



THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

STATISTICAL BULLETIN

March 2023



Tashkent

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Symbols and notes:

“ ” – indicator is equal to nil;

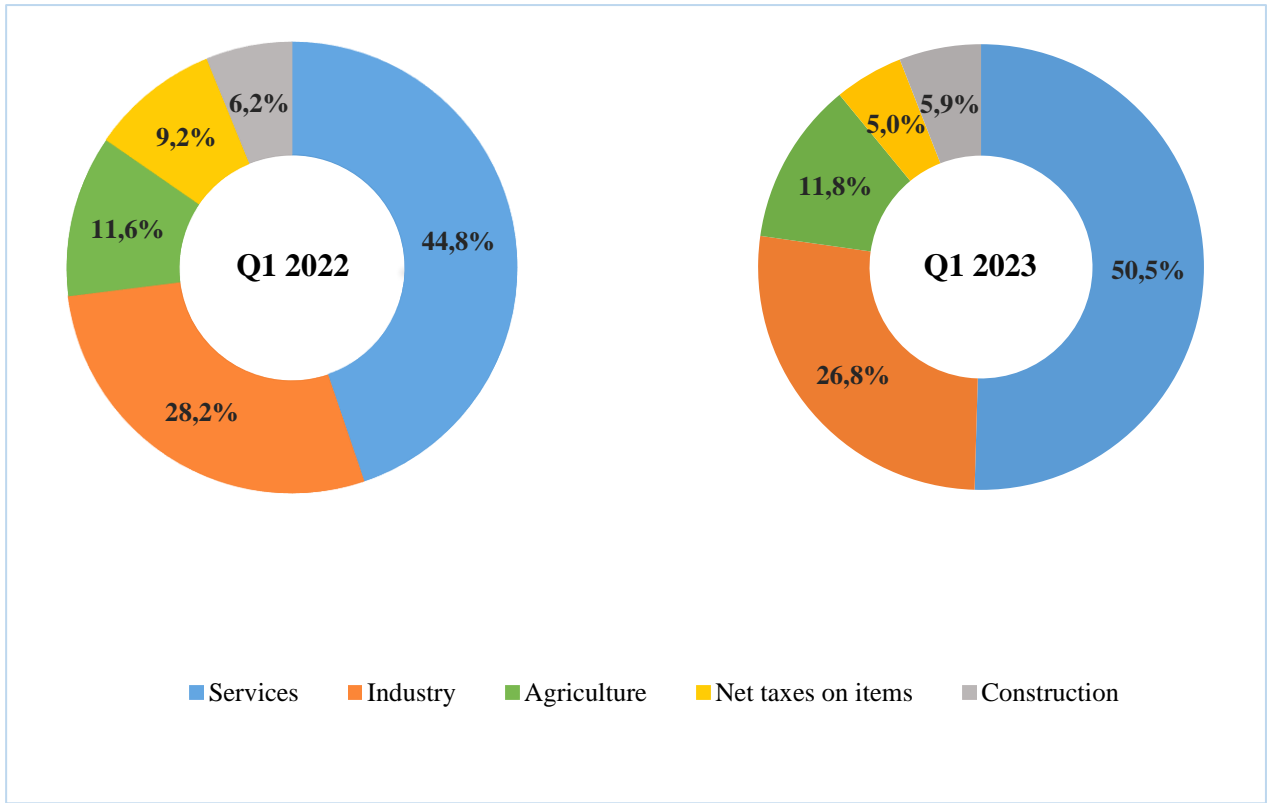
“0,0” – non-significant volume;

“x” – data are not published.

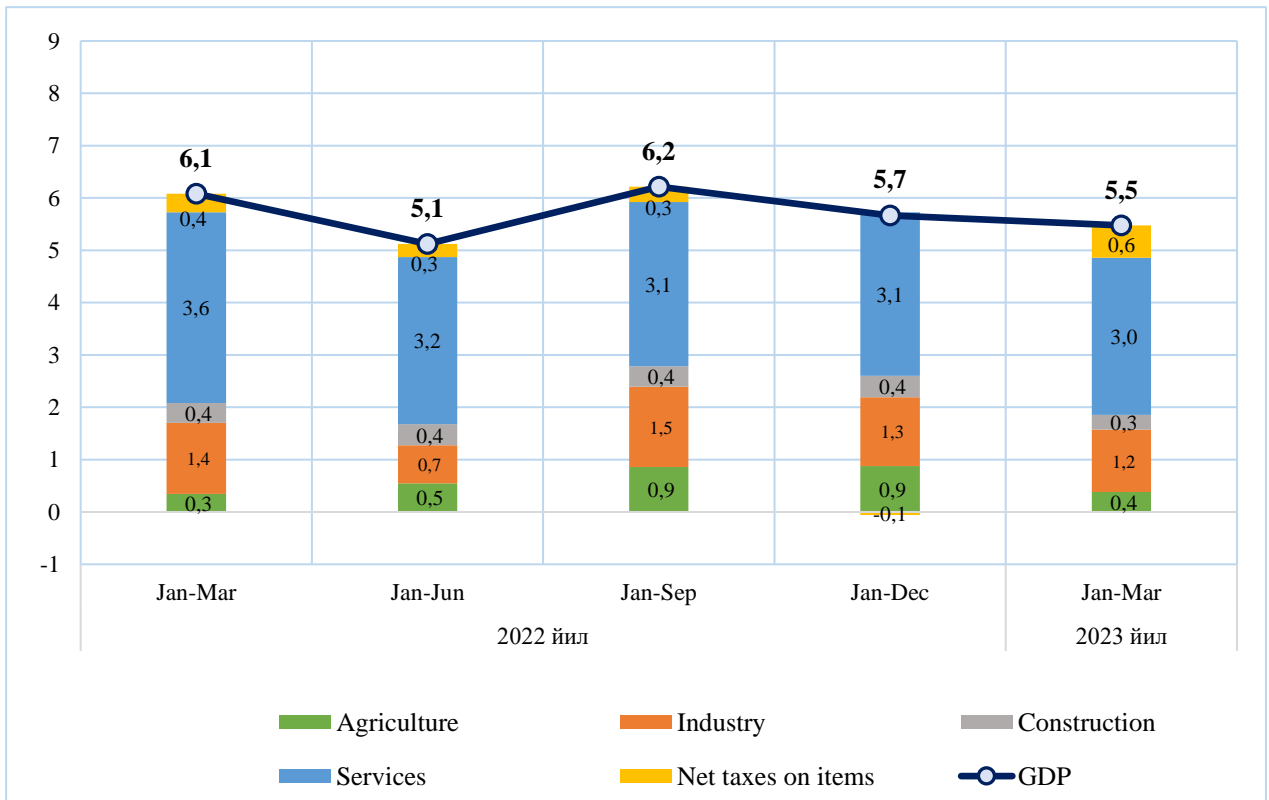
In some cases minor discrepancies between totals and sums of items are due to rounding.

“Statistical bulletin of the Central bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan” is available on the official website of the Central bank (<http://www.cbu.uz>).

Structure of GDP*

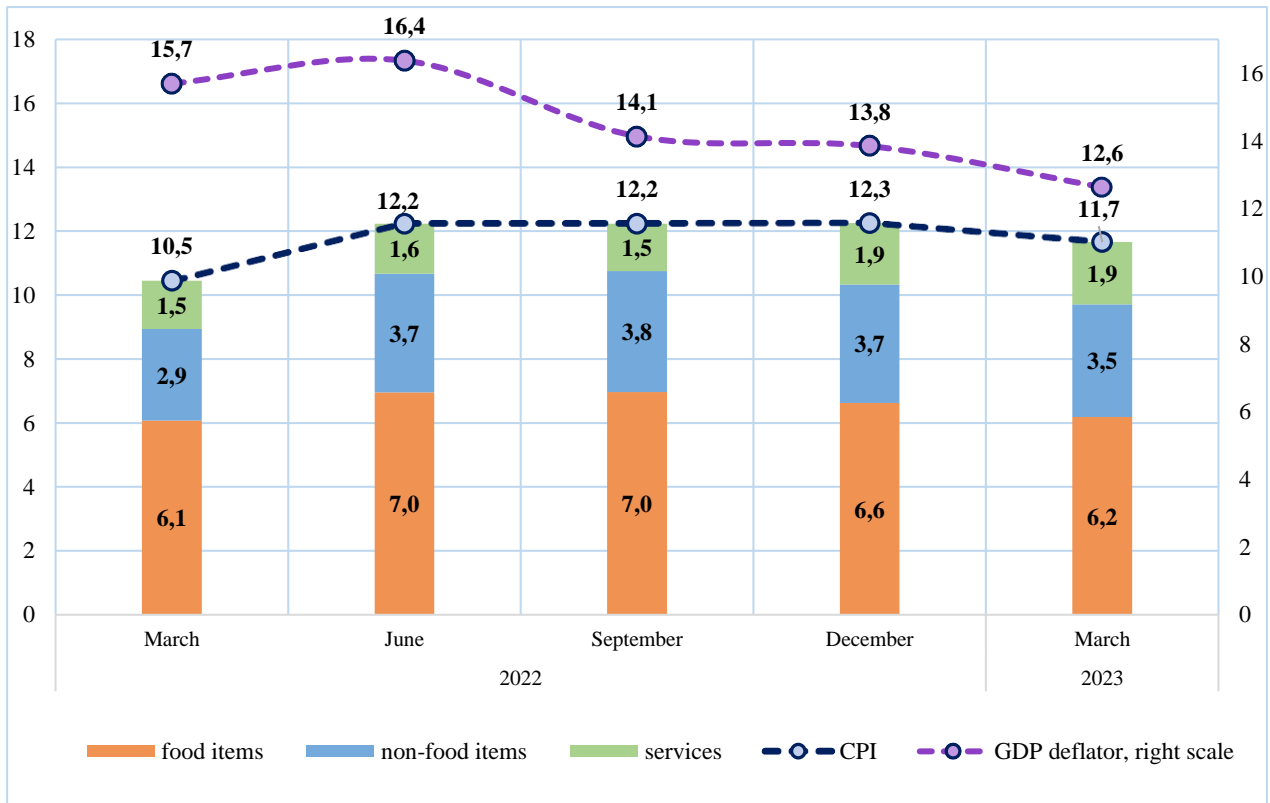


Structural changes of GDP*
(real growth compared to previous year, in percentages)

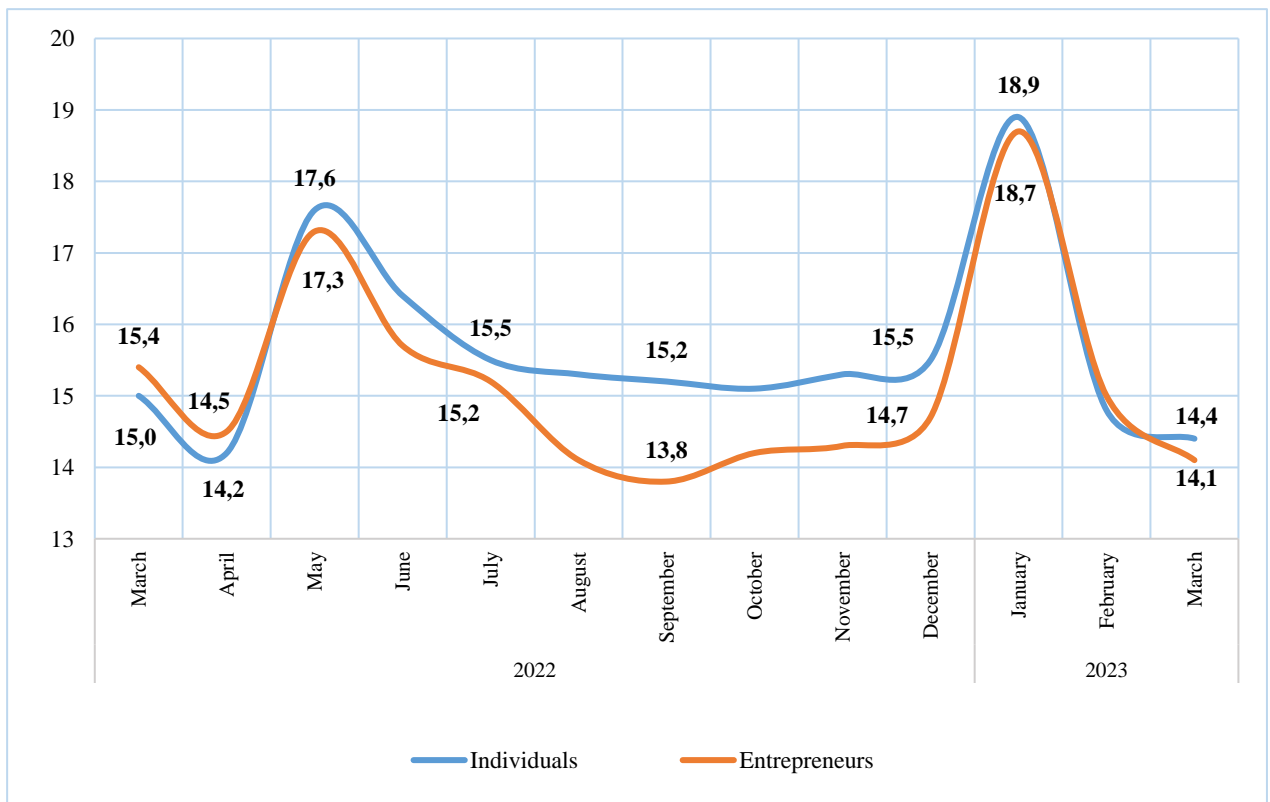


* According to preliminary data of the Agency of Statistics under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) and its components*
(annually, in percentages)

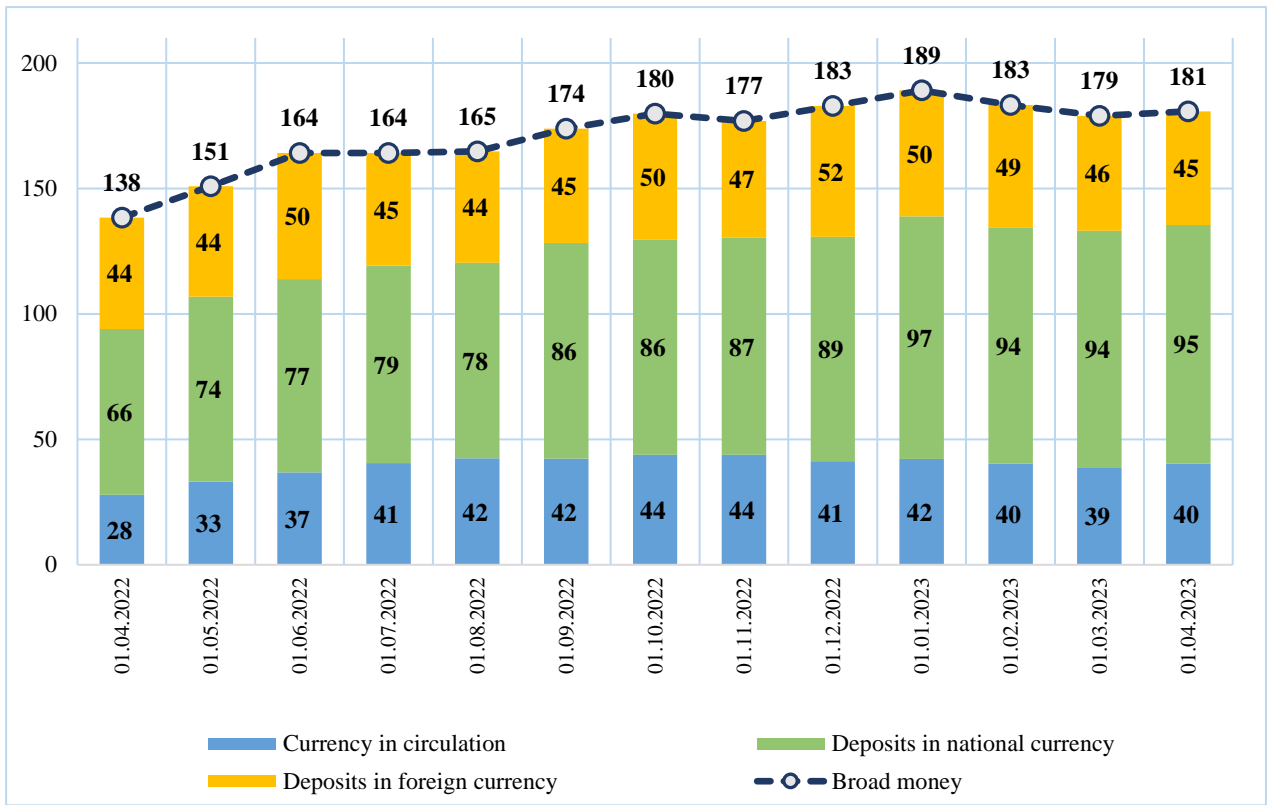


Inflation expectations of individuals and entrepreneurs
(annually, in percentages)

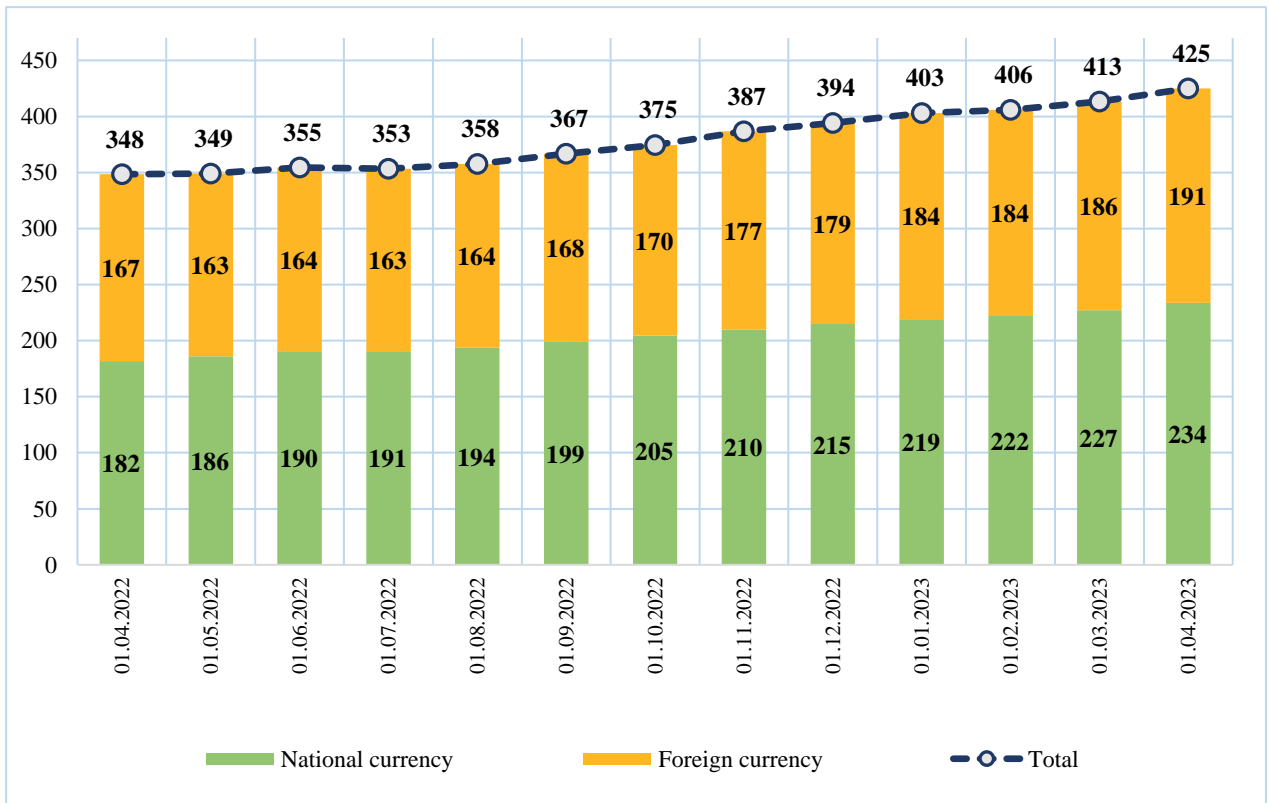


* According to preliminary data of the Agency of Statistics under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

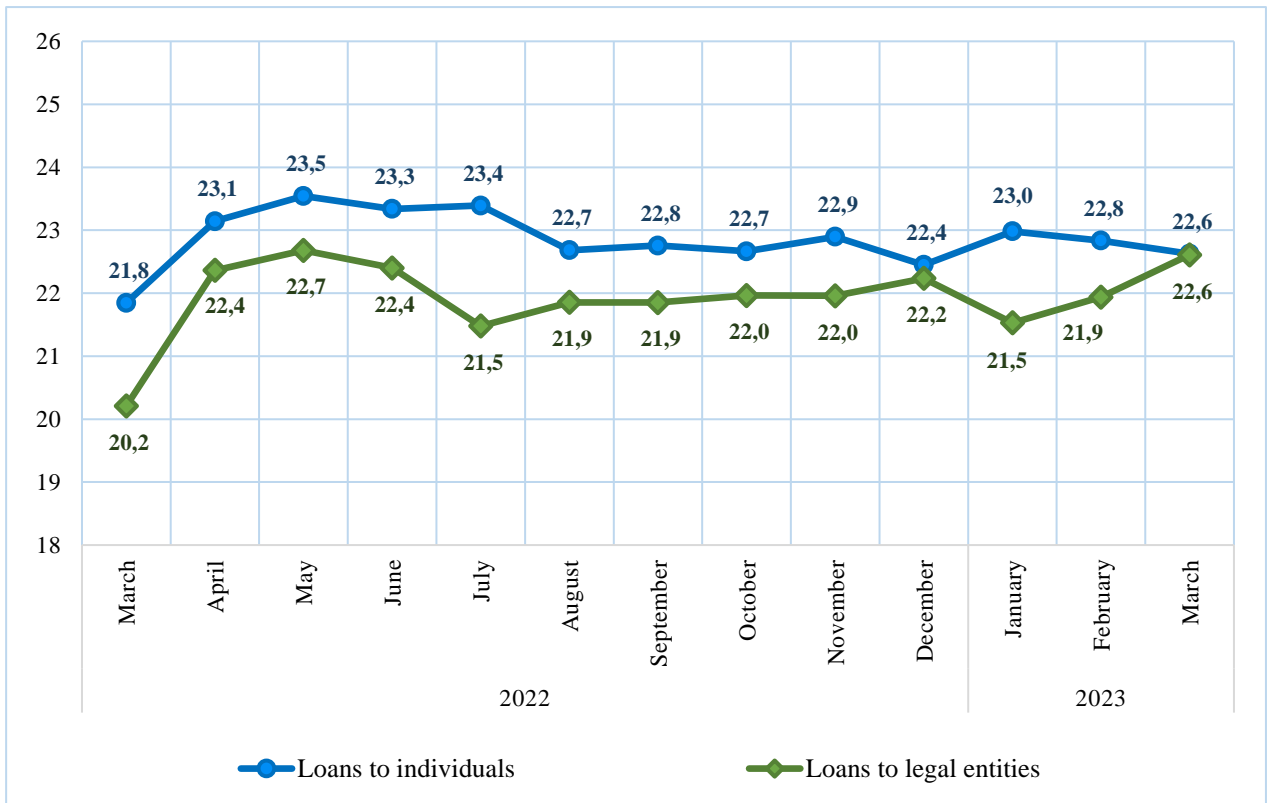
Structure and dynamics of Broad money (trillions of UZS)



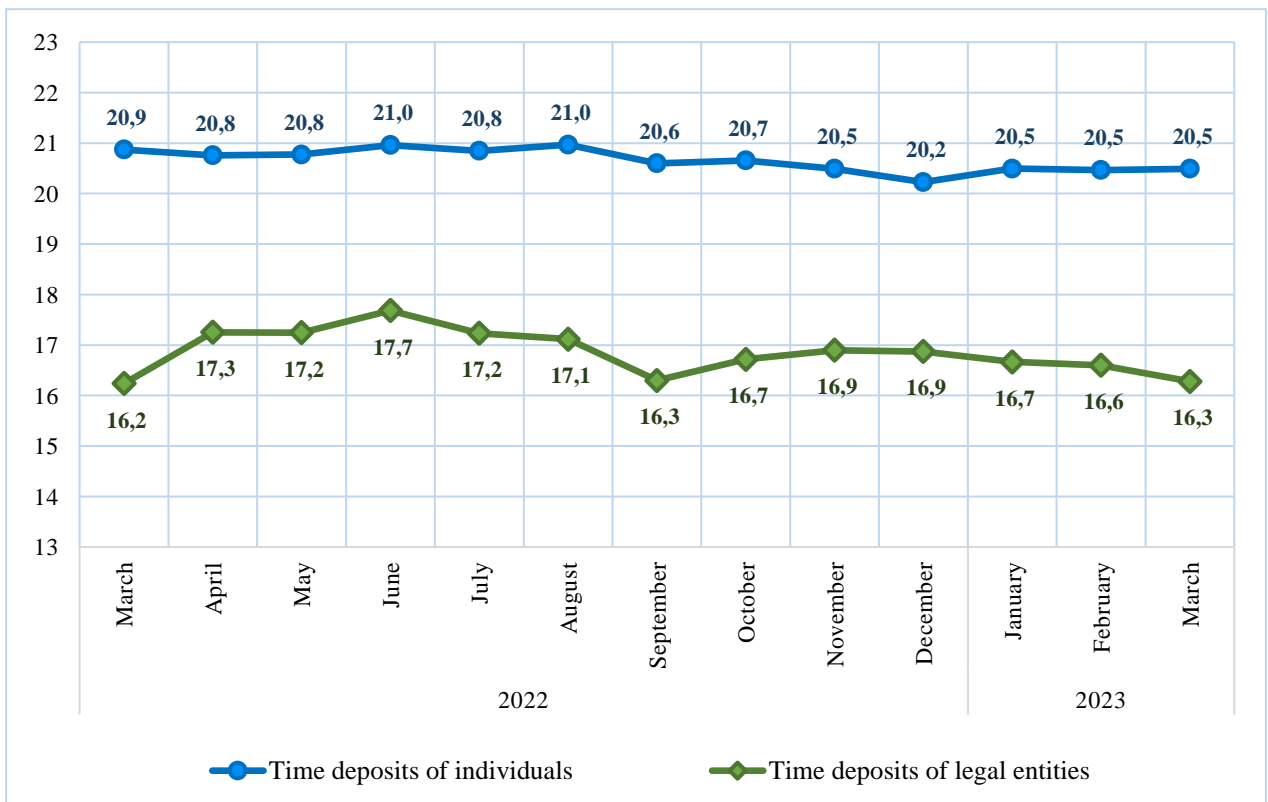
Credits to the economy and its composition (trillions of UZS)



