Basic economic and social indicators

	bln. soums	as % of January-December 2008
Gross domestic product	48097,0	108,1
Industrial output	28009,3	109,0
Consumer goods	8809,0	113,9
Agricultural output	12642,6	105,7
Investments in fixed capital	12531,9	124,8
Construction work	6862,5	133,1
Freight turnover, bln. t-km	78,1	93,1
Passenger turnover, bln. pas-km	71,0	109,6
Retail trade turnover	16488,9	116,6
Paid services	6298,0	112,9
External trade turnover, USD mln.	21209,6	100,1
exports	11771,3	102,4
imports	9438,3	97,3

Production of gross domestic product

In January-December 2009 according to the preliminary data the volume of gross domestic product was 48097,0 billion soums or 108,1 percent in comparison with January-December 2008.

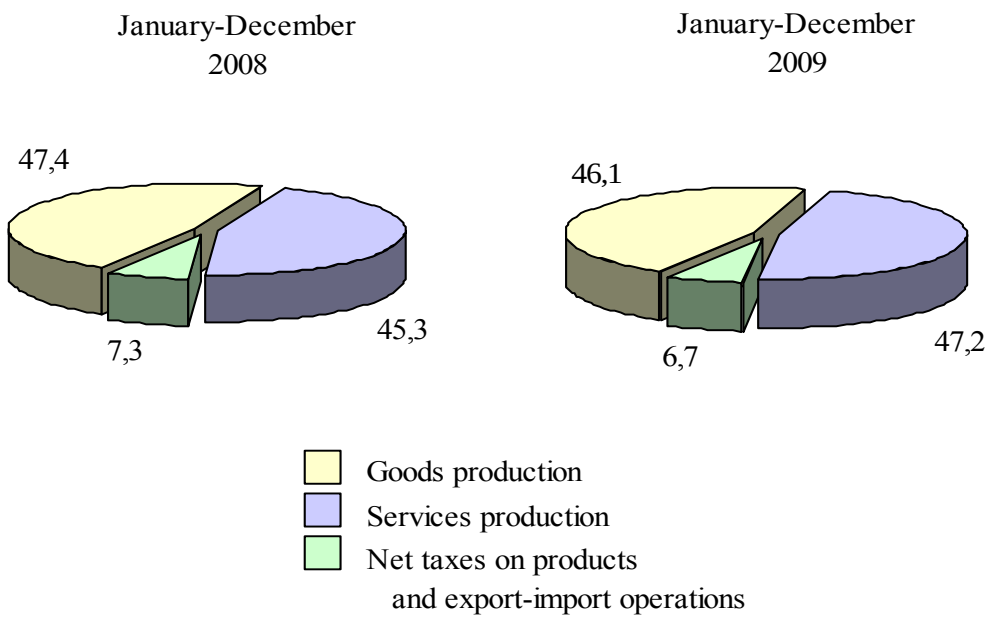
In the structure of GDP production by forms of ownership the share of the non-state sector is 81,3 percent (in 2008 – 79,6 percent) and that of the state sector – 18,7 percent (in 2008 - 20,4 percent).

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

as % of total

The structure of GDP production:

as % of total



Small business entities produced 50,1 percent of the total volume of GDP which was 1,9 percentage points higher than in 2008 (48,2 percent). Out of the total volume of GDP produced by small business entities the share of small enterprises and microfirms was 31,2 percent or 1,7 percent more than in 2008 (29,5 percent).

The significant growth of the real volume of gross regional product was observed in the city of Tashkent (113,0 percent), Namangan oblast (109,9 percent), Samarkand oblast (109,7 percent) and Andizhan oblast (109,6 percent).

General characteristic of activity of enterprises and institutions

According to the data of the Uniform State Business Register, as of January 1, 2010, the number of registered legal persons was 503,4 thousand units, 471,8 thousand of them (93,7 percent of total registered enterprises) were operating.

The greatest number of enterprises and institutions was registered in trade and catering (26,3 percent of total registered enterprises), agriculture (22,8 percent, excluding private farms), industry (11,6 percent) and construction (7,9 percent).

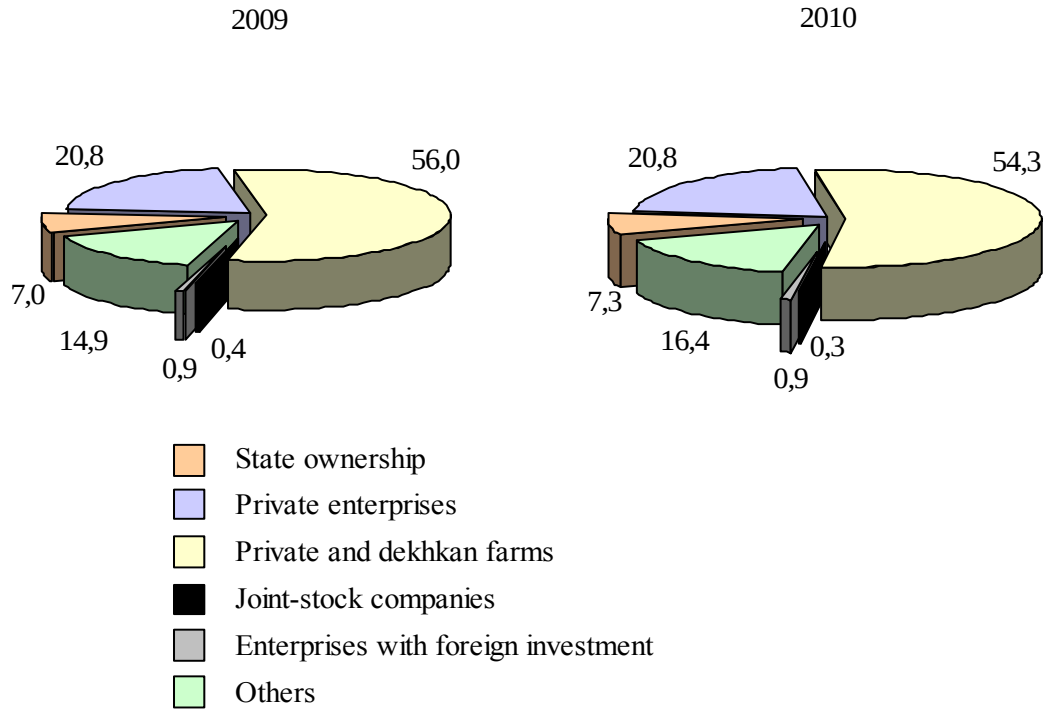
The distribution of registered and operating enterprises by branches of economy (excluding private farms), as of January 1, 2010, is characterized by the following data:

	registered		operating	
	thous.	as % of total	thous.	as % of total
Total	274,4	100,0	245,2	100,0
of which:				
industry	31,7	11,6	26,4	10,8
construction	21,7	7,9	18,0	7,4
agriculture and forestry	62,6	22,8	60,2	24,5
transport and communication	8,6	3,1	7,7	3,1
other branches of material production	14,9	5,5	13,3	5,4
trade and catering	72,3	26,3	59,6	24,3
personal services	3,8	1,4	3,3	1,4
health care, physical culture, sports and social security	10,2	3,7	9,7	3,9
education, culture and art, science and scientific services	19,2	7,0	18,8	7,7
other branches of non-material production	29,3	10,7	28,2	11,5

In the total number of registered enterprises the share of enterprises with non-state form of ownership was 92,7 percent of which 54,3 percent - private and dekhkan farms, 20,8 percent - private enterprises, 0,9 percent - enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 0,3 percent - joint-stock companies, 16,4 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 45,7 thousand in 2009. Their significant number was marked in the city of Tashkent (16,1 percent of total registered enterprises in the republic), Kashkadarya oblast (10,6 percent), Fergana oblast (9,3 percent) and Andizhan oblast (8,4 percent).

