





LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADM	Automated Deposit Machines
AIMC	Agency of Information and Mass Communications Under The Administration of The President
ATM	Automatic Teller Machine
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DFA	Development Finance Assessment
DMFAS	Debt Management and Financial Analysis System
ECOSOC	The Economic and Social Council
EDGAR	Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval - International Database
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESG	Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFSI	Global Food Security Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
LLC	Limited Liability Company
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MITC	Ministry of Information Technology and Communications Development
MSE	Medical and Social Examination
MSECs	Medical and Social Examination Commissions
NAEMM	National Association of Electronic Mass Media
NPD	National Policy Dialogue on Integrated Water Resources Management
PAs	Protected Areas System
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
SDR	Sustainable Development Reviews
SHIF	State Health Insurance Fund
UN	United Nations
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission For Europe
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs And Crime
USD	United States Dollar
UZS	Uzbekistan Sum
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WGI	World Governance Indicator
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization



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INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan is fulfilling its obligations undertaken together with 193 countries of the world to implement the United Nations “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” program. To organize systematic work on the consistent implementation of this Agenda, the Government of the country has adopted resolutions “On measures to implement the national sustainable development goals and targets until 2030” (dated October 20, 2018) and “On additional measures to enhance the implementation of the national sustainable development goals and targets until 2030” (dated February 21, 2022).



The implemented “Action Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021” and the ongoing “Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026” are proof of the country’s serious interest and commitment to adapt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to its needs.

The basic principle approved by the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan in the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan, “In the name of human honor and dignity”, provides for further improvement of the well-being of the people, transformation of the economy, accelerated development of entrepreneurship, ensuring human rights and interests, and building an active civil society.

At present, a legislative, legal, institutional and economic framework has been formed for a gradual transition to

ensuring the sustainable development of the country.

Uzbekistan implements a national mahalla model, which differs from other foreign countries, where issues of improving well-being, developing entrepreneurship, providing employment and reducing poverty, and targeted social protection are addressed directly at the places of actual residence of the population. Based on this principle, institutional transformations have been carried out, the management system is being reformed, the broad participation of the population and civil society in all spheres of economic and social policy and the development of democracy through the broad participation of citizens in governance are being ensured.

Given the growing uncertainty of the political and economic development



Uzbekistan set oneself a goal of becoming an upper middle-income country by 2030, with per capita income up **4,000 USD.**

of the world community, the strengthening of the potential of various risks and threats, the task of implementing the national sustainable development goals becomes especially urgent.

In this regard, the adaptation of developed and implemented strategies, concepts, targeted programs and roadmaps for the development of the country, its industries and regions to the SDGs, an in-depth systematic analysis of the results achieved, the identification of existing problems and the determination of further steps to achieve the national sustainable development goals and targets are becoming quite demanded.

In 2020, Uzbekistan prepared the First Voluntary National Review, which was presented at the UN ECOSOC's High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. The COVID-19 pandemic has made certain adjustments to the implementation of national sustainable development goals and targets. Despite various internal and external challenges, significant results have been achieved over the past three years in radically transforming all economic and social spheres.

This Second Voluntary National Review reveals the capacity and capabilities of Uzbekistan to ensure further targeted financing of sustainable development goals, support and stimulate the private sector and entrepreneurship, adapt the national specifics related to demographic development and strengthening of policies to support women and youth and gender equal-



OpenBudget

O'zbekiston Respublikasi
"Ochiq Budjet" Portali

The "open budget" system is being actively developed and a new "mahalla budget" system is being put into practice, where the population is directly involved in the distribution of funds from the budgets of local authorities, based on real requirements and needs, and independently solves their problems within their village or neighborhood.

ity. The balance and interrelationship of the key official document "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" with the national sustainable development goals and targets are an important part of the review.

Uzbekistan pays special attention to the issues of sustainable devel-

opment. The adoption by the General Assembly on December 14, 2022 of the **resolution "Enhancing the role of parliaments in accelerating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals" proposed by the President of Uzbekistan** is a striking example. Pursuant to this resolution, a special "Roadmap" has been developed, which provides for a set of measures in 2023-2024 to ensure the achievement of the national sustainable development goals and targets in Uzbekistan.

The review reveals the priorities and key achievements in the implementation of individual national sustainable development goals and targets in recent years, the existing pros and cons, and specific steps in the near future.

The preparation of the Second National Review of the implementation of the national sustainable development goals and targets was carried out with the support of the UN Office in Uzbekistan.



1. REVIEW PREPARATION METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS

The review preparation methodology is based on the guidelines prepared and updated by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs in 2023.

These recommendations include the following aspects: the development of a roadmap with specific deadlines for completing the set tasks, responsible executors and assigned coordinating body; the costs associated with conducting and writing the review; the scope and content including the progress made on all national goals and targets; the procedure for interacting with stakeholders; the use of an objective and high-quality information database; the procedure for incorporating comments and suggestions of ministries, agencies, civil society, the population and other stakeholders

All stakeholders were involved in the preparation of the review through dis-

cussions, consultations, round tables and seminars.

The coordinating role in the preparation of the review was played by the Coordination Council for the Implementation of the National Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of Uzbekistan until 2030 (Coordination Council), whose composition was approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated February 21, 2022. The Coordination Council is headed by the Deputy Prime Minister.

The development of basic approaches, work with stakeholders, organization of expert discussions, preparation of a corpus of voluntary reviews was car-



ried out by the Institute of Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research and the working body of the Coordinating Council – the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

The Statistics Agency provided the necessary data within the framework of the created national information platform (<https://nsdg.stat.uz/>).

The preparation of the review was carried out in accordance with the roadmap approved by the Deputy Prime Minister – Head of the Coordination Council, which included several stages.

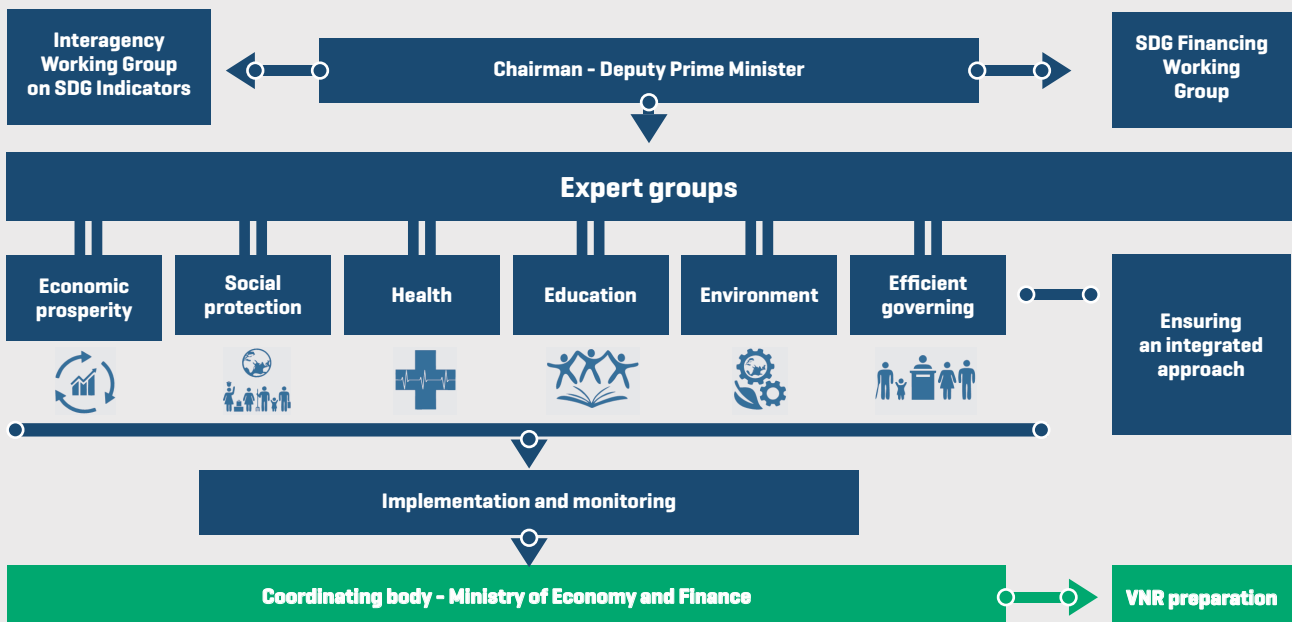
The main stages of preparation and coordination of the review were as follows:

- forming and approving an expert group for the preparation of the review, from among representatives of stakeholders.
- coordinating the structure and content of the review, based on the

recommendations and proposals made for the First National Review;

- organizing the collection and processing of the necessary information base, studying the experience of preparing a similar review in foreign countries;
- conducting a broad discussion of the prepared review in the media, organizing seminars and round tables in the regions and mahallas. It should be also noted that the draft review was coordinated with the relevant ministries and agencies, local authorities, representatives of civil society, scientists and various segments of the population;
- consideration of the review by a specially established parliamentary commission for monitoring national sustainable development goals and targets (by Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan) and by the Cabinet of Ministers.

Figure 1.1. National SDG Implementation Coordination System





The main sources of information used in the preparation of the review included official statistical data of the Statistics Agency, departmental statistical information, national and foreign reports, information and analytical materials of research institutes, the results of sociological surveys conducted in the regions, implemented Strategies, concepts and target programs for the development of economic sectors, social sphere and regions of the country.

The review took into account the experience and approaches of foreign countries in achieving the sustainable development goals. When assessing the implementation of individual goals, major implemented projects, initiative recommendations and proposals made by business entities and the local population were considered.

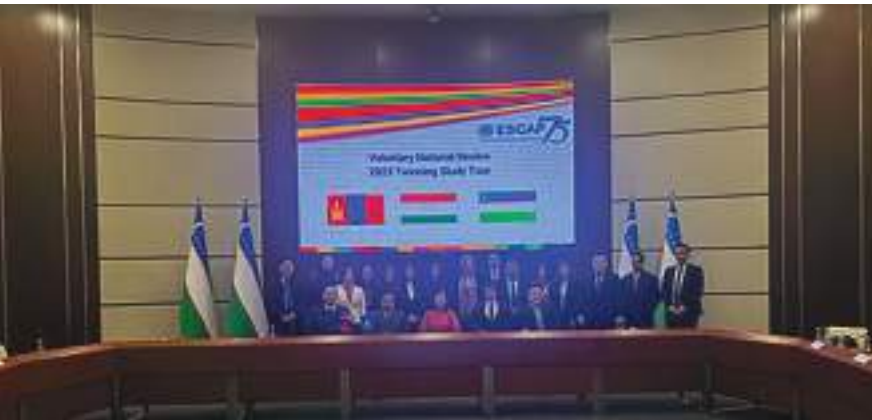
It is also important to note that during the preparation of the second VNR, within the framework of the Twinning program organized by ESCAP, delegations from Mongolia and Tajikistan were received in Uzbekistan to exchange experience in the implementation of the SDGs. In addition, in order to finalize and improve the VNR, twinning sessions were arranged with delegates of the above-mentioned countries on the ZOOM platform,

where each country received comments and proposals on the preparation of the VNR.

Mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the SDGs. In recent years, there have been significant advances in organizing systematic monitoring of the implementation of the national sustainable development goals and targets at various levels.

In accordance with the Government resolution dated February 21, 2022, the composition of the Coordination Council was renewed to include representatives of trade unions, protection of citizens' rights; expert groups were formed in six main areas covering all national goals (economic well-being, social protection, health care, education, environment, effective governance), as well as two new interagency working groups for national indicators and financing of measures to achieve the SDGs.

The number of representatives of civil society in interagency expert and working groups has significantly increased. In 2022 alone, the Coordination Council, together with experts and working groups, held several targeted meetings with the participation of experts from the UN and other international organizations to monitor



the implementation of the SDGs, as well as to organize the preparation of the Second National Review.

A special Parliamentary Commission has been established under the Parliament to monitor the implementation of the SDGs

It should be noted that in Uzbekistan, the Parliament (Oliy Majlis) has joined the monitoring of the achievement of the set sustainable development goals. A special Parliamentary Commission has been established under the Parliament to monitor the implementation of the SDGs. In 2021-2022, the Parliamentary Commission organized quarterly discussions of the implementation of the SDGs on individual goals and indicators with the involvement of heads of responsible ministries and agencies, and local authorities.

At the initiative of the Parliament, in 2021, the SDG Week was held for the first time, within the framework of which Uzbekistan was the first among the countries to take the initiative to unite the efforts of parliamentarians in the field of sustainable development. In Bukhara city, the first international forum on the topic: "Inter-parliamentary global cooperation in achieving

Sustainable Development Goals" was organized, which was attended by parliamentarians from more than 100 countries of the world.

Monitoring at the level of ministries, agencies and local authorities is carried out through the sustainable development goals and targets reflected in more than 190 official documents. These are adopted laws, Presidential Decrees and Resolutions, government decisions, implemented strategies, concepts, targeted programs and others.

Special attention should be paid to the involvement of youth, women, citizens' self-government bodies (mahallas) in the implementation of the SDGs, i.e. direct communication with the people.

Discussions and consultations with the introduction of adjustments to the review were carried out with the broad participation of the private sector and civil society, through the "republic - regions (province, city, district) - mahalla" system, through large-scale information support in the media, organization of seminars, round tables for discussions, etc.

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2. OPPORTUNITIES AND CREATED ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





2.1. The achieved results of the Action Strategy as an important foundation for the sustainable development of Uzbekistan

In accordance with the Action Strategy for the Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, major advances have been made, which led to dynamic growth of the economy and social sphere. This has created a powerful impetus for the active and purposeful implementation of targets for almost all the sustainable development goals of the country.

The system of state government and administration bodies has been radically reformed. Improving the efficiency of their activities, introducing modern market mechanisms of state regulation, reducing the role of the state in regulating socio-economic processes, and widely introducing digital technologies in their activities were identified as priority tasks, which, in turn, contribute to the achievement of the national sustainable development goals and targets.

It should be noted that significantly improving the quality of legislative activity is an important area of improving the system of state and society building. Particular attention was paid to the introduction of new democratic forms of development and adoption of laws and regulations, the discussion of draft laws among representatives of the general public and experts, as well as the study of compliance of draft laws with international treaties and ratings.

The efficiency of the country's Parliament has significantly increased. During 2017-2021, the number of legislative requests based on appeals received from individuals and legal

entities, on-the-ground meetings with the population and field receptions, as well as issues raised in social media, increased 8 times.

Based on the principle of "Leave No One Behind", the Virtual and People's Receptions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been created. In 2017-2021, more than 5 million 780 thousand appeals received by the Virtual Reception of the President and People's Receptions were considered, of which more than 3 million 288 thousand appeals were satisfied. Due to the full, timely and law-based consideration of appeals, the rate of their satisfaction is also increasing every year. In 2021, it reached 86.7 percent.

The transition to the mahalla model has been carried out, which means working from the smallest government institution (from below) in places where the population actually lives.

Important steps have been taken to protect human rights and interests. In particular, the system of "*propiska*" (residence registration), which for many years was a painful issue for the population of the country, has been radically reformed, thereby creating opportunities for internal migration of the population. As a result of simplifying the procedure for granting citizenship, more than 70 thousand



people were granted citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2018-2021.

Major changes have taken place in the judicial field. The reform of the institution of review of court decisions, the creation of administrative justice, the widespread introduction of information technologies in the activities of the courts allowed citizens to more efficiently use the possibilities of access to justice in restoring their violated rights and legitimate interests.

Combating corruption has been identified as one of the priorities of state policy. In this regard, the Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been established, which is designed to carry out work on an institutional and systematic basis. Specialized anti-corruption committees have been established in both chambers of the Parliament.

In order to radically change the system of ensuring gender equality (SDG-5), 2 Laws, 16 Decrees and Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 33 Government Resolutions, as well as the Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in Uzbekistan until 2030 have been adopted. The Strategy defines key measures to ensure gender equality, prevent cases of harassment and violence against women, and increase their role in governing the state and society. **The Republican Commission on Enhancing the Role of Women in Society, Gender Equality and the Family** has been established. The number of female senators has increased by almost **25%**, and women deputies by **33.3%**.

In accordance with the Action Strategy's area of developing and liberalizing the economy, the main economic reforms over the past five years

included ensuring macroeconomic stability, reducing inflation, reducing and simplifying the tax burden, diversifying economic sectors, creating a favorable business climate, improving infrastructure, developing agriculture, economic integration and the digital economy.

As a result of the reforms, conditions of equal and free competition for all have been created, which make it possible to achieve SDG 10 (*Reduce inequality within and among countries*). Due to the abolition of excessive fees and the reduction of tax rates, the tax burden on business entities has been reduced. At the same time, the rates of property, income and social taxes have been reduced by 2 times. The value added tax has been reduced from 20% to 12%.

In 2020, during the pandemic in Uzbekistan, as a result of the implementation of measures aimed at increasing economic activity in the country and the ongoing economic reforms, the GDP growth rate for the year amounted to 2 percent. Despite the downturn in the global economy during this period, Uzbekistan was one of the countries that experienced growth. In addition, there was an economic growth of 107.4 percent in 2021, in the post-pandemic period. According to the World Bank's forecasts for January 2022, Uzbekistan is noted as one of the leading countries in the Europe and Central Asia region, with high economic growth expected in 2022-2023.

In recent years, Uzbekistan's policy in relation to priority areas of developing the social sphere has changed dramatically. In particular, a series of activities have been carried out to improve the healthcare system. 1,373 rural medical centers have been closed; instead, 793 rural family polyclinics and 441



In 2017-2022, the number of higher education institutions increased from 77 to 199, and the quota for admission to higher education institutions was increased by 4 times and brought to

38 percent

emergency departments and day time in-patient hospitals have been opened. New specialized polyclinics and 1,200 emergency departments have been created in 306 city and district hospitals. Multidisciplinary healthcare centers in the provinces are equipped with 14 stationary and mobile digital X-ray machines and 8 MR-imaging machines, republican and 6 regional cancer care facilities are equipped with 15 gamma therapy devices of 2 types totaling to 6.5 million USD. These measures have created an enabling environment for ensuring public health (SDG 3).

Major advances have been made in the field of quality education. As a result of the reforms, the coverage of children with preschool education increased from 27.7% in 2017 to 70% in 2022, the

number of preschool education institutions increased from 5,211 to 27,609 (SDG 4). It should be noted that additional opportunities have been created for the education of young women and girls. Starting from 2021, individual grants have been allocated annually for more than 3 thousand girls. A new system has been introduced for allocating funds from the State Budget to banks to finance educational loans with preferential terms and conditions for training women on a fee-contract basis in higher education institutions. All the above measures contributed to the development of the country's educational system (SDG 4).

In order to raise the state youth policy of Uzbekistan to a new level, to find solutions to problems in this area, to efficiently organize and coordinate the activities of authorized bodies, a state body – the Agency for Youth Affairs¹ –

¹ According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-269 dated 21.12.2022 "On measures to implement administrative reforms of New Uzbekistan", the Ministry of Youth Policy and



was established in 2020.

A new system has been introduced, aimed at ensuring employment of young people and solving their problems – the "Youth Notebook" and "Youth Programs". The single electronic platform "yoshlardaftari.uz" has been launched, which makes it possible to digitalize the system, ensure transparency of benefits provided to young people, and monitor on-the-ground work (SDG 8).

It should be noted that, in order to consistently increase employment and real incomes of the population, "Monomarkaz" LLC was created, which provides services to the unemployed population. To date, there are 14 "Ishga Marhamat" mono-centers, 30 vocational training centers, 11 short-term vocational training courses and 136 vocational training centers for

Sports was established on the basis of the Agency and the Ministry of Sports

the mahalla population in the regions, which is the result of reforms in this area (SDG 8). Volunteering has been further developed with the adoption of the new Law "On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Volunteering". Some notable changes include the involvement of volunteers in the Ministry of Justice, the cooperation between volunteers and state bodies, and the inclusion of volunteers in public councils at each state agency.

In general, as a result of the implementation of the Action Strategy, radical structural and institutional transformations have taken place in Uzbekistan. First of all, these are the democratization of society, the implementation of the principle of "Leave No One Behind" through the national mahalla model, and major positive changes in ensuring sustainable socio-economic development (a relatively high level of economic growth and investment activity, a significant expansion





There are **14** “Ishga Marhamat” mono-centers, **30** vocational training centers, **11** short-term vocational training courses and **136** vocational training centers (vocational training centers)

of international cooperation, health-care and education reform, gender equality, work with children and youth, development of industrial and social infrastructure).

In order to realize the right of young people to actively participate in the activities of the state, to protect their rights and interests, Youth Parliaments have been established in the chambers of the Oliy Majlis.

The necessary foundation of the legislative, legal, institutional and economic framework created in 2017-2021 will serve to purposefully achieve the national sustainable development goals and targets until 2030.



2.2. Financial resources to achieve the set goals and targets

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals around the world requires the involvement of huge financial resources, which, according to the World Bank estimates, range from 2 to 4 trillion USD or 14% of global GDP per year until 2030 inclusive.

In Uzbekistan, a Development Finance Assessment (DFA) was conducted. The DFA notes that before the COVID-19 pandemic, the volume of available financing in Uzbekistan did not grow at a pace sufficient to cope with the country's needs. It was estimated that until 2019, before the pandemic, Uzbekistan needed additional annual investments of at least 6 billion USD to achieve the national SDGs.

Based on these analytical materials, an Integrated National Financing Strategy is being developed.

Covering the need for additional financing will require a significant increase in public and private investment. Most of the measures involve increasing public spending through the expansion of existing or new programs, as well as expanding incentives to involve the private sector in achieving the SDGs.

Efforts to mobilize public resources to finance the SDGs should be aimed, first of all, at strengthening the public finance system: improving the quality of tax and non-tax revenue management, reforming state-owned enterprises, ensuring the efficiency of public spending, including investment, with a focus on results, and combating illegal financial flows.

Improving the public financing for development, increasing the efficiency of the state will have a favorable effect on the possibility of involving private business in achieving

According to the IMF (2020), addressing the external shock and the domestic impact of COVID-19 would require additional external financing of

4 billion USD

[or 7% of GDP].

In general, improving the financing of the SDGs involves taking measures in a number of areas, the key ones being as follows:

- ☑ increasing the volume of state revenues in order to expand the resource base of public financing, and improving the efficiency of planning and spending of public funds;
- ☑ creating conditions for expanding the potential for private sector participation by both improving the conditions for its development and encouraging participation in financing [co-financing] of the achievement of the SDGs;
- ☑ expanding the diversity and increasing the activity of public-private partnerships, and developing blended financing.



the SDGs, stimulate the activity of implementing public-private partnership projects and blended financing, mainstream the transition from the traditional concept of financing to the concept of result-oriented financing, and the introduction of the principles of responsible investment and impact investing. According to the Convergence initiative, the amount of investment in the framework of blended financing in 2011-2022 increased to 172 billion USD. Strengthening the ability of the state to efficiently manage the available resources will allow it to be more actively involved in this market.

Along with this, important areas of mobilizing resources to finance the SDGs include creating conditions for the development of private business by reforming the legal and regulatory

framework; creating conditions for the inflow of SDG-oriented investments, including through the revision of the system of tax and non-tax incentives and preferences; creating conditions for the emergence of new markets (for example, ecotourism, eco-building, etc.); and enhancing the attraction of targeted investments (climate finance, green finance) and new innovative instruments (diaspora bonds, sukuk, etc.).

The key goal of development finance policy should be to mobilize more private and public flows from internal and external sources, as well as to achieve higher development results based on resources that are already being spent through strategic planning and changing approaches to evaluating results.

2.3. Built capacity of the private sector and civil society

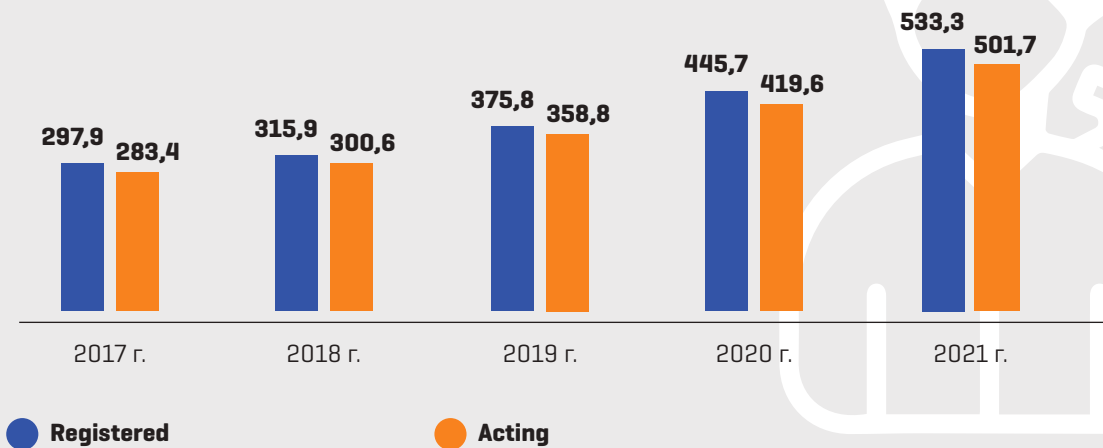
In 2017-2021, a lot of work was done in Uzbekistan to stimulate and support the private sector. In order to create a favorable business environment for private entrepreneurs and stimulate their activities, about a thousand legislative acts, Decrees and Resolutions of the President of Uzbekistan, official documents of the Government have been adopted over the past five years.

Specific measures to support small business and private entrepreneurship are as follows:

- cancellation of 114 types of licenses and permits required in the field of entrepreneurship, and a notification procedure has been introduced instead of 33 of them;
- reduction of the procedure for official registration and authorization of activities for business entities by 2 times;
- cancellation of unscheduled inspections of activities (strictly according to a pre-approved schedule);



Figure 2.3.1. Dynamics of changes in the number of private entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan (thousand)



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

In a short period of three years (2019-2021), the number of active entrepreneurs increased from 358.8 thousand to 501.7 thousand, or by

1.4 times

- reduction in the number of types of taxes from 13 to 9, as well as reduction in the rate of value added tax and social tax;
- introduction of a mechanism for allocating microloans without establishing a legal entity for newly registered individual and family entrepreneurs;
- creation of a special state financial assistance fund;
- Creation of an independent institute for protecting legislative and legal interests of business entities under the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In 2021, active state support made it possible to increase the share of small and private businesses in GDP to 55.0%, in construction to 72.4%, and in employment to 74.4%. Private business is becoming an important source of sustainable socio-economic development of the country.

Along with the private sector, much attention is paid to the formation and expansion of civil society actors. In accordance with the political transformations, civil society institutions have received support, as well as public control mechanisms have been expanded.

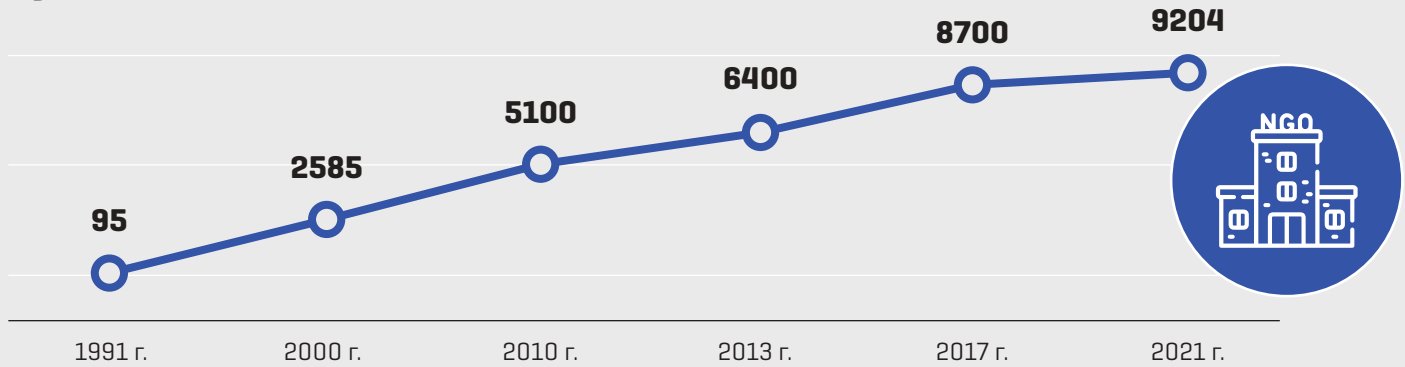
In 2018-2021, more than 1270 projects of non-governmental organizations and other civil society institutions received support. More than 1UZS17.0 billion of financial resources have been allocated from the budget for the implementation of these projects.

As a result of the measures taken, the number of non-governmental and non-profit organizations has increased by 20.7% over the past 4 years (Figure 2.3.2.).

187 large civil society organizations have started their work. A perma-



Figure 2.3.2. Dynamics of growth in the number of non-governmental and non-profit organizations in Uzbekistan



Source: Nationwide Movement "Yuksalish" – Factbook [Results of the implementation of the Action Strategy for the Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021]

ment representation of civil society has been established under the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis. In eight regions of the country, offices of non-governmental and non-profit organizations have been established using budget funds.

In the period of 2016-2020, the cash flow of non-governmental and non-profit organizations increased by more than 12 times.

In addition, citizens volunteered in activities to achieve the most impor-

tant SDGs for them. Thus, volunteering was almost ubiquitous with a rate of 92% among the population in 2020-2021. Most volunteer work is done by helping friends and neighbors and participating in a government program or campaign.²In general, there is an active process of efficient development of civil society, the functioning of which requires further improvement of the legislative and legal framework.

² Home Page | UNV SWVR 2022





2.4. The interrelationship of the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 with the national sustainable development goals and targets

In order to implement priority areas of reforms based on the principle of "In the name of human honor and dignity", the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 (hereinafter referred to as the Development Strategy), approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 28, 2022, has been developed and is being implemented.

The main objectives of the Development Strategy are to further improve the well-being of the people, transform economic sectors, accelerate the development of entrepreneurship, unconditionally ensure human rights and interests, and form an active civil society. The Development Strategy provides for the following priority areas:

- building a humane state through the elevation of human honor and dignity and the further development of a free civil society;
- making the principles of justice and the rule of law a fundamental and necessary condition for the development of the country;
- developing the national economy at a growing rate and ensuring high growth rates;
- implementing a fair social policy and developing human capital;
- ensuring spiritual development and raising this sphere to a new level;

In the context of individual goals, the following interrelationships can be seen:

- **SDG 1** corresponds to **Goals 53** and **85**, and individual targets in **Goals 1** and **29** of the Development Strategy;
- **SDG 2** to **Goals 30, 32** and **45**;
- **SDG 3** to **Goals 55-59, 60, 63-65** and **88**;
- **SDG 4** to **Goals 37-44, 46-50**;
- **SDG 5** to **Goals 60** and **69**;
- **SDG 6** to **Goals 31** and **34**;
- **SDG 7** to individual **Goals 22, 24, 26** and **31**;
- **SDG 8** to **Goals 21-36, 86**;
- **SDG 9** to **Goal 51** and individual targets of **Goals 22-36**;
- **SDG 10** to **Goals 66** and **85**;
- **SDG 11** to **Goals 34, 36, 76** and **80**;
- **SDG 12** to **Goal 79**;
- **SDG 13** to **Goals 79-81**;
- **SDG 15** to **Goals 80** and **81**;
- **SDG 16** to **Goals 11, 12, 14, 82** and **89**;
- **SDG 17** to **Goals 26, 51** and **96**.



- treating global problems based on national interests;
- strengthening the country's security and defense potential, conducting an open, pragmatic and active foreign policy.

The above main areas of the Development Strategy cover 100 specific goals.

The comparison of national sustainable development goals with the goals of the Development Strategy shows their full interrelationship and interdependence. At the same time, for some specific targets, the level of their interrelationship does not exceed 60%, which can be explained by the priority of spe-

cific regional problems in the Development Strategy, taking into account the requirements and needs of the population, the economy and the social sphere, the democratization of society, and the development of market mechanisms of management.

In general, the Development Strategy covers all the national sustainable development goals and targets, creating a good basis for achieving them by 2030. The main problem comes to the development of specific measures within the framework of the implementation of the Development Strategy and individual targets of the SDGs.

2.5. The role of the Parliament in achieving sustainable development

In Uzbekistan, an important role in ensuring the implementation and monitoring is assigned to the Oliy Majlis, where a special Parliamentary Commission for Monitoring the Implementation of the National Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 has been established. The Commission is carrying out large-scale and consistent work. At the meetings of the Commission, specific measures are discussed and taken to cover all national goals and targets by hearing the responsible ministries and agencies, as well as by forwarding parliamentary, senatorial and deputy inquiries to members of the government.

In the process of reviewing laws, their assessment is based on their involve-

ment in achieving sustainable development goals. The Parliament is authorized to perform monitoring functions and assess the activities of executive bodies based on the achievement of set goals and targets on the ground.

The inclusion of the country's Parliament among the main implementers of achieving the national goals was a direct initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirmonovich Mirziyoyev.

At the 75th session of the UN General Assembly, the President of Uzbekistan put forward a proposal to adopt a special resolution to enhance the role of parliaments in the implementation of the SDGs.



It should be noted with pleasure that on December 14, 2022, the UN General Assembly unanimously approved the resolution "Enhancing the role of parliaments in accelerating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals" proposed by the President of Uzbekistan. The adopted document was co-authored by 80 countries of the world. In order to implement the tasks defined in the resolution, the Parliament has adopted a Joint Resolution and a corresponding Roadmap.

The resolution emphasizes the importance of parliamentary involvement in renewed commitment to unity, solidarity and multilateral cooperation to support recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and accelerate work for

sustainable development. Special attention is paid to the role of parliaments in ensuring gender equality, increasing the contribution of young people, implementing the principle of "Leave No One Behind", strengthening the legal framework, participating in the preparation of voluntary national reviews, holding political forums, informing the public, supporting people with disabilities, expanding inter-parliamentary cooperation, and ensuring efficient funding.

The experience of the Parliament of Uzbekistan in 2021-2022 serves as an important potential in accelerating the set national goals and targets, and ensuring their legislative, legal, institutional and economic support.



3. RISKS AND THREATS TO THE COUNTRY'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Monitoring and mechanisms to ensure the achievement of the country's national sustainable development goals and targets require timely response, prevention and elimination of possible potential external and internal threats.

External threats and risks are largely due to the growing global political, economic and social tension.

According to the estimates of reputable international organizations (World Bank, Asian Development Bank, UN and others), in the coming years there will be a downward trend in the global economy due to increased escalation of trade disputes between the largest countries of the world (USA, China, Russia, EU countries) and tightened investment conditions.

There is uncertainty and instability of the global economic environment, which lead to increased protectionist sentiments and the introduction of various sanctions regimes. This gives impetus to the implementation of measures to ensure the self-sufficiency of the needs of the population and the economy of individual states.

The rupture of long-term stable international trade and economic ties requires finding and searching for new markets, transport corridors and logistics for the sale and purchase of goods and services.

Unstable and rapidly changing prices for food products, oil and gas, and strategic raw materials necessitate the finding of efficient mechanisms for the implementation of the SDGs aimed at increasing competitiveness and production efficiency, accelerating the introduction of new innovative technologies, training skilled personnel, developing a green economy, and taking specific measures to combat inflation expectations.

Achieving the SDGs requires taking into account such global challenges associated with increasing inequality both between countries and within a



The population of Uzbekistan is projected to approach

40 million

people by 2030

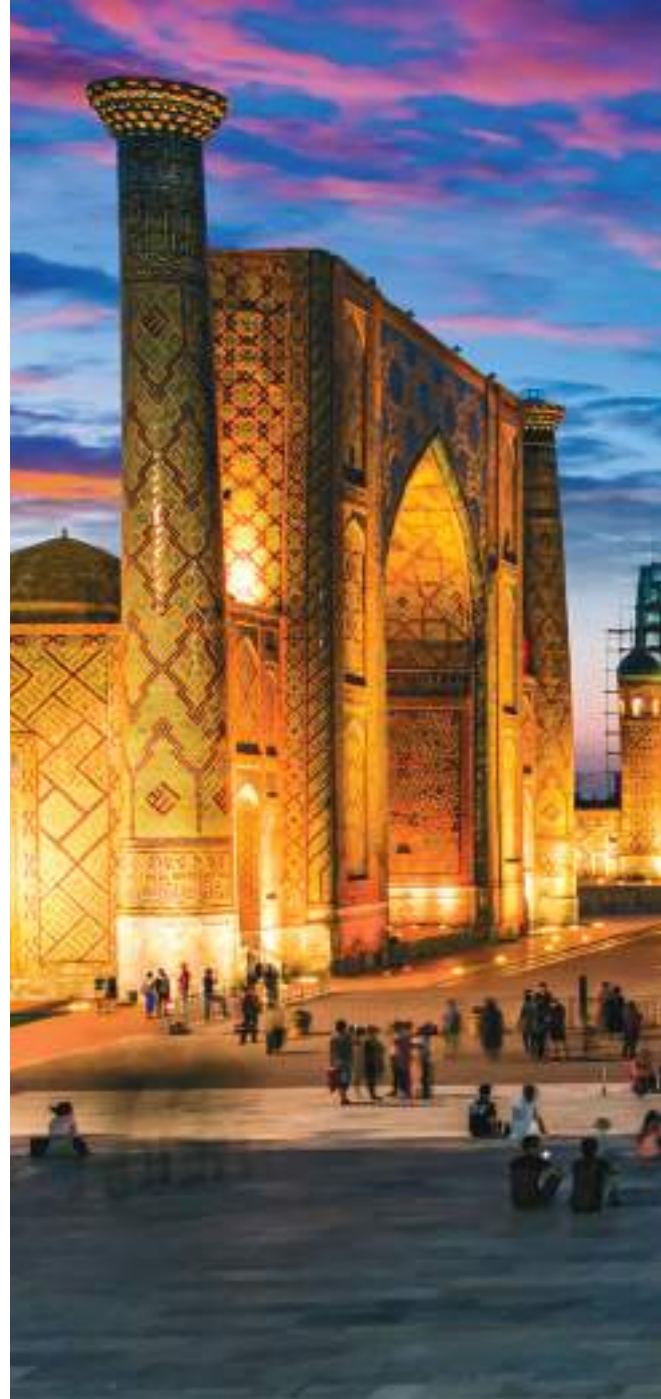
country, as well as regulating the growing informal migration flows.

The risks associated with global climate change and its impacts should be particularly noted. According to the UN, there is a steady upward trend in the global average temperature. As a result, more than 40% of the world's population has become vulnerable to climate change. In 2010-2020, more than 1.2 million people died as a result of natural disasters, and economic damage amounted to about 3 trillion USD. Climate change and its impacts are projected to cost the global economy 8 trillion USD over the next 30 years. Negative impacts can also include food security problems, including reduced yields, increased water scarcity, land degradation, increased morbidity, etc., which directly affect the achievement of almost all sustainable development goals.

Climate change also increases the frequency of natural disasters. These are floods, droughts and low water levels, mudflows and sandstorms in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. Natural disasters also include frequent earthquakes. These changes require additional measures to prevent them and reduce their negative impacts (Goal 13).

The World Bank's Climate Risk Country Profile for Uzbekistan shows the following results:

- the pace of warming in Uzbekistan significantly exceeds the pro-



jected global average;

- the annual probability of experiencing a severe drought is projected to increase significantly;
- increased temperatures and more rapid melting of glaciers elsewhere in the region may lead to severe water shortages along Uzbekistan's most important rivers, the Amu Darya and Syr Darya, in 17 years.
- the projected temperature rise,



increases in drought frequency, and water shortages in Uzbekistan are expected to reduce the yields of the country's major crops by 25%-63% over 30 years, relative to their 2000-2009 baseline.

- increases in average temperatures pose a threat to public health in Uzbekistan via heat stress and diseases such as acute intestinal infections, bacterial dysentery and an increased risk of a resurgence of malaria.

External risks will have a certain impact on the macroeconomic stability, as well as food, energy, technological, informational and environmental security of the country.

Internal risks for Uzbekistan are largely due to a significantly high population growth rate. Over the past 30 years, the population has increased by 14.2 million people and is more than 35.3 million people at the end of 2022, having increased by 1.4 million people in the last three years alone (2019-2021). The population of Uzbekistan is pro-



jected to approach 40 million people by 2030, which will make up almost half of the population of the Central Asian countries.

The high demographic potential will have an impact on the implementation of all national goals, exerting an additional burden, including on poverty reduction, food security, health care, quality education, infrastructure creation, urbanization development, environmental sustainability, and employment.

The depletion of water resources, including due to climate change, requires proactive measures to ensure the rational use of water resources, introduce water-saving technologies, and find additional sources of water (Goal 6).

Deterioration of land resources and desertification trends will have a nega-

tive impact on sustainable agricultural development and environmental sustainability (Goal 2, Goal 11 and Goal 15).

It is necessary to particularly highlight the problem associated with the drying up of the Aral Sea and the maintenance of sustainable development of the Aral Sea region of the country (Goal 15), as well as the risks of earthquakes and other emergencies.

In general, potential and real risks will have a direct impact on the achievement of the adopted sustainable development goals and targets, which necessitates the adoption of additional measures and the involvement of financial resources in order to prevent them and reduce their impacts through specific mechanisms for their implementation (sectoral, regional and functional strategies, concepts and target programs).



4. PRIORITIES AND KEY RESULTS OF ACHIEVING THE NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

4.1. Transformations in the name of human honor and dignity

Uzbekistan is confidently entering a new stage of its development. The Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 lays down the principle "In the name of human honor and dignity". The implementation of this principle is primarily reflected in the new version of the Constitution of Uzbekistan, the referendum on which was held on April 30, 2023. The main goal of the Constitution of Uzbekistan is to create decent living conditions for our people. It reflects many of the provisions of the SDGs, especially the norms aimed at building a social and legal state, protecting the environment and ensuring sustainable economic development. As obligations of the state, the Basic Law stipulates the provision of housing for those in need, the minimum wage necessary for decent living, guaranteed health care and education, support for people with disabilities, youth and women, ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens, and other important guarantees.

Along with this, in order to further improve the mechanism for protecting

human rights and freedoms, the Presidential Decree dated June 22, 2020 adopted the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Human Rights, as well as the Roadmap for implementing it, which provides for 78 activities in five priority areas.

Within the framework of the Program of Comprehensive Measures to Further Improve the System of Support for Persons with Disabilities and Strengthen Guarantees for the Protection of Their Rights and Freedoms, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Rights of Persons with Disabilities" was developed and adopted in October 2020, which provides for international standards and requirements of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Developed with the direct participation of representatives of all societies of persons with disabilities, the Law is aimed at regulating the rights of persons with disabilities, creating equal opportunities for them to participate in all spheres of society without discrimination on the



basis of disability, on an equal basis with other members of society. In addition, on June 7, 2021, the Law "On Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities" (New York, December 13, 2006) was adopted, in accordance with which work is underway to improve legislation pursuant to the requirements of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Also, an Interagency Council for Persons with Disabilities has been established and its composition has been approved, which includes all representatives of the Society of Disabled Persons of Uzbekistan.

While 2022 was declared the "Year of Ensuring Human Interests and Mahalla Development", 2023 is declared the "Year of Caring for People and Quality Education" with the implementation of relevant state programs.

