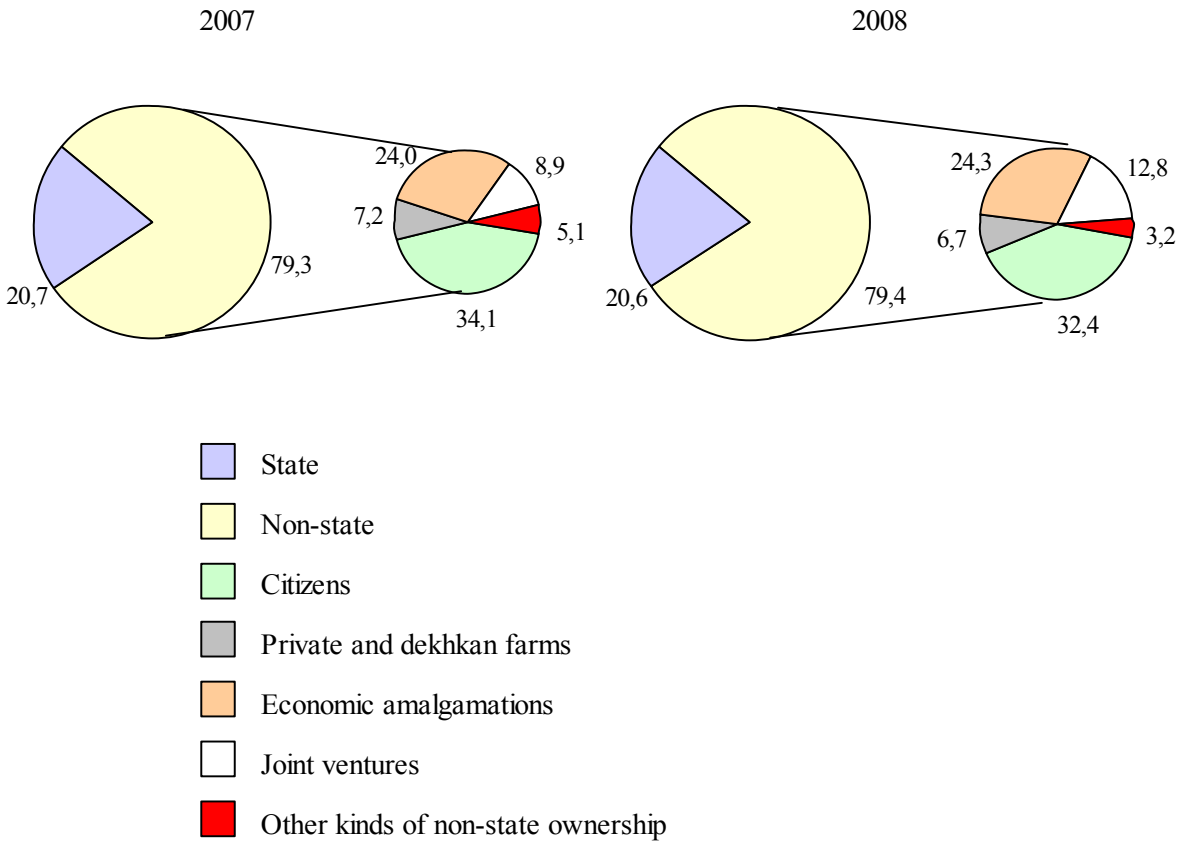
Production of gross domestic product

In January-December 2008 according to the preliminary data the volume of gross domestic product amounted to 36839,4 billion soums or 109,0 percent in comparison with January-December 2007.

In the structure of GDP production by forms of ownership the share of the non-state sector is 79,4 percent (in 2007 – 79,3 percent) and that of the state sector – 20,6 percent (in 2007 - 20,7 percent).

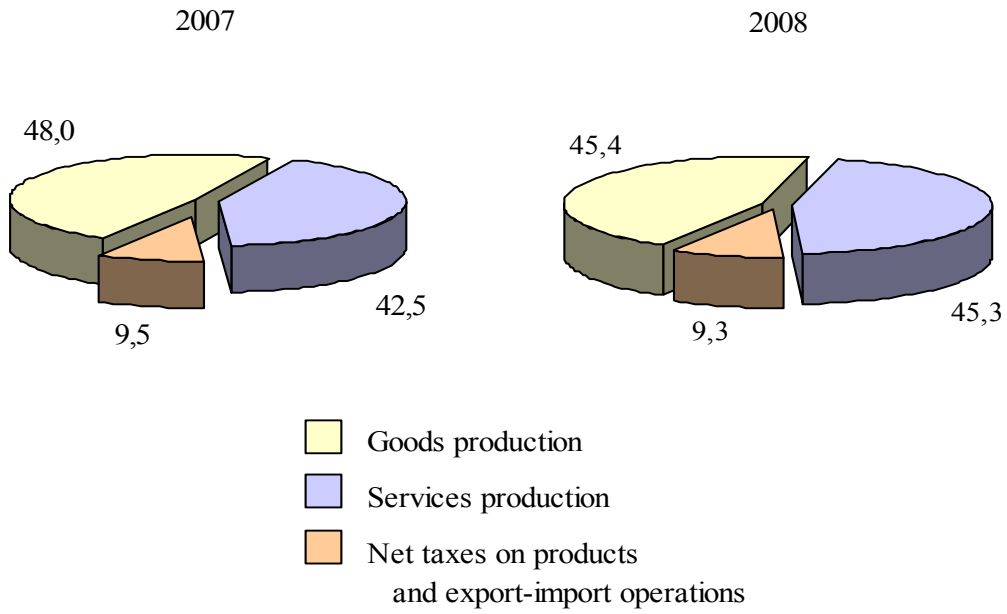
The gross domestic product by forms of ownership:

as % of total



The structure of GDP production:

as % of total



Small business entities produced 48,2 percent of the total volume of GDP which was 2,5 percentage points higher than in 2007 (45,7 percent). Out of the total volume of GDP produced by small business entities the share of small enterprises and microfirms was 29,5 percent or 2,1 percentage points more than in 2007 (27,4 percent).

The significant growth of the real volume of gross regional product was observed in the city of Tashkent (118,6 percent), Andizhan oblast (114,0 percent), Namangan oblast (112,3 percent) and Kashkadarya oblast (111,7 percent),.

General characteristic of activity of enterprises and institutions

According to the data of the Uniform State Business Register, as of January 1, 2009, the number of registered legal persons was 483,7 thousand units, 444,9 thousand of them (92,0 percent of total registered enterprises) were operating.

The greatest number of enterprises and institutions was registered in agriculture (59,6 percent of total registered enterprises), trade and catering (14,2 percent), industry (5,9 percent) and construction (4,1 percent).

The distribution of registered and operating enterprises by branches of economy, as

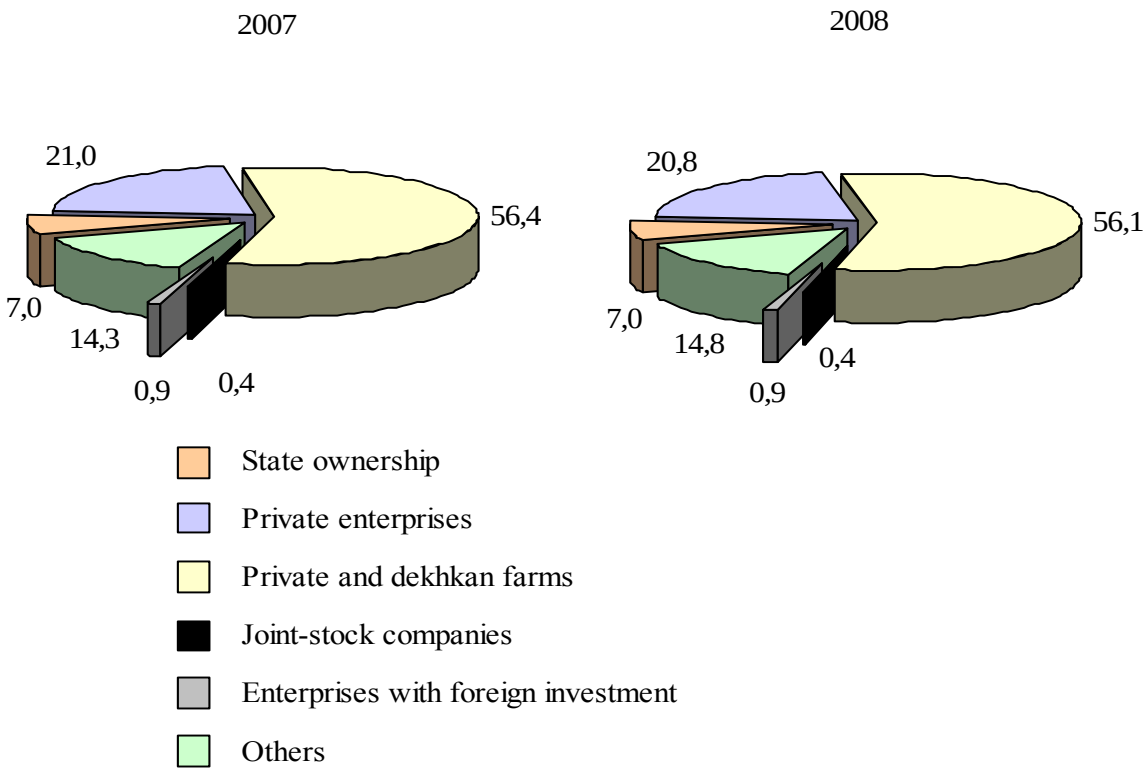
of January 1, 2009, is characterized by the following data:

	Registered		Operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
Total	**483,7**	**100,0**	**444,9**	**100,0**
of which:				
industry	28,7	5,9	22,8	5,1
construction	20,0	4,1	16,1	3,6
agriculture and forestry	288,1	59,6	278,4	62,6
transport and communication	7,2	1,5	6,4	1,4
other branches of material production	19,9	4,1	18,0	4,0
trade and catering	68,8	14,2	54,5	12,2
personal services	3,3	0,7	2,9	0,7
health care, physical culture, sports and social security	9,8	2,0	9,2	2,1
education, culture and art, science and scientific services	16,3	3,4	15,8	3,6
other branches of non-material production	21,5	4,5	20,8	4,7

In the total number of registered enterprises the share of enterprises with non-state form of ownership was 93,0 percent of which 56,1 percent - private and dekhkan farms, 20,8 percent - private enterprises, 0,9 percent - enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 0,4 percent - joint-stock companies, 21,9 percent – other enterprises.

