

## UN chief visited Uzbekistan

On 11 June, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon visited Uzbekistan where he held talks with President Islam Karimov and Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdulaziz Kamilov to discuss a wide range of issues on the UN's global agenda, including mitigation of the Aral Sea tragedy and promotion of human rights.



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### Expanding Opportunities for Agro-Exports

Thousands of visitors of the 'Fruit Logistica 2015' exhibition beheld Uzbekistan's colorful exposition filled with the aroma of fruits and vegetables. Uzbekistan's participation in the exhibition had been supported by UNDP under its joint project with the Ministry of Foreign Relations, Investments and Trade 'Aid for Trade'.

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## UN chief visited Uzbekistan



"The Aral Sea tragedy is still an acute problem for Uzbekistan and the whole world. I will never forget my visit to Moynak and Nukus. What has happened to the Aral Sea has been a disaster long in the making," Ban Ki-moon stated during a press-briefing in Tashkent. He added that the United Nations is supporting Uzbekistan's efforts to help the people, who have been affected, but this requires additional resources today and the international community should be more attentive to this issue.

Secretary-General said that he had discussed thoroughly with the President of Uzbekistan how the UN could mobilize international support for the country to mitigate the Aral Sea tragedy.

"This is only one of the com-

mon problems in Central Asia. More generally, regional cooperation and preventive diplomacy can play an important role to overcome the many "shared challenges" in Central Asia, from water and energy issues to drug trafficking to terrorism and violent extremism", he emphasized.

UN chief stated that the UN stands ready to assist Uzbekistan's development efforts and promote regional peace and security. He also underlined that there can be no development without human rights.

Secretary-General said that the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights will help Uzbekistan promote and protect basic freedoms, strengthen civil society in the country, provide an enabling environment for in-

dependent mass media and enhance democratic institutions.

"These are key criteria of a stable society moving towards prosperity. Uzbekistan adopted a number of good laws. President Islam Karimov underlines the importance of rule of law. But laws on the books should be made real in the lives of people," he said.

He added that the country has made important progress in eliminating child labor in the cotton sector, but more must be done now to address the mobilization of teachers, doctors and others in cotton harvesting. During a press-briefing with journalists the UN Secretary-General said that Uzbek authorities should prevent the maltreatment of prisoners.

"The UN has the needed ex-





expertise and is ready to share it and help ensure rule of law to protect human rights,” Ban Ki-moon said.

He welcomed the recent adoption by Uzbekistan of a National Action Plan on follow-up to the Universal Periodic Review by the United Nations Human Rights Council.

UN chief underlined that the implementation of this plan would help Uzbekistan’s compliance with its international human rights obligations and bring wide-ranging benefits to its people.

He also welcomed the signing between the Government of Uzbekistan and the UN system of a framework agreement to promote human rights in the country.

Reminding that this is his second visit to Uzbekistan as UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon thanked President Islam Karimov, the Government and people of Uzbekistan for their hospitality. The Secretary-General highlighted Uzbekistan’s progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals – in reducing poverty and maternal mortality, ensuring universal access to primary education, and securing gender parity in primary and secondary schools. He also welcomed Uzbekistan’s in-

volvement in assisting Afghanistan.

“These achievements and the obligations the country has assumed result from a stable course of people-centered social and economic reforms initiated by President Islam Karimov,” Secretary-General said.

The meetings discussed a wide range of issues in the UN’s global agenda around peace, development and human rights.

The Secretary-General highlighted Uzbekistan’s progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals – in reducing poverty and maternal mortality, ensuring universal access to primary education, and securing gender parity in primary

and secondary schools. He also expressed his confidence that Uzbekistan will achieve further progress towards the SDGs which will be agreed in upcoming months.

During the meetings the UN chief praised the recent adoption by Uzbekistan of a National Action Plan on follow-up to Universal Periodic Review.

Turning to the tragedy of the Aral Sea, he highlighted the UN’s assistance to those affected by the disaster and called for more attention and resources to address the challenge.

As part of the visit, Ban Ki-moon held a meeting with the UN staff in Uzbekistan, where he learned about the outcomes of cooperation between the UN and the Government of Uzbekistan.

During his visit to Uzbekistan the Secretary-General also traveled to Bukhara to visit the UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

In the evening of the same day, the UN delegation headed by the Secretary-General departed for Turkmenistan, the final destination of the tour.

The visit was organized as part of the UN Secretary-General’s tour to the Central Asian countries of Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan.





## Earthquake Simulation Complex launched in Tashkent



UNDP jointly with the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Uzbekistan has launched an earthquake simulation complex in the Civil Defense Institute. The launching of this complex is an important step towards a better preparedness to emergencies, national security and saving lives.

Uzbekistan is located in the seismically active Central Asian region where the risk of earthquakes is high. Therefore, preparedness to emergencies is extremely important for the country.

The complex will serve as an effective and useful

platform to build public awareness of Uzbekistan's vulnerabilities to seismic events. The complex will work to develop and adopt strategies to increase public awareness on the threat of natural disasters and improving people's skills on how to save their lives when

*As part of the endeavors to help the Government of Uzbekistan introduce ICT in all government agencies and computerize the operation of the country's Ministry of Emergency Situations in reducing disaster risks, UNDP has assisted government officials in the establishment of a video conferencing system. The system enables the officials make prompt operational decisions remotely to respond to emergencies which helps reduce costs.*



disasters strike. The activities and trainings offered by the complex will help provide better preparedness of vulnerable communities and to reduce possible damages and consequences.

Tashkent's earthquake simulation complex will also provide opportunities for national stakeholders to participate in simulated earthquakes that will help them better prepare for disasters. Preparedness is key to helping save lives and enable faster recovery.

The facility was built in line with national and international construction standards, and is located within the premises of the Civil Defense Institute of