The results achieved and the measures being implemented in the field of improving the well-being of the population are directly related to poverty reduction (Goal 1), improving nutrition (Goal 2), promoting healthy lifestyles (Goal 3), increasing coverage of edu-

cation at all levels (Goal 4), empowering women (Goal 5), employment of men and women (Goal 8) and reducing social inequality (Goal 10).

The key achievements of Uzbekistan in the field of ensuring human honor and dignity in recent years:

- in August 2021, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a resolution "On the introduction of the procedure for calculating the amount of minimum consumer spending", which serves as an indicator for determining the poverty line. According to national statistics, the share of the population living below the official poverty line was 17% in 2021. This indicator was calculated by comparing the income of the population with the cost of minimum consumer spending. According to the World Poverty Clock, the share of the population living below the absolute poverty line (1.9 USD per day according to the World Bank's criterion) decreased from 11% in 2020 to 9% in 2023;
- The production of melons, potatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruits and berries, and livestock products has significantly increased. Large-scale work has been launched in the field of land relations: 100 thousand hectares of sown area have been transferred to 400 thousand dehkans, which made it possible to grow additional 1.5 million tons of food products. This benefited the employment of 100 thousand rural people;
- consistent reduction in child and infant mortality (in 2017-2021, child mortality decreased from 15.4 to 12.3 per 1,000 newborns,



and infant mortality decreased from 11.5 to 9.2 per 1,000 live births with a threshold value of 10). In recent years, there has been a steady increase in the volume of healthcare financing – from 7.1 trillion UZS in 2017 to 12.1 trillion UZS in 2019 and 19.4 trillion UZS in 2021. The material and technical base of healthcare facilities has been significantly modernized, including in hard-to-reach mahallas;

Uzbekistan ranked first in the top 10 countries with the greatest progress in ensuring food security in 2019-2022.

- in Uzbekistan, education and upbringing have been declared the key to sustainable development. In 2019-2022 alone, the coverage of children with pre-school education increased from 46.6% to 70.0%. The reforms were highly appreciated by UNESCO. In 2019-2022, the number of higher education institutions increased from 108 to 199, and the quota for admission to higher education institutions was nearly doubled and increased to 38 percent. Purposeful work is underway to improve the quality of the educational system at all levels;
- gender-responsive legislative and legal acts are being implemented (the Law "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women", the Law "On Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence", and the Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in Uzbekistan until 2030). The number of girls studying in higher

education institutions in 2019-2021 doubled. By 2021, the share of women in the Oliy Majlis (the legislative chamber) increased to 32.0%, in the Senate – to 24.0%, and in leadership positions – to 28.8%. A set of measures is being implemented to attract women to entrepreneurship (the share of women in business entities has reached 35.0%). In the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law Index, Uzbekistan in 2020 was among the 27 countries that implemented significant reforms in the field of women's rights and gender equality;

- the ongoing youth policy is particularly highlighted, where legislative, legal, institutional and economic mechanisms for supporting and stimulating young people have been adopted and are being implemented, primarily in the fields of employment and education (the number of young people under 30 in 2022 amounted to 54% of the country's population);
- major advances are observed in improving the access of the population (including the poor) to comfortable housing. In 2017-2022, 300 thousand apartments and individual houses were built in the country according to a standard design, which is 10 times more than in previous years of independence. At the same time, the main increase falls on the last 3 years, based on mortgage lending.

The individual sustainable development goals aimed at ensuring social security and improving the well-being of the population are discussed below:



I believe that we can create a poverty-free world because poverty is not created by poor people.

Muhammad Yunus - Economist, Nobel Peace Prize laureate



GOAL 1. REDUCE POVERTY EVERYWHERE

Uzbekistan is carrying out systematic work to reduce poverty through the implementation of the national model. Since 2021, the country's **national poverty rate** has been calculated on the basis of **minimum consumer spending**, and according to this criterion it amounted to **17% in 2021** and **14.1% in 2022**.

According to the World Poverty Clock, the share of the country's population living below the international poverty line decreased in 2019-2021 from 26.3% to 25% based on the criterion of 3.2 USD per day and from 11% to 9% based on the criterion of 1.9 USD per day.

In order to reduce poverty, the following measures have been implemented in the country:

- state support for the growth of incomes of the population. Every year, in connection with the growth of consumer prices, the wages of budget employees, pensions and benefits are indexed. Income of the bottom 40 percent of the population is growing at a faster pace (122.4% in 2021) compared to the growth rate of per capita income among the total population (121.8%);
- a new national model of accounting and targeted support for the poor is being implemented, the "Single Registry for Social Protection" information system and the system for the provision of social services through the "Social Service in the Mahalla" module (the

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70%

"Social Service in the Mahalla" model is at the implementation stage) has been introduced. With the introduction of modern information and communication technologies, low-income families are identified, social benefits and material assistance are assigned to them, and services are provided – at the first stage, more than 20 types of services will be covered, followed by a gradual expansion to 70 types of social services;

- employment of unemployed persons from low-income families through their education, vocational training and involvement in entrepreneurship. In the context of each mahalla, lists of women and youth who are recognized as unemployed and who have expressed a desire to work or engage in entrepreneurship are compiled. The state compensates 70% of the cost of vocational and entrepreneurship training courses. For youth and women included in the "Women's Notebook", "Youth Notebook" and "Iron Notebook", the training is completely free of charge. Those who have completed the training courses are provided with practical assistance, ranging from state registration as a business entity to independent implementation of activities. Employers who employ able-bodied women with disabilities every month for six months are provided with subsidies;
- a system of vocational training of



the population has been created, which is an important factor in reducing poverty. By the end of 2021, 85 thousand citizens were trained, of which 53 thousand were women and 26 thousand were men. In 2020-2021, 668.2 thousand low-income family members included in the "Iron Notebook" were provided with jobs. Due to the development of farms in rural areas, 527 thousand citizens have been provided with employment. Concessional loans and subsidies worth 300 billion UZS have been allocated to entrepreneurs-landowners.

On the basis of this new system, 76.5 thousand new business entities have been created, and 170 thousand unemployed citizens have completed vocational and entrepreneurship training.

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- improving the targeting and achieving the consistent full coverage of all those in need with social protection measures. In 2017-2021, the population receiving pensions and benefits of all types (age pensions, disability pensions, etc.) increased from 3.5 to 4.3 million people, with the average monthly pension nearly doubled. Social protection coverage of low-income families increased from 0.435 million to more than 2 million families (or more than 8 million people). In this regard, public spending on social protection increased by 7 times, and its share in GDP increased from 0.8% to 2.5%;
- creation of favorable conditions for expanding the provision of comfortable housing for the population, especially the poor. The most favorable conditions of concessional lending are being introduced to expand the provision of housing for the population. The procedure for obtaining mortgage loans has been simplified. For mortgage loans allocated for individual housing to low-income citizens, during the first five years, subsidies are allocated from the State Budget to cover the interest rate and subsidies to compensate for part of the down payment on a mortgage loan, depending on the region. Over the past 3 years, 91.8 thousand families from among large families, non-working disabled people, lonely elderly people with disabilities since childhood,
- inclusive development of the education system is focused on reducing poverty among women. Since 2022, the state has been financing (subsidizing) interest rates of educational loans for a period of 7 years to pay for educational contracts of women studying in higher education institutions (bachelor's degree), vocational schools and colleges. Contract payments of all women studying for a master's degree in state higher education institutions are financed from the State Budget on a non-reimbursable basis;
- the implementation of organized labor migration with preliminary training of citizens leaving for work in occupations and specialties in demand in the host countries con-



Key results for 2019-2021:

- radical institutional changes have been carried out, and relevant ministries and regional entities responsible for poverty reduction have been established;
- the **national poverty line** has been officially adopted on the basis of **minimum consumer spending** of the population, which was developed with the technical support of the World Bank;
- the **Social Protection Strategy** until 2030 has been developed and is being implemented;
- a new national model of accounting and **targeted support** for the poor at the level of local self-government bodies [mahallas] has been introduced;
- modern information and communication technologies have been introduced, in particular, the **"Single Registry for Social Protection"** information system has been created, which makes it possible to digitalize the provision of state social assistance. As a result, the transparency and efficiency of the distribution of social benefits has significantly increased;
- at the mahalla level, an objective assessment and compilation of a list of the most low-income families differentiated by individual segments of the population [women, youth, pensioners, disabled people] are carried out;
- special mechanisms have been developed to train members of poor families in mono-centers and create **new jobs** for them in **industrial, youth and entrepreneurial zones**; non-standard forms of employment [home-based work, personal subsidiary farms] are being developed.

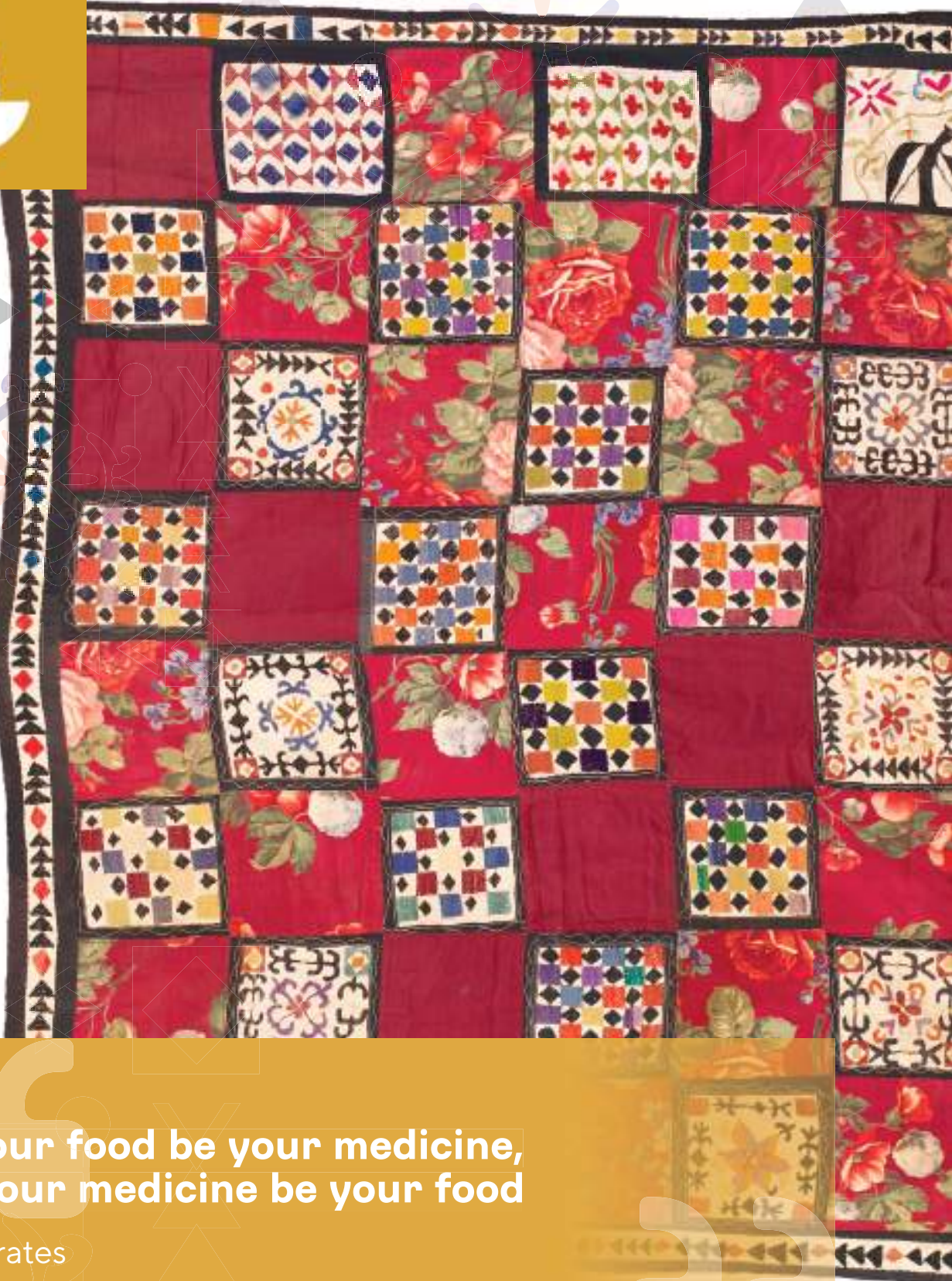
etc. received living space and improved their living conditions by obtaining a mortgage loan for reconstruction. In addition, as a result of the breakthrough of the dam of the Sardoba reservoir, 1,480 and 1,160 apartments and houses were separately built and allocated to the population in the Sardoba and Mirzaabad districts of the Syrdarya region.

The further steps to reduce poverty:

- assessment on the national criterion of poverty disaggregated by gender, age, and place of residence;
- conduct analysis of multidimensional poverty;
- adopt the Poverty Reduction Strategy until 2030, which takes into account the interests of children, women, youth, elderly people, and disabled people;
- implement the Social Protection Strategy, strengthen its targeting

and efficiency, improve the quality of social protection services, and achieve full coverage of all those in need with social protection measures;

- develop targeted programs in the regions of the country to ensure the construction of comfortable housing, taking into account the needs of the poor and the vulnerable;
- develop the Concept of Comprehensive Protection of the Population and Territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan from Emergency Situations until 2030 aimed at increasing the resilience of socially vulnerable segments of the population in the face of climate change and other risks;
- implement a set of measures to ensure poverty reduction by 2 times in accordance with the Development Strategy for 2022-2026, specific measures for which will be taken into account in the Poverty Reduction Strategy.



**Let your food be your medicine,
and your medicine be your food**
Hippocrates



GOAL 2. STRENGTHEN FOOD SECURITY, IMPROVE NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE.

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved the Agricultural Development Strategy until 2030 in October 2019, which has already contributed to the launch of numerous major reforms. These include the abolition of the state order system for production and the introduction of full-fledged market mechanisms in the raw cotton (in 2020) and wheat (in 2022) markets, as well as the complete refusal of the systematic use of forced labor in the harvesting of raw cotton.

Uzbekistan has persistently reformed agriculture, despite the uncertainty and volatility of prices caused by the coronavirus pandemic in agri-food markets at the local, regional and global levels.

In recent years, a significant increase has been achieved in the yield of cot-

ton and grapes. At the same time, there was a decline in the yield of a number of major crops due to increased frequency of dry years and emerging climatic anomalies. The yield of melon food crops has decreased (vegetables, corn, grain, potatoes, and wheat).

In recent years, systematic measures have been implemented to create sustainable food production systems. The area under perennial crops, such as orchards and vineyards, has increased due to the use of land released from cotton. In 2016, fruits and grapes were grown on 410 thousand hectares or 9.4% of the total sown area. In 2019, the area under fruit crops and grapes increased to 456 thousand hectares, and in 2021 – to 476 thousand hectares. In addition, traditional orchards with low yields are gradually being

Table 2.1. Crop yield (hundred kilograms per hectare)

Crop	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Raw cotton	23.4	24.0	20.9	25.6	29.0	30.7
Wheat	47.9	42.2	41.0	46.3	45.4	46.1
Grain maize	54.2	48.1	49.0	47.2	46.3	44.7
Grapes	142.3	157.0	157.5	153.5	152.0	154.7
Potatoes	225.1	217.9	224.8	227.3	213.4	201.7
Vegetables	271.1	253.6	237.1	235.6	234.4	236.0
Food melons	209.4	197.9	189.8	180.4	168.3	176.2

Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan



replaced by intensive orchards with much higher yields. These advances provide a solid foundation for sustainable agricultural development.

In total, in 2017-2022, the quality of 1,006.5 thousand hectares of land was improved in the country, including drip irrigation was introduced on 398.4 thousand hectares, sprinkling – on 30.8 thousand hectares, discrete irrigation technologies – on 16.3 thousand hectares, as well as 451.9 thousand hectares of land were leveled using laser equipment. At the same time, irrigation of 72.9 thousand hectares and 36.1 thousand hectares was implemented by flexible pipes and laying the film on the ground, respectively.

In 2020-2021, Uzbekistan began to actively provide support for the intro-

duction of water-saving technologies in cotton growing and horticulture. In the republican budget, 120 billion UZS were allocated in 2019, 132 billion UZS in 2020 and 199 billion UZS in 2021 to co-finance investments in water-saving technologies for growing cotton, as well as 80-90 billion UZS in 2020-2021 for water-saving technologies in horticulture. Regulatory requirements for intensive orchards have been adopted to include drip irrigation and other water-saving technologies in the investment package.

As a result, the area irrigated using water-saving technologies has dramatically increased from 1.7% in 2018 to 19.6% in 2021.

Table 2.2. Area of fruits and berries and grapes (hectares)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fruits and berries, total	279,609	271,620	319,222	336,581	336,263	342,494
Grapes	131,173	114,540	113,253	120,176	128,195	133,730

Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

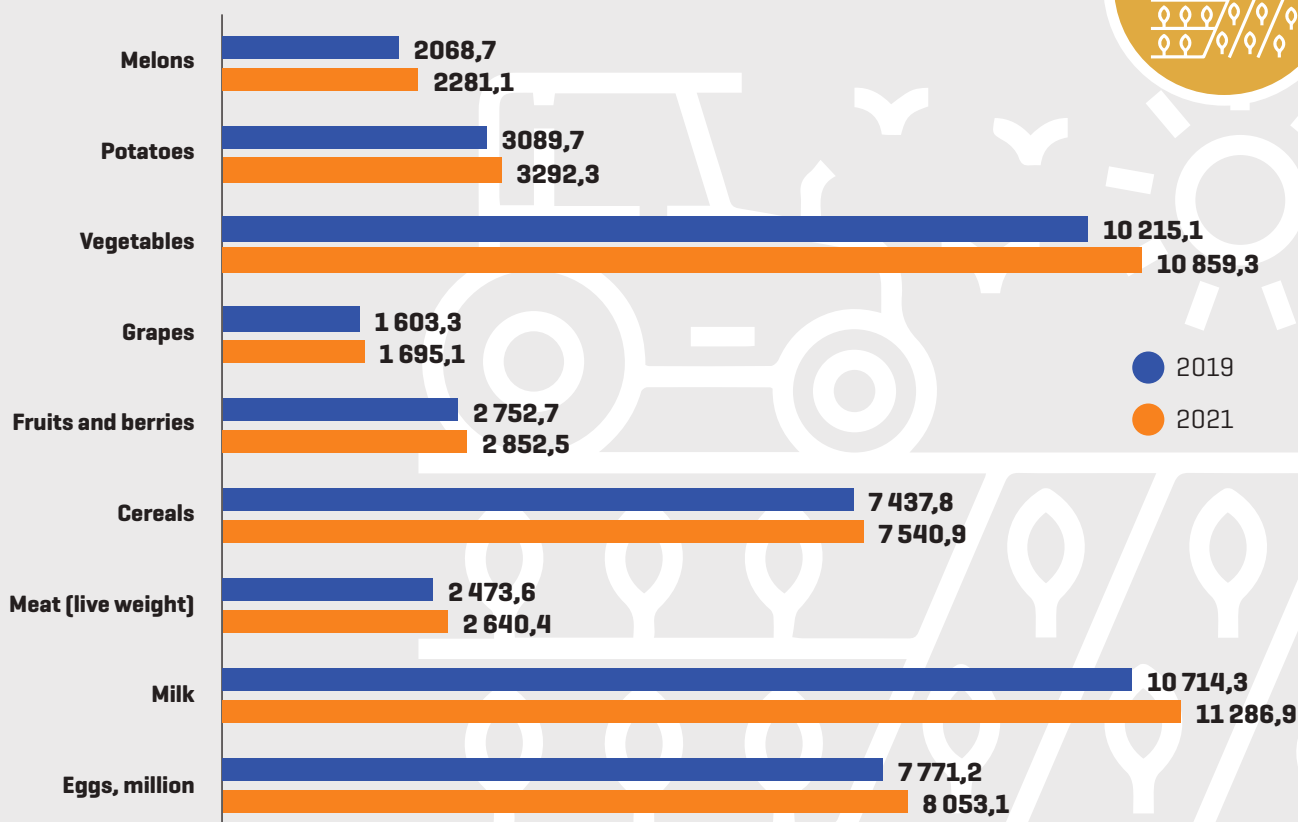
Table 2.3. Production of certain types of crop and livestock products (tons)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Potatoes	2,789,476	2,793,689	2,911,933	3,089,658	3,143,818	3,285,646
Vegetables	10,184,023	10,219,914	9,760,323	10,215,058	10,431,371	10,850,198
Food melons	2,044,929	2,030,992	1,836,959	2,068,663	2,134,408	2,285,288
Fruits and berries, total	2,612,865	2,614,916	2,706,247	2,752,721	2,812,618	2,852,567
Grapes	1,613,131	1,625,511	1,589,784	1,603,308	1,606,945	1,695,259
Meat, total (live weight)	2,172,485	2,286,771	2,430,506	2,473,618	2,519,570	2,635,105
Milk	9,703,441	10,047,860	10,466,413	10,714,327	10,976,888	11,274,233
Eggs, thousand	6,152,506	6,332,746	7,459,255	7,771,161	7,781,233	7,788,417

Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Figure 2.1. Production of agricultural products, thousand tons



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Table 2.3. Top 10 countries with the greatest progress in GFSI in 2019-2022.

2022 [rank]	Country	2019 [score]	2022 [score]	Score change
73	Uzbekistan	51.4	57.5	+6.1
=41	Saudi Arabia	65.0	69.9	+4.9
29	Bulgaria	68.2	73.0	+4.8
88	Rwanda	47.0	50.6	+3.6
58	Guatemala	59.7	62.8	+3.1
=108	Madagascar	37.6	40.6	+3.0
54	Argentina	62.3	64.8	+2.5
18	Costa Rica	74.9	77.4	+2.5
71	Ukraine	55.5	57.9	+2.4
4	France	77.9	80.2	+2.3

Source: Compiled on the basis of <https://impact.economist.com/sustainability/project/food-security-index>

The production of melons has significantly increased from 2,068.7 thousand tons in 2019 to 2,285 thousand tons (+10.5%) in 2021. In this period, the production of potatoes has also increased by 6.3%, vegetables by 6.2%, grapes by 6.6%, and fruits and berries by 3.6%. The production of livestock products has significantly increased: meat (live weight) by 6.7%, milk by 5.3%, and eggs by 3.6% (Figure 2.1).

It is worth noting that in the Global Food Security Index (GFSI) ranking, Uzbekistan ranked first in the Top 10 countries with the greatest progress in ensuring food security in 2019-2022, thus having improved its score for this period by 6.1 points, which allowed the country to rise from 85th place to 73rd place in the overall ranking.

In addition, according to the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022 report (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF and WHO), less than 2.5% of

the total population is undernourished. In Central Asia, only Kazakhstan has such a result. This figure has decreased from 14.7% compared to 2004-2006.

Further steps:

- gradually reduce cotton and wheat cultivation on low-yielding lands, and allocate the released land for vegetable crops and perennial plantings;
- gradually replace existing old orchards and vineyards with intensive ones, as well as create new intensive orchards and plantings of horticultural crops on the released land using high-tech agrotechnical measures. At the same time, an increase in plantings and the share of high-yielding intensive orchards up to 50% in 2030 will increase the yield by at least 3-4 times;



- develop an incentive system in improving the fertility of agricultural land;
- improve access to services, knowledge, markets, resources and finance for small agricultural producers and family farms in order to increase their productivity and incomes;
- introducing advanced resource-saving technologies for irrigation of crops on 200 thousand hectares of land every year can significantly increase the efficiency of using irrigation water and agricultural land;
- reduce direct pressures on biological diversity, and use its components in productive landscapes in a sustainable manner;
- increase the incomes of rural residents and ensure affordability of healthy nutrition for all segments of the population.



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



We are ready to use any means and opportunities to ensure the health of our people. Personally, for me, the health of the nation is above all and most valuable.

H.E. Shavkat Mirziyoyev – President of the Republic of Uzbekistan



GOAL 3. ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

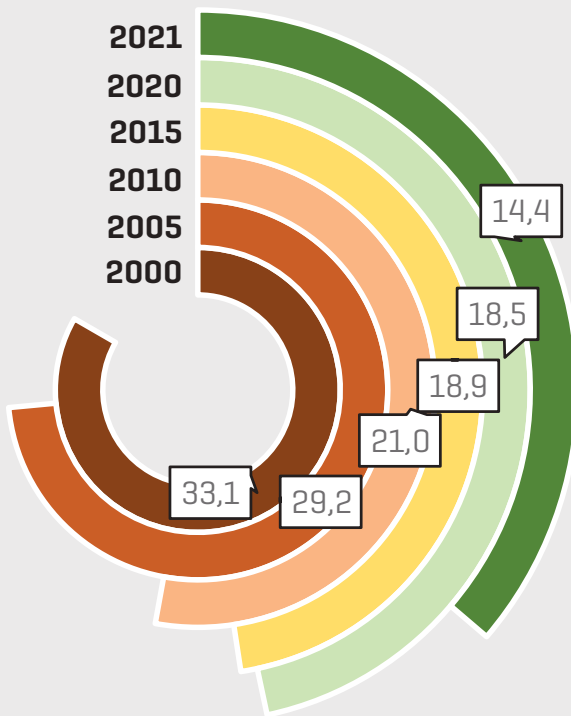
In recent years, there has been a positive trend in achieving the goals set to ensure public health. A number of official documents have been adopted in order to provide legislative and legal support for reducing maternal mortality by a third by 2030:

- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Protection of Reproductive Health of Citizens” dated March 11, 2019;
- Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On improving the quality and further expanding the coverage of medical care provided to women of reproductive age, pregnant women and children” dated November 8, 2019;
- Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On additional measures to comprehensively develop the healthcare sector” dated May 25, 2021;
- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “On approval of the Regulations on the Procedure for Providing Those in Need with Prosthetic and Orthopedic Devices and Technical Means of Rehabilitation” dated July 1, 2021, accord-





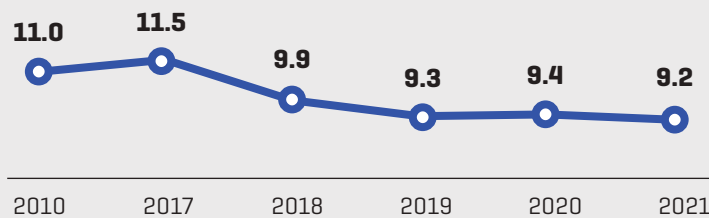
Figure 3.1. Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births



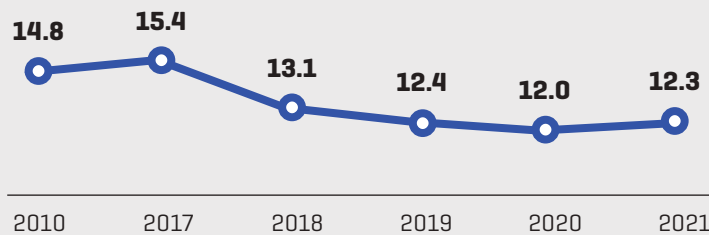
Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Figure 3.2. Infant mortality and mortality among children under 5 years old (per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality (under 1 year old)



Mortality among children under 5 years old



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

ing to which certificates were introduced to ensure that those in need can voluntarily choose a technical means of rehabilitation or a prosthetic and orthopedic appliance from the manufacturer of these products;

- Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to further improve the system of providing specialized medical care in the field of health-care” dated July 29, 2021;
- Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to further improve the quality of healthcare and social services provided to disabled people” dated August 9, 2021, according to which people with disabilities are provided with new technologies, such as “Smart Watch”, “Talking Thermometer”, “Talking Tonometer”, exoskeletons, electrically powered wheelchairs and modern hearing aids, as well as devices for learning Braille;
- Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On strengthening the protection of motherhood and childhood in 2022-2026” dated April 25, 2022.

In order to create a transparent and overarching single system for determining disability through the introduction of advanced methods and criteria, the Cabinet of Ministers has adopted the Resolution No. 62 dated February 8, 2022 “On approval of regulatory legal acts relating to the activities and structure of the medical and social examination service”, which provides for:

- transiting from the system of medical and labor examination



(VTE) to the system of medical and social examination (MSE);

- creating a single examination system covering the period from birth to death of a person;
- establishing 19 pediatric medical and social examination commissions (MSECs) to determine the disability of children under 18 years old (previously, the determination of disability in children was carried out before the age of 16);
- eliminating red tape in the examination process, and ensuring transparency in the activities of medical and social examination;
- reducing the time and simplifying the examination procedure;
- introducing the procedure for correspondence examination to determine disability of citizens;
- introducing the practice of assigning disability for an indefinite period to a citizen recognized as a person with a disability, with anatomical defects, having obvious signs of disability, without conducting an additional examination to obtain clinical and functional information.

The effectiveness of the measures taken was reflected in the reduction of maternal mortality (Figure 3.1). At the same time, the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel remains at a high level (100%).

To provide a legal and regulatory framework for achieving the goal of reducing the mortality of newborns and children under 5 years old by 2 times by 2030, the following regula-

tory legal acts have also been adopted:

- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Support of Breastfeeding and Food Requirements for Infants and Young Children” dated October 23, 2019;
- Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to further improve medical and social assistance to children with rare and other hereditary and genetic diseases” dated September 7, 2019.

There has been a consistent reduction in infant mortality and mortality among children under 5 years old in the country (Figure 3.2). Thus, in 2017-2021, the mortality among children under 5 years old decreased from 15.4 to 12.3 per 1,000 live births, and infant mortality decreased from 11.5 to 9.2 per 1,000 live births with a threshold value of 10. However, according to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of households conducted by the Statistics Agency and UNICEF, neonatal mortality tends to increase over the past 5 years compared to the previous five-year period (from 12 to 17 per 1,000 live births).

In addition, according to the estimates of the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, half of the 28,000 neonatal deaths in Eastern Europe and Central Asia occur in Turkey, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. The share of neonatal mortality in Uzbekistan in the region of Eastern Europe and Central Asia is 21%, which is twice the annual number of births.

By 2030, it is planned to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis and HIV among the population and ensure combating hepatitis, water-borne dis-



eases, and other infectious diseases.

In recent years, the Government of Uzbekistan has undertaken a large-scale program of legislative reform of the national healthcare sector, aimed at increasing the population’s access to affordable medicines and modernized infrastructure with trained medical personnel. However, despite the progress made in some areas, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has revealed the main shortcomings of the healthcare system in Uzbekistan, such as a reduced number of doctors per capita, unequal access to healthcare services, unequal quality of services, poor infection prevention and control in healthcare facilities, etc.

In order to eliminate all these shortcomings, the new strategy of the Government of Uzbekistan in the field of SDGs until 2030 is aimed at developing a system-wide healthcare strategy and a roadmap with evidence-based actions to improve the healthcare system. The international donor community, including UNICEF, supported the Ministry and ensured that all components of the healthcare system were taken into account to ensure the strengthening and sustainability of the immunization program in the future.

The incidence of drug-resistant tuberculosis in 2021 was 6.7 per 100,000 people, which is

43.7%

less than in 2015.

On November 10, 2020, the Presidential Decree “On improving health promotion and healthy nutrition” was published. Pursuant to this Decree,

from January 1, 2022, a universal progressive patronage model has been implemented to provide care for the development of children under five years old. Potentially, more than four million children each year could benefit from improved at-home healthcare services. More than 50,000 patronage nurses across the country are working to improve services for pregnant women, caregivers and children under five years old at the primary health care level, where the population receives basic healthcare services such as vaccinations, antenatal care, and treatment of illness.

Over the past 20 years, the coverage of routine vaccinations in Uzbekistan has traditionally been high, and an analysis of annual data shows that it exceeds 95 percent in the country. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the immunization program and the healthcare system as a whole.

In order to provide legal support, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 13.02.2019 “On measures to improve the system of providing specialized phthisiatric and pulmonary care” has been adopted.

In 2021, the rate of newly diagnosed tuberculosis was 34.8 per 100,000 population. This indicator decreased by 12.1% compared to 2015. The incidence rate has significantly decreased among children 0-14 years old (17.4% in 2021), among children 15-17 years old (22.2%).

Measures to improve the material and technical condition of TB facilities are included in the set of measures. As part of this set of measures for 2019-2021, 12 million USD was allocated to equip TB facilities with the most mod-



ern medical equipment. To increase the coverage of the appropriate prevention and treatment system, the 2nd provincial TB hospital was established in Namangan province.

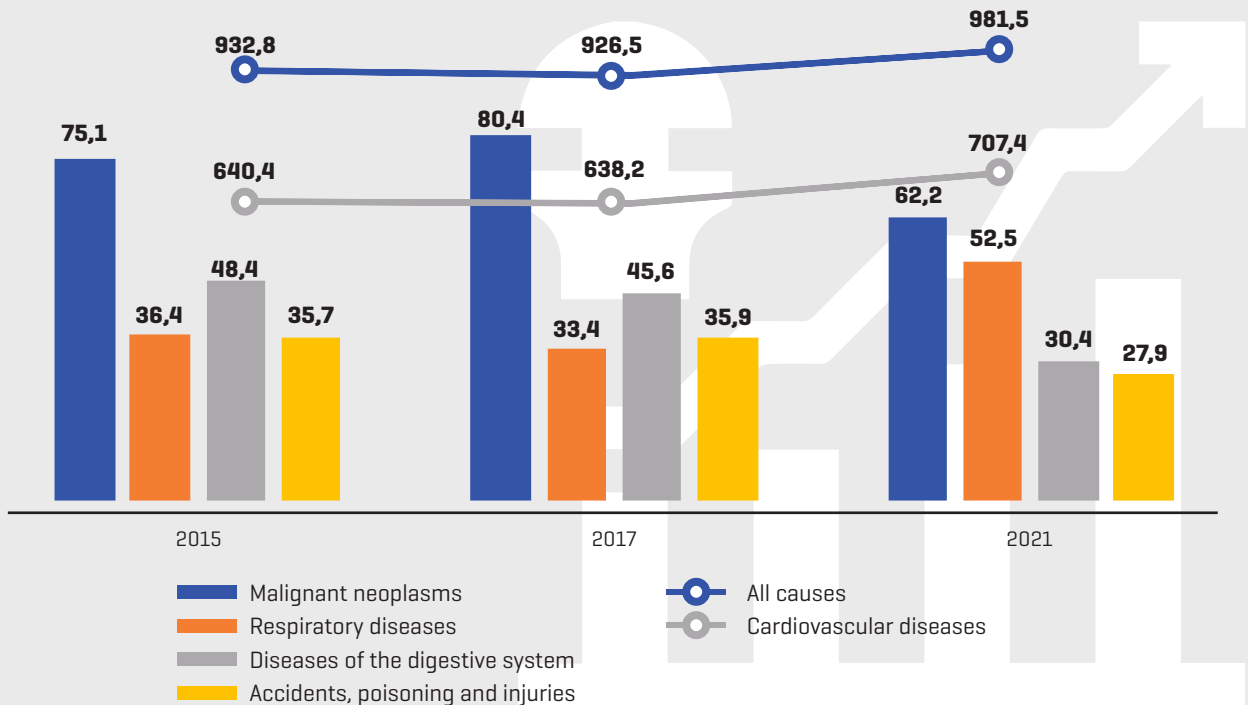
The main task now is to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the measures taken. In order to further improve specialized phthisiatric and pulmonary care, as well as to strengthen measures to ensure a stable sanitary and epidemiological situation in the country, it is necessary to implement all the developed measures step by step. It is necessary to amend the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Protection of the Population from Tuberculosis”.

It is planned to reduce premature mortality among the population from cardiovascular, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases by 30% by

2030. To implement this task, a number of regulatory legal acts have been adopted:

- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Limiting the Distribution and Consumption of Alcohol and Tobacco Products” (Approved by the Senate on August 26, 2011);
- Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to prevent non-communicable diseases, support a healthy lifestyle and increase the level of physical activity of the population” (dated December 18, 2018);
- Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures for the widespread introduction of a healthy lifestyle and the further development of

Figure 3.3. Standardized mortality rate for main causes of death, number of deaths per 100,000 population



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan



mass sports” dated October 30, 2020.

- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Psychiatric Care” dated May 12, 2021.
- Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On additional measures to further improve the system of providing drug dependence treatment to the population” dated May 16, 2022.

There is a reduction in premature mortality associated with accidents, injuries, poisoning, neoplasms (oncological), and due to diseases of the digestive system (Figure 3.3).

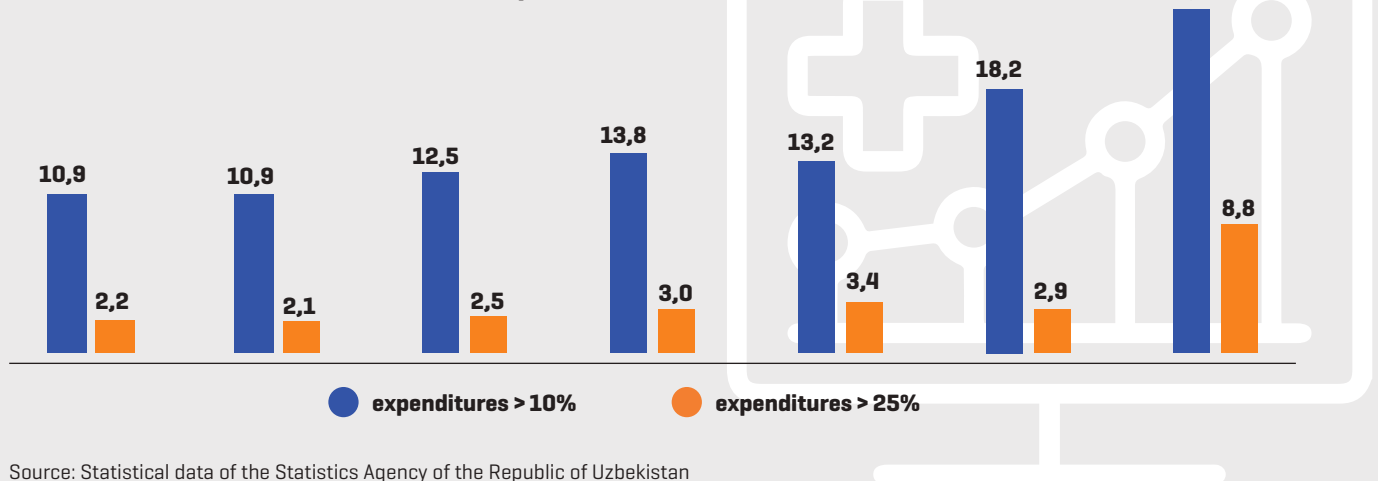
The surge in COVID-19, as in the rest of the world, has led to an increase in mortality due to respiratory diseases and diseases of the circulatory system. In order to combat COVID-19, specialized prevention and treatment centers have been established. Quarantine conditions were used in these centers to prevent the spread of the disease. In addition, a large amount of testing of

the population was carried out, which helped to detect infected people in time. Also, if at least one family member was ill, the whole family remained under home quarantine conditions.

An important task is to improve the prevention and treatment of addiction to psychoactive substances, including drug and alcohol abuse (reduce harmful alcohol consumption by 10%). To solve this problem, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to improve the system of providing drug dependence treatment to the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated October 3, 2019, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Prevention and Treatment of Narcological Diseases” dated October 27, 2020, and the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On additional measures to further improve the system of providing drug dependence treatment to the population” dated May 16, 2022 have been adopted.

In 2010-2021, the incidence of narcological disorders per 100 thousand people has the following trend: drug

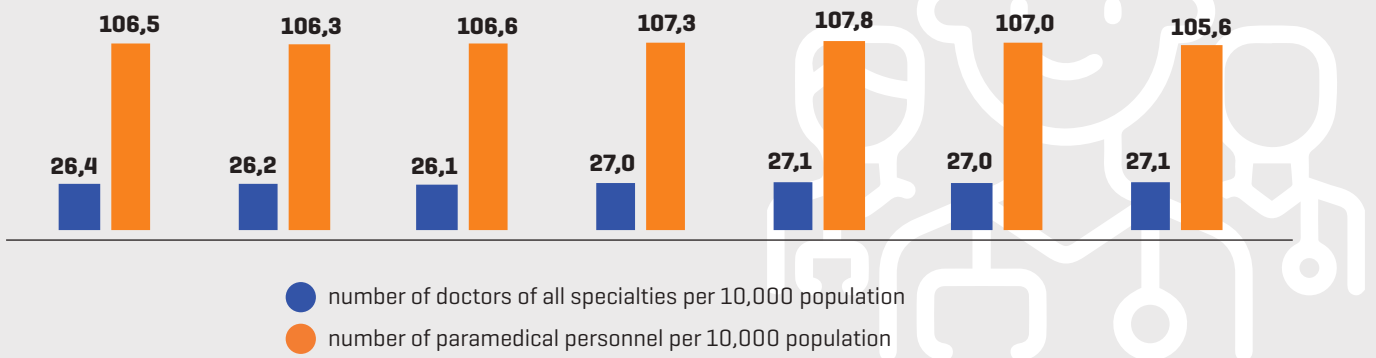
Figure 3.4. Share of the population with a high proportion of family expenditure on medical care in total household expenditures



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Figure 3.5. Provision of doctors per 10 thousand people



addiction decreased from 7.6 to 3.0, alcoholism increased from 18.9 to 21.7, and substance abuse increased from 0.1 to 0.2.

The increase in the incidence of neurological disorders indicates an improvement in the detectability and an increase in the population's application for drug dependence treatment.

Systematic measures aimed at ensuring road safety are being implemented in the country. Over the past 5 years, taking into account international documents and foreign experience, the legal framework in this area has been improved.

Measures are being taken in the country to introduce health insurance mechanisms

In May 2018, the Concept of Road Safety in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2018-2022 and the Roadmap for its implementation were approved.

Measures have been taken to improve the efficiency of the activities of the

internal affairs bodies in this area. Systematic monitoring of information on the state of road safety and analysis of accident clusters is carried out, as well as measures are being taken to change the road infrastructure, including the arrangement of new pedestrian crossing points.

Since 2021, the government has been implementing an initiative to attract business entities to ensure road safety by installing and operating special software and technical devices for photo and video recording of violations.

The system and the quality of training of professional personnel in the field of public safety have been improved.

The measures taken are yielding positive results. In recent years, there has been a downward trend in the number of road accidents, including those resulting in death. The mortality rate on the roads of the country decreased to 6.9 people per 100 thousand population in 2021, compared to 7.6 people per 100 thousand population in 2017.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), Uzbekistan has the lowest rates of road fatalities.



Specific measures have been taken to achieve the objectives of ensuring the reproductive health of the population. The target is to increase the number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) using modern contraceptives (“the prevalence of contraceptives”) to 85% by 2030 (46.9% in 2021).

There are positive changes in family expenditures on medical care. Thus, in 2015-2021, there was an increase in the number of households from the level of more than 10% of family expenditures on medical care in total expenditures (up to 23.8% by 2021). And the share of families with a proportion of expenditures on medical care of more than 25% has tended to grow since 2019 and significantly decrease in 2020 (2.9% or a decrease of 0.5 percentage points), which is associated with a strong social policy of the state during the pandemic (Figure 3.4).