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

as of January 1, 2009
as % of total number



The number of newly registered enterprises and institutions was 38,6 thousand in January-December 2008. Their significant number was marked in the city of Tashkent (17,1 percent of total registered enterprises in the republic), Fergana oblast (9,6 percent), Kashkadarya oblast (8,0 percent) and Andizhan oblast (7,9 percent).

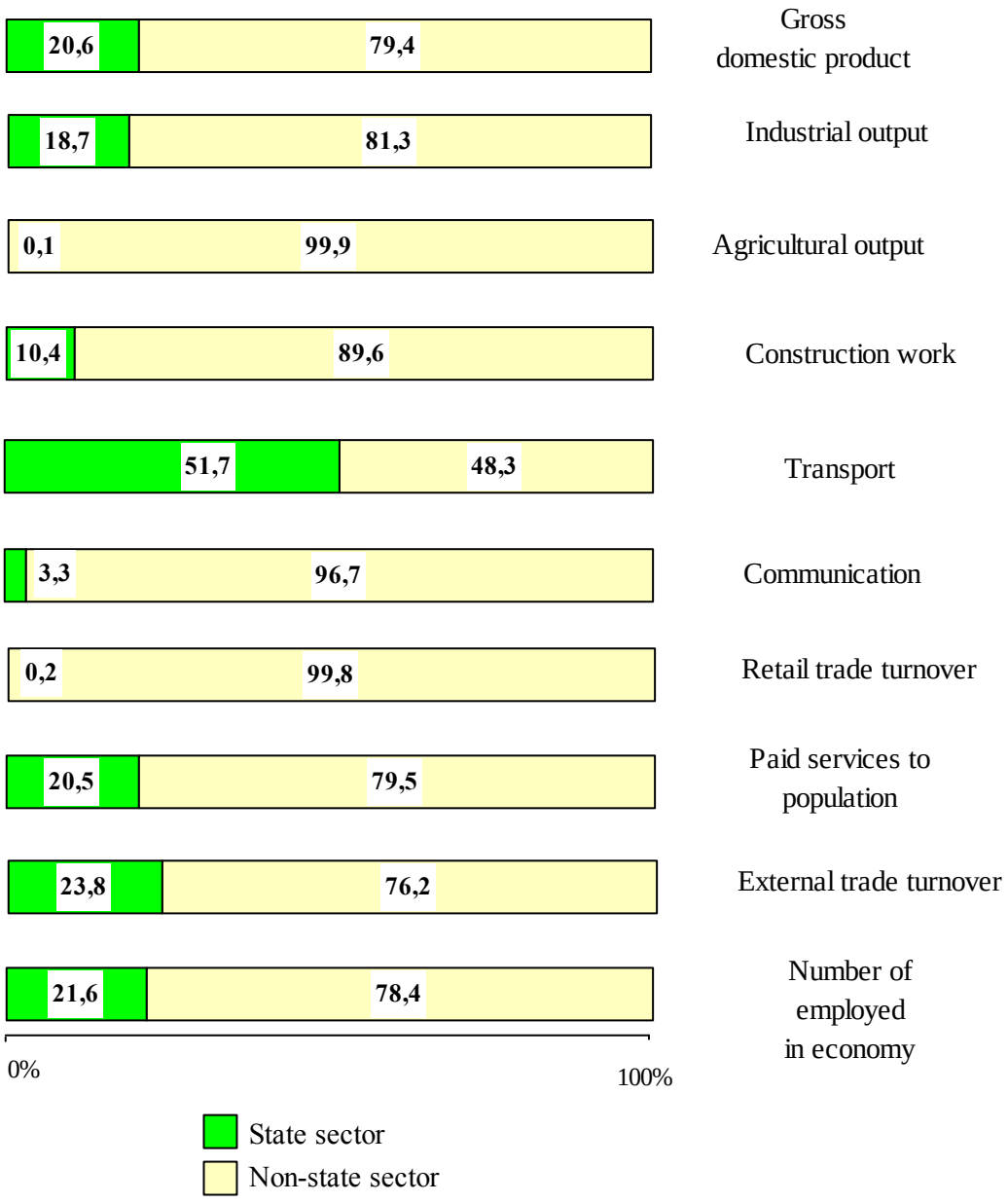
In the sectoral structure of newly created enterprises 37,0 percent - the share of agriculture, 24,8 percent - trade and catering, 11,9 percent - industry.

In the reporting period 25,0 thousand enterprises and institutions were liquidated, 2,3 thousand of them were liquidated voluntarily. The significant number of liquidated enterprises was marked in the city of Tashkent (16,6 percent of total enterprises liquidated by the republic), Kashkadarya oblast (8,8 percent), Andizhan oblast (8,6 percent) and Fergana oblast (8,6 percent).

In the sectoral structure of liquidated enterprises 31,8 percent – the share of trade and catering, 30,3 percent – agriculture, 14,0 percent – industry.

The ratio between state and non-state sector in GDP, main branches of economy and employment in January-December 2008 is characterized by the following data:

as % of total volume



Small business

The measures for support and stimulation of small business and free enterprise have ensured the high growth rates of output in this sector.

In 2008 the share of small business in GDP production was 48,2 percent, including 9,2 percent of small enterprises, 20,3 percent of microfirms and 18,7 percent of individual entrepreneurs.

In the reporting period small business entities:

provided 8024,1 thousand persons with employment or 72,7 percent of total persons employed in the economy, including 5859,8 thousand persons of the individual sector and 2164,3 thousand persons of small enterprises and microfirms;

produced industrial output to the amount of 3302,1billion soums (13,9 percent of total industrial production) or 121,8 percent to 2007, agricultural output to the amount of 10248,9 billion soums (97,8 percent of total gross agricultural production) and 104,4 percent respectively;

utilized 1883,4 billion soums of investments in fixed capital of the republic (22,2 percent of total investments), executed construction works to the amount of 2034,6 billion soums (58,5 percent of total construction works) or 118,8 percent to 2007;

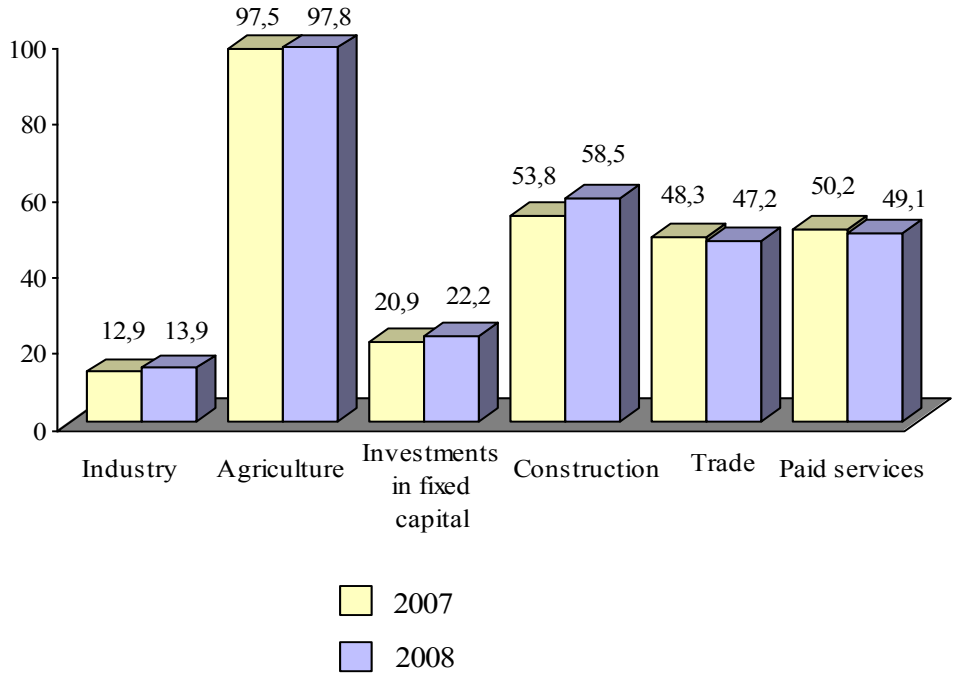
ensured the growth of freight turnover of motor transport by 21,7 percent (73,0 percent of total freight turnover), that of passenger turnover by 14,8 percent (84,4 percent of total passenger turnover);

formed 47,2 percent of total retail trade turnover amounting to 5929,2 billion soums (the growth by 14,7 percent), 49,1 percent of total paid services rendered to population amounting to 2195,1 billion soums (the growth by 18,1 percent);

exported goods to the amount of USD 1421,5 million (12,3 percent of total export) or 106,6 percent to 2007, imported goods to the amount of USD 2889,7 million (38,5 percent of total import) or 134,1 percent to 2007.

The change in 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



The share of goods of private entrepreneurship (ownership of citizens) in total volume of goods (works, services) of small business in 2008 is characterized by the following data:

	Volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	Share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Industry	3302,1	36,3
Agriculture	10248,9	100,0
Construction	2034,6	66,8
Retail trade turnover	5929,2	82,0
Paid services	2195,1	93,3
Cargo transportation, mln. tons	321,5	87,7
Passenger transportation, mln. pass.	4021,1	96,4
Exports, USD mln.	1421,5	15,2
Imports, USD mln.	2889,7	25,2

Privatization of enterprises and projects

In the framework of the Program on Decentralization and Privatization, according to the Goskomimushchestvo data, 392 projects were privatized in the reporting period.