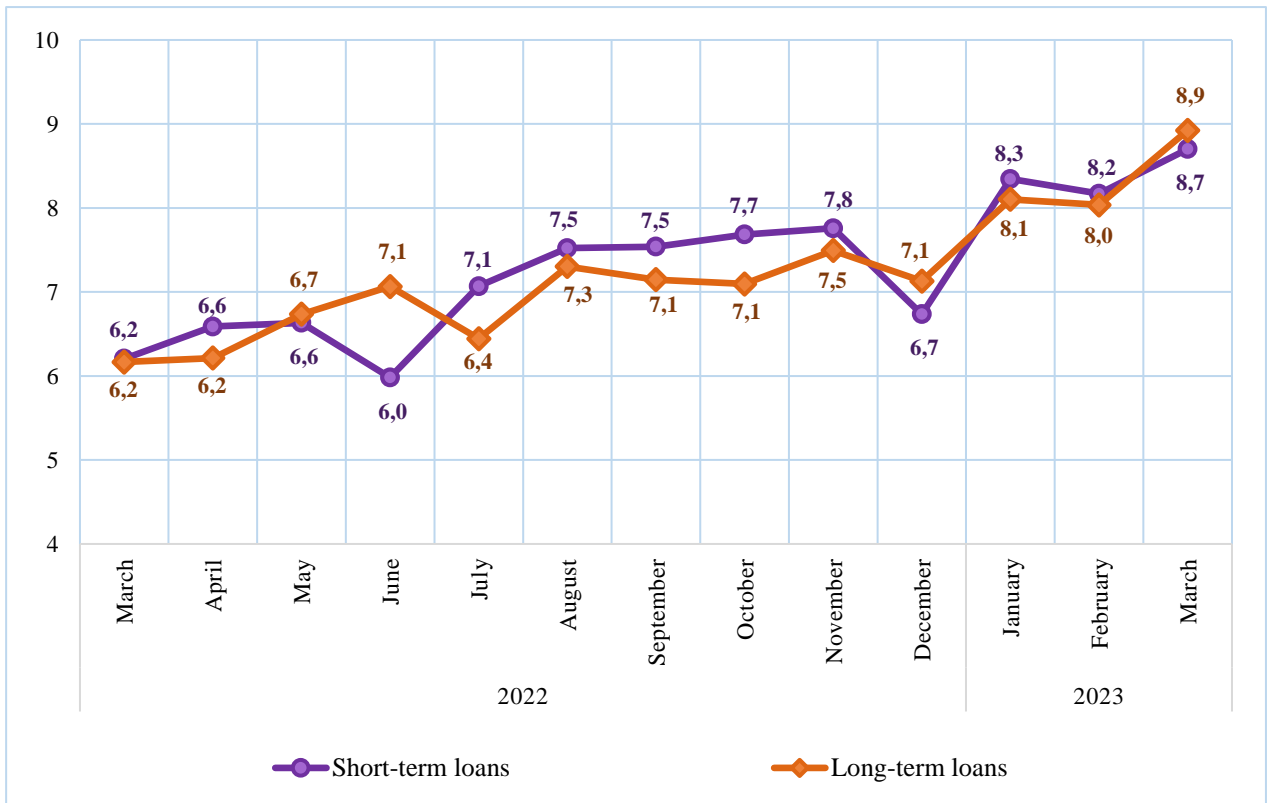
Bank interest rates on national currency loans
(weighted average interest rates, annual)



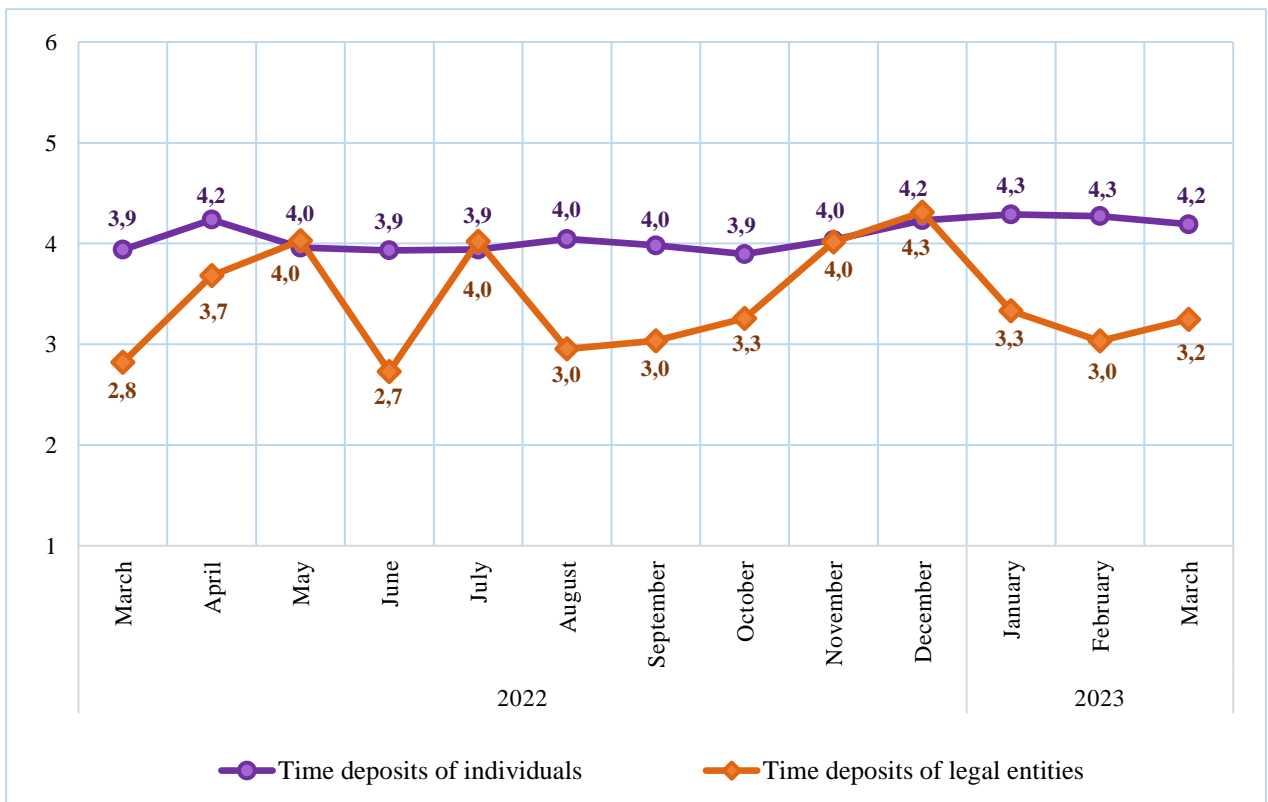
Bank interest rates on national currency deposits
(weighted average interest rates, annual)



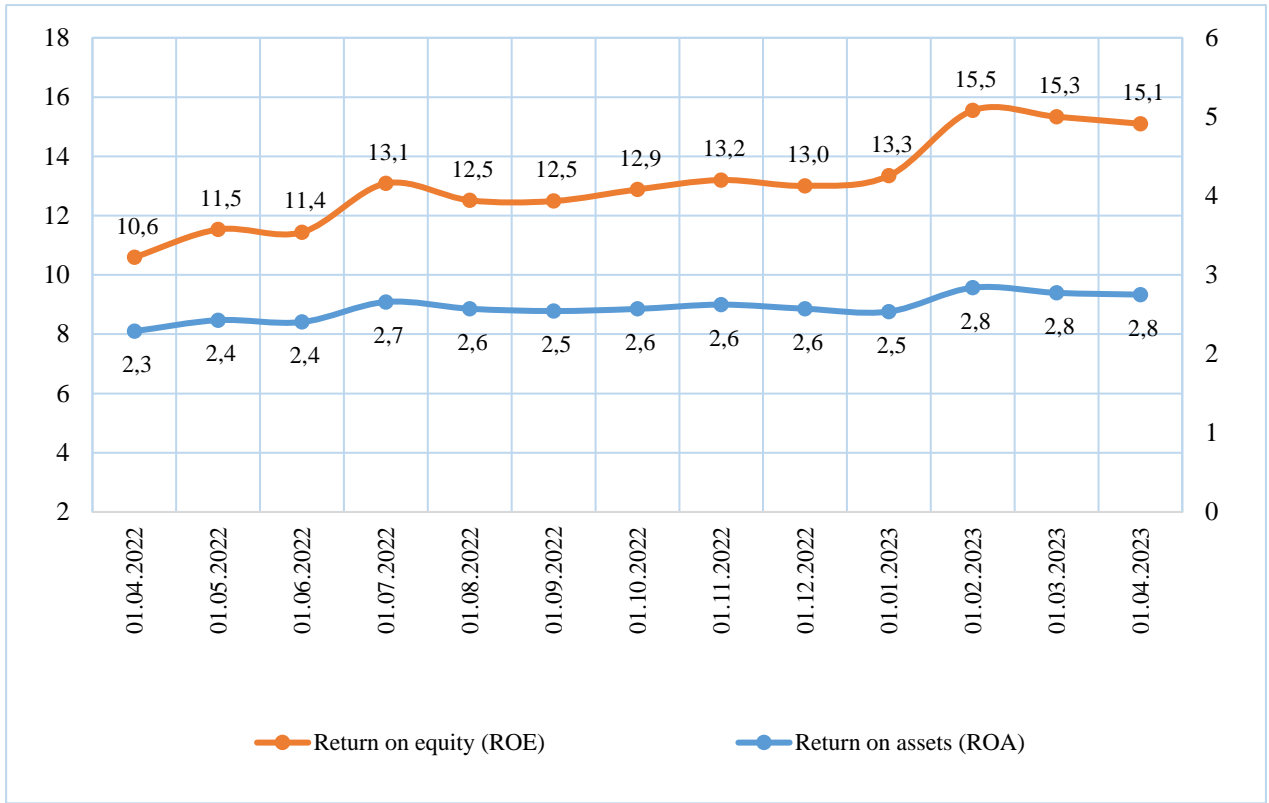
Bank interest rates on foreign currency loans
(weighted average interest rates, annual)



Bank interest rates on foreign currency deposits
(weighted average interest rates, annual)



Profitability indicators of banking sector (percent)



I. MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

Table 1.1

GDP and its structure*

billions of UZS

№	Indicators	2022				2023
		Q1	first half	9 months	annual	Q1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	GDP (nominal)	166 985,0	395 182,9	634 850,9	888 341,7	198 483,5
	Real growth (YoY), percent	106,1	105,1	106,2	105,7	105,5
	GDP deflator, percent	115,7	116,4	114,1	113,8	112,6
II.	Gross value added of industries	151 590,8	362 449,5	586 342,7	828 054,2	188 545,3
	Real growth (YoY), percent	106,3	105,3	106,4	106,2	105,4
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19 375,0	75 982,2	142 886,9	208 452,9	23 465,2
	Real growth (YoY), percent	102,7	102,6	103,5	103,6	103,2
	Industry	47 118,6	102 258,5	158 858,8	220 704,3	53 143,4
	Real growth (YoY), percent	104,8	102,8	106,1	105,2	104,1
	Construction	10 288,7	25 719,0	40 040,0	55 522,7	11 780,9
	Real growth (YoY), percent	106,2	106,2	106,3	106,6	104,5
	Services	74 808,4	158 489,7	244 557,0	343 374,3	100 155,9
	Real growth (YoY), percent	108,2	108,1	108,4	108,5	107,0
III.	Net taxes on items	15 394,2	32 733,5	48 508,2	60 287,5	9 938,1
	Real growth from previous year, percent	104,1	103,3	104,0	99,2	106,5

* According to preliminary data of the Agency of Statistics under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Table 1.2

Consumer Price Index (CPI)*

percentage terms

Period	from previous month				from previous year			
	CPI	of which:			CPI	of which:		
		food items	non-food items	services		food items	non-food items	services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2022								
January	0,9	1,3	0,5	0,7	9,8	13,1	7,8	6,9
February	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	9,7	13,1	7,7	6,5
March	1,5	2,5	1,1	0,4	10,5	14,5	8,2	6,5
April	1,5	2,1	1,4	0,5	10,4	13,4	9,3	6,5
May	1,0	1,2	1,3	0,4	11,0	14,2	10,3	6,2
June	0,9	1,1	0,9	0,8	12,2	16,5	10,7	6,8
July	-0,1	-1,1	0,9	0,3	12,3	16,3	11,1	6,9
August	0,5	0,7	0,4	0,4	12,3	16,3	10,9	7,1
September	1,0	1,4	0,7	0,8	12,2	16,6	10,9	6,4
October	1,2	1,4	0,9	1,5	12,2	15,9	10,7	7,5
November	1,3	2,0	0,9	0,8	12,3	16,0	10,7	7,8
December	1,2	1,7	0,8	1,1	12,3	15,6	10,7	8,3
2023								
January	0,8	1,0	0,6	0,7	12,2	15,4	10,9	8,4
February	0,5	0,7	0,3	0,5	12,2	15,5	10,7	8,5
March	1,0	1,6	0,7	0,4	11,7	14,6	10,2	8,4

* According to data of the Agency of Statistics under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Table 1.3

Inflation expectations of individuals and entrepreneurs

percentage terms

Period	Individuals	Entrepreneurs
1	2	3
2022		
January	15,0	14,3
February	14,0	14,6
March	15,0	15,4
April	14,2	14,5
May	17,6	17,3
June	16,4	15,7
July	15,5	15,2
August	15,3	14,1
September	15,2	13,8
October	15,1	14,2
November	15,3	14,3
December	15,5	14,7
2023		
January	18,9	18,7
February	14,8	15,0
March	14,4	14,1

Table 1.4

Balance of payments of the Republic of Uzbekistan*
(analytic representation)

millions of USD

Descriptors	2022			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	2	3	4	5
A. Current account (excludes reserves and related items)	-1 097,4	454,3	834,5	-819,7
Goods, credit (exports)	5 248,6	3 358,8	3 845,8	4 657,0
Goods, debit (imports)	6 518,2	6 370,5	7 205,3	8 215,2
Services, credit (exports)	670,5	1 180,5	1 581,6	1 382,9
Services, debit (imports)	1 644,4	1 661,4	2 018,3	1 977,0
Balance on goods and services	-2 243,5	-3 492,6	-3 796,1	-4 152,4
Primary income, credit	956,3	1 082,5	1 154,7	1 017,9
Primary income, debit	456,3	838,9	1 053,9	965,6
Balance on goods, services, and primary income	-1 743,5	-3 249,0	-3 695,3	-4 100,1
Secondary income, credit	866,1	3 933,1	4 729,3	3 485,4
Secondary income, debit	220,0	229,9	199,4	205,0
B. Capital account (excludes reserves and related items)	8,2	1,2	2,1	10,7
Capital account, credit	8,2	1,2	2,1	10,7
Capital account, debit				
Balance on current and capital account	-1 089,2	455,5	836,7	-809,0
C. Financial account	-1 086,9	112,3	2 272,5	-1 663,6
Direct investment, assets	2,1	0,6	0,6	0,8
Direct investment, liabilities	314,3	584,0	819,2	813,8
Portfolio investment, assets				0,0
Equity and investment fund shares				0,0
Debt instruments				
Portfolio investment, liabilities	6,7	0,4	21,9	-2,4
Equity and investment fund shares	-5,2	12,0	9,9	8,4
Debt instruments	12,0	-11,6	12,0	-10,8
Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	2,8	2,9	3,0	1,1
Fin. derivatives and employee stock options, assets				
Fin. derivatives and employee stock options, liabilities	-2,8	-2,9	-3,0	-1,1
Other investment, assets	-441,8	4 011,4	6 287,9	1 290,0
Equity and investment fund shares		0,4		
Debt instruments	-441,8	4 011,0	6 287,9	1 290,0
Central bank				
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	-34,2	1 530,7	1 894,7	-1 745,5
General government	-6,1	-4,7	-4,5	-2,0
Other sectors	-401,5	2 484,9	4 397,6	3 037,6
Other financial corporations				
Nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	-401,5	2 484,9	4 397,6	3 037,6
Other investment, liabilities	328,9	3 318,1	3 177,9	2 144,2
Equity and investment fund shares				
SDR allocations	0,3	0,8	1,7	2,0

Descriptors	2022			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	2	3	4	5
Debt instruments	328,7	3 317,3	3 176,3	2 142,2
Central bank				
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	-124,3	2 317,3	1 539,1	136,4
General government	163,4	175,7	331,2	2 463,2
Other sectors	289,6	824,3	1 306,0	-457,4
Other financial corporations	4,1	19,7	-2,6	8,2
Nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	285,5	804,5	1 308,6	-465,6
D. Net errors and omissions	96,7	-152,6	-275,9	-751,9
E. Total balance	-94,4	-190,6	1 711,8	-102,7
F. Reserves and Related Items	94,4	190,6	-1 711,8	102,7
Reserve assets	94,4	190,8	-1 711,4	103,2
Net credit and loans from the IMF (excluding reserve position)	0,0	0,2	0,4	0,5
Exceptional financing				

* All previous published data have been revised.

Table 1.5

International investment position of the Republic of Uzbekistan*
(end of period)

millions of USD

Descriptors	2022			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	2	3	4	5
Assets	69 984,3	74 519,9	78 672,6	82 177,0
Direct investment	198,6	204,6	203,7	202,0
Equity and investment fund shares	30,1	35,5	34,0	31,7
Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	30,1	35,5	34,0	31,7
Direct investment enterprises in direct investor (reverse investment)				
Between fellow enterprises				
Debt instruments	168,5	169,1	169,7	170,3
Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5
Direct investment enterprises in direct investor (reverse investment)				
Between fellow enterprises	166,0	166,6	167,3	167,9
Portfolio investment	2,5	2,6	2,6	2,5
Equity and investment fund shares	2,5	2,6	2,6	2,5
Central bank				
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,1
General government				
Other sectors	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,4
Other financial corporations				
Debt securities				
Central bank				
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank				
General government				
Other sectors				
Other financial corporations				
Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options				
Other investment	34 627,7	38 729,1	44 970,2	46 204,9
Other equity	1,2	1,6	1,6	1,6
Debt instruments	34 626,5	38 727,5	44 968,6	46 203,3
Central bank				
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	2 902,0	4 514,4	6 360,9	4 556,9
General government	2,6	3,6	4,2	7,6
Other sectors	31 721,9	34 209,5	38 603,5	41 638,9
Other financial corporations	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Reserve assets	35 155,5	35 583,5	33 496,1	35 767,5
Monetary gold	20 883,6	21 221,1	20 977,0	23 064,8
Special drawing rights (SDR)	1 098,2	1 054,8	1 016,8	1 057,3
Reserve position in the fund	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other reserve assets	13 173,7	13 307,5	11 502,3	11 645,4

Descriptors	2022			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	2	3	4	5
Liabilities	53 025,7	56 756,4	59 760,4	63 311,6
Direct investment	11 405,0	12 526,9	13 097,5	13 630,7
Equity and investment fund shares	9 618,4	10 394,3	10 991,6	11 361,4
Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	9 618,4	10 394,3	10 991,6	11 361,4
Direct investment enterprises in direct investor (reverse investment)				
Between fellow enterprises				
Debt instruments	1 786,6	2 132,6	2 105,9	2 269,4
Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	1 636,5	1 923,6	1 897,9	2 019,3
Direct investment enterprises in direct investor (reverse investment)				
Between fellow enterprises	150,1	209,1	208,0	250,1
Portfolio investment	4 298,9	4 039,0	3 954,0	4 191,7
Equity and investment fund shares	119,6	109,7	120,4	105,4
Central bank				
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	36,6	42,0	44,5	48,6
General government				
Other sectors	83,0	67,7	75,9	56,9
Other financial corporations	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,7
Debt securities	4 179,3	3 929,3	3 833,6	4 086,2
Central bank				
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	886,8	896,9	881,6	893,9
General government	2 438,5	2 220,9	2 163,9	2 375,0
Other sectors	854,0	811,5	788,1	817,3
Other financial corporations				
Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	8,2	6,1	2,4	2,0
Other investment	37 313,7	40 184,4	42 706,6	45 487,2
Other equity				
Special drawing rights (SDR)	1 094,0	1 058,1	1 015,3	1 057,6
Other debt instruments	36 219,7	39 126,3	41 691,3	44 429,5
Central bank				
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	6 568,0	8 816,4	10 154,7	10 452,3
General government	15 303,0	15 217,8	15 212,1	18 005,8
Other sectors	14 348,7	15 092,2	16 324,5	15 971,4
Other financial corporations	74,6	95,2	93,9	103,2
Net international investment position	16 958,5	17 763,5	18 912,2	18 865,4

* All previous published data have been revised.