The number of doctors of all specialties per 10,000 population increased from 26.4 in 2015 to 27.1 in 2021, and the number of paramedical personnel per 10,000 population decreased from 106.5 to 105.6, respectively (Figure 3.5).

Transforming the healthcare system includes fundamental changes in health financing and service delivery systems, as well as increasing the role of primary health care. In this area, the State Health Insurance Fund (SHIF) has been created as a single national association and procurement organization, as well as strategic mechanisms for the procurement of medical services and a universal state guarantees package have been established. These mechanisms have been piloted in Syrdarya province, and they are planned to be extended to Tashkent from July 2023, and to other regions from 2024.





In view of the above, it should be noted that public health insurance is the most important component of both social protection and economic well-being, in particular:

- it promotes access of any person, regardless of income, social status, etc., to quality healthcare services.
- it promotes more efficient use of financial resources allocated to healthcare facilities.
- it increases the role of family doctors, as well as improves preventive services at the primary level, such as screenings and check-ups, to prevent the development of severe diseases and chronic conditions, which in turn can reduce public spending on healthcare in the long term and on maintaining people's productivity (especially taking into account the problems of aging in the future).
- it provides person-centered medical care and promotes healthy competition between healthcare facilities, as "money follows the patient", which also contributes to improving the competence of managers and healthcare personnel.

In order to carry out systematic monitoring of the use of natural resources, assessment, information support for state control in the field of environmental protection, targeted and rational use of natural resources, the Government Resolution "On improving the environmental monitoring sys-

tem in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted on September 5, 2019.

The number of environmental monitoring facilities for air pollution sources increased from 264 in 2019 to 294 in 2020, for water and surface water-courses from 171 to 207, and for soils from 123 to 127, respectively.

Further steps:

- strengthen the role of relevant government entities and the media in conducting explanatory work with the population aimed at preventing tuberculosis and HIV, combating hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other infectious diseases;
- promote a healthy lifestyle and proper nutrition;
- strengthen the material and technical base, as well as reconstruct, overhaul and construct new buildings of facilities providing specialized high-tech medical care to pregnant women and children, republican and regional, as well as obstetric and pediatric facilities;
- develop and implement advanced methods of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of nonspecific tuberculosis lung diseases, further strengthen the material and technical base of TB facilities and equip them with the most modern medical equipment;
- create a system of multidisciplinary clinics.



Improving the quality of education is the only correct way for the development of New Uzbekistan

H.E. Shavkat Mirziyoyev – President of the Republic of Uzbekistan



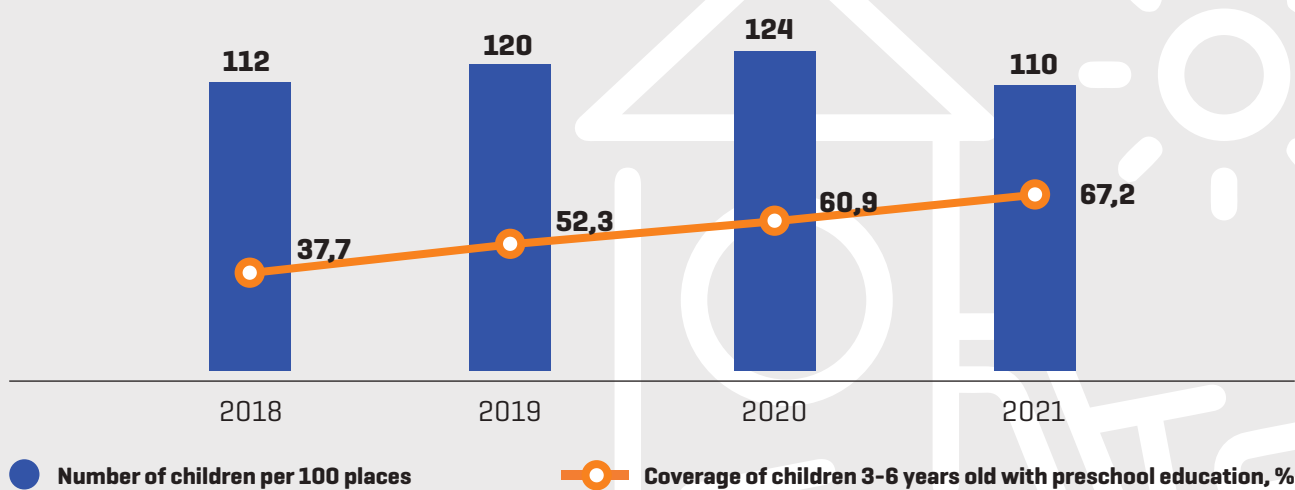
GOAL 4. ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL.

Education is one of the important and key sectors of the socio-economic development of the country. Quality and inclusiveness were chosen as priority areas for reforms in this field.

In recent years, there has been a steady upward trend in the coverage of children from 3 to 6 years old with the preschool education system (from 40% in 2019 to 67,2% in 2021) (Figure 4.1). According to the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan, the goal is to increase the coverage of preschool education to 80% by 2026.

A particularly positive trend is the increase in the coverage of girls with the preschool education system, which until 2019, traditionally, as at all levels of education, was below the rate of coverage of boys. The active stimulation of the involvement of the private sector in the system and the increase in the number of family preschool education institutions contributed to an increase in the coverage with preschool education (Figure 4.2), including children from low-income families.

Figure 4.1. Trend in the coverage of children 3-6 years old with preschool education, and the number of children per 100 places in preschool education institutions



*] Since 2019, including information on pupils of family non-governmental preschool educational organizations provided by the Ministry of Preschool and School Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Figure 4.2. Contribution of family preschool education institutions to increasing the coverage of children 3-6 years old with preschool education in 2021 (%)

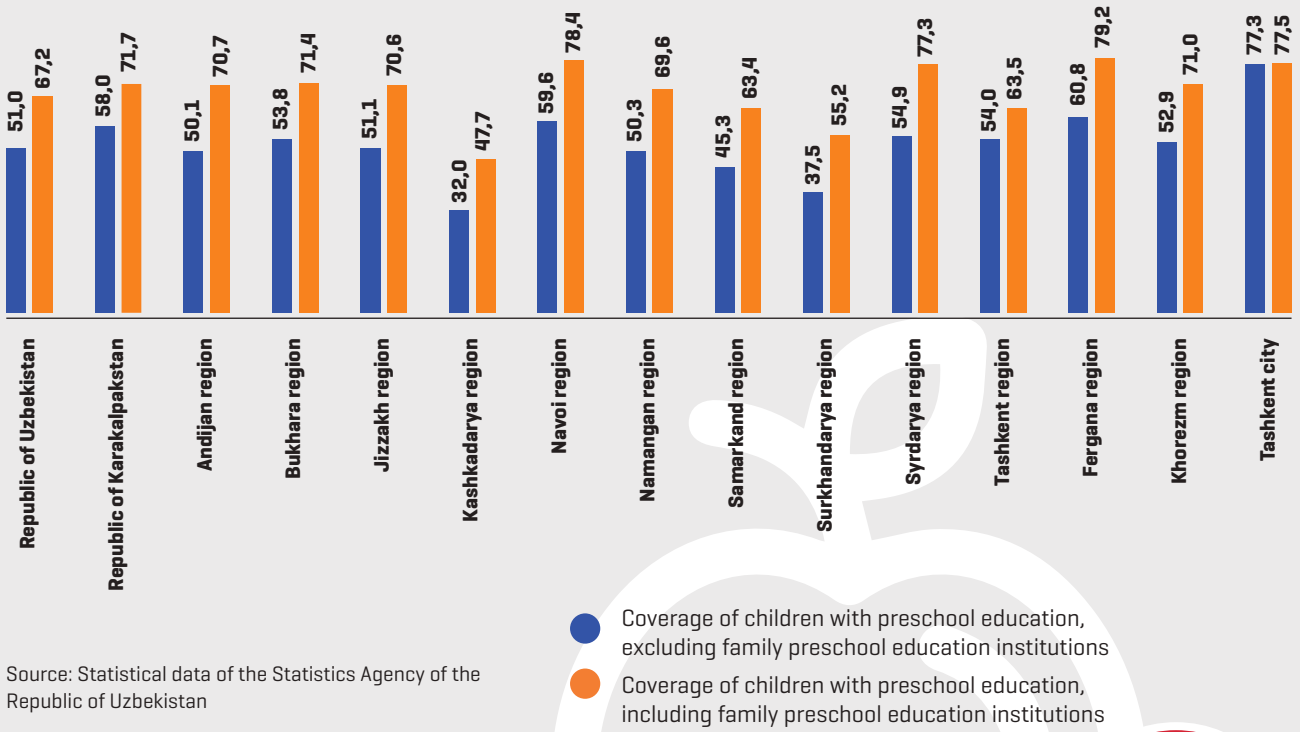


Figure 4.3. Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

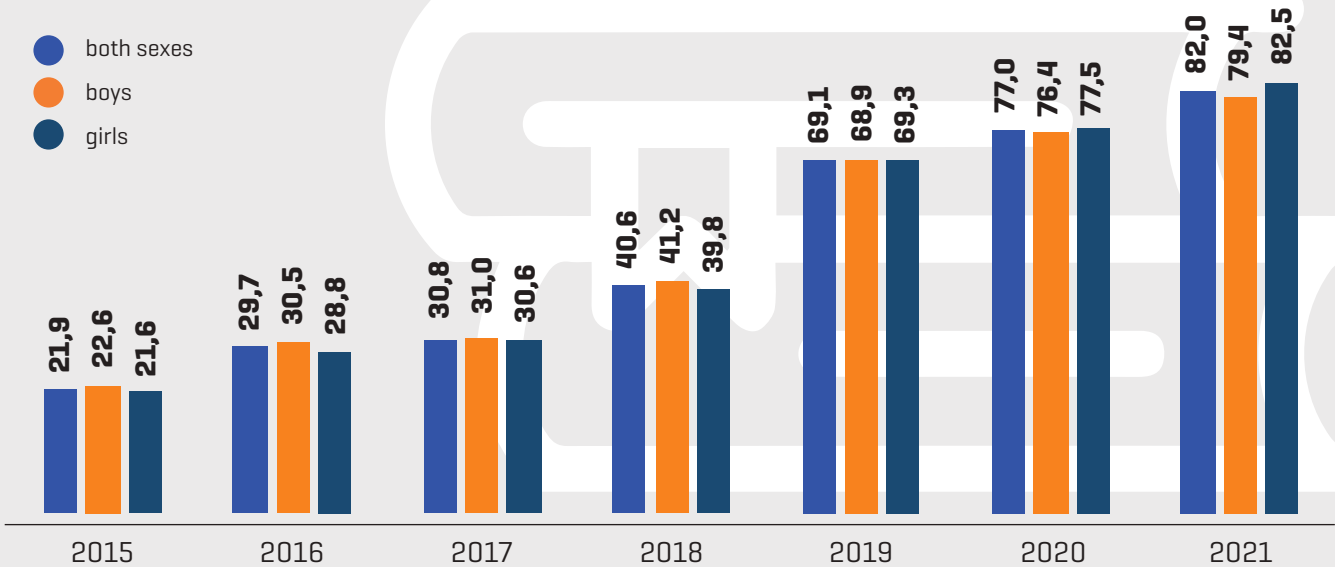
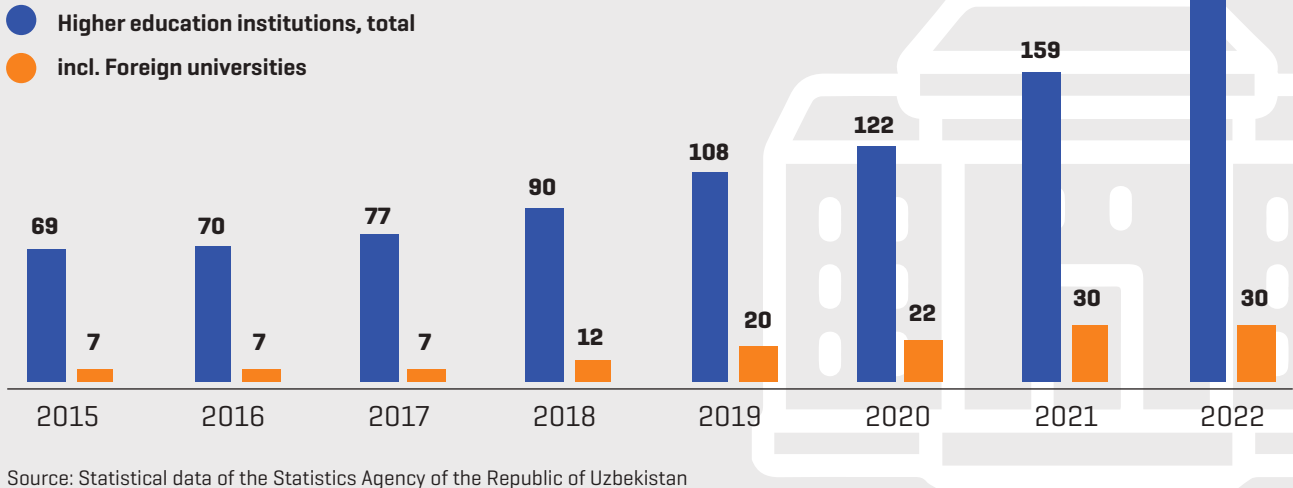




Figure 4.4. Upward trend in the number of higher education institutions operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Despite the active involvement of rural children in preschool education and more efficient use of places in preschool institutions (105 children per 100 places in 2021, compared to 76 children per 100 places in 2010), the problem of uneven distribution of children in preschool institutions remains urgent. Despite these results, attendance gaps are still driven by gender differences, as well as rural and income

disparities, as shown in recent MICS data published in 2022.

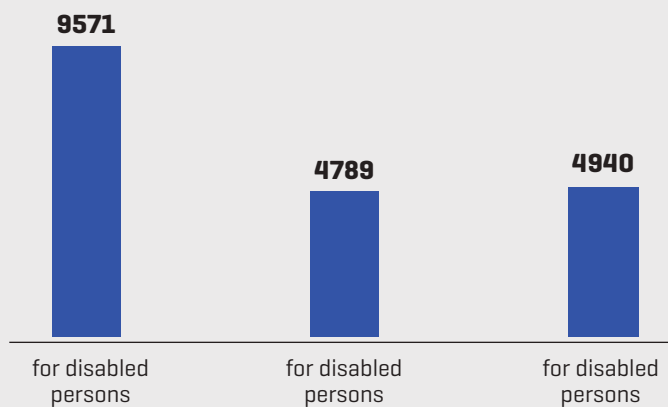
In terms of the participation rate in organized learning one year before the official primary entry age, the indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 2015 to 2021 improved by more than 3 times (Figure 4.3).

As with the coverage of children 3-6 years old with preschool education, the coverage of girls with the system of preparation for school is ahead of the coverage of boys for the second year in a row.

The upward trend in the number of higher education institutions (Figure 4.4), including branches of foreign universities and private ones, an increase in state quotas for higher education, as well as the allocation of separate quotas to secondary graduates with disabilities and from low-income families (Figure 4.5) have a positive impact on increasing the coverage of young people with higher education (Figure 4.6).

Along with this, according to the

Figure 4.5. Number of separate quotas allocated for young people with physical disabilities and from low-income families in 2020-2022



Source: Statistical data of the State Testing Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, persons registered in the “Single Registry for Social Protection” information system and their children, as well as young people included in the “Youth Notebook”, are exempt from the fee established for participation in testing upon admission to higher education institutions. As a result, in 2022, about 10 thousand people included in the “Youth Notebook” to participate in testing, and more than 261 thousand people registered in the “Single Registry for Social Protection” information system and their children were exempt from this fee, which gave them an additional opportunity to enter higher education institutions.

In the 2021-2022 academic year, **21,685** children with special educational needs were educated in specialized schools and boarding schools, of which **6,474** in sanatorium-type boarding schools for children with tuberculosis and bone diseases and **14,059** individually at home. On June 7, 2021, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “**On Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**”

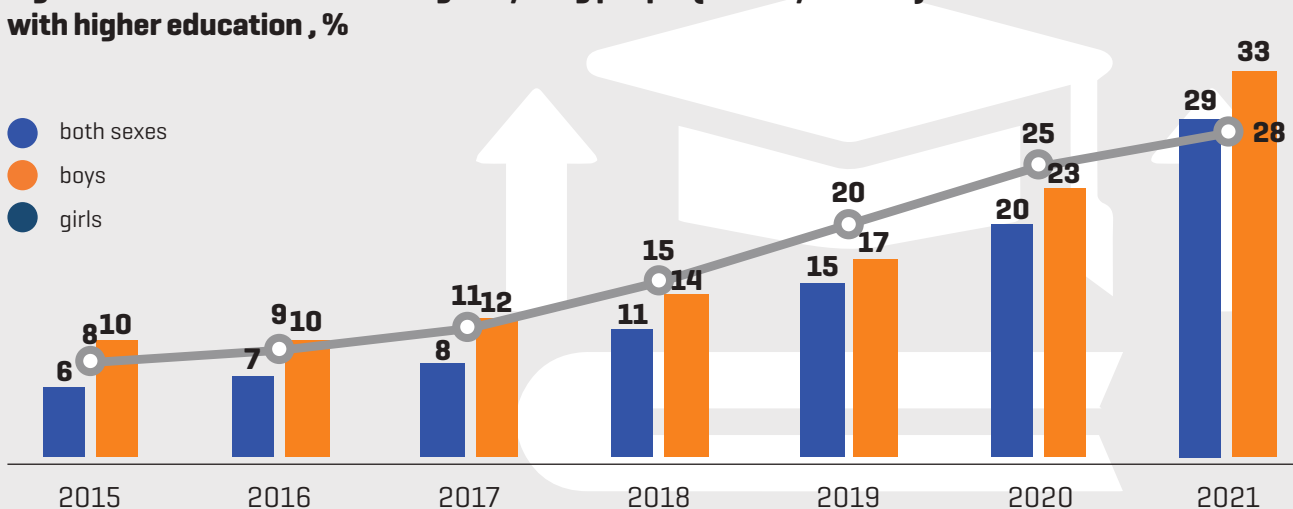
was signed, and in order to ensure the right of every child to inclusive education, inclusive classes were organized in general education schools in the 2021-2022 academic year. As of December 2022, 204 inclusive classes were organized for the education of students in 195 schools of the country. These schools provide all facilities for teaching children with special educational needs, in particular, ramps, special furniture, sanitary and hygienic facilities, as well as teaching materials and teaching staff.

The rate of coverage of young women with higher education in 2015-2021 improved by 5 times, but compared to the coverage of men, it is still lower by 1.64%.

The share of the population that has information and communication technology skills increased by an average of 1.6 percentage points in 2021 compared to 2019.

The dynamics of the parity index (in rural and urban areas, the level of well-being) in the education system

Figure 4.6. Growth in the coverage of young people (18-22 years old) with higher education, %



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Table 4.1. Share of general education schools with access to essential facilities and services

Schools with access to	2017	2021
a) electricity	99.0	99.8
b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes	87.9	92.5
c) computers for pedagogical purposes	87.3	97.7
d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities	-	38.0
e) basic drinking water	34.4	86.5
f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities	15.4	81.3
g) basic handwashing facilities	59.0	90.9

Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

in 2021 is seen important. According to the parity index of the education system, the differentiation between urban and rural areas is 0.022 percentage points. For quintiles in 2017-2021, an improvement is noted in the first (by 0.11 percentage points) and fifth quintiles (by 0.06 percentage points).

There has been a significant increase in the access of educational institutions to basic handwashing facilities, basic drinking water, and single-sex basic sanitation facilities. The share of schools with access to the Internet and computers for pedagogical purposes increased to 92.5% in 2021 (Table 4.1).

Further steps:

- it is important to emphasize the priority of education as a key sector of the socio-economic development of the country. Also, quality and inclusive education are selected as key areas of reform;
- develop Internet infrastructure in remote regions;
- shape an exact goal among young people about the supposed future profession;

- promote self-education of the population and establish it as a tradition;
- ensure the efficient implementation of strategies and concepts to improve the quality of education, including the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026;
- continue efforts to ensure the accessibility and inclusiveness of education;
- expand public-private partnerships and attract private investment in education;
- digitalize education and create digital educational content, as well as promote interactive and distance learning methods;
- introduce a national assessment system in order to objectively assess the knowledge, skills and qualifications of schoolchildren;

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance.

Kofi Annan – Former Secretary-General of the United Nations,
Nobel Prize laureate



GOAL 5. ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Uzbekistan has ratified all the major international treaties that regulate the legal, economic and social protection of women against all forms of discrimination.

Since 2019, national legal mechanisms have been in place to ensure compliance with the rules of non-discrimination on the grounds of gender. Gender-responsive laws have been adopted, such as “On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women” and “On Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence”.

The program of comprehensive measures to implement the Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 (2021), approved by the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbeki-

stan, defines specific tasks aimed at widely involving women in entrepreneurship and steadily increasing their incomes. The Strategy provides for specific measures aimed at supporting women’s entrepreneurship, which provide for an integrated approach to the implementation of the principle of equality between women and men in all spheres and levels of making and executing decisions.

Gender policy is based on Strategies and national programs related to the economic empowerment of women. Thus, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved the National Program to Increase the Activity of Women in All Spheres of Economic, Political and Social Life of the Country (2022).

In order to create an institutional





framework for promoting gender-responsive policies at all levels of government, a specialized state body was established in 2022 – the State Committee for Family and Women, the Parliament established the Republican Commission on Enhancing the Role of Women in Society, Gender Equality and the Family, and similar territorial commissions were established at local Kengashes of People’s Deputies.

The Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, adopted in 2021, defines priorities aimed at increasing the activity of women in all spheres of economic, political and social life of the country, ensuring equal and quality education for all, creating opportunities for girls from rural areas to obtain higher education, and preventing violence and human trafficking.

The number of girls studying at higher education institutions has increased by 2 times. The growth of skilled personnel from among women contributes to increased activity in all spheres of life.

The political activity of women in the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis is growing, as well as the share of women in leadership positions.

Gender equality in the IT industry is steadily growing: the share of women having a mobile phone and using the Internet is increasing.

In order to ensure employment, create decent working conditions and provide state support for poor and vulnerable

women, lists of women and youth who are recognized as unemployed and who have expressed a desire to work or engage in entrepreneurship have been compiled in the context of each mahalla. The state compensates 70% of the cost of vocational and entrepreneurship training courses. For low-income women, the training is completely free of charge. There are a downward trend in women’s unemployment and an upward trend in women’s employment in 2020-2021 (Figure 5.1).

According to Figure 5.2, mostly women choose to work in social spheres. The share of women working in the education and healthcare sectors is about 76%, and the trend continues. In addition, in the industrial sectors and agriculture, their share is also impressive, about 45%.

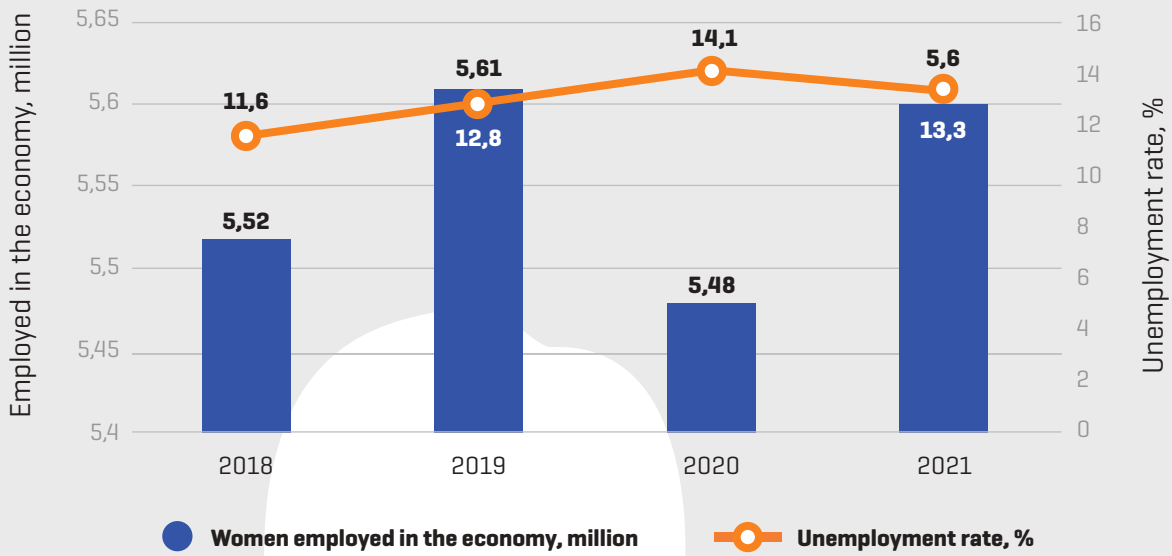
In order to ensure the inclusive development of the education system aimed at women, **additional 4% of state grants** for girls entering higher education institutions have been introduced starting from the 2020/2021 academic year. As a result, women accounted for 45.6% of students who entered higher education institutions. Since 2022, the state has been financing interest-free educational loans for a period of 7 years to pay for educational contracts of women studying in higher education institutions, vocational schools and colleges. As a result, the number of women in higher education institutions has significantly increased (Figure 5.3).

Along with this, the payment of arrears on alimony obligations from the State Targeted Fund “Alimony Payments” has begun.

Women are provided with concessional loans in the amount of up to



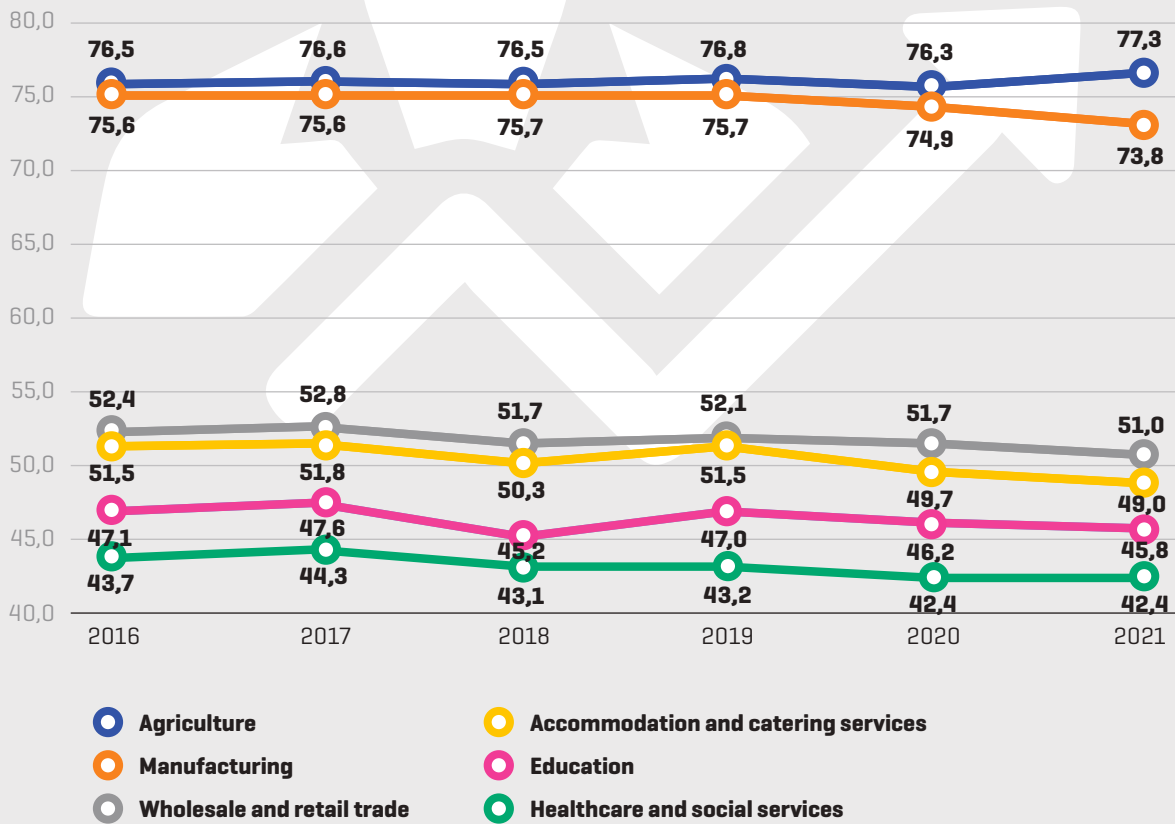
Figure 5.1. Women's employment and unemployment rate



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan



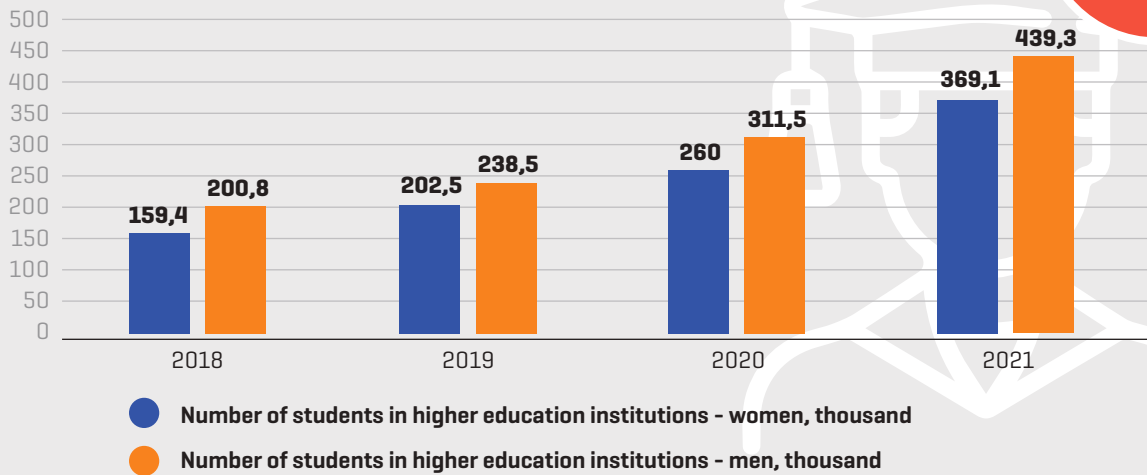
Figure 5.2. Share of women by field of activity (%)



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Figure 5.3. Number of students in higher education institutions



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

In the 2020-2022 academic year, about

5,000

girls were admitted to higher education institutions on the basis of the special grant

35 million UZS for the construction of greenhouses for growing flowers and vegetables on their household plots, and the launch of animal husbandry, poultry farming, fish farming, bee-keeping, etc.

In Uzbekistan, there are 3.94 million people engaged in unpaid care work, of them 92 percent are women. In order to reduce inequality in access to care and domestic work services in the family, the “Social Service in the Mahalla” is being introduced, the coverage of children with preschool institutions is expanding, and local household services are developing at an accelerated pace.

In order to ensure the full participation of women at all levels of decision-making in political and public life, women currently account for 21% of the total

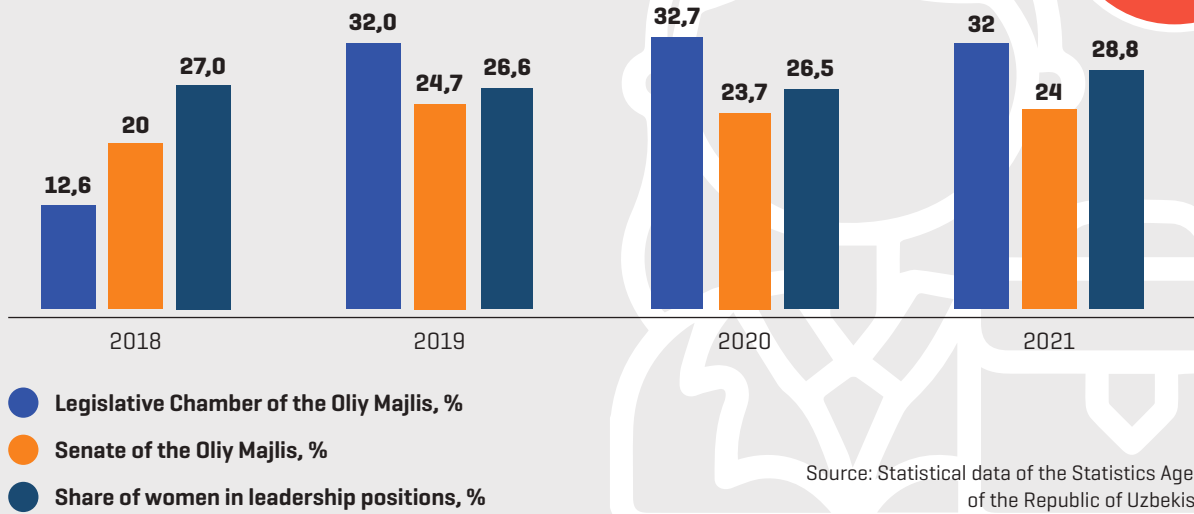
number of employees in the state civil service system, of which 10% hold leadership positions.

In 2021, the World Bank’s Women, Business and the Law Index ranked Uzbekistan among the 27 countries that have implemented significant reforms in the field of women’s rights and gender equality. Particularly high scores were achieved in such components of the index as women’s mobility, entrepreneurship and assets. At the same time, Uzbekistan will have to improve its gender policy on issues of discrimination in the workplace, wages and pensions, as well as gender parity in the upbringing of children.

The data of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of households for 2021-2022 shed light on harmful practices and attitudes towards violence against women. 41% of women 15-49 years old consider it lawful for a husband to beat his wife, this percentage being higher in the Central-Eastern (46%) and Central (53%) regions. Among girls 15-19 years old, 33% believe that a husband has the right to beat his wife.



Figure 5.4. Share of seats held by women





The marriageable age was set at 18 for boys and girls in 2019, however, in accordance with the conclusions of the Committee on the Rights of the Child of 2022, it is recommended to abolish all exceptions allowing marriage before the age of 18.

Affairs and their territorial subdivisions, special departments have been established to ensure women’s rights and protect women from harassment and violence.

A roadmap is being implemented to prevent cases of violence and suicide and to support victims thereof.

Centers for the rehabilitation and adaptation of women (1 republican, 14 regional and 14 inter-district) have been established to provide them with emergency medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

The creation of the single interactive national platform “AZIZ-AYOL.UZ” for the provision of information and consulting services to women, as well as the integration of the hotline of the centers for the rehabilitation and adaptation of women “1146” provided

In 2021, the centers for the rehabilitation and adaptation of women have provided assistance to more than 50 thousand women.

Also, a set of measures has been adopted to eliminate violence against women, including human trafficking, sexual and other forms of exploitation.

In the structure of the Procurator-General’s Office, the Ministry of Internal



opportunities for round-the-clock reception of complaints about cases of violence and harassment against victims.

Liability for committing violence against women has been enhanced by introducing delicts of administrative and criminal offenses consisting of sexual harassment, family/domestic violence, and dissemination of intimate information and photos/videos.

In addition, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted in April 2023, which strengthens the protection of children and women from violence. This Law criminalizes domestic violence, establishes liability for harassment and stalking, and early release conditions and mitigating circumstances will not apply to perpetrators of sexual violence. The Law establishes appropriate administrative and criminal liability for family (domestic) violence, that is, violence committed against a spouse, a former spouse, a household member or a person who has a common child.

Further steps:

- expand the practice of appointing women to leadership positions in the higher and lower system of state bodies; in state bodies where there is a gender imbalance, ensure equal representation of women and men by introducing a system of temporary quotas;
- improve the efficiency of work to ensure employment, create decent working conditions and support socially disadvantaged and low-income women, especially women from families living in rural areas;
- improve the rank of Uzbekistan in the global rankings of the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law Index, the Gender Inequality Index, the Social Institutions and Gender Index, and the Women's Power Index;
- encourage the active use of high-performance technologies, in particular information and communication technologies, in order to empower women.



Clean water is a great example of something that depends on energy. And if you solve the water problem, you solve the food problem.

Richard Smalley – Professor of chemistry, Nobel Prize laureate



GOAL 6. CONSERVATION AND RATIONAL USE OF WATER RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, ENSURING THEIR AVAILABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT OF SANITATION.

According to the World Resources Institute, Uzbekistan was placed 25th out of 164 countries of the world in the most water stressed countries ranking. The water stress level in Uzbekistan is caused by the use of 169% of own fresh water reserves.

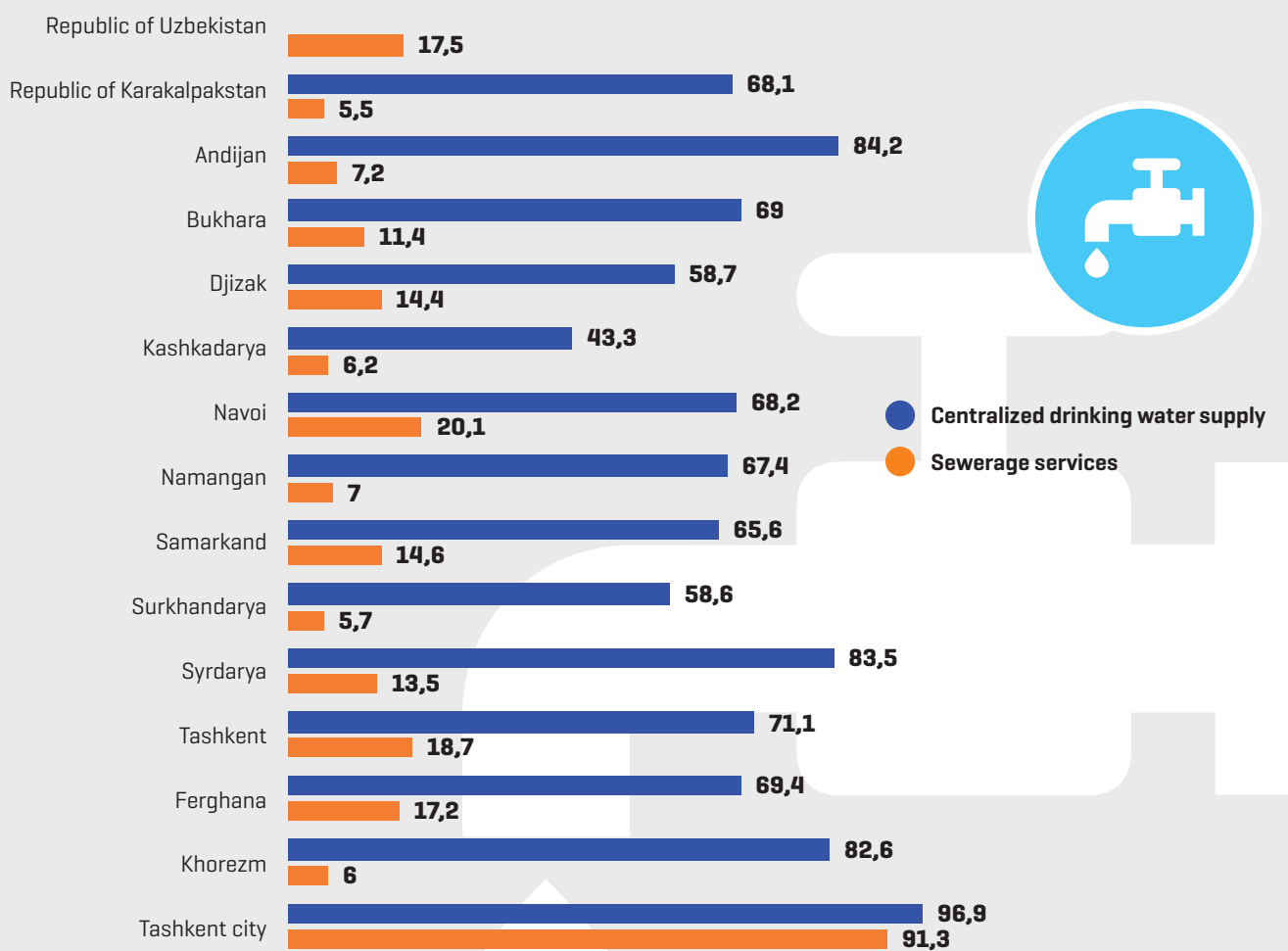
The drinking water provision in Uzbekistan is carried out directly by improving access of the population to centralized

water supply. The systemic work in this direction was implemented within the framework of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of November 26, 2019 "On measures to improve water resources management in the Republic of Uzbekistan to increase the level of drinking water supply and improve its quality" and the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of November





Figure 6.1. Availability of centralized water supply and sewerage. [%, as of January 1, 2022]



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

26, 2019 “On further improvement of the water supply system of the republic”.

As result, share of population having access to centralized drinking water supply increased during last 5 years by 5.2 percentage points and made up 69.7% as of January 1, 2022; share of population having access to sewerage services reached 17.5%. At the same time, low level of drinking water supply at the regional level is registered in Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Djizak provinces (below 60%) (Figure 6.1).

Ensuring universal and equitable access of the population of Uzbekistan to adequate sanitation and hygiene is characterized by the following parameters:

- the share of the population using sanitation services organized in compliance with safety requirements in 2021-2022 was 93% in urban areas and 91% in rural areas¹;

¹ Data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in Households.



- the share of the population using handwashing devices with soap and water was 96.2%, respectively, but it was 81% in households according to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (88% in urban areas and 75% in rural areas);

95%

of the population has access to basic drinking water [97% in urban areas, 93% in rural areas].

To ensure a livable ecosystem, the republic pays great attention to the implementation of measures on the reduction of water pollution, safe treatment and effective reuse of wastewater. These issues are outlined in the Concept of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 and in the Program of Environmental Monitoring in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2016-2020. The positive results in this direction facilitate, on the one hand, meeting the growing demand for water resources and, on the other hand, reducing the adverse impact on the environment.

The share of safely treated wastewater in Uzbekistan from 2017 to 2021 remains at an average of 92.4%. Meanwhile, the water pollution index worsened slightly (from 1.35 in 2017 to 1.52 in 2021). This indicator corresponds to the III class of water quality “Moderately polluted”, which implies a satisfactory environmental condition.

The main factors of unsatisfactory transboundary water quality in the region are: increased salt content and increased water hardness, biological pollution, phenols, pesticides, petro-

leum products, metals. Water quantity and availability are affected by: the water management system, the state of irrigation systems, and climatic factors.

The Water Sector Development Concept of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020 - 2030 was approved in July 2020. One of the priorities of the Concept is to improve water quality. As part of its implementation, it is planned to restore 18 hydrological stations and carry out operational water control by 2030.