The greatest number of projects was privatized in the city of Tashkent (25,0 percent of the total projects privatized by the republic), Tashkent oblast (20,4 percent), Namangan oblast (7,4 percent), Khorezm (7,1 percent), Kashkadarya oblast (6,6 percent), Samarkand oblast (5,9 percent) and Fergana oblast (5,9 percent).

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls upon projects of the local authority (43,6 percent), Ministry of Health (13,8 percent), Ministry of National Education (9,7 percent).

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

	Number of privatized projects, units	As % of total
Total	**392**	**100,0**
of which:		
Khokimiyats	171	43,6
Ministry of Health	54	13,8
Ministry of National Education	38	9,7
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry	23	5,9
Petroleum Chemical Complex "Uzbekneftgaz"	11	2,8
Other ministries and departments	95	24,2

Receipts of money from privatization and decentralization amounted to 130,6 billion soums in January-December 2008. The most part of receipts was marked in the city of Tashkent (42,1 percent of total monetary means received from decentralization and privatization), Tashkent oblast (17,5 percent), Khorezm oblast (14,1 percent) and Syrdarya oblast (12,6 percent).

External economic links

In January-December 2008 according to the preliminary data the republic's external trade turnover amounted to USD 19077,0 million and increased by 21,4 percent in comparison with January-December 2007, including USD 11572,9 million of exports and USD 7504,1 million of imports (by 28,7 and 11,5 percent respectively).

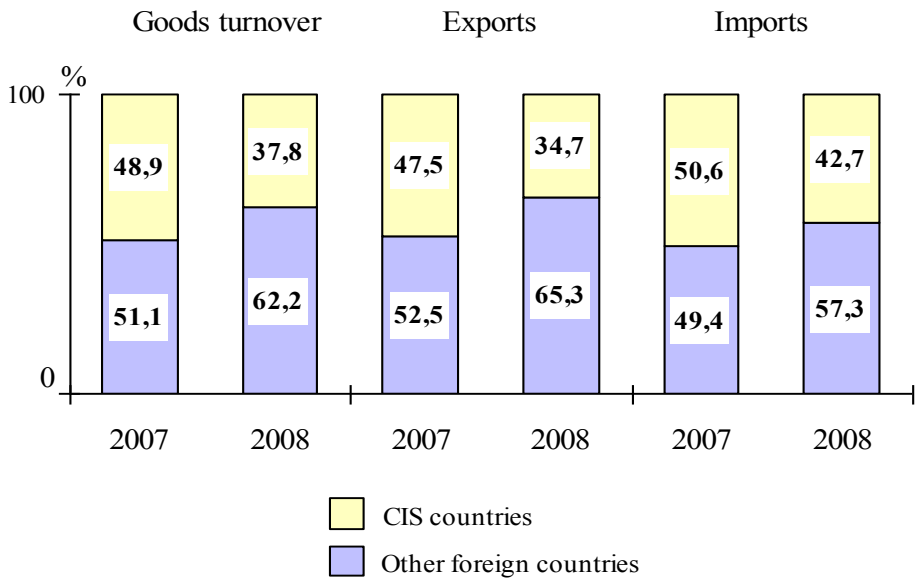
Positive balance of foreign trade operations was USD 4068,8 million, including USD 807,1 million with the CIS countries and USD 3261,7 million with other foreign countries.

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

(USD mln.)

	January-December 2008	as % of January-December 2007
External trade turnover	19077,0	121,4
of which with:		
CIS countries	7214,5	93,9
other foreign countries	11862,5	147,5
Exports	11572,9	128,7
of which to:		
CIS countries	4010,8	93,9
other foreign countries	7562,1	160,3
Imports	7504,1	111,5
of which from:		
CIS countries	3203,7	94,1
other foreign countries	4300,4	129,5

The share of the CIS and other foreign countries in the republic's external trade in 2008 is characterized as follows:



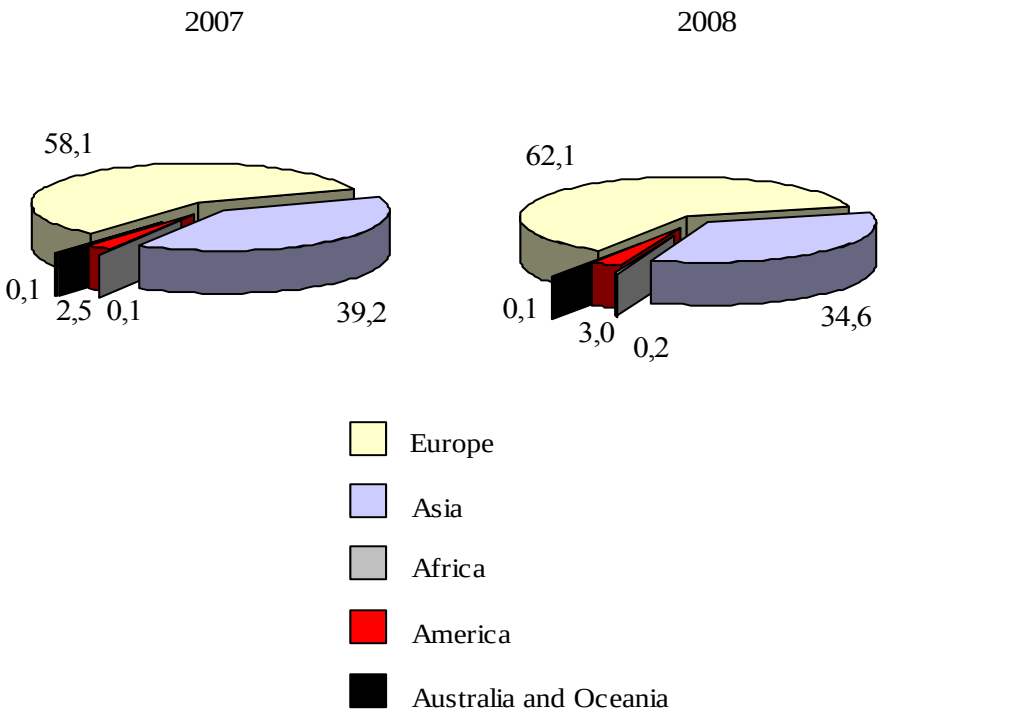
Dynamics of change in volume and structure of exports and imports

	Structure, in %		Change in volume, in %
	January-December 2007	January-December 2008	as % of January-December 2007
Exports	100,0	100,0	128,7
cotton fibre	12,5	9,2	94,6
food products	8,5	4,4	67,5
of which consumer	8,0	4,2	67,9
chemical products and articles thereof	6,8	5,6	104,8
energy and oil products	20,2	25,2	160,5
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	11,5	7,0	78,8
machines and equipment	10,4	7,5	93,7
services	10,7	10,4	124,4
others	19,4	30,7	2t.m.
Imports	100,0	100,0	111,5

	Structure, in %		Change in volume, in %
	January-December 2007	January-December 2008	as % of January-December 2007
food products	7,2	8,1	126,1
of which goods for production needs	4,7	4,7	110,7
chemical products and articles thereof	13,1	13,0	110,5
energy and oil products	3,5	2,1	66,5
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	7,5	6,8	100,6
machines and equipment	49,6	53,3	119,8
services	5,8	5,7	109,2
others	13,3	11,0	92,9

Structure of external trade turnover by continents

as % of total volume



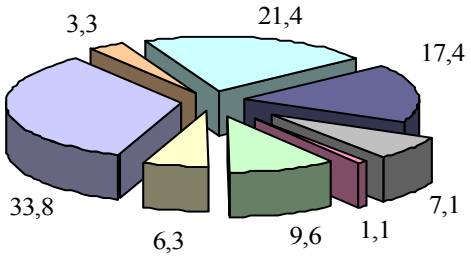
The trade turnover with the states having the greatest share in the republic's goods turnover in 2008 is presented below:

	Share in republic's goods turnover, %	As % of January-December 2007
Russia	20,2	86,6
Ukraine	8,4	144,5
China	6,8	143,5
Switzerland	5,7	2,5t.m.
Republic of Korea	5,5	123,7
Kazakhstan	4,8	65,5
Turkey	4,1	99,5
Iran	3,0	95,8
Afghanistan	2,8	159,7
Germany	2,5	124,4
USA	2,0	170,4
Kyrgyzstan	1,4	144,0
Latvia	1,3	2t.m.
Great Britain	1,2	130,1
France	1,1	61,1
Singapore	0,9	107,1
Tajikistan	0,9	85,4
Japan	0,9	2,1t.m.
Belarus	0,7	103,7
Turkmenistan	0,7	148,5
Italy	0,6	159,0
UAE	0,5	82,6
Netherlands	0,5	152,2
India	0,4	106,5
Azerbaijan	0,4	117,5
Belgium	0,3	114,0
Austria	0,3	81,3

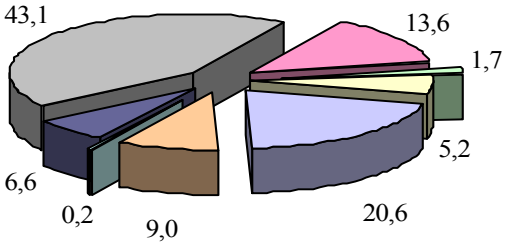
The structure of external trade with the CIS and other foreign countries in 2008 is characterized by the following data:

Exports

CIS countries

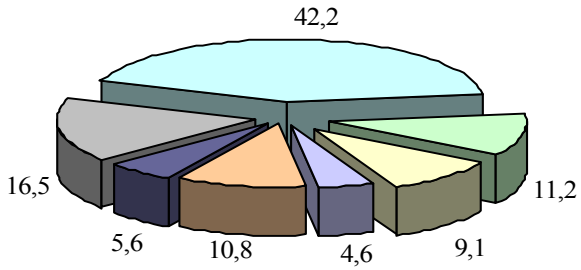


Other foreign countries

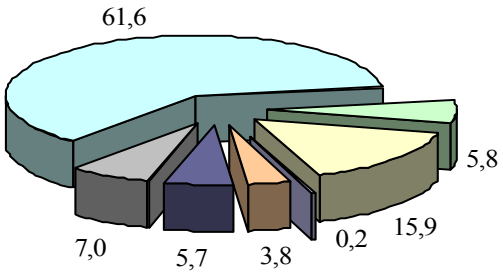


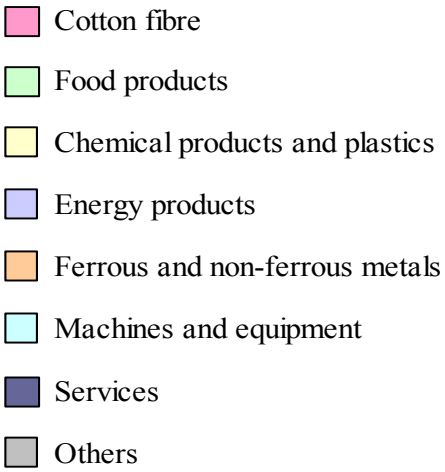
Imports

CIS countries



Other foreign countries





Industry

In January-December 2008 the industrial output was 23679,0 billion soums or 112,7 percent to January-December 2007.