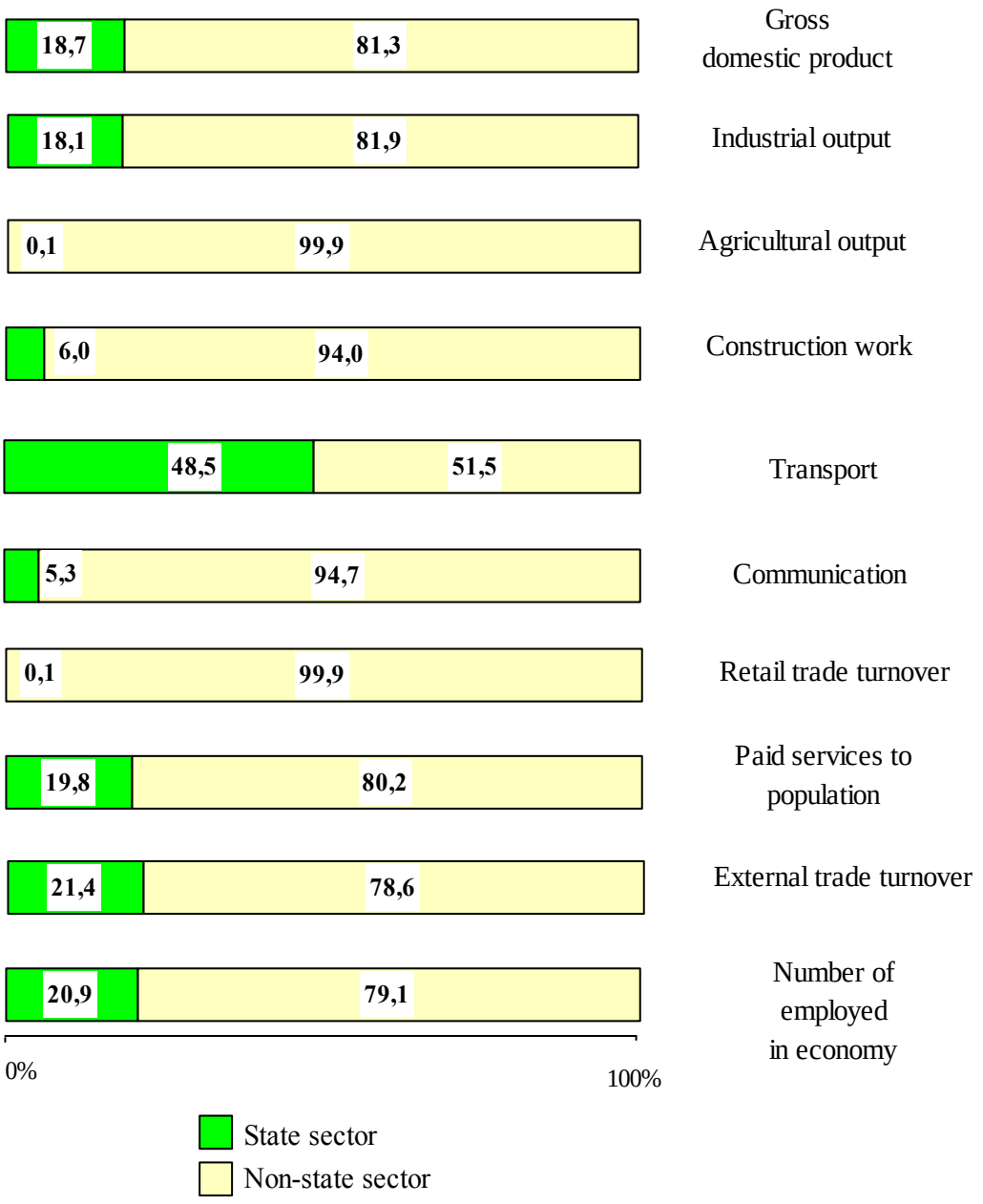
In the sectoral structure of newly created enterprises 24,5 percent - the share of agriculture, 26,1 percent - trade and catering, 14,9 percent - industry.

In the reporting period 27,0 thousand enterprises and institutions were liquidated. Out of them 4,2 thousand were liquidated voluntarily. The significant number of liquidated enterprises was marked in the city of Tashkent (16,9 percent of total enterprises liquidated by the republic), Surkhandarya oblast (10,5 percent), Fergana oblast (9,5 percent), Bukhara oblast (9,3 percent), Namangan oblast (8,8 percent), the Republic of Karakalpakstan (9,0 percent).

In the sectoral structure of liquidated enterprises the share of trade and catering - 31,9 percent, agriculture – 28,8 percent, industry -13,4 percent.

The ratio between state and non-state sector in GDP, main branches of economy and employment in January-December 2009 is characterized by the following data:

as % of total volume



Small business

In the reporting period small business entities:

produced 50,1 percent of GDP (in January-December 2008 – 48,2 percent);

provided 8402,3 thousand persons with employment (74,2 percent of total persons employed in the economy), including 6446,2 thousand persons of the individual sector and 1956,1 thousand persons of small enterprises and microfirms;

produced industrial output to the amount of 4739,4 billion soums (16,9 percent of total industrial production) which is 121,5 percent to the level of January-December 2008;

utilized 2966,6 billion soums of investments (23,7 percent of total utilized investments) which is 131,2 percent to the level of January-December 2008, executed construction works to the amount of 2855,8 billion soums (41,6 percent of total construction works) which is 117,4 percent to the level of January-December 2008;

ensured the growth of freight turnover of motor transport by 8,3 percent (73,4 percent of total freight turnover), passenger turnover by 8,7 percent (81,7 percent of total passenger turnover);

formed 46,5 percent (7671,0 billion soums) of total retail trade turnover (the growth by 12,8 percent), 48,7 percent (3067,6 billion soums) of total paid services (the growth by 13,3 percent);

exported goods to the amount of USD 1723,6 million (14,6 percent of total exports) which is 121,4 percent to the level of January-December 2008, imported goods to the amount of USD 4015,1 million (42,5 percent of total imports) which is 116,0 percent to the level of January-December 2008.

The share of goods of private entrepreneurship in total volume of goods (works, services) of small business in January-December 2009 is characterized by the following data:

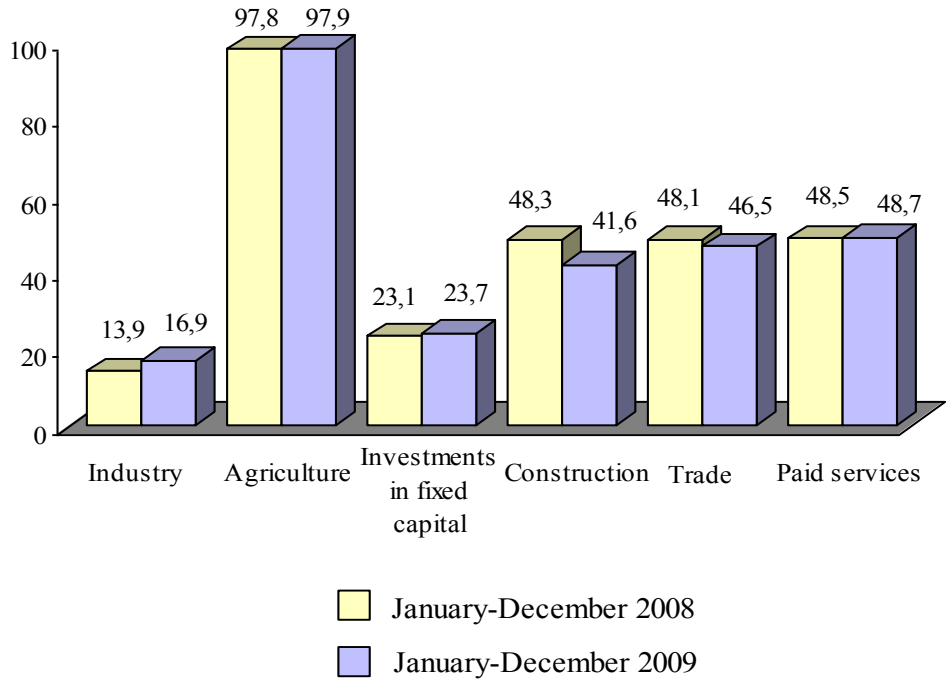
	volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Industry	4739,4	33,9
Agriculture	12375,1	100,0
Construction	2855,8	68,5

	volume of goods (works, services) of small business, bln. soums	share of private sector in volume of goods (works, services) of small business, in %
Retail trade turnover	7671,0	76,4
Paid services	3067,6	93,2
Cargo transportation, mln. tons	388,9	86,0
Passenger transportation, mln. pass.	4354,9	97,6
Exports, USD mln.	1723,6	5,3
Imports, USD mln.	4015,1	17,7

The number of persons engaged in the private sector of small business is 7791,7 thousand or 92,7 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 framework of the Program on Decentralization and Privatization, according to the Goskomimushchestvo data, 135 enterprises and projects (further – projects) were privatized in the reporting period.

The greatest number of projects was privatized in the city of Tashkent (36,3 percent of total projects privatized by the republic), Tashkent oblast (14,1 percent), Surkhandarya oblast (10,4 percent) and Fergana oblast (8,9 percent).

In the structure of privatized state property the highest share falls upon projects of the local authority (59,3 percent), Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry (17,8 percent), Ministry of National Education (4,4 percent), Ministry of Health (2,2 percent), Almalyk mining-and-metallurgical integrated works (2,2 percent), Association "Uzpakhtasanoat" (1,5 percent) and Navoi mining-and-metallurgical integrated works (1,5 percent).

The data stated below characterize structure of projects privatized in 2009:

	number of projects, units	as % of total
Total	135	100,0
of which:		
Khokimiyats	80	59,3
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Industry	24	17,8
Ministry of National Education	6	4,4
Ministry of Health	3	2,2
Almalyk mining-and-metallurgical integrated works	3	2,2
Association "Uzpakhtasanoat"	2	1,5
Navoi mining-and-metallurgical integrated works	2	1,5
Other ministries and departments	15	11,1

Receipts of money from privatization and decentralization amounted to 35,7 billion soums in 2009.

The most part of receipts from privatization and decentralization was marked in the city of Tashkent (45,4 percent of total receipts), Fergana oblast (15,3 percent), Tashkent

oblast (10,8 percent), Samarkand oblast (6,4 percent), Bukhara oblast (3,9 percent), Khorezm oblast (3,4 percent).