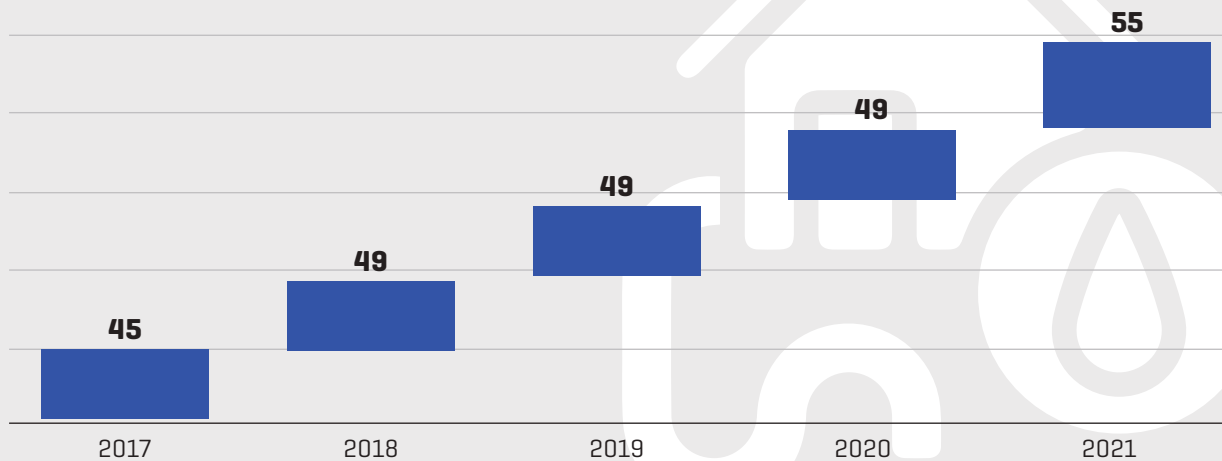
As part of state water resources management in the country, measures are being implemented to improve the efficiency of the irrigation system and the reclamation state of irrigated lands, search for opportunities to ensure the productivity of water resources use and accounting in the country by attracting funds of international organizations and funds (the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Islamic Development Bank). As a result, the degree of integrated water resources management implementation in Uzbekistan (on a 100% scale) increased from 45% in 2017 to 55% in 2021. (Figure 6.2)

Water resources management for Uzbekistan is an integrated interregional use of transboundary rivers. In this regard, work is being systematically carried out on the rational use and conservation of water, guaranteeing an equitable distribution of water resources and ensuring accounting of the interests of all states in the region.

Climate change will further exacerbate water scarcity in Uzbekistan and may lead to an increase in drought duration and frequency, as well as serious prob-



Figure 6.2. Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (from 0 to 100)



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

lems in meeting the economic needs for water resources.

The uneven water distribution across the country and the inefficient use and pollution of water bodies are a serious threat to sustainable development.

The availability of river flow resources in almost all regions varies from 60% to 90%, depending on precipitation. This risk is more dependent on natural factors, and measures to prevent it are related only to the efficient and rational use of available water resources. Increased water pollution is also a threat to public health.

Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention). In a broader perspective, Uzbekistan depends on upstream countries in meeting 80% of its water needs and faces significant water management challenges partly due to climate change. Since 2007, the country has been a party to the 1992 UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Con-

vention)², as well as the 1997 UN Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses. The Water Convention is a unique international legal instrument and intergovernmental platform which aims to ensure the sustainable use of transboundary water resources by facilitating cooperation.

The Water Convention is also a powerful tool for promoting and implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its goals, as it directly supports Target 6.5 that requires Uzbekistan and other countries to implement integrated water resources management, including through transboundary cooperation, as appropriate.

According to the second reporting exercise on SDG indicator 6.5.2, based on the data of 2020, 69.6% of surface area of transboundary basins in Uzbekistan is covered by operational

² Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) <https://unece.org/environment-policy/water/about-the-convention/introduction>



agreements or arrangements for water cooperation. While 100% of transboundary river and lake basins are covered by such arrangements, there are no arrangements for transboundary aquifers. Uzbekistan recently concluded new water agreements with Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan and intensified its cooperation on Syrdarya river with Kazakhstan. Although data availability on transboundary groundwater has improved, more effort is needed to enhance knowledge on transboundary groundwater and establish cooperation on shared aquifers.

The first National Policy Dialogue on Integrated Water Resources Management (NPD) was conducted in 2022. The NPD is an intersectoral dialogue on policy and technical levels. The NPD in Uzbekistan is currently focused on water availability for sectoral development, standards for effluent water, groundwater monitoring, transboundary cooperation and ecological flow for Lower Amudarya.

Uzbekistan is not yet a party to the Protocol on Water and Health, but the government is exploring the possibilities and benefits of accession. The UNECE-WHO Protocol on Water and Health is a legally binding instrument that aims to achieve an adequate supply of safe drinking water and sanitation for everyone and effectively protect water resources. It is available to countries in the pan-European region and fully aligns with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6. By acceding to the Protocol, Uzbekistan would be able to join a recognized regional hub and a community of Parties for policy and technical developments on water, sanitation and health. The Protocol would

allow the country to benefit from strong legal and governance frameworks for the protection of water resources and the prevention of water-related diseases.

Further steps:

- introduction of market principles, improvement of regulation and financing mechanisms in the water sector;
- improvement of water policy and water management mechanisms;
- infrastructure modernization and water service development;
- development of personnel, scientific and innovative potential of the water sector;
- implementation of the developed Environmental Sustainability Strategies and Concepts;
- conservation and rational use of water resources for sustainable development, ensuring their accessibility and development of sanitation;
- infrastructure modernization and water services sector development, including through public-private partnerships;
- joining the Protocol on Water and Health;
- strengthening cooperation on transboundary waters, including groundwater, according to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes.



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



In accordance with the Strategy we have adopted, we plan to increase the share of energy from alternative sources in total generation to 25% by 2026.

H.E. Shavkat Mirziyoyev – President of the Republic of Uzbekistan



GOAL 7. ENSURE UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

A stable electricity supply and ensuring the population's access to a modern energy supply are one of the priority tasks and areas of energy sector reforms in Uzbekistan. Despite the current limitations in the domestic energy market, 100% of the population of the republic currently has access to electricity, which demonstrates that Uzbekistan maintains a good position in the world on this key indicator.

new capacities of over

5,000 MW

have been created.

As part of the gradual introduction of the market management principles, large-scale measures to expand the current energy supply system and to introduce new energy sources are being implemented in the country. The energy sector reforms initiated by the government contributed to a significant improvement in the institutional environment and the active implementation of a number of energy sector investment projects. Uzbekistan's transition to green development has been assured with the adoption of new measures to stimulate the purchase of renewable energy sources (RES) installations by the population and the large-scale transition of social facilities to clean energy sources.





The measures taken over the past six years have resulted in positive changes in the formation of a technological platform for sustainable energy supply: new capacities of over 5,000 MW have been created, which is 1.5 times more than during the entire previous period; 45,000 kilometers of power grids and over 13,000 transformer capacities have been upgraded, which is 3.5 times higher than in the previous years.

Just over the past three years (2019-2021), 2.2 GW of new power generation capacity has been introduced, resulting in a 14.1% increase in total installed capacity of power plants. During this period, the first unit of the new 450 MW Turakurgan TPP, two 200 MW solar power plants and other energy facilities were commissioned. As a result, total electricity generation increased from 63.5 billion kWh in 2019 to 71.4 billion kWh in 2021, which is a 12.4% increase (Figure 7.1).

Meanwhile, as in many countries around the world, the indicator of universal electricity grid access and relatively high rates of electricity generation do not guarantee energy supplies

that meet the quality and reliability parameters, as well as the indicators that characterize clean energy access.

According to World Bank experts, the share of households experiencing energy supply constraints is at least 13-20%. Because of frequent power outages and under-supply of gas, almost one in five households, mostly in rural areas, is forced to use less efficient and polluting fuels such as coal and firewood, which has a negative impact on the population's life quality.

The monitoring of the goal achievement showed that there is a deterioration in the values of some indicators. For example, the share of the population using clean fuels decreased from 97.1% in 2019 to 94.3% in 2021.

In order to change the current trends, a solid portfolio of investment projects aimed at the development of RES was formed, and their implementation will improve this indicator already in the next 2-3 years. To date, the value of the share of renewable energy sources in the total volume of electricity generation has not reached the target parameters. The share of electricity

Figure 7.1. Electricity generation growth, billion kWh

● Electricity generation

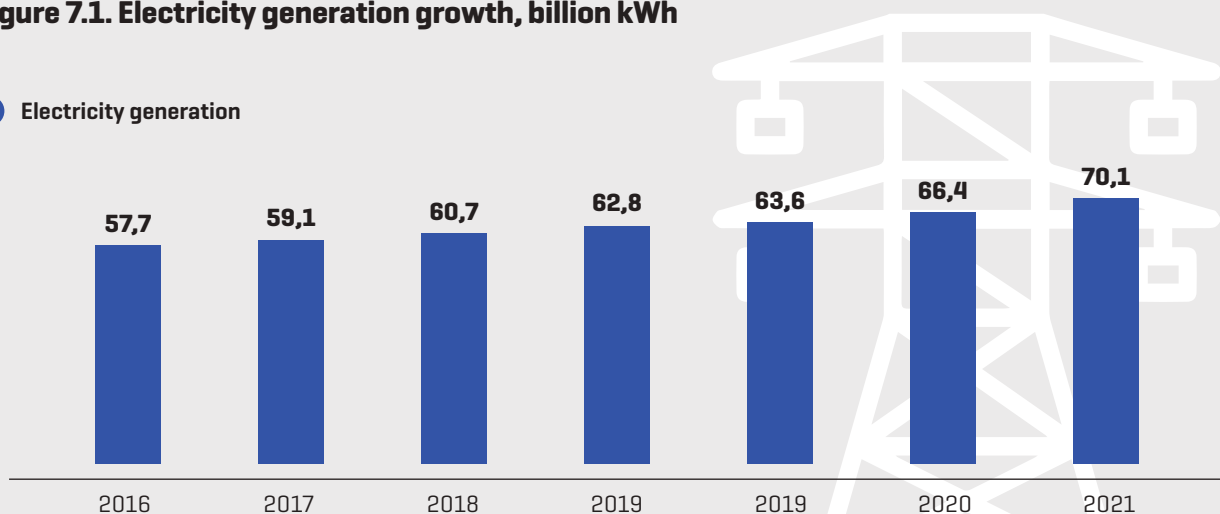
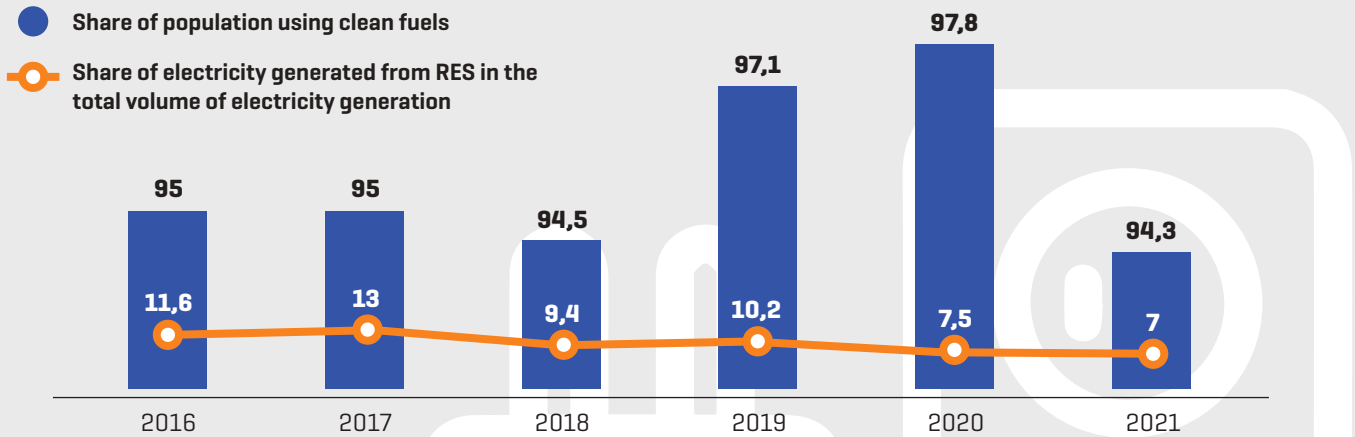


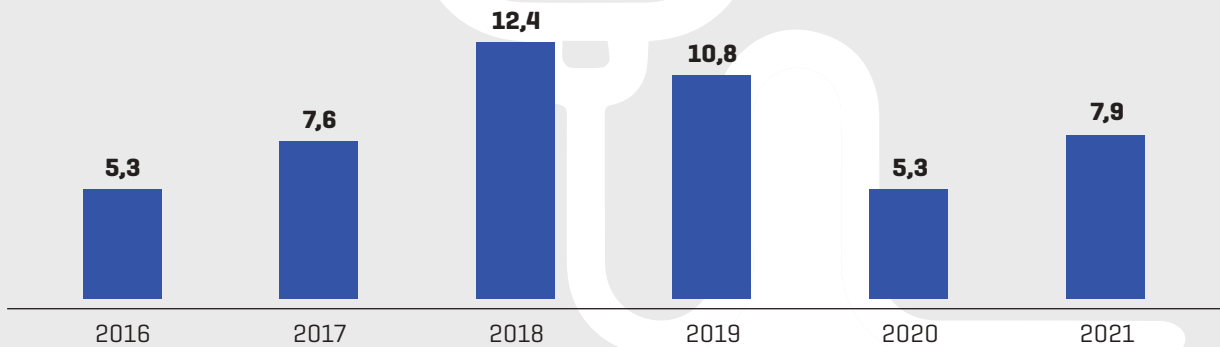


Figure 7.2. Share of population using clean fuels and share of electricity generated from RES



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Figure 7.3. Share of investment in fixed capital in the energy sector



● Share of investments in fixed capital in the energy sector in the total volume of investments in fixed capital

Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

generated from RES in total electricity generation decreased from 10.2% in 2019 to 7% in 2021, which was due to restrictions on the involvement of hydropower resources and the lack of solar and wind energy development (Figure 7.2.).

Another factor in reducing the role of RES in the electricity generation structure and, as a consequence, worsening access of the population to

clean energy sources is the continued investment restrictions on the energy capacity development. Over the past three years, the share of investment in the development of fixed capital decreased from 10.8% to 7.9% (Figure 7.3.). To change the existing ratios, it is planned to reorient investment flows into the implementation of green projects and, as a priority, renewable energy projects using public-private partnership (PPP) tools.



According to the energy capacity development forecast, it is assumed that universal access to an affordable, reliable, and modern energy supply will be fully achieved by 2030. The achievement of a two-fold increase in electricity generation up to 115-120 billion kWh, including by increasing the share of RES up to 30%, will increase energy consumption by at least 1.8 times compared to current levels, which will improve Uzbekistan's rating in the global system of efficient energy supply indicators.

The energy sector development prospects are aimed at providing the population with clean energy as a matter of priority and increasing Uzbekistan's ranking in the global system of efficient energy supply indicators. To this end, it is planned to increase the production capacity of renewable energy sources to 15 GW, and to reduce the energy intensity of GDP by 30%.

Further steps:

- increasing the effectiveness of reforms aimed at the transition to green energy and the economy as a whole;

- implementation of the energy capacity development program, including the RES development program, taking into account the full use of PPP mechanisms;
- gradual transition to the new tariff, which will accelerate the modernization program of the entire energy infrastructure;
- improving mechanisms to protect socially vulnerable segments of the population to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy sources;
- creating conditions for the full involvement of the potential and opportunities for the use of RES-generated clean electricity in the household sector through the private sector involvement in the energy systems development, taking into account the current economic incentives;
- implementation of new and improved schemes for financing the introduction of RES installations in households, taking into account the use of already set incentives;
- shifting priorities of further energy system development in the direction of decentralization and the development of distributed generation, which will involve the RES potential and thus provide new opportunities in the energy supply of the household sector, and, as a priority, in rural areas based on the use of clean electricity generation technologies, including for cooking.



4.2. Green transformation

Green economy development is one of the priorities of the ongoing reforms in Uzbekistan. This is reflected in the development and implementation of a package of targeted legislative and regulatory acts, the introduction of green growth principles in government programs, the adoption of climate change and greenhouse gas emissions control measures, the acceleration of the transition to renewable energy sources, etc.

The main results of the implementation of these measures:

- over 20 official documents have been adopted in recent years, which include more than 154 measures aimed at the green transformation of the economy. These are the “Strategy for the transition to a green economy for 2019-2030” (approved by the Resolution of the President on October 4, 2019), “On measures to increase the effectiveness of reforms aimed at the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a green economy until 2030” (Resolution of the President of December 2, 2022), “On accelerated measures to improve the energy efficiency of economic sectors and the social sphere, the introduction of energy-saving technologies and development of renewable energy sources” (Resolution of the President of August 22, 2022);
- the accelerated introduction of a circular economy model based on the creation of a closed cycle (from raw materials to finished products) and using non-waste technology (raw cotton, non-ferrous metals, fruits and vegetables, construction materials, etc.) is developing significantly;



- Uzbekistan became the first member state of the Global Green Growth Institute among the CIS countries in 2019. A joint project was implemented in cooperation with this institute in 2022 to finance the green restoration of the Aral Sea region in the amount of USD 5.65 million;

2021. Forest plantations were created on the area of 107 thousand hectares in 2022;

- the share of protected areas in 2019-2021 increased twofold. Ugam-Chatkal reserve, Khorezm, South Ustyurt, Central Kyzylkum National Natural Parks, Aktau-Tamdy State Reserve, and Sudochie-Akpetki State Reserve were established;

The targets are a 20% increase in energy efficiency of the economy and a 20% reduction in harmful gas emissions by 2026 by implementing a green economy

- protective forest plantations of desert plants on an area of 1.5 million hectares were created on the dried bed of the Aral Sea in 2019-

- according to the approved concept for the environmental education development (2019), the introduction of the program “Child ecologist” and “Mother Nature” in pre-school education institutions was started, and “Best eco-friendly school” and “Best student ecologist” contests are held in general education schools. A nationwide project “yashil makon” is being implemented



aimed at landscaping cities, districts and mahallas;

- as a result of the integrated management, the water conservation and rational use index increased from 49% in 2019 to 55% in 2021. A transparent water accounting system has been introduced, about 13 thousand water facilities have been digitalized, and 16 large pumping stations have been switched to alternative energy sources;
- a project in Navoi province was implemented in 2019 as part of the World Bank's "Scaling Solar" program; a project for the construction of two more solar power plants in Samarkand and Djizak

provinces was launched in 2021. Large-scale implementation of measures on introduction of solar panels in government buildings and housing sector with incentives has been started;

- according to the international database (EDGAR), the carbon intensity of Uzbekistan's GDP was 0.465 tons in 2021 and decreased compared to 2019 by 6.6%. The Concept of Environmental Protection until 2030 provides for the reduction of polluting emissions by 10% and an increase in solid waste recycling from 18% to 65%.

The listed green transformation results are mainly arising from goals 6, 7, 11, 12,13,15.



8

DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



In accordance with the Strategy we have adopted, we plan to increase the share of energy from alternative sources in total generation to 25% by 2026.

H.E. Shavkat Mirziyoyev – President of the Republic of Uzbekistan



GOAL 8. PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH INCREASED PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

In Uzbekistan, the growth rate of real GDP per capita was 2.7% in 2017 and 5.3% in 2021 (Figure 8.1). At the same time, the GDP per employee has increased by 1.9 times. This was facilitated by the measures and mechanisms implemented to diversify and reform the economy. The largest contribution to the GDP growth was made by industry and construction. Due to the pandemic caused by the spread of the COVID-19 coronavirus, the GDP per capita decreased to -0.1% in 2020, and recovered again to 5.3% in 2021.

On average, the number of the employed increases annually by 83.21 thousand people. The ratio of employment to the labor force is 70%. In 2019-2021, the GDP per employee increased by 1.3 times.

In recent years, the employment of the male population has been rapidly growing, while the number of women employed in the economy has been decreasing. Consequently, the gender structure of employment is changing, with the share of women employed in the economy being 41.3% in 2021.

The problems of informal employment are one of the main problems of the labor market. To date, high

By 2021, the average annual number of the employed population of Uzbekistan amounted to

13.5 million

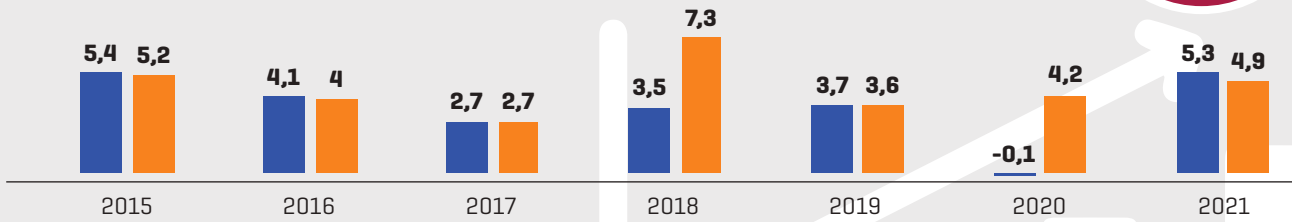
people





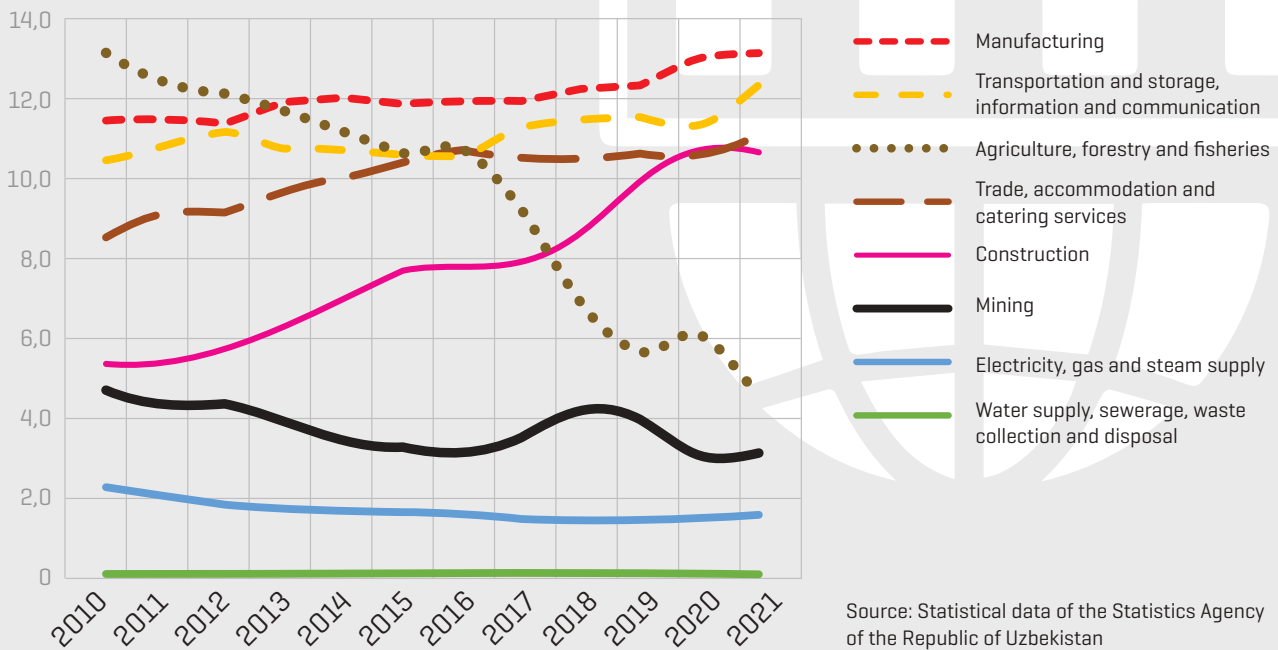
Figure 8.1. GDP growth rate per capita and per employee [%]

- Growth rate of real GDP per capita
- Annual growth rate of real GDP per employee



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Figure 8.2. Dynamics of the sectoral structure of the added value of real sector industries for 2010-2021



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

employment rates in the informal sector and other labor market distortions are the reasons for the slowdown in the increase in the employment level in the formal sector and economic growth, as well as the modernization of the economy. In 2021, the share of the employed population in the informal sector was 54% and decreased by 1.1% compared to 2016.

In the context of provinces, the highest share of people employed in the informal sector of the economy is observed in Namangan (57.6%), Surkhandarya (56%), Jizzakh and Kashkadarya (52.5%) provinces. As for the sectoral structure of informal employment, the sector of services prevails here, especially services such as construction, trade, transportation services, accommodation and catering



services, as well as healthcare and training services.

Despite positive changes in the field of employment, the unemployment rate remains at a high level – in 2021 it was 9.6%, with this indicator being 13.3% (above average) among women and 6.9% among men. The increase in the unemployment rate was primarily caused by the situation with coronavirus infection.

A number of imbalances in specialists, especially doctors and teachers, as well as an imbalance between supply and demand in the context of economic sectors and regions remain in the labor market.

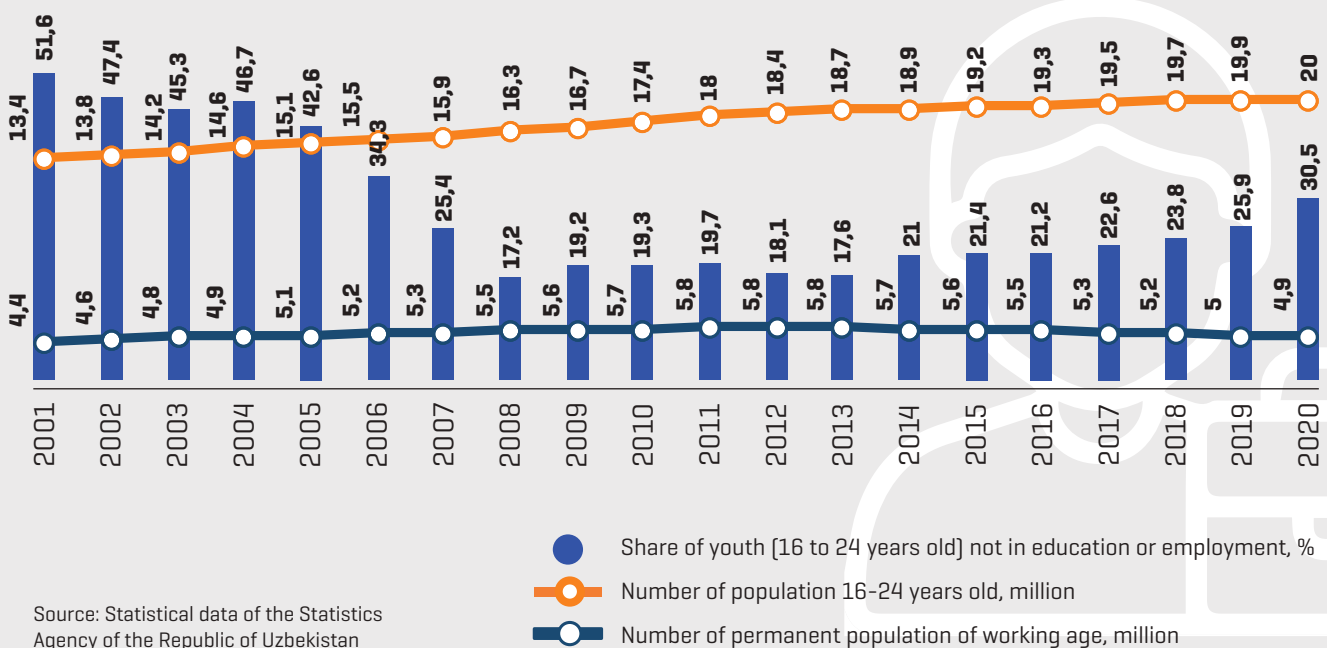
The trend of a dynamic decline in the share of agriculture in the structure of the economy should be considered the most favorable.

The rapid depletion of natural resources is associated with the activities of the mining and energy industries. The reduction of their weight in the structure of the economy (from 5% to 3.2% and from 2.2% to 1.7%) also contributed to nature conservation in the context of high rates of economic development.

On the other hand, the rapid increase in the share of construction (from 5.5% to more than 10%) hindered the achievement of this goal, since construction is the main consumer of cement and other building materials, the production of which is associated with the use of large volumes of fossil fuels.

In Uzbekistan, the share of youth (16 to 24 years old) not in education or employment over the past 5 years tends to increase (from 21.2% in 2016 to 30.5% in 2020), despite the decrease in their number (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3. Trend in the share of youth 16 to 24 years old not in education or employment (%)



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Official unemployment among young people 18-30 years old is 17%. Compared to 2020 (17.4%), this indicator decreased by 0.4% in 2021.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 21, 2021 "On measures to organize the activities of youth industrial and entrepreneurial zones, as well as support entrepreneurial initiatives of youth", it is planned to create youth industrial and entrepreneurial zones, as well as the Fund for Support of Young Entrepreneurs.

In 2021, the number of young people under **30 years old** amounted to more than

18 million

which was almost **55%** of the population

In 2021, Uzbekistan managed to avoid the use of forced and child labor in the annual cotton harvest. This conclusion was made by the International Labour Organization (ILO) based on the results of monitoring. However, according to the results of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, every fifth child (21% of children) 5-17 years old is engaged in economic activity or housework above the age thresholds.

The Cotton Campaign International Coalition has completely lifted its boycott, which opens up new opportunities for attracting foreign investment

and expanding textile exports from Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan established the Confederation of Employers of Uzbekistan in 2018 and the Republican Tripartite Commission on Social and Labor Issues in 2019, which efficiently work in the context of ongoing reforms in the field of labor relations and employment, and in creating decent working conditions based on the principles of the International Labour Organization. Uzbekistan, in cooperation with the International Labour Organization, has successfully implemented the priority tasks defined in the Decent Work Programme. The eradication of the worst forms of child and forced labor was a priority area in the Programme.

Along with this, on September 22, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and its tripartite constituents – the government, employers' and workers' organizations – signed a new Decent Work Programme for 2021-2025. The new Programme aims to improve the regulatory legal framework governing labor relations; expand employment and decent work opportunities for youth, women and vulnerable groups, created by inclusive and equitable economic growth; expand access of the most vulnerable groups to quality and inclusive education and social protection; and strengthen social dialogue and the institutional capacity of social partners.

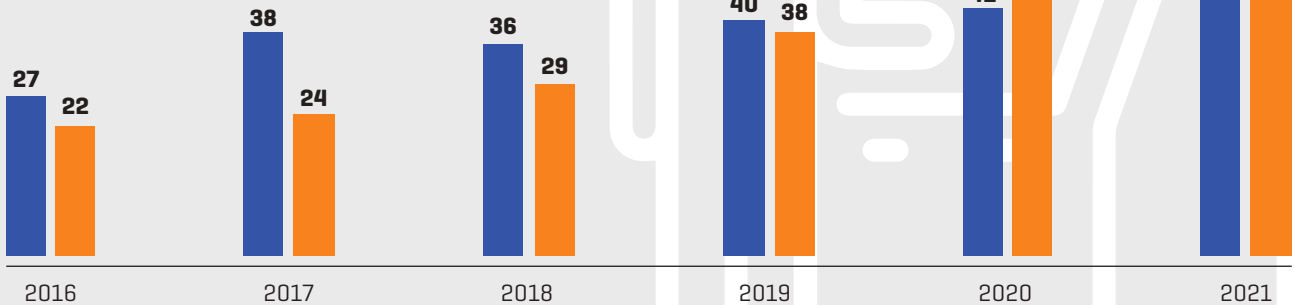
To date, there are more than 33 banking institutions operating in the country. There are 48 branches of commercial banks per 100 thousand adults. There are 52 ATMs per 100 thousand adults.

As a result of the ongoing reforms in the field of the abolition of forced labor, the boycott for cotton from Uzbekistan has been lifted.



Figure 8.4. Number of branches of commercial banks and ATMs per 100,000 adults.

● Branches of commercial banks per 100,000 adults;
 ● ATMs per 100,000 adults



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Further steps:

- implement targeted measures to support women in difficult socio-economic conditions and persons with disabilities;
- restore and develop traditional, huge natural, historical and cultural tourist centers, and create conditions for the development

of new tourist zones, tours, routes and infrastructure, taking into account internal and external demand;

- ensure the effective implementation of measures aimed at ensuring sustainable economic growth and decent employment, as provided for in the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, as well as relevant targeted programs and roadmaps;
- create banking infrastructure (including banking service centers) in the regions, based on the demand for banking services and on self-sufficiency;
- expand the scale of self-service banking (ATMs, self-service kiosks, and ADMs) in all districts and cities, including those in remote locations, taking into account the demand for banking services.



4.3. Development of the digital economy and innovation

The digital economy is developing at a relatively rapid pace in Uzbekistan. The government adopted the Digital Uzbekistan 2030 strategy in October 2020 to enhance the development of digital infrastructure, e-government, digitalization of production, creation of a national IT sector and IT education.

the number of mobile subscribers increased by

21.7% to 29 million

in 2019-2021, and the number of Internet users increased by a factor of 1.5 to 23 million. The cost of the Internet tariffs for providers decreased by 3.4 times

The main results of digitalization:

- the share of the information economy and digital commerce sector in the country's GDP increased from 1.8% in 2019 to 2.6% in 2021, or by a factor of 1.6. The volume of information and communication services provided has increased by a factor of 1.6 over three years (2019-2021). Meanwhile, the telecommunication infrastructure is developing dynamically (the length of fiber-optic lines increased by a factor of 3.2 during this period, the number of mobile base stations increased by a factor of 1.8);
- a fiber-optic cable plant with a capacity of 50,000 km of cable per year was built with the assis-





- tance of the Republic of Korea, making it possible to meet domestic needs and supply cable products for export;
- the success of Uzbekistan in innovation is evidenced by the country's position in the Global Innovation Index ranking. Uzbekistan ranked 82nd at the end of 2021 and moved up four places (first among Central Asian countries);
- Uzbekistan received a positive assessment of its innovation system from the UN Economic Commission for Europe in 2022 as part of the Innovation for Sustainable Development Reviews program.

Digitalization and innovation are common to almost all national sustainable development goals and targets. The innovation aspect is highlighted separately in Goal 9.



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Infrastructure is the backbone of economic growth. It improves access to basic services such as clean water and electricity, creates jobs and boosts business.

Alok Sharma – British Politician



GOAL 9. BUILDING RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTING INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTERING INNOVATION.

The total length of roads in the Republic of Uzbekistan is growing steadily, having reached 42,869 km of public roads in 2021, which is almost 200 km more than in 2019. The share of paved roads increased from 98.5% to 98.7%. The density of paved public roads was 94.2 km per 1,000 square kilometers of territory at the end of 2021 compared to 93.7 units in 2019. There was a significant increase in the length of the underground lines from 36.1 km in 2019 to 59.1 km in 2021.

During the reforms in 2018-2021, more than

45.3 thousand

km of public roads and inter-farm roads worth UZS 19.8 trillion were built, reconstructed, repaired, and maintained in the country

In order to improve the quality and volume of road construction, a number of regulatory legal acts were adopted:

- the Decree of the President “On measures to deepen the reform of the road system of the Republic of Uzbekistan” of September 9, 2019;
- the Resolution of the President “On measures to develop the social and industrial infrastructure

of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2022” of January 10, 2020;

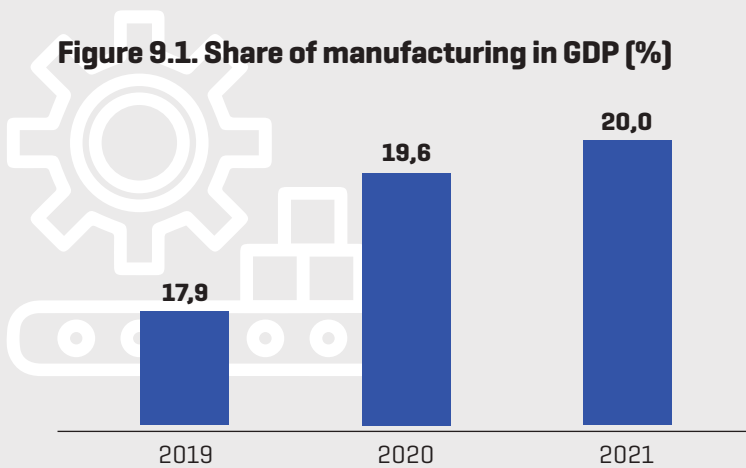
- the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “On measures to implement the openness standards in the field of roads and strengthen public control in this area” of February 2, 2022 and others.

A number of major projects in the road transport infrastructure development were implemented as part of the Action Strategy for the Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021. In particular, 125 km of A-380 highway “Guzor-Bukhara-Nukus-Beineu” was reconstructed; 58-km section of A-373 “M-39 Gulistan-Buka-Angren-Kokand-Andijan-Osh Highway” passing through the Kamchik Pass was reconstructed with cement-concrete cover; 115 km of M-39 highway “Almaata-Bishkek-Tashkent-Termiz” was reconstructed with asphalt-concrete cover; a bridge over Syrdarya river with the length of 250 meters was built on the 208-274 km section of A-373 highway “Tashkent-Osh”; new highway of 19.2 km long was built through Kibray and Yukorichirchik districts of the Tashkent province.

The Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established in 2019 in order to radically improve the public administration system in the



Figure 9.1. Share of manufacturing in GDP [%]



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

field of transport, increase the republic's investment attractiveness and export potential, and ensure the strategic development and sustainable functioning of transport communications. This resulted in the creation of a public administration body responsible for the formulation and implementation of a unified state policy in the development of road, rail, air, river transport, the underground, as well as road facilities. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On transport" of August 9, 2021 was adopted to define specific ways of implementing a unified state transport policy, integrating all types of

transport into a unified transport network, and using efficient transport and logistics systems.

Another significant shift was the popularization of electric transport in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, electric car imports are exempt from excise taxes and customs duties, as well as automobile fees. For comparative purposes, 39 electric cars were imported in 2019, with a total of 809 in 2021. Electric buses started running on the streets of Tashkent, and the New Uzbekistan Strategy for 2022-2026 includes plans to purchase 673 electric buses.

Further steps:

The New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026 provides for the development of a unified transport system in conjunction with all types of transport, the creation of conditions for the daily trips on regular transport routes between major cities, and increasing the intercity and suburban rail routes attractiveness.

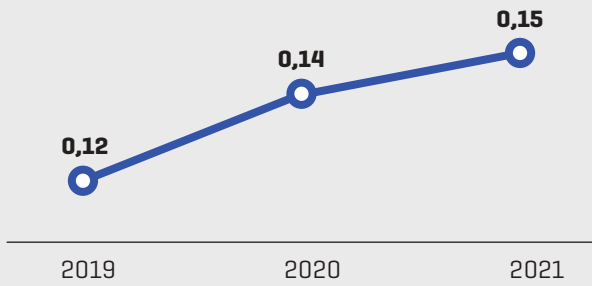
The targets have been defined to increase the electrification level of railway infrastructure to 60%, accelerate the road network development, expand transit opportunities in the transport system for foreign trade, and increase the transit cargo turnover to 15 million tons.

The industrial sector of Uzbekistan is developing at a steady pace. The manufacturing sector is the main contributor to industrial development. Its contribution to GDP has increased steadily over the past three years, reaching 20% (Figure 9.2).

The manufacturing sector's outpacing growth and the creation of sustainable

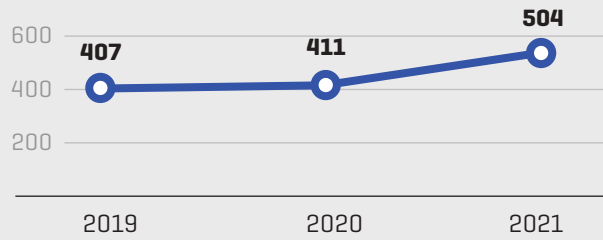


Figure 9.2. R&D spending (in % of GDP)



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Figure 9.3. Number of researchers per million population



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

jobs and employment were facilitated by steady growth in the labor-intensive industries of the sector such as food (by 27% over 2019-2021) and textiles and clothing (by 45%). Basic industries such as chemical (16%), metallurgy (24%) and others were steadily developing. The machine-building industry achieved significant growth in this period (by 30%). This was due to the active development of production of computers, electronic and optical products (by 3.4 times), electrical equipment (by 10.5%), and vehicles (13%).

Uzbekistan, along with its industrial potential, is building its export potential by increasing exports of high value-added products. The combined share of mineral fuels and cotton in Uzbekistan's exports was more than 26% by the beginning of 2019 compared to 17% by the end of 2021.

A policy of reorienting exports toward highly processed products is being implemented. The result was a 2.3-fold increase in exports of finished textiles and clothing between 2019 and 2021, a nearly 2-fold increase in exports of pharmaceutical products, and a 1.9-fold increase in exports of electrical machinery and equipment. Simi-

lar positive changes occurred in the exports of several other types of higher value-added industrial goods.

The timely and high-quality implementation of sectoral and regional development strategies and programs stipulating the building of new enterprises, modernization and technological upgrade of existing facilities, development of the raw material base of the industry and deepening of industrial raw processing also contributed to such significant growth parameters. Significant investment projects in the industry include the commissioning of Uzbekistan GTL for the synthetic liquid fuel production, the Tashkent Metallurgical Plant, photovoltaic power plants based on RES technologies in Navoi and Samarkand provinces, the Turakurgan TPP, a number of textile, clothing, petrochemical, cement factories and others. The export growth and qualitative changes in the export structure were facilitated by measures to stimulate the production of finished export-oriented products.

However, there are still a number of problems in the industrial sector of the economy that pose risks to its sustainable development.



The level of raw materials processing remains low due to the insufficiently interconnected technological chain of production of finished high value-added products.

The low level of inter-industry cooperation does not allow the maximum involvement of domestic resources for the industrial development. This leads to an extremely high level of imported goods consumption.

Further steps: The New Uzbekistan Development Strategy until 2026 provides for measures and projects to modernize existing enterprises and create new enterprises for the production of high value-added products:

- creating clusters and deepening the processing of raw materials such as copper, natural gas, and others;
- developing cooperation and increasing the localization level in the automotive industry;
- 2-fold increase in the production of construction materials;
- 2-fold increase in the output of the textile industry;
- development of the leather and footwear industry and 3-fold increase in the output of the industry;
- 3-fold increase in the output of the pharmaceutical industry;
- development of the electrical industry and 2-fold increase in output.

It also provides for activities to promote exports of finished products

to European markets, as well as to increase production efficiency, implementation programs to improve labor productivity and train personnel.

The additional activities that need to be carried out to ensure sustainable industrialization are:

- inclusive development of production infrastructure such as energy, road and transport, etc;
- comprehensive support in the development of a base for in-house engineering and R&D, expanding scientific research, and building the technological capacity of industrial sectors;
- ensuring the necessary amount of investment in the industrial modernization, primarily in the production of finished products based on the deep processing of local raw materials to ensure greater efficiency in their use and a wider use of clean and eco-friendly technologies and industrial processes.

The Resolution of the President “On measures to create an effective system of production development and industrial cooperation expansion in the republic” of January 24, 2022 was adopted to create an integral system of high-tech production development, provide comprehensive support to active investment attraction, develop a wide range of products in demand, expand industrial cooperation and build up export potential of the republic.

The creation of innovative educational and manufacturing technoparks in the regions, development of technologies for the innovative products production that create high added value



is envisaged to increase the share of added value in the total added value of medium-tech and high-tech industrial products.

The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to improve the financing system and increase the efficiency of scientific organizations of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan” of June 8, 2020 was approved to develop academic science, strengthen the integration of science, economic and industrial sectors, radically improve the research system of scientific organizations and stimulate the work of certain employee categories. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On transfer of state scientific organizations to basic funding from the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan” of May 26, 2021 was adopted to create necessary conditions for the scientific schools development and introduction of sustainable funding mechanisms in scientific organizations.