In the reporting period consumer goods were produced to the amount of 7436,5 billion soums (117,7 percent to January- December 2007). Out of them food products were produced to the amount of 3020,5 billion soums (119,3 percent to the level of 2007), non-food products - to the amount of 4416,0 billion soums (116,6 percent).

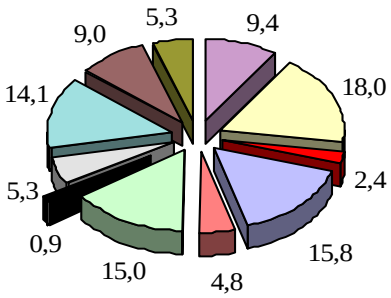
The output of products by industries and production of consumer goods in January-December 2008 are characterized as follows:

	Bln. soums	As % of January-December 2007
Total	23679,0	112,7
of which:		
electric power	2032,6	99,6
fuel	4761,3	123,9
ferrous metallurgy	690,5	105,7
non-ferrous metallurgy	2975,6	94,9
chemical and petrochemical	1186,8	108,2
machinery and metal-working	3828,6	123,5
logging, woodworking, pulp and paper	185,0	119,8
building materials	1171,7	109,8
light	3050,5	106,6
food	2504,8	128,2
Consumer goods	7436,5	117,7
of which:		
food	3020,5	119,3
non-food	4416,0	116,6

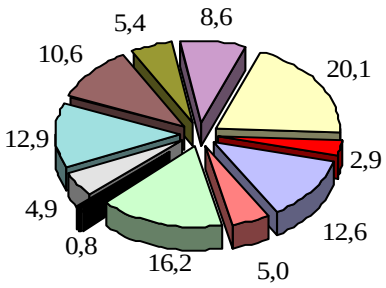
The structure of output of industrial products by branches is presented below:

as % of total volume

2007



2008



Power
Fuel
Ferrous metallurgy
Non-ferrous metallurgy
Chemical and petrochemical
Machine-building and metal-working
Timber, woodworking, pulp and paper
Building materials
Light
Food
Others

Production of selected products by industries
(by large enterprises)

	January-December 2008	As % of January-December 2007
Fuel and energy		
Electric power, bln. kWh	50,1	102,3
Heat energy, mln. Gcal	19,8	97,2
Petroleum and gas condensate, mln. t	4,8	97,6
Gasoline, thous. t	1464,1	103,2
Diesel fuel, thous. t	1287,2	92,4

	January-December 2008	As % of January-December 2007
Fuel oil, thous. t	539,5	78,4
Kerosene, thous. t	361,7	120,6
Lubricating oils, thous. t	261,2	86,4
Condensed gas, thous. t	248,1	104,4
Ferrous metallurgy		
Steel, thous. t	685,7	104,5
Finished steel, thous. t	643,0	103,8
Chemical and petrochemical		
Synthetic ammonia, thous. t	1280,4	104,6
Chemical fertilizers, thous. t	1064,9	104,2
Carbamide, thous. t	460,7	107,0
Chemical agents for plant protection, t	1730	123,5
Sulphuric acid, thous. t	924,4	94,6
Chemical fibre and threads, t	12646	79,0
Soda ash, thous. t	71,0	152,0
Machine-building and metal working		
Motor cars, pcs	195038	113,5
Buses, pcs	1556	139,4
Spare parts for motor cars, mln. soums	141522,4	123,3
Tractors, pcs	2437	101,1
Accumulators, thous. pcs	447	100,9
Tractor cultivators, pcs	1773	113,4
Refrigerators and freezers, pcs	6218	57,7
Cable products, mln. soums	170850	151,9
Installation wires, kms	11730	142
Cables of urban telephone communication, kms	7790	67,0
Building materials		
Cement, thous. t	6647	110,0
Asbestos cement sheets (roofing slate), mln. standard plates	433,9	88,9
Prefabricated ferro-concrete structures and units, thous. m^3	150,1	85,1

	January-December 2008	As % of January-December 2007
Glass and porcelain - faience		
Window glass, 2 mm, thous. m^2	12412	103,8
Bottles, mln. pcs	247,6	83,8
Light		
Cotton fibre, thous. t	1174,2	104,4
Cotton seeds, thous. t	1821,9	103,9
Cotton lint, thous. t	88,3	108,6
Raw silk threads, t	281,2	75,9
Cotton yarn, thous. t	136,1	89,5
Fabric - total, mln. m^2	114,1	72,5
Knitwear articles, thous. pcs	29163	82,9
Carpets and rugs, thous. m^2	9262	101,9
Food		
Milk and dairy products, thous. t	19,4	118,5
Canned products, mln. standard cans	157,9	134,9
Granulated sugar, thous. t	254,3	148,8
Vegetable oil, thous. t	284,6	102,5
Macaroni, thous. t	17,1	97,7
Vodka and liqueur beverages, thous. dal	8566	99,6
Grape wine, thous. dal	2446	101,6
Bear, thous. dal	11947	113,9
Mineral water, mln. half-liters	224,7	132,7
Papirossy and cigarettes, mln. pcs	10461	119,8
Flour-milling and feed mill		
Flour, thous. t	1425,6	98,9
Groats, thous. t	2,0	85,4
Mixed fodder, thous. t	698,2	117,5

Agriculture

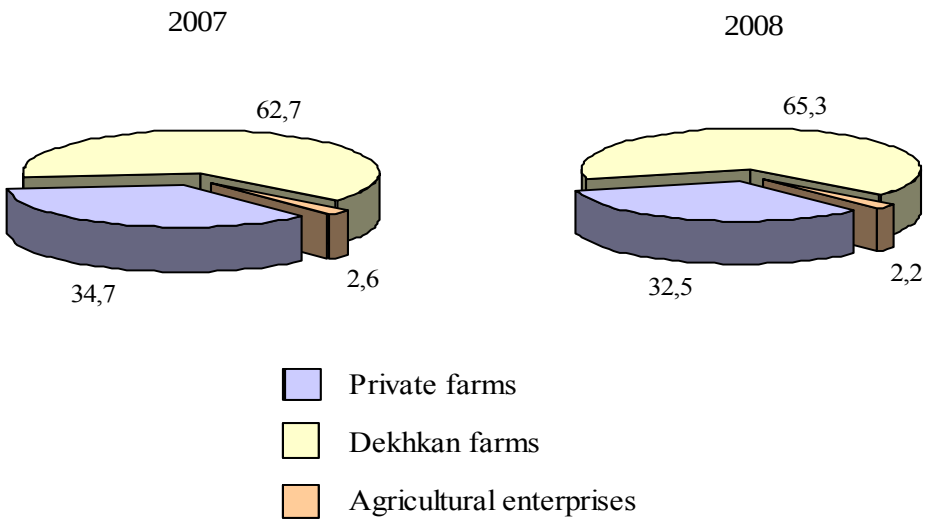
In January-December 2008 the gross agricultural output amounted to 10479,6 billion soums (104,5 percent to January-December 2007), including 5605,5 billion soums (102,8 percent) of output of plant-growing and 4874,1 billion soums (106,7 percent) of output of animal husbandry.

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

In the structure of gross agricultural production the share of dekhkan farms is 65,3 percent (in January-December 2007 – 62,7 percent), private farms – 32,5 percent (34,7 percent), agricultural enterprises – 2,2 percent (2,6 percent).

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

as % of total volume



Plant-growing. In January-December 2008 the share of output of plant-growing in the total volume of agricultural output was 53,5 percent (in 2007 – 55,1 percent).

In 2008 according to the preliminary data the total area under crops in farms of all types was 3609,3 thousand hectares which was 48,3 thousand hectares more than in2007.

The area under grains was 1559,5 thousand hectares (101,4 percent to 2007), of which under wheat – 1373,6 thousand hectares (99,3 percent).

The area under cotton was 1425,0 thousand hectares or 98,2 percent to 2007.

The area under potatoes increased by 7,1 percent, vegetables by 1,4 percent, melons by 11,0 percent, the area under forage crops decreased by 4,2 percent.

In 2008 farms of all types produced 6730,6 thousand tons of grains in weight before treating, including 6335,8 thousand tons of spiked cereals, 6146,7 thousand tons of which - wheat.

State purchases of spiked cereals made up 2531,4 thousand tons, including 2401,1 thousand tons of wheat (in 2007 - 2426,2 thousand tons and 2385,7 thousand tons respectively).

The structure of output of basic grain crops in farms of all types:

(as % of total gross harvest)

	2008	
	thous. t	as % of total
Grains	6730,6	100,0
of which:		
spiked cereals	6335,8	94,1
of which:		
wheat	6146,5	91,3
corn for grain	227,7	3,4
rice	110,4	1,6
other	56,7	0,9

In 2008 the state was provided with 3400,5 thousand tons of raw cotton, which is 92,3 percent to the level of the previous year.