External economic links

In 2009 the republic's external trade turnover amounted to USD 21209,6 million and increased by 0,1 percent, including USD 8006,2 million of the CIS countries and USD 13203,4 million of other countries. Out of the total volume of the republic's external trade turnover export operations amounted to USD 11771,3 million, import operations - USD 9438,3 million.

The volume of exports has increased by 2,4 percent and the positive trade balance of foreign trade operations was USD 2333,0 million.

Unbalance in foreign trade was 124,7 percent versus 118,4 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

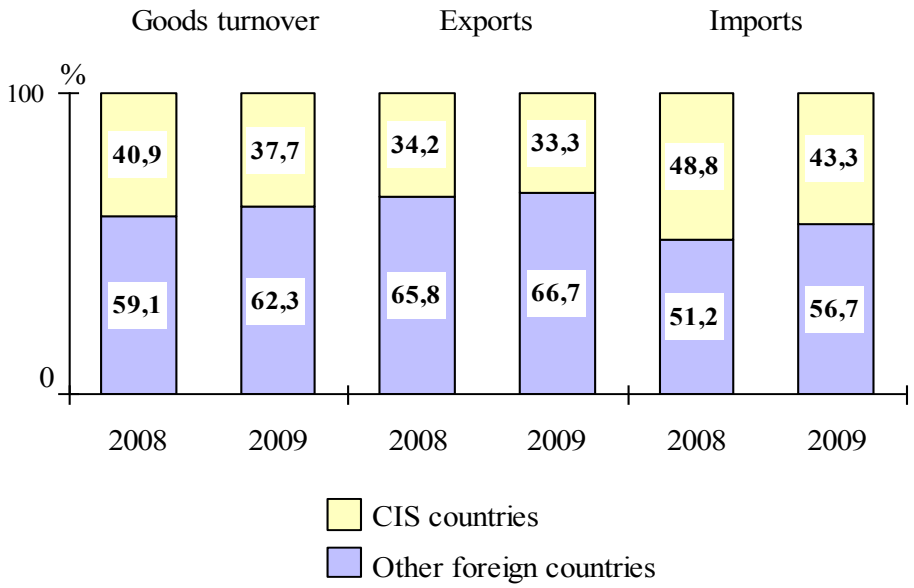
The republic's external trade turnover is characterized by the following data:

(USD mln.)

	USD mln	as % of 2008
External trade turnover	21209,6	100,1
CIS countries	8006,2	92,5
other countries	13203,4	105,3
Exports	11771,3	102,4
CIS countries	3921,3	99,9
other countries	7850,0	103,7
Imports	9438,3	97,3
CIS countries	4084,9	86,3
other countries	5353,4	107,7
Balance	2333,0	x
CIS countries	-163,6	x
other countries	2496.6	x

The share of the CIS countries and other countries in the republic's external trade in 2009 is characterized as follows:

in percentage



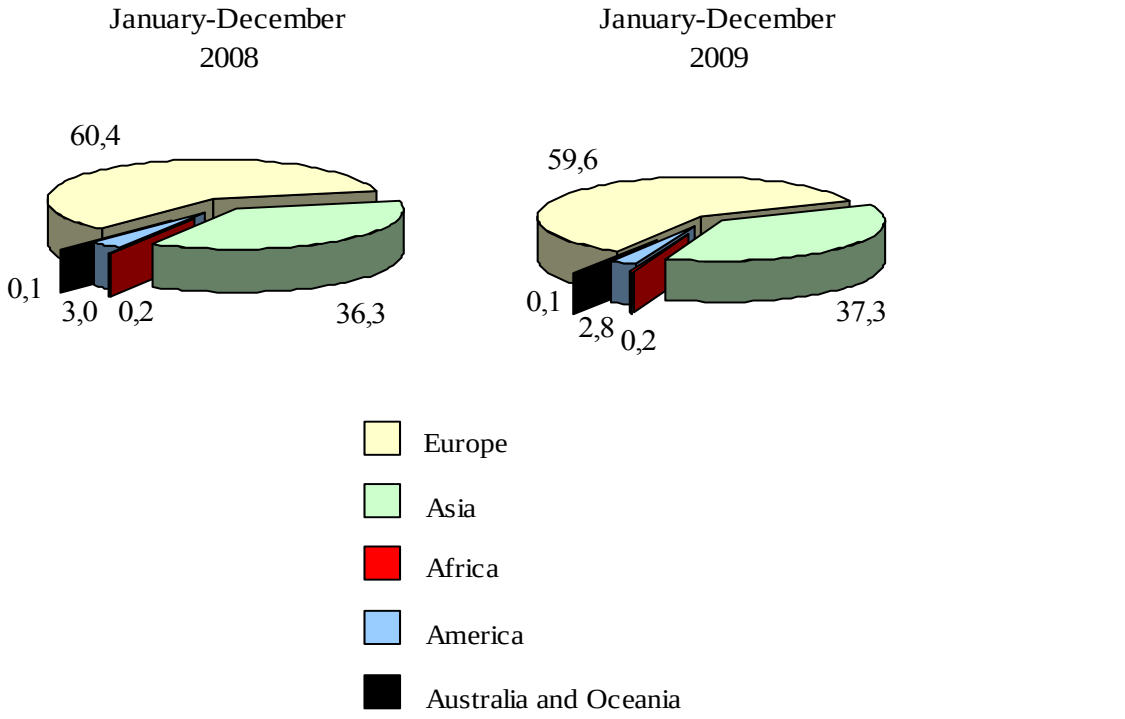
Dynamics of change in volume and structure of exports and imports

	structure, in %		change in volume, in %
	2008	2009	as % of 2008
Exports	100,0	100,0	102,4
cotton fibre	9,3	8,6	94,9
food products	4,5	6,0	139,0
of which consumer	4,2	5,6	136,4
chemical products and articles thereof	5,6	5,0	90,9
energy and oil products	24,7	34,2	142,2
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	7,0	5,0	72,3
machines and equipment	7,6	2,9	38,4
services	10,4	8,8	85,9
others	30,9	29,5	98,0
Imports	100,0	100,0	97,3

	structure, in %		change in volume, in %
	2008	2009	as % of 2008
food products	8,3	9,0	105,5
of which goods for production needs	5,4	4,8	86,0
chemical products and articles thereof	11,6	11,1	92,7
energy and oil products	4,6	3,5	72,5
ferrous and non-ferrous metals	7,7	6,3	80,3
machines and equipment	52,4	56,5	105,0
services	4,4	4,4	96,7
others	11,0	9,2	81,6

Structure of external trade turnover by continents

as % of total volume



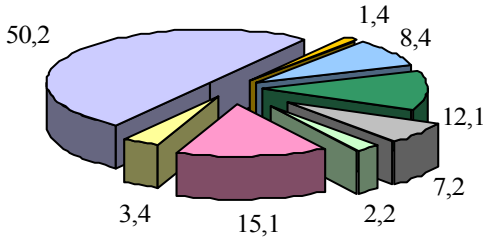
The external trade turnover with the states having the greatest share in the republic's goods turnover in 2009 is presented below:

	share in republic's goods turnover, %	as % of 2008
Russia	21,0	104,9
China	9,7	135,8
Switzerland	7,9	151,1
Ukraine	7,2	79,0
Kazakhstan	6,2	78,9
Republic of Korea	5,8	108,2
Afghanistan	3,3	134,6
Turkey	3,2	80,8
Iran	2,7	101,0
Germany	2,2	89,0
USA	1,7	90,9
France	0,9	85,0
Turkmenistan	0,9	139,3
Tajikistan	0,8	101,0
Latvia	0,8	60,3
Kyrgyzstan	0,8	59,8
Great Britain	0,8	76,5
Italy	0,8	144,9
Belarus	0,7	96,2
Japan	0,7	78,8
India	0,6	137,3
UAE	0,6	134,2
Austria	0,5	145,9
Singapore	0,4	52,9
Belgium	0,3	94,6
Netherlands	0,3	55,7
Azerbaijan	0,2	64,7

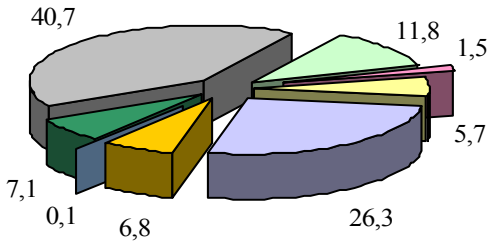
The structure of external trade with the CIS countries and other countries in 2009 is characterized by the following data:

Exports

CIS countries

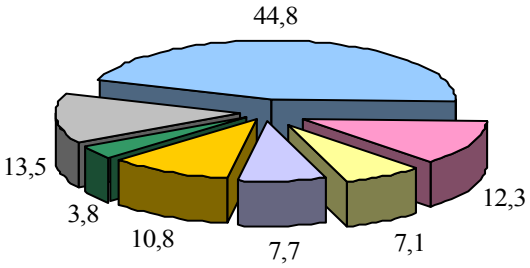


Other countries

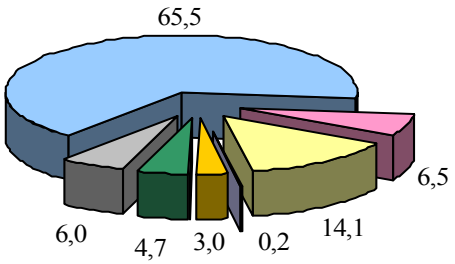


Imports

CIS countries



Other countries



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

Industry

In January-December 2009 the total volume of industrial output was 28009,3 billion soums or 109,0 percent to the level of January-December 2008.