Table 2.4

Monetary aggregates

billions of UZS

Date	Broad money (M2)	<i>including:</i>						Foreign currency deposits in national currency equivalent
		Money supply in national currency	<i>of which:</i>					
			Narrow money (M1)	<i>of which:</i>		Other deposits in national currency		
				Currency in circulation (M0)	Transferable deposits			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
01.01.2022	145 254,6	99 889,8	62 199,0	28 656,9	33 542,1	37 690,8	45 364,8	
01.02.2022	136 141,7	93 895,2	55 175,8	26 484,7	28 691,1	38 719,5	42 246,5	
01.03.2022	133 739,1	91 763,6	53 787,7	25 954,8	27 832,9	37 975,9	41 975,4	
01.04.2022	138 357,0	94 003,3	56 624,0	27 854,3	28 769,7	37 379,3	44 353,6	
01.05.2022	150 866,1	106 921,4	65 361,3	33 124,1	32 237,1	41 560,1	43 944,7	
01.06.2022	164 129,4	113 863,3	72 447,1	36 866,9	35 580,2	41 416,1	50 266,1	
01.07.2022	164 074,1	119 232,6	77 947,2	40 512,2	37 435,0	41 285,4	44 841,5	
01.08.2022	164 726,0	120 347,2	77 394,1	42 382,1	35 012,0	42 953,1	44 378,8	
01.09.2022	173 780,8	128 310,3	79 970,4	42 303,1	37 667,2	48 339,9	45 470,5	
01.10.2022	179 776,6	129 694,5	81 432,1	43 786,2	37 645,9	48 262,4	50 082,1	
01.11.2022	176 920,2	130 372,9	80 469,5	43 778,4	36 691,1	49 903,5	46 547,3	
01.12.2022	182 857,0	130 764,7	77 083,7	41 324,2	35 759,5	53 681,0	52 092,3	
01.01.2023	189 085,1	138 832,0	84 046,0	42 206,2	41 839,9	54 786,0	50 253,0	
01.02.2023	183 287,0	134 281,2	77 763,8	40 297,0	37 466,7	56 517,4	49 005,8	
01.03.2023	178 910,6	133 135,7	76 119,7	38 881,3	37 238,4	57 016,0	45 774,9	
01.04.2023	180 780,4	135 468,3	77 165,5	40 295,7	36 869,7	58 302,9	45 312,1	

III. MAIN INDICATORS AND INSTRUMENTS OF THE CENTRAL BANK MONETARY POLICY

Table 3.1

Policy rate*

Period of validity	Policy rate, in percentage terms
1	2
17.03.2023 - ...	14
22.07.2022 - 16.03.2023	15
10.06.2022 - 21.07.2022	16
18.03.2022 - 09.06.2022	17
11.09.2020 - 17.03.2022	14
15.04.2020 - 10.09.2020	15
25.09.2018 - 14.04.2020	16
28.06.2017 - 24.09.2018	14
01.01.2015 - 27.06.2017	9
01.01.2014 - 31.12.2014	10
01.01.2011 - 31.12.2013	12
15.07.2006 - 31.12.2010	14
21.12.2004 - 14.07.2006	16
05.07.2004 - 20.12.2004	18
10.09.2003 - 04.07.2004	20
16.07.2003 - 09.09.2003	24
01.01.2002 - 15.07.2003	30
01.07.2000 - 31.12.2001	24
01.06.2000 - 30.06.2000	27,6
01.05.2000 - 31.05.2000	28,8
01.04.2000 - 30.04.2000	30
01.01.1998 - 31.03.2000	36
01.11.1997 - 31.12.1997	30
01.01.1997 - 31.10.1997	39,6
01.08.1996 - 01.12.1996	48
01.07.1996 - 31.07.1996	60
01.08.1995 - 30.06.1996	84
01.07.1995 - 31.07.1995	120
20.03.1995 - 30.06.1995	300
01.02.1995 - 19.03.1995	250
01.10.1994 - 31.01.1995	225
02.05.1994 - 30.09.1994	150
02.05.1994 - 30.09.1994	150

* Defined as Refinancing rate until December 1, 2019

Table 3.2

Required reserve ratios

(till May 31, 2018)

percentage terms

Period of validity	For deposits of legal entities with maturity less than 1 year and demand deposits in national currency	For deposits of legal entities with maturity from 1 to 3 years in national currency	For deposits of legal entities with maturity over 3 years in national currency	For deposits of legal entities in foreign currency
1	2	3	4	5
from May 1, 1994	30		10	30
from January 1, 1995	25		10	25
from June 1, 1996	25		10	
from December 1, 1997	20		10	
from May 1, 2000	20			
from February 1, 2005	15			5
from August 1, 2005	15			8
from September 1, 2007	13			
from November 1, 2008	15			
from September 1, 2009	15	12	10,5	The same ratios are for deposits in foreign currency

Table 3.3

Required reserve ratios
(from June 1 to September 30, 2018)

percentage terms

Type of liabilities	Term	Required reserve ratio
1	2	3
Deposits of legal entities in national currency*	2 year and over	0
	from 1 to 2 years	7
	other liabilities	14
Deposits of legal entities in foreign currency	2 year and over	0
	from 1 to 2 years	8
	other liabilities	16
Deposits of individuals in national currency*	2 year and over	0
	from 1 to 2 years	2
	other liabilities	4
Deposits of individuals in foreign currency	2 year and over	0
	from 1 to 2 years	3
	other liabilities	6

* These types of liabilities are subject to averaging ratio (0.1)

Table 3.4

Required reserve ratios
(from October 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019)

percentage terms

Type of liabilities	Term	Required reserve ratio
1	2	3
Deposits of legal entities in national currency*	2 year and over	0
	from 1 to 2 years	2
	other liabilities	4
Deposits of legal entities in foreign currency	2 year and over	0
	from 1 to 2 years	7
	other liabilities	14
Deposits of individuals in national currency*	2 year and over	0
	from 1 to 2 years	2
	other liabilities	4
Deposits of individuals in foreign currency	2 year and over	0
	from 1 to 2 years	7
	other liabilities	14

* These types of liabilities are subject to averaging ratio (0.1)

Table 3.5

Required reserve ratios
(from July 1, 2019 to August 4, 2021)

percentage terms

Type of liabilities	Required reserve ratio
1	2
Deposits of legal entities in national currency*	4
Deposits of legal entities in foreign currency	14
Deposits of individuals in national currency*	4
Deposits of individuals in foreign currency	14

* From July 1, 2019 till April 1, 2020 these types of liabilities were subject to averaging ratio of 0.25, from April 1, 2020 to June 14, 2020 the averaging ratio is 0.35, and starting from June 15, 2020 to August 4, 2021 the averaging ratio is 0.75

Table 3.6

Required reserve ratios

(from August 5, 2021)

percentage terms

Type of liabilities	Required reserve ratio
1	2
Deposits of legal entities in national currency*	4
Deposits of legal entities in foreign currency	18
Deposits of individuals in national currency*	4
Deposits of individuals in foreign currency	18

* These types of liabilities are subject to averaging ratio (0.8)

Table 3.7

Balance of the required reserves

billions of UZS

Date	Total	including:	
		in national currency	in foreign currency
1	2	3	4
01.01.2022	2 107,3	2 107,3	
01.02.2022	2 203,9	2 203,9	
01.03.2022	2 250,5	2 250,5	
01.04.2022	2 173,2	2 173,2	
01.05.2022	2 252,2	2 252,2	
01.06.2022	2 418,6	2 418,6	
01.07.2022	2 595,2	2 595,2	
01.08.2022	2 537,5	2 537,5	
01.09.2022	2 632,4	2 632,4	
01.10.2022	2 639,5	2 639,5	
01.11.2022	2 535,6	2 535,6	
01.12.2022	2 623,1	2 623,1	
01.01.2023	2 638,0	2 638,0	
01.02.2023	2 830,0	2 830,0	
01.03.2023	2 764,3	2 764,3	
01.04.2023	2 667,3	2 667,3	

Table 3.8

Bonds issued by Central bank and placed between commercial banks

Period	Volume of issued bonds, (billions of UZS)	Weighted average rate, percentage
1	2	3
2022	105 948,2	16,9
January	7 900,0	13,7
February	3 900,0	13,9
March	3 948,2	14,7
April	9 500,0	19,0
May	9 000,0	19,0
June	8 000,0	18,5
July	11 000,0	17,5
August	8 500,0	16,7
September	7 500,0	16,6
October	6 500,0	16,6
November	6 000,0	16,8
December	5 200,0	16,8
2023	11 500,0	16,8
January	7 500,0	16,8
February	4 000,0	16,9
March		

Table 3.9

Results of the Central bank deposit auctions

Period	Auction conducting date	Deposit's maturity	Number of participant banks	Maximum amount of attracted deposits (billions of UZS)	Amount of deposits offered by banks (billions of UZS)	Minimum interest rates offered by banks	Maximum interest rates offered by banks	Cut-off rate	Weighted average rate	Amount of attracted deposits (billions of UZS)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January 2023	05.01.2023	7 days	15	Unlimited	3 995,0	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	3 995,0
	12.01.2023	7 days	15	Unlimited	3 785,0	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	3 785,0
	19.01.2023	7 days	11	Unlimited	3 050,0	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	3 050,0
	26.01.2023	7 days	10	Unlimited	2 690,0	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	2 690,0
February 2023	02.02.2023	7 days	14	Unlimited	3 770,0	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	3 770,0
	09.02.2023	7 days	10	Unlimited	3 370,0	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	3 370,0
	16.02.2023	7 days	12	Unlimited	3 190,0	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	3 190,0
	23.02.2023	7 days	7	Unlimited	2 270,0	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	2 270,0
March 2023	02.03.2023	7 days	11	Unlimited	3 330,0	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	3 330,0
	09.03.2023	7 days	13	Unlimited	3 750,0	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	3 750,0
	16.03.2023	7 days	9	Unlimited	2 550,0	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	2 550,0
	23.03.2023	7 days	11	Unlimited	2 885,0	14,0%	14,0%	14,0%	14,0%	2 885,0
	30.03.2023	7 days	10	Unlimited	2 530,0	14,0%	14,0%	14,0%	14,0%	2 530,0

Table 3.10

Overnight deposits placed by commercial banks to Central bank

Period	Attracted overnight deposits	
	Volume of average daily overnight deposits, (billions of UZS)	Weighted average rate, percentage
1	2	3
2022		
January	2 148,5	12,0
February	1 665,9	12,0
March	1 409,6	12,6
April	1 194,9	15,0
May	1 320,3	15,0
June	1 577,0	14,5
July	1 766,3	13,8
August	1 774,7	13,0
September	2 297,2	13,0
October	1 452,6	13,0
November	1 589,7	13,0
December	1 907,4	13,0
2023		
January	1 877,8	13,0
February	1 561,6	13,0
March	1 461,9	12,7

Table 3.11

Exchange rates of foreign currencies against UZS
(monthly average)

Period	1 USD	Change, (+/-)	1 Euro	Change, (+/-)	1 Russian ruble	Change, (+/-)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2022						
January	10 828,63	22,45	12 264,21	44,95	142,38	-4,22
February	10 846,20	17,56	12 294,05	29,84	140,43	-1,95
March	11 210,99	364,79	12 373,12	79,06	105,37	-35,06
April	11 314,66	103,68	12 299,58	-73,54	142,59	37,22
May	11 119,41	-195,25	11 745,68	-553,90	171,12	28,53
June	10 947,36	-172,05	11 592,63	-153,04	191,93	20,82
July	10 913,90	-33,46	11 142,41	-450,22	187,23	-4,71
August	10 919,83	5,93	11 082,87	-59,55	180,87	-6,36
September	10 973,39	53,56	10 899,21	-183,65	183,04	2,17
October	11 099,35	125,96	10 904,23	5,02	181,70	-1,34
November	11 185,91	86,56	11 369,63	465,39	183,62	1,92
December	11 242,12	56,21	11 881,67	512,04	171,89	-11,74
2023						
January	11 296,96	54,85	12 155,98	274,31	162,30	-9,59
February	11 331,92	38,02	12 168,18	12,20	155,25	-7,05
March	11 396,96	65,04	12 162,70	-5,48	149,85	-5,39

IV. FINANCIAL MARKETS

4.1. Interbank money market

Table 4.1.1

Interbank deposit operations in national currency

Period	Interbank deposits		Balance of deposits at the end of period, billions of UZS
	volume, billions of UZS	Weighted average interest rates, percent	
1	2	3	4
2022	147 787,6	15,2	x
January	8 378,0	13,2	5 591,8
February	6 836,0	13,1	5 740,7
March	12 506,2	15,1	4 348,8
April	18 219,7	18,2	2 166,2
May	12 154,0	18,0	6 536,3
June	7 715,0	17,1	6 203,6
July	11 226,0	15,6	6 065,5
August	15 733,0	14,6	6 298,3
September	7 005,7	14,2	6 685,0
October	12 071,5	14,0	5 862,9
November	17 139,0	14,1	7 069,8
December	18 803,4	14,1	5 930,4
2023	74 316,9	14,1	x
January	25 014,5	14,1	6 402,8
February	23 171,7	14,3	7 262,5
March	26 130,8	13,9	7 582,7

4.2. Foreign exchange market

Table 4.2.1

Trades at the Uzbekistan republican currency exchange

millions of USD

Period	Exchange rate (USD/UZS)	Banks	
		purchase	sale
1	2	3	4
2022	x	14 195,2	6 403,8
January	10 826,1	852,8	114,7
February	10 848,7	911,5	172,5
March	11 190,0	1 349,6	383,7
April	11 298,5	599,4	738,2
May	11 104,0	859,1	814,1
June	10 939,5	1 317,8	702,0
July	10 919,9	1 214,6	511,2
August	10 920,7	1 279,0	643,9
September	10 982,6	1 201,8	552,2
October	11 107,5	1 481,4	382,9
November	11 186,8	1 470,1	618,9
December	11 245,2	1 658,2	769,6
2023	x	4 911,7	1 064,3
January	11 301,3	1 664,1	381,9
February	11 334,3	1 592,0	324,8
March	11 400,5	1 655,6	357,6

Table 4.2.2

Foreign currency purchase and sale transactions of commercial banks with individuals

millions of USD

Period	purchase		sale	
	number	amount	number	amount
1	2	3	4	5
2022	40 362 991	11 887,7	15 345 079	8 934,4
January	1 120 889	464,2	1 114 787	613,6
February	1 316 442	634,2	1 053 479	468,8
March	1 608 924	1 015,4	1 080 252	648,9
April	2 301 681	1 154,6	1 033 901	499,7
May	2 476 445	1 052,8	1 121 998	608,1
June	3 435 215	1 335,7	1 252 174	885,6
July	3 618 217	1 081,6	1 220 381	954,3
August	4 977 511	1 128,1	1 434 425	978,3
September	4 490 711	1 102,1	1 352 585	818,2
October	5 046 119	949,4	1 629 944	891,8
November	5 018 703	1 069,0	1 539 814	780,9
December	4 952 134	900,5	1 511 338	786,2
2023	14 117 606	2 454,5	4 272 535	2 131,1
January	4 591 687	705,6	1 415 397	730,2
February	4 383 194	835,7	1 343 895	654,3
March	5 142 725	913,2	1 513 243	746,5

V. CREDIT INSTITUTIONS PERFORMANCE

5.1. General information

Table 5.1.1

Number and structure of credit institutions

	01.01.23	01.02.23	01.03.23	01.04.23	01.05.23	01.06.23	01.07.23	01.08.23	01.09.23	01.10.23	01.11.23	01.12.23	01.01.24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Number of credit organizations, total*	199	198	197	199									
<i>including:</i>													
- Commercial banks, of which:	32	32	32	34									
State-owned banks	12	12	11	11									
Other banks	20	20	21	23									
- Non-bank credit organizations, including:	167	166	165	165									
Microcredit organizations	85	84	84	83									
Pawnshops	81	81	80	81									
Mortgage refinancing organizations	1	1	1	1									
2. Branches of commercial banks, total	832	823	819	815									
3. Banking service centres (service offices and mini-banks)	1 543	1 554	1 562	1 586									
4. 24/7 self-service offices	2 974	3 030	3 111	3 172									

* There are no foreign branches of commercial banks and non-bank credit organizations

Table 5.1.2

Main indicators of commercial banks performance

billions of UZS

Date	Assets			Loans			Deposits			Capital		
	Total	of which:		Total	of which:		Total	of which:		Total	of which:	
		State-owned banks	Other banks		State-owned banks	Other banks		State-owned banks	Other banks		State-owned banks	Other banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
01.01.2022	444 922,5	362 421,9	82 500,6	326 385,6	280 073,6	46 311,9	156 189,8	104 248,0	51 941,8	70 917,6	57 695,2	13 222,4
01.02.2022	434 777,3	354 897,5	79 879,7	324 138,9	277 521,7	46 617,2	149 560,9	100 047,2	49 513,7	70 858,3	57 676,7	13 181,6
01.03.2022	436 833,7	356 140,2	80 693,4	327 179,8	279 218,4	47 961,4	148 349,6	98 745,7	49 603,9	71 832,4	58 446,3	13 386,1
01.04.2022	449 500,9	364 731,9	84 769,0	340 258,7	289 760,0	50 498,7	153 790,2	102 126,1	51 664,1	72 332,4	58 631,4	13 701,0
01.05.2022	470 014,7	378 844,1	91 170,6	340 254,7	288 536,2	51 718,5	161 734,8	105 028,8	56 706,0	73 304,2	59 260,5	14 043,7
01.06.2022	493 734,4	397 380,1	96 354,3	345 201,4	292 140,0	53 061,4	173 894,5	112 889,0	61 005,5	73 547,2	59 146,0	14 401,2
01.07.2022	495 655,4	394 973,3	100 682,1	343 572,4	288 962,9	54 609,5	185 062,1	120 189,5	64 872,7	74 781,6	59 864,2	14 917,4
01.08.2022	510 646,2	408 403,6	102 242,6	346 389,6	290 614,3	55 775,3	195 504,9	130 025,8	65 479,1	75 245,2	59 988,2	15 257,0
01.09.2022	532 129,2	424 760,7	107 368,6	355 489,6	297 582,7	57 906,8	205 723,8	136 550,2	69 173,6	76 443,8	60 363,9	16 080,0
01.10.2022	539 990,3	427 326,7	112 663,6	362 933,3	303 128,9	59 804,4	206 758,8	133 962,2	72 796,7	76 853,9	60 299,2	16 554,7
01.11.2022	538 766,2	424 266,7	114 499,5	375 296,6	314 065,7	61 230,9	206 519,0	131 856,0	74 663,0	77 608,8	60 789,2	16 819,6
01.12.2022	555 338,9	435 939,7	119 399,1	382 078,1	318 787,9	63 290,1	216 548,1	137 778,2	78 769,9	78 378,0	61 126,0	17 251,9
01.01.2023	556 746,3	435 135,6	121 610,7	390 048,9	324 680,8	65 368,2	216 737,5	135 534,4	81 203,1	79 565,4	61 919,2	17 646,3
01.02.2023	558 493,8	436 021,5	122 472,3	391 109,2	324 113,9	66 995,2	214 197,4	133 754,5	80 443,0	80 685,6	62 343,7	18 341,8
01.03.2023	561 821,7	438 544,1	123 277,6	397 637,5	328 047,7	69 589,8	210 651,8	130 750,5	79 901,3	81 582,3	62 817,8	18 764,6
01.04.2023	564 548,4	439 074,1	125 474,4	408 167,2	334 767,0	73 400,1	206 009,3	125 169,1	80 840,2	82 853,1	63 337,6	19 515,5

Table 5.1.3

Banking system indicators to GDP ratio

billions of UZS

Indicators	01.01.2022	01.01.2023
1	2	3
GDP*	738 425,2	888 341,7
Bank assets	444 922,5	556 746,3
Assets to GDP ratio, in percent	60,3	62,7
Lending	326 385,6	390 048,9
Loans to GDP ratio, in percent	44,2	43,9
Deposits	156 189,8	216 737,5
Deposits to GDP ratio, in percent	21,2	24,4
Equity	70 917,6	79 565,4
Equity to GDP ratio, in percent	9,6	9,0

* According to preliminary data of the Agency of Statistics under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Table 5.1.4

Capital adequacy of banking sector

Date	Regulatory Tier I capital		Main capital stock		Capital surplus		Regulatory Tier II capital		Total regulatory capital		Capital adequacy ratio, percent	Ratio of regulatory Tier I capital, percent
	billions of UZS	share in %	billions of UZS	share in %	billions of UZS	share in %	billions of UZS	share in %	billions of UZS	share in %		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
01.01.2022	58 624,2	83,5	58 428,9	83,2	195,4	0,3	11 566,8	16,5	70 191,1	100,0	17,5	14,6
01.02.2022	64 302,4	89,2	64 107,0	88,9	195,4	0,3	7 801,8	10,8	72 104,1	100,0	17,4	15,5
01.03.2022	65 785,8	88,4	65 590,5	88,1	195,4	0,3	8 633,1	11,6	74 418,9	100,0	17,6	15,6
01.04.2022	65 465,2	86,0	65 269,8	85,7	195,4	0,3	10 677,0	14,0	76 142,1	100,0	17,6	15,2
01.05.2022	65 887,6	86,3	65 692,2	86,0	195,4	0,3	10 471,8	13,7	76 359,4	100,0	17,1	14,7
01.06.2022	65 774,0	85,6	65 578,6	85,4	195,4	0,3	11 042,0	14,4	76 816,0	100,0	16,7	14,3
01.07.2022	65 819,0	84,7	65 623,6	84,5	195,4	0,3	11 865,5	15,3	77 684,5	100,0	17,0	14,4
01.08.2022	65 630,7	84,0	65 435,3	83,7	195,4	0,3	12 505,9	16,0	78 136,6	100,0	16,7	14,0
01.09.2022	66 532,7	84,0	66 337,3	83,7	195,4	0,2	12 686,7	16,0	79 219,4	100,0	16,5	13,9
01.10.2022	66 824,7	82,0	66 629,3	81,7	195,4	0,2	14 690,9	18,0	81 515,6	100,0	16,5	13,5
01.11.2022	66 836,2	81,1	66 640,8	80,9	195,4	0,2	15 568,4	18,9	82 404,6	100,0	16,3	13,2
01.12.2022	66 824,2	80,9	66 628,8	80,6	195,4	0,2	15 792,7	19,1	82 616,9	100,0	16,0	12,9
01.01.2023	67 793,5	81,3	67 598,1	81,0	195,4	0,2	15 619,6	18,7	83 413,0	100,0	17,8	14,5
01.02.2023	75 061,4	87,9	74 904,0	87,8	157,4	0,2	10 289,5	12,1	85 350,9	100,0	17,7	15,6
01.03.2023	74 810,7	86,8	74 772,6	86,8	38,1	0,0	11 346,6	13,2	86 157,4	100,0	17,5	15,2
01.04.2023	75 222,7	85,8	75 184,6	85,7	38,1	0,0	12 468,9	14,2	87 691,6	100,0	17,2	14,8

Table 5.1.5

Liquidity dynamics of banking sector

Date	Highly liquid assets, billions of UZS	Ratio of highly liquid assets to total assets, in %	Liquidity coverage ratio (<i>minimum:100 percent</i>)	Net stable funding ratio (<i>minimum:100 percent</i>)	Immediate liquidity ratio (<i>minimum:25 percent</i>)
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.01.2022	75 992,2	17,7	189,6	115,4	99,3
01.02.2022	65 675,6	15,6	169,5	115,4	107,3
01.03.2022	64 394,2	15,2	171,4	115,4	106,7
01.04.2022	63 920,3	14,7	162,0	113,3	92,0
01.05.2022	80 533,0	17,7	187,5	114,2	96,8
01.06.2022	91 101,8	19,1	195,8	114,6	99,8
01.07.2022	97 150,8	20,2	208,7	116,1	103,8
01.08.2022	105 752,6	21,3	256,1	117,7	107,7
01.09.2022	109 879,3	21,4	250,6	118,0	107,5
01.10.2022	112 937,3	21,5	211,7	115,9	107,0
01.11.2022	100 533,0	19,4	222,6	115,7	102,4
01.12.2022	110 921,0	20,8	230,1	114,9	116,3
01.01.2023	104 472,9	19,4	211,6	115,6	110,1
01.02.2023	99 829,4	17,9	223,2	116,2	121,1
01.03.2023	94 425,8	16,8	191,6	113,9	107,4
01.04.2023	88 285,3	15,6	173,3	111,9	106,4

Table 5.1.6

Income and expense of banking sector

(since the beginning of the year)

billions of UZS

Date	Interest income	Interest expense	Interest margin	Non-interest income	Non-interest expense	Operating expense	Non-interest income (loss)	Allowance for probable loan and leases losses	Evaluation of non-credit losses	Net profit (Loss) before Tax	Expense regarding income tax	Other adjustments to income	Net income (loss)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2022													
January	5 465,5	2 932,4	2 533,1	3 259,7	421,3	798,4	2 040,0	3 258,2	364,5	950,4	169,5		780,9
February	9 595,9	5 647,7	3 948,2	5 259,3	891,0	1 675,3	2 692,9	4 338,9	629,9	1 672,3	329,3		1 342,9
March	14 285,0	8 740,3	5 544,7	8 393,4	2 228,0	2 755,5	3 409,9	5 590,9	806,9	2 556,9	659,8		1 897,0
April	19 101,7	11 914,9	7 186,9	11 461,4	3 293,3	3 894,6	4 273,6	6 687,8	1 154,9	3 617,7	855,6		2 762,1
May	24 330,4	15 219,8	9 110,5	14 383,1	4 470,3	4 941,1	4 971,7	7 413,7	2 112,7	4 555,9	1 117,7		3 438,2
June	29 553,0	18 489,8	11 063,2	17 608,0	5 471,7	6 108,1	6 028,1	8 568,6	2 365,7	6 157,1	1 401,9		4 755,2
July	35 430,9	21 812,2	13 618,7	20 413,1	6 540,1	7 426,3	6 446,7	10 176,6	2 884,2	7 004,6	1 686,0		5 318,6
August	41 071,6	25 424,8	15 646,7	22 774,9	7 398,3	8 792,3	6 584,3	11 208,4	2 983,7	8 038,9	1 939,2		6 099,7
September	46 634,5	28 877,2	17 757,3	25 052,6	8 384,9	9 994,5	6 673,1	11 945,4	3 187,0	9 298,0	2 175,5		7 122,5
October	52 526,4	32 532,3	19 994,0	27 369,2	9 382,8	11 379,9	6 606,4	12 420,4	3 552,6	10 627,5	2 489,9		8 137,7
November	56 786,5	35 054,0	21 732,5	29 907,9	10 318,6	12 696,0	6 893,3	13 208,3	3 822,5	11 595,0	2 733,3		8 861,7
December	61 727,8	37 566,1	24 161,7	33 182,3	11 811,9	14 876,5	6 493,9	13 862,7	4 213,4	12 579,5	2 587,2	1,2	9 993,4
2023													
January	6 188,5	3 946,3	2 242,1	4 504,2	758,0	1 092,1	2 654,1	2 858,7	718,7	1 318,8	280,0		1 038,8
February	12 116,3	7 828,0	4 288,2	8 391,5	1 473,1	2 357,8	4 560,5	5 105,3	1 160,2	2 583,2	522,8		2 060,5
March	18 832,9	12 258,4	6 574,5	11 742,1	2 328,3	3 891,1	5 522,7	6 665,1	1 577,6	3 854,5	788,9		3 065,6

Table 5.1.7

Profitability indicators of banking sector

Date	Return on assets (ROA)	Return on equity (ROE)	Ratio of net interest income to total assets	Ratio of net interest income from loans to total loans	Ratio of net interest income to total liabilities	Ratio of net interest margin to total assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01.01.2022	1,3	6,1	3,7	5,1	4,4	4,2
01.02.2022	2,6	13,2	7,0	9,4	8,4	6,9
01.03.2022	2,3	11,3	5,4	7,2	6,5	5,4
01.04.2022	2,3	10,6	4,9	6,5	5,9	5,0
01.05.2022	2,4	11,5	4,6	6,3	5,4	4,8
01.06.2022	2,4	11,4	4,4	6,3	5,2	4,8
01.07.2022	2,7	13,1	4,5	6,4	5,3	4,8
01.08.2022	2,6	12,5	4,6	6,7	5,4	5,0
01.09.2022	2,5	12,5	4,4	6,6	5,2	4,9
01.10.2022	2,6	12,9	4,9	7,3	5,8	5,5
01.11.2022	2,6	13,2	5,6	8,0	6,5	6,2
01.12.2022	2,6	13,0	4,3	6,2	5,0	4,8
01.01.2023	2,5	13,3	4,3	6,2	5,1	4,9
01.02.2023	2,8	15,5	4,8	6,9	5,6	4,8
01.03.2023	2,8	15,3	4,6	6,5	5,4	4,6
01.04.2023	2,8	15,1	4,7	6,4	5,5	4,7