There were produced 1398,7 thousand tons of potatoes (117,7 percent to the level of 2007), 5217,4 thousand tons of vegetables (111,7 percent), 981,2 thousand tons of melons and gourds (116,8 percent), 1402,8 thousand tons of fruit and berries (110,5 percent), 791,0 thousand tons of grapes (89,9 percent).

Animal husbandry. In January-December 2008 the share of output of animal husbandry in the total volume of agricultural output was 46,5 percent (in 2007 – 44,9 percent).

As of January 1, 2009 the population of cattle in farms of all types was 8024,8 thousand and increased by 566,7 or by 7,6 percent.

The population of caws increased by 202,4 thousand (by 6,5 percent), sheep and goats by 936,8 thousand (by 7,4 percent), pigs by 1,4 thousand (by 1,5 percent), poultry by 3398,5 (by 13,0 percent).

The population of cattle (including caws), sheep and goats, poultry has increased in all regions of the Republic.

In total population the share of cattle in dekhkan farms was 92,8 percent, in private farms - 6,0 percent, caws – 94,3 and 4,9 percent, sheep and goats – 77,0 and 7,4, pigs – 74,6 and 13,8 percent, poultry – 65,8 and 86 percent respectively.

In 2008 farms of all types produced 1287,9 thousand tons of meat in living weight (6,6 percent more than in 2007), 5426,3 thousand tons of milk (6,5 percent), 2429,0 million eggs (9,7 percent), 23,8 thousand tons of wool (6,2 percent), 896,8 thousand pieces of karakuls (14,9 percent), 23,5 thousand tons of cocoons (9,2 percent).

The output of basic livestock products by types of farms:

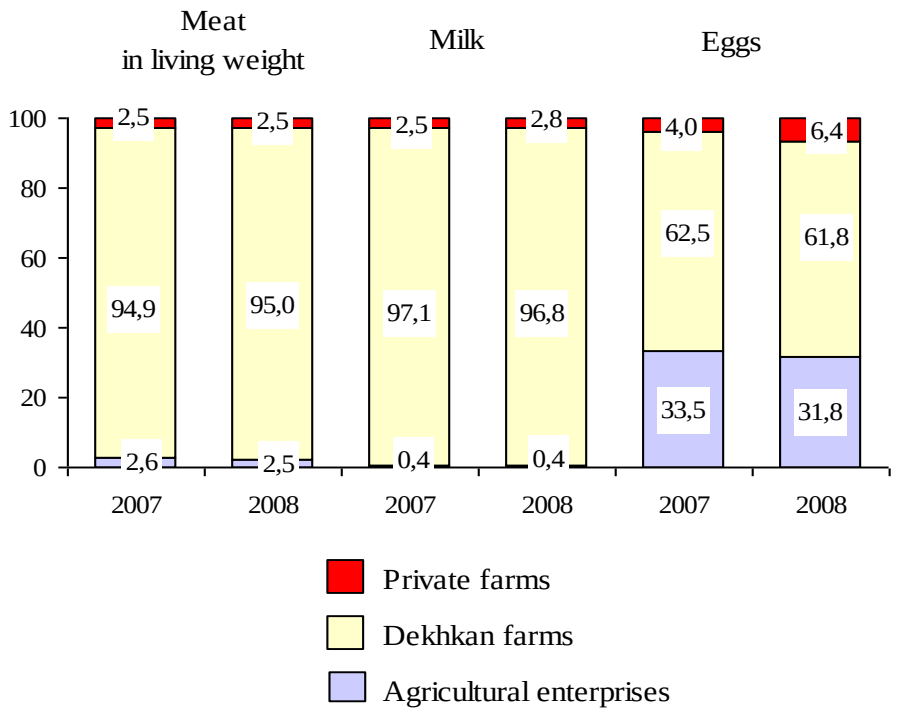
	2008	2008 as % of 2007
Meat in living weight, thous.t	1287,9	106,6
of which:		
private farms	32,4	106,6
dekhkan farms	1223,4	106,6
agricultural enterprises	32,1	102,6
Milk, thous.t	5426,3	106,5
of which:		
private farms	151,5	120,8
dekhkan farms	5250,2	106,1
agricultural enterprises	24,6	110,3
Eggs, mln.	2429,0	109,7
of which:		
private farms	155,2	175,4
dekhkan farms	1500,8	108,5
agricultural enterprises	773,0	104,0
Wool, t	23779	106,2
of which:		
private farms	1274	111,2
dekhkan farms	19742	107,5
agricultural enterprises	2763	96,3

	2008	2008 as % of 2007
Karakul, thous.	896,8	114,9
of which:		
private farms	38,3	104,9
dekhkan farms	544,6	109,0
agricultural enterprises	313,9	128,4
Cocoons, thous.	23,5	109,2

The share of dekhkan farms in total production of meat was 95,0percent, milk – 96,8 percent, eggs – 61,8 percent, wool – 83,0 percent, karakuls – 60,7 percent.

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

as % of total volume of production



Private farms. In January-December 2008 the volume of gross output of private farms was 3406,4 billion soums or 100,0 percent to the corresponding period of 2007. The share of private farms in the total volume of gross agricultural output was 32,5 percent.

The total area of lands allotted to private farms was 5896,6 thousand hectares.

As of the January 1 of the current year, private farms had 480,7 thousand heads of cattle (including 162,4 thousand cows), 1007,3 thousand sheep and goats, 2538,4 thousand heads of poultry.

In comparison with January 1, 2008 the number of cattle has increased by 59,7 thousand (or by 14,2 percent), cows – by 25,3 thousand (18,5 percent), sheep and goats – by 135,8 thousand (by 15,6 percent), poultry – by 1225,2 thousand (1,9 times more).

The output of main types of agricultural products by private farms and their share in total volume of production:

	2008		2008 as % of 2007
	thous. t	share, in %	
Grains	5327,6	79,2	98,6
Raw cotton	3371,0	99,1	92,5
Potatoes	226,6	16,2	127,2
Vegetables	1717,8	32,9	110,7
Melons and gourds	461,9	47,1	111,2
Fruit	649,6	46,3	112,0
Grapes	407,5	51,5	84,9
Meat	32,4	2,5	107,8
Milk	151,5	2,8	120,8
Eggs, mln.	155,2	6,4	175,4
Wool, t	1274,0	5,4	111,2
Karakul, thous.	38,3	4,3	104,9
Cocoons, t	22284,3	95,0	122,9

In 2008 the share of private farms in total production of grains was 79,2 percent (in 2007 – 79,8 percent), of raw cotton – 90,1 percent (99,0 percent), of potatoes – 16,2 percent (15,0 percent), of vegetables – 32,9 percent (33,2 percent), of melons and gourds – 47,1 percent (49,5 percent), of fruit and berries – 46,3 percent (45,7 percent), of grapes – 51,5 percent (54,5 percent).

Silkworm breeding. In the reporting year 23450,8 tons of silkworm cocoons were produced (109,2 percent to the level of 2007), of which 16,7 tons - prime quality, 1,1 tons - grade elite, 223,9 tons - seed cocoons, 9727,9 tons - first grade, 6238,2 tons – second grade, 781,4 tons – nonstandard, 4359,4 tons – off-quality, 2102,2 tons - karapachak.

Investments and construction

In January-December of the current year the investments used to increase fixed capital made up 8483,7 billion soums, or 128,3 percent to January-December 2007.

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

(as % of total)

	Invest-ments, bln. soums	Of which by sources of financing:				
		republi-can budget	resources of enterprises and population	foreign invest-ments and credits	bank credits and other borrowed funds	means of off-budget funds
Total	8483,7	9,0	53,9	25,8	5,0	6,3
of which by enterprises of:						
state ownership	2154,9	35,4	32,8	10,0	0,4	21,4
non-state ownership	6328,8	-	61,0	31,2	6,6	1,2

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

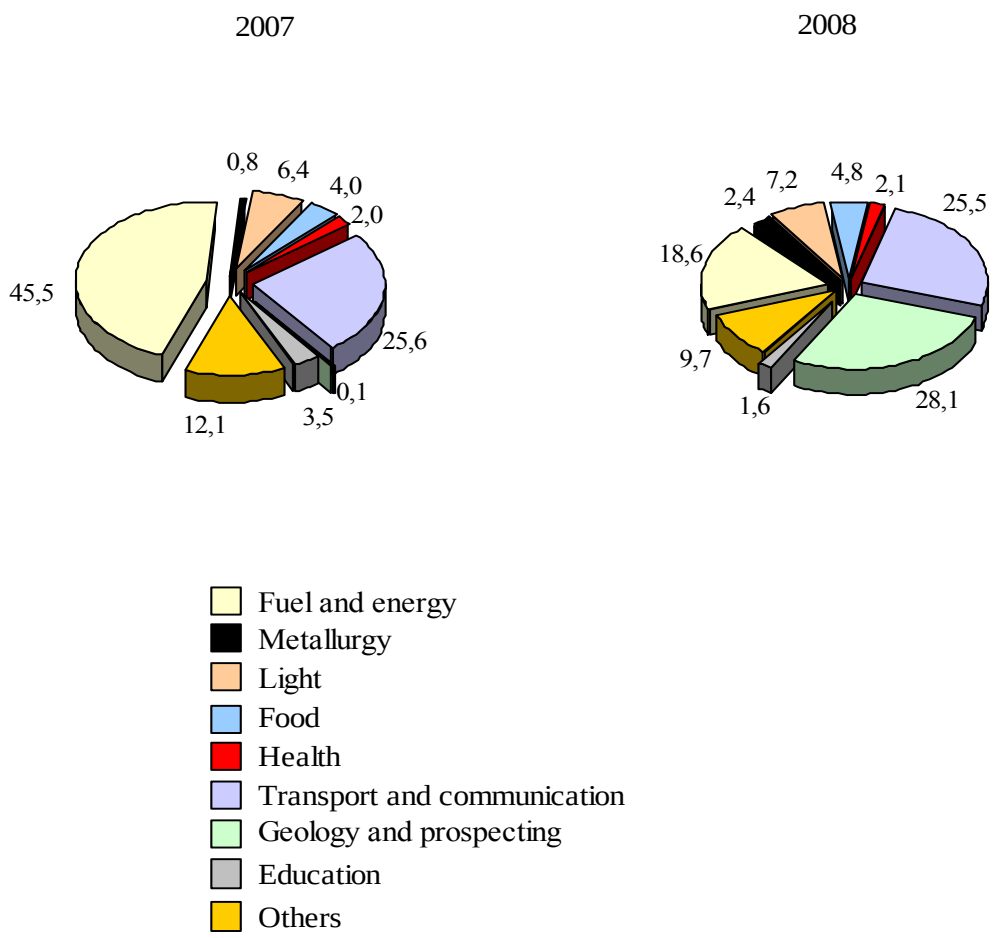
	January-December 2008		Memo: January-December 2007 as % of total
	bln. soums	as % of total volume	
Total	8483,7	100,0	100,0
Production branches	6397,5	75,4	70,1
industry	2556,6	30,1	36,8
of which:			
fuel and energy	1170,2	13,8	20,4