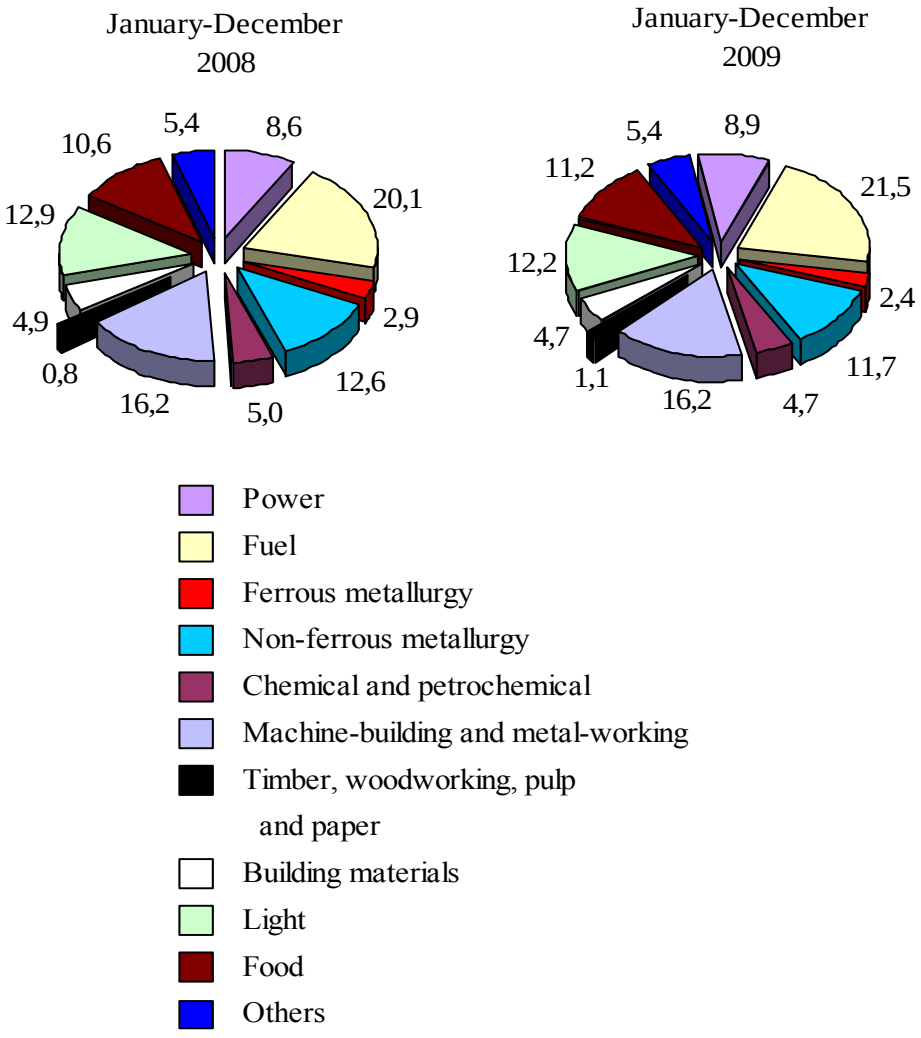
In the reporting period consumer goods were produced to the amount of 8809,0 billion soums (113,9 percent to January-December 2008), of which food products were produced to the amount of 3631,6 billion soums (107,0 percent), non-food products - to the amount of 5177,4 billion soums (119,3 percent).

The output of products by industries and production of consumer goods in January-December 2009 are characterized as follows:

	bln. soums	as % of January-December 2008
Total	28009,3	109,0
of which:		
electric power	2484,0	101,2
fuel	6008,9	110,3
ferrous metallurgy	684,1	108,4
non-ferrous metallurgy	3265,2	102,6
chemical and petrochemical	1326,2	111,0
machinery and metal-working	4541,8	117,4
logging, woodworking, pulp and paper	296,7	119,1
building materials	1325,5	108,7
light	3408,4	106,0
food	3135,8	108,2
Consumer goods	8809,0	113,9
of which:		
food	3631,6	107,0
non-food	5177,4	119,3

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 2009	as % of January-December 2008
Fuel and energy		
Electric power, bln. kWh	50,0	99,7
Heat energy, mln. Gcal	18,7	93,2
Petroleum and gas condensate, mln. t	4,5	92,7
Gasoline, thous. t	1621,9	110,8

	January-December 2009	as % of January-December 2008
Diesel fuel, thous. t	1302,3	101,2
Fuel oil, thous. t	498,6	92,4
Kerosene, thous. t	405,7	112,2
Lubricating oils, thous. t	278,5	106,6
Condensed gas, thous. t	246,1	99,3
Natural gas, mln.m^3	61408,2	96,2
Ferrous metallurgy		
Steel, thous. t	731,7	106,7
Finished steel, thous. t	687,1	106,9
Chemical and petrochemical		
Synthetic ammonia, thous. t	1265,3	98,8
Chemical fertilizers, thous. t	1073,2	100,8
Carbamide, thous. t	512,8	111,3
Chemical agents for plant protection, t	4120,0	2,4t.m.
Sulphuric acid, thous. t	954,6	103,2
Chemical fibre and threads, t	13595,0	107,5
Soda ash, thous. t	76,8	108,2
Machine-building and metal working		
Motor cars, pcs	205011,0	105,1
Trucks, pcs	722,0	162,6
Buses, pcs	1317,0	84,6
Spare parts for buses, mln. soums	177315,1	103,6
Tractors, pcs	2737,0	112,3
Cultivators, pcs	1852,0	104,5
Refrigerators and freezers, pcs	17421,0	2,8t.m.
Cable products, mln. soums	140,0	94,2
Building materials		
Cement, thous. t	6852,8	103,1

	January-December 2009	as % of January-December 2008
Asbestos cement sheets (roofing slate), mln. standard plates	469,6	108,2
Prefabricated ferro-concrete structures and units, thous. m^3	145,4	106,7
Glass and porcelain - faience		
Window glass, 2 mm, thous. m^2	10267,1	82,7
Bottles, mln. pcs	202,4	81,7
Light		
Cotton fibre, thous. t	1055,3	89,9
Cotton seeds, thous. t	1578,9	86,7
Raw silk threads, t	271,4	100,3
Cotton yarn, thous. t	145,5	100,7
Knitwear articles, thous. pcs	33968,0	98,9
Knitted fabric , t	11251,0	108,0
Hosiery, thous. pcs	89,0	5,2t.m.
Apparel, mln. soums	31367,4	102,2
Carpets and rugs, thous. m^2	2360,2	95,2
Food		
Milk and dairy products, thous. t	20,8	103,5
Granulated sugar, thous. t	275,1	108,2
Vegetable oil, thous. t	223,3	75,4
Macaroni, thous. t	23,1	138,7
Vodka and liqueur beverages, thous. dal	9435,0	111,8
Grape wine, thous. dal	2107,0	96,9
Bear, thous. dal	18112,1	111,9
Mineral water, mln. half-liters	226,1	100,7
Papirossy and cigarettes, mln. pcs	12747,0	121,9

	January-December 2009	as % of January-December 2008
Flour-milling and feed mill		
Flour, thous. t	1270,1	89,3
Mixed fodder, thous. t	798,0	114,8

Agriculture

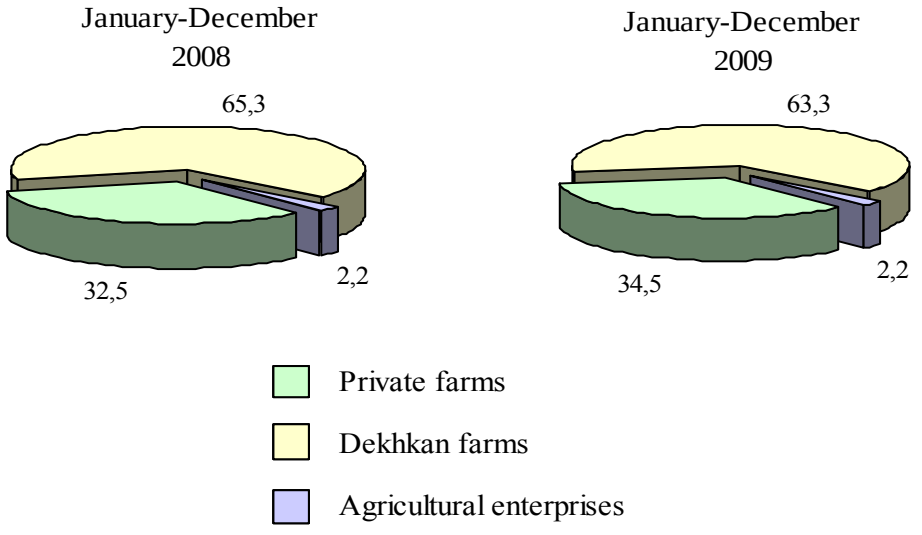
In January-December 2009 the agricultural output amounted to 12642,6 billion soums (105,7 percent to January-December 2008), of which output of plant-growing - 7224,0 billion soums (105,9 percent) and that of animal husbandry - 5418,6 billion soums (105,5 percent).