The share of R&D spending increased from 0.12% to 0.15% of GDP in 2021 compared to 2019. (Figure 9.3)

The number of researchers (full-time equivalent) increased from 407 researchers to 956 researchers per million population by 2021 compared to 2019 (Figure 9.4).

The share of the population covered by mobile networks, disaggregated by 3G/4G technology, increased from 70% in 2019 to 95% in 2021.

There is a tendency of gradual growth of innovative activity in innovative development, as evidenced by the position of Uzbekistan in the Global Innovation Index rating at the end of 2021 (82nd place among 132 countries of the world). Our country has moved up four positions in just one year.

The success of Uzbekistan in innovation was noted in the Global Innovation Index of the World Intellectual Property Organization, where Uzbekistan is currently the regional GII leader in Central Asia.

In 2022, the innovation system of Uzbekistan was evaluated by the UN Economic Commission for Europe as part of its “Innovation for Sustainable Development Reviews” (I4SDR) program. The research recommends further improvement of innovation management tools through better coordination of innovation policy between national and regional authorities, increased participation of all innovation-related ministries, the private sector, and civil society in the development, implementation and monitoring of innovation policy initiatives.

Uzbekistan also launched a Strategy for Innovative Development for 2022-2026 in 2022 to further improve the climate for innovative development in the country. The strategy and corresponding roadmap, in particular, support further liberalization, introduce measures to promote entrepreneurship, especially among young people, empower regions and improve conditions for competitiveness.

Further steps: According to the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026, the development of the digital economy is the main “driver” with an increase in its size by at least



2.5 times. Coverage of all settlements, social facilities and main highways with broadband networks by further developing digital infrastructure. The level of digitalization of production and operational processes in the real economic sector, as well as in the financial and

banking spheres, is also planned to be increased to 70% by the end of 2026. An increase in the output of software products industry fivefold and their exports - tenfold, reaching USD 500 million.

4.4 Enhancing global and regional partnerships

Uzbekistan is becoming one of the important centers of the international community. The country has fundamentally changed its foreign policy, opening the door to multilateral and mutually beneficial partnerships. The significant enhancement of global and regional cooperation is clearly evident in the following results:

- good-neighborly and friendly relations with the Central Asian countries were restored. Uzbekistan's trade turnover with Kazakhstan increased 1.4 times, Kyrgyzstan 1.5 times, Tajikistan 1.4 times, and Turkmenistan 1.7 times just in 2019-2022. The problems

of state borders were also solved, transport corridors and logistics are actively developing, more than 500 joint ventures were created, industrial cooperation is being established, cultural and sporting events, trade fairs, etc. were brought to a high level;

- international cooperation with almost all countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, particularly with the Central and South Asian countries, is actively developing. Uzbekistan is enhancing trade and economic cooperation with these countries from year to year, thereby expanding the geography and volume of its exports. Uzbekistan's status as a beneficiary country of the Generalized Scheme of Preferences GSP+ will create additional economic benefits by completely eliminating tariffs on a number of products, which, in turn, will promote exports and attract additional investment to the country;
- Uzbekistan is actively developing cooperation within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Organization of Turkic States, as





well as with reputable international organizations and financial institutions (the UN, the European Union, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the WTO, etc.);

- Uzbekistan proposed a number of initiatives to develop and strengthen global cooperation, which were considered and put forward by the UN General Assembly;
- liberalization and increased openness contributed to enhanced international assistance. According to the World Bank, the official assistance to Uzbekistan for sustainable development provided by foreign countries and international financial institutions increased twofold over 2019-2021 (according to the World Bank it increased by a factor of 2.7 to USD 1.46 billion over the period 2016-2020). The amount

of foreign direct investment (FDI) increased by a factor of 4.4 during this period. The Financial Times included Uzbekistan in its 2020 FDI Performance Index for new projects, ranking it 4th among Asia-Pacific countries;

- more than 50 countries invested in the economy of Uzbekistan, and the total amount of assimilated foreign investments exceeded USD 11 billion in 2021. In the same year, five government and corporate bonds were issued to attract capital from international markets. The country was one of the first in the world to place Sovereign SDG Bonds (UZS 2.5 trillion) aimed at target financing of the SDGs. The funds received will be targeted to specific projects aimed at achieving the nine national sustainable development goals. The global and regional partnerships are discussed more specifically in the national SDGs 16 and 17 below.



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



For all other goals in the 2030 agenda to succeed, there must be progress on SDG 10. Almost by definition, in order to be sustainable, development has to become more inclusive and more equitable.

Michelle Bachelet – Former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights



GOAL 10. REDUCE INEQUALITY IN ALL ITS FORMS WITHIN THE COUNTRY.

There is a consistent increase in the income of the population. Thus, in 2019-2021, the growth rate of household income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population increased from 16.9% to 22.4%, while among the total population from 19.3% to 21.8%, which confirms the stabilization of income differentiation.

Policies on wages and social protection, as well as ensuring greater equality are being implemented. The share of wages of employees in GDP increased from 22.5% to 25.4% in 2018-2021. The structure of the population's income is dominated by income from private business and entrepreneurship, as well as income from self-employment.



In recent years, real qualitative changes have been achieved in the

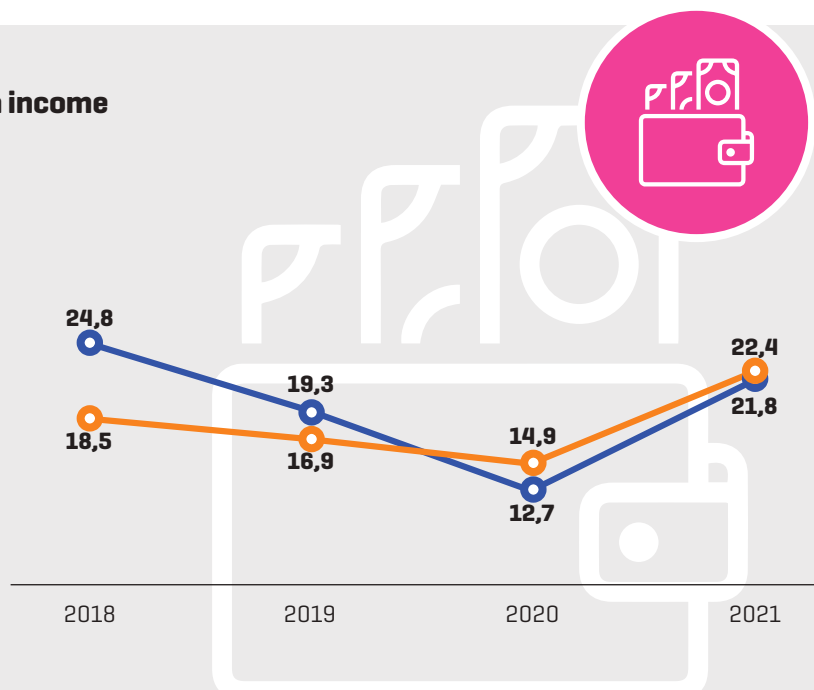
social protection of the poor and vulnerable segments of the population. The established legal and institutional mechanisms have helped to reduce poverty, especially among families with children, elderly people and persons with disabilities.

The share of people with income below 50 percent of the median income was gradually increasing, while the decile coefficient of differentiation of the population's income remained at a relatively stable level.

In addition, the growing inequality in income of different industries implies a growing income inequality. In order to strengthen social assistance to women included in the list of those in need, the State Targeted Fund for Support of Women has been established. Measures have been implemented

Figure 10.1. Dynamics of per capita income

-  Household income per capita among the total population, %
-  Household income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population, %



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan



to provide comprehensive support, strengthen women’s health, train them and develop women’s entrepreneurship, pay the down payment on mortgage loans, help them purchase social housing, and more.

According to the Presidential Decree, the Agency for Youth Affairs was established, which was incorporated into the Ministry of Youth Policy and Sports in 2023. The Concept of Development of State Youth Policy in Uzbekistan until 2025 has been adopted. Widespread work is being carried out with young people to train them, help them acquire professional skills, provide them with decent work and housing, improve their living and working conditions, and increase their incomes.

In 2020, the Law “On the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” came into

force, by which rights and guarantees are granted to people with disabilities for housing, including on preferential terms, education and employment, as well as for accessible infrastructure, information and public services.

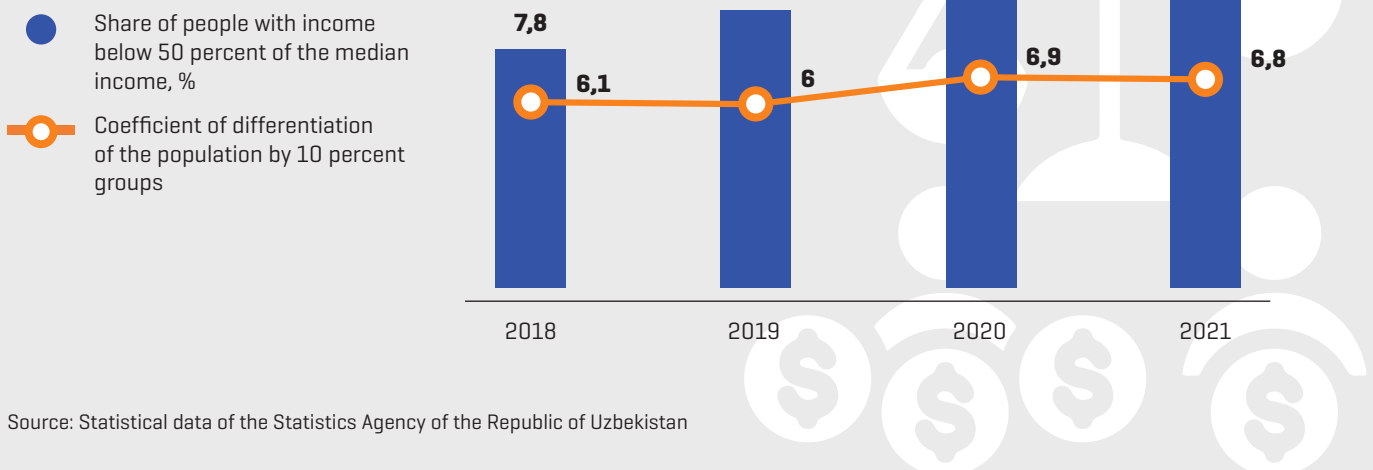
In order to employ persons with disabilities, as well as to increase their competitiveness in the labor market, the state encourages organizations to employ persons with disabilities, as well as ensures the creation of specialized jobs and encourages persons with disabilities to engage in entrepreneurial activities.

Uzbekistan has made progress in deinstitutionalization of children by having developed the Strategy and Roadmap for Deinstitutionalization of Childcare System for 2023-2030, which are pending approval, and closed all 4 children’s villages, 13 out of 16 orphanages (Mehribonlik), and 2 out of 11 family-type orphanages in accordance with Presidential Decree No. UP-6275.

Regional imbalances in socio-economic growth within the country remain a pressing issue. The total per

For persons with disabilities, an additional two-percent quota of admission to higher education institutions is allocated on the basis of a state grant from the total number of those who have been admitted.

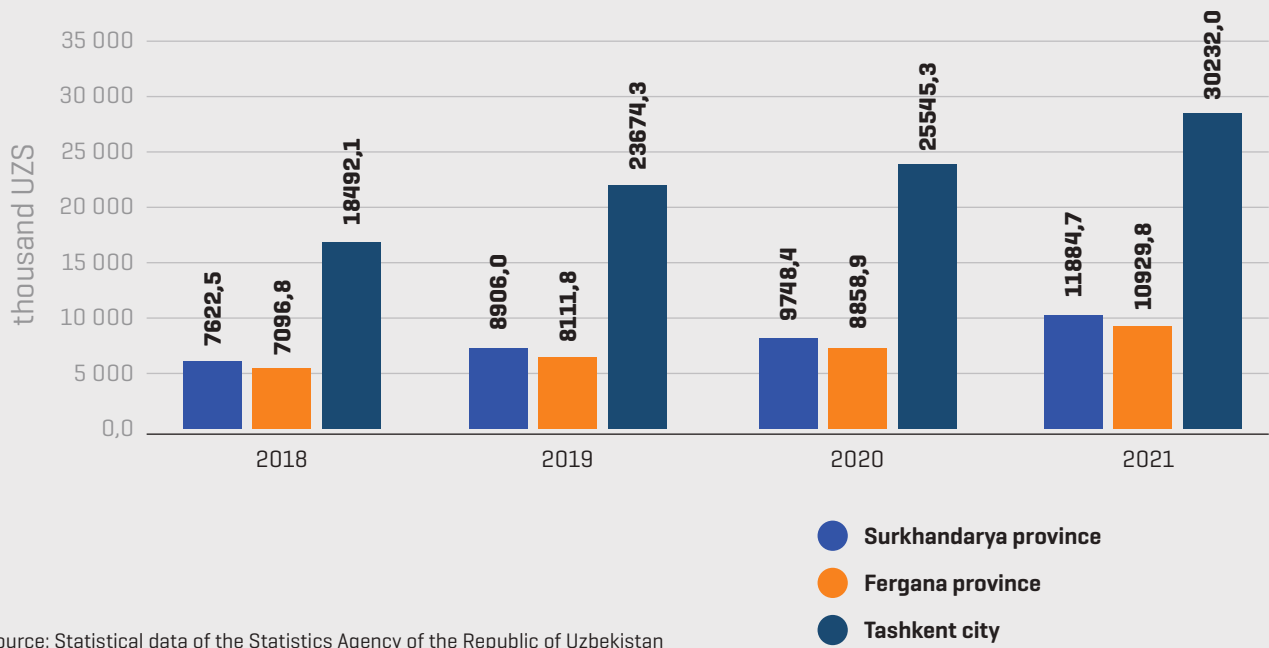
Figure 10.2. Population's income inequality



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Figure 10.3. Total per capita income in the regions



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan





More than 2.3 million¹ residents of Uzbekistan are constantly abroad as labor migrants, which reduces tensions in the labor market in the labor-surplus regions of the country. The Fund for Support and Protection of the Rights and Interests of Citizens Working Abroad has been established.

capita income in Tashkent city is 3 times higher than that in Surkhandarya and Fergana provinces.

The practice of insuring the life and health of migrant workers and allocating mortgage loans for their family members has been introduced. Since 2021, the procedure for compulsory vocational training of those who go to work abroad has been introduced. At the same time, 74 thousand citizens were trained in 2020-2021, for which 95 billion UZS were allocated. Legal labor migrants are equated with the self-employed, and they are subject to the system of paying social tax and calculating pensions.

Key achievements:

- consistent reduction and stabilization of the level of differentiation of the population's income after the COVID-19 pandemic due to the faster growth of income of the lowest-income population;
- legal and institutional mechanisms have been established, which have helped to prevent a large-scale increase in poverty, especially among families with

children, elderly people and persons with disabilities.

- facilitating organized migration of people is also key to bridging the growing gap;
- gradual reduction of the population's income inequality across regions.

Further steps:

- improve the efficiency of social protection programs to reduce



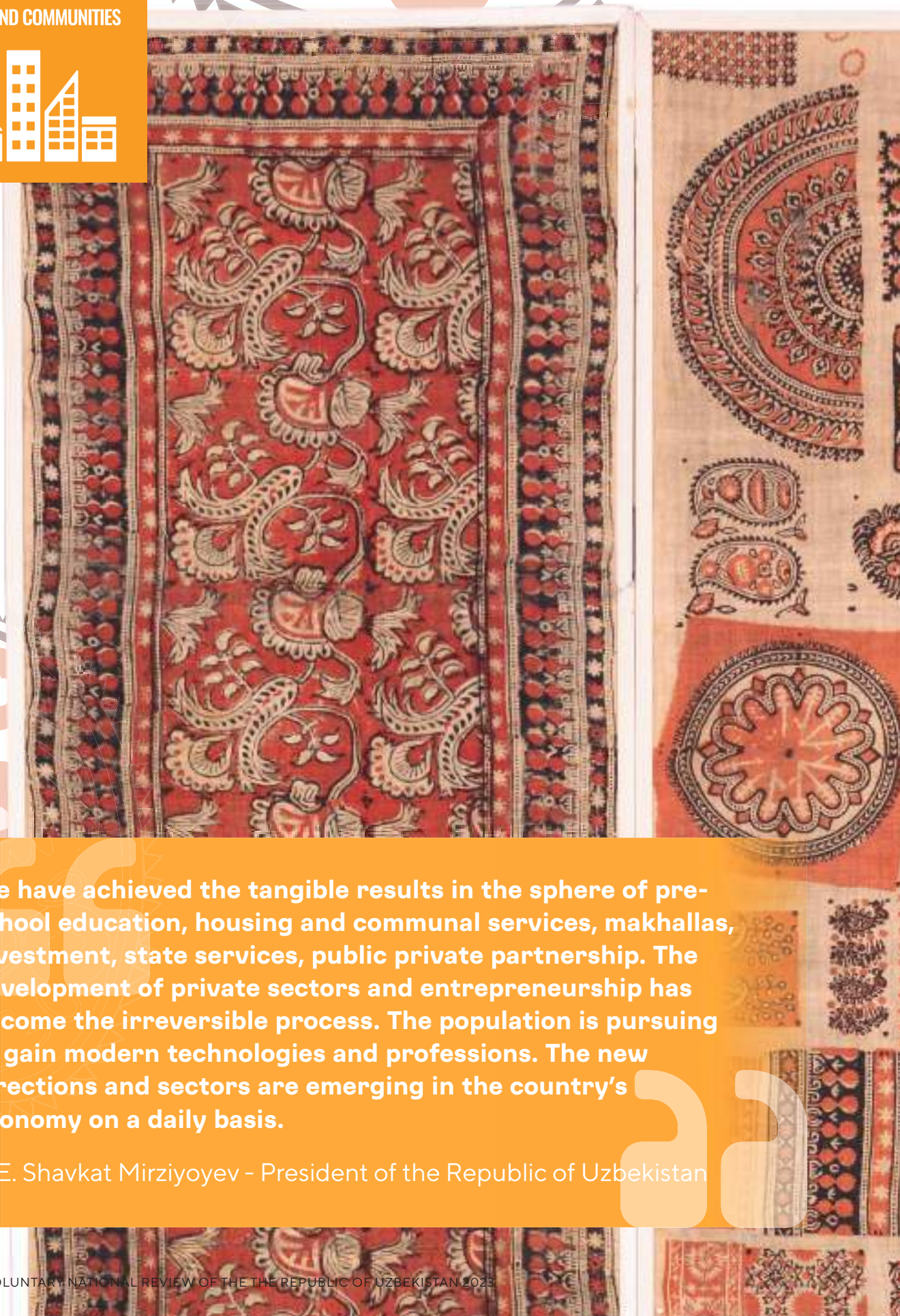
¹ Source: Migration Agency – <https://kun.uz/ru/news/2022/12/14/soobshcheno-o-kolichestve-migrantov-iz-uzbekistana-naxodyashchixsya-za-rubejom>



- inequality, and ensure a faster growth in incomes of the poor and vulnerable segments of the population;
- facilitate organized migration of people;
- establish a permanent system for monitoring the level of inequality in all its forms (income, consumption, property, etc.);
- increase the share of wages of employees in GDP to at least 30 percent (in accordance with the General Collective Agreement between the Government, the Federation of Trade Unions and the Confederation of Employers on Socio-Economic Issues for 2023-2025).



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



We have achieved the tangible results in the sphere of pre-school education, housing and communal services, makhallas, investment, state services, public private partnership. The development of private sectors and entrepreneurship has become the irreversible process. The population is pursuing to gain modern technologies and professions. The new directions and sectors are emerging in the country's economy on a daily basis.

H.E. Shavkat Mirziyoyev - President of the Republic of Uzbekistan



GOAL 11. MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

Resilience and safety issues are related to addressing the challenges of improving access to quality housing with adequate infrastructure for the population, including the poor.

State housing policy is aimed at implementing measures to increase the availability of quality housing for different citizens categories and population segments. The key tool in this process is the State investment programs, the Obod Qishloq and Obod Mahalla programs, and additional

measures to provide the population with housing by allocating the mortgage loans based on market principles¹. These and other measures aimed at ensuring universal access to quality, safe and affordable housing have resulted in a 1.2-fold increase in the housing supply ratio (from 15.7 m²/person in 2017 to 18.2 m²/person in 2021). The main increase occurred in the last 3 years (Figure 11.1).

The ratio of the land consumption rate to national population growth was 1.07 in 2021. Meanwhile, the upward trend of this indicator demonstrates the acceleration of the new housing construction process relative to the population growth (Figure 11.2).

The share of the population of Uzbekistan with convenient access to public transport increased by 1.2 percentage points over 2017-2021 and reached 86.1% (including among men - 85.6%, women - 86.7%) (Figure 11.3).

Of the total length of roads in cities and towns (141.8 thousand km), 57.6 thousand km or 40.6% require reconstruction. Although, an average of 10 thousand km of urban roads are built and repaired annually.



Over the past six years, about

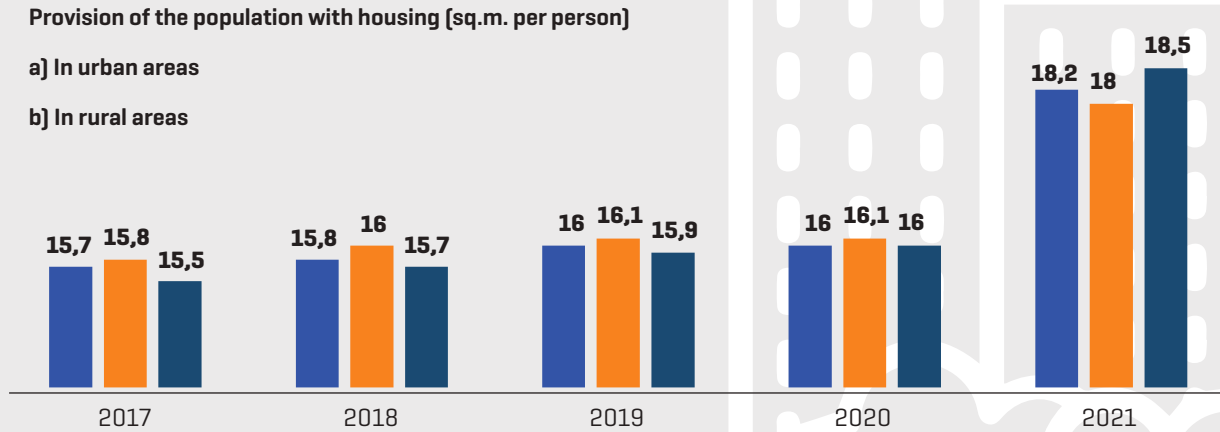
300,000

apartments and individual houses have been built in the country, which is 10 times more than in previous years of independence.

¹ The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-6186 "On additional measures to provide the population with housing by allocating the mortgage loans based on market principles" of March 11, 2021.

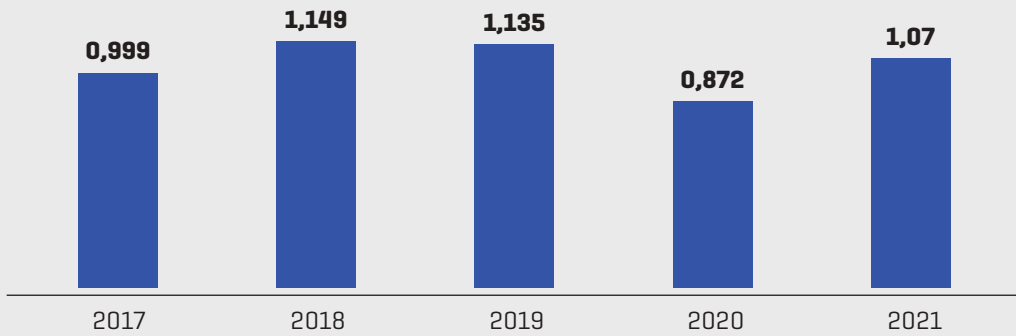


Figure 11.1. Provision of population with housing (sq.m. per person)



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

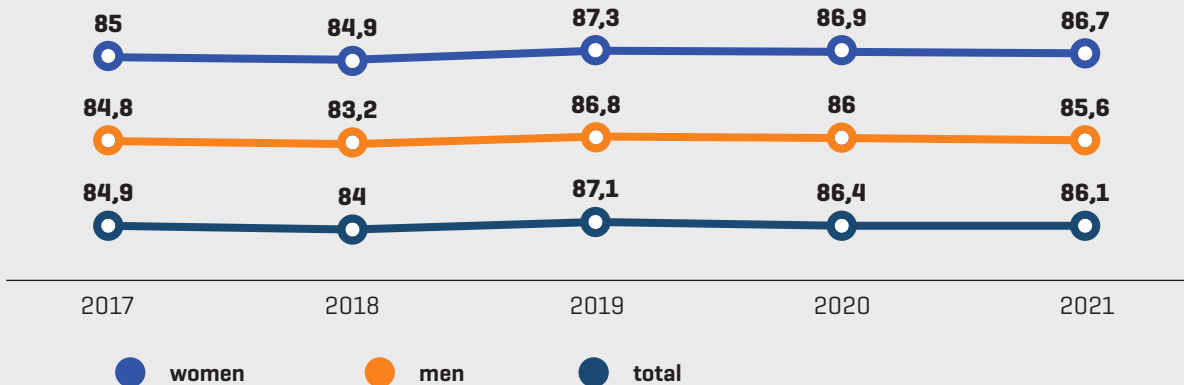
Figure 11.2. The ratio of the land consumption rate and the population growth rate



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Figure 11.3. Share of population with convenient access to public transport, by sex



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan



In recent years, significant work has been done to improve the infrastructure of the solid waste management system, 13 state unitary sanitary enterprises with 172 branches in districts and cities, as well as 9 clusters for the integrated solid waste management were created.

The measures taken have resulted in the share of municipal solid waste that is collected and disposed of at the monitored facilities being 100.0% of the total mass of municipal solid waste.

In addition, the implemented activities resulted in an increase in solid waste disposal coverage from 6% (2016) to 95% (2022).

Further steps:

- social norms of living space and a mechanism for demographic growth accounting, as well as subsequent provision of access to energy supply, water supply, sewerage, as well as heating and gasification should be taken into account in housing construction;
- it is necessary to increase the coverage of the city's population with social facilities, including pre-school education and health care institutions, general education schools, social and cultural facilities, and transport services in the urban infrastructure development;
- increasing the share of public transport use by the population in large, medium and small cities of the Republic;
- further adaptation of public transport infrastructure (intermediate and end stations, bus stations and bus terminals) for sedentary populations, including people with disabilities¹;
- development of a sanitation infrastructure for collection and disposal, as well as an effective system of solid waste processing (for example, in the form of alternative energy sources);
- reducing solid waste volumes sent to landfills, creating modern solid waste landfills that meet sanitary and environmental standards, and taking measures to close and recultivate existing landfills;
- improvement of pricing and optimization of tariffs in the sanitation sphere;
- adoption of master plans for urban development and strict compliance with urban planning and sanitary norms and rules when building;
- development of public-private partnerships when forming projects in these areas.

¹ <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5841063>, paragraph 175 (Accessibility of tourism infrastructure)



The efficient management of our shared natural resources, and the way we dispose of toxic waste and pollutants, are important targets to achieve this goal. Encouraging industries, businesses and consumers to recycle and reduce waste is equally important, as is supporting developing countries to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption by 2030.



GOAL 12. ENSURE THE TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS.

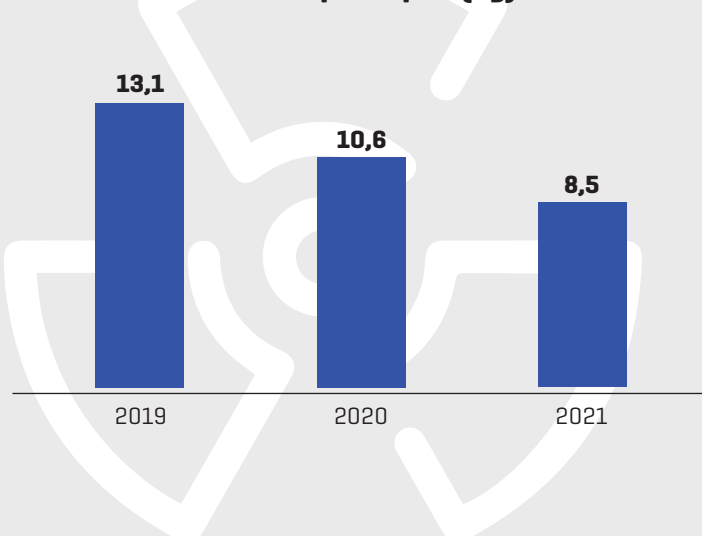
The new economic model of Uzbekistan can be called a “circular economy”. The circular economy is a tool for sustainable consumption and production, especially with regard to the green economy. The circular economy is included in the second priority, “Green, Low-Carbon Industrial and Economic Development,” of the Green Growth Strategic Framework, which is the expanded second version of the Green Economy Strategy for 2019-2030. Circular goals are also included in the Solid Waste Management Strategy for 2019-2028, such as recycling 60% of solid waste generated and 25% of specific solid waste. The prerequisites for a circular economy in Uzbekistan were analyzed in cooperation with the European Union, SWITCH Asia, the World Bank, and UNDP.

Uzbekistan annually produces 7 million tons of household waste. Although, only 1.8 million tons of these are processed, the share of processing has increased from 21.9% to 26%. There are currently 307 processing enterprises in the republic. Waste is used to produce 1,400 tons of products.

In 2019-2021, the generation of toxic industrial waste of the 1-3 hazard classes per capita decreased from 13.1 kg in 2019 to 8.5 kg in 2021.

Uzbekistan has included the target of transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns in the priority strategic targets of its medium- and long-term development. The most important priority in the context of its solution is the transition to the sustain-

Figure 12.1. Generation of toxic industrial waste of the 1-3 hazard classes per capita (kg)





able production and consumption of energy resources in the most important economic sectors and spheres. In this regard, a number of sectoral programs to improve energy efficiency and strategic measures for the green economy transition have been adopted and are being implemented in the republic.

Their implementation has led to trends in increasing energy efficiency, including in such sectors as housing and utilities, accounting for over 40% of total energy consumption and more than half of the total energy saving potential and reserves for reducing CO2 emissions. Only measures to switch the population and other energy-intensive consumers (in production facilities) to the use of energy-saving bulbs result in electricity savings, and, consequently, reduced costs for its generation and delivery to consumers.

According to estimates, the share of the population using energy-saving bulbs increased to 50-60% in 2021. Given that the population is one of the main consumers, the acceleration of the implementation of measures to form sustainable patterns of consumption and energy services provision in the sector of households is required.

There is a trend of improving efficiency indicators in the electric power sector, the development of which is also accompanied by measures to realize the energy-saving potential (for example, total losses in the power system decreased by 2% in 2021 compared to 2019). According to the Ministry of Energy, the implementation of organizational and technical measures in 2021 resulted in energy savings of about 2.0 million t.o.e. However, the targets for the energy capacity diversification are being solved slowly based on the RES introduction and reduc-

tion of the electricity generation unit costs, as one of the main factors in the formation of a sustainable production pattern in the power sector of the economy.

The Law "On Public Procurement" updated in 2021 establishes comprehensive procurement principles and stipulates that "the priorities of socio-economic policy, including the creation of high-tech and innovative industries, the preservation of a favorable environmental situation" shall be taken into account when carrying out public procurement. The law stipulates that in order to promote the improvement of the ecological environment or reduce the negative impact on the environment, such criteria as energy efficiency, rational use of natural resources, use of environmentally friendly materials and secondary raw materials, renewable energy sources, and other factors of environmental friendliness of purchased goods (works, services) may be used during public procurement when evaluating proposals of participants and determining the contractor. While the Law provides a framework for public procurement modernization and improvement, its effectiveness largely depends on investment in capacity building and professional development of procurement and contract management officials.

Further steps:

- improvement of investment conditions for implementing sectoral energy saving measures aimed at forming rational parameters of energy resource consumption when producing products, goods, and services;
- introduction of modern monitor-



- ing of compliance with building standards and the energy services provision in the housing sector;
- implementation of investment projects in the construction of renewable energy installations, including solar and wind power plants with a priority on their construction in rural areas;
- demonstration and public awareness of the positive results of green energy saving and RES development projects, which builds capacity and expands public knowledge about the benefits of switching to sustainable consumption patterns;
- consideration of the possibility of creating a rating of companies that comply with ESG (Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance) principles.



13 CLIMATE ACTION



Doing all we can to combat climate change comes with numerous benefits, from reducing pollution and associated health care costs to strengthening and diversifying the economy by shifting to renewable energy, among other measures.

David Suzuki - Science broadcaster, and environmental activist



GOAL 13. TAKING URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS.

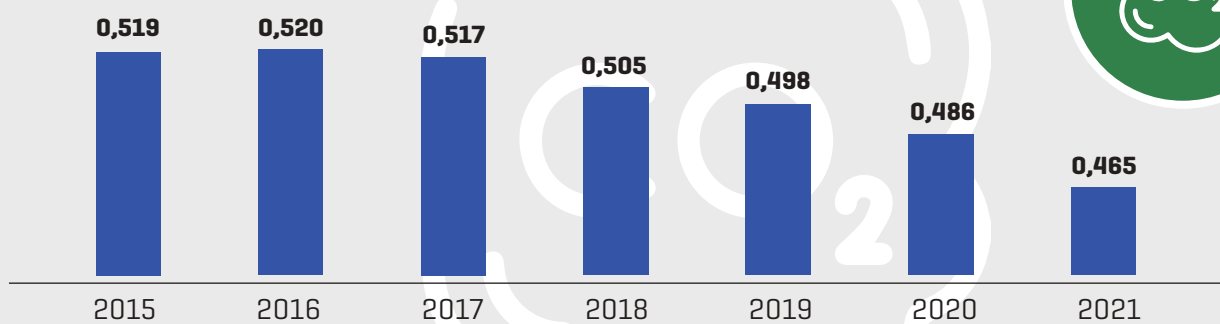
Uzbekistan is one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change. According to the UN World Meteorological Organization, the average annual air temperature in the world has now exceeded the 1880 level by 1 degree Celsius. The average annual air temperature in Uzbekistan increased by 1.6 degrees Celsius (from 13.2 to 14.8 degrees) over the same period. The intensity of the average air temperature increase in the republic exceeds the average global rates. The climate warming is negatively affecting ecosystems, resulting in a worsening environmental situation throughout the country.

According to the international EDGAR database, the carbon intensity of Uzbekistan's GDP was 0.465 tons CO₂/1000\$ of GDP at PPP (in constant 2017 prices) in 2021, decreasing by 6.6% compared to 2019 (Figure 13.1).

The Republic adopted a Concept of Environmental Protection until 2030 in October 2019. The concept includes a set of measures to preserve the environment (atmospheric air, water, land, soil, subsoil, biodiversity, protected areas) from anthropogenic impact and other negative factors, expand protected areas and improve eco-friendly waste management system. By implementing the Concept, it is expected:

- to bring the area of forest plantations on the Uzbek part of the dried Aral Sea bottom from 28% (0.9 million hectares) to 60% (2 million hectares);
- to reduce pollutant emissions by 10% (from 2.492 million tons to 2.243 million tons);
- to convert 80% (about 6,500 units) of public transport to

Figure 13.1. Dynamics of carbon intensity of GDP, tons CO₂/1000 \$ of GDP at PPP (in constant 2017 prices)



Source: EDGAR - Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research



gas-fueled and electrically-powered;

- to increase the area covered by forests from 3.2 million to 4.5 million hectares;
- to increase the area of protected areas from 3.5% (1.5 million Hectares) to 12% (5.4 million Hectares).

The Aral Sea catastrophe has a strong negative impact on climatic conditions not only in Uzbekistan, but throughout Central Asia, increasing the dryness and heat in the summer and extending periods of cold in the winter. The number of days with temperatures above 40°C increased twofold in the Aral Sea

region, and by an average of one and a half times in the rest of Uzbekistan. The average temperature increase over the territory of the republic since the early 1950s was 0.29°C per decade, which is more than twice the global warming rate.

Speaking at the UN General Assembly in September 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev recalled that the Aral Sea region had become “the epicenter of an ecological catastrophe” as a result of the drying up of the Aral Sea. During the same session, he proposed to declare the Aral Sea region a zone of ecological innovation and technologies. The UN General Assembly unanimously approved a resolution in May



2021 declaring the Aral Sea region a “zone of ecological innovation and technologies”.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed a Resolution “On Additional Measures to Develop Entrepreneurship in the Aral Sea Region” in November 2021. It mainly aims at effective exploitation of available land and water resources, supporting agriculture and entrepreneurship, providing employment and increasing the population’s income, as well as creating a favorable agribusiness environment in the northern regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

In January 2022, the Government approved the areas of the protective

forests to be created to cover the Aral Sea bottom and the Aral Sea region in 2022-2026, as well as the volume of desert plant seeds prepared to create protective forests to cover the Aral Sea bottom and the Aral Sea region in 2022-2026. As planned, 500 thousand hectares of saxaul, buckwheat, saltwort Belange (karabarak) and cherkez are to be planted on the territory of Karakalpakstan by the end of 2026.

The Concept of transformation of the Aral Sea region into the zone of ecological innovation and technologies and the multilateral “road map” on priorities of foreign investments attraction to the Aral Sea region for 2022-2026 have been approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of January



25, 2022 “On additional measures to transform the Aral Sea region into the zone of ecological innovations and technologies”.

According to a recent World Bank study “The importance of landscape restoration in Uzbekistan to reduce sand and dust storms from the Aral Sea bottom,” sand and dust storms in the Aralkum annually cause economic damage to Karakalpakstan of more than USD 44 million (2% of the region’s GDP). The World Bank estimates that inaction in addressing this situation will cost the region more than USD 840 million over the next 20 years.

In 2018-2021, protective forest plantations on an area of 1.5 million hectares of such desert plants as saxaul, cherkez, kandym and saltwort Belanger (karabarak) were created on the dried Aral Sea bottom.

More than 4,000 workers and 1,600 pieces of equipment, including planes, were involved in the work. The protective forest plantations were created on the area of 107 thousand hectares in 2022, using the seeds of desert plants

in the amount of 580 tons. Besides, a nursery on an area of 100 hectares was created.

Work is currently underway on 26,000 hectares and 562 tons of seeds have been harvested. Besides, a nursery of 100 hectares is being created.

According to WB estimates, landscape restoration measures in Aralkum could bring additional benefits of about USD 39 million per year (1.9% of Karakalpakstan’s GDP). The landscape restoration will also prevent about USD 5.5 million worth of crop loss, which is equivalent to 0.3% of GDP. The benefits of ecosystem services from landscape restoration projects in Uzbekistan are far more valuable than the economic and financial benefits of expanding crop production if appropriate soil restoration practices are applied.

During the transition of the republic to a green economy in 2019, the Concept for the development of environmental education in the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved. The concept aims at forming environmental knowledge, consciousness and culture among the younger generation, improving science in the ecology field with the involvement of innovative technologies.

The program “Child Ecologist” is being introduced in pre-school educational institutions and “Ecological Corridors” as well as open-air hours on the theme “Mother Nature” are being organized. General education schools hold competitions “Best eco-friendly school” and “Best student ecologist”. The competitions “Expert in ecology” and “The best ecological project” are provided for students of lyceums and colleges. Eco-clubs are being created at higher educational institutions.



In order to form an environmental culture and education in schools, the subjects “Natural Sciences” were introduced for the 1-2 grades, which combine the 3-4 grades programs on the world around and “Natural History”.

The Zamin Foundation plays an important role in the environmental education development in the republic. The Foundation developed and began implementing a project “Zamin Eco-Education” in 2021 to raise an environmentally responsible generation. The program includes several independent components related to environmental education.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan has launched a separate news and analytical section “Green Economy” on its website in order to raise awareness of the measures taken to prevent the climate change consequences, adapt to them and provide early warning of the risks of dangerous climate phenomena. On April 29, 2022, the Institute of Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research under the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan held a launch ceremony of the “Green Hub” platform created to facilitate the acceleration of the country’s transition to a green economy by creating concepts of green growth, climate change mitigation and exchange of views, as well as involving experts, research organizations, international financial institutions and implementing joint initiatives.

Further steps:

- ensuring a reduction in the GDP carbon intensity through the green technology development and implementation in the republic;
- strengthening international cooperation in the green economy, including by concluding bilateral and multilateral treaties;
- further implementation of the voluntary commitments undertaken under the Paris Agreement;
- creating the necessary conditions to attract foreign investors to the country’s climate projects;
- providing the necessary funding for climate change adaptation measures by incorporating them into national plans;
- ensuring a just transition to a green economy by implementing social protection measures, retraining, re-qualifying, and employing workers released from carbon-intensive industries.



A flourishing life on land is the foundation for our life on this planet. We are all part of the planet's ecosystem and we have caused severe damage to it through deforestation, loss of natural habitats and land degradation. Promoting a sustainable use of our ecosystems and preserving biodiversity is not a cause. It is the key to our own survival.



GOAL 15. PROTECTING AND RESTORING TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS AND PROMOTING THEIR SUSTAINABLE USE, SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT, COMBATING DESERTIFICATION, HALTING AND REVERSING LAND DEGRADATION, AND HALTING BIODIVERSITY LOSS.

Uzbekistan is a sparsely forested state, as the area covered by forests is 8.7%, according to the Forestry Agency under the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Meanwhile, the forested area as a percentage of total land area has nearly increased by 0.1% since 2019 (Figure 15.1). The largest areas of forest lands are located in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Navoi, and Kashkadarya provinces; the smallest areas are preserved in Samarkand and Syrdarya provinces and in the Fergana Valley.

A total of 672,000 hectares of forest were created and reforested in 2021. Of these, 658,000 hectares were created in the desert zone, 10,600 hectares in the mountain and foothill zones were planted with nut-bearing plants, and the remaining 3,400 hectares of forests were created in the valley and riparian zones.

A set of measures to expand and develop protected areas has been implemented in recent years in order to preserve and restore natural areas, improve the ecological environment, and ensure the rational use of natural resources.

In particular, the Ugam-Chatkal State Biosphere Reserve, the Khorezm National Nature Park, and the South Ustyurt National Nature Park, as well as the Sudochie-Akpetki State Reserve were formed during 2019 - 2021, resulting in an almost two-fold increase in the share of protected areas in the country.

The following state environmental protection agencies were formed in 2022:

A total of

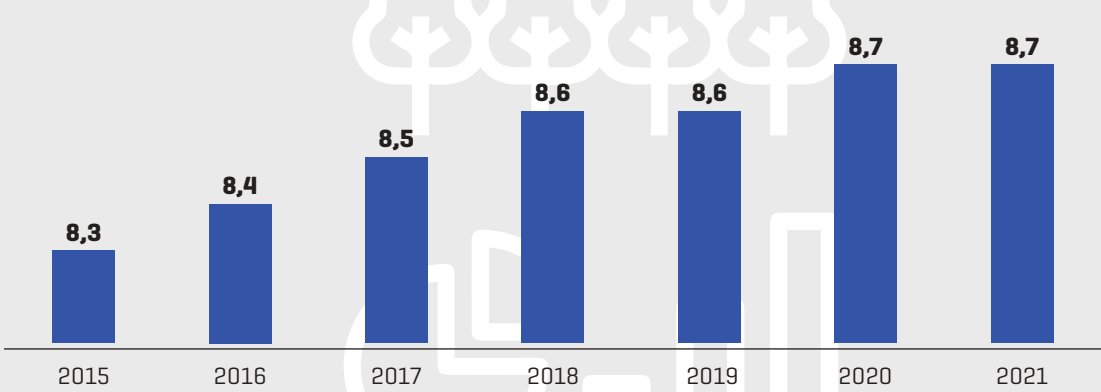
609,000

hectares of forest were planted in 2021, mostly in desert areas.