	January-December 2008		Memo: January-December 2007 as % of total
	bln. soums	as % of total volume	
metallurgy	430,2	5,1	6,5
chemical and petrochemical	164,4	1,9	1,2
machine-building	190,2	2,2	1,7
light	240,1	2,8	2,7
food	198,1	2,3	2,0
building materials	100,3	1,2	1,3
agriculture	258,4	3,1	3,3
construction	191,5	2,3	1,2
transport and communication	2227,6	26,3	22,8
trade	212,1	2,5	1,7
geology and exploration	903,8	10,7	3,6
other	47,5	0,4	0,7
Non-production branches	2086,2	24,6	29,9
housing construction	841,8	9,9	11,5
public utilities	123,6	1,5	2,0
health care	134,4	1,6	1,3
education	748,9	8,8	12,5
culture and arts	43,3	0,5	0,4
other	194,2	2,3	2,2

6397,5 billion soums (75,4 percent of total investments) were used in production branches of the economy, 2086,2 billion soums (24,6 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 841,8 billion soums were used in housing construction, or 40,4 percent of their volume.

In January-December of the current year 62,8 thousand apartments with the total space of 7239,8 thousand m^2 (104,0 percent to the level of January-December 2007), including 6221,5 thousand m^2 (101,8 percent) of the rural area, were built and put into operation.

270,7 billion soums of investments were used for new construction and capital reconstruction of general education schools, which made up 13,0 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 36,1 percent of investments in education.

Out of the total investments used for new construction and capital reconstruction of general education schools means of the school education fund amounted to 87,4 percent and that of the fund for children sports development – 8,1 percent.

406,8 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of academic lyceums and vocational colleges, which made up 19,5 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 54,3 percent of investments in education.

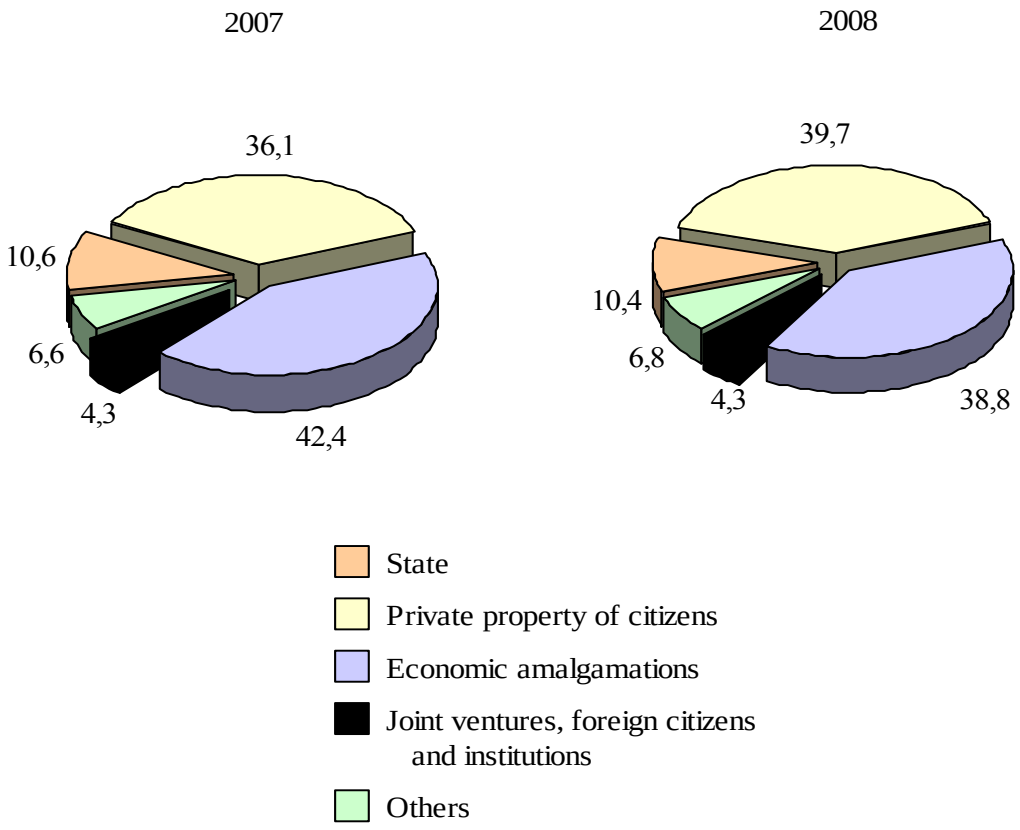
68,5 billion soums were used for construction of water-supply networks, of which 28,8 billion soums - budgetary funds (42,0 percent of their total volume), 27,4 billion soums – foreign investments and credits (40,0 percent); 6,2 billion soums were used for construction of gas networks, of which 6,1 billion soums - means of population (98,5 percent).

Construction activity. In January-December 2008 construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 3480,4 billion soums, which made up 108,3 percent to January-December 2007.

Out of the total volume of construction works 66,1 percent fall upon new construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of enterprises, 24,3 percent – upon capital and current repair and 9,6 percent – upon other contract works.

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

as % of total volume



Transport

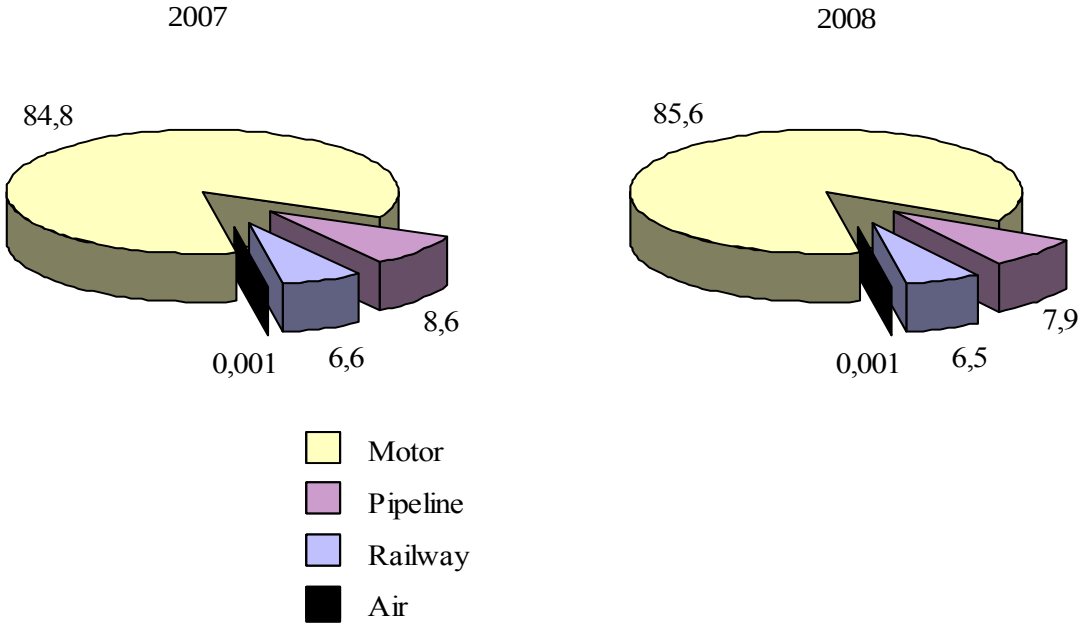
Cargo transportation. In January-December 2008 the volume of cargoes transported by all types of transport was 966,1 million tons, which was 9,9 percent higher than in January-December 2007.The freight turnover was 84,0 billion t-km, the increase – by 6,7 percent.

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

	January-December 2008	As % of January-December 2007
Freights shipped by transport, mln. t	966,1	109,9
railway	62,9	108,5
motor	826,8	111,0
air, thous. t	6,0	89.6
pipeline	76,4	100,4
Freight turnover of transport, bln. t-km	84,0	106,7
railway	23,4	108,4
motor	21,3	117,4
air, mln. t-km	83,3	108,6
pipeline	39,2	100,7

The structure of cargo transportation by types of transport in January-December 2008 is presented below:

as % of total cargo transportation



The volume of basic types of freights shipped by main-line railway transport in

January-December 2008 is presented below:

	Thous. tons	As % of January-December 2007
Freights - total	62918,9	108,5
of which:		
coal	3317,4	118,4
oil	15417,7	101,1
ferrous metals	1188,5	133,4
iron-and-steel scrap	990,3	94,6
chemical and mineral fertilizers	4731,7	119,0
building materials	9218,4	81,0
cement	6279,2	108,7
timber	259,8	120,2
grain and milling products	1904,7	96,5

826,8 million tons of freights were carried by motor transport, which was 11,0 percent more than in January-December 2007. Under the same comparison the freight turnover increased by 17,4 percent and was 21,3 billion t-km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs has exceeded the level of January-December 2007 by 21,0 percent and was 15,1 billion t-km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport was 70,7 percent versus 68,6 percent in January-December 2007.

6,0 thousand tons of freights were carried by air transport, which was 10,4 percent lower than in January-December 2007, at the same time the freight turnover increased by 6,6 million t-km or by 8,6 percent.