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

In the structure of gross agricultural output the share of dekhkan farms is 63,3 percent (in 2008 – 65,3 percent), private farms – 34,5 percent (32,5 percent), agricultural enterprises – 2,2 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 January-December 2009 the share of crop production in total agricultural output was 57,1 percent (in 2008 – 53,5 percent).

In 2009 according to the preliminary data the total area under crops in farms of all types was 3608,5 thousand hectares.

The area under grains was 1610,6 thousand hectares (103,3 percent to 2008), of which 1354,6 thousand hectares (98,6 percent) - under wheat.

The area under cotton was 1347,1 thousand hectares which made up 94,5 percent to 2008.

The area under potatoes has increased by 4,9 percent, vegetables by 1,9 percent, melons by 4,3 percent, forage crops by 8,7 percent.

In 2009 farms of all types produced 7391,6 thousand tons of grains in weight before treating, including 6916,4 thousand tons of spiked cereals, 6637,7 thousand tons of which - wheat.

Public purchases of spiked cereals made up 2596,5 thousand tons, including 2517,0 thousand tons of wheat (in 2008 - 2531,4 thousand tons and 2401,1 thousand tons respectively).

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

(as % of total gross harvest)

	January-December 2009	
	thous. t	as % of total
Grains	7391,6	100,0
of which:		
spiked cereals	6916,4	93,6
of which:		
wheat	6637,7	89,8
corn for grain	230,8	3,1
rice	194,4	2,6
others	50,0	0,7

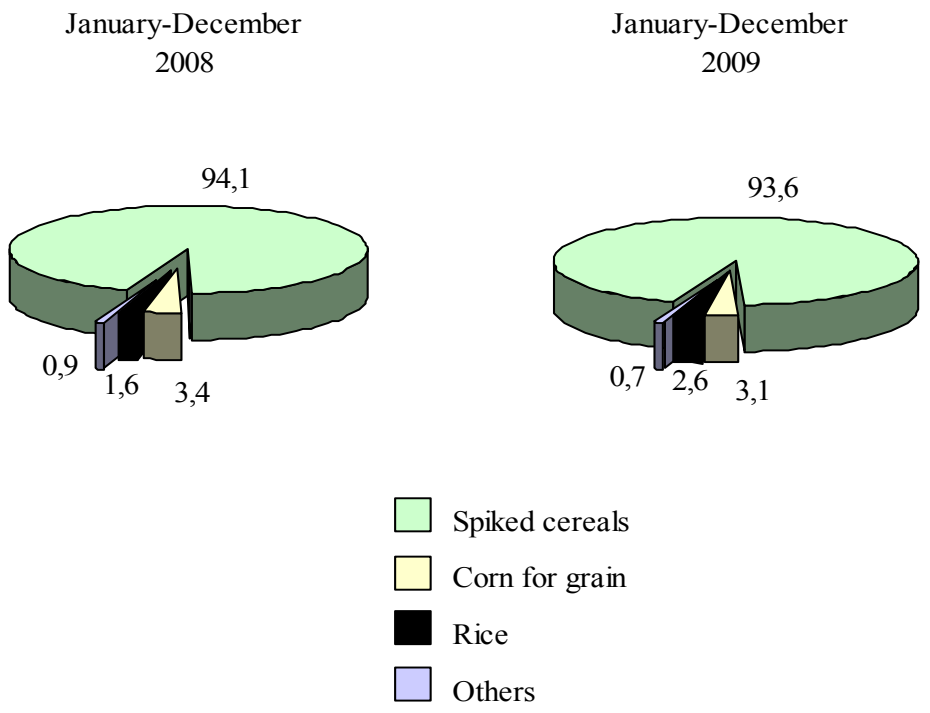
In 2009 the state was provided with 3401,9 thousand tons of raw cotton, which made up 100,0 percent to the level of the previous year.

There were produced 1524,5 thousand tons of potatoes (109,0 percent to the level of 2008), 5704,7 thousand tons of vegetables (109,3 percent), 1071,0 thousand tons of melons

and gourds (109,2 percent), 1542,9 thousand tons of fruit and berries (110,0 percent), 899,6 thousand tons of grapes (113,7 percent).

The structure of grains production in farms of all types:

as % of total gross harvest



Animal husbandry. In January-December 2009 the share of animal production in total agricultural output was 42,9 percent (in 2008 – 46,5 percent).

As of January 1, 2010 the population of cattle in farms of all types was 8510,8 thousand and increased by 486,0 thousand or 6,1 percent.

The population of caws increased by 208,6 thousand (by 6,3 percent), sheep and goats by 878,9 thousand (by 6,5 percent), poultry by 3527,4 (by 12,0 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 93,1 percent, in private farms – 5,8 percent, caws – 94,4 and 4,8 percent, sheep and goats – 78,1 and 7,6, pigs – 75,8 and 10,4 percent, poultry – 64,3 and 10,5 percent respectively.

In 2009 farms of all types produced 1367,7 thousand tons of meat in living weight (6,2 percent more than in 2008), 5779,0 thousand tons of milk (6,5 percent), 2715,9 million eggs (11,8 percent), 25,0 thousand tons of wool (5,1 percent), 897,9 thousand pieces of karakuls (0,1 percent), 24,0 thousand tons of cocoons (2,2 percent).

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

	January-December 2009	2009 as % of 2008
Meat in living weight, thous. t	1367,7	106,2
of which:		
private farms	35,4	109,5
dekhkan farms	1300,0	106,3
agricultural enterprises	32,3	100,5
Milk, thous. t	5779,0	106,5
of which:		
private farms	176,5	116,5
dekhkan farms	5573,5	106,2
agricultural enterprises	29,0	117,7
Eggs, mil.	2715,9	111,8
of which:		
private farms	209,9	135,3
dekhkan farms	1630,1	108,6
agricultural enterprises	875,9	113,3
Wool, t	24980	105,1
of which:		
private farms	1439	113,0
dekhkan farms	20646	104,6
agricultural enterprises	2895	104,8
Karakul, thous. pcs	897,9	100,1
of which:		
private farms	42,3	110,5
dekhkan farms	584,9	107,4
agricultural enterprises	270,7	86,2
Cocoons, thous. pcs	24,0	102,2

The share of dekhkan farms in total production of meat was 95,1 percent, milk – 96,4 percent, eggs – 60,0 percent, wool – 82,7 percent, karakuls – 65,1 percent.

Private farms. In January-December 2009 the volume of gross output of private farms was 4366,7 billion soums or 107,8 percent to the corresponding period of 2008. The share of private farms in total gross agricultural output was 34,5 percent.

The total area of lands allotted to private farms was 5828,4 thousand hectares.

As of the January 1, 2010 private farms had 496,6 thousand heads of cattle (including 168,6 thousand cows), 1097,7 thousand heads of sheep and goats, 3475,3 thousand heads of poultry.

In comparison with January 1, 2009 the number of cattle increased by 15,9 thousand (or by 3,3 percent), cows – by 6,2 thousand (3,8 percent), sheep and goats – by 90,4 thousand (9,0 percent), poultry – by 936,9 thousand (36,9 percent).

The output of basic agricultural produce in private farms and their share in total output are characterized by the following data:

	2009		as % of 2008
	thous. t	share, %	
Grains	6014,4	81,4	112,9
Raw cotton	3375,9	99,2	100,1
Potatoes	276,0	18,1	121,8
Vegetables	1997,2	35,0	116,3
Melons and gourds	536,5	50,1	116,2
Fruit	736,7	47,7	113,4
Grapes	496,2	55,2	121,8
Meat	35,4	2,6	109,5
Milk	176,5	3,1	116,5
Eggs, mln.	209,9	7,7	135,3
Wool, t	1439,0	5,8	113,0
Karakul, thous. pcs	42,3	4,7	110,5
Cocoons, t	23225,7	96,9	104,2

In 2009 the share of private farms in total production of grains was 81,4 percent (in 2008 – 79,2 percent), of raw cotton – 99,2 percent (99,1 percent), of potatoes – 18,1 percent (16,2 percent), of vegetables – 35,0 percent (32,9 percent), of melons and gourds – 50,1 percent (47,1 percent), of fruit and berries – 47,7 percent (46,3 percent), of grapes – 55,2 percent (51,5 percent).