Table 5.1.9

Non-performing loans of commercial banks (NPL)

billions of UZS

Date	Loans			Non-performing loans			Share of non-performing loans to total loans		
	Total	of which:		Total	of which:		Total	of which:	
		State-owned banks	Other banks		State-owned banks	Other banks		State-owned banks	Other banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01.01.2022	326 385,6	280 073,6	46 311,9	16 974,0	15 068,8	1 905,2	5,2	5,4	4,1
01.02.2022	324 138,9	277 521,7	46 617,2	17 476,6	15 522,1	1 954,5	5,4	5,6	4,2
01.03.2022	327 179,8	279 218,4	47 961,4	17 211,7	15 289,8	1 921,9	5,3	5,5	4,0
01.04.2022	340 258,7	289 760,0	50 498,7	16 830,8	14 972,8	1 858,0	4,9	5,2	3,7
01.05.2022	340 254,7	288 536,2	51 718,5	18 084,1	15 926,5	2 157,6	5,3	5,5	4,2
01.06.2022	345 201,4	292 140,0	53 061,4	18 282,2	16 077,9	2 204,3	5,3	5,5	4,2
01.07.2022	343 572,4	288 962,9	54 609,5	16 794,9	14 535,2	2 259,8	4,9	5,0	4,1
01.08.2022	346 389,6	290 614,3	55 775,3	16 935,7	14 567,8	2 368,0	4,9	5,0	4,2
01.09.2022	355 489,6	297 582,7	57 906,8	17 483,8	15 048,4	2 435,4	4,9	5,1	4,2
01.10.2022	362 933,3	303 128,9	59 804,4	17 112,9	14 718,3	2 394,6	4,7	4,9	4,0
01.11.2022	375 296,6	314 065,7	61 230,9	16 144,6	14 535,2	1 609,3	4,3	4,6	2,6
01.12.2022	382 078,1	318 787,9	63 290,1	15 344,1	13 828,4	1 515,7	4,0	4,3	2,4
01.01.2023	390 048,9	324 680,8	65 368,2	13 992,4	12 643,3	1 349,1	3,6	3,9	2,1
01.02.2023	391 109,2	324 113,9	66 995,2	14 912,4	13 543,6	1 368,9	3,8	4,2	2,0
01.03.2023	397 637,5	328 047,7	69 589,8	15 052,1	13 637,9	1 414,2	3,8	4,2	2,0
01.04.2023	408 167,2	334 767,0	73 400,1	14 341,7	12 919,8	1 421,9	3,5	3,9	1,9

Table 5.1.10

Comparative indicators of banking system

billions of UZS

Indicators	Total	of which:	
		State-owned banks	Other banks
1	2	3	4
01.01.2023			
Assets to liabilities, %	116,7	116,6	117,0
Assets	556 746,3	435 135,6	121 610,7
Liabilities	477 180,8	373 216,4	103 964,4
Loans to deposits, %	180,0	239,6	80,5
Loans	390 048,9	324 680,8	65 368,2
Deposits	216 737,5	135 534,4	81 203,1
01.02.2023			
Assets to liabilities, %	116,9	116,7	117,6
Assets	558 493,8	436 021,5	122 472,3
Liabilities	477 808,2	373 677,8	104 130,5
Loans to deposits, %	182,6	242,3	83,3
Loans	391 109,2	324 113,9	66 995,2
Deposits	214 197,4	133 754,5	80 443,0
01.03.2023			
Assets to liabilities, %	117,0	116,7	118,0
Assets	561 821,7	438 544,1	123 277,6
Liabilities	480 239,3	375 726,3	104 513,1
Loans to deposits, %	188,8	250,9	87,1
Loans	397 637,5	328 047,7	69 589,8
Deposits	210 651,8	130 750,5	79 901,3
01.04.2023			
Assets to liabilities, %	117,2	116,9	118,4
Assets	564 548,4	439 074,1	125 474,4
Liabilities	481 695,4	375 736,5	105 958,9
Loans to deposits, %	198,1	267,5	90,8
Loans	408 167,2	334 767,0	73 400,1
Deposits	206 009,3	125 169,1	80 840,2

Table 5.1.11

Consolidated balance of commercial banks

Indicators	01.01.2022		01.04.2022		01.01.2023		01.04.2023	
	billions of UZS	share in %	billions of UZS	share in %	billions of UZS	share in %	billions of UZS	share in %
1	2	3	4	5	4	5	6	7
Assets								
Cash and other cash items	10 686,3	2,4	17 241,4	3,8	19 309,1	3,5	19 829,8	3,5
Due from Central bank of Uzbekistan	31 514,6	7,1	20 773,4	4,6	36 592,1	6,6	24 413,6	4,3
Due from other banks - residents	13 302,5	3,0	14 142,7	3,1	17 423,7	3,1	22 851,6	4,0
Due from other banks - non-residents	25 074,0	5,6	19 084,1	4,2	37 688,3	6,8	30 930,5	5,5
Investments and other securities	19 633,7	4,4	18 544,1	4,1	31 507,9	5,7	31 471,7	5,6
Liabilities of clients on financial instruments	1 251,0	0,3	1 332,0	0,3	1 606,3	0,3	1 883,9	0,3
Loans, net	316 382,4	71,1	330 964,7	73,6	378 909,2	68,1	396 313,1	70,2
Fixed assets, net	11 031,9	2,5	11 391,3	2,5	14 242,9	2,6	14 933,9	2,6
Accrued interest receivable	9 387,1	2,1	10 345,5	2,3	12 295,3	2,2	14 212,1	2,5
Other real estate owned	1 339,4	0,3	1 362,7	0,3	3 065,5	0,6	2 899,1	0,5
Other assets	5 319,6	1,2	4 319,0	1,0	4 105,8	0,7	4 809,1	0,9
Total assets	444 922,5	100,0	449 500,9	100,0	556 746,3	100,0	564 548,4	100,0
Liabilities								
Deposits	156 189,8	41,8	153 790,2	40,8	216 737,5	45,4	206 009,3	42,8
Due to Central bank of Uzbekistan	708,8	0,2	1 095,3	0,3	784,3	0,2	707,0	0,1
Due to other banks - residents	13 288,6	3,6	13 631,7	3,6	18 780,8	3,9	21 917,5	4,6
Due to other banks - non-residents	4 670,8	1,2	5 235,4	1,4	22 798,5	4,8	26 269,7	5,5
Credit and leasing operations payable	173 750,3	46,5	176 695,9	46,8	186 614,5	39,1	193 400,1	40,1
Securities released	10 612,7	2,8	11 119,7	2,9	10 915,2	2,3	11 104,5	2,3
Subordinated debts	4 248,5	1,1	5 232,6	1,4	6 619,3	1,4	7 418,8	1,5
Accrued interest payable	3 960,0	1,1	4 117,3	1,1	5 487,1	1,1	5 878,7	1,2
Other liabilities	6 575,4	1,8	6 250,3	1,7	8 443,6	1,8	8 989,8	1,9
Total liabilities	374 004,9	100,0	377 168,5	100,0	477 180,8	100,0	481 695,4	100,0
Capital								
Authorized capital stock	54 760,0	77,2	56 279,5	77,8	59 856,7	75,2	60 243,1	72,7
Capital surplus	675,5	1,0	753,0	1,0	997,5	1,3	1 039,1	1,3
Reserve capital	8 452,2	11,9	6 512,9	9,0	7 320,6	9,2	7 286,0	8,8
Retained earnings	7 029,9	9,9	8 787,0	12,1	11 390,6	14,3	14 284,8	17,2
Total capital	70 917,6	100,0	72 332,4	100,0	79 565,4	100,0	82 853,1	100,0

Table 5.1.12

Main performance indicators of commercial banks grouped by asset size
(as of April 1, 2023)

billions of UZS

Indicators	Total		Categorization of commercial banks, grouped in terms of asset size							
			up to 3 trillion UZS		from 3 to 10 trillion UZS		from 10 to 30 trillion UZS		30 trillion UZS and above	
	number of banks	amount	number of banks	amount	number of banks	amount	number of banks	amount	number of banks	amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assets										
Assets	33	564 548,4	12	10 875,3	7	43 243,2	7	112 695,0	7	397 734,8
Loans, total	33	408 167,2	12	5 799,3	7	22 382,6	7	80 636,9	7	299 348,4
Loans to individuals	33	109 422,5	12	2 309,7	7	9 970,8	7	27 077,0	7	70 064,9
Loans to legal entities	33	298 744,7	12	3 489,6	7	12 411,7	7	53 559,9	7	229 283,5
Short-term loans	33	57 987,6	12	1 449,7	7	3 673,7	7	8 689,9	7	44 174,4
Long-term loans	33	350 179,6	12	4 349,7	7	18 708,9	7	71 947,0	7	255 174,0
Loans in national currency	33	216 751,3	12	4 589,2	7	15 229,2	7	51 890,7	7	145 042,3
Loans in foreign currency	33	191 415,9	12	1 210,2	7	7 153,4	7	28 746,3	7	154 306,1
Equity and financial performance										
Total capital	33	82 853,1	12	3 093,3	7	6 701,8	7	17 480,8	7	55 577,2
Capital adequacy ratio (CAR), %	33	17,2	12	24,9	7	19,2	7	15,6	7	17,3
Profit	33	3 065,6	12	35,0	7	430,5	7	824,0	7	1 776,1
Return on assets (ROA), %	33	2,8	12	2,1	7	5,0	7	3,6	7	2,3
Return on equity (ROE), %	33	15,1	12	4,9	7	26,6	7	19,3	7	13,0
Liabilities										
Deposits	33	206 009,3	12	6 201,8	7	29 544,6	7	45 306,3	7	124 956,6

Table 5.1.13

Commercial banks grouped by capital size

Indicators	Total		of which:											
			up to 100 billion UZS		from 100 to 300 billion UZS		from 300 to 500 billion UZS		from 500 billion to 1 trillion UZS		from 1 to 2 trillion UZS		above 2 trillion UZS	
	number of banks	billions of UZS	number of banks	share in %	number of banks	share in %	number of banks	share in %	number of banks	share in %	number of banks	share in %	number of banks	share in %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
01.01.2023														
Total capital	31	79 565,4	1	0,1	5	1,1	4	1,9	5	4,5	5	10,4	11	82,1
including, authorized capital	31	59 856,7	1	0,1	7	1,5	7	4,1	5	5,7	4	9,4	7	79,2
01.02.2023														
Total capital	32	80 685,6	1	0,1	6	1,2	4	1,9	5	4,6	5	10,3	11	82,0
including, authorized capital	32	59 946,3	1	0,1	8	1,6	7	4,1	5	5,6	4	9,3	7	79,1
01.03.2023														
Total capital	32	81 582,3	1	0,1	6	1,2	4	1,9	5	4,7	5	10,4	11	81,8
including, authorized capital	32	60 016,9	1	0,1	8	1,6	7	4,2	4	4,1	5	11,0	7	79,0
01.04.2023														
Total capital	33	82 853,1	3	0,2	5	1,0	4	1,9	5	5,1	5	10,4	11	81,4
including, authorized capital	33	60 243,1	2	0,1	8	1,6	7	4,2	3	2,8	6	12,7	7	78,6

Table 5.1.14

Consolidated balance of microfinance organizations

Indicators	01.01.2022		01.04.2022		01.01.2023		01.04.2023	
	billions of UZS	share in %	billions of UZS	share in %	billions of UZS	share in %	billions of UZS	share in %
1	2	3	4	5	4	5	6	7
Assets								
Cash and other cash items	12,2	1,0	13,3	0,9	23,6	1,2	27,3	1,2
Due from banks	29,3	2,3	23,7	1,6	62,2	3,1	92,0	3,9
Loans, net	1 123,9	88,3	1 293,9	89,0	1 768,5	88,6	2 065,6	87,8
Fixed assets, net	37,5	2,9	39,6	2,7	48,2	2,4	50,4	2,1
Accrued interest receivable	41,5	3,3	47,1	3,2	57,9	2,9	68,4	2,9
Other assets	28,0	2,2	36,0	2,5	35,5	1,8	49,4	2,1
Total assets	1 272,4	100,0	1 453,6	100,0	1 995,8	100,0	2 353,0	100,0
Liabilities								
Credit and leasing operations payable	555,5	94,8	671,8	94,5	903,2	95,9	1 120,1	93,1
Accrued interest payable	13,2	2,2	15,4	2,2	16,4	1,7	22,5	1,9
Accrued taxes payable	4,5	0,8	3,5	0,5	5,0	0,5	5,7	0,5
Other liabilities	12,8	2,2	20,0	2,8	17,5	1,9	54,7	4,5
Total liabilities	586,0	100,0	710,7	100,0	942,1	100,0	1 203,0	100,0
Capital								
Authorized capital	377,1	54,9	391,8	52,7	564,3	53,6	625,6	54,4
Reserve capital	31,6	4,6	35,2	4,7	45,8	4,4	44,2	3,8
Retained earnings	277,7	40,5	315,9	42,5	443,5	42,1	480,3	41,8
Total capital	686,4	100,0	742,9	100,0	1 053,6	100,0	1 150,0	100,0

Table 5.1.15

Main performance indicators of microfinance organizations (MFO) grouped by asset size
(as of April 1, 2023)

billions of UZS

Indicators	Total		Categorization of microfinance organizations, grouped in terms of asset size							
			up to 1 billion UZS		from 1 to 5 billion UZS		from 5 to 10 billion UZS		10 billion UZS and above	
	number of MFO	sum	number of MFO	sum	number of MFO	sum	number of MFO	sum	number of MFO	sum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assets										
Total assets	83	2 353,0	1	0,6	29	94,0	14	100,5	39	2 157,9
Loans and micro lease	83	2 065,6	1		29	70,6	14	80,7	39	1 914,3
Capital										
Total capital	83	1 150,0	1	0,5	29	80,3	14	62,9	39	1 006,3
Authorized capital stock	83	625,6	1	4,2	29	73,6	14	42,1	39	505,7
Liabilities										
Total liabilities	83	1 203,0	1	0,1	29	13,7	14	37,6	39	1 151,6
Credit and leasing operations payable	83	682,2	1		29	2,7	14	7,6	39	671,9

Table 5.1.16

Microfinance organizations (MFO) grouped by capital size

Indicators	Total		of which:							
			up to 1 billion UZS		from 1 to 3 billion UZS		from 3 to 10 billion UZS		10 billion UZS and above	
	number of MFO	billions of UZS	number of MFO	share in %	number of MFO	share in %	number of MFO	share in %	number of MFO	share in %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01.01.2023										
Total capital	85	1 053,6	2	0,1	27	5,8	36	17,5	20	76,6
including, authorized capital	85	564,3	1	0,1	51	19,8	23	21,8	10	58,3
01.02.2023										
Total capital	84	1 089,6	2	0,1	26	5,3	37	18,2	19	76,3
including, authorized capital	84	579,7	1	0,1	48	18,1	25	22,8	10	59,0
01.03.2023										
Total capital	84	1 084,8	2	0,1	26	5,4	34	16,1	22	78,3
including, authorized capital	84	603,8	1	0,1	48	17,5	24	20,8	11	61,6
01.04.2023										
Total capital	83	1 150,0	1	0,0	26	5,2	33	15,1	23	79,7
including, authorized capital	83	625,6			45	15,8	26	21,1	12	63,1

Table 5.1.17

Consolidated balance of pawnshops

Indicators	01.01.2022		01.04.2022		01.01.2023		01.04.2023	
	billions of UZS	share in %	billions of UZS	share in %	billions of UZS	share in %	billions of UZS	share in %
1	2	3	4	5	4	5	6	7
Assets								
Cash and other cash items	3,5	1,7	2,8	1,3	4,8	1,9	4,6	1,7
Due from banks	7,6	3,6	7,0	3,1	13,2	5,1	11,8	4,2
Loans, net	175,5	84,1	191,6	84,6	214,8	82,5	230,6	82,6
Fixed assets, net	4,2	2,0	4,4	1,9	5,3	2,0	5,7	2,0
Accrued interest receivable	8,4	4,0	9,2	4,1	10,2	3,9	11,8	4,2
Other assets	9,6	4,6	11,5	5,1	11,8	4,6	14,7	5,3
Total assets	208,8	100,0	226,5	100,0	260,2	100,0	279,2	100,0
Liabilities								
Credit and leasing operations payable	12,5	60,8	15,5	64,2	20,8	69,1	21,4	58,6
Accrued interest payable	0,4	2,0	0,9	3,9	1,2	4,1	1,7	4,6
Accrued taxes payable	2,2	10,9	2,4	9,8	2,3	7,6	2,3	6,4
Other liabilities	5,4	26,4	5,3	22,2	5,8	19,2	11,1	30,5
Total liabilities	20,6	100,0	24,1	100,0	30,0	100,0	36,4	100,0
Capital								
Authorized capital	68,2	36,2	70,6	34,9	75,0	32,6	77,8	32,0
Reserve capital	7,2	3,8	7,9	3,9	8,5	3,7	9,2	3,8
Retained earnings	112,8	60,0	123,9	61,2	146,7	63,7	155,8	64,2
Total capital	188,2	100,0	202,4	100,0	230,2	100,0	242,8	100,0

Table 5.1.18

Main performance indicators of pawnshops grouped by asset size

(as of April 1, 2023)

billions of UZS

Indicators	Total		Categorization of pawnshops, grouped in terms of asset size							
			up to 500 million UZS		from 500 million to 1 billion UZS		from 1 to 2 billion UZS		2 billion UZS and above	
	number of pawnshops	amount	number of pawnshops	amount	number of pawnshops	amount	number of pawnshops	amount	number of pawnshops	amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assets										
Total assets	81	279,2	2	1,0	11	8,0	25	35,9	43	234,3
Loans	81	230,6	2	0,3	11	7,1	25	28,1	43	195,1
Capital										
Total capital	81	242,8	2	0,7	11	6,8	25	28,2	43	207,0
Authorized capital stock	81	77,8	2	1,1	11	5,7	25	17,9	43	53,2
Liabilities										
Total liabilities	81	36,4	2	0,2	11	1,2	25	7,7	43	27,3
Credit and leasing operations payable	81	5,9	2		11	0,2	25	0,7	43	4,9

Table 5.1.19

Pawnshops grouped by capital size

Indicators	Total		of which:							
			up to 500 million UZS		from 500 million to 1 billion UZS		from 1 to 3 billion UZS		3 billion UZS and above	
	number of pawnshops	billions of UZS	number of pawnshops	share in %	number of pawnshops	share in %	number of pawnshops	share in %	number of pawnshops	share in %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01.01.2023										
Total capital	80	230,2	4	0,7	18	5,3	30	23,2	28	70,8
including, authorized capital	80	75,0			49	39,5	29	50,7	2	9,7
01.02.2023										
Total capital	80	236,4	5	0,8	17	5,0	29	21,6	29	72,6
including, authorized capital	80	75,2			49	39,7	29	50,6	2	9,7
01.03.2023										
Total capital	80	237,2	5	0,7	17	5,1	30	22,9	28	71,3
including, authorized capital	80	75,7			48	38,4	30	52,0	2	9,7
01.04.2023										
Total capital	81	242,8	5	0,8	18	5,2	29	21,2	29	72,7
including, authorized capital	81	77,8			48	37,2	31	52,3	2	10,6

5.2. Borrowings

Table 5.2.1

Deposits attracted by commercial banks in national currency

billions of UZS

Period	Total	including:							
		individuals				legal entities			
		total	of which:			total	of which:		
			demand deposits	savings deposits	time deposits		demand deposits	savings deposits	time deposits
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2022	3 738 723,6	671 362,7	618 213,8	13 433,3	39 715,6	3 067 360,8	2 638 871,8	381 687,1	46 801,9
January	237 737,3	35 040,5	32 441,3	559,8	2 039,4	202 696,8	166 705,5	31 899,1	4 092,1
February	228 760,2	37 639,9	35 095,6	586,9	1 957,4	191 120,2	165 597,7	22 267,1	3 255,5
March	265 860,3	45 556,6	42 154,8	754,0	2 647,8	220 303,6	191 438,3	22 714,5	6 150,8
April	318 824,9	53 033,1	48 320,7	990,7	3 721,7	265 791,8	222 131,1	39 624,3	4 036,4
May	285 888,4	48 169,4	44 062,9	1 082,5	3 023,9	237 719,0	201 154,6	31 471,5	5 092,9
June	350 681,6	60 554,8	55 264,8	1 254,6	4 035,4	290 126,7	246 281,5	38 631,1	5 214,1
July	316 606,3	58 921,8	54 468,0	1 104,9	3 348,9	257 684,5	220 799,6	34 414,8	2 470,2
August	358 982,3	68 505,4	62 673,7	2 238,2	3 593,6	290 476,9	250 473,7	37 335,7	2 667,5
September	305 457,4	57 663,5	52 999,9	1 220,0	3 443,6	247 793,9	214 882,6	29 377,0	3 534,4
October	312 587,4	64 247,3	59 645,2	1 256,9	3 345,2	248 340,1	220 600,2	24 588,5	3 151,4
November	350 909,2	67 139,6	61 582,1	1 245,7	4 311,8	283 769,6	248 498,4	31 551,6	3 719,6
December	406 428,2	74 890,7	69 504,6	1 139,1	4 246,9	331 537,6	290 308,6	37 811,9	3 417,0
2023	922 432,4	197 822,6	179 495,9	5 518,6	12 808,1	724 609,8	637 588,1	74 495,8	12 526,0
January	276 373,7	55 233,9	49 887,4	1 132,5	4 214,0	221 139,8	193 578,7	24 103,3	3 457,8
February	300 481,9	65 701,7	60 464,6	1 154,7	4 082,5	234 780,2	206 686,6	24 792,8	3 300,8
March	345 576,8	76 886,9	69 143,9	3 231,4	4 511,6	268 689,9	237 322,8	25 599,7	5 767,4

Table 5.2.2

Balance of deposits in commercial banks

billions of UZS

Date	Total	in national currency			in foreign currency		
		total	of which:		total	of which:	
			individuals	legal entities		individuals	legal entities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01.01.2022	156 189,8	95 578,2	29 867,8	65 710,4	60 611,7	12 508,9	48 102,8
01.02.2022	149 560,9	92 297,6	29 172,0	63 125,7	57 263,2	13 137,3	44 126,0
01.03.2022	148 349,6	91 215,7	29 854,5	61 361,2	57 133,9	13 261,6	43 872,3
01.04.2022	153 790,2	93 219,0	29 291,4	63 927,6	60 571,2	15 040,9	45 530,3
01.05.2022	161 734,8	100 359,3	33 262,08	67 097,2	61 375,5	15 707,3	45 668,2
01.06.2022	173 894,5	105 629,9	33 381,1	72 248,8	68 264,6	16 656,1	51 608,5
01.07.2022	185 062,1	109 076,4	35 604,7	73 471,6	75 985,8	19 152,0	56 833,8
01.08.2022	195 504,9	109 192,5	37 087,8	72 104,6	86 312,5	19 915,7	66 396,8
01.09.2022	205 723,8	118 037,9	40 535,3	77 502,6	87 685,9	20 259,3	67 426,6
01.10.2022	206 758,8	118 753,7	39 264,3	79 489,4	88 005,1	20 819,0	67 186,1
01.11.2022	206 519,0	120 469,3	39 983,3	80 485,9	86 049,8	21 820,7	64 229,0
01.12.2022	216 548,1	124 547,1	40 779,2	83 767,9	92 001,0	22 631,1	69 369,9
01.01.2023	216 737,5	131 794,8	45 169,8	86 625,0	84 942,7	23 578,7	61 364,0
01.02.2023	214 197,4	130 623,2	44 632,1	85 991,1	83 574,3	23 888,6	59 685,7
01.03.2023	210 651,8	130 685,9	45 507,6	85 178,3	79 965,8	24 145,3	55 820,5
01.04.2023	206 009,3	132 046,2	46 972,1	85 074,1	73 963,1	24 482,8	49 480,3

Table 5.2.3

Balance of deposits in commercial banks
(by type)

billions of UZS

Date	Total	including:		
		demand deposits	savings deposits	time deposits
1	2	3	4	5
01.01.2022	156 189,8	69 207,7	13 746,4	73 235,7
01.02.2022	149 560,9	60 923,3	14 106,7	74 530,8
01.03.2022	148 349,6	57 566,5	12 797,9	77 985,2
01.04.2022	153 790,2	59 927,3	12 814,2	81 048,7
01.05.2022	161 734,8	64 617,4	13 823,2	83 294,2
01.06.2022	173 894,5	74 729,4	13 855,2	85 310,0
01.07.2022	185 062,1	83 759,0	13 947,1	87 356,0
01.08.2022	195 504,9	91 687,8	15 026,0	88 791,1
01.09.2022	205 723,8	101 413,5	18 270,3	86 040,1
01.10.2022	206 758,8	100 071,9	18 777,1	87 909,9
01.11.2022	206 519,0	96 662,5	20 129,7	89 726,8
01.12.2022	216 548,1	101 286,1	22 713,6	92 548,4
01.01.2023	216 737,5	100 683,3	23 289,8	92 764,5
01.02.2023	214 197,4	95 061,2	23 726,3	95 410,0
01.03.2023	210 651,8	91 540,5	23 481,0	95 630,3
01.04.2023	206 009,3	84 571,5	23 317,3	98 120,5