The freight turnover of main pipelines was 39,2 billion t-km and increased by 0,7 percent in comparison with January-September 2007.

Passenger transportation. In comparison with January-December 2007 the number of passenger carried by all types of transport increased by 13,1 percent and totaled 5260,0 million persons. The passenger turnover was 64,6 billion pass-km and increased by 13,7 percent.

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

	January-December 2008	As % of January-December 2007
Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons	5260,0	113,1
railway	13,0	113,1
motor	5122,4	113,6
air	1,5	113,1
urban electrical	123,1	93,4

	January-December 2008	As % of January-December 2007
Passenger turnover of transport, bln. pass-km	64,6	113,7
railway	2,5	109,6
motor	55,8	115,4
air	5,6	102,4
urban electrical	0,7	96,5

The share of motor transport in passenger transportation and passenger turnover was the highest – 97,4 percent (5122,4 million persons) and 86,4 percent (55,8 billion pass-km) respectively.

The number of passengers carried by railway transport increased by 13,1 percent and was 13,0 million persons, the passenger turnover increased by 9,6 percent and totaled 2478,9 million pas-km.

1528,5 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which was 13,1 percent more than in January-December 2007, the passenger turnover totaled 5589,3 million pass-km and was 2,4 percent higher than in January-December 2007.

123,1 million persons were carried by urban electrical transport, which was 6,6 percent lower than in January-December 2007. Passenger transportation carried out by trolleybus transport decreased by 42,9 percent or 6,1 million persons, tram transport – by 11,5 percent or 5,4 million persons.

Market of goods and services

In January-December 2008 the retail trade turnover was 12558,9 billion soums or 117,2 percent to the level of January-December 2007 .

The volume index of sale of food products was 110,2 percent and that of non-food products – 124,6 percent.

In January-December 2008 in the structure of retail trade turnover the share of food products was 48,1 percent and that of non-food products – 51,9 percent (in January-December 2007 – 51,2 and 48,8 percent respectively).

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

	Bln. soums	As % of 2007	As % of total
Total	12558,9	117,2	100,0
state ownership	25,9	112,8	0,2
non-state ownership	12533,0	117,2	99,8
of which private ownership of citizens	9527,3	112,4	75,9

The retail trade turnover of trade enterprises amounted to 4834,5 billion soums or increased by 33,0 percent versus 2007. In the structure of the retail trade turnover the turnover of trade enterprises was 38,5 percent (in 2007 – 33,9 percent).

In total turnover of trade enterprises the share of the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises in the rural area was 31,3 percent (in 2007 – 29,3 percent).

The sale of agricultural products and livestock in dekhkan markets increased by 8,4 percent and reached 4600,8 billion soums, the share of sales in the retail trade turnover was 36,6 percent.

The goods turnover of the informal sector (commodity and specialized markets) amounted to 3123,6 billion soums, which was 10,2 percent higher than in 2007. The share of the informal sector in the total volume of goods turnover was 24,9 percent (in 2007 – 26,5 percent).

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

	Bln. soums	As % of 2007	As % of total
Total	12558,9	117,2	100,0
of which:			
trade enterprises	4834,5	133,0	38,5
markets	7724,4	109,1	61,5
of which:			
commodity and specialized	3123,6	110,2	24,9
dekhkan (food)	4600,8	108,4	36,6

The volume of paid services rendered to population in January-December 2008 amounted to 4474,6 billion soums, the real growth was 20,6 percent in comparison with January-December 2007.

The main part of paid services was rendered to population by the official sector (62,9 percent), the volume of services rendered by this sector was 2814,6 billion soums, the growth rate – 122,3 percent.

The volume of paid services rendered to population by individual entrepreneurs increased by 17,8 percent and by the estimation amounted to 1660,0 billion soums, the share of this sector in the total volume of paid services – 37,1 percent.

The share of the non-state sector in the total volume of paid services rendered to population was 79,5 percent (in 2007 – 79,1 percent).

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

	Bln. soums	As % of total	Memo: 2007 as % of total
Total	4474,6	100,0	100,0
state ownership	918,0	20,5	20,9
non-state ownership	3556,6	79,5	79,1
of which:			
private property of citizens	1786,1	30,9	40,8

The share of personal services in the total volume of paid services was 11,3 percent or 506,3 billion soums. Their real volume has exceeded the level of 2007 by 21,5 percent. The share of services rendered by individual entrepreneurs in the personal services sector was 89,9 percent. By the estimation the volume of services rendered by this sector was 455,2 billion soums, the growth – by 26,0 percent.

In 2008 the total volume of market services by all kinds of activity was 20082,7 billion soums, including 5388,5 billion soums of the rural area, or 26,8 percent of the total volume of rendered services. In comparison with 2007 the real increase of services was 21,3 percent.

The production of market services by kinds of activity in 2008 is characterized by the following data:

	Bln. soums	As % of 2007	As % of total
Services - total	**20082,7**	**121,3**	**100,0**
of which by main kinds of activity:			
Trade and catering	3462,6	126,8	17,3
Transport	6691,3	112,7	33,3
Communication and information, including services of information and resource centers	1388,1	140,1	6,9
Financial, including microcredit granting	1423,4	132,2	7,1
Tourism	45,9	126,3	0,2
Hotel	63,8	122,5	0,3
Communal	2751,8	108,4	13,7
Personal	359,2	129,0	1,8
Repair of cars and other equipment	183,7	139,2	0,9
Other market services, including services of children's institutions for health improvement and sports organizations	3712,9	130,6	18,5

The high growth rates were achieved in the following services: communication and information, including services of information and resource centers – 140,1 percent, repair of cars and other equipment – 139,2 percent, financial, including microcredit granting – 132,2 percent, personal – 129,0 percent, trade and catering – 126,8 percent.

The following services prevailed in the structure of services: transport (33,3 percent of total services), trade and catering (17,3 percent), communal (13,7 percent), financial, including microcredit granting (7,1 percent), communication and information, including services of information and resource centers (6,9 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	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Consumer price index	0,6	0,6	6,8	7,8
food products	0,3	0,2	3,3	2,7
non-food products	0,7	0,6	8,4	7,7
services	1,3	2,0	17,2	27,2
Industrial producer price index	0,9	0,6	10,9	7,7
Indices of freight tariffs	0,9	5,0	11,3	80,2
Indices of tariffs for communication services for legal persons	0,1	-0,5	1,7	-6,1

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

	2007	2008
Total industries	110,9	107,7
of which:		
electric power	114,1	136,3

	2007	2008
fuel	116,8	112,8
ferrous metallurgy	104,7	114,7
non-ferrous metallurgy	97,4	39,1
chemical and petrochemical	112,0	133,3
machine-building	103,4	112,8
logging, woodworking, pulp and paper	112,4	121,4
building materials	111,7	116,6
light	113,7	121,1
food	120,6	133,4
flour milling and grain	120,1	143,2

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

	2007	2008
Transport – total	111,3	180,2
of which:		
railway	109,9	129,9
truck	125,3	127,6
air	109,0	148,5
pipeline	108,4	199,5

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

	2007	2008
Communication services - total	101,7	93,9
of which:		
postal	100,0	124,7
local telephone	100,0	100,0
long-distance telephone	100,0	100,0
telegraph	104,2	119,2
cellular	104,1	82,5

Living standards

In 2008 **nominal money incomes** of population increased by 34,1 percent, money expenditures and savings – by 34,2 percent.

The structure and use of money incomes of population in 2008 is characterized by the following data:

	Share, in %	As % of January-December 2007
Total money incomes	100,0	134,1
of which:		
remuneration of labor and other incomes from enterprises	33,3	139,1
social transfers (pensions, benefits, allowances and other welfare payments)	16,8	142,4
entrepreneurial incomes, including sale of agricultural products and other incomes	49,9	128,5
Use of money incomes	98,3	134,2
of which:		
consumer expenditures	74,7	136,1
compulsory payments and contributions	6,5	131,1
increase of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency, other expenditure	17,1	127,2

In 2008 the main part of money incomes of population was formed at the expense of entrepreneurial incomes, sale of agricultural products, property incomes and other sources (49,9 percent of total money incomes) and increased by 28,5 percent in comparison with 2007.

The next significant source of money incomes is labor remuneration and other incomes from enterprises (33,3 percent), the share of social transfers – 16,8 percent of total money incomes of population.

In 2008 consumer expenditures increased by 36,1 percent, their share in the total volume of money incomes increased from 73,5 percent in 2007 to 74,7 percent in 2008. Expenditures on compulsory payments and contributions increased by 31,1 percent. The share of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency and other expenditures was 17,1 percent.