Silkworm breeding. In 2009 silkworm cocoons production was 23972,6 tons (102,2 percent to the level of 2008) of which 0,9 tons are super elite grade, 14,4 tons - elite grade, 176,1 tons - seed cocoons, 9402,6 tons – first grade, 6654,2 tons – second grade, 822,0 tons – nonstandard cocoons, 5298,8 tons – off-grade cocoons, 1603,6 tons - karapachak.

Investments and construction

In January-December 2009 the total volume of utilized investments in fixed capital was12531,9 billion soums or 124,8 percent to January-December 2008.

The distribution of investments in fixed capital by forms of ownership in January-December 2009 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	12531,9	8,1	46,9	32,4	5,2	7,4
of which by enterprises of:						
state ownership	3001,3	33,9	29,3	13,8	1,5	21,5
non-state ownership	9530,6	0,0	52,4	38,2	6,4	3,0

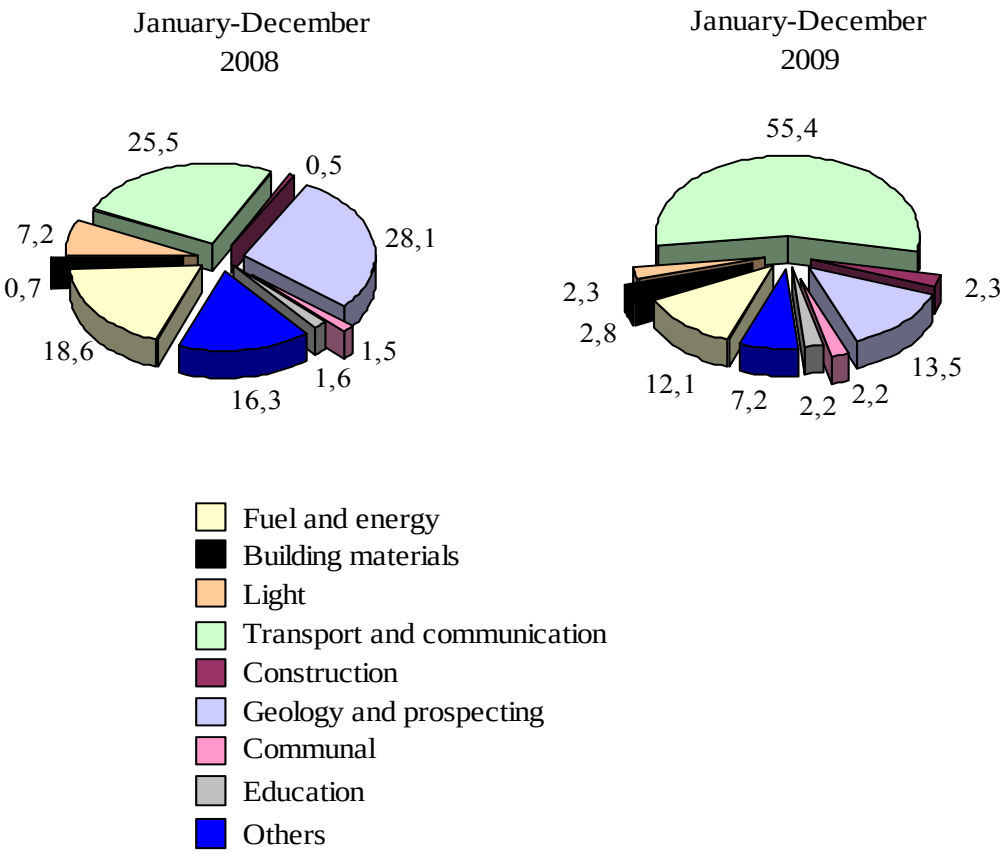
The structure of investments in fixed capital by branches of economy in January-December 2009 is presented by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of total volume
Total	12531,9	100,0
Production branches	9491,2	75,7
industry	3556,9	28,4
of which:		
fuel and energy	1759,1	14,0
metallurgy	517,1	4,1
chemical and petrochemical	232,4	1,8
machine-building	335,7	2,7
light	170,6	1,4
food	188,1	1,5
building materials	209,8	1,7
agriculture	385,6	3,1
construction	354,6	2,8
transport and communication	3935,5	31,4
trade	314,7	2,5
geology and exploration	855,3	6,8
others	88,6	0,7
Non-production branches	3040,7	24,3
housing construction	1186,9	9,5
public utilities	232,6	1,8
health care	158,3	1,3
education	1012,4	8,1
culture and arts	24,8	0,2
others	425,7	3,4

9491,2 billion soums of investments (75,7 percent of their total volume) were used in production branches of the economy, 3040,7 billion soums (24,3 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 1186,9 billion soums or 39,0 percent of their volume were used in housing construction.

In January-December of the current year 64,4 thousand apartments with the total space of 7613,3 thousand m^2 (105,2 percent to the level of January-December 2008), including 5089,4 thousand m^2 (103,8 percent) of the rural area, were built and put into operation.

360,8 billion soums of investments were used for new construction and capital reconstruction of general education schools, which made up 11,9 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 35,6 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 are 82,0 percent, the Fund for Children Sports Development – 8,7 percent, foreign investments and credits – 7,5 percent.

533,4 billion soums of investments were used for construction and reconstruction of academic lyceums and vocational colleges, which made up 17,5 percent of investments in the non-production sphere and 52,7 percent of investments in education.

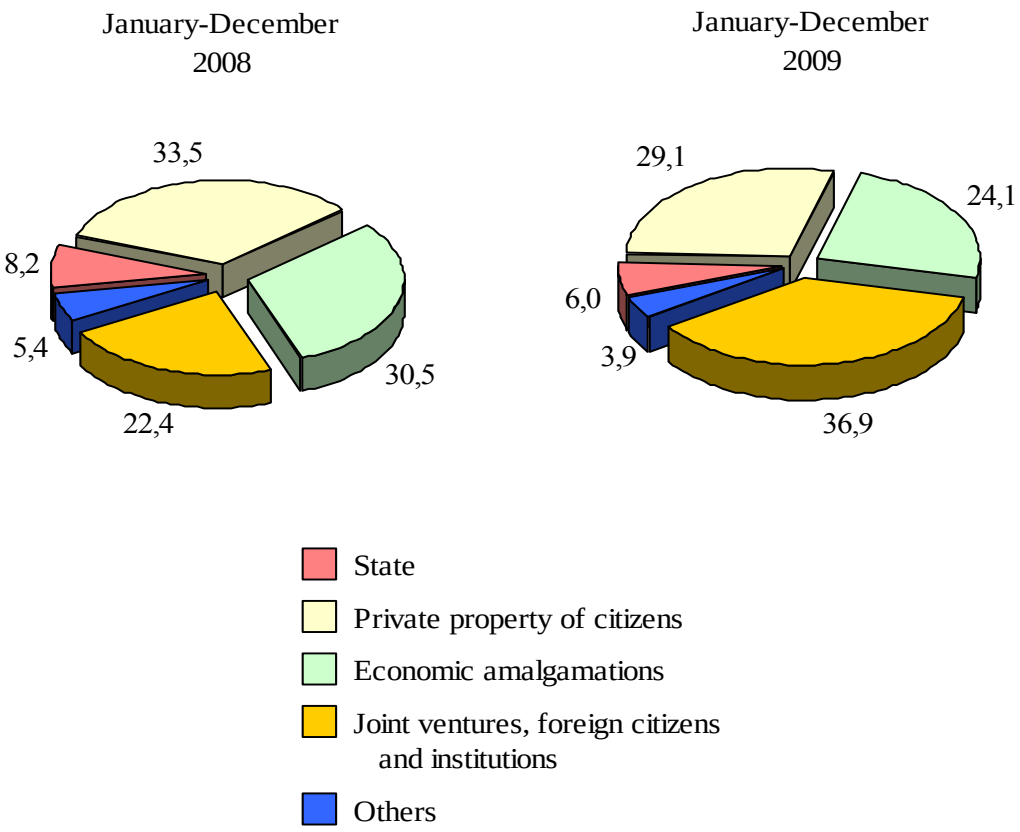
118,3 billion soums of investments were used for construction of water-supply networks, of which 53,9 billion soums – foreign investments and credits (45,6 percent of their total volume), 40,4 billion soums - budgetary funds (34,2 percent), 11,3 billion soums – means of population (9,6 percent); 9,1 billion soums of investments were used for construction of gas networks, of which 99,98 percent - means of population.

Construction activity. In January-December 2009 construction works were fulfilled to the amount of 6862,5 billion soums, which made up 133,1 percent to the corresponding period of 2008.