Table 5.2.4

Balance of national currency deposits of individuals in commercial banks
(by type)

billions of UZS

Date	Total	including:		
		demand deposits	savings deposits	time deposits
1	2	3	4	5
01.01.2022	29 867,8	8 791,6	7 782,9	13 293,2
01.02.2022	29 172,0	6 617,0	8 472,1	14 082,8
01.03.2022	29 854,5	6 703,0	8 565,3	14 586,1
01.04.2022	29 291,4	6 544,3	8 512,7	14 234,4
01.05.2022	33 262,1	9 227,0	8 688,4	15 346,7
01.06.2022	33 381,1	8 320,0	8 847,8	16 213,2
01.07.2022	35 604,7	9 331,1	9 016,2	17 257,4
01.08.2022	37 087,8	9 675,5	9 263,8	18 148,6
01.09.2022	40 535,3	12 008,5	9 560,3	18 966,5
01.10.2022	39 264,3	10 000,7	9 837,5	19 426,0
01.11.2022	39 983,3	9 695,8	10 095,8	20 191,8
01.12.2022	40 779,2	9 436,5	10 308,6	21 034,1
01.01.2023	45 169,8	12 574,9	10 503,9	22 091,1
01.02.2023	44 632,1	9 905,4	11 665,5	23 061,2
01.03.2023	45 507,6	9 783,8	11 903,5	23 820,2
01.04.2023	46 972,1	10 250,3	12 092,4	24 629,4

Table 5.2.5

Balance of foreign currency deposits of individuals in commercial banks
(by type)

billions of UZS

Date	Total	including:		
		demand deposits	savings deposits	time deposits
1	2	3	4	5
01.01.2022	12 508,9	4 065,6	324,8	8 118,4
01.02.2022	13 137,3	4 122,4	318,2	8 696,7
01.03.2022	13 261,6	4 274,9	318,7	8 668,0
01.04.2022	15 040,9	5 385,0	332,9	9 323,0
01.05.2022	15 707,3	6 312,7	310,3	9 084,4
01.06.2022	16 656,1	7 417,3	303,5	8 935,3
01.07.2022	19 152,0	9 672,4	292,4	9 187,2
01.08.2022	19 915,7	10 242,4	294,0	9 379,3
01.09.2022	20 259,3	10 427,4	302,9	9 529,0
01.10.2022	20 819,0	10 861,3	305,8	9 651,9
01.11.2022	21 820,7	11 710,8	314,1	9 795,8
01.12.2022	22 631,1	12 171,6	315,5	10 143,9
01.01.2023	23 578,7	12 659,4	306,7	10 612,6
01.02.2023	23 888,6	12 525,0	301,4	11 062,2
01.03.2023	24 145,3	12 532,5	299,7	11 313,1
01.04.2023	24 482,8	12 624,4	291,1	11 567,3

Table 5.2.6

Balance of national currency deposits of legal entities in commercial banks
(by type)

billions of UZS

Date	Total	including:		
		demand deposits	savings deposits	time deposits
1	2	3	4	5
01.01.2022	65 710,4	27 694,5	4 919,1	33 096,7
01.02.2022	63 125,7	24 620,4	5 002,9	33 502,4
01.03.2022	61 361,2	23 974,8	3 533,4	33 853,1
01.04.2022	63 927,6	24 890,2	3 512,7	35 524,7
01.05.2022	67 097,2	26 614,8	4 301,3	36 181,1
01.06.2022	72 248,8	29 836,1	4 192,5	38 220,2
01.07.2022	73 471,6	30 551,6	4 075,3	38 844,7
01.08.2022	72 104,6	27 773,2	4 779,7	39 551,8
01.09.2022	77 502,6	29 947,6	7 079,2	40 475,8
01.10.2022	79 489,4	29 977,6	7 424,4	42 087,4
01.11.2022	80 485,9	29 526,2	8 189,4	42 770,3
01.12.2022	83 767,9	28 857,7	10 579,7	44 330,5
01.01.2023	86 625,0	31 761,4	10 581,2	44 282,4
01.02.2023	85 991,1	29 978,8	9 953,3	46 058,9
01.03.2023	85 178,3	29 920,7	9 608,9	45 648,7
01.04.2023	85 074,1	29 026,9	9 267,7	46 779,5

Table 5.2.7

Balance of foreign currency deposits of legal entities in commercial banks
(by type)

billions of UZS

Date	Total	including:		
		demand deposits	savings deposits	time deposits
1	2	3	4	5
01.01.2022	48 102,8	28 656,0	719,5	18 727,3
01.02.2022	44 126,0	25 563,5	313,5	18 248,9
01.03.2022	43 872,3	22 613,8	380,5	20 878,0
01.04.2022	45 530,3	23 107,8	455,8	21 966,6
01.05.2022	45 668,2	22 462,9	523,2	22 682,1
01.06.2022	51 608,5	29 156,0	511,3	21 941,2
01.07.2022	56 833,8	34 203,9	563,2	22 066,6
01.08.2022	66 396,8	43 996,7	688,6	21 711,5
01.09.2022	67 426,6	49 030,0	1 327,9	17 068,7
01.10.2022	67 186,1	49 232,3	1 209,4	16 744,4
01.11.2022	64 229,0	45 729,7	1 530,4	16 969,0
01.12.2022	69 369,9	50 820,3	1 509,7	17 039,9
01.01.2023	61 364,0	43 687,6	1 898,0	15 778,4
01.02.2023	59 685,7	42 651,9	1 806,1	15 227,7
01.03.2023	55 820,5	39 303,5	1 668,8	14 848,2
01.04.2023	49 480,3	32 669,9	1 666,2	15 144,2

5.3. Lending

Table 5.3.1

Loans extended by commercial banks
(by client category)

billions of UZS

Period	Total	in national currency				in foreign currency			
		total	of which:			total	of which:		
			legal entities	sole proprietorship	individuals		legal entities	sole proprietorship	individuals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2022	203 126,6	132 662,3	64 324,4	3 049,4	65 288,5	70 464,3	69 804,2	660,2	
January	9 410,0	5 839,7	3 330,6	185,3	2 323,9	3 570,3	3 549,5	20,8	
February	12 109,9	8 141,7	4 158,0	264,4	3 719,2	3 968,2	3 924,6	43,6	
March	16 320,4	11 258,9	6 143,5	243,0	4 872,3	5 061,5	5 021,5	40,0	
April	16 331,2	11 583,5	5 853,8	302,5	5 427,2	4 747,7	4 720,9	26,8	
May	16 011,5	10 077,1	5 189,4	218,2	4 669,6	5 934,4	5 883,3	51,0	
June	17 214,9	10 806,5	5 006,0	249,6	5 550,9	6 408,3	6 351,6	56,8	
July	13 973,4	9 256,9	3 945,7	182,4	5 128,7	4 716,6	4 648,6	67,9	
August	21 760,8	12 562,8	5 319,2	298,4	6 945,2	9 198,0	9 113,7	84,3	
September	18 574,0	12 982,2	6 433,4	237,4	6 311,4	5 591,8	5 504,7	87,1	
October	20 955,1	13 277,3	6 285,4	278,0	6 713,8	7 677,8	7 620,3	57,5	
November	17 282,4	12 837,7	5 640,3	289,2	6 908,2	4 444,7	4 381,3	63,4	
December	23 183,0	14 038,0	7 019,0	300,9	6 718,0	9 145,1	9 084,2	60,9	
2023	53 638,5	36 030,2	15 969,3	835,0	19 225,9	17 608,3	17 260,2	348,0	
January	13 324,0	9 110,7	4 253,9	161,4	4 695,4	4 213,3	4 138,8	74,5	
February	19 760,7	12 138,3	5 325,9	296,3	6 516,1	7 622,4	7 497,2	125,2	
April	20 553,8	14 781,2	6 389,5	377,3	8 014,4	5 772,6	5 624,3	148,3	

Table 5.3.2

Loans extended by commercial banks
(by sectors)

billions of UZS

Date	Total	of which:						
		Industry	Agriculture	Construction	Trade and catering	Transport and communication	Individuals	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.07.1905	203 126,6	60 198,7	15 963,9	7 828,5	30 303,7	7 217,8	65 288,5	16 325,5
January	9 410,0	3 573,9	1 009,4	265,3	1 408,3	243,5	2 323,9	585,7
February	12 109,9	3 363,3	1 393,0	458,5	2 063,1	322,7	3 719,2	790,1
March	16 320,4	4 776,4	1 323,5	518,4	2 530,4	396,6	4 872,3	1 902,6
April	16 331,2	4 237,3	1 574,7	702,8	2 840,8	483,1	5 427,2	1 065,4
May	16 011,5	4 200,9	1 417,0	545,5	3 153,0	1 122,0	4 669,6	903,4
June	17 214,9	4 735,1	1 126,1	820,7	2 814,1	480,4	5 550,9	1 687,5
July	13 973,4	4 327,4	720,5	492,8	1 883,3	498,8	5 128,7	922,0
August	21 760,8	6 567,8	875,3	883,7	3 089,6	933,8	6 945,2	2 465,5
September	18 574,0	5 098,0	1 910,1	1 098,8	2 453,3	348,5	6 311,4	1 353,8
October	20 955,1	7 177,4	1 540,4	713,0	2 654,0	622,3	6 713,8	1 534,0
November	17 282,4	3 703,4	1 477,3	541,8	2 707,0	425,3	6 908,2	1 519,4
December	23 183,0	8 437,7	1 596,6	787,2	2 706,8	1 340,6	6 718,0	1 596,2
15.07.1905	53 638,5	15 631,8	3 823,5	1 344,3	6 777,4	2 366,4	19 225,9	4 469,3
January	13 324,0	3 839,3	956,2	311,5	1 655,7	825,5	4 695,4	1 040,3
February	19 760,7	6 613,1	1 297,2	380,5	2 441,9	758,4	6 516,1	1 753,5
March	20 553,8	5 179,3	1 570,1	652,3	2 679,8	782,5	8 014,4	1 675,4

Table 5.3.3

Loans extended by commercial banks
(by purposes)

billions of UZS

Date	Total	of which:				
		For purchasing of fixed assets	For replenishing of working capital	To legal entities for new construction and renovation	To individuals for construction and acquisition of new housing	Other purposes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2022	203 126,6	44 087,4	75 663,4	12 131,2	14 307,0	56 937,6
January	9 410,0	1 499,9	4 951,5	462,7	683,9	1 812,0
February	12 109,9	2 355,6	5 171,4	665,8	1 069,8	2 847,4
March	16 320,4	3 223,3	6 849,9	1 221,1	1 075,7	3 950,4
April	16 331,2	2 932,1	6 527,4	921,6	1 313,3	4 636,8
May	16 011,5	3 563,5	6 531,9	710,5	1 063,6	4 142,0
June	17 214,9	3 616,5	6 497,6	859,7	1 314,5	4 926,7
July	13 973,4	3 122,5	4 540,6	777,2	1 089,0	4 444,2
August	21 760,8	5 766,0	6 564,4	2 012,8	1 495,2	5 922,5
September	18 574,0	3 585,2	7 029,6	1 025,1	1 204,4	5 729,6
October	20 955,1	5 704,3	6 416,8	1 248,5	1 162,3	6 423,1
November	17 282,4	2 448,5	6 616,5	1 052,5	1 200,5	5 964,3
December	23 183,0	6 270,0	7 966,0	1 173,6	1 634,9	6 138,6
2023	53 638,5	11 281,4	20 175,9	2 115,9	3 233,0	16 832,3
January	13 324,0	2 399,0	5 469,5	465,5	713,4	4 276,6
February	19 760,7	5 765,9	6 542,9	665,0	1 194,8	5 592,2
March	20 553,8	3 116,5	8 163,5	985,3	1 324,8	6 963,6

Table 5.3.4

Outstanding loans of commercial banks
(by client category)

billions of UZS

Date	Total	in national currency				in foreign currency			
		total	of which:			total	of which:		
			legal entities	sole proprietorship	individuals		legal entities	sole proprietorship	individuals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01.01.2022	326 385,6	163 722,9	90 670,6	3 556,0	69 496,2	162 662,7	162 365,3	297,3	
01.02.2022	324 138,9	163 801,0	90 668,0	3 528,5	69 604,6	160 337,9	160 033,1	304,8	
01.03.2022	327 179,8	165 832,6	91 274,2	3 576,2	70 982,2	161 347,1	161 010,7	336,5	
01.04.2022	340 258,7	169 955,3	93 667,5	3 528,1	72 759,8	170 303,4	169 931,5	371,9	
01.05.2022	340 254,7	173 949,1	95 056,1	3 578,6	75 314,4	166 305,6	165 935,7	369,9	
01.06.2022	345 201,4	177 913,3	96 739,2	3 564,6	77 609,6	167 288,0	166 890,4	397,6	
01.07.2022	343 572,4	177 859,1	93 819,2	3 578,9	80 461,1	165 713,2	165 287,1	426,1	
01.08.2022	346 389,6	180 407,4	93 848,2	3 539,7	83 019,5	165 982,3	165 506,0	476,2	
01.09.2022	355 489,6	185 085,6	94 459,1	3 592,3	87 034,2	170 404,0	169 865,6	538,4	
01.10.2022	362 933,3	190 620,1	96 559,5	3 608,1	90 452,5	172 313,3	171 709,1	604,2	
01.11.2022	375 296,6	195 907,5	98 158,8	3 680,3	94 068,4	179 389,1	178 748,3	640,8	
01.12.2022	382 078,1	200 428,8	98 986,6	3 743,7	97 698,5	181 649,3	180 973,9	675,4	
01.01.2023	390 048,9	204 930,7	100 174,8	3 807,1	100 948,7	185 118,3	184 411,2	707,1	
01.02.2023	391 109,2	206 377,4	100 392,7	3 751,0	102 233,7	184 731,8	183 984,2	747,6	
01.03.2023	397 637,5	210 841,6	101 830,9	3 821,4	105 189,4	186 795,8	185 958,5	837,3	
01.04.2023	408 167,2	216 751,3	103 364,7	3 964,2	109 422,5	191 415,9	190 458,3	957,6	

Table 5.3.5

Outstanding loans of commercial banks
(by maturity)

billions of UZS

Date	Total	including:					
		short-term loans	of which:		long-term loans	of which:	
			in national currency	in foreign currency		in national currency	in foreign currency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01.01.2022	326 385,6	33 379,4	19 715,9	13 663,6	293 006,1	144 007,0	148 999,1
01.02.2022	324 138,9	34 488,6	20 618,4	13 870,2	289 650,4	143 182,7	146 467,7
01.03.2022	327 179,8	33 972,2	20 586,9	13 385,4	293 207,5	145 245,8	147 961,8
01.04.2022	340 258,7	36 336,4	20 587,6	15 748,7	303 922,3	149 367,7	154 554,7
01.05.2022	340 254,7	36 715,8	20 802,5	15 913,2	303 538,9	153 146,5	150 392,4
01.06.2022	345 201,4	37 442,4	21 331,9	16 110,6	307 758,9	156 581,5	151 177,5
01.07.2022	343 572,4	33 747,6	17 355,0	16 392,7	309 824,7	160 504,2	149 320,6
01.08.2022	346 389,6	35 725,7	17 549,8	18 175,9	310 663,9	162 857,6	147 806,4
01.09.2022	355 489,6	38 830,9	17 935,9	20 895,0	316 658,7	167 149,7	149 508,9
01.10.2022	362 933,3	41 917,0	20 214,8	21 702,1	321 016,3	170 405,2	150 611,1
01.11.2022	375 296,6	47 376,5	22 724,9	24 651,6	327 920,1	173 182,6	154 737,4
01.12.2022	382 078,1	49 768,5	24 892,7	24 875,8	332 309,6	175 536,1	156 773,5
01.01.2023	390 048,9	51 130,0	26 392,8	24 737,2	338 918,9	178 537,9	160 381,0
01.02.2023	391 109,2	53 552,7	27 834,2	25 718,5	337 556,4	178 543,1	159 013,3
01.03.2023	397 637,5	57 237,6	29 526,2	27 711,4	340 399,9	181 315,5	159 084,4
01.04.2023	408 167,2	57 978,6	29 826,7	28 152,0	350 188,6	186 924,6	163 263,9

Table 5.3.6

Outstanding loans of commercial banks
(by sectors)

billions of UZS

Date	Total	of which:								
		Industry	Agriculture	Construction	Trade and public catering	Transport and communication	Development of material and technical support	Housing and community services	Individuals	Other sectors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01.01.2022	326 385,6	117 638,5	35 022,4	9 281,8	27 406,0	28 708,1	3 814,4	2 284,1	69 496,2	32 734,1
01.02.2022	324 138,9	115 761,2	35 210,1	9 379,6	26 818,0	27 866,5	3 588,4	2 140,5	69 604,6	33 770,2
01.03.2022	327 179,8	118 127,5	35 597,3	9 125,0	26 361,3	27 639,5	3 607,2	2 064,6	70 982,2	33 675,1
01.04.2022	340 258,7	121 874,3	37 077,5	9 275,0	28 619,8	28 522,7	3 608,2	1 742,7	72 759,8	36 778,8
01.05.2022	340 254,7	120 223,4	37 017,9	9 192,3	28 991,2	28 124,2	3 510,0	1 895,0	75 314,4	35 986,4
01.06.2022	345 201,4	121 284,2	37 684,5	9 229,6	28 872,8	27 787,9	3 469,4	1 826,0	77 609,6	37 437,4
01.07.2022	343 572,4	120 813,8	34 455,8	9 369,5	28 758,3	27 311,2	3 410,2	1 765,6	80 461,1	37 227,0
01.08.2022	346 389,6	120 542,2	34 989,4	9 364,5	28 310,2	27 228,0	3 709,6	1 852,9	83 019,5	37 373,3
01.09.2022	355 489,6	122 388,4	35 072,2	9 638,9	28 738,1	27 768,6	3 451,5	1 762,4	87 034,2	39 635,1
01.10.2022	362 933,3	121 229,4	37 228,7	10 030,1	28 603,3	27 837,8	3 446,9	1 888,1	90 452,5	42 216,6
01.11.2022	375 296,6	125 369,7	39 284,8	10 140,5	28 864,2	28 329,6	3 820,5	1 969,4	94 068,3	43 449,7
01.12.2022	382 078,1	126 471,7	40 372,3	10 100,8	29 122,2	28 449,9	3 809,6	1 835,3	97 698,5	44 217,7
01.01.2023	390 048,9	126 646,6	42 096,4	10 399,7	28 910,6	29 672,6	3 856,1	1 888,3	100 948,7	45 629,9
01.02.2023	391 109,2	125 578,7	42 994,1	10 382,7	28 639,1	29 969,8	3 916,1	1 881,6	102 233,7	45 513,3
01.03.2023	397 637,5	126 837,5	43 840,9	10 297,1	29 127,1	30 186,3	3 834,5	1 893,1	105 189,4	46 431,5
01.04.2023	408 167,2	128 646,5	45 329,0	10 431,4	29 920,8	30 681,7	4 044,9	1 916,3	109 422,5	47 774,1

Table 5.3.7

Outstanding loans of commercial banks
(by purposes)

billions of UZS

Date	Total	of which:				
		For purchasing of fixed assets	For replenishing of working capital	To legal entities for new construction and renovation	To individuals for construction and acquisition of new housing	Other purposes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01.01.2022	326 385,6	126 825,6	57 756,2	25 940,4	37 626,0	78 237,4
01.02.2022	324 138,9	124 618,9	58 326,2	25 665,3	37 998,2	77 530,4
01.03.2022	327 179,8	127 638,0	58 883,2	25 734,5	39 861,3	75 062,8
01.04.2022	340 258,7	133 003,1	61 884,0	26 616,3	40 830,2	77 925,1
01.05.2022	340 254,7	129 879,0	61 351,2	25 766,3	41 816,9	81 441,2
01.06.2022	345 201,4	134 969,5	61 403,3	25 810,1	40 992,1	82 026,3
01.07.2022	343 572,4	126 682,6	62 822,4	26 087,0	42 053,8	85 926,6
01.08.2022	346 389,6	125 540,0	63 970,9	26 440,1	42 877,2	87 561,3
01.09.2022	355 489,6	126 439,7	68 132,3	26 399,7	44 188,1	90 329,7
01.10.2022	362 933,3	128 128,7	69 649,4	26 211,3	45 072,2	93 871,7
01.11.2022	375 296,6	131 054,2	73 106,4	26 940,3	45 992,3	98 203,4
01.12.2022	382 078,1	131 054,2	73 106,4	26 940,3	45 992,3	104 984,9
01.01.2023	390 048,9	134 205,2	75 125,3	26 787,6	48 164,9	105 766,0
01.02.2023	391 109,2	132 746,7	75 537,7	26 397,3	48 424,0	108 003,5
01.03.2023	397 637,5	133 402,7	78 484,5	25 751,0	49 309,3	110 690,0
01.04.2023	408 167,2	135 547,9	80 233,8	25 908,5	50 267,1	116 209,8

Table 5.3.10

Loans extended to individuals and small businesses for entrepreneurial purposes

billions of UZS

Period	Extended loans		of which:					
			legal entities		sole proprietorship		individuals	
	number	amount	number	amount	number	amount	number	amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2022	507 856	69 770,3	60 811	57 002,9	24 819	3 673,1	422 226	9 094,4
January	8 114	3 482,0	3 733	3 226,9	2 013	206,1	2 368	49,0
February	21 726	4 400,0	4 714	3 787,7	2 266	307,4	14 746	304,9
March	39 694	5 766,3	5 761	4 712,2	2 022	278,7	31 911	775,5
April	52 745	5 505,0	6 262	4 137,7	2 233	326,3	44 250	1 041,0
May	45 561	6 254,2	5 267	5 118,9	1 893	268,0	38 401	867,2
June	52 282	7 194,8	5 789	5 922,9	2 241	306,1	44 252	965,8
July	37 101	4 665,6	4 249	3 761,7	1 722	250,3	31 130	653,6
August	66 541	8 480,6	5 428	6 944,7	2 582	382,4	58 531	1 153,5
September	45 508	5 994,3	4 739	4 896,3	2 063	324,2	38 706	773,7
October	48 522	5 927,9	4 807	4 732,2	1 968	310,5	41 747	885,3
November	48 192	5 424,0	5 011	4 204,7	1 979	351,9	41 202	867,5
December	41 870	6 675,5	5 051	5 556,9	1 837	361,3	34 982	757,3
2023	97 950	16 629,5	21 566	14 050,2	4 069	1 052,0	72 315	1 527,3
January	9 168	4 120,7	6 126	3 847,2	1 140	235,9	1 902	37,6
February	28 971	5 154,5	8 932	4 449,9	592	291,3	19 447	413,4
March	59 811	7 354,3	6 508	5 753,1	2 337	524,9	50 966	1 076,4

Table 5.3.11

Loans extended to individuals and small businesses for entrepreneurial purposes
(by main directions)

billions of UZS

Period	Loans extended from all sources of financing, in total	of which:					
		Extended microcredits	For the development of family entrepreneurship and handicraft	<i>of which:</i> To the households for running business	For the development of service sector	Supporting women's entrepreneurship	From foreign credit lines (million USD)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2022	69 770,3	15 404,7	9 893,3	9 094,4	11 513,3	9 402,5	1 531,3
January	3 482,0	390,4	83,9	49,0	913,9	168,5	87,7
February	4 400,0	550,6	351,9	304,9	1 021,1	511,1	117,0
March	5 766,3	1 255,8	861,8	775,5	2 203,9	729,5	134,6
April	5 505,0	1 828,5	1 101,9	1 041,0	1 366,1	1 997,5	89,7
May	6 254,2	1 452,1	918,7	867,2	972,9	747,4	84,5
June	7 194,8	1 608,0	1 089,2	965,8	755,6	841,3	235,2
July	4 665,6	1 030,7	707,3	653,6	781,0	866,0	44,4
August	8 480,6	1 693,4	1 229,4	1 153,5	785,6	1 186,1	234,0
September	5 994,3	1 237,6	863,1	773,7	792,6	882,4	151,1
October	5 927,9	1 581,1	937,4	885,3	629,7	416,8	142,1
November	5 424,0	1 446,5	919,2	867,5	712,0	607,6	144,9
December	6 675,5	1 330,1	829,5	757,3	578,9	448,2	66,1
2023	16 629,5	2 075,8	1 600,0	1 527,3	1 940,8	1 725,0	337,0
January	4 120,7	361,7	54,8	37,6	502,1	487,3	90,4
February	5 154,5	404,7	430,3	413,4	833,8	208,4	115,0
March	7 354,3	1 714,1	1 115,0	1 076,4	604,9	1 029,3	131,6

Table 5.3.12

Loans extended to individuals and small businesses for entrepreneurial purposes
(by sectors)

billions of UZS

Period	Total	of which:						
		Industry	Agriculture	Construction	Trade and catering	Transport and communication	Individuals	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2022	69 770,3	20 312,1	6 313,2	6 944,2	17 159,9	8 943,0	9 094,4	1 003,6
January	3 482,0	1 226,9	520,2	271,6	925,4	448,7	49,0	40,1
February	4 400,0	1 180,8	581,4	402,2	1 280,4	551,5	304,9	99,0
March	5 766,3	1 519,2	388,7	757,8	1 336,6	892,6	775,5	96,0
April	5 505,0	1 220,9	569,4	549,1	1 474,5	602,9	1 041,0	47,3
May	6 254,2	2 045,1	528,9	551,8	1 415,9	726,6	867,2	118,7
June	7 194,8	1 948,8	589,2	597,8	2 110,0	831,5	965,8	151,7
July	4 665,6	1 116,3	405,3	489,6	1 142,8	701,1	653,6	156,9
August	8 480,6	3 038,7	466,7	1 190,6	1 480,2	1 087,9	1 153,5	63,0
September	5 994,3	1 620,1	647,0	592,3	1 377,0	902,1	773,7	82,1
October	5 927,9	1 845,6	520,7	446,3	1 550,2	630,1	885,3	49,8
November	5 424,0	1 471,3	382,8	450,2	1 377,2	831,5	867,5	43,5
December	6 675,5	2 078,5	713,0	645,0	1 689,8	736,4	757,3	55,5
2023	16 629,5	4 656,0	2 576,2	1 265,8	4 298,1	1 537,1	1 527,3	769,0
January	4 120,7	1 306,5	732,1	377,8	1 123,9	502,1	37,6	40,6
February	5 154,5	1 304,0	937,3	254,3	1 342,6	417,1	413,4	486,0
March	7 354,3	2 045,5	906,8	633,7	1 831,7	617,9	1 076,4	242,4

Table 5.3.13

Loans extended through developing family entrepreneurship programs

billions of UZS

Period	Total		including:							
			Through the program, “Har bir oila – tadbirkor”		Through the landowners, peasant enterprises and farmers promotion fund		For the development of handicraft		Through the funds under local municipalities and employment promotion fund	
	number	amount	number	amount	number	amount	number	amount	number	amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2022	424 538	9 893,3	410 719	9 379,9	12 011	411,0	1 670	85,4	138	17,0
January	2 602	83,9	2 466	74,4	40	2,9	74	2,7	22	3,9
February	14 440	351,9	14 241	342,6	100	5,2	87	3,1	12	1,0
March	32 108	861,8	29 348	774,3	2 670	82,8	84	3,7	6	1,0
April	44 385	1 101,9	39 755	991,7	4 560	105,6	53	2,9	17	1,8
May	38 472	918,7	37 303	878,2	1 068	35,0	92	4,6	9	0,9
June	44 521	1 089,2	43 815	1 061,1	511	17,9	180	8,9	15	1,3
July	31 398	707,3	30 981	682,1	302	19,5	113	5,6	2	0,2
August	58 937	1 229,4	58 119	1 181,8	563	33,8	243	12,6	12	1,3
September	39 039	863,1	38 404	823,2	424	29,6	207	9,7	4	0,5
October	42 049	937,4	41 226	898,9	574	25,9	242	11,8	7	0,8
November	41 313	919,2	40 616	885,8	548	23,9	136	8,0	13	1,6
December	35 274	829,5	34 445	785,9	651	28,9	159	11,8	19	2,9
2023	72 572	1 599,8	72 094	1 565,7	429	30,8	45	2,6	4	0,7
January	1 974	54,8	1 927	45,8	32	8,1	14	0,9	1	0,0
February	19 401	430,0	19 354	422,2	31	6,5	14	1,0	2	0,4
March	51 197	1 115,0	50 813	1 097,8	366	16,2	17	0,7	1	0,3

Table 5.3.14

**Loans extended by commercial banks through credit lines attracted
under government guarantee**
(since the beginning of the year)

millions of USD

Period	The amount of loans approved by bank credit committee*	of which, the amount of extended loans
1	2	3
2022		
January	226,9	12,2
February	240,9	20,1
March	258,6	32,1
April	257,4	38,4
May	298,9	69,8
June	314,5	88,7
July	314,1	93,9
August	357,3	106,0
September	405,9	150,9
October	440,2	168,1
November	465,6	189,2
December	512,6	222,1
2023		
January	20,6	11,7
February	69,8	52,3
March	98,4	62,8

* The amount of partially financed projects (including, huge projects) in a current year approved in all previous is added.

Table 5.3.15

Mortgage loans extended to individuals

Period	Extended loans	
	number	amount in billions of UZS
1	2	3
2022	70 913	14 371,2
January	4 725	683,9
February	7 173	1 069,8
March	5 467	1 075,7
April	6 204	1 311,3
May	6 738	1 066,5
June	6 093	1 324,0
July	5 041	1 096,3
August	6 903	1 503,8
September	5 197	1 211,2
October	5 115	1 172,4
November	5 047	1 206,3
December	7 210	1 650,2
2023	15 111	3 259,8
January	4 007	715,5
February	5 206	1 197,9
March	5 898	1 346,4

Table 5.3.16

Loans extended to individuals

(by type)

billions of UZS

Period	Total	including:							
		Mortgage	Consumer loan	of which:		Microloan	Microcredit	Overdraft	Other
				Car loan	Education loan				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2022	65 288,5	14 371,2	21 577,4	19 599,7	1 771,1	16 696,1	9 160,6	1 849,4	1 633,7
January	2 323,9	683,9	617,6	605,9	7,9	738,9	51,2	181,6	50,7
February	3 719,2	1 069,8	879,2	853,2	16,3	1 209,6	304,9	187,9	67,8
March	4 872,3	1 075,7	1 447,7	1 414,3	24,6	1 263,9	777,8	216,1	91,2
April	5 427,2	1 311,3	1 533,0	1 503,0	20,8	1 185,7	1 041,3	211,4	144,6
May	4 669,6	1 066,5	1 310,5	1 289,0	13,0	1 046,9	867,7	178,4	199,6
June	5 550,9	1 324,0	1 692,2	1 669,8	8,8	1 190,6	1 009,1	166,1	168,9
July	5 128,7	1 096,3	1 714,2	1 694,8	5,8	1 382,3	652,8	152,1	131,0
August	6 945,2	1 503,8	2 032,0	1 993,9	14,4	1 927,9	1 155,5	155,2	170,7
September	6 311,4	1 211,2	2 303,2	1 821,3	459,6	1 731,6	782,1	124,4	158,9
October	6 713,8	1 172,4	2 666,0	2 014,5	620,7	1 726,8	886,1	104,6	158,0
November	6 908,2	1 206,3	2 895,8	2 522,4	340,1	1 693,9	871,2	88,6	152,4
December	6 718,0	1 650,2	2 486,0	2 217,6	239,0	1 597,8	760,9	83,1	140,0
2023	19 225,9	3 259,8	8 182,0	7 553,8	483,9	5 423,7	1 549,5	183,6	627,3
January	4 695,4	715,5	2 284,2	2 122,2	146,2	1 444,6	42,4	63,2	145,4
February	6 516,1	1 197,9	2 818,5	2 569,5	203,6	1 794,1	430,1	60,4	215,1
March	8 014,4	1 346,4	3 079,3	2 862,1	134,1	2 185,0	1 076,9	59,9	266,8

VI. MAIN INDICATORS OF PAYMENT SYSTEM

Table 6.1

Payments through the Interbank payment system

billions of UZS

Period	Memorial order		Payment order		Payment request		Letter of credit		Collection order		Total	
	number	amount	number	amount	number	amount	number	amount	number	amount	number	amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2022	21 186 208	2 853 549,2	38 370 324	1 262 224,2	229 465	2 150,7	70	28,8	5 136 698	11 206,2	64 922 765	4 129 159,0
January	1 452 627	210 211,7	2 500 725	75 596,0	19 529	76,3	2	0,5	288 118	555,8	4 261 001	286 440,3
February	1 709 643	180 617,8	2 857 695	75 093,7	20 078	136,2	8	3,0	377 218	844,1	4 964 642	256 694,8
March	1 664 233	220 735,1	2 991 275	87 336,7	19 759	131,0	6	2,2	334 561	1 015,0	5 009 834	309 219,9
April	1 735 100	211 432,1	3 272 281	105 779,0	19 978	199,0	13	3,3	409 656	782,7	5 437 028	318 196,1
May	1 528 715	204 241,9	3 085 429	96 461,6	19 077	136,2	4	1,8	342 938	726,5	4 976 163	301 568,0
June	1 724 024	236 506,5	3 556 402	118 432,4	18 828	246,2	8	5,3	392 998	909,5	5 692 260	356 099,9
July	1 529 722	244 053,7	3 096 309	107 145,1	18 393	156,1	2	1,1	426 069	856,1	5 070 495	352 212,0
August	1 733 766	269 491,1	3 561 472	123 315,0	19 707	213,9	8	4,4	407 734	797,0	5 722 687	393 821,4
September	1 948 032	259 562,9	3 148 209	109 792,2	17 487	164,6	6	2,3	408 327	793,7	5 522 061	370 315,7
October	2 005 536	247 460,0	3 255 579	110 776,9	18 765	328,8	5	2,8	433 982	1 861,8	5 713 867	360 430,3
November	2 102 201	273 712,5	3 353 730	114 861,0	18 467	181,6	1	0,4	650 844	929,0	6 125 243	389 684,5
December	2 052 609	295 523,9	3 691 218	137 634,5	19 397	180,8	7	1,7	664 253	1 135,0	6 427 484	434 476,0
2023	5 434 851	875 452,9	8 826 419	308 346,6	50 116	405,9	14	5,2	1 402 037	3 333,1	15 713 437	1 187 543,7
January	1 687 403	312 752,2	2 627 119	96 307,9	16 001	117,2	2	0,4	407 276	1 205,8	4 737 801	410 383,4
February	1 832 549	266 273,2	2 955 433	101 272,5	16 512	113,7	4	1,5	516 395	1 045,4	5 320 893	368 706,2
March	1 914 899	296 427,6	3 243 867	110 766,3	17 603	175,0	8	3,3	478 366	1 081,9	5 654 743	408 454,0

Table 6.2

Transactions effected by the Clearing system of Central bank

billions of UZS

Period	Transaction	
	number	amount
1	2	3
2022	86 705 972	58 688,6
January	6 272 462	2 397,6
February	7 255 041	2 832,6
March	7 118 982	4 632,2
April	7 633 216	4 469,0
May	7 151 950	4 431,5
June	7 491 354	4 767,0
July	6 869 039	4 273,2
August	7 518 994	5 563,5
September	7 065 489	5 763,8
October	8 038 239	5 958,6
November	7 276 448	7 904,3
December	7 014 758	5 695,2
2023	21 663 247	13 613,3
January	6 126 179	3 899,4
February	7 533 920	4 910,5
March	8 003 148	4 803,4

Table 6.3

Transactions effected by Instant payment system of Central bank

billions of UZS

Period	Transaction	
	number	amount
1	2	3
2022	17 615 064	446 401,5
January	933 833	25 376,8
February	1 126 383	29 362,2
March	1 333 266	32 722,6
April	1 508 565	35 794,1
May	1 487 961	33 447,5
June	1 604 648	41 974,0
July	1 502 964	41 551,0
August	1 791 994	44 561,9
September	1 432 416	37 019,4
October	1 595 384	35 594,0
November	1 530 895	41 014,4
December	1 766 755	47 983,6
2023	5 587 979	117 383,2
January	1 493 011	35 732,9
February	1 907 084	36 866,4
March	2 187 884	44 783,9

Table 6.4

Number of bank cards, POS-terminals, ATMs, self-service kiosks and transactions through POS-terminals

Date	Number of issued bank cards	Number of installed POS-terminals	Number of installed ATMs and self-service kiosks	Total amount of transactions through POS-terminals (since the beginning of the year), billions of UZS
1	2	3	4	5
01.01.2022	27 105 785	433 384	12 940	111 137,0
01.02.2022	27 207 174	433 870	13 041	10 435,7
01.03.2022	27 839 307	433 986	13 156	20 541,9
01.04.2022	28 333 038	432 933	13 381	32 059,1
01.05.2022	28 752 995	432 246	13 983	44 703,2
01.06.2022	29 368 017	433 178	16 707	58 245,1
01.07.2022	29 941 910	434 395	16 830	73 650,8
01.08.2022	30 293 251	433 178	18 450	88 543,8
01.09.2022	31 200 123	432 649	18 939	105 677,1
01.10.2022	31 820 600	432 269	19 318	122 195,2
01.11.2022	32 397 483	430 450	19 706	140 103,3
01.12.2022	33 549 913	429 156	20 291	158 457,9
01.01.2023	34 195 648	434 018	20 379	177 671,0
01.02.2023	34 865 529	433 525	20 390	17 627,9
01.03.2023	35 764 877	428 838	20 596	34 227,7
01.04.2023	36 586 822	428 754	20 617	52 919,1

Table 6.5

Number of users of remote banking services

Date	Total	Legal entities and individual entrepreneurs	Individuals
1	2	3	4
01.01.2022	20 203 384	968 580	19 234 804
01.02.2022	20 890 599	982 858	19 907 741
01.03.2022	21 541 053	995 551	20 545 502
01.04.2022	22 054 391	1 034 137	21 020 254
01.05.2022	22 512 965	1 051 539	21 461 426
01.06.2022	23 635 693	1 044 167	22 591 526
01.07.2022	24 390 196	1 051 005	23 339 191
01.08.2022	26 274 113	1 075 394	25 198 719
01.09.2022	27 301 108	1 117 288	26 183 820
01.10.2022	27 608 781	1 128 684	26 480 097
01.11.2022	28 320 365	1 139 289	27 181 076
01.12.2022	29 209 941	1 163 988	28 045 953
01.01.2023	30 000 914	1 157 045	28 843 869
01.02.2023	32 664 728	1 162 150	31 502 578
01.03.2023	32 802 542	1 205 070	31 597 472
01.04.2023	35 704 315	1 214 790	34 489 525

Table 6.6

List of payment system operators

(As of April 1, 2023)

№	Name of operator	Name of payment system	Date of license given	Registered license number	Address	Web-site
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	“Yagona Umumrespublika Protsessing Markazi” Ltd	UZCARD	11.04.2020	1	78, A.Kodiriy street, Shaykhontokhur district, Tashkent, 100011	www.uzcard.uz
2	“Milliy Banklararo Protsessing Markazi” Ltd	HUMO	11.04.2020	2	6, Islom Karimov street, Tashkent, 100001	www.humocard.uz
3	“QULAY PUL” Ltd	UNITED FINTECH	27.11.2021	3	41, Buyuk Turon street, Mirabad district, Tashkent, 100029	www.unitedfintech.uz

Table 6.7

List of payment organizations

(As of April 1, 2023)

№	Name of payment organization	Trademark of payment organization	Date of license given	Registered license number	Address	Web-site
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	“Click” Ltd	Click	28.03.2020	1	100070, Tashkent, Yakkasaray district, Bratislava street, 11	www.click.uz
2	“BRIO GROUP” Ltd	OSON	28.03.2020	2	100084, Tashkent, Yunusabad district, Kichik halka avtomobil yoli street, 44/9	www.oston.uz
3	“INSPIRED” Ltd	Payme	04.04.2020	3	100077, Tashkent, Mirzo Ulugbek district, Chust street, 1	www.payme.uz
4	“National Innovative Payment Technologies” Ltd	PAYMO	04.04.2020	4	100066, Tashkent, Yakkasaray district, Bobur street, 1	www.paymo.uz
5	“PAYBOX” Ltd	PAYBOX	23.04.2020	5	100015, Tashkent, Mirobod district, Nukus street, 29	www.paybox.uz
6	“Maroqand” Ltd	UPAY	23.04.2020	6	100164, Tashkent, Mirzo Ulugbek district, Navnihol street, 86	www.upay.uz
7	“MILLIY POCHTA TO'LOVLARI” Ltd		16.05.2020	7	100000, Tashkent, Oloy street, 1	www.pochta.uz
8	“Payment Aggregation Systems” Ltd	Paysys	23.07.2020	9	100011, Tashkent, Shaykhantoxur district, Shaykhantoxur street, 126	www.paysys.uz
9	“Alif Tech” Ltd FE	alif.mobi	23.07.2020	10	100070, Tashkent, Yakkasaroy district, Sh.Rustaveli street, 12	
10	“WOOPPAY UZ” Ltd	WOOPPAY	15.08.2020	11	100015, Tashkent, Mirabad district, Oybek street, 22	www.wooppay.uz
11	“Genesis Innovation” Ltd	QR-pay	10.09.2020	12	100011, Tashkent, Shaykhontohur district, Abdulla Qodiriy district, 78	www.igenius.uz
12	“Plum technologies” Ltd	MyUzcard	10.10.2020	13	100027, Tashkent, Shaykhontohur district, Abdulla Qodiriy district, 78	www.plumtech.uz
13	“Global solutions” Ltd FE	GlobalPay	10.10.2020	14	100031, Tashkent, Yakkasaray district, Mirobod-2, 39a	www.globalsolutions.uz

VI. MAIN INDICATORS OF PAYMENT SYSTEM

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№	Name of payment organization	Trademark of payment organization	Date of license given	Registered license number	Address	Web-site
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	“AVTOMATLASHTIRILGAN TRANSPORT TO'LOV TIZIMI OPERATORI” Ltd	ATTO	10.10.2020	15	100070, Tashkent, Yakkasaray district, Glinka street, 25	www.atto.uz
15	“Mayasoft” Ltd	MARTA	10.10.2020	16	100125, Tashkent, Mirzo Ulugbek district, Mirzo Ulugbek street, 56	www.marta.uz
16	“Yurt Pay” Ltd		29.10.2020	18	100047, Tashkent, Mirobod district, Shahrissabz street, 36	
17	“CHOYKHONA Ltd		26.12.2020	19	100070, Tashkent, Yakkasaray district, Sh.Rustaveli street, 32A	
18	“ZPLAT” Ltd	ZPLAT	26.12.2020	20	100077, Tashkent, Yakkasaray district, Bobur street, 81/6 bld., 2 flat	www.zplat.uz
19	“CENTER FOR DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION” Ltd	A-pay	09.01.2021	21	100090, Tashkent, Yakkasaray district, A.Kahhar 9 street, 1A	www.a-pay.uz
20	“TEZPAY” Ltd		27.03.2021	22	140100, Samarqand region, Samarqand, Sattepo district, Turkiston street, 157	www.tezpay.uz
21	“PAYLOAD” Ltd JC		27.03.2021	23	100001, Tashkent, Mirzo Ulugbek district, Mirzo Ulugbek street, 59 bld., 1 flat	
22	“Interpay Sys” Ltd		10.04.2021	24	100015, Tashkent, Yakkasaray district, Kichik Beshagach street, 104B bld., 403-flat	www.interpay.uz
23	“MULTICARD PAYMENT” Ltd		12.05.2021	26	100047, Tashkent, Yashnobod district, Sodiq Azimov street, 50	www.multicard.uz
24	“PAY-WAY” Ltd		22.05.2021	27	170100, Andijan region, Andijan, Boburshox street, 2 bld.	
25	“SOURCE TO PAY” Ltd		10.07.2021	29	100060, Tashkent, Mirobod district, Taras Shevchenko street, 34 bld.	www.s2pay.uz
26	“OZINTERPAY” Ltd		25.09.2021	30	230100, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Nukus, Dosnazarov street, 142-bld.	
27	“MULTIPAY” Ltd		21.10.2021	31	100060, Tashkent, Yashnobod district, Fargona yoli street, 23/3	

VI. MAIN INDICATORS OF PAYMENT SYSTEM

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№	Name of payment organization	Trademark of payment organization	Date of license given	Registered license number	Address	Web-site
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	“Payment System Platform” Ltd		21.10.2021	32	100000, Tashkent, Mirobod district, Afrosiyob street, 14/2	
29	“VENKON GROUP” Ltd		27.11.2021	33	100100, Tashkent, Yakkasaray district, Sh.Rustaveli street, 53b	www.venkon.uz
30	“Uzbek commodity exchange” JSC		27.11.2021	34	100100, Tashkent, Yakkasaray district, Bobur street, 77	www.uzex.uz
31	“UZPAYNET” Ltd	Paynet	25.12.2021	35	100021, Tashkent, Shaykhontohur district, Furkat street, 10	www.paynet.uz
32	“SOLUTIONS LAB” Ltd		29.01.2022	36	100084, Tashkent, Yunusobod district, Halqobod street, 32	www.paymart.uz
33	“INSTANT PAYMENT SOLUTIONS” Ltd		12.02.2022	37	100128, Tashkent, Shaykhontohur district, Labzak street, 64A	www.ips-group.uz
34	“NATIONAL PAY” Ltd	Milliy pay	12.02.2022	38	220803, Khorezm region, Hanka district, Madir, Ilgor mahalla	www.milliypay.uz
35	“CS EXPRESS PAY” Ltd		12.02.2022	39	100128, Tashkent, Shaykhontohur district, Zulfiyahanim street, 12	www.payze.io
36	“OCTAGRAM” Ltd	KarmonPay	10.03.2022	40	100015, Tashkent, Mirobod district, Fidokor street, 7A	www.karmonpay.uz
37	“TAPP PAYMENT” Ltd		14.05.2022	41	140100, Samarqand region, Samarqand, Ishtihon street, 14A	www.tpayment.uz
38	“SOLIQ SERVIS” SUE		09.06.2022	42	100011, Tashkent, Chilanzar district, Muqimiy street, 166	
39	“LIMON PAY” Ltd		16.07.2022	43	100015, Tashkent, Mirobod district, Fidokor street, 7A	
40	“YANGI PAYMENT” Ltd		16.07.2022	44	100060, Tashkent, Mirobod district, Istiqbol street, 34	
41	“CLOUDPAYMENTS” Ltd		13.08.2022	45	100031, Tashkent, Mirobod district, Afrosiyob street, 8A	www.cloudpayments.uz

VI. MAIN INDICATORS OF PAYMENT SYSTEM

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№	Name of payment organization	Trademark of payment organization	Date of license given	Registered license number	Address	Web-site
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42	“BEELAB” Ltd		08.09.2022	46	100047, Tashkent, Mirobod district, Buhoro street, 1	www.beepul.beeline.uz
43	“MARKETPLACE TRADING” Ltd	Sello	19.11.2022	47	100128, Tashkent, Shaykhontohur district, Zulfiyahanim street, 12	www.sello.uz
44	“QUICK PAYMENTS SOLUTION” Ltd		24.12.2022	48	100077, Tashkent, Mirzo Ulugbek district, Sayram street-7, 92	
45	“TAD INDUSTRIES” Ltd		24.12.2022	49	100077, Tashkent, Mirzo Ulugbek district, Buz street-2, 4	
46	“DEVHUB” Ltd		24.12.2022	50	100093, Tashkent, Yunusobod district, Akhmad Donish street, 28	
47	“RAQAMLI BIZNES AGREGATOR” Ltd		26.01.2022	51	100000, Tashkent, Mirzo Ulugbek district, Mustakillik shoh street, 59	
48	“CROSS PAY” Ltd		18.02.2023	52	100021, Tashkent, Shaykhontohur district, Navoiy street, 25A	
49	“PARAPAY” Ltd		04.04.2023	53	100084, Tashkent, Yunusobod district, Shivli 1-tor street, 16	
50	“SMART MARKETPLACE” Ltd		04.04.2023	54	100084, Tashkent, Yunusobod district, Amir Temur shox street, 107B	
51	“FUTURE OPEN TECHNOLOGY GROUP” Ltd		04.04.2023	55	100031, Tashkent, Mirobod district, Afrosiyob street, 8a	
52	“IT UNISOFT GROUP” Ltd		04.04.2023	56	Tashkent, Shaykhontohur district, Qoratosh street-12, 10	
53	“EMIT-SOLUTION” Ltd		04.04.2023	57	100011, Tashkent, Mirzo Ulugbek district, Oltin tepa street, 159	
54	“DAVLAT AXBOROT TIZIMLARINI YARATISH VA QO‘LLAB-QUVATLASH BO‘YICHA YAGONA INTEGRATOR-UZINFOCOM” Ltd		04.04.2023	58	100011, Tashkent, Shaykhontohur district, A.Navoiy street, 28B	

Table 6.8

List of electronic money systems

(As of April 1, 2023)

№	Name of electronic money system	Name of operator	Name of issuer	Date of starting operations of electronic money issuers
1	2	3	4	5
1	OSON	“BRIO GROUP” Ltd	“Aloqabank” JSCB	16.06.2020
2	E-CARD	“INSPIRED” Ltd	“Universal Bank” JSCB	21.08.2020
3	CLICK	“CLICK” Ltd	“Agrobank” JSCB	21.08.2020
4	WOOPPAY	“WOOPPAY UZ” Ltd	“Uzum bank” JSC	02.11.2020
5	alif.mobi	“ALIF TECH” Ltd	“Aloqabank” JSCB	02.11.2020
6	Interpay	“Interpay sys” Ltd	“Uzum bank” JSC	28.07.2021
7	A-pay	“CENTER FOR DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION” Ltd	“Uzum bank” JSC	01.07.2022
8	QIWI Uzbekistan	“Payment Aggregation Systems” Ltd	“Uzum bank” JSC	11.08.2022
9	1HLSW	“Genesis Innovation” Ltd	“Aloqabank” JSCB	17.11.2021
10	GlobalPay	“Global Solutions” Ltd	“Aloqabank” JSCB	17.11.2021
11	PayWay	“Payway” Ltd	“Uzum bank” JSC	29.07.2022
12	Apelsin	“Uzum bank” JSC	“Uzum bank” JSC	29.07.2022

№	Name of electronic money system	Name of operator	Name of issuer	Date of starting operations of electronic money issuers
1	2	3	4	5
13	ExMoney	“Uzbek Republican Commodity Exchange” JSC	“Trustbank” PJSB	30.08.2022
14	АИСТ	“Ozinterpay” Ltd	“Universal Bank” JSCB	30.08.2022
15	PAYNET WALLET	“INSTANT PAYMENT SOLUTIONS” Ltd	“People's Bank” JSC	30.08.2022
16	UZUM NASIYA	“SOLUTIONS LAB” JSC	“Uzum bank” JSC	17.02.2023
17	UCOIN	“Universal Bank” JSCB	“Universal Bank” JSCB	17.02.2023

VII. SUMMARY METHODOLOGY

Section I. Macroeconomic indicators

Table 1.1. GDP and its structure

This table is calculated by the State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics based on a production method.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – monetary value of all finished goods and services produced during a particular period in a country.