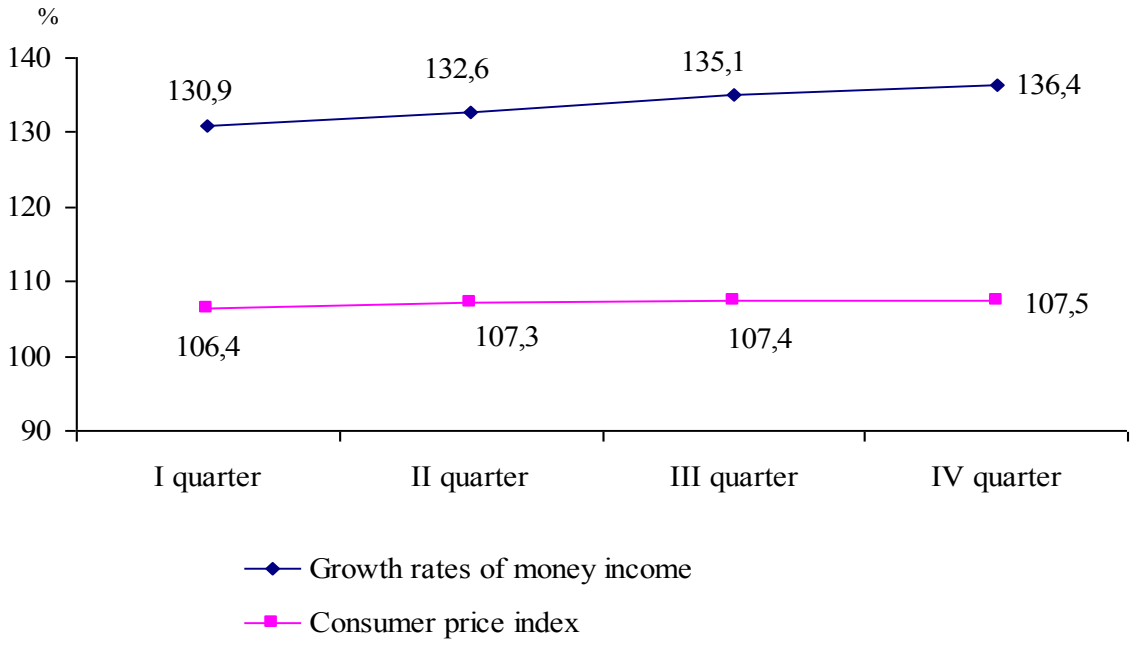
The structure of use of money incomes of population is characterized by the following data:

(as % of money incomes)

	Total Money incomes	Of which used for			Increase of money
		goods purchasing and services payment	compulsory payments and contribu-tions	accumulation of savings in deposits and securities, including purchase of currency and others	
2007	100,0	73,5	6,7	18,0	1,8
2008	100,0	74,7	6,5	17,1	1,7

In the reporting period the growth of money incomes of population outstripped that of consumer prices and as a result real money incomes increased by 25,1 percent, which is characterized by the following data:

in %
to the corresponding period of 2007



Demography and labor market

As of January 1, 2009 according to the preliminary data the number of the resident population in the republic was 27555,3 thousand persons and has increased by 483,1 thousand persons or by 1,8 percent in comparison with January 1, 2008.

According to the preliminary data the balance of migration in 2008 was minus 25,8 thousand persons versus minus 63,1 thousand persons in 2007.

In 2008 the natural increase was 508,9 thousand persons, 331,8 thousand of them (65,2 percent) fall upon rural area.

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

	Thous. persons			Per 1000 population	
	2007	2008*)	increase, decrease (-)	2007	2008*)
Births	608,9	646,4	37,5	22,6	23,6
Deaths	137,4	137,5	0,1	5,1	5,0
of which children aged under 1 year	8,1	8,0	-0,1	13,6**)	12,6**)
Natural increase	471,5	508,9	37,4	17,5	18,6
Marriages	254,2	249,0	-5,2	9,4	9,1
Divorces	18,2	16,1	-2,1	0,7	0,6

In 2008 the number of births was 646,4 thousand persons and increased by 37,5 thousand persons or 6,2 percent in comparison with 2007. The birth rate increased from 22,6 pro mil in 2007 to 23,6 pro mil in 2008.

The birth rate has increased in all regions except Fergana oblast and Khorezm oblast. The significant increase in birth rate was observed in Andizhan oblast (from 22,6 to 25,1 pro mil), Samarkand oblast (from 23,1 to 25,4 pro mil) and Surkhandarya oblast (from 23,1 to 25,4 pro mil) . The lowest birth rate remains in the city of Tashkent – 19,1 pro mil.

The death rate has increased in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara oblast, Namangan oblast, Fergana oblast, Khorezm oblast and the city of Tashkent. The highest death rate remains in the city of Tashkent (7,8 pro mil).

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

According to the preliminary data in January-December of the current year 8,0 thousand children died at the age under one year. The infant mortality rate decreased from 13,6 pro mil in 2007 to 12,6 pro mil in 2008.

*) Estimation

**) Per 1000 births

Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 44,8 percent died of states occurring in perinatal period, 35,0 percent - respiratory diseases, 8,7 percent - congenital anomalies and 5,6 percent - infectious and parasitic diseases.

In January-December of the current year 249,0 thousand marriages and 16,1 thousand divorces were registered. There were 9,1 marriages and 0,6 divorces per 1000 population versus 9,4 and 0,7 respectively in 2007.

In 2008 **the number of employed population** by estimation was 11035,4 thousand persons and increased by 2,8 percent in comparison with 2007.

The growth of employment occurred due to increase of number of employed in non-production sphere by 3,2 percent and in branches of material production by 2,6 percent.

In branches of material production the most intensive growth in number of employed was observed in trade and catering (by 7,7 percent), construction (by 3,8 percent), industry (by 2,9 percent), transport and communication (by 2,3 percent).

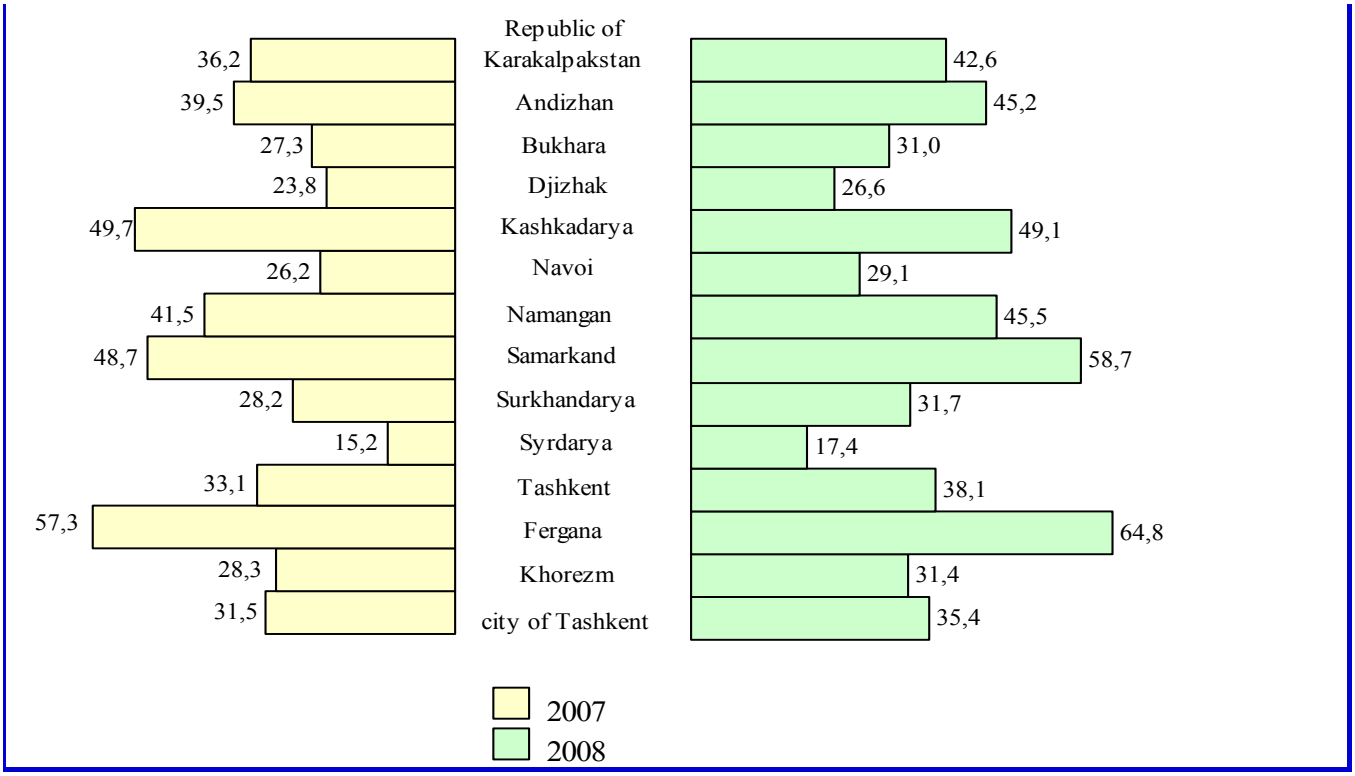
Unemployment. In January-December of the reporting year 623,3 thousand persons applied to labor agencies for employment, which was 11,8 percent more than in January-December 2007.

Out of the total number of citizens registered as those who are looking for a job 72,1 percent are rural citizens, 1,3 percent - persons at the age of 16-18 years old, 53,5 percent - persons at the age of 18-30 years old, 43,9 percent - persons at the age of 30-50 years old.

In January-December of the current year 546,6 thousand persons were placed in a job with assistance of labor agencies (87,7 percent of all applied to labor agencies for employment), which was 0,4 percentage points more than in January-December 2007.

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

thous. persons



Out of total workers, of total employees, of total young people (persons at the age of 16-30), of total women, of total men, of total rural citizens who applied to labor agencies 87,1, 88,6, 89,3, 86,9, 88,4, 87,8 percent respectively were provided with employment.

As of the end of 2008 the number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was 22,9 thousand persons versus 27,4 thousand persons in 2007 or decreased by 16,5 percent.

The greatest number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was marked in the city of Tashkent – 4,2 thousand persons (18,5 percent of the total number of persons who applied to labor agencies for employment as a whole by the republic), Khorezm oblast – 3,2 thousand persons (13,8 percent), Navoi oblast – 2,3 thousand persons (10,1 percent), Kashkadarya oblast – 2,3 thousand persons (9,9 percent)

Out of the total number of citizens registered through labor agencies 16,9 thousand persons or 73,8 percent were recognized as unemployed, out of them 6,6 thousand persons (39,0 percent) receive unemployment benefit.

The realization of adopted target complex programs on development of services, animal husbandry, hired labor ensured the creation of 660,9 thousand[*)] new workplaces in 2008 (105,1 percent of 2007 level).

The greatest number of workplaces was created in the city of Tashkent (9,7 percent of total newly created workplaces), Samarkand oblast (9,6 percent), Fergana oblast (9,6 percent), Kashkadarya oblast (9,0 percent), Andizhan oblast (8,4 percent), Bukhara oblast (8,2 percent) and Tashkent oblast (8,0 percent).

Out of the total number of newly created workplaces 66,0 percent (436,0 thousand workplaces) belong to the rural area.

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