Moreover, 8,000 hectares of nut-bearing species were planted in the mountainous and foothill areas, and reforestation and the creation of conditions for natural reproduction were carried out in 1,000 hectares of forest areas.



Figure 15.1. Forest area as a percentage of total land area [%]



Source: Statistical data of the Forestry Agency under the Ministry of Forest Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan



- Central Kyzylkum National Nature Park with a total area of 1.2 million hectares in Uchkuduk district, Aktau-Tamdy State Reserve with a total area of 40,000 hectares in Tamdy district of Navoi province.
- Borsakelmas state reserve of 280,000 hectares in the Kungrad district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.
- besides these protected areas on the forest lands, the Upper Tupalang, Pap, Amankutan, Babatag, and Aralkum national parks were organized with a total area of 1.054 million hectares.

The area of protected areas of the I-IV categories and biosphere reserves of Uzbekistan was 6.321 million hectares or 14.08% of the total area of the country by the end of 2022.

A new edition of the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan is published in 2019. The first volume on the flora includes 314 plant species (324 in the 2009 edition). The list also includes 15 new species, and the number of Category 0 (“probably extinct”) species decreased from 19 to 10. Another 157 species changed

their status.

The second volume on the fauna of Uzbekistan includes 30 species of mammals (*with subspecies - 32*), 52 species of birds, 21 species of reptiles, 17 species of fish (*with subspecies - 18*), 3 species of annelids, 14 species of mollusks, and 66 species of arthropods.

Only 4.3 million hectares of the country’s 44.9 million hectares (*about 10%*) are irrigated. About 2 million hectares (45%) of these lands were subjected to secondary salinization. About 800,000 hectares have water erosion problems. More than 2 million hectares of land are affected by wind erosion.

In 2018-2021, forest plantations of 1.5 million hectares of such desert plants as saxaul, cherkez, kandym and saltwort Belanger (karabarak) were created on the dried Aral Sea bottom. The protective forest plantations were created on the area of 107,000 hectares in 2022, using the seeds of desert plants in the amount of 580 tons. Besides, a nursery on an area of 100 hectares was created.

The President of Uzbekistan adopted a Resolution “On measures to cre-



ate an effective system of combating land degradation” on June 10, 2022 to eliminate land degradation. According to this resolution, a separate new department was created under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is responsible for solving and preventing land degradation in the republic.

Further steps:

- improving the regulatory legal framework for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use;
- ensuring the improvement of economic mechanisms to stimulate land protection and soil fertility restoration;
- further developing the protected areas system (PAs), improving the PAs material and technical base, continuous training of staff to improve their skills in botany, zoology and ecology;
- improving the mechanism of agricultural land monitoring based on geoinformation systems;
- integrating biodiversity conservation into all economic sectors;
- toughening of responsibility for violation of legislation on the environmental management and protection;
- assessment and analysis of the Uzbek flora study, identification of plant resources and development of scientific foundations for their sustainable use, state assessment and development of scientific foundations for the preservation of the gene pool of rare and endemic species;
- forming of national information and statistical databases of the Uzbek flora, maintaining the state cadastre of rare and endemic plants of Uzbekistan and the national Red Data Book of plants, and monitoring the Uzbek flora;
- expanding the opportunities to apply the theoretical bases of introduction and acclimatization of local and foreign flora, surveying and introducing promising wild-growing species in various economic sectors of the republic;
- developing methodological foundations for the preservation of floral genetic diversity both under natural conditions (in-situ) and in the Botanical Garden collection (ex-situ), with further reintroduction into nature;
- studying the dynamics of the vegetation cover caused by various natural and anthropogenic factors, including climatic changes and desertification processes, and developing practical recommendations for its restoration;
- conducting basic, applied and innovative research on botany, as well as implementing the results in the economy;
- training of highly qualified specialists in the priority areas of the Institute of Botany and improving the ways of forming scientific research;
- disseminating scientific knowledge by popularizing modern botanical science achievements, as well as educating in the field of biodiversity and environmental conservation.



16

PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



"The will of the people must be the basis of governmental authority. That is the foundation of democracy. That is the foundation of good governance."

Kofi Annan - former UN Secretary-General, Nobel prize laureat



GOAL 16. PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS.

Governance reform is one of the main drivers of this SDG and has become part of the government’s comprehensive reform agenda within the National Strategy.

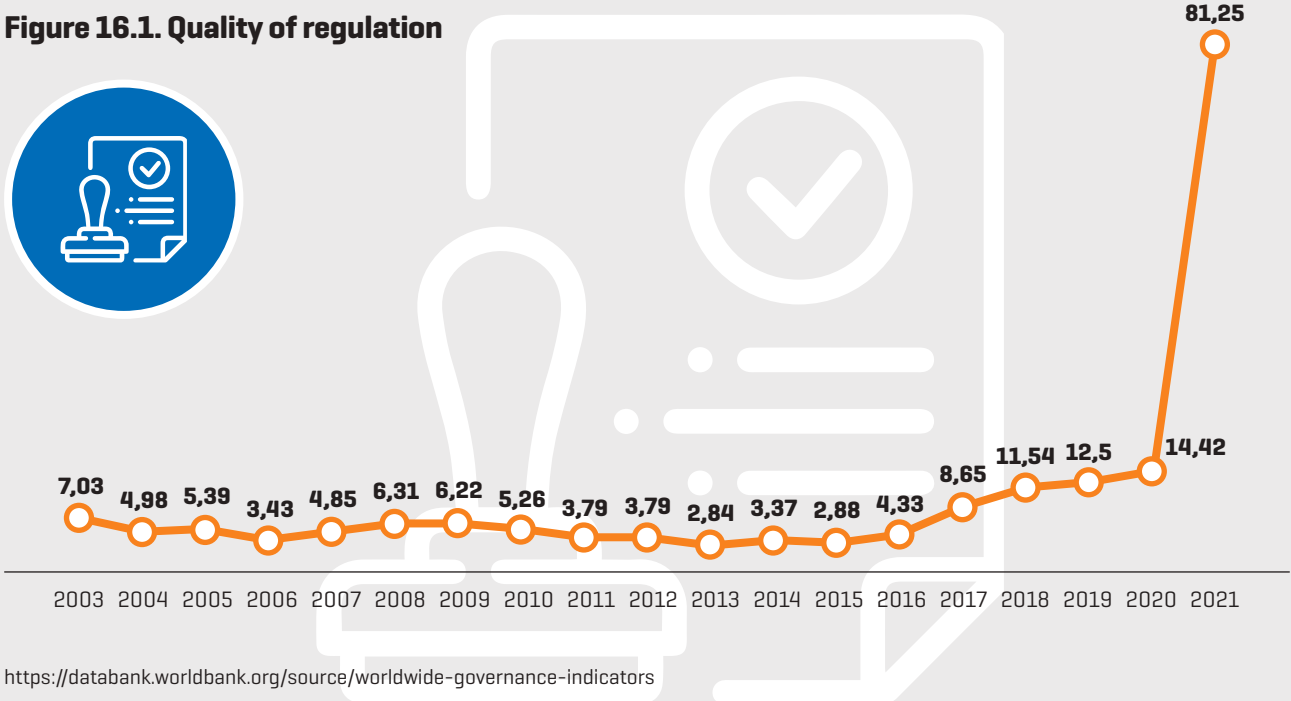
The World Bank’s World Governance Indicators (WGI)¹ ranking shows an improvement in Uzbekistan’s performance on all six components in 2021.

¹ <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/worldwide-governance-indicators>

The Quality of Regulation subindicator has also improved (reflects the government’s ability to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that enable and promote private sector development). The country moved up 33 positions to 144th place at the end of 2021 (Figure 16.1).

The institution of regulatory impact assessment was introduced to improve the quality of rule-making. Anti-cor-

Figure 16.1. Quality of regulation





ruption and gender legal expertises of draft regulatory legal acts were introduced. Over the past few years, more than 4,000 outdated regulatory legal documents have been annulled by the «regulatory guillotine. This resulted in a 10% reduction in the current legislation.

The codification of legislative acts is actively carried out. In particular, the laws “On Investment and Investment Activity” and “On Licensing, Permitting and Notification Procedures” were adopted, combining three laws and more than 50 by-laws, which were subsequently abolished. Another example is the drafting of a single unified Entrepreneurial Code, also providing for a halving of the number of inspections in this area.

In order to reduce bureaucracy, a draft of the Entrepreneurial Code was prepared, which envisages a halving of the number of actual inspections in the sphere of entrepreneurial activity.

Public services

Significant work is being done to improve the public service quality and accessibility.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of January 31, 2020 “On additional measures to accelerate the development of the national system of public service delivery” provides for the modernization and improvement of the delivery of 49 types of public services in 24 spheres.

The list of public services delivered exclusively through the Unified Portal of Interactive Public Services and the official websites of state and economic administration bodies and local public authorities was approved.



Uzbekistan rose to 69th place in the UN E-Government Development Index in 2022 (it ranked 81st out of 193 countries in 2019), which reflects the acceleration of digital technology adoption.

The primary government expenditures to the original approved budget in 2021 were 99.2%. Actual expenditures deviate from the original approved budget due to reasons unrelated to the forecast accuracy.

Over the past two years, fiscal policy has been focused on mitigating the coronavirus pandemic consequences, as well as stimulating the country’s economic recovery in 2021. Figure 16.5. shows that state budget expenditures increased by 25.8% of the initially planned budget expenditures for 2021 and amounted to UZS 188.6 trillion. There was a 30.9% increase in state budget expenditures compared to the 2020 budget (UZS 144.1 trillion). Expenditures on the social sphere, on the economy, and on the financing of centralized investments became the main areas of state budget expenditures.

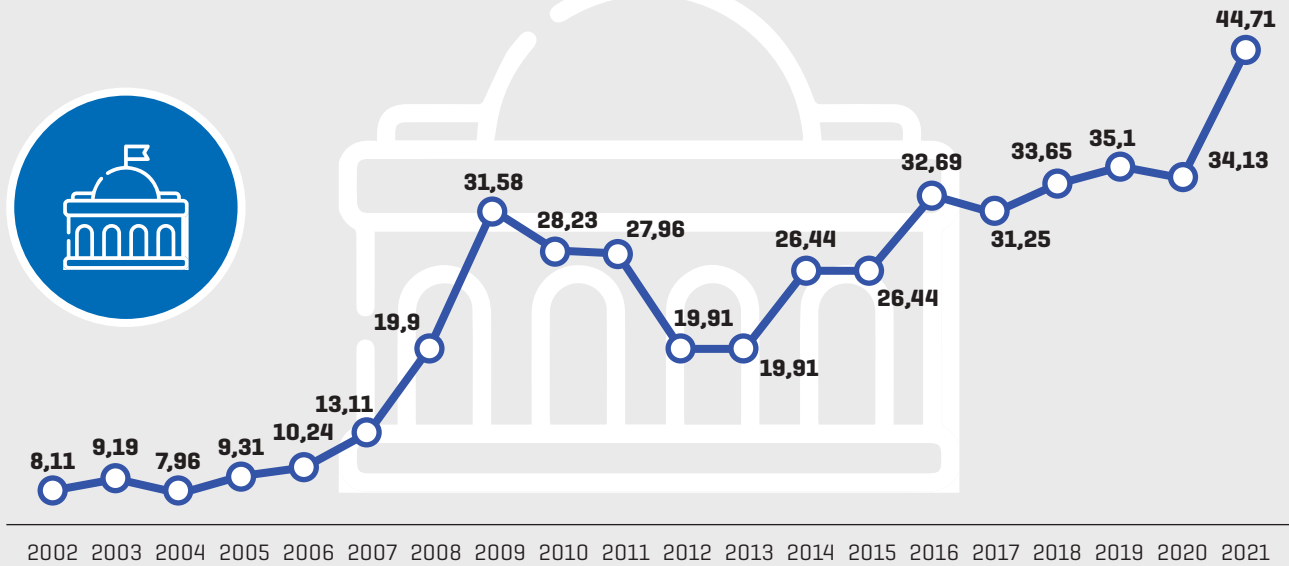
Such dynamics of growth of state budget expenditures had a stimulating character, aimed at ensuring social protection of citizens and budgetary stimulation of economic growth.

Openness

Serious measures are being taken to ensure the openness of state authorities and administration. In June 2019,



Figure 16.2. Government effectiveness



Source: <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/worldwide-governance-indicators>

for example, the President of the country approved a package of measures to ensure the media’s independence and develop the activities of press services of state bodies and organizations.

The Agency of Information and Mass Communications under the Administration of the President (AIMC) works to ensure openness of the state agency activities.

More than 100 agencies, associations, departments and companies of the republic organized the activity of press services for the first time. Such services were also established in almost 200 city and district khokimiyats (local bodies of state administration).

A list of 35 types of publicly significant information to be published was approved to ensure the accountability of state bodies and organizations.

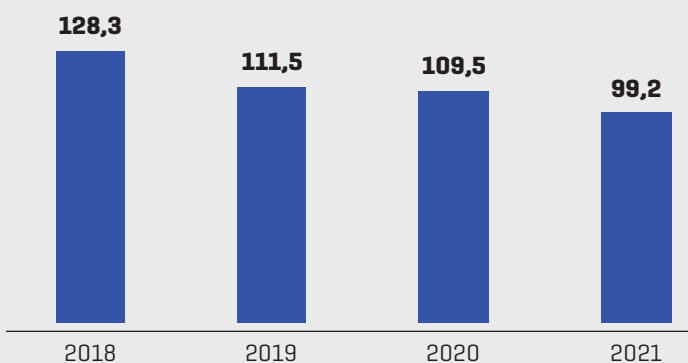
The Openness Index, aimed at assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of the work carried out on openness in state bodies and organizations, was introduced.

Anti-corruption

Anti-corruption is recognized as one of the key principles of the national Strategy.

A number of reforms aimed at reducing corruption in Uzbekistan have been implemented over the past three years. A specialized body, the Anti-Corruption

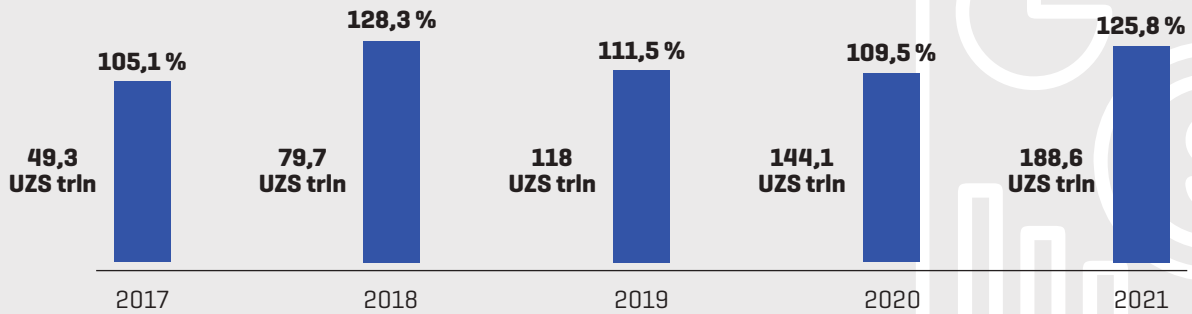
Figure 16.3. Primary government expenditures to the original approved budget



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Figure 16.4. Share of state primary expenditures in the original approved budget



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Agency, was created for the first time in the country in 2020 to be responsible for the development and implementation of anti-corruption policy. It supplemented the system of bodies in charge of combating this phenomenon by consolidating preventive tasks.

An Anti-Corruption Council has been established under the upper chamber of Parliament and anti-corruption committees have been established in both chambers.

To improve the legal anti-corruption mechanisms, 13 regulatory legal documents were adopted, and a roadmap was approved on further implementation of international anti-corruption standards in the national legislation.

Such projects as Sphere without Corruption and Territory Beyond Corruption are being implemented in industries and sectors with high corruption risks, such as capital construction, higher education, health care, public procurement, and the banking system.

Internal anti-corruption control systems are being implemented in the public sector. The full implementation of such structures in 117 bodies and institutions, including banks, is

currently ensured. The Performance Rating in this area and the E-Anticorruption program to prevent corruption risks in the public sector were introduced.

A platform E-anticor.uz allowing citizens to promptly report corruption cases and a 24-hour call center (short number-1253) were launched. A legal framework was established to protect those who report corruption offenses, along with a procedure for encouraging them to do so.

An online magazine “Uzbekistan Anti-Corruption Digest” was created to systematically communicate the anti-corruption reforms to the general public.

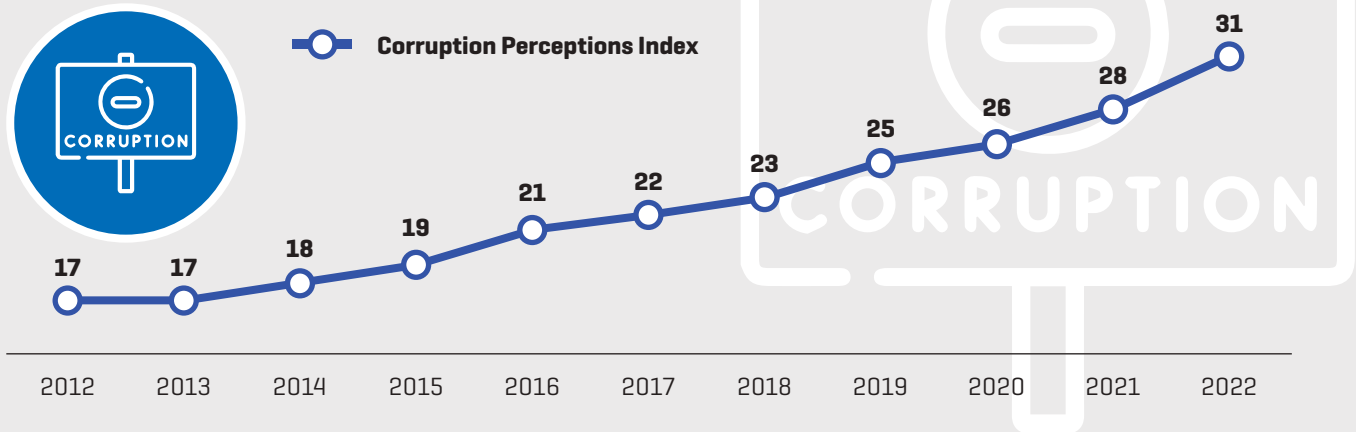
The ongoing reforms are positively assessed in international anti-corruption rankings and indices. Thus, Uzbekistan rose from 140th to 126th place in Transparency International’s Corruption Perception Index (153rd place in 2019), and from 147th to 131st place in the TRACE Bribery Matrix index.

Tackling illicit financial flows and return of assets

A comprehensive work on combat-

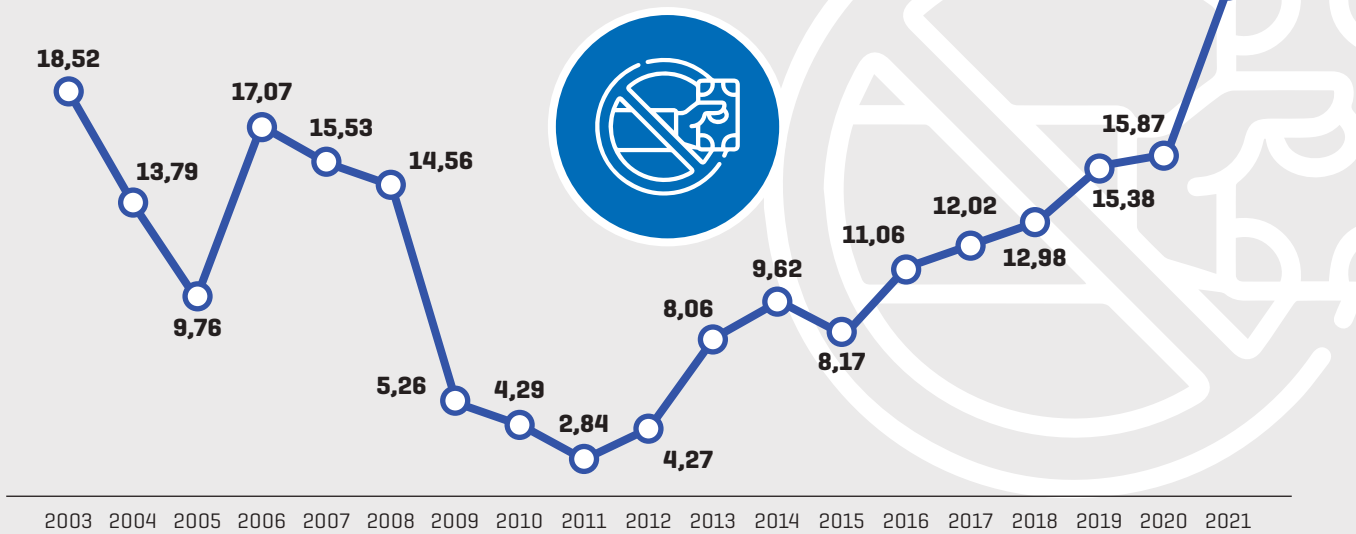


Figure 16.5. Uzbekistan's Corruption Perceptions Index scores



<https://13,79www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2021/index/uzb>

Figure 16.6. Uzbekistan's Control of Corruption Index scores.



Source: <http9,76s://databank.worldbank.org/source/worldwide-governance-indicators>

ing money laundering, tackling illicit financial flows and the return of assets is carried out in direct connection with anti-corruption measures and measures to reduce the shadow economy and ensure transparency in the financial and economic spheres.

The country first approved the Strategy for the Development of the National System of the Republic of Uzbekistan

on combating the legalization of criminal proceeds, terrorist financing and the financing of the proliferation of mass destruction weapons in June 2021.

A mechanism of financial investigations was introduced into the law enforcement agencies to detect illegal funds and criminal proceeds. Crypto-assets are also included in the criminal law sphere.



The regulation on international cooperation regulating the return of stolen assets was approved. An agreement was reached with the Government of Switzerland to repay USD 131 million through a UN multi-trust fund, using the funds for projects of social importance to the country.

A pilot project to measure illicit financial flows in fiscal and business activities was implemented for the first time in the country with the support of ESCAP, UNODC, and UNCTAD, which provided primary data by testing two measurement methods.

Ensuring the rule of law and access to justice

The legislative framework for the judiciary was updated in 2021 to further strengthen the rule of law, judicial protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, state and public interests, rights and legally protected interests of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs. New laws “On Courts”, “On the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan” have been adopted. The Supreme Judicial Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established by epy law.

Guarantees for the independence of judges and courts have been strengthened by improving the mechanisms for depriving judicial immunity and considering the facts of interference in their activities, strengthening their social protection, as well as the introduction of a new procedure for the appointment and election of judges, according to which, for the first time, a judge is appointed for five years, then for ten years, and subsequently for an indefinite period.

Guaranteed financing of the salaries

of judges and court employees, social payments from the State budget has been introduced according to the international standards.

Uzbekistan has taken important positive steps towards the protection of human rights, which is at the heart of any rights-based approach to sustainable development.

To reduce the number of persons held in custody pending sentencing and the prison population, the list of non-custodial sentences has been expanded.

The responsibility for committing torture, mental, physical and the other acts of violence in Uzbekistan and the use of any information illegally obtained in the course of criminal proceedings, including physical evidence, audio and video materials has been strengthened.

Lawyers have the right to collect and present evidence in a criminal case, which must be checked and evaluated by the investigative and judicial authorities.

Comprehensive measures have been implemented to expand the scope of the “Habeas Corpus” institution, introduce a simplified procedure for criminal proceedings, and further strengthen guarantees of the rights and freedoms of citizens in judicial and investigative activities. In particular, the use of the institute of reconciliation in all instances of criminal proceedings has been expanded. The institution of a preliminary hearing in criminal cases has been introduced, and in civil and economic courts - the institution of a pre-trial hearing, a simplified procedure for proceedings and a mediation procedure.



In terms of protecting entrepreneurs, a ban on the imposition of criminal penalties that impede the operations of business activities by the entities, including deprivation of the right to engage in entrepreneurial activities and imprisonment in case of full compensation of the damage caused in the course of entrepreneurial activities has been introduced. The Business Ombudsman Institute under the President has been established to assist in the protection of their rights.

It should be noted that in the “Rule of Law” index of the organization “World Justice Project”, Uzbekistan has risen from 92nd (in 2020) to 78th (in 2022) place.

Access to justice

Access to justice has been strengthened by the establishment of administrative courts throughout the country. It expanded the ability of citizens to appeal against illegal actions and acts of officials, as well as public law disputes, and increased the efficiency of resolving such cases through specialization.

A new procedure for reviewing court decisions is aimed to reduce the time for litigation, in which higher courts are obliged to make a final decision on the case without returning the case for a new consideration to lower instances.

The introduction of a complex of information systems into legal proceedings has made it possible for the parties to send and receive information and documents electronically, file claims, apply and complain using samples, pay court costs, track the status of cases and get acquainted with the schedule of

court hearings online from anywhere in the world, participate in court hearings through videoconferencing, get acquainted with court decisions and send enforcement documents for execution.

For example, in the first year after the launch of Information System, more than 440,000 electronic applications were submitted to civil courts, which accounted for 40 percent of all applications received.

By integrating the Information Systems of courts and other state bodies and organizations (38 systems), a mechanism for obtaining information and documents necessary to resolve a case has been implemented for the courts.

Combating crime and violence. Combating human trafficking and violent extremism.

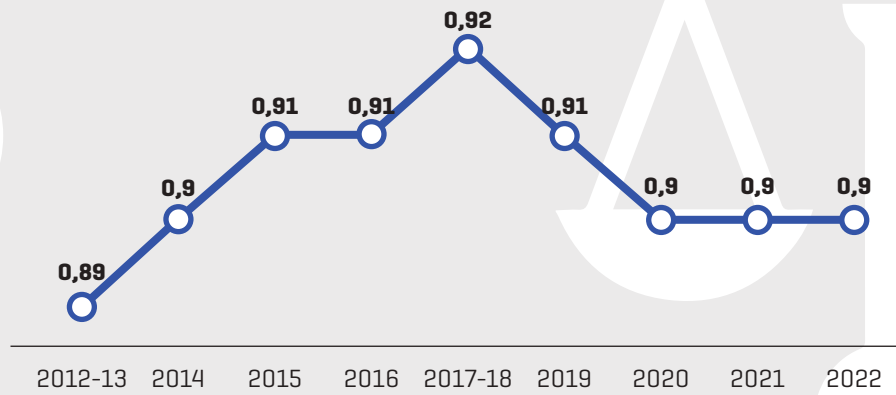
Since 2017, crime and violence prevention has been identified as a key component of Uzbekistan’s criminal law policy which is significantly influenced at all levels.

A number of initiatives were launched with UN agencies’ support to prevent crime among children and youth, including the translated into Uzbek animated series “Zorbs,” “LuLu” and “Education for Justice,” electronic educational modules, and media materials promoting universal values and healthy lifestyles.

A pilot study of victimization in the Fergana Valley of the Republic of Uzbekistan was conducted in order to measure the indicators covered by SDGs 5 and 16. The project was supported by the UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia. The study results, along with



Figure 16.7. Uzbekistan's indicators in the Order & Security Index of the World Justice Project.



<https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/>

the baseline data, highlighted certain areas that need to be addressed when adjusting crime control programs.

The country continues to rank highly and has been in the top twenty countries on the Order & Security Index of the World Justice Project for eight years now. Uzbekistan ranked 16th among 140 countries in this indicator in 2022.

Uzbekistan became one of the first states to repatriate its citizens, mostly women and children, on a large scale. More than 500 women and children have been returned from Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan and received reintegration support. This experience was approved by the UN (2021).

It should be noted that the adoption of the resolution on “Education and Religious Tolerance” by the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly on the initiative of Uzbekistan was a milestone in ensuring universal access to education, eliminating illiteracy and ignorance as important factors for sustainable counteraction to the influence of religious extremism.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is currently conducting systematic activities to decriminalize and deradicalize people accused or convicted of extremist-related crimes.

The system of control of citizens included in the “black list” of involvement in religious extremist movements has been abolished.

In 2019 in order to ensure the best interests of children, to prevent violence against them, the Government launched a reform of closed children’s institutions in which minors with deviant behavior and in conflict with the law were placed.

Cross-sectoral Standard Operating Procedures for child protection were developed and implemented. The country also initiated the development of a law on protection from all forms of violence.

Despite the measures taken, according to MICS 2021-2022, 62% of children aged 1-14 years were subjected to violent punishment.



A set of measures were also implemented to improve the system of combating human trafficking. In 2019, on the basis of the interdepartmental commission, the National Commission for Combating Human Trafficking and Forced Labor was established under the leadership of the Chairman of the Senate, which significantly increased the level of coordination in this area.

The procedure for identifying and redirecting victims of human trafficking has been established, and a unified information database on crimes in this category has been launched.

Measures of administrative and criminal liability have been strengthened – the punishment for child labor, the use of minors for the purpose of sexual exploitation and their involvement in forced labor has been introduced. Sanctions have been tightened for indecent acts against a person under the age of 16, for engaging in sexual intercourse and other acts of a sexual nature with a person from 16 to 18 years of age.

According to the latest annual report on human trafficking in the world, Uzbekistan is classified in the second category of countries (TIER 2), as a country making significant efforts in combating human trafficking and forced labor.

Challenges

In addition to positive results, issues such as the availability, transparency, and quality of data on crime, violence, human trafficking, access to justice, and other fair trial guarantees, includ-

ing access to professional legal aid, a sufficient number of lawyers, independence of lawyers, etc., need to be addressed, which makes controlling the rule of law and corruption more difficult.

The situation should also be improved in the area of statistical reporting on crime (e.g., internal affairs, prosecutors, courts, prisons, state committee on statistics), to ensure full coverage of the indicators included in the national sustainable development goals.

Further steps:

- implementation of administrative reform measures of New Uzbekistan (Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of December 21, 2022);
- achievement of the outcomes envisaged in the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026;
- execution of targets to implement the Strategy for the development of the national system of the Republic of Uzbekistan on combating the legalization of criminal proceeds;
- adoption and implementation of the Law on the protection of children from all forms of violence.
- development of the draft national anti-corruption strategy for 2023-2027 and draft state anti-corruption programs and their implementation.



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



We will continue to pay a priority attention to the strengthening of multifaceted, mutually beneficial partnership with all our neighboring countries in Central Asia, our Strategic Partner Countries and international organizations.

H.E. Shavkat Mirziyoyev – President of the Republic of Uzbekistan



GOAL 17. STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

Over the past three years Uzbekistan has carried out large-scale reforms focusing on the liberalization of the economy, administrative and institutional transformations to ensure macroeconomic stability and achieve sustainable economic growth. The most significant measures in terms of macroeconomic stability are targeted to the liberalization of prices, reduction of inflation, improvement of monetary, fiscal and foreign economic activities, and creation of a favorable investment climate and business environment.

Financing of state budget revenues and expenditures: the 2020-2022 dynamics show that unconsolidated expenditures on trust funds are high (Figure 17.1).

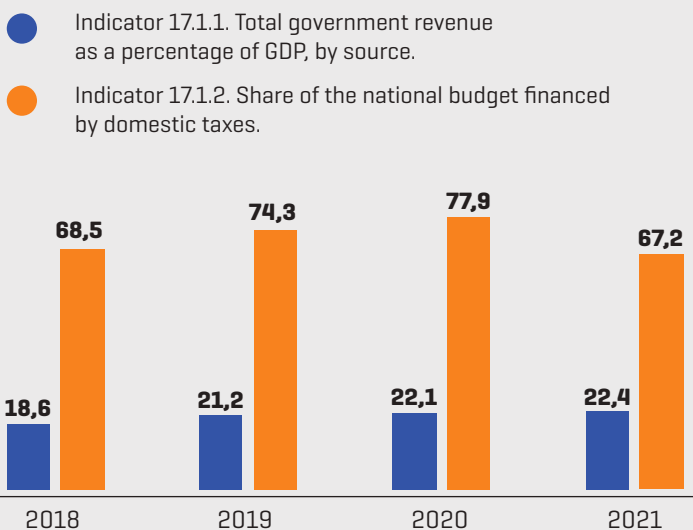
The indicator “total fiscal balance” was introduced in 2020 in order to fully account for and reflect the sphere of public administration.

The share of the national budget financed by domestic taxes was 67% of total revenues in 2021, which is 10.7% less than in 2020, and 7.1% less than in 2019 (share of domestic taxes in total revenues was 68.5% in 2018 (Table 17.1).

The following legislative acts were adopted:

- new edition of the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of December 30, 2019 “On Amendments and Additions to the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan”;
- Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of September 26, 2019 “On measures to further improve tax policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan”;
- Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of July 10,

Figure 17.1 Amount of state revenues and share of taxes in the budget [%]



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Table 17.1 Budget revenues (without trust funds) (UZS billion)

Indicators	2019	2020	2021	2022
Budget revenues (without trust funds), total	112,165.4	132,938.0	164,799.4	202,042.0
Direct taxes	31,676.8	45,206.9	58,930.3	64,447.1
Indirect taxes	46,427.2	46,428.4	56,290.4	70,570.2
Resource payments and property tax	19,680.8	21,257.0	23,036.4	23,912.8
Other income	14,272.8	20,045.8	26,542.2	43,112.8

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

2019 “On additional measures to improve tax administration”;

According to the approved Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020” and projected revenues and expenditures of the State budget and state trust funds for 2022, as well as targets for 2023, it can be concluded that the tax burden will decrease significantly. The data show that the revenues of the state budget and state trust funds amounted to UZS 137 trillion (26.1% of GDP) in 2019, which is 27% more than in 2018. In 2018, revenues amounted to UZS 108 trillion, or 26.5% of GDP.

The share of the national budget financed by domestic taxes to total revenues was 74.3% in 2019 and 67.2% in 2021.

Foreign direct investment and official development assistance are growing rapidly compared to total state budget expenditures.

State budget revenues increased by 0.3% and were 22.4% in 2021. The state budget revenues increased by 23.9% or UZS 31,861.3 billion in 2021 compared to 2020. Such factors as maintaining high world prices for precious metals, easing of quarantine restrictions, and new levers of tax control and

administration influenced the growth of budget revenues in 2021.

FDI dynamics also show strong growth, with FDI increasing 4.4 times over 2019-2021.

Uzbekistan disbursed USD 11.1 billion of foreign investments in 2021. The share of foreign investments and credits in fixed assets in the total volume of disbursed investments was 42.7%.

The amount of funds raised from International Financial Institutions and foreign government financial institutions was USD

2.1 billion

The largest amounts of foreign capital are invested in energy, metallurgy, chemical industry, electrical engineering, IT, construction, pharmaceuticals, light industry, agriculture, etc.

More than 50 countries invest in the economy of Uzbekistan, the leaders of which are China (USD 2.2 billion), Russia (USD 2.1 billion), Germany (USD 800.7 million), Turkey (USD 1.18 billion) and South Korea (USD 137.4 million).



Table 17.2 Dynamics of public debt of the Republic of Uzbekistan (USD billion)

Indicators	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
External public debt	6.5	7.5	9.9	15.7	21.1	23.6
Domestic public debt	3.2	4.0	5.0	2.1	2.3	2.7
Total public debt	9.7	11.6	14.9	17.8	23.4	26.3

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

In 2021, 5 government and corporate Eurobonds were issued to attract capital from international markets.

In July 2021, the Republic of Uzbekistan was the first in the CIS region and one of the first in the world to Sovereign SDG Bonds aimed at target financing of the SDGs. The issue volume amounted to UZS 2.5 trillion (about USD 235 Million) at 14% for 3 years. The funds received are used to implement activities and projects to achieve the nine specific national SDGs. In its 2020 New FDI Performance Index for new projects, the Financial Times ranked Uzbekistan fourth among Asia-Pacific countries with an Index value of 3.58 units for investments attracted in 40 new projects in 2019.

The inclusion of Uzbekistan in the FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index calculated by the OECD since 2019 is also remarkable: Uzbekistan ranked 44th in the world and 4th in the Asia-Pacific region.

The measures taken to maintain public debt at a macroeconomic stable level and effectively manage it, as well as to ensure high rates of economic growth of the republic under conditions of stability of the national currency, have resulted in the **stabilization of the public debt-to-GDP ratio since 2021.**

Specifically, the public debt-to-GDP ratio decreased from 39.0% at the beginning of 2021 (38.0% at the end of 2021) to 34.1% at October 1, 2022.

According to the *International Monetary Fund's* report on the economy of the countries, the public debt of the Republic of Uzbekistan is currently at a **“moderate”** level.

Measures implemented in recent years to keep public debt at a moderate level and effectively manage it are now paying off.

According to the Law “On the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022”, the limit of newly signed annual agreements on foreign loans attraction on behalf of the Republic of Uzbekistan (the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan) and under the guarantee of the Republic of Uzbekistan was **USD 4.5 billion** in 2022.

Also, the maximum net volume of government securities issued on behalf of the Republic of Uzbekistan was set at 12.0 trillion soums.

In addition, in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On public debt” The amount of public debt should not exceed 60% in relation to the annual forecast indicator of gross domestic product.



The **practice of providing state guarantees for domestic obligations has been discontinued since 2021**, and state-owned enterprises and banks, in accordance with the transformation processes, are transferred to raising funds without state guarantees in global financial markets to finance their projects.

JSCB "Uzpromstroybank", JSC "Uzmillibank", JSCIB "Ipoteka-bank", JSC "UzAvto Motors", JSC "Uzbekneftgaz" attracted funds to the total amount of about USD 2 billion from the world market by issuing international bonds in 2019-2021.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Debt" was developed with the support of prestigious international organizations, such as the U.S. Treasury, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, and was approved by the Senate of the Oliy Majlis.

The law covers such areas as public debt management based on international standards, increasing the Parliament's role in this process, keeping it at a level safe for macroeconomic stability, ensuring timely guaranteed public debt service, diversifying public debt and reducing the risk of overspending on its servicing and improving the mechanism of state guarantees.

With a view to diversifying the public debt portfolio and reducing currency risk, the practice of issuing international bonds in national currency was established to gradually reduce the share of public debt in foreign currency.

In particular, sovereign international bonds in the amount of UZS 4.5 trillion in national currency were placed on

the London Stock Exchange in 2020-2021, and in the medium term, it was decided to increase the national currency share in sovereign international bonds based on market conditions;

The development of the domestic financial market resulted in an increase in the volume of placement of state securities from UZS 597 billion in 2018 to UZS 4.9 trillion in 2021 (UZS 8.4 trillion in 9 months of 2022), while the circulation period of state securities has been extended to 10 years.

Inflation-linked state securities in the amount of SUM 111 billion with a coupon payment equal to "Consumer Price Index (CPI) + 6%" were placed, and the first benchmark for inflation-linked state securities was created.

To automate public debt accounting and reporting, as well as to increase the transparency of debt statistics, the following activities are being carried out:

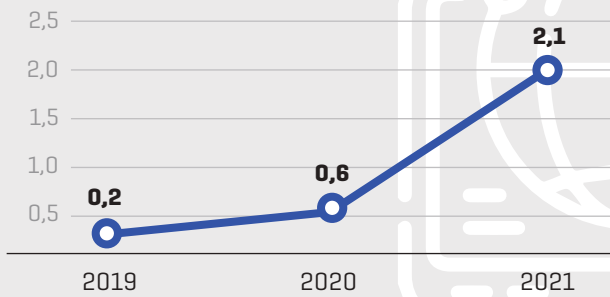
The State Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS-6 software package) automates information on external state debt;

The Ministry of Information Technology and Communications Development (MITC) is the key government body responsible for e-governance and Internet connectivity in Uzbekistan, which could help the country become one of the first 50 countries in the Global Innovation Index by 2030. MITC is also responsible for developing the 2030 National ICT Strategy and a three-year e-government program that aims to reduce corruption risks and bridge the digital divide.

Fixed broadband Internet subscribers, including users from 10 Mbps to 30

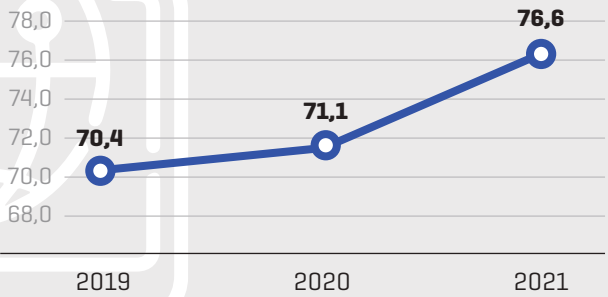


Figure 17.2. Number of fixed broadband Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants at a speed of 10 Mbps to 30 Mbps



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Figure 17.3. Share of the population using the Internet



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Mbps, reached 0.2 million in 2019 and 2.1 million by 2021.

The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to accelerate the development of telecommunications infrastructure in settlements of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (№ PP-4329 of 22.05.2019) was adopted to eliminate negative factors affecting the accelerated development of telecommunications networks, ensure the availability of electronic public services, as well as create the necessary infrastructure to develop the digital economy in the regions. The Decree of the President “On measures to accelerate the development of services” (№ PP-5113 of 11.05.2021) also envisages the expansion of broadband telecommunications network by 900,000 ports, installation of 2,000 joint mobile base stations, and increasing the coverage of settlements with broadband mobile Internet up to 95%.

It is necessary to develop a competitive environment between Internet service providers and a mechanism for expanding the territory around remote settlements in order to increase the

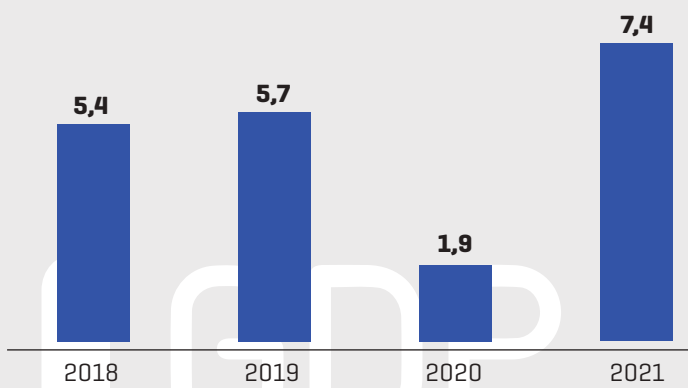
number of fixed broadband Internet subscribers.

In the “Year of Science, Education and Digital Economy Development”, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (No. UP-6079 of 05.10.2020) “On approval of the strategy “Digital Uzbekistan-2030” and measures to effectively implement it” was adopted with the aim of accelerated development of digital industry in the republic, improving the competitiveness of the national economy, as well as ensuring the implementation of the targets defined in the State Program for the implementation of the Strategy of Action in five priority areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 - 2021 years.