Out of the total volume of construction works 80,6 percent fall on new construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of enterprises, 15,4 percent – on capital and current repair and 4,0 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

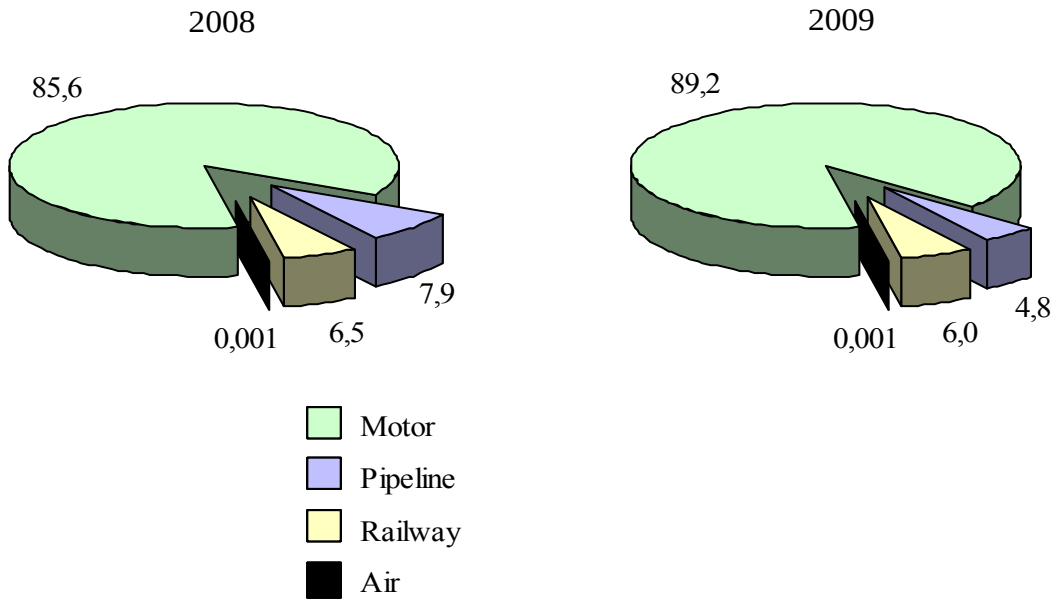
Cargo transportation. In January-December of the current year 1095,7 million tons of cargoes were carried by all types of transport, which made up 113,4 percent to the level of January-December 2008. At the same time the freight turnover has decreased by 6,9 percent and was 78,1 billion t-km.

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

	2009	as % of 2008
Freights shipped by transport, mln. t	1095,7	113,4
railway	65,7	104,5
motor	976,9	118,2
air, thous. t	14,8	2,5t.m.
pipeline	53,1	69,5
Freight turnover of transport, bln. t-km	78,1	93,1
railway	24,2	103,4
motor	23,2	110,2
air, mln. t-km	104,1	123,9
pipeline	30,6	77,8

The structure of cargo transportation by types of transport in 2009 is presented below:

as % of total cargo transportation



The volume of basic types of freights shipped by main-line railway transport in 2009 is presented below:

	thous. tons	as % of 2008
Freights - total	65694,3	104,5
of which:		
coal	3408,2	102,7
oil	16450,5	105,1
ferrous metals	1142,3	95,6
iron-and-steel scrap	1031,4	107,9
chemical and mineral fertilizers	5546,1	116,3
building materials	9205,4	99,9
cement	6631,2	103,0
timber	139,2	55,1
grain and milling products	1562,9	82,9

976,9 million tons of freights were carried by motor transport, which is 18,2 percent more than in 2008. The freight turnover has increased by 10,2 percent and was 23,2 billion t-km.

The freight turnover of motor transport of individual entrepreneurs has exceeded the level of 2008 by 7,1 percent and was 16,1 billion t-km. The share of private carriers in total freight turnover of motor transport was 69,7 percent versus 71,7 percent in 2008.

14,8 thousand tons of freights were carried by air transport which is 2,5 times more than in 2008. The freight turnover has increased by 23,9 percent and was 104,1 million t-km.

The freight turnover of main pipelines has decreased by 22,2 percent and was 30,6 billion t-km.

Passenger transportation. In comparison with 2008 the number of passengers carried by all types of transport increased by 8,2 percent and totaled 5697,3 million persons in 2009. The passenger turnover has increased by 9,6 percent and was 71,0 billion pass-km.

The passenger transportation and passenger turnover by types of transport in 2009 are characterized by the following data:

	2009	as % of 2008
Passengers carried by transport, mln. persons	5697,3	108,2
railway	14,0	108,2
motor	5575,7	108,8
air	1,5	101,0
urban electrical	106,1	86,0
Passenger turnover of transport, mln. pass-km	71018,8	109,6
railway	2609,0	105,3
motor	62833,6	112,4
air	4918,9	87,3
urban electrical	657,3	87,9

The share of motor transport in passenger transportation and passenger turnover was the highest – 97,9 percent and 88,5 percent respectively.

The number of passengers carried by railway transport has increased by 8,2 percent and was 14,0 million persons, the passenger turnover has increased by 5,3 percent and totaled 2609,0 million pas-km.

1541,2 thousand persons were carried by air transport, which is 1,0 percent more than in 2008, the passenger turnover was 4918,9 million pass-km or 12,7 percent lower than in 2008.

Passenger transportation carried out by trolleybuses, trams and underground has decreased by 41,2 percent, 20,4 percent and 7,3 percent respectively.

Market of goods and services

In 2009 the retail trade turnover was 16488,9 billion soums or 116,6 percent to the level of 2008.

In the structure of retail trade turnover the share of food products was 47,8 percent and that of non-food products – 52,2 percent (in 2008 – 51,6 and 48,4 percent respectively).

The structure of retail trade turnover by forms of ownership of economic entities in 2009 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of 2008	as % of total
Total	16488,9	116,6	100,0
state ownership	22,9	75,4	0,1
non-state ownership	16466,0	116,7	99,9
of which private ownership of citizens	11933,5	114,5	72,4

In 2009 the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises amounted to 7162,6 billion soums or increased by 29,4 percent versus 2008. In the structure of the retail trade the turnover of trade enterprises was 43,4 percent (in 2008 – 39,1 percent).

In the total turnover of trade enterprises the share of the retail trade turnover of trade enterprises in the rural area was 24,3 percent.

The sale of agricultural products and livestock in dekhkan markets has increased by 8,9 percent and reached 5617,8 billion soums, the share of sales in the retail trade turnover was 34,1 percent.

The goods turnover of the informal sector (commodity and specialized markets) was 3708,5 billion soums or 7,5 percent higher than in 2008. The share of the informal sector in the total volume of goods turnover was 22,5 percent.

The structure of retail trade turnover in 2009 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of 2008	as % of total
Total	16488,9	116,6	100,0
trade enterprises	7162,6	129,4	43,4
markets	9326,3	108,4	56,6
of which:			
commodity and specialized	3708,5	107,5	22,5
dekhkan (food)	5617,8	108,9	34,1

The volume of paid services rendered to population in 2009 was 6298,0 billion soums or 112,9 percent to the level of 2008.

The main part of paid services was rendered to population by the official sector (65,9 percent), the volume of services rendered by this sector was 4151,6 billion soums, the growth rate – 115,7 percent.

The volume of paid services rendered to population by individual entrepreneurs has increased by 7,7 percent and amounted to 2146,4 billion soums, the share of this sector in the total volume of paid services – 34,1 percent.

The share of the non-state sector in the total volume of paid services rendered to population was 80,2 percent (in 2008 – 80,3 percent).

The paid services rendered to population by forms of ownership of economic entities in 2009 are characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of total
Total	6298,0	100,0
state ownership	1244,1	19,8
non-state ownership	5053,9	80,2
of which:		
private property of citizens	2508,5	39,8

The share of personal services in the total volume of paid services was 10,3 percent or 647,9 billion soums. Their real volume has exceeded the level of 2008 by 18,7 percent. The share of services rendered by individual entrepreneurs in the personal services sector was 85,9 percent. The volume of services rendered by this sector was 556,5 billion soums, the growth – by 19,3 percent.

In 2009 **the total volume of market services by all kinds of activity** was 26455,8 billion soums, including 6626,8 billion soums of the rural area, or 25,0 percent of the total volume of rendered services. In comparison with January-December 2008 the real increase of market services was 16,7 percent.

The production of market services by kinds of activity in 2009 is characterized by the following data:

	bln. soums	as % of 2008	as % of total
Services - total	26455,8	116,7	100,0
of which by main kinds of activity:			
Trade and catering	4560,3	121,8	17,2
Transport	8373,4	110,4	31,7
Communication and information, including services of information and resource centers	1898,0	121,6	7,2
Financial, including microcredit granting	2129,1	124,7	8,0
Tourism	56,9	130,4	0,2
Hotel	86,6	112,3	0,3
Communal	3483,7	101,1	13,2
Personal	430,7	122,6	1,6
Repair of cars and other equipment	234,3	130,2	0,9
Other market services, including services of children's institutions for health improvement and sports organizations	5202,8	128,6	19,7

The high growth rates were achieved in the following services: tourism – 130,7 percent, repair of cars and other equipment – 130,2 percent, financial, including microcredit granting – 124,7 percent, personal – 122,6 percent, internal trade and catering – 121,8, communication and information, including services of information and resource centers – 121,6 percent.