Table 1.2. Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Consumer Price Index (CPI) – an indicator of the change in the general level of prices for goods and services purchased by the population for consumption. The CPI is calculated as the ratio to the cost of fixed set of goods and services in the prices of the current period to its value in the prices of the previous (basic) period.

Table 1.3. Inflation expectations of individuals and entrepreneurs

Inflation expectation – assumptions on inflation made by individuals and entrepreneurs for the upcoming period. Manufacturers and consumers, vendors and buyers define future investment, credit, financial and pricing policies, assesses income, expenses and estimated profit based on inflation expectations.

Inflation expectation is determined on inquiries conducted with individuals and entrepreneurs.

Table 1.4. Balance of payments of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Balance of payments is a statistical report that reflects exhaustive economic transactions between residents and non-residents for a certain period of time.

The balance of payments is prepared on the basis of a common international methodology in accordance with the sixth edition of “Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual” (BPM 6, 2009) of the International monetary Fund (IMF).

Debit and credit production composes the basis of the accounting system at the individual transaction level. Each transaction is recorded in the form of two equal and opposite entries, representing the inflow and outflow elements of each exchange.

Current account reflects exports and imports of goods and services, as well as primary and secondary income between residents and non-residents.

Current account indicators are calculated on the basis of data from the State Customs Committee, the State Statistics Committee, the Central Bank, the Ministry of Finance, the State Border Protection Committee, commercial banks and economic entities by making calculations in accordance with IMF standards and applying expert evaluation.

Goods comprise of transactions with goods that cross the border of the country and involves change of ownership between residents and non-residents on the basis of data on the import of goods to the Republic of Uzbekistan and the export of goods from the Republic of Uzbekistan. The value of imported goods is estimated in FOB prices (the cost of goods, taking into account the costs of transportation and insurance to the border of the exporting country). In this connection, the value of goods includes adjustments in order to reflect the value of services for the transportation and insurance of goods separately as imports of services from non-residents.

Services include useful labor, which does not produce a tangible commodity, performed by residents to non-residents and by non-residents to residents during the reporting period.

Primary income includes income of residents received from non-residents as wages (salaries) and investment income (for instance dividends on investments).

Secondary income shows current transfers between residents and non-residents. Transfers are transactions involving the presentation of a good, service, financial or other asset without obtaining another object with economic value in return.

Capital account reflects capital transfers receivable and payable, as well as the acquisition and disposal of non-produced non-financial assets between residents and non-residents.

Non-produced non-financial assets include rights to natural resources, contracts, leases and licenses, which are recognized as economic assets, as well as marketing assets. Capital transfers include transfer of capital assets, debt forgiveness and other transactions.

Capital account transactions are calculated on the basis of data obtained from the Central Bank, the Ministry of Finance, the State Customs Committee and commercial banks.

Financial account reflects transactions related to financial assets and liabilities between residents and non-residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, such as the receipt and repayment of loans, securities trading, investment activities and others (trade loans, insurance, pension and standard guarantee programs, other receivables and payables).

In contrast to previous accounts, where transactions are debited and credited on a double-entry basis, transactions in financial account are divided into assets and liabilities.

Financial account transactions are calculated in accordance with IMF standards and through the use of expert evaluation based on data from the Central Bank, the Ministry of Finance, the State Statistics Committee, commercial banks and economic entities.

Investments include funds, securities, other types of property, as well as property rights having a monetary value and other types of rights invested in the objects of economic and other activity with a view of gaining profit.

Reserve assets are particular claims of monetary policy regulation authorities on non-residents that should be actually existing assets in foreign currencies. Reserve assets include only highly liquid and high-quality assets.

Errors and omissions are discrepancies between balance of payments accounts that may arise as a result of independent evaluation of its components, which reflects the result of combining information obtained from different sources.

Table 1.5. International investment position of the Republic of Uzbekistan

International investment position shows the balance of the country's external financial assets (residents' claims on non-residents) and liabilities (non-residents' claims on residents) for a certain period of time.

Assets and liabilities are classified into direct and portfolio investments, financial derivatives, reserve assets of the country and other investments.

The balances of assets and liabilities at the beginning and at the end of the period are reconciled through the transactions recorded in the financial account of the balance of payments, taking into account adjustments which are not recorded in the financial account such as changes in exchange rates, asset values and other transactions.

International investment position is compiled in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6, IMF, 2009)

Table 1.6. International reserves of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The methodological framework for compilation of statistics on international reserves provided by the sixth edition of “Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual” (BPM 6, 2009) and “International reserves and foreign currency liquidity: guidelines for a data template” (2013) of IMF.

According to IMF methodological publications, international reserves (reserve assets) are considered to be external assets that are freely available to and controlled by monetary authorities to meet the financing needs of the balance of payments deficit, to intervene in foreign exchange markets to influence the exchange

rate and for other relevant purposes (such as maintaining confidence in the national currency and the economy, and as a basis for external borrowing).

Reserve assets – see methodological comment to table 1.4.

Reserve assets include monetary gold, special drawing rights (SDRs), reserve position in the IMF, and other reserve assets in foreign currency.

The data are presented in the equivalent of millions of US dollars on the basis of the official exchange rates of foreign currencies established by the Central bank, the SDR rate published on the official website of the IMF, and the morning fixing price of gold set by the London Bullion Market Association on the last day of the reporting period.

The article "**Securities**" includes highly liquid, marketable equity and debt securities data. Only foreign currency securities issued by non-residents are included in this article.

Deposits refer to those available on demand. Consistent with the liquidity concept, these generally refer to demand deposits and term deposits that are redeemable upon demand or at very short notice without unduly affecting the value of the deposit. Deposits included in reserve assets are those held in foreign Central banks, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), and other non-resident banks. Data on deposits in reserve assets should include short-term foreign currency loans, which are redeemable upon demand, made by the monetary authorities to non-resident banking entities.

Currency holdings are reported under the article "Total currency and deposits" and consist of foreign currency notes and coins in circulation and commonly used to make payments.

IMF reserve position is the sum of the "reserve tranche", that is foreign currency amounts that a member country may draw from the IMF at short notice with short notice, and any indebtedness of the IMF in the "General resources account" that is readily available to the member country including the reporting country's lending to the IMF under the "General arrangements to borrow" and the "New arrangements to borrow". Claims on the IMF that are denominated in SDRs are regarded as foreign currency claims.

SDRs (Special drawing rights) are international reserve assets the IMF created to supplement the reserves of the IMF member countries, which are allocated in proportion to their respective quotas. Holdings in the SDR represent unconditional rights to receive foreign currency and other reserve assets from other IMF member countries.

The article "**Gold**" refers to gold the authorities own and includes gold bullion and unallocated gold accounts with non-residents that give title to claim the delivery of gold. Gold bullion takes the form of coins, ingots or bars with a purity of at least 995 parts of 1000 including such gold held in allocated gold accounts. Gold held by monetary authorities as a reserve asset is shown in this article.

Other reserve assets include assets that are liquid and readily available to the monetary authorities but not included in the other categories of reserve assets.

Other foreign currency assets are liquid foreign currency assets held by monetary authorities that are not included in reserve assets. The foreign currency claims of monetary authorities to residents are examples of items included in this article.

Section II. Monetary indicators

Central bank survey, Other depository corporations (commercial banks) survey, Depository corporations (banking system) survey and Monetary aggregates represented in this section are compiled on the basis of standard reporting forms using the concepts, forms and classifications defined in the IMF's Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (MFSMCG, 2016).

Table 2.1. Central bank survey

Central bank survey is compiled on a monthly basis by using the balance accounts of the Central bank of Republic of Uzbekistan. Central bank survey contains the following main components as follows.

Net foreign assets represent the difference between all foreign assets (claims on nonresidents and monetary gold) and foreign liabilities (liabilities to nonresidents) of the Central bank.

Monetary gold - gold that meets international standards held by Central bank as a reserve asset.

Claims on nonresidents are the Central bank's foreign currency holdings in cash, funds in correspondent accounts and deposits opened in nonresident banks and interest accrued on them as well as SDRs holdings and reserve position in the IMF.

Liabilities to nonresidents are attracted deposits and loans of the Central bank from nonresidents, including interest accrued on them as well as SDRs allocations.

Claims on other depository corporations are loans extended by the Central bank to commercial banks and funds in deposit and correspondent accounts opened in commercial banks.

Net claims on central government – the difference between claims and liabilities of the Central bank to central government.

Claims on central government – securities issued by Central government owned by the Central bank.

Liabilities to central government are attracted by the Central bank deposits of central government and interest accrued on them.

Funds of Fund for Reconstruction and Development – funds of Fund for Reconstruction and Development in the accounts of the Central bank.

Claims on other sectors include the Central bank's claims on other financial corporations, state and local government, public nonfinancial corporations and private sector.

Claims on other financial corporations – loans extended by the Central bank to other financial corporations and interest accrued on them, advance payments made by the Central bank to other financial corporations as well as securities issued by other financial corporations owned by the Central bank and other financial claims.

Claims on state and local government – loans extended by the Central bank to state and local government and interest accrued on them, advance payments made by the Central bank to state and local government, and other financial claims.

Claims on public nonfinancial corporations – are loans extended by the Central bank to public nonfinancial corporations and interest accrued on them, advance payments made by the Central bank to public financial corporations, investments in subordinate organizations of the Central bank and other financial claims.

Claims on private sector – loans extended by the Central bank to private sector (other nonfinancial corporations, households and others) and interest accrued on them, advance payments made by the Central bank to private sector as well as securities issued by private sector owned by the Central bank and other financial claims.

Monetary base includes currency outside of the Central bank, liabilities of the Central bank to other depository corporations and other sectors.

Currency outside of the Central bank – currency in cash issued by the Central bank with the exception of cash in national currency in the vault of the Central bank.

Liabilities to other depository corporations reflect the funds of commercial banks in correspondent accounts and in the account for required reserves in the Central bank.

Required reserves – funds of commercial banks in the account for required reserves in the Central bank.

Funds in correspondent accounts illustrates funds in the correspondent accounts of commercial banks in the Central bank.

Liabilities to other sectors – deposits of other sectors in the Central bank that are included in broad money.

Other liabilities to other depository corporations – deposits of commercial banks in the Central bank that are not included in monetary base and Central bank bonds owned by other depository corporations.

Deposits and securities other than shares excluded from monetary base – illustrates deposits of other sectors in the Central bank that are not included in the broad money. Moreover, it also reflects securities issued by the Central bank and owned by other sectors which are excluded from broad money.

Loans – credit funds attracted by the Central bank from other sectors.

Financial derivatives reflect unrealized losses or deferred gains on forward transactions, swaps and revaluation of options and futures.

Shares and other equity include authorized and reserve capital, devaluation reserves, and retained earnings of the Central bank.

Other items (net) – the difference between unclassified assets and liabilities.

Table 2.2. Other depository corporations (commercial banks) survey

Other depository corporations (commercial banks) survey is compiled monthly on the base of consolidated balance sheet of commercial banks. Other depository corporations survey contains the following main components as follows.

Net foreign assets represent the difference between all foreign assets (claims on nonresidents) and all foreign liabilities (liabilities to nonresidents) of commercial banks.

Claims on nonresidents are commercial banks' foreign currency holdings in cash, funds on correspondent accounts, deposits and interest accrued on them as well as loans, investments and advance payments to nonresidents.

Liabilities to nonresidents are deposits and loans as well as interest accrued on them and subordinated debts attracted by commercial banks from nonresidents.

Claims on Central bank include cash in national currency, reserve deposits, securities other than shares, and other claims on the Central bank.

Currency– cash in national currency in vaults of commercial banks.

Reserve deposits and securities other than shares – funds of commercial banks on correspondent and the required reserves accounts in the Central bank as well as funds in other deposit accounts that are not included in monetary base.

Other claims on Central bank – bonds of the Central bank owned by commercial banks that are not included in monetary base.

Net claims on central government – the difference between claims and liabilities of commercial banks to central government.

Claims on central government include loans extended by commercial banks to central government and interest accrued on them as well as securities issued by Central government and owned by commercial banks.

Liabilities to central government – loans of central government to commercial banks, funds of central government on transferable, savings, time and other deposit, held at commercial banks as well as interest accrued on them.

Funds of Fund for reconstruction and Development are credit funds of Fund for reconstruction and development attracted by commercial banks.

Claims on other sectors are claims of commercial banks on other financial corporations, state and local government, public nonfinancial corporations, and private sector.

Claims on other financial corporations – loans extended by commercial banks to other financial corporations and interest accrued on them, advance payments made by commercial banks to other financial corporations as well as securities issued by other financial corporations owned by commercial banks and other financial claims.

Claims on state and local government – loans extended by commercial banks to state and local government and interest accrued on them, advance payments made by commercial banks to state and local government, and other financial claims.

Claims on public nonfinancial corporations – are loans extended by commercial banks to public nonfinancial corporations and interest accrued on them, advance payments made by commercial banks to public financial corporations as well as securities issued by public nonfinancial corporations owned by commercial banks and other financial claims.

Claims on private sector – loans extended by commercial banks to private sector (other nonfinancial corporations, households and others) and interest accrued on them, advance payments made by commercial banks to private sector as well as securities issued by private sector owned by commercial banks and other financial claims.

Liabilities to Central bank – loans of Central bank to commercial banks as well as funds of Central bank on correspondent accounts and deposits in commercial banks.

Transferable deposits included in broad money – transferable deposits of other financial corporations, public nonfinancial corporations, and private sector in commercial banks as well as interest accrued on them.

Other deposits included in broad money – funds of Other financial corporations, public nonfinancial corporations and private sector on saving, time and other deposits in commercial banks as well as interest accrued on them.

Securities other than shares included in broad money - saving and time deposit certificates issued by commercial banks and owned by other financial corporations, public nonfinancial organizations, and private sector as well as interest accrued on them.

Deposits excluded from broad money – transferable, saving and time deposits of state and local government held at commercial banks.

Securities other than shares excluded from broad money – bonds issued by commercial banks owned by other sectors.

Loans – credit funds and interest accrued on them attracted by the commercial banks from other sectors.

Financial derivatives reflect unrealized losses or deferred gains on forward transactions, swaps and revaluation of options and futures.

Shares and other equity include authorized, added and reserve capital, devaluation reserves, and retained earnings of commercial banks.

Other items (net) – the difference between unclassified assets and liabilities.

Table 2.3. Depository corporations (banking system) survey

Depository corporations survey consolidates Central bank survey and Other depository corporations survey. Consolidation process carried up by elimination all mutual claims and liabilities between the Central bank and commercial banks and aggregation of their operations with other sectors of the economy and nonresidents. Depository corporations survey is compiled monthly and contains the following main components as follows.

Net foreign assets represent the difference between all foreign assets (claims on nonresidents and monetary gold) and all foreign liabilities (liabilities to nonresidents) of depository corporations.

Monetary gold is gold that meets international standards.

Claims on nonresidents are depository corporation's foreign currency holdings in cash, funds on correspondent accounts, deposits and interest accrued on them as well as loans and interest accrued on them, investments and advance payments to nonresidents. Indicator includes SDRs holdings and reserve position in the IMF.

Liabilities to nonresidents are deposits and loans as well as interest accrued on them attracted by depository corporations, and subordinated debts and SDRs allocations.

Domestic claims is the sum of the net claims of depository corporations on central government and claims on other sectors.

Net claims on central government represent the difference between the claims and liabilities of depository corporations to central government.

Claims on central government include loans extended by depository corporations to central government and interest accrued on them as well as securities issued by central government owned by depository corporations.

Liabilities to central government – loans extended by central government to depository corporations, funds of central government on deposit accounts in depository corporations, and interest accrued on them.

Funds of Fund for Reconstruction and Development – funds placed in and loans extended to the depository corporations by Fund for Reconstruction and Development as well as interest accrued on them.

Claims on other sectors are claims of depository corporations on other financial corporations, state and local government, public nonfinancial corporations, and private sector.

Claims on other financial corporations – loans extended by depository corporations to other financial corporations and interest accrued on them, advance payments made by the Central bank to other financial corporations as well as securities issued by other financial corporations owned by depository corporations and other financial claims.

Claims on state and local government – loans extended by depository corporations to state and local government and interest accrued on them, advance payments made by depository corporations to state and local government, and other financial claims.

Claims on public nonfinancial corporations – are loans extended by depository corporations to public nonfinancial corporations and interest accrued on them, advance payments made by depository corporations to public financial corporations as well as securities issued by public nonfinancial corporations owned by depository corporations and other financial claims.

Claims on private sector – loans extended by depository corporations to private sector (other nonfinancial corporations, households and others) and interest accrued on them, advance payments made by depository corporations to private sector as well as securities issued by private sector owned by depository corporations and other financial claims.

Broad money liabilities include currency outside depository corporations, transferable deposits, other deposits, and securities other than shares.

Currency outside depository corporations include cash issued by the Central bank with the exception of cash in national currency in vault of the Central bank and commercial banks.

Transferable deposits – demand deposits of other financial corporations, public nonfinancial corporations and private sector in depository corporations as well as interest accrued on them.

Other deposits – funds of other nonfinancial corporations, public nonfinancial corporations and private sector on savings, time and other deposit accounts in depository corporations as well as interest accrued on them.

Securities other than shares are saving and time deposit certificates issued by depository corporations and interest accrued on them, owned by other financial corporations, public nonfinancial organizations and private sector.

Deposits excluded from broad money – transferable, savings and time deposits of state and local government held in depository corporations.

Securities other than shares excluded from broad money – bonds issued by depository corporations owned by other sectors.

Loans – credit funds and interest accrued on them attracted by the depository corporations from other sectors.

Financial derivatives reflect unrealized losses or deferred gains on forward transactions, swaps and revaluation of options and futures.

Shares and other equity include authorized, added and reserve capital, devaluation reserves, and retained earnings of depository corporations.

Other items (net) – the difference between unclassified assets and liabilities.

Table 2.4. Monetary aggregates

Monetary aggregates are compiled monthly on the base of balance sheets of the Central bank and consolidated balance sheets Other depository corporations (commercial banks). Monetary aggregates contain the following main components as follows.

Broad money (M2) includes Money supply in national currency and deposits in foreign currency.

Money supply in national currency includes Narrow money (M1) and other deposits in national currency.

Narrow money (M1) includes currency in circulation and transferable deposits in national currency.

Currency in circulation (M0) includes currency in cash issued by the Central bank with the exception of national currency cash in vault of the Central bank and commercial banks.

Transferable deposits in national currency – demand deposits in national currency of other financial corporations, public nonfinancial corporations, and private sector (other nonfinancial corporations, households and others) in depository corporations as well as interest accrued on them.

Other deposits in national currency – savings, time and other deposits in national currency of other financial corporations, public nonfinancial corporations, and private sector in depository corporations as well as interest accrued on them.

Foreign currency deposits – transferable deposits, savings, time and other deposits in foreign currency of other financial corporations, public nonfinancial corporations and private sector in depository corporations as well as interest accrued on them.

Section III. Main indicators and instruments of the Central bank Monetary policy

Table 3.1. Policy rate

Policy rate serves as an indicator of interest rates for loans extended to commercial banks and credit expenses for the borrowers.

Changes of the policy rate affect the interest rate of the interbank money market.

Tables 3.2-3.6. Required reserve ratios

Required reserves – funds in national and foreign currency deposited by commercial banks on a mandatory basis in separate account opened in Central Bank. The Central bank establishes the ratios in relation to the reserved obligations of a commercial bank.

The amount of required reserves is determined through multiplying the required ratio by average amount of reserved liabilities for the accounting period.

Table 3.7. Balance of the required reserves

Balance of required reserves - balances of required reserves in national and foreign currency at a certain date deposited by commercial banks in a separate account opened in the Central bank.

Table 3.8. Bonds issued by Central bank and placed between commercial banks

The bonds of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan must be placed between commercial banks in order to increase the liquidity of the banking system and the percentage of monetary policy. These bonds are issued for the maturity of one year in accordance with the Regulation “On the procedure for the issue and conversion of bonds of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (registration number 3080, dated October 25, 2018).

Information about the auction is published on the official website of the Central bank not later than a working day before the date of auction.

Bonds of Central bank – securities issued by Central bank electronically to owners to earn income in accordance with the established procedure.

Coupon period – the period specified by Central Bank to pay interest income to bond owner.

Trade system – automated electronic system of the currency exchange to organize e-commerce on bonds, taking into account the bonds and the implementation of customs and settlements on concludes.

Dealer – operations of commercial banks related to bonds based on a general agreement with the Central bank and foreign exchange.

Auctions – trade organized by Central bank to place bonds between commercial banks.

Tables 3.9-3.10 Results of the Central bank deposit, swap, REPO auctions and overnight deposit

Deposit auctions of the Central bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan are held in accordance with the Regulation “On the procedure for carrying out deposit operations of the Central bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan with commercial banks” (registration number 3079, dated October 25, 2018), swap auctions are held in accordance with the Regulation “On the procedure for carrying out currency swap by banks” (registration number 1839, dated June 28, 2008) and REPO auctions are held in accordance with the Regulation “On the procedure for concluding and executing REPO transactions with government securities of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (registration number 1829, dated March 15, 2008).

These operations of the Central bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan with commercial banks are carried out by the Central bank by attracting funds to deposits or providing funds to commercial banks in order to influence the liquidity of commercial banks.

Information about the deposit auction is published on the official website of the Central bank not later than a working day before the date of auction.

Deposit auction – public auctions conducted by the Central bank and held between commercial banks in order to attract funds of commercial banks.

REPO and swap auctions – public auctions conducted by the Central bank and held between commercial banks in order to prevent deviation of interest rates in the interbank money market from the key rate or interest rate corridor.

Auction period – period set for the storage of deposits attracted by the Central bank from commercial banks through the auction.

Maximum amount of attracted deposits – reflects the maximum possible amount of funds established by the Central bank that can be raised from commercial banks at the deposit auction.

Maximum amount of offered funds – maximum possible amount of funds offered by the Central bank that can be given to commercial banks at the REPO and swap auctions.

Amount of deposits offered by banks – amount of funds to be placed on deposits with the Central bank, offered by commercial banks at the auction.

Minimum interest rates offered by banks – minimum interest rates for funds placed on deposits with the Central bank, offered by commercial banks at the auction.

Maximum interest rates offered by banks – maximum interest rates for funds placed on deposits with the Central bank, offered by commercial banks at the auction.

Cut-off rate – the maximum interest rate offered on the basis of satisfied competitive applications of commercial banks based on results of the deposit auction and minimum interest rate for the REPO and swap auctions.

Weighted average rate – determined on the basis of interest rates and attracted volumes of competitive applications, fully or partially satisfied by the results of the auction.

Amount of attracted deposits – total amount of funds attracted by the Central bank from commercial banks, according to results of conducted deposit auction.

Amount of provided funds – total amount of funds provided by the Central bank to the commercial banks, according to the results of the REPO and swap auctions.

Overnight deposit – operations, established by Central bank, carried out in the lower borders of the corridor and for the period of one day to prevent sharp vibration of interest rates in financial market and to attract liquidity of commercial banks to the Central bank.

Table 3.11. Exchange rates of foreign currencies against UZS

Official exchange rates of foreign currencies to Uzbek sum (UZS) are published daily on the official website of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan (<http://www.cbu.uz>). Exchange rates are published for the purposes of accounting, statistical and other reporting on currency transactions, as well as for implementation of customs and other mandatory payments.

The exchange rate of US dollar to UZS is calculated as a weighted average based on the daily rates formed on the currency exchange and the volume of transactions conducted using these rates.

Exchange rates for other currencies are calculated using the cross rate method which fixes US dollar as the base currency. The source of other countries exchange rates against US dollar is the Thomson Reuters information system.

Section IV. Financial markets

4.1. Interbank money market

Table 4.1.1. Interbank deposit operations in national currency

Placement of national currency deposits on the interbank money market is carried out in accordance with the Regulation "On the procedure for transactions conducted on the interbank money market via the electronic trading platform" (registration number 3010, dated May 12, 2018).

These transactions are conducted by the Central Bank for purposes of monetary policy, as well as by commercial banks to ensure their liquidity or to generate income through the placement of funds.

Attraction and placement of deposits on the interbank money market is carried out through an integrated electronic trading platform.

This table shows the dynamics of the total amount of funds placed by commercial banks on interbank money market, their weighted average interest rates and the balance of deposits at the end of the period.

The weighted average interest rate on interbank deposits is defined as the ratio of the scope of each attracted deposit amount in the reporting period multiplied by its annual interest rate to the total amount of attracted deposits, calculated by the following formula:

$$P_{AV} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^n (V_t * P_t)}{\sum_{t=1}^n (V_t)},$$

Where:

P_{AV} – weighted average interest rate;

V_t – amount of deposit t;

P_t – annual interest rate on deposit t.

4.2. Foreign exchange market

Table 4.2.1. Trades at the Uzbekistan republican currency exchange

Foreign currency purchase and sale operations in the Uzbekistan republican currency exchange are carried out in accordance with the Regulation "On the procedures of foreign currency purchase and sale operations in over-the-counter currency market" approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 10, 2001, number 294.

This table reflects dynamics of foreign currency bought and sold by commercial banks on foreign currency exchange.

In addition, table 4.2.1 shows average exchange rates of foreign currency which are defined as the ratio of the sum of the rates of each trading day against the number of trading days

Tables 4.2.2–4.2.3

These tables show dynamics of number and total amount of purchase and sale foreign currency operations, as well as in context of currencies conducted by commercial banks with individuals and individual entrepreneurs.

Section V. Credit institutions performance

5.1. General information

Table 5.1.1. Number and structure of credit institutions

This table provides information on the number and structural divisions of credit institutions, including banks and non-bank credit institutions registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In accordance with the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and "On banks and banking activities" the Central Bank issues licenses to credit institutions to carry out their activities.

Credit institutions – banks, microcredit organizations, pawnshops and other credit organizations that have the appropriate license.

Bank (commercial bank) – a legal entity that is a commercial organization which carries out a set of the following activities defined as banking activities: opening and maintaining bank accounts, conducting payments, attracting funds from legal entities and individuals to deposits, and providing loans.

Branch of commercial bank – a separate structural division of a commercial bank, which is not a legal entity, that performs banking operations on behalf of commercial bank and acting in accordance with the authority delegated to it by the commercial bank.

State-owned banks – banks with the state share in authorized capital, this share should be not less than 50 percent.

Microcredit organization – a legal entity engaged in services of granting microcredit, microloan, micro lease, as well as providing other microfinance services in accordance with the legislation.

Pawnshop – a specialized legal entity that provides individuals with short-term loans secured by personal assets intended for personal consumption.

Banking service centres (service offices and mini-banks) – a structural division located outside of the commercial bank's branch, operating in accordance with the regulations of the Central bank. Banking services office may have various names ("Mini-bank", "Retail services center", "Banking services center", and others).

24/7 self-service offices – software and hardware technical tools located outside of the commercial bank's branch, designed to provide services for withdrawing funds from plastic cards in national currency and international plastic cards, transfers of cash in national currency to plastic cards, as well as for various payments in uninterrupted (24-hour) mode.

Table 5.1.2. Main indicators of commercial banks performance

This table presents the dynamics of the main indicators of commercial banks divided by banks with State ownership and other banks, including the volume of their assets, loans, deposits and capital, as well as part of these indicators which consists of foreign currency, is given in the equivalent of the national currency.

Assets – cash and other payment documents, funds to be received from the Central Bank and other banks, investments, securities, credit investments, leasing and factoring operations, fixed assets and intangible assets, accrued interest on assets, accrued non-interest income, currency positions, other own property of the bank and other assets.

Loans (credit investments) – short-term (up to 1 year from the date of issue) and long-term (over 1 year from the date of issue) loans allocated in accordance with the lending rules and the loan agreement to enterprises, organizations, institutions, business partnerships and companies, regardless of ownership, Government, budget organizations, other commercial banks, individuals, individual entrepreneurs, as well as

leasing and factoring operations carried out with them (except for the Government, budget organizations and individuals).

Deposits – transferable deposits, savings and time deposits of the Government and budget organizations on extra-budgetary funds, extra-budgetary funds, enterprises, organizations, institutions, business partnerships and companies, regardless of ownership form, individuals, individual entrepreneurs and other customers, as well as saving and deposit certificates issued by banks.

Capital (equity) consists of authorized capital, capital surplus, reserve capital and retained earnings.

Table 5.1.3. Banking system indicators to GDP ratio

This table shows the ratios of banking system indicators, in particular ratios of banking assets, credit investments, deposits and capital to the gross domestic product of the country.

For other indicators reflected in present table, see methodological comment to table 5.1.2.

Table 5.1.4. Capital adequacy of banking sector

This table shows the dynamics of capital adequacy indicators in banking system.

Requirements for banking capital adequacy are regulated in accordance with Regulation "On requirements to commercial banks capital adequacy" (registration number 2693, dated July 6, 2015).

Regulatory capital – the bank's capital calculated for the purposes of regulation of banking activities and calculation of economic standards.

Regulatory capital consists of Tier I capital and Tier II capital.

Tier I capital includes Main capital stock and Tier I capital surplus.

Main capital stock should be at least 60 percent of the bank's regulatory capital and should include the following:

a) fully paid ordinary shares or funds equated to ordinary shares in case of the reorganization of the bank in form different from the joint-stock company;

b) capital surplus – the amount paid in excess of the nominal value of ordinary shares at their initial placement;

c) retained earnings (loss):

capital reserves formed on the balance sheet of the bank at the expense of retained earnings of previous years and other reserves (except property received for free and estimated excess value of fixed assets and intangible assets over their original value);

retained income of previous years except for the amount of unpaid dividends;

uncovered losses of previous years and current year losses;

d) shares of minority shareholders in enterprises incorporated to consolidated balance sheet of the bank. This share occurs when accounts of subsidiaries are consolidated in the financial statements of the bank and the bank's share in the capital of such enterprises is less than 100 percent;

e) devaluation reserve. This reserve is formed from funds allocated from retained earnings to cover liabilities of the bank in case of significant impairment (devaluation) of the national currency.

Tier I capital surplus includes the following:

a) fully paid non-cumulative perpetual preference shares;

b) capital surplus – the amount paid in excess of the nominal value of preference shares at their initial placement;

c) funds issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties equated to capital and subject to the conditions for inclusion in Tier I capital surplus, as well as the shares of minority shareholders in enterprises incorporated to consolidated balance sheet of the bank (except included in paragraph "d" of the previous part).

Tier II capital includes the following:

a) net profit of the current year, in case if bank's interim financial report audited – in amount not more than the approved financial results, otherwise – 50 percent of net profit stated in report;

b) reserves shaped on standard loans (assets) in amount of not more than 1,25 percent of risk-weighted assets after deductions;

c) mixed type liabilities (instruments including characteristics of equity and debt capital) in amount not exceeding one third of the Tier I capital after deductions;

d) subordinated debt is a form of bank's debt obligations, which shall not exceed one third of the Tier I capital after the adjustment calculations of the bank's capital. Subordinated debt, which is part of Tier II capital, should support following requirements:

not to be secured by pledge;

in case of liquidation, the claims under these obligations should be fulfilled after satisfaction of claims from depositors and other creditors of the bank;

the initial maturity should be more than 5 years;

not to be pledged by the bank or connected with it persons as a guarantee or security for other assets, as well as the order of its repayment (subordination) should not be changed by any agreements in case of bank liquidation, that is not to be equated with claim of depositors and creditors of the bank;

should be subject to early return with permission of the Central bank.

e) 45 percent of the excess amount of assessed assets value over their initial cost.

Capital adequacy ratio (regulatory capital adequacy ratio) is calculated as the ratio of regulatory capital to total amount of risk-weighted assets.

Total amount of risk-weighted assets is defined as the sum of assets on the balance sheet and off-balance weighted by the risk after deductions.

Ratio of regulatory Tier I capital is calculated as the ratio of Tier I capital to total amount of risk-weighted assets.

Table 5.1.5. Liquidity dynamics of banking sector

This table provides information on compliance of commercial banks with liquidity requirements introduced by the Central bank.

Requirements to liquidity indicators are regulated by Regulation "On liquidity management requirements of commercial banks" (registration number 2709, dated 13 August 2015).

Liquid assets include assets, which value formed by market and for which it is easy to find a buyer who will pay a market price for this asset in a short time, as well as assets sold and purchased on a permanent basis without unforeseen (undesirable) losses.

Highly liquid assets include the following:

cash;

gold bullion;

Government securities and Central bank securities;

securities issued by governments and central banks of low-risk countries, as well as other financial claims to such governments and central banks;

funds in accounts opened at the Central bank, with exception of required reserves accounts;

liquid assets allocated in banks of low-risk countries that have investment ratings of rating companies "Standard & Poor's", "Fitch Ratings" and "Moody's Investors Service" or similar ratings of other rating companies recognized by the Central bank.

Current liquidity ratio is defined as the ratio of current assets amount (liquid assets and investments with maturity up to 30 days, except for extended or overdue loans) to amount of current liabilities (demand liabilities and liabilities with maturity up to 30 days). This ratio should comprise at least 30 percent.

Liquidity coverage ratio is defined as the ratio of highly liquid assets to total net expenditure over the next 30 days and should comprise at least 90 percent beginning from January 1, 2017 and at least 100 percent starting from January 1, 2018.

Net stable funding ratio is defined as the ratio of existing amount of stable funding to the required amount of stable funding, the minimum requirement of this ratio is 100 percent.

Existing amount of stable funding includes following:

total capital;

bank liabilities with effective repayment period of 1 year or more;

30 percent of the amount of other deposits and debt funds with unspecified repayment period;

30 percent of the amount of other deposits and debt funds with repayment period up to 1 year.

Required amount of stable funding includes following:

bank assets with remaining maturity of 1 year or more, including non-performing loans and non-financial assets (land, buildings, furniture, computers and cars);

assets in legal proceedings or not recovered in accordance with established procedure;

30 percent of other assets with maturity up to 1 year, excluding liquid assets with maturity up to 1 year or without maturity;

15 percent of the amount of off-balance sheet items.

Immediate liquidity ratio is defined as the ratio of bank's cash and other payment documents, as well as funds in the Central bank (except for the funds on required reserves account) to the amount of demand liabilities. This ratio should compose at least 10 percent.

Table 5.1.6. Income and expense of banking sector

This table reflects the dynamics of income and expenses of banking system.

Interest income – income derived from cash or cash equivalents, which includes interest income on accounts with the Central bank and other banks, as well as interest income derived from securities or investments in securities, credit and leasing operations and other interest income.

Interest income includes the amount of depreciation of any discount, premium or other difference between the original book cost of debt security or loan and the amount of repayment.

Interest expense – expenses derived for the use of cash or cash equivalents, which include interest expenses on attracted deposits, accounts payable to the Central bank and other banks, loans received, securities and REPO transactions with securities, outstanding bank acceptances and other interest expenses.

Interest expense includes the amount of depreciation of any discount, premium or other difference between the original book cost of debt security or borrowed funds and the amount of repayment.

Interest margin – the difference between interest income and interest expense.

Non-interest income – income received by bank for services rendered and commissions, profit in foreign currency, profit from commercial operations, profit and dividends from investments, as well as other non-interest income.

Non-interest expenses – expenses incurred by bank for received services and commission expenses, losses in foreign currency, losses from commercial operations, losses from investments and other non-interest expenses.

Operating expense – expenses related to banking operations, including wages and other employees related expense, rental and living expenses, transportation and travel expenses, administrative expenses, representation and charity expenses, depreciation expenses, insurance, taxes and other expenses, expenses for assessment of possible losses and income tax, as well as other operating expenses.

Non-interest income (loss) – the difference between non-interest income and non-interest and operating expenses.

Allowance for probable loan and leases losses – amount of assessment of possible losses on loans and leasing.

Evaluation of non-credit losses – amount of assessment of possible losses on other assets.

Net profit (loss) before tax – amount of net profit (loss) received before tax payments according to financial performance of the bank for the reporting period.

Expense regarding income tax – bank expense on income-tax payments.

Other adjustments to income – any other adjustments to banks financial performance made in accordance with accounting principles.

Net profit (loss) – net profit (loss) received as a result of financial performance of the bank after tax payments and adjustments on profit.

Table 5.1.7. Profitability indicators of banking sector

This table reflects the dynamics of profitability indicators of banking system, including the profitability ratio of assets and capital.

For other indicators reflected in present table, see methodological comments to table 5.1.6.

Table 5.1.8 Financial Soundness Indicators of banking system

This table reflects financial stability indicators of banking system, including indicators of banking capital adequacy, asset quality, return on assets and capital, liquidity and series of other indicators.

Capital – bank capital which is used for calculation of prudential norms and conducting banking regulation and supervision.

Tier I capital – the sum of Tier I additional capital and Tier I main capital net of deductions.

Risk weighted assets – the sum of assets which are calculated through multiplying the asset balance to its relevant risk weight.

Total loans – the sum of all loans, microloans, overdrafts, leasing, factoring, securities purchased upon REPO transactions, liabilities of clients on unpaid acceptances and accrued interest on assets.

Nonperforming loans – loans classified as "unsatisfactory", "doubtful" and "bad".

Nonperforming loans net of provisions – the amount of loans classified as non-performing minus the amount of provisions formed for such loans.

Total assets (average for the period) – amount calculated as arithmetic mean of assets at the end of each month of the reporting period.

Capital (average for the period) – amount calculated as arithmetic mean of capital at the end of each month of the reporting period.

Short-term liabilities – liabilities of banks with maturity period up to 1 year.

Net open position in foreign exchange – the difference between total foreign exchange assets and total foreign exchange liabilities.

Large exposures – the sum of risks which exceeds 10% of the bank's Tier I capital.

For other indicators reflected in present table, see methodological comments to tables 5.1.2 and 5.1.4–5.1.6.

Table 5.1.9. Non-performing loans of commercial banks (NPL)

This table reflects the dynamics of non-performing loans of commercial banks by all banks namely banks with state ownership and banks without state ownership.

For other indicators reflected in present table, see methodological comments to table 5.1.8.

Table 5.1.10. Comparative indicators of banking system

This table shows the dynamics of comparative indicators for commercial banks assets and liabilities reflected in context of all banks, including banks with banks with state ownership and other banks.

Liabilities – transferable deposits, savings and time deposits, funds on bank cards, accounts payable to the Central bank and other banks, loans and leases received, revenues and other earnings of the Government, accrued interest and taxes payable, managerial checks and outstanding acceptances, securities sold under REPO transactions, securities issued by the bank and other liabilities.

For other indicators reflected in present table, see methodological comment to table 5.1.2.

Table 5.1.11. Consolidated balance of commercial banks

This table provides information on consolidated balance sheet of commercial banks, its structure and dynamics of indicators.

Assets – see methodological comment to table 5.1.2.

Cash and other cash items – cash, banknotes, coins and other payment documents held at the cashbox of banks and their branches.

Due from Central bank of Uzbekistan – funds allocated in the Central bank for interbank settlements, funds transferred to required reserves account with the Central bank and other deposits.

Due from other banks - residents – funds allocated in banks operating in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Due from other banks - non-residents – funds allocated in banks operating outside the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Investments – see methodological comment to table 1.1.

Securities – nominal balances of government securities and securities of other corporations or certificates of deposit acquired in connection with commercial activity of banks.

Credit investments – see methodological comment to table 5.1.2.

Fixed assets – tangible assets which are used in banks activity while rendering of banking services, for rental purposes or for administrative purposes. Fixed assets include buildings, structures, equipment and devices, computers, furniture, computing machinery, vehicles and others.

Accrued interest receivable – accrued, but not recovered interest on assets (as well as on other operations that are essentially loans).

Other real estate owned – real estate owned by bank and other private property used for banking purposes or property recovered by bank against repayment of loans and by other reasons.

Other assets – assets that do not fall under mentioned classification.

Liabilities – see methodological comment to table 5.1.10.

Deposits – see methodological comment to table 5.1.2.

Due to Central bank of Uzbekistan – funds of the Central bank remaining on correspondent and deposit accounts opened in commercial banks.

Due to other banks - residents – funds of resident banks remaining on correspondent and deposit accounts opened in banks of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Due to other banks - non-residents – funds of non-resident banks on correspondent and deposit accounts opened in banks of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Credit and leasing operations payable – short-term (up to 1 year from the date of receipt) and long-term (over 1 year from the date of receipt) loans received from the Central bank and other banks, the Government, funds under the Ministry of Finance and extra-budgetary funds, non-bank financial institutions and other creditors, lease liabilities to other banks and lessors.

Securities released – bonds and other securities issued by banks.

Accrued interest payable – accrued but not paid by bank interest on its liabilities.

Other liabilities – liabilities that do not fall under mentioned classification.

Authorized capital stock reflects the aggregate of contributions (in monetary terms) made according to constituent documents.

Capital surplus reflects additional paid capital received during the initial sale of shares at prices exceeding the nominal value, as well as the exchange rate difference arising in the process of authorized capital formation, the equivalent of which is expressed in foreign currency.

Reserve capital reflects the inflationary reserves formed during the revaluation of long-term assets, deductions from net profit in the sizes stipulated by legislation and constituent documents, as well as the cost of property received free of charge.

Retained earnings reflect the accumulation of profits which could be included to authorized capital stock by the decision of owners. See also methodological comment to table 5.1.4.

Table 5.1.12. Main performance indicators of commercial banks grouped by asset size

This table shows main performance indicators of banks grouped by the size of their assets.

For other indicators reflected in present tables, see methodological comments to tables 5.1.2, 5.1.4 and 5.1.6.

Table 5.1.13. Commercial banks grouped by capital size

This table shows the dynamics of indicators on total and authorized capital of banks by grouping these indicators according to their volume.

For other indicators reflected in present table, see methodological comments to tables 5.1.2 and 5.1.11.

Table 5.1.14. Consolidated balance of microfinance organizations

This table provides information on consolidated balance sheet of microcredit organizations, its structure and dynamics of indicators.

Assets – cash and other payment documents, funds in banks, loans and micro lease, fixed assets, accrued interest on assets and other assets.

Cash and other cash items – cash in the form of banknotes and coins.

Due from banks – deposits and other funds allocated in banks.

Loans – short-term (up to 1 year from the date of issue) and long-term (over 1 year from the date of issue) microloans allocated issued to individuals and individual entrepreneurs, and short-term (up to 1 year from the date of issue) and long-term (over 1 year from the date of issue) microcredit allocated to legal entities as well as micro lease, factoring operations and others.

Fixed assets, net – tangible assets which are used in the course of activities, for rental purposes or for administrative purposes. Fixed assets include buildings, structures, equipment and devices, computers, furniture, computing machinery, vehicles and others.

Accrued interest receivable – accrued but not received interest on assets (as well as interest accrued on other operations, that are essentially loans (microloans, microcredits, micro lease)).

Other assets – assets that do not fall under mentioned classification.

Liabilities – borrowed funds, loans and lease received, accrued interest and taxes payable and other liabilities.

Credit and leasing operations payable – short-term (up to 1 year from the date of receipt) and long-term (over 1 year from the date of receipt) loans received from banks, state funds, non-bank financial institutions, non-governmental non-profit organizations, international financial institutions, foreign investors and other creditors, liabilities on lease to banks and other lessors.

Accrued interest payable – accrued but not paid interest on borrowed funds, on funds attracted from founders and other investors, received loans, leasing and other obligations.

Accrued taxes payable – accrued income tax and other taxes, deducted taxes payable, deferred taxes, and accrued single social payment and settlements with funds.

Other liabilities – liabilities that do not fall under mentioned classification.

Capital includes authorized capital, reserve capital, retained earnings and utilized grant funds.

Authorized capital reflects the aggregate of contributions (in monetary terms) made according to constituent documents.

Reserve capital – funds allocated from retained earnings for broad purposes, the value of property received free of charge from founders, the excess amount of fixed assets and intangible assets over their original price occurred as a result of significant increase of their market value.

Retained earnings – undistributed profit (loss) received as a result of financial activity of previous financial years, net profit (loss) received as a result of financial activity during the reporting year, as well as the amount of declared dividends during this period.

Table 5.1.15. Main performance indicators of microfinance organizations (MFO) grouped by asset size

This table shows main performance indicators of microcredit organizations, grouped according to the size of their assets.

For indicators reflected in present table, see methodological comment to table 5.1.14.

Table 5.1.16. Microfinance organizations (MFO) grouped by capital size

This table shows the dynamics of indicators on total and authorized capital of microcredit organizations grouping these indicators according to their volume.

For indicators reflected in present table, see methodological comment to table 5.1.14.

Table 5.1.17. Consolidated balance of pawnshops

This table provides information on consolidated balance sheet of pawnshops, its structure and dynamics of indicators.

For indicators reflected in present table, see methodological comment to table 5.1.14.

Table 5.1.18. Main performance indicators of pawnshops grouped by asset size

This table shows main performance indicators of pawnshops, grouped according to the size of their assets.

For indicators reflected in present table, see methodological comment to table 5.1.14.

Table 5.1.19. Pawnshops grouped by capital size

This table shows the dynamics of indicators on total and authorized capital of pawnshops grouping these indicators according to their volume.

For indicators reflected in present table, see methodological comment to table 5.1.14.

5.2. Borrowings

Tables 5.2.1–5.2.7

These tables reflect the dynamics of the total volume and balances of deposits in national and foreign currency attracted by commercial banks from individuals and legal entities, split by their types and terms.

These tables are compiled on the base of reports provided by commercial banks operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Deposits – see methodological comment to table 5.1.2.

Demand deposits – deposits returnable upon first demand. Funds on bank cards (except for term and savings deposits on electronic bank cards) are considered as demand deposits.

Savings deposits – deposits accumulated on the basis of certain conditions and for a certain purposes, with the right to make additional payments to initial amount of the deposit in the manner stipulated in deposit agreement with bank. Savings deposits can have special-purpose, or be premium, conditional and subject to other conditions.

Time deposits – deposits attracted with the condition of return after at the date specified in deposit agreement with the bank.

Time deposits can be short-term and long-term. In this case, short-term deposits are considered as accepted funds for a period of up to 1 year, and long-term are those deposits accepted for a period of more than 1 year.

Tables 5.2.8–5.2.9

These tables reflect weighted average annual interest rates on deposits attracted by commercial banks from individuals and legal entities in national and foreign currency.

The weighted average interest rate on deposits is defined as the ratio of the scope of each attracted deposit amount in the reporting period multiplied by its annual interest rate to the total amount of attracted deposits, calculated by the following formula:

$$P_{AV} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^n (V_t * P_t)}{\sum_{t=1}^n (V_t)}$$

Where:

P_{AV} – weighted average interest rate;

V_t – amount of deposit attracted under the deposit agreement t;

P_t – annual interest rate specified in the deposit agreement t.

5.3. Lending

Tables 5.3.1–5.3.7

These tables reflect the dynamics of the total volume and balances of loans extended by commercial banks to legal entities (except for commercial banks), individuals and individual entrepreneurs in national and foreign currency, split by term, sector and purpose.

These tables are compiled on the base of reports provided by commercial banks operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Tables 5.3.8–5.3.9

These tables reflect the weighted average interest rates on loans issued by commercial banks in national and foreign currency on an annualized basis.

The weighted average interest rate on loans is defined as the ratio of the scope of each extended loan in the reporting period multiplied by its annual interest rate to the total amount of extended loans, calculated by the following formula:

$$P_{AV} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^n (V_t * P_t)}{\sum_{t=1}^n (V_t)}$$

Where:

P_{AV} – weighted average interest rate;

V_t – amount of extended loan under the loan agreement t;

P_t – annual interest rate specified in the loan agreement t.

Tables 5.3.10–5.3.12

These tables reflect the dynamics of the number and amount of loans extended by commercial banks for financial support of individuals and small businesses, split by borrowers, main directions and sectors.

These tables are compiled on the base of reports provided by commercial banks operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Table 5.3.13. Loans extended through developing family entrepreneurship programs

This table reflects the dynamics of the number and amount of loans extended through developing family entrepreneurship programs, split by directions.

This table is compiled on the base of reports provided by commercial banks operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Table 5.3.14. Loans extended by commercial banks through credit lines attracted under government guarantee

This table reflects the total volume of loans extended by commercial banks through credit lines attracted under government guarantee.

This table is compiled on the base of reports provided by commercial banks operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Table 5.3.15. Mortgage loans extended to individuals

This table reflects the dynamics of the number and amount of mortgage loans extended by commercial banks to individuals.

This table is compiled on the base of reports provided by commercial banks operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Table 5.3.16. Loans extended to individuals

These tables reflect the dynamics of the amount and types of loans extended by commercial banks to individuals.

These tables are compiled on the base of reports provided by commercial banks operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Section VI. Main indicators of the payment system

Table 6.1. Payments through the Interbank payment system

This table reflects data on transactions made through the Central bank's Interbank payment system, and shows the dynamics of the number and amount of transactions split by type of payment documents.

On the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan settlements of among commercial banks and with the Central bank are carried out using their correspondent accounts opened in the Payment center of the Central bank.

According to legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, commercial banks should open correspondent accounts only in the Central bank.

The interbank payment system of the Central bank is designed to serve these correspondent accounts.

Table 6.2. Transactions effected by the Clearing system of Central bank

This table shows the dynamics of the number and amount of transactions made through the settlement and clearing system of the Central bank.

Settlement and clearing system of the Central bank is a retail payment system that serves to make payments of individuals in favor of organizations and agencies connected to this system in real time on netting principle.

Table 6.3. Transactions effected by Instant payment system of Central bank

This table reflects the dynamics of the number and amount of transactions effected by Instant payment system of Central bank.

Interbank settlements effected by **Instant payment system** online non-stop (without day-offs), 24/7.

Table 6.4. Number of bank cards, POS-terminals, ATMs, self-service kiosks and transactions through POS-terminals

This table reflects the number of bank cards in national and foreign currency issued by banks, POS-terminals installed for their service, ATMs and self-service kiosks, as well as the amount of payments made through payment terminals.

Table 6.5. Number of users of remote banking services

This table reflects data on number of remote banking services users (management of funds in bank accounts using internet banking and mobile banking services, management of funds on bank cards using USSD-requests, receiving information on cash flow and balance in bank account via SMS-notification).

Table 6.6. List of payment system operators

This table reflects the list of payment system operators having a license issued by the Central bank.

Payment system operator – a legal entity, ensures the operation of payment system in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Table 6.7. List of payment organizations

This table reflects the list of payment organizations having a license issued by the Central bank.

Payment organization – a legal entity, not classified as a bank, having a right to act in providing payment services.

Table 6.8. List of electronic money systems

This table reflects the list of electronic money system operators and issuers having a license issued by the Central bank.

Electronic money – unconditional and irrevocable monetary obligations of the issuer of electronic money, stored in electronic form and accepted as a means of payment in the electronic money system.

Electronic money system operator – a bank or other legal entity, having an appropriate license, ensures the operation of the electronic money system.

Central bank and banks are **the issuers of electronic money**