Moreover, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (№ PP-357 dated 22.08.2022) “On measures to raise the sphere of information and communication technologies to a new level in 2022-2023” was adopted to implement the priority tasks of raising the sphere of information and communication technologies to a new level. The goal was set to increase the share of Internet users by 90.6% by

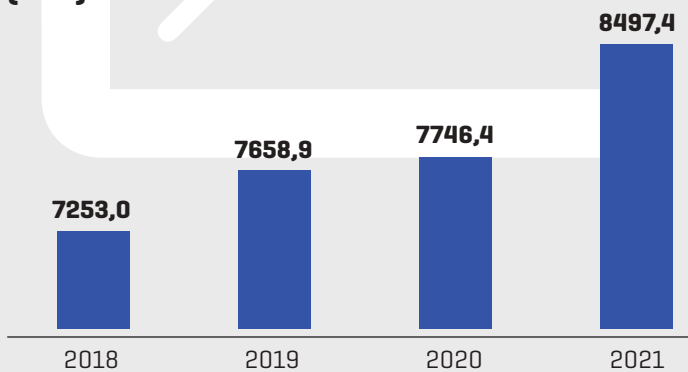


Figure 17.4 GDP growth rate (%)



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Figure 17.5 GDP per capita in terms of purchasing power parity of the Uzbek soum to the US dollar (USD)



Source: Statistical data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan

2030. It is necessary to install means of communication belonging to remote settlements and develop a mechanism for subsidizing operators who work in non-profitable regions in order to increase the share of the population using the Internet.

According to preliminary estimates, the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan in current prices amounted to UZS 734,587.7 billion in 2021 and increased in real terms by 7.4% compared to 2020. The GDP deflator index was 113.6% relative to 2020 prices.

GDP growth accelerated to 7.4% in 2021, compared to 2.0% in 2020 and 6.0% in 2019.

The following legislative acts regulating partnership were adopted in order to stimulate effective partnership between the private and public sectors and civil society institutions when implementing social and economic development programs:

- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Public-Private Partnership” of May 10, 2019;
- Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to further improve the road sector management system” of 09.12.2019;
- Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to further improve the mechanisms of attracting foreign direct investment to the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan” of 29.04.2019.

According to the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026, it is planned to implement projects worth USD 14 billion in energy, transport, health, education, environment, utilities, water and other sectors by using public-private partnership mechanisms.

The MICS survey conducted jointly with UNICEF is completed in 2020-2021. The survey provided information on the development of necessary internationally comparable statistical indicators needed to monitor progress toward national goals and global commitments to improve the situation of children and women.



The methodology for conducting a sample household survey is being improved with the support of the World Bank. Household surveys will be conducted using CAPI, i.e. using tablets (with special software) to improve the quality and reliability of the data.

The GDP deflator index was also up to 113.5% after 111.6% in 2020. The GDP deflator index was 117.9% in 2019.

The Agency of Statistics in cooperation with the World Bank developed the National Strategy of Development of Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2025, the implementation of which will meet the need of users for relevant statistical information, including the SDG indicators.

A new Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Official Statistics" was developed that fully complies with international standards and today's requirements. The new law consists of 7 chapters and 44 articles, which differs radically from the previous law.

Firstly, a new concept of official statistics is being implemented. The law clearly defines official statistics as statistical data describing economic, demographic, social, financial, environmental events and processes in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Secondly, a national statistical system is being created, which includes, along with statistical bodies, other state administration bodies that produce and disseminate official statistics.

Thirdly, the law defines the mechanisms of quality assurance of statistics by pro-

ducers of official statistics by using statistical methods of data evaluation, documenting the sources and methods used, studying the opinions of respondents, and cooperating with scientific organizations and the community in the evaluation of statistical methodology.

In addition, active work is underway on Uzbekistan's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), within the framework of which 6 rounds of negotiations have taken place so far. A working group of representatives of 49 states was created, chaired by the permanent coordinator of the Republic of Korea S. Yun. In 2021 and 2022 Fact Papers provided. Along with this, it is important to note that 9 states have agreed to Uzbekistan's accession to the WTO without negotiations. Bilateral negotiations are currently ongoing. The intensity of work on Uzbekistan's accession to the WTO shows the desire to achieve goal 17.10 (Promotion of a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and fair multilateral trading system within the WTO). Trade liberalization and accession to the WTO are expected to promote structural reforms in Uzbekistan.

Regarding the development of civil society and public control, in order to avoid duplication and overlap in the relevant legal norms, proposals were made to develop a new edition of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations," by combining the current Law on NGOs as well as the Laws "On Guarantees of Activities of Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations" and "On Public Associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan" and supplementing it with the necessary procedural mechanisms, as well as to significantly reduce by-laws and referential norms.



Proposals were developed and introduced into the draft law “On Public Control” to improve the regulatory legal framework regulating public control, to develop procedural mechanisms for all types of public control defined by the law, as well as to strengthen the role and coordination of public councils under state bodies in the sphere of public control.

Civil society is an integral part of the social relations development and the most important guarantee of democracy, the rule of law, and individual freedom in the state.

A new Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Trade Unions” was adopted in 2019, in accordance with international standards and in full compliance with the requirements of the relevant ILO conventions.

This Law:

- significantly expands the rights and powers of trade unions and makes their registration as simple as possible;
- expands the union membership base: henceforth, broader categories of workers have the right to associate in trade unions.

It should be noted that Uzbekistan is gradually and consistently building civil society; the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to radically increase the role of civil society institutions in the democratic renewal of the country” was adopted in May 2018.

Non-commercial NGOs as a civil society institution are growing quantitatively and qualitatively in Uzbekistan. There are currently more than 9,000



NGOs in the country, and there are branches and representative offices of 29 international and foreign non-governmental organizations.

The existing legal framework for NGO activity in Uzbekistan is impressive. According to official statements, more than 200 legislative acts aimed at strengthening the role and importance of civic institutions and solving urgent social and economic problems of citizens were adopted during the years of independence.

The issue of increasing the professionalism and competitiveness of civil society institutions, strengthening their organizational, material and technical base, as well as strengthening the legitimacy of NGOs in society, is one of the most pressing issues for the development of civil society institutions in the future.

As civil society develops in Uzbekistan, the mass media have become



an important element in raising their consciousness, worldview, and political culture, and in strengthening their civic position.

More than ten laws were adopted, and the necessary legal and institutional conditions for the professional work of journalists are being created. In order to support the non-governmental mass media, strengthen their material and technical base and human potential, the following public organizations were established: the National Association of Electronic Mass Media (NAEMM), which now includes more than 100 electronic mass media, and the Public Fund for the Support and Development of Independent Print Media and News Agencies of Uzbekistan.

There are more than 1,500 mass media in the republic. They differ in the ownership form, the direction, and the way the information is transmitted.

Local self-government is mahalla in Uzbek. The legal basis for the activities of citizens' self-governing bodies, represented by the institution of mahalla, was strengthened and developed in the years of independence. This institution was formed as an integral part of the political, economic and spiritual life of the country, and all necessary conditions were created for mahalla to develop.

Mahalla as a time-tested form of self-government corresponds to the nature and needs of the people of Uzbekistan and is a reliable factor in preserving and strengthening the peace, harmony, and social stability in the country. This is facilitated by expanding the powers of mahalla assemblies and aksakals.



5. WAY FORWARD

This Second Voluntary National Review provides an opportunity to assess the progress towards the SDGs implementation compared to the first review, to identify existing disparities, opportunities and accumulated potential, as well as internal and external challenges to achieve the targets by 2030.

Despite certain difficulties, it was possible to implement a set of measures to reduce the poverty growth and organize targeted social support for low-income families; the national governance model through self-governing bodies of citizens (mahalla) is being implemented; a sharp social stratification was not allowed by implementing targeted measures to support private entrepreneurship.

Specific positive progress in reforming agriculture made it possible to strengthen the country's food security.

The dynamic growth of life expectancy, reduction of maternal, child, and infant mortality resulted in improved health of the population.

Absolute literacy and a significant increase in pre-school enrollment, radical reforms in general and higher education, the availability of the Internet made it possible to improve the education quality and eliminate child labor.

Significant progress was made in the provision of housing due to large-scale housing construction.

Uzbekistan took a major step in address-

ing gender equality issues by expanding girls' access to education, increasing women's representation in parliament, the public service and the government, and implementing targeted support for women and young people.

There were some changes in the population's access to centralized water supply and sanitation.

The energy infrastructure modernization and the expansion of unconventional energy sources through the introduction of new energy facilities, small hydropower plants, wind and solar energy were accelerated.

There is a relatively high level of economic growth, and sustainable development of industry and services, including tourism.

There were structural changes in the direction of increasing the processing industry contribution and increasing the implementation of major innovation and infrastructure projects.

The transition to energy-saving and green technologies was ensured, and a targeted strategy for the green economy development was developed and



is being implemented.

In order to combat climate change, measures were implemented to ensure the CO₂ reduction and form a green zone in the adjacent areas of the Aral Sea, as well as trees were systematically planted in all cities and districts.

Specific institutional and economic mechanisms were adopted to prevent the reduction of forest area and resources.

Important steps were taken to ensure the independence of the judiciary, enhance guarantees for the protection of the rights of citizens and private entrepreneurs, and develop the mass media's independence.

The country is completely open to cooperation with the outside world. Cooperation with the Central Asian, CIS, SCO, and Southeast Asian countries developed significantly.

The initiatives of Uzbekistan adopted by the UN General Assembly on enhancing the parliamentary role in achieving sustainable development goals, ensuring security and cooperation in the Central Asian region, adopting the Convention on the Rights of Youth, and others should be highlighted.

The review revealed certain problems to be addressed in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of measures implemented by the Development Strategies and Concepts adapted to national goals and targets, ensure a significant reduction in corruption, improve the education and health quality, accelerate infrastructure development, including access to quality drinking water, introduce new innovative, digital, and green tech-

nologies as part of combating climate change and ensuring environmental security.

Further steps to achieve the national sustainable development goals and targets and projected parameters until 2030 include:

- full adaptation of national sustainable development goals and targets with the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026, which envisages reforms to build civil society, ensure human rights and interests, and transform the economy by improving the well-being of the population;
- implementation of priority targets, consistent with the sustainable development, noted in the Address to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan of December 20, 2022, which includes the transition to an effective state governance system, building a "social state", protection of human rights and freedoms, addressing environmental issues, especially those of water resources, the introduction of free market mechanisms, private property protection, entrepreneurship support, growth of private and foreign investment in the economy;
- introduction of a mandatory procedure for taking into account a set of measures to develop the country, sectors and spheres, regions, and to achieve target parameters (indicators, subindicators) of sustainable development during the development and implementation of the Strategy, the Concept, and State Programs;



- expanded participation of civil society institutions in the organization of monitoring and evaluation of its results on the achievement of national goals and targets, consideration of incoming proposals and recommendations of private entrepreneurs and residents of the country's regions to improve the effectiveness of the measures taken;
- raising society's and population's awareness of the work being done to achieve the national goals and targets, conducting regular special sociological surveys in cities, districts, and mahallas on the priority measures to meet the needs and requirements of the population, based on the implemented measures of sustainable development;
- expanding the possibility of state budgeting for measures to achieve the SDGs, primarily to address such social and environmental targets as poverty reduction, social stratification of society, targeted social protection, improving the quality of educational and health services, gender equality, prevention of social risks and threats associated with climate change, food, energy, and environmental security;
- continuing the dialogue of the state with the private sector, international organizations, further expansion of international cooperation with all countries of the world, including the Central Asian countries, the implementation of the initiatives of Uzbekistan adopted by the UN to enhance regional cooperation, increase the role of parliaments, ensure the youth rights, integrated with the sustainable development goals;
- strengthening the capacity of the national statistical system, introduction of electronic data collection, and improved access to quality, comparable human rights statistics;
- conducting ongoing educational activities to raise awareness about sustainable development and living and the SDGs implementation at the national and global levels.



CONCLUSION

The Second National Review of Uzbekistan summarized the period of recovery of social and economic development after the peak of COVID-19, the main results of the 2017-2021 Action Strategy implementation, democratization and civil society building processes, the formation of a national governance model from below through the institute of local self-government of citizens called mahalla, and the growth of political activity of the population.

Based on the results of the First Review, significant adjustments were made to ensure systemic monitoring of the SDGs implementation by adopting an official document on additional measures to achieve national goals and targets, and the newly approved Coordination Council and relevant expert groups stepped up their activities. The recommendations and proposals made by international organizations, in particular the UN and the World Bank, were taken into account regarding the assessment of financial resources and domestic capacity, the effectiveness of management systems, the development of a social state, sustainable management of natural resources, institutional problems associated with the methodology of calculating individual indicators, and the formation of a full-fledged information platform.

The Second Review was prepared in the context of building a New Uzbek-

istan based on the principle "In the name of honor and dignity of man" and alignment of the SDGs with national priorities to transform all areas of politics, economy and social sphere in the country. The review was subjected to a process of discussion and consultation with all stakeholders: the parliamentary commission, academia, women and youth representatives, the mass media representatives, bloggers, non-governmental and international organizations. Special attention was paid to information campaign conducted by parliamentary and governmental structures with the support of the UN agencies to discuss the results of the Review among the population in the regions.

Review preparation made it possible to show the real progress of Uzbekistan in achieving the adopted target parameters of sustainable development until 2030, to determine the scale of individual goals and targets implementation, to identify existing disparities and opportunities, and to determine the next steps to be taken.

The Second National Review will allow adjusting and refining the implemented and developed strategies, concepts, targeted programs of social and economic development of the country, industries and regions based on the achievement of sustainable development goals and targets of Uzbekistan.



Annex 1

Correlation of national goals and targets of sustainable development and the goals of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026

National Goals	National Targets	Goals of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026
<p>Goal 1. Widespread reduction of poverty</p>	<p>Target 1.1. Reduce the country's poverty rate by half by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 85. Create new jobs and increase incomes, thus reduce poverty by at least two-fold by the end of 2026.</p>
	<p>Target 1.2. Reduce by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 85. Create new jobs and increase incomes, thus reduce poverty by at least two-fold by the end of 2026.</p>
	<p>Target 1.3. Strengthen the targeting and effectiveness of social protection system of the population, improve the quality of social services, achieve full coverage of social protection measures for all in need</p>	<p>Goal 85. par. 6. Create a unified electronic system for recording families, women and young people in poverty by region, city and district, and prevent the risk of falling back into poverty. Development of handicraft activities.</p>
	<p>Target 1.4. Ensure conducive economic and financial conditions for equal access for all population, in particular the poor and vulnerable, to basic reserves (lands, new technologies, bank loans, remote banking, etc.) by 2030 to provide infrastructure for retail payment systems, new technologies and financial services, including microfinancing.</p>	<p>Goal 53. Ensure mandatory social guarantees for the population, strengthening the social protection of the needy</p>
	<p>Target 1.5. Improve the living conditions of socially vulnerable segments of the population and prevent the negative impact of economic, social, and environmental problems on them by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 53. par. 3. Systematize and improve legislation on mandatory social guarantees, and control the strict enforcement of established social protection.</p>
	<p>Target 1.a. Mobilize significant reserves from a variety of sources, including enhanced development cooperation, to provide predictable financing for programs and strategies to eradicate poverty in all its dimensions.</p>	<p>Goal 85. par. 3. Create the possibility of full use of social guarantees and benefits for 2.5 million unofficially employed citizens by helping them to legalize their employment.</p>
		<p>Goal 85. par. 7. Cover at least 85% of the entire population in need with social assistance programs that meet eligibility criteria for social benefits. Provide direct state social assistance to families and population segments in need of social protection, as well as citizens who temporarily face difficult conditions.</p>
		<p>Goal 53. Ensure mandatory social guarantees for the population, strengthening the social protection of the needy</p>
		<p>Goal 53. Ensure mandatory social guarantees for the population, strengthening the social protection of the needy</p>
		<p>Goal 85. par. 2. Development and implementation of the state programs to reduce poverty.</p>



National Goals	National Targets	Goals of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026
	<p>Target 1.b. Improve strategic development forecasting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that take into account the poor population interests and gender aspects to facilitate rapid population investment in poverty reduction measures.</p>	<p>Goal 85. Create new jobs and increase incomes, thus reduce poverty by at least two-fold by the end of 2026.</p>
<p>Goal 2. Enhance food security, improve nutrition, and support sustainable agriculture.</p>	<p>Target 2.1. Ensure quality and balanced nutrition in the necessary volumes and achieve full year-round access to vital and safe food for all segments of the population by 2030, especially for young children and socially vulnerable people.</p>	<p>Goal 45. Gradual provision of free meals to primary school students in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm province</p>
	<p>Target 2.2. End all forms of malnutrition by 2030, including achieving the internationally agreed goals on reducing stunting and weight loss for children under age five by 2025, and also meet the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and nursing women, and the elderly.</p>	
	<p>Target 2.3. Increase the average agricultural food production efficiency and incomes of agricultural food producers by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 30. Multiple the income of farmers by at least 2 times through intensive development of agriculture on a scientific basis, increasing the annual growth of agriculture to at least 5%</p>
	<p>Target 2.4 Introduce agricultural practices by 2030 that will ensure sustainable food production systems, as well as increase the efficiency of agricultural production.</p>	<p>Goal 30. Multiple the income of farmers by at least 2 times through intensive development of agriculture on a scientific basis, increasing the annual growth of agriculture to at least 5%</p>
	<p>Target 2.5. Ensure genetic diversity of crop seeds and livestock and related wildlife species, including by properly preserving their stocks</p>	<p>Goal 30. par. 8. Develop agro-logistic centers and increase the number of modern laboratories. Implement a national seed and seedling growing program.</p>
	<p>Target 2.a. In order to strengthen the agricultural productive capacity, enhance investment in agricultural infrastructure, promote scientific research in agriculture, develop innovative technologies, create genetic reserves of crops and livestock, as well as through the enhancement of international financial institutions and international cooperation.</p>	<p>Goal 30. Multiple the income of farmers by at least 2 times through intensive development of agriculture on a scientific basis, increasing the annual growth of agriculture to at least 5%</p>
	<p>Target 2.b. Introduce trade restrictions in global agricultural markets and eliminate the errors and prevent them.</p>	
	<p>Target 2.c. Provide the guaranteed access of the population of the republic with basic types of food and agricultural products, systematically monitor and control the supply of products to the domestic consumer market, take measures to combat unjustified price increases.</p>	
<p>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lifestyles and promote well-being for people of all ages</p>	<p>Target 3.1. Reduce the maternal mortality rate by one-third by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 60. Improve the system of high-tech medical care for women of reproductive age, pregnant women and children.</p>



National Goals	National Targets	Goals of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026
<p>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lifestyles and promote well-being for people of all ages</p>	<p>Target 3.2. Reduce newborn infant mortality and under-five mortality by half by 2030.</p>	
	<p>Target 3.3. Reduce tuberculosis and HIV infection rates, and ensure control of water-borne hepatitis and other infectious diseases.</p>	
	<p>Target 3.4. Reduce premature mortality from cardiovascular and oncological diseases, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases by 30% by 2030.</p>	
	<p>Target 3.5. Improve the prevention and treatment of psychoactive substance addiction, including drug addiction and alcoholism [a 10% decrease in the harmful use of alcohol].</p>	
	<p>Target 3.6. Reduce the number of traffic accidents by half by 2025, including accidents due to violations of traffic rules by pedestrians.</p>	<p>Goal 16. par. 4. Reduce accidents and fatalities on the roads by improving road infrastructure and creating safe driving conditions, including full digitalization of the traffic control system and ensuring extensive public participation in this area.</p>
	<p>Target 3.7. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2030, including family planning and increasing the age of marriage for girls to eighteen, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.</p>	<p>Goal 60. Improve the system of high-tech medical care for women of reproductive age, pregnant women and children.</p>
	<p>Target 3.8. Ensure universal health coverage, including protection from high health care costs, access to essential quality healthcare and sanitation services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.</p>	<p>Goal 60. Improve the system of high-tech medical care for women of reproductive age, pregnant women and children.</p>
	<p>Target 3.9. Reduce mortality and morbidity due to exposure to hazardous chemicals, air and water pollution, including chemical production and hazardous substance disposal sites.</p>	
<p>Target 3.a. Promote the implementation of the World Health Organization's Convention on Tobacco Control [adopted at the 56th World Health Assembly in May 2003], as appropriate.</p>		
<p>Target 3.b. Promote the research and development of vaccines and medicines to treat infectious and non-infectious diseases; demonstrate adaptation of the agreement on trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights to protect public health, particularly in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health [World Trade Organization (WTO)] and in line with the series of negotiations to create access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines.</p>		



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<p>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lifestyles and promote well-being for people of all ages</p>	<p>Target 3.c. Gradually increase financing of health care, train the personnel and improve the quality of medical services, and ensure decent wages.</p> <p>Target 3.d. Ensure implementation of the International Health Regulations (the basic WHO document, the actual edition of the regulations was adopted at the 58th session of the World Health Assembly on May 25, 2005) and preparedness to respond to public health emergencies.</p>	<p>Goal 56. Improve the quality of medical services provided to the population, effectively use the budget funds, centralize medical services and introduce the practices of health insurance for the population.</p> <p>Goal 65. Gradually increase the monthly salaries of doctors to the equivalent of USD 1,000.</p>
<p>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.</p>	<p>Target 4.1. Raise the primary and secondary education to a new quality level by 2030, ensuring the achievement of relevant and effective learning outcomes while maintaining universal coverage.</p>	<p>Goal 38. Increase preschool coverage from the current 67% to at least 80%.</p>
	<p>Target 4.2. Ensure that all boys and girls have full access to quality early childhood development, care, and education systems by 2030 so they are ready for primary education.</p>	<p>Goal 39. Elevate the quality of education in pre-school education system to a new level.</p>
	<p>Target 4.3. Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality secondary vocational, higher, professional, and additional education by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 37. Create vocational training opportunities for every citizen at the expense of the state. Increase the scope of vocational training twofold, train 1 million unemployed citizens in professions and increase the participation of non-state educational institutions in this process to 30%.</p>
	<p>Target 4.4. Significantly increase the number of young people and adults who have high-demand labor market skills, including vocational and technical skills, for employment, decent work, and entrepreneurship by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 37. Create vocational training opportunities for every citizen at the expense of the state. Increase the scope of vocational training twofold, train 1 million unemployed citizens in professions and increase the participation of non-state educational institutions in this process to 30%.</p>
	<p>Target 4.5. Ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for people with disabilities, as well as a safe and effective learning environment for all by improving the educational facilities, taking into account the interests of children with disabilities.</p>	<p>Goal 66. Form an effective system of support for people with disabilities, and improve their quality and standard of living.</p>
	<p>Target 4.7. Ensure that all learners and students acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to promote sustainable development by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 70. Improve state youth policy.</p>
	<p>Target 4.a. Upgrade education facilities to provide safe and effective learning environments for all</p>	
	<p>Target 4. b. Take measures to increase the amount of credits and grants, including international credits and grants for education in higher education institutions, by 2030.</p>	



National Goals	National Targets	Goals of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026
	<p>Target 4.c. Substantially increase the number of qualified teachers by 2030, including through international cooperation on teacher training, retraining, and advanced training.</p>	<p>Goal 44. Improve the quality of education in schools while raising the knowledge and qualifications of teachers to an international level.</p>
<p>Goal 5. Ensure gender equality and empower all women.</p>	<p>Target 5.1. Eliminate all forms of discrimination against all women everywhere.</p>	<p>Goal 69. Support women and increase further their active participation in society.</p>
	<p>Target 5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against women, including human trafficking, sexual and other forms of exploitation.</p>	<p>Goal 69. Support women and increase further their active participation in society.</p>
	<p>Target 5.3. Eliminate early and forced marriages.</p>	
	<p>Target 5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of utilities, infrastructure, and social safety systems, encouraging the shared responsibility principle of household management within the family, taking into account national circumstances.</p>	
	<p>Target 5.5. Ensure equal opportunities for women to participate fully in all phases of political, economic and social life and leadership in decision-making.</p>	<p>Goal 69. Support women and increase further their active participation in society.</p>
	<p>Target 5.6. Ensure universal coverage of health care services for comprehensive reproductive health care.</p>	<p>Goal 60. Improve the system of high-tech medical care for women of reproductive age, pregnant women and children.</p>
	<p>Target 5.a. Expand women support programs to realize their rights and interests in the social and economic spheres.</p>	<p>Goal 69. Support women and increase further their active participation in society.</p>
		<p>Goal 69. par. 3. Continue the gender equality policy, increase women's socio-political activity, and continue the implementation of reforms to support them.</p>
	<p>Target 5.b. Double the active use of high-performance technologies, in particular information and communications technology, to promote women's empowerment.</p>	<p>Goal 69. Support women and girls and ensure their active participation in society.</p>
	<p>Target 5.c. Fully integrate the gender equality principles into the process of adopting state programs at different government levels.</p>	<p>Goal 60. Support women and girls and ensure their active participation in society.</p>
		<p>Goal 69. par. 3 Continue the gender equality policy, increase women's socio-political activity, and continue the implementation of reforms to support them.</p>
<p>Goal 6. Ensure accessibility and rational use of water resources and sanitation for all.</p>	<p>Target 6.1. Ensure universal and equal access to clean drinking water for all by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 31. Implement a state program to fundamentally reform the water management and water conservation system.</p>
		<p>Goal 34. Develop the engineering, communications, and social infrastructure of the regions, as well as services and facilities.</p>
	<p>Target 6.2. Ensure universal and equal access to appropriate sanitation facilities by 2030, paying special attention to the socially vulnerable population needs.</p>	



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<p>Goal 6. Ensure accessibility and rational use of water resources and sanitation for all.</p>	<p>Target 6.3. Significantly reduce any pollution of the aquatic environment caused by all activities, including those on land, and increase the safe reuse of wastewater by 2030.</p>	
	<p>Target 6.4. Substantially increase water-use efficiency in all sectors of the economy by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 31. Implement a state program to fundamentally reform the water management and water conservation system.</p>
	<p>Target 6.5. Ensure integrated water resources management at all levels by 2030, including transboundary cooperation as appropriate.</p>	<p>Goal 31. Implement a state program to fundamentally reform the water management and water conservation system.</p>
	<p>Target 6.6. Ensure the protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems by 2030, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes.</p>	<p>Goal 31. Implement a state program to fundamentally reform the water management and water conservation system.</p>
	<p>Target 6.b. Support and strengthen the participation of self-government bodies of citizens in improving water management and sanitation.</p>	<p>Goal 31: Implement a state program to fundamentally reform the water management and water conservation system.</p>
<p>Goal 7. Ensure universal use of affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.</p>	<p>Target 7.1. Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy sources by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 24. Provide uninterrupted supply of electricity to the economy, actively implement "green economy" technologies in all spheres, increase energy efficiency of the economy by 20%.</p>
	<p>Target 7.2. Significantly increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy balance by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 24. Provide uninterrupted supply of electricity to the economy, actively implement "green economy" technologies in all spheres, increase energy efficiency of the economy by 20%.</p>
	<p>Target 7.3. Double the energy efficiency goal by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 24. Provide uninterrupted supply of electricity to the economy, actively implement "green economy" technologies in all spheres, increase energy efficiency of the economy by 20%.</p>
	<p>Target 7.b. Expand the infrastructure and modernize technologies to provide modern and sustainable energy supply by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 24. Provide uninterrupted supply of electricity to the economy, actively implement "green economy" technologies in all spheres, increase energy efficiency of the economy by 20%.</p>
<p>Goal 8. Promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth by increasing productive employment and ensuring decent work for men and women.</p>	<p>Target 8.1. Ensure a 2.6-fold increase in GDP per capita by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 21. Increase gross domestic product per capita in the next five years by 1.6 times by ensuring stable high growth rates in the sectors of the economy, bringing its size to USD 4,000 per capita by 2030 and creating the prerequisites for joining the category of "upper middle income states".</p>
	<p>Target 8.2. Achieve productivity growth in the economy through diversification, technical modernization, and innovation, focusing on high value-added and labor-intensive industries.</p>	
	<p>Target 8.3. Provide decent jobs for the population, especially youth and people with disabilities, and expand effective employment by implementing proactive measures at the labor market, protecting private property, supporting small and large businesses and private and family entrepreneurship, and removing barriers to rapid development.</p>	<p>Goal 29. Create conditions conducive to entrepreneurial activity and the formation of sustainable sources of income for the population, bring the share of the private sector in GDP to 80% and in exports - to 60%.</p>



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<p>Goal 8. Promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth by increasing productive employment and ensuring decent work for men and women.</p>	<p>Target 8.4. Throughout the period until the end of 2030, gradually increase global resource efficiency in consumption and production systems and ensure that economic growth is not accompanied by environmental deterioration, as stipulated in the 10-year strategy for the transition to sustainable consumption and production.</p>	
	<p>Target 8.5. Ensure stable and effective employment of all women and men, including youth and people with disabilities, and equal pay for decent work by 2030, including by increasing the number of employed people by a factor of 1.4 and labor productivity by a factor of 3.1, and ensure equal pay for work of equal value.</p>	<p>Goal 1. par. 7. Organize effective activities of the institute of assistant to the khokim of the district [city] on the development of entrepreneurship, employment and poverty reduction.</p> <p>Goal 35. par. 5. Increase the tourist services by at least ten times in the next five years by transforming Samarkand into a "Gateway to Tourism". Provide employment for 40,000 people in tourism. Create a Samarkand tourist center in 2022, which includes a historical complex "Eternal City" with the necessary infrastructure.</p> <p>Goal 37. Create vocational training opportunities for every citizen at the expense of the state. Increase the scope of vocational training twofold, train 1 million unemployed citizens in professions and increase the participation of non-state educational institutions in this process to 30%.</p> <p>Goal 70. par. 6. Create conditions for youth work and employment.</p>
	<p>Target 8.6. Reduce the share of youth not working, studying, or acquiring job skills by half by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 70. Improve state youth policy.</p>
	<p>Target 8.7. Strengthen control and monitoring to prevent child labor and the worst forms of forced labor.</p>	
	<p>Target 8.8. Protect the labor rights of employees and ensure safe working conditions for them.</p>	
	<p>Target 8.9. Create new jobs by 2030 and ensure the sustainable tourism development, which contributes to the demand for local products.</p>	
	<p>Target 8.10. Promote and expand basic financial institution services, in particular banking, insurance, and payment services, as well as remote access, by citizens and business entities.</p>	<p>Goal 29. Create conditions conducive to entrepreneurial activity and the formation of sustainable sources of income for the population, bring the share of the private sector in GDP to 80% and in exports - to 60%.</p>
	<p>Target 8.b. Develop and implement a global youth employment strategy until 2030 and implement the International Labor Organization's Global Jobs Pact [adopted at the International Labor Conference on July 19, 2009].</p>	<p>Goal 70. Improve state youth policy.</p>



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<p>Goal 9. Build sustainable infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation.</p>	<p>Target 9.1. Develop quality, reliable, stable and sustainable infrastructure, including regional and transboundary infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, while ensuring affordable and equal use for all.</p>	<p>Goal 34. Develop the engineering, communications, and social infrastructure of the regions, as well as services and facilities.</p>
	<p>Target 9.2. Bring the share of industrial production in the GDP up to 40% by 2030 by modernizing existing enterprises and creating new ones through outstripping development of processing industries, extensive use of resource-saving and eco-friendly technologies.</p>	<p>Goal 51. Widely introduce innovations into the economy, develop cooperation between industrial enterprises and scientific institutions.</p>
	<p>Target 9.3. Expand the access of small industries and small businesses to financial services, including low-cost credit, and increase the added value and market integration at the production-sales stages.</p>	
	<p>Target 9.4. Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industrial enterprises by 2030 to make them sustainable through the resource use and widespread use of clean and eco-friendly technologies and manufacturing processes that engage all interested countries according to their individual capabilities.</p>	
	<p>Target 9.5. Intensify scientific research, aimed at enhancing the technological potential of economic sectors, including through the creation of favorable conditions for innovation activities and doubling the number of people employed in research and design by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 51. Widely introduce innovations into the economy, develop cooperation between industrial enterprises and scientific institutions.</p>
	<p>Target 9.b. Support local technology development, research and innovation, including through the creation of a policy environment conducive to industrial diversification and the doubling of commodity sectors by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 51. Widely introduce innovations into the economy, develop cooperation between industrial enterprises and scientific institutions.</p>
	<p>Target 9.c. Significantly expand access to information and communication technologies and ensure universal and affordable use of the Internet.</p>	
<p>Goal 10. Reduce inequality in all its forms within the country.</p>	<p>Target 10.1. Support income growth and achieve above-average income growth for the poorest 40% by 2030.</p>	
<p>Target 10.2. Promote and encourage the active participation of all people in social, economic, and political life through legislation, irrespective of age, gender, disability, nationality, religion, or social status.</p>		
<p>Target 10.3. Ensure the full and unconditional implementation of anti-discrimination norms and rules of the legislation in practice, especially with respect to socially vulnerable segments of the population.</p>		



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<p>Goal 10. Reduce inequality in all its forms within the country.</p>	<p>Target 10.4. Adopt appropriate policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection ones, to progressively achieve greater equality.</p>	
<p>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe and environmentally sustainable.</p>	<p>Target 10.7. Facilitate orderly, safe, regulated labor migration and effective migration policy.</p>	<p>Goal 86. Ensure safe, orderly and legal labor migration and conduct effective migration policy.</p>
	<p>Target 11.1. Ensure access to housing and utilities for all by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 34. Develop the engineering, communications, and social infrastructure of the regions, as well as services and facilities.</p>
	<p>Target 11.2. Increase road safety by 2030, in particular to ensure access to safe, affordable, comfortable, and environmentally sustainable transportation for everyone through increased access to public transportation, with a focus on the needs of socially vulnerable populations.</p>	<p>Goal 36. Develop a unified transport system in conjunction with all types of transport, create conditions for the daily trips on regular transport routes between major cities.</p>
	<p>Target 11.3. Expand the inclusive and environmentally sustainable urbanization and integrated and sustainable human settlements planning and management by 2030.</p>	
	<p>Target 11.4. Intensify actions to protect and conserve cultural and natural heritage sites.</p>	<p>Goal 76. Develop further culture and art and improve the material and technical base of cultural institutions and facilities.</p>
	<p>Target 11.5. Significantly reduce the number of dead and injured in disasters, especially women and children, and significantly reduce the direct economic losses caused by natural disasters by 2030, with a special focus on protecting socially vulnerable segments of the population.</p>	
	<p>Target 11.6. Reduce the negative impact of urban ecology on the population by 2030, paying special attention to air quality and urban and other waste management.</p>	<p>Goal 80. Protect the ecology and the environment, improve the ecological condition of cities and districts, and implement the nationwide Green Edge project.</p>
	<p>Target 11.7. Expand the area of green zones, parks, and playgrounds in cities and residential areas by 2030, creating the necessary conditions for people with disabilities to rest.</p>	<p>Goal 80. Protect the ecology and the environment, improve the ecological condition of cities and districts, and implement the nationwide Green Edge project.</p>
<p>Goal 12. Ensure the transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns.</p>	<p>Target 12.1. Implement a ten-year action strategy for transitioning to sustainable consumption and production patterns.</p>	
	<p>Target 12.4. Reduce emissions to air, water and soil by half by 2030 to ensure the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycles and to minimize their adverse effects on people and the environment in line with internationally agreed principles.</p>	<p>Goal 79. Prevent existing environmental problems harming the health and gene pool of the population.</p>
	<p>Target 12.5. Reduce waste by half by 2030 by taking measures to prevent their formation, recycle and reuse.</p>	<p>Goal 80. par. 3. Increase household waste collection to 100% and recycling rates from the current 21% to 50% in 2026.</p>



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<p>Goal 12. Ensure the transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns.</p>	<p>Target 12.6. Recommend that enterprises, especially large ones, adopt sustainable production methods and report information on the efficient use of resources.</p> <p>Target 12.7. Expand the application of environmental standards in public procurement.</p> <p>Target 12.8. Provide the population with relevant information on sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature until 2030.</p> <p>Target 12.b. Organize jobs, develop and implement tools to monitor the impact on the sustainable development of sustainable tourism supporting job creation, local culture, and production of local products.</p> <p>Target 12.c. Optimize the allocation of subsidies for fossil fuel use resulting in its wasteful consumption by addressing market imbalances, including by reforming the tax system, considering national conditions, and phasing out harmful subsidies where they exist to take into account their environmental impacts, while protecting the interests of the needy and socially vulnerable segments of the population.</p>	<p>Goal 79. Prevent existing environmental problems harming the health and gene pool of the population.</p> <p>Goal 35. Attract more than 12 million local tourists and increase the number of foreign tourists visiting the republic to 9 million as part of the "Travel Across Uzbekistan" program.</p>
<p>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.</p>	<p>Target 13.2. Integrate climate change mitigation into policy, strategy, and planning at the national level.</p> <p>Target 13.3. Improve public, institutional, organizational, and enterprise awareness of climate change mitigation, adaptation, and early warning of the risk of dangerous climate phenomena, and improve dissemination of information and opportunities.</p>	<p>Goal 80. Protect the ecology and the environment, improve the ecological condition of cities and districts, and implement the nationwide Green Edge project.</p> <p>Goal 79. Prevent existing environmental problems harming the health and gene pool of the population.</p>
<p>Goal 15. Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems, promote their sustainable use, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss.</p>	<p>Target 15.1. Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems, including forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.</p> <p>Target 15.2. Promote the sustainable use of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation.</p> <p>Target 15.3. Combat desertification, restore degraded lands and soils, including those affected by desertification, drought and floods, and achieve a land degradation neutral balance by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 80. Protect the ecology and the environment, improve the ecological condition of cities and districts, and implement the nationwide Green Edge project.</p> <p>Goal 81. Expand forest areas.</p> <p>Goal 80. Protect the ecology and the environment, improve the ecological condition of cities and districts, and implement the nationwide Green Edge project.</p>



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<p>Goal 15. Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems, promote their sustainable use, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss.</p>	<p>Target 15.4. Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, by 2030 to enhance their potential to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.</p>	
	<p>Target 15.5. Take significant measures to limit the degradation of natural animal habitats, reduce the number of endangered biological species.</p>	
	<p>Target 15.7. Take urgent action to end poaching and smuggling of protected species of flora and fauna, and address both the supply and demand of illegal wildlife products.</p>	
	<p>Target 15.8. Take measures to prevent the invasive alien species from being introduced and significantly reduce their impact on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, as well as to prevent the reduction or extinction of priority species.</p>	
	<p>Target 15.9. Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national strategies and programs for the development of industries and sectors of the economy.</p>	
<p>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies to achieve SDGs, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</p>	<p>Target 15.a. Mobilize and significantly increase all sources of financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.</p>	
	<p>Target 16.1. Reduce the prevalence of all violence forms and related death rates.</p>	
	<p>Target 16.2. Eliminate all violence forms against children and women.</p>	<p>Goal 69. par. 2. Create an atmosphere of intolerance to harassment and abuse of women in society, and ensure the rights and legitimate interests of women.</p>
	<p>Target 16.3. Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p>	<p>Goal 14. Ensure the rule of law and constitutional legality, and define the honor and dignity of the individual as the main criterion of the process.</p>
	<p>Target 16.4. Significantly reduce illicit money and arms flows by 2030, intensify efforts to trace and return stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime.</p>	
	<p>Target 16.5. Significantly reduce corruption, extremism, and bribery in all their forms.</p>	<p>Goal 82. Develop effective mechanisms to counter extremism and terrorism.</p>
<p>Target 16.6. Increase the efficiency, accountability and transparency of government agencies at all government levels.</p>		



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	<p>Target 16.7. Increase the participation of citizens, business entities, and civil society organizations in the preparation and decision-making process at all stages of government.</p>	<p>Goal 11. Improve the mechanisms for communication with the public.</p> <p>Goal 12. Improve the organizational and legal framework for effective public oversight.</p> <p>Goal 89. Strengthen further the rights of citizens to freely receive and disseminate information.</p>
	<p>Target 16.9. Ensure legal equality for all, including birth registration, by 2030.</p>	
	<p>Target 16.10. Enhance the information openness of state authorities and administration and ensure the protection of the fundamental freedoms of citizens to realize the citizens' right to information.</p>	<p>Goal 89. Strengthen further the rights of citizens to freely receive and disseminate information.</p>
	<p>Target 16.a. Strengthen relevant national institutions by enhancing national and international cooperation to prevent violence, combat terrorism, extremism and other forms of crime.</p>	<p>Goal 82. Develop effective mechanisms to counter extremism and terrorism.</p>
<p>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalization of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.</p>	<p>Target 17.1. Strengthen the mobilization of internal and external resources to ensure the necessary level of socio-economic programs.</p>	<p>Goal 26. Further improve and enhance the attractiveness of the country's investment climate, take measures to attract USD 120 billion, including USD 70 billion of foreign investment, in the next five years.</p>
	<p>Target 17.3. Attract additional external financial resources to implement socio-economic development programs.</p>	<p>Goal 96. Strengthen the activities of Uzbekistan in the United Nations bodies and institutions, global and regional economic, financial, and humanitarian organizations.</p>
		<p>Goal 97. Join the World Trade Organization and deepen integration processes with the Eurasian Economic Union.</p> <p>Goal 26. par. 7. Hold the annual "Tashkent International Investment Forum" in the city of Tashkent.</p>
	<p>Target 17.4. Maintain the level of public debt at a level ensuring the stability of the country's financial and economic state.</p>	
	<p>Target 17.6. Encourage the mutual knowledge exchange to expand international cooperation in science, technology, and innovation and to strengthen structural reforms.</p>	
	<p>Target 17.8. Ensure the full implementation of the technology bank and the mechanism for the development of science, technology, and innovation and expand the use of high-performance technologies, in particular information and communication technologies, by 2030.</p>	<p>Goal 51. Widely introduce innovations into the economy, develop cooperation between industrial enterprises and scientific institutions.</p> <p>Goal 89: Strengthen further the rights of citizens to freely receive and disseminate information.</p>



National Goals	National Targets	Goals of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026
<p>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalization of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.</p>	<p>Target 17.13. Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including by ensuring policy coordination and coherence</p> <hr/> <p>Target 17.14. Form long-term mechanisms to integrate the sustainable development principles into the decisions made, strategies and programs developed and implemented.</p> <hr/> <p>Target 17.17. Facilitate an effective partnership between the state and the private sector and civil society organizations to implement socio-economic development programs.</p> <hr/> <p>Target 17.18. Significantly expand access to high-quality, relevant and reliable data, disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, citizenship, social status, geography and other characteristics relevant to the national context, by 2025.</p> <hr/> <p>Target 17.19. Based on current initiatives, develop other indicators to measure sustainable development progress in addition to GDP by 2030 and build statistical capacity.</p>	<p>Goal 96. Strengthen the activities of Uzbekistan in the United Nations bodies and institutions, global and regional economic, financial, and humanitarian organizations.</p> <p>Goal 97. Join the World Trade Organization and deepen integration processes with the Eurasian Economic Union.</p>



Annex 2

List of official documents (Strategies, Concepts, Targeted Programs) implemented in Uzbekistan for sustainable development.