The following services prevailed in the structure of services: transport (31,7 percent of total services), trade and catering (17,2 percent), communal (13,2 percent), financial, including microcredit granting (8,0 percent), communication and information, including services of information and resource centers (7,2 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	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Consumer price index	0,6	0,6	7,8	7,4
food products	0,2	0,5	2,7	6,3
non-food products	0,6	0,3	7,7	3,1
services	2,0	1,3	27,2	17,3
Industrial producer price index	0,6	2,2	7,7	29,5
Index of freight tariffs	5,0	0,05	80,2	0,6
Index of tariffs for communication services for legal persons	-0,5	0,4	-6,1	5,0

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

	2008	2009
Total	107,7	129,5
of which:		
electric power	136,3	106,9
fuel	112,8	122,6
ferrous metallurgy	114,7	163,0
non-ferrous metallurgy	39,1	237,5
chemical and petrochemical	133,3	99,0

	2008	2009
machine-building	112,8	101,7
logging, woodworking, pulp and paper	121,4	102,9
building materials	116,6	101,0
light	121,1	110,5
food	133,4	112,4
flour milling and grain	143,2	116,9

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

(in % to December of the previous year)

	2008	2009
Transport – total	180,2	100,6
of which:		
railway	129,9	116,0
truck	127,6	117,4
air	148,5	126,6
pipeline	199,5	93,9

Indices of tariffs on communication services for legal persons by types of communication in January-December

(in % to December of the previous year)

	2008	2009
Communication services - total	93,9	105,0
of which:		
postal	124,7	100,0
local telephone	100,0	102,4
long-distance telephone	100,0	100,0
telegraph	119,2	119,5
cellular	82,5	109,6

Living standards

In January-November 2009 **nominal money incomes** of population increased by 36,4 percent, money expenditures and savings – by 34,7 percent.

The structure and use of nominal money incomes of population in January-November 2009 are characterized by the following data:

	share, in %	as % of January-November 2008
Total money incomes	100,0	136,4
of which:		
remuneration of labor and other incomes from enterprises	36,8	130,0
social transfers	16,0	138,6
entrepreneurial incomes, including sale of agricultural products and other incomes	47,2	141,0
Use of money incomes	97,3	134,7
of which:		
consumer expenditures	71,8	131,3
compulsory payments and contributions	7,4	132,1
increase of savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency, other expenditures	18,1	151,4

The main part of nominal money incomes of population was used for purchase of consumer goods and payment for services – 71,8 percent. In comparison with January-November 2008 consumer expenditures has increased by 31,3 percent.

Compulsory payments and contributions made up 7,4 percent of money incomes. Savings in deposits, securities, including purchase of currency and other expenditures made up 18,1 percent of money incomes of population.

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
2008	100,0	74,6	7,7	16,2	1,5
2009	100,0	71,8	7,4	18,1	2,7

Demography and labor market

As of January 1, 2010 according to the preliminary data the number of the resident population in the republic was 28000,8 thousand persons and has increased from the beginning of the current year by 467,4 thousand persons or 1,7 percent.

The natural increase was 519,0 thousand persons, 299,0 thousand of them (57,6 percent) fall upon rural area.

The natural movement of population in January-December 2009 is characterized by the following data:

	thous. persons	increase, decrease (-)	per 1000 population
Births	649,7	3,6	23,3
Deaths	130,7	-8,1	4,7
of which children aged under 1 year	7,3	-0,7	11,9*)
Natural increase	519,0	11,7	18,6
Marriages	277,6	27,4	10,0
Divorces	17,2	0,8	0,6

*) Per 1000 births

In 2009 the number of births was 649,7 thousand and increased by 3,6 thousand or 0,6 percent in comparison with 2008. The birth rate decreased from 23,6 pro mil in 2008 to 23,3 pro mil in 2009.

The decrease in birth rate was observed in Syrdarya oblast (from 24,3 to 22,8 pro mil), Namangan oblast (from 24,4 to 23,0 pro mil), Samarkand oblast (from 25,6 to 24,2 pro mil), Surkhandarya oblast (from 25,9 to 24,6 pro mil).

The death rate has decreased in all oblasts of the republic. The significant decrease in death rate was observed in the city of Tashkent (7,8 pro mil to 7,1 pro mil), Andizhan oblast (from 5,1 to 4,6 pro mil), Khorezm oblast (from 4,8 to 4,3 pro mil) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (from 5,4 to 4,9 pro mil).

Out of the total number of dead 58,9 percent died of cardiovascular diseases, 7,6 percent – neoplasms, 6,6 percent - accidents, poisonings and traumas, 6,3 percent - respiratory diseases.

According to the preliminary data in January-December of the current year 7,3 thousand children died at the age under one year. The infant mortality rate decreased from 12,5 pro mil in 2008 to 11,9 pro mil in 2009.

Out of the total number of children died at the age under one year 49,4 percent died of states occurring in perinatal period, 33,5 percent - respiratory diseases, 7,4 percent - congenital anomalies and 3,3 percent - infectious and parasitic diseases.

In January-December of the current year 277,6 thousand marriages and 17,2 thousand divorces were registered. There were 10,0 marriages and 0,6 divorces per 1000 population.

Unemployment[*)]**.** In January-December of the current year 658,2 thousand persons applied to labor agencies for employment, which was 5,6 percent more than in January-December 2008.

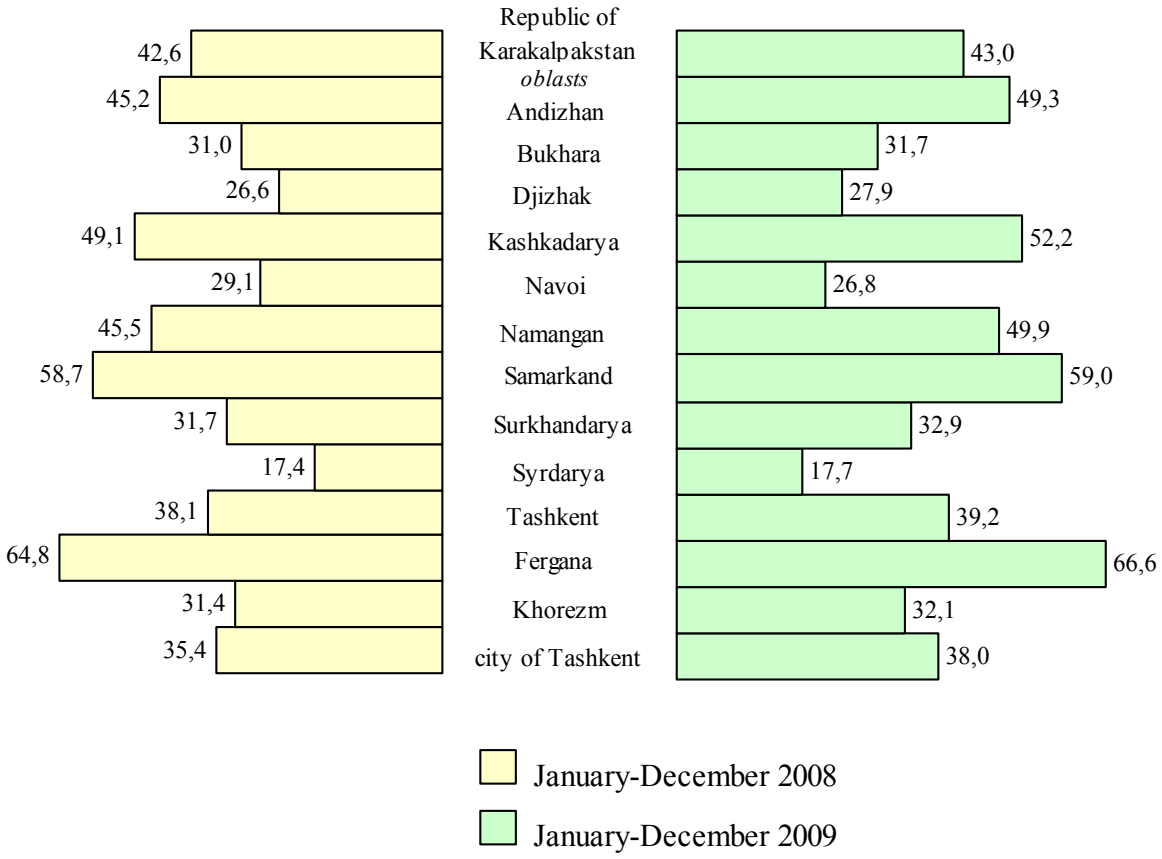
Out of the total number of citizens registered as those who are looking for a job 0,6 percent - persons at the age of 16-18 years old, 54,3 percent - persons at the age of 18-30 years old, 43,0 percent - persons at the age of 30-50 years old.

As of the end of 2009 the number of citizens registered through labor agencies as those who are looking for a job was 20,1 thousand persons versus 22,9 thousand persons as of the end of 2008 or decreased by 12,0 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 (20,7 percent of the total number of persons registered in labor agencies), Kashkadarya oblast – 2,3 thousand persons (11,7 percent), Surkhandarya oblast – 2,1 thousand persons (10,3 percent), Navoi oblast 1,5 thousand persons (7,4 percent), Fergana oblast – 1,4 thousand persons (7,1 percent).

In January-December of the current year 566,3 thousand persons were placed in a job with the assistance of labor agencies (86,0 percent of all applied to labor agencies for employment), which was 1,7 percentage points less than in January-December 2008.

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

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

thous. persons