National Goals	Strategies, concepts, targeted development programs
Goal 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Strategy of Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Uzbekistan [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of July 25, 2022] 2. Implementation of the procedure for defining the poverty criterion through minimum consumer expenditures [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of August 27, 2021] 3. On additional measures to involve poor and unemployed citizens in the entrepreneurial activity by increasing their labor activity and preventive training, as well as ensuring employment [Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 11.18.2022] 4. Financial assistance to low-income families, as well as the expansion of poverty reduction measures [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 11.08.2021] 5. Development of entrepreneurship in mahallas, providing employment and reducing poverty [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 03.12.2021]
Goal 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 23.10.2019] 2. On additional measures to ensure healthy nutrition of the population [Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 10.11.2022] 3. On measures to expand and deepen cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, the UN International Fund for Agricultural Development and the UN World Food Program [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 15.12.2020] 4. On approval of the Water Resources Management and Irrigation Sector Development Strategy in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2021-2023 [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 24.02.2021] 5. On approval of the National Program to stop the use of ozone-depleting substances [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 09.03.2021] 6. On measures to create modern greenhouse facilities in the regions through public-private partnership [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 07.06.2021] 7. On additional measures to reduce agricultural and food product losses [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 17.09.2021] 8. On additional measures to guarantee the provision of basic food products to the population and maintain price stability in the domestic market [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 07.10.2021] 9. On measures to provide state support to the horticulture sector and to further develop the cluster system and cooperation in the sector [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 15.12.2021] 10. On measures to further improve the system of reform research, strategic planning and management in the food and agriculture [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 22.12.2021]
Goal 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On additional measures to develop traditional medicine in the Republic of Uzbekistan [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 10.04.2020] 2. On the consistent continuation of the reforms implemented in the health care system and the creation of the necessary conditions to build the capacity of medical personnel [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 05.05.2021]



National Goals	Strategies, concepts, targeted development programs
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Goal 3

- 3. On measures to promote a healthy lifestyle and further develop mass sports [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 30.10.2020]
- 4. On measures to introduce a new model of health care system organization and mechanisms of state health insurance in Syrdarya region [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 12.11.2020]
- 5. On measures to further improve the system of public administration of health care [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 02.10.2020]
- 6. On creation of additional conditions for providing emergency medical services by non-state medical organizations [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 30.05.2020]
- 7. On measures to further stimulate employees of sanitary-epidemiological service during the coronavirus pandemic [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 24.04.2020]
- 8. On additional measures to develop traditional medicine in the Republic of Uzbekistan [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 10.04.2020]
- 9. On measures to introduce a brand new system of training and continuous professional development of personnel in the health sector [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 07.04.2020]
- 10. On additional measures to meet the needs of the population in medicines, medical devices, medical equipment, and essential goods [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 27.03.2020]
- 11. On improving the quality of medical care provided to women of reproductive age, pregnant women and children and further expanding its coverage [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 08.11.2019]
- 12. On measures to further develop the system of medical and pharmaceutical education and science [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 06.05.2019]
- 13. On approval of the national program aimed at improving endocrinological care for the population of the republic for 2019–2021 [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 19.04.2019]
- 14. On measures to develop public-private partnerships in health care [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 16.04.2019]

Goal 4

- 1. On Education [Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 23.09.2020]
- 2. On approval of the concept of preschool education system development in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 08.05.2019]
- 3. On approval of the concept of public education system development in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 29.04.2019]
- 4. On approval of the concept of higher education system development in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 08.10.2019]
- 5. On approval of regulatory legal acts on education of children with special educational needs [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 12.10.2021]
- 6. On measures to further improve the education and upbringing system for children with special educational needs [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 13.10.2020]
- 7. On measures to create a center for vocational training of students under the Ministry of National Education [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 19.07.2022]
- 8. On measures to organize pilot pre-school educational clusters to improve the skills of managers and teachers of pre-school educational organizations in Namangan and Fergana provinces [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 19.05.2022]
- 9. On additional measures to develop public education [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 11.05.2022]



National Goals	Strategies, concepts, targeted development programs
Goal 4	<p>10. On additional measures to develop public-private partnerships in pre-school education [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 12.04.2021]</p> <p>11. On approval of the regulations on the organization of the system of continuous professional training of public education employees [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 17.01.2022]</p> <p>12. On improving the system of subject Olympiads conducted among gifted schoolchildren and introducing a system to determine the best school for teaching foreign languages [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 09.09.2021]</p> <p>13. On measures to support non-governmental educational organizations to organize foreign language teaching activities in rural areas [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 20.09.2022]</p>
Goal 5	<p>1. On measures to further improve the system to support and ensure the active participation of women in society [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 05.03.2021]</p>
Goal 6	<p>1. On drinking water supply and wastewater disposal [Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 22.07.2022]</p> <p>2. On approval of the Water Sector Development Concept of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 10.07.2020]</p> <p>3. On approval of the Water Resources Management and Irrigation Sector Development Strategy in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2021-2023 [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 24.02.2021]</p> <p>4. On measures to improve water resources management and regulate water user relations at the grass-roots level [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 01.03.2022]</p> <p>5. On measures to further improve the introduction of water-saving technologies in agriculture [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 01.03.2022]</p> <p>6. On measures to further improve the state management and control system in the water resources use, as well as to ensure the safety of water management facilities [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 06.04.2021]</p> <p>7. On measures to further improve the drinking water supply and sanitation system, as well as to increase the efficiency of investment projects in this area [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 25.09.2020]</p> <p>8. On measures to improve the water resources management of the Republic of Uzbekistan to increase the level of drinking water supply and improve its quality [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 26.11.2019]</p> <p>9. On measures to expand public-private partnerships in the sustainable use of water resources and agricultural facilities [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 10.04.2021]</p> <p>10. On additional measures to introduce modern water-saving technologies in agriculture [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 14.07.2021]</p> <p>11. On additional measures to cover part of the agricultural producers' costs for the introduction of water-saving technologies and the use of alternative energy [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 07.06.2022]</p> <p>12. On additional measures to protect and regulate the sustainable use of underground water resources [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 07.12.2022]</p>
Goal 7	<p>1. On measures for the stable provision of the economy and population with energy resources, financial recovery and improvement of the oil and gas industry management system [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 09.07.2019]</p> <p>2. On the strategy for the further development and reform of the electric power industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 27.03.2019]</p>



National Goals	Strategies, concepts, targeted development programs
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Goal 7

- 3. On approval of the Regulations for connecting to the unified electric power system of business entities generating electricity, including from renewable energy sources [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 22.07.2019]
- 4. On the program of measures to further develop renewable energy, improve energy efficiency in the economy and social sphere for 2017-2021 [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 26.05.2017]
- 5. On additional measures to implement investment projects in the renewable energy sources [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 28.04.2018]
- 6. On measures to develop renewable energy sources and attract private investment to establish photovoltaic power plants [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 08.08.2018]
- 7. On additional measures to implement the investment project for the solar panel production in Khorezm province [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 12.04.2019]
- 8. On the use of renewable energy sources [Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 21.05.2019]
- 9. On further measures to ensure the effective use of hydropower potential of the republic by implementing promising projects for the micro hydro power plants construction [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 12.08.2019]
- 10. On accelerated measures to improve the energy efficiency of the economic sectors and the social sphere, to introduce energy-saving technologies and develop renewable energy sources [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 22.08.2019]
- 11. On approval of the Strategy on the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a green economy for 2019-2030 [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 14.10.2019]
- 12. On measures to implement the investment project on the construction of a 100 MW photovoltaic power plant in Navoi province [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 14.04.2020]
- 13. On measures to implement the investment project on the construction of a 100 MW photovoltaic power plant in Samarkand province [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 13.05.2020]
- 14. On measures to maintain state records of renewable energy installations and the energy generated by them [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 23.07.2020]
- 15. On measures to implement the investment project on the construction of a 500 MW wind power plant in Navoi province [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 22.12.2020]
- 16. On measures to implement the investment project on the construction of a 300-500 MW wind power plant in the Peshkun district of Bukhara province [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 23.02.2021]
- 17. On measures for the stable provision of the population and economic sectors with natural and liquefied gas [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 25.10.2021]
- 18. On measures to implement the investment project on the construction of a 500 MW wind power plant in Gijduvan district of Bukhara province [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 23.02.2021]
- 19. On measures to develop renewable and hydrogen energy in the Republic of Uzbekistan [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 9.04.2021]
- 20. On additional measures to further develop the hydropower industry [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 10.12.2021]
- 21. On measures to organize the construction of a 456.6 MW photovoltaic power plant in Sherabad district of Surkhandarya province [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 14.01.2022]
- 22. On measures to organize the construction of a 220 MW photovoltaic power plant in Gallyaarl district of Jizzakh province [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 14.01.2022]



National Goals	Strategies, concepts, targeted development programs
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Goal 7

- 23. On measures to organize the construction of a 220 MW photovoltaic power plant in Kattakurgan district of Samarkand province [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 14.01.2022]
- 24. On measures to implement the investment project on the construction of a 200 MW photovoltaic power plant in Nurata district of Navoi province [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 14.01.2022]
- 25. On measures to implement the project “Construction and operation of a 100 MW wind power plant in the Karauzyak district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan based on public-private partnership conditions” [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 18.03.2022]
- 26. On measures to organize the activities of the National Scientific Research Institute of Renewable Energy Sources under the Ministry of Energy [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 24.03.2022]
- 27. On amendments and additions to some acts of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the allocation of necessary land for RES development [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 08.07.2022]
- 28. On additional measures to introduce energy-saving technologies and develop small-scale renewable energy sources [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 09.09.2022]
- 29. On acceleration of production of devices from renewable energy sources [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 21.09.2022]
- 30. On measures to implement investment projects “Construction of HPP Cascade on the Big Andijan Canal in Namangan province” and “Construction of Zarchob-3 HPP on the Topalang River in Surkhandaryya province” [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 28.09.2022]
- 31. On approval of the regulation on the purchase by the population of renewable energy installations produced by domestic manufacturers, with reimbursement of part of their purchase cost or payment by installments [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 05.10.2022]
- 32. On measures to improve the effectiveness of reforms aimed at the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a green economy until 2030 [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 02.12.2022]
- 33. On approval of the administrative regulations for the provision of public services to connect legal entities and individuals to the electricity grid [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 03.02.2022]

Goal 8

- 1. On the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026 [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 28.01.2022]
- 2. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Employment" (20.10.2020)
- 3. On ratification of the International Labor Organization Convention No. 144 on tripartite consultations to facilitate the application of international labor standards [Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 04.03.2019]
- 4. On ratification of the Protocol to the International Labor Organization Convention No. 29 of 1930 on forced labor [Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 25.06.2019]
- 5. On Ratification of International Labor Organization Convention No. 129 on labour inspection in agriculture [Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 27.08.2019]
- 6. On ratification of International Labor Organization Convention No. 81 on labor inspection in industry and commerce [Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 27.08.2019]
- 7. On amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On private employment agencies” [Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 13.08.2020]
- 8. On amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On labor protection” [Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 22.09.2016]



National Goals	Strategies, concepts, targeted development programs
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Goal 9

1. On measures to create favorable conditions for the further development of the jewelry industry [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 22.02.2021]
2. On additional measures to further develop the electrical industry and increase the competitiveness of domestic products [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 02.03.2021]
3. On additional measures to accelerate the development of the pharmaceutical industry of the republic in 2022 - 2026 [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 21.01.2022]
4. On the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026 [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 28.01.2022]
5. On additional measures to support the production of finished products in the leather and footwear and fur industries [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 26.02.2022]
6. On measures to increase uranium mining and processing and transform the state enterprise " Navoiyuran" in 2022 - 2030 [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 14.07.2022]
7. On measures to improve the effectiveness of reforms aimed at the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a green economy until 2030 [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 02.12.2022]
8. On measures to deepen the reform of the road sector system of the Republic of Uzbekistan [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 09.12.2019]
9. On measures to develop the social and industrial infrastructure of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2022 [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 10.01.2020]
10. On measures to implement the openness standards in the field of roads and strengthen public control in this area [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 02.02.2022]
11. On Transport [Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 09.08.2021]
12. On measures to improve the financing system and increase the efficiency of scientific organizations of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 08.06.2020]
13. On transfer of state scientific organizations to basic funding from the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 26.05.2021]
14. On approval of the concept of science development until 2030 [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 29.10.2020]
15. On measures to create an effective system for the production development and industrial cooperation expansion in the republic [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 24.01.2022]

Goal 10

Goal 11

1. On measures to improve the effectiveness of reforms aimed at the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a green economy until 2030 [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 02.12.2022]
2. On measures to radically improve urbanization processes [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 10.01.2019]
3. On the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026 [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 28.01.2022]



National Goals	Strategies, concepts, targeted development programs
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Goal 12	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. On the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026 [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 28.01.2022]2. On additional measures to accelerate the development of the automotive industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 18.07.2019]3. On additional measures to accelerate the development of the automotive industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 18.07.2019]4. On measures to further ensure food security of the country [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 16.01.2018]5. On measures to streamline the activities for the use and cultivation of the cannabis for industrial purposes not related to the production or manufacturing of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 770 of 07.12.2020]6. On measures to widely introduce market principles in the production, procurement and sale of grain [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 06.03.2020]
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National Goals	Strategies, concepts, targeted development programs
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Goal 15	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. On environmental audit [Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 15.03.2021]2. On approval of the Strategy for the biodiversity conservation in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2019-2028 [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 11.06.2019]3. On approval of the Concept of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 30.10.2019]4. On approval of the Strategy on the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a green economy for 2019-2030 [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 04.10.2019]5. On measures to improve the effectiveness of combating desertification and drought in the Republic of Uzbekistan [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 22.02.2019]6. On approval of the Concept of forestry system development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 06.10.2020]7. On additional measures to create forests in the regions of the republic and green cover in the regions of the Aral Sea and Aral Sea area [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 25.11.2020]8. On further improvement of the environmental pollution assessment system [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of 3.06.2021]9. On measures to effectively use forest and irrigated lands and to further increase the volume of timber production [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of 14.07.2021]10. On measures to implement the special UN General Assembly resolution of May 18, 2021 on declaring the Aral Sea region a zone of environmental innovations and technologies [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 29.07.2021]11. On approval of the regulations on the provision of specialized services for hydrometeorology and environmental pollution monitoring [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of 06.08.2021]12. On measures to protect the environment and organize the environmental control activities of state bodies [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 30.12.2021]13. On measures to accelerate the landscaping work and further effective organization of tree protection in the republic [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 30.12.2021]
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National Goals	Strategies, concepts, targeted development programs
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Goal 16

1. On public procurement [Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 22.04.2021]
2. On approval of the regulations on the organization and conduct of procedures related to the public procurement [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of 20.05.2022]
3. On measures to further expand funding of activities carried out based on public opinion through the Open Budget Information Portal [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 22.09.2021]
4. On measures to ensure the budget information transparency and active citizen participation in the budget process [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 22.08.2018]
5. On approval of the Concept of civil society development for 2021-2025 [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 04.03.2021]

Goal 17

1. New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022 - 2026 [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 28.01.2022]
2. On additional measures to accelerate the implementation of the National Sustainable Development Goals and Targets for the period up to 2030 [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of 21.02.2022]
3. On measures to further improve tax policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 26.09.2019]
4. On the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020 [Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 09.12.2019]
5. On the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2021 [Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 25.12.2020]
6. On the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022 [Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 30.12.2021]
7. On additional measures to improve tax administration [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of 10.07.2019]
8. On approval of the concept of science development until 2030 [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 29.10.2020]
9. On improving the public administration system in the scientific and innovation activity development [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 01.04.2021]
10. On measures to further improve and develop the national statistics system of the Republic of Uzbekistan [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 03.08.2020]
11. On official statistics [Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 11.08.2021]
12. On additional measures to ensure public administration openness and transparency, as well as to improve the statistical capacity of the country [Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 09.04.2019]

Annex 3

Monitoring of indicators of the National Goals and Targets by the Statistical committee

Goal 1. No Poverty

No.	NATIONAL INDICATORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021
1	Indicator 1.2.1. Share of the country's population living below the official poverty line, by gender and age.	17.7	16.0	15.0	14.1	13.3	12.8	12.3	11.9	11.4	11.0	11.5	17.0	+
2	Indicator 1.3.1.1. Share of the population receiving pension in kind [retirement pension, disability pension, persons with disabilities due to work-related accident or occupational disease, in case loss of family bread-winner] in total population.	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.5	+
	retirement pensions													
	disability pensions	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	0
	loss-of-breadwinner pension	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0
3	Indicator 1.3.1.2. Share of population receiving social benefits in total population [allowance for social assistance recipients with disabilities under age 16, in case loss of family bread-winner]. a) Total	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	+
4	Indicator 1.4.1.1. Share of population living in decent housing.	9.2	17.8	27.2	32.8	35.3	43.1	51.7	54.2	54.9	54.0	56.5	80.8	++
5	Indicator 1.4.2. Share of the total adult population with secure tenure rights to land:													
	(a) with legally recognized documentation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81.0	No data
	(b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No data
6	Indicator 1.5.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and injured directly as a result of disasters per 100,000 population.	0.05	0.23	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.11	0.0	+
7	Indicator 1.5.2. Direct economic losses due to natural disasters as % of GDP.	0.002	0.008	0.006	0.037	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.024		-
8	Indicator 1.5.3. National disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	+



9	Indicator 1.5.4. Share of local governments that have adopted and are implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	+
10	Indicator 1.a.2. Share of spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) in total government spending.	56.4	55.4	56.80	56.60	56.70	56.50	56.7	52.2	47.1	50.6	42.2	47.2	-	-	-	-	47.2	47.2	-	-
11	Indicator 1.b.1. Public social spending for the poor.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,701.4	No data	-	-
Goal 2: Zero Hunger																					
No. NATIONAL INDICATORS		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021							
12	Indicator 2.1.1. Prevalence of undernourishment.	-	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	0	0
13	Indicator 2.2.1. Prevalence of stunting among children under five years of age (height to age standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization [WHO] child growth standards, <-2).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No data	No data
14	Indicator 2.2.1.1. Share of stunting in children under the age of five, among the annual average number of children under the age of five. a) Total children	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	+	-	-	-	0.6	0.6	+	+
15	Indicator 2.2.2. Prevalence of malnutrition among children under the age of five by type (wasting or obese) [weight to age standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards, >+2 or <-2].	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	No data	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Indicator 2.2.2.1. Share of wasting in children under five years of age due to malnutrition, among the annual average number of children under five years of age. a) Total children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	+	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	+	+
17	Indicator 2.2.2.2. Share of overweight children under five years of age due to malnutrition in the annual average of children under five years of age. a) Total children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0	0
18	Indicator 2.3.1. The incidence of anemia: (a) The entire population;	8532	7911	7086	6592	5584	6098	5862	5126	5249	5333	4457	4264	+	-	-	-	4457	4264	+	+



19 Indicator 2.3.1.1. Yields of the main agricultural crops by categories of households.														
1.	Wheat [a] Total	46.5	47.8	47.3	47.4	47.9	48.2	47.9	42.2	41.0	46.3	45.4	46.1	-
2.	Grain maize [a] Total	51.1	49.4	43.6	50	50.2	50.5	54.2	48.1	49.0	47.2	46.3	44.7	-
3.	Rice [a] Total	31.9	36	32.4	41.1	38.1	32.8	34.4	30.9	27.6	27.5	31.6	33.6	+
4.	Cotton [a] Total	25.4	26.3	26.4	25.7	26.1	25.9	23.4	24.0	20.9	25.6	29.0	30.7	+
5.	Potatoes a) Total	194.9	195.7	203.7	210.7	213.6	219.1	225.1	217.9	224.8	227.3	213.4	201.7	+
6.	Vegetables [a] Total	252.5	263.7	265.6	270.9	268.3	271	271.1	253.6	237.1	235.6	234.4	236.0	+
7.	Food gourds [a] Total	192.6	187.3	200.3	200	201.3	203.6	209.4	197.9	189.8	180.4	168.3	176.2	+
8.	Fruits and berries a) Total	92.6	97.3	104.7	112.3	116.0	128.1	134.5	118.3	121.6	118.5	116.7	122.1	+
9.	Grapes a) Total	90.8	97.8	108.6	116.1	120.7	133.1	142.3	157.0	157.5	153.5	152.0	154.7	+

Goal 3. Good Health and Well-Being

No.	NATIONAL INDICATORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021
20	Indicator 3.1.1. Maternal mortality per 100,000 live birth	21.0	23.1	20.2	20.0	19.1	18.9	17.4	21.0	20.2	19.6	18.5	14.4	+
21	Indicator 3.1.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	+
22	Indicator 3.2.1. Mortality rate under the age of 5.	14.8	14.1	13.8	13.4	13.9	15.1	14.1	15.4	13.1	12.4	12.0	12.3	+
23	Indicator 3.2.2. Neonatal mortality rate.	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.0	7.1	7.9	7.1	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.4	5.9	+
24	Indicator 3.3.1. Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected people, by sex and age. a) Total	-	0.122	0.130	0.141	0.138	0.133	0.125	0.131	0.132	0.125	0.082	0.1	-
25	Indicator 3.3.2. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 people. a) Total	60.9	53.1	51.6	50.8	47.8	46.9	45.3	44.9	43.0	43.2	31.8	34.8	++
26	Indicator 3.3.3. Malaria incidence per 1,000 people.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+
27	Indicator 3.3.4. Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 people	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	++
28	Indicator 3.4.1. Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease	300.7	301.0	297.0	288.1	288.6	279.7	281.2	279.3	264.9	252.6	271.6	372.7	-



29	Indicator 3.4.2. Suicide mortality per 100,000 people, by sex and age. a) Total	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.8	7.6	7.7	7.5	6.9	6.9	6.2	6.4	+
30	Indicator 3.5.1.1. The incidence of narcological disease per 100,000 people.													
	a) drug addiction	7.6	5.9	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	-
	b) alcoholism	18.9	19.4	16.1	18.1	17.1	16.3	18.0	21.0	19.3	24.1	21.0	21.7	++
	c) toxicomania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0
31	Indicator 3.5.2. Alcohol consumption per capita aged 15 years and older in liters of pure alcohol within a calendar year.	7.1	6.9	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.3	6.4	4.9	5.3	5.2	-
32	Indicator 3.6.1. Road traffic deaths.	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.1	7.9	7.6	6.9	6.2	5.7	6.9	-
33	Indicator 3.7.1.1. Coverage of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) with modern contraceptives, as a % of their number.	52.2	56.6	57.4	57.6	47.7	49.5	52.9	52.3	51.0	48.1	49.6	46.9	-
34	Indicator 3.7.2. Adolescent birth rate (aged 15 to 19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group.	23.6	24.3	24.6	23.7	24.2	23.8	21.0	19.0	21.9	24.3	26.3	34.3	--
35	Indicator 3.8.2. Share of the population with a high proportion of family expenses for medical care in total household expenditure.													
	a) more than 10% of the costs	9.7	9.2	7.7	7.3	8.7	10.9	10.9	12.5	13.8	13.2	18.2	23.8	--
	b) more than 25% of the costs	3.0	3.3	2.7	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.4	2.9	8.8	--
36	Indicator 3.9.1. Mortality due to diseases caused by household and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population.	0.273	0.228	0.198	0.225	0.195	0.227	0.192	0.207	0.200	0.186	0.984	0.8	--
37	Indicator 3.9.2. Mortality due to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All [WASH] services), per 100,000 population.	0.014	0.014	0.017	0.020	0.033	0.035	0.022	0.040	0.018	0.016	0.108	0.1	--
38	Indicator 3.9.3. Mortality due to unintentional poisoning.	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.3	-
39	Indicator 3.a.1. Age-standardized prevalence of tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex. a) Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.9	14.9	12.8	14.2	+



40	Indicator 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by the vaccines included in the national programs.	99.1	99.3	99.4	99.8	99.4	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.0	98.0	-
41	Indicator 3.c.1. Number of health workers per capita and their distribution.															
	a) Number of doctors of all specialties per 10,000 population	274	277	271	26.8	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.2	26.1	27.0	27.1	27.0	27.0	27.1	0
	b) Number of nursing staff per 10,000 population	106.5	108.2	108.2	107.4	107.2	106.5	106.3	106.6	106.6	107.3	107.8	107.0	105.6	105.6	-

Goal 4. Quality Education

No.	NATIONAL INDICATORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021		
42	Indicator 4.2.1. Share of children aged three to five years who are developing properly in terms of health, education, and psychosocial well-being, by gender. a) Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.7	37.7	52.3	60.9	67.2	+		
43	Indicator 4.2.2. Level of participation of children in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by gender. a) Total	18	18.6	22.4	20.5	21.8	21.9	29.7	30.8	40.6	62.7	68.0	75.1	+		
44	Indicator 4.4.1. Share of young and adult people with skills in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT) by type of skill.															
	Copying or moving a file or folder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.3	39.4	39.7	39.7	43.5	+		
	Using copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information in a document	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.3	22.4	22.7	23.3	23.6	+		
	Sending email with attached files (e.g. document, photo, video)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.8	14.1	14.2	15.2	15.6	+		
	Using basic arithmetic formulas in a spreadsheet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	10.5	11.1	14.0	14.4	+		
	Connecting and installing new devices (e.g., modem, camera, printer)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	5.4	5.5	4.8	6.8	+		
	Software searching, downloading, installing and configuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.4	+		
	Creating electronic presentations using presentation software (including images, sound, video, or diagrams)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.4	+		



	Transferring files between your computer and other devices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.8	+
	Developing a computer program using a special programming language	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.2	+
45	Indicator 4.5.1. Parity indices [rural and urban, welfare rate] in education system. a) Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.9	-
46	Indicator 4.a.1. Share of schools provided with:																							
	a) electricity;	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.0	99.2	99.9	99.7	99.8	-
	b) internet access for educational purposes;	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.9	86.3	83.2	78.7	92.5	++
	c) computers for educational purposes;	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.3	97.0	96.1	97.5	97.7	+
	d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities;	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.5	30.5	32.4	38.0	+
	e) basic drinking water sources;	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.4	79.6	81.2	83.0	86.5	+
	f) separate minimally equipped toilets;	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.4	73.3	76.3	78.9	81.3	+
	g) basic handwashing facilities.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.0	84.2	86.7	89.5	90.9	+
47	Indicator 4.c.1. Share of teachers with the minimum required qualifications by level of education.																							
	1. In preschool educational institutions	94.7	95.0	98.5	98.5	96.3	95.9	97.0	98.0	98.4	98.4	95.6	95.8	98.3	98.8	+								
	2. In general education institutions, with a pedagogical education	90.2	94.2	95.2	93.5	93.5	96.6	97.4	98.8	99.0	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.1	99.0	-								

Goal 5. Gender Equality

No.	NATIONAL INDICATORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021
48	Indicator 5.1.1. Presence of legal frameworks to ensure reliable compliance with the rules on non-discrimination based on gender.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	+
49	Indicator 5.4.1. Proportion of time spent on unpaid care and domestic work, disaggregated by sex, age and place of residence (population aged 16 years old and above), a) Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	No data
50	Indicator 5.5.1. Share of seats held by women:													



a) in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis [%]	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	12.6	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.7	32.0	0
b) in Kengashes of people's deputies of provinces, cities and districts.	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	-	0
51 Indicator 5.5.2. Share of women in managerial positions.	26.8	26.8	27.1	26.7	27.7	27.1	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	26.6	26.5	26.6	26.5	28.8	+
52 Indicator 5.6.2. Presence of laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care and information and education.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	+
53 Indicator 5.a.2. Presence of a legal framework (including customary law) guaranteeing women equal rights to land ownership and/or control.	2.8.3	2.8.3	2.8.3	2.8.3	2.8.3	2.8.3	2.8.3	2.8.3	2.8.3	2.8.3	2.8.3	2.8.3	2.8.3	2.8.3	2.8.3	0
54 Indicator 5.b.1. Share of people with a mobile phone, disaggregated by sex. a) Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	63.5	68.1	68.1	68.1	69.8	71.7	72.4	72.4	72.4	+
55 Indicator 5.c.1. Presence of a methodology and mechanism for tracking government allocations for gender equality and the empowerment of women and the data release.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes

Goal 6. Clean Water and Sanitation

No.	NATIONAL INDICATORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021	
56	Indicator 6.2.1. Percentage of the population using (a) safely managed sanitation services, (b) handwashing facilities with soap and water.														
	(a) Share of the population using safely managed sanitation services;	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97.6	95.5	95.9	92.7	+	
	(b) Share of the population using handwashing facilities with soap and water.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.3	97.1	99.6	96.2	+	
57 Indicator 6.3.1.	Share of wastewater safely treated.	86.5	86.6	93.1	92.5	92.6	93.5	94.1	92.2	93.3	92.1	92.4	92.2	+	
58 Indicator 6.3.2.	Water pollution index [WPI].	1.25	1.26	1.13	1.24	1.37	1.32	1.21	1.35	1.54	1.58	1.56	1.52	-	
59 Indicator 6.4.2.	Water stress level: freshwater withdrawal as a percentage of available freshwater reserves.	143.9	143.9	143.9	168.9	168.9	168.9	168.9	168.9	168.9	168.9	168.9	168.9	168.9	0
60 Indicator 6.5.1.	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation [from 0 to 100]	48	48	48	48	45	45	45	45	49	49	49	49	55	+



Goal 7. Affordable and Clean Energy

No.	NATIONAL INDICATORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021	2019-2021
61	Indicator 7.1.1. Share of population with access to electricity, (a) Total	99.4	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	+	+
62	Indicator 7.1.2. Share of population using mostly clean fuels and technologies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94.5	97.1	97.8	94.3	-	-
63	Indicator 7.2.1. Share of electricity generated from renewable energy sources in total electricity production.	15.8	10.8	12.6	10.5	10.9	11.8	11.6	13.0	9.4	10.2	7.5	7.0	-	-
64	Indicator 7.3.1. Energy intensity calculated as the ratio of primary energy consumption to Gross Domestic Product (GDP).	0.426	0.384	0.299	0.275	0.237	0.218	0.204	0.202	0.200	0.193	0.217	0.215	-	-
65	Indicator 7.b.1.1. Share of investments in fixed assets in the energy sector in total volume of investments in fixed assets.	5.4	4.7	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.0	5.3	7.6	12.4	10.8	5.3	7.9	-	-

Goal 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth

No.	NATIONAL INDICATORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021	2019-2021
66	Indicator 8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita.	4.1	4.7	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.4	4.1	2.7	3.5	3.7	-0.1	5.3	+	+
67	Indicator 8.2.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per employee.	4.3	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.4	5.2	4.0	2.7	7.3	3.6	4.2	5.0	+	+
68	Indicator 8.3.1. Share of informal employment in total employment by sector and sex. a) Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.5	39.6	42.8	43.8	-	-
69	Indicator 8.5.1. Percentage of the difference between the average monthly wage of male and female employees to the average monthly wage of male.	-	-	37.8	37.8	36.7	36.0	34.5	34.6	38.6	36.2	37.5	36.6	+	+
70	Indicator 8.5.2. Unemployment rate by gender, age, and disability. a) Total	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.8	9.3	9.0	10.5	9.6	-	-
71	Indicator 8.6.1. Share of youth (aged 16 to 24 years) not in education or employment.	19.3	19.7	18.1	17.6	21.0	21.4	21.2	22.6	23.8	25.9	30.5	29.3	-	-
72	Indicator 8.8.1. Fatal and non-fatal work-related injuries by gender and migration status. a) Total	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	+	+



73	Indicator 8.8.2.1. Share of enterprises that have entered into collective bargaining agreements in accordance with ILO Conventions	90.1	94.5	95.8	96.3	98.1	99.3	95.2	98.5	98.9	99.1	99.6	99.7	+
74	Indicator 8.9.1. Tourism direct GDP as a percentage of total GDP.	-	-	-	2.2	2.1	2	2.2	2.4	2.6	0.4	-	-	-
75	Indicator 8.10.1. Number of (a) commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults;	-	-	-	-	-	27.0	38.0	36.0	40.0	42.0	48.0	48.0	++
	b) automated teller machines per 100,000 adults.	-	-	-	-	-	22.0	24.0	29.0	38.0	48.0	52.0	52.0	++
76	Indicator 8.10.2. Share of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	+

Goal 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

No. NATIONAL INDICATORS 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2019-2021

77	Indicator 9.1.2. Passenger and freight traffic volume by type of transport.													
	1. Passenger turnover, bln. passenger-km a) total	83.8	92.4	100.2	106.9	113.2	120.1	126.0	130.0	135.3	140.1	118.3	137.0	-
	2. Cargo turnover, bln. tn-km a) total	60.4	62.6	66.4	65.8	66.2	65.8	66.3	66.9	71.3	72.6	66.9	74.8	+
78	Indicator 9.2.1. Manufacturing added value as a percentage of GDP and per capita.													
	a) Share in GDP, %	10.2	10.2	10.5	11.6	12.7	12.8	13.7	13.8	16.2	17.9	19.6	20.0	++
	b) per capita, thousand UZS	281,4	360,5	451,5	588,8	770,7	905,9	1095,1	1354,2	2060	2783	3390	4139	++
79	Indicator 9.2.2. Employment in manufacturing as a percentage of total employment.	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.8	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.1	+
80	Indicator 9.3.1.1. Share of the value added of small enterprises and microfirms in total industry's gross added value, %.	21.4	26.6	29.3	28.1	32.4	29.2	33.3	35.6	35.9	21.6	22.0	21.3	-
81	Indicator 9.3.2. Share of small enterprises and microfirms with a credit or credit line.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	25.6	21.1	--
82	Indicator 9.4.1. CO2 emissions per unit of value added.	0.72	0.7	0.65	0.54	0.52	0.47	0.44	0.45	-	-	-	-	No data
83	Indicator 9.5.1. R&D expenditures as a percentage of GDP.	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.15	+



		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021
84	Indicator 9.5.2. Number of researchers (in full time equivalent) per million population.	534	564	504	497	492	487	495	485	470	407	411	956	+
85	Indicator 9.b.1. Share of medium- and high-tech industry value added in total value added.	15.9	17.2	18.1	17.6	17.6	16.1	15.3	19.1	22.9	20.3	17.9	No data	
86	Indicator 9.c.1. Share of population covered by mobile networks by technology.													
	by 2-G technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.0	94.0	96.0	98.0	99.0	+
	by 3-G/4-G technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.0	48.0	70.0	90.0	95.0	+
Goal 10. Reduced Inequalities														
No. NATIONAL INDICATORS														
87	Indicator 10.1.1. Growth rates of household expenditures or per capita income among the bottom 40 percent of the population and total population.	148.2	148.1	140.7	136.9	138.3	135.6	125.6	119.0	118.5	116.9	114.9	122.4	+
	a) Growth rate of household income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population, %	129.2	133.6	119.6	119.2	114.0	113.7	114.9	117.7	124.8	119.3	112.7	121.8	+
	b) Growth rate of household income per capita among the total population, %													
88	Indicator 10.2.1. Share of people with income below 50 percent of median income by age and gender.	12.7	11.5	11.6	11.0	8.8	8.6	8.2	8.1	7.8	9.1	10.0	10.7	-
89	Indicator 10.4.1. Share of wages of employees as % of GDP.	24.7	24.8	26.8	27.3	25.8	25.3	25.3	22.5	22.6	24.9	24.9	No data	
90	Indicator 10.7.1. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of annual income earned in country of destination.													
	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.8	26.2	27.4	22.0	24.9	+
	Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	6.8	7.0	5.0	11.7	-
	Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	9.6	9.8	8.3	14.6	-
	South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	5.9	6.1	8.8	11.7	-
91	Indicator 10.7.2. Share of labor migrants voluntarily registered on exiting the country and leaving according to the organizational hiring in their total number, %.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	2.0	5.6	8.2	9.8	+



Goal 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities

No.	NATIONAL INDICATORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021
92	Indicator 11.1.1.1. Provision of population with housing [sq.m. per person]	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.4	15.7	15.8	16.0	16.0	18.2	++
93	Indicator 11.2.1. Share of population with convenient access to public transport, by sex, age, and disability. a) Total	78.3	79.8	83.4	84.8	82.5	82.9	83.9	84.9	84.0	87.1	86.4	-	No data
94	Indicator 11.3.1. The ratio of the land consumption rate and the population growth rate.	1.122	1.011	1.110	1.020	1.045	1.037	0.920	0.999	1.149	1.135	0.872	1.070	-
95	Indicator 11.5.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and injured directly as a result of disasters per 100,000 population.	0.05	0.23	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.11	0.048	--
96	Indicator 11.5.2.1. Direct economic losses due to natural disasters as % of GDP.	0.002	0.008	0.006	0.037	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.024	0.024	No data
97	Indicator 11.6.1. Share of municipal solid waste that is collected and disposed of at monitored facilities, of the total mass of municipal solid waste, by city.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	+
98	Indicator 11.7.1.1. Area of city parks of culture and recreation per capita.	1.22	1.22	1.27	1.15	1.18	1.17	1.14	1.10	1.06	1.03	1.00	0.71	-

Goal 12. Responsible Consumption and Production

No.	NATIONAL INDICATORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021
99	Indicator 12.4.1. Existence of international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous and other chemicals and wastes, that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44/4	44/4	44/4	0
100	Indicator 12.4.2.1. Generation of toxic industrial waste of the 1-3 hazard classes per capita.	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	13.7	13.1	10.6	8.5	++
101	Indicator 12.4.2.2. Share of neutralized production wastes of the 1-3 hazard classes in the total volume of generated production wastes of the 1-3 hazard classes.	-	-	-	-	11.2	8.1	11.6	9.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	+



102 Indicator 12.5.1. National recycling rate, thousands of tons of material recycled

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	631	1370	1400	1026	1698	+

103 Indicator 12.b.1.1. Share of tourism services in export, %.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021
	2.1	2.3	4.2	7.8	7.8	9.5	10.4	4.4	7.4	7.5	1.7	2.5	-

Goal 13. Climate Action

No.	NATIONAL INDICATORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021
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104 **Indicator 13.2.1.1.** Availability of comprehensive development programs and strategies stipulating measures and actions aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing climate resilience.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	15	++

Goal 15. Life on Land

No.	NATIONAL INDICATORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021
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105 **Indicator 15.1.1.** Forest area as a percentage of total land area, %

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021
	7.9	8	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	+

106 **Indicator 15.2.1.** Progress in the transition to sustainable forest management:

a) Change in net forest area, %	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021
	219.0	219.0	219.0	219.0	219.0	234.3	234.3	234.3	234.3	234.3	244	244	+
b) Above-ground biomass stocks in forests, millions of m ³	40,7	41,8	43,1	54,1	47,8	49,4	49,6	51,5	52,7	53,0	55	60,3	+
c) Share of forest area located in legally protected areas %.	83.6	84.7	85.3	86.2	87.2	88.7	92.6	94.7	94.4	93.9	95.9	95.9	+
d) Share of forest area with a long-term forest management plan, %	68.1	70.7	73.5	77.2	79.9	83.1	86.4	88.6	89.8	90.1	92.1	98.9	+

107 Indicator 15.4.2. Mountain green cover index.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021
	28.0	29.0	30.0	33.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	0

108 Indicator 15.5.1.2. Number of species listed in the national Red Data Book.

a) animals	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	206	206	206	0
b) plants	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	314	314	314	0



109 Indicator 15.7.1. Share of wild animals that are poached or illicitly trafficked among the species traded.	-	-	-	-	1.2	2.0	0.33	0.92	2.18	3.1	2	-
110 Indicator 15.8.1. Availability of national legislation and allocation of necessary resources to prevent or regulate the number of alien invasive species.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	+
111 Indicator 15.9.1.1. Number of national, sectoral and regional strategies and programs that take into account the value and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems.	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	1	5	7	7	+

Goal 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

No.	NATIONAL INDICATORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021
112	Indicator 16.6.1. Primary government expenditures as a percentage of the initial approved budget by sector (by budget classification codes or similar categories).	97.5	98.4	96.8	98.2	99.5	95.5	95.8	105.1	128.3	111.5	109.5	99.2	+
113 Indicator 16.7.1.1.	Share of certain categories of citizens (women, persons over working age, youth) in public institutions.													
	a) women	60.2	60.0	60.3	60.1	60.8	61.0	60.6	59.8	59.5	60.2	60.8	60.6	+
	b) persons over working age	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.9	0
	c) youth (up to 30 years)	31.6	31.7	31.7	30.9	30.6	30.0	29.2	29.1	29.0	27.9	27.1	24.5	-
114 Indicator 16.10.2.	List of regulatory legal acts providing guarantees of citizens' access to information.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	+
115 Indicator 16.a.1.	Existence of national human rights institutions, accredited in the prescribed manner in international mechanisms in accordance with the Paris Principles.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	+



Goal 17. Partnerships for the Goals

No.	NATIONAL INDICATORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021
116	Indicator 17.1.1. Total government revenue as a percentage of GDP, by source.	17.2	16.5	16.7	17.1	17.0	16.5	16.1	15.6	18.6	21.2	22.1	22.4	+
117	Indicator 17.1.2. Share of the national budget financed by domestic taxes.	79.0	79.8	77.8	75.5	73.7	75.4	76.6	76.0	68.5	74.3	77.9	67.2	-
118	Indicator 17.3.2. Volume of remittances [in US dollars] as a percentage of GDP.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	11.8	14.9	14.7	12.2	13.9	-
119	Indicator 17.4.1. Share of revenues from goods and services export spent on debt service.	-	-	-	2.1	2.5	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.9	4.3	7.0	8.1	+
120	Indicator 17.6.1. Number of fixed broadband Internet subscribers by speed.	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.2	3.2	4.2	++
121	Indicator 17.8.1. Share of population using the Internet.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.7	55.2	70.4	71.1	76.6	+
122	Indicator 17.13.1. A single set of macroeconomic benchmarks.													
	a) GDP volume, in UZS trillions;	78.9	103,2	127,6	153,3	186,8	221,4	255,4	317,5	426,6	532,7	605,5	738,4	+
	b) GDP growth rate, in % to the previous year;	7.1	7.5	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.2	5.9	4/4	5/4	5.7	1.9	7/4	+
	c) GDP per capita, UZS millions;	2.8	3.5	4,3	5,1	6,1	7,1	8,0	9,8	12,9	15,9	17,7	21,1	+
	d) GDP volume at purchasing power parity of the UZS to the USD:													
	total, USD billion;	156.2	171.5	180.5	190.6	199.8	209.1	216.5	221.6	239.0	257.2	265.2	296.7	+
	per capita, USD.	5 469	5 845	6 062	6 303	6 495	6 680	6 797	6 841	7 252	7 658	7 746	8 497	+
123	Indicator 17.18.1. Statistical capacity indicator to track progress on the Sustainable Development Goals [statistical capacity index]/ranking among the countries of the world.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.1/124	54.4/101	64.4/84	67.8/61	No data	
124	Indicator 17.18.2. Presence of national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	+
125	Indicator 17.18.3. Existence of a fully funded and ongoing national statistical plan, by source of funding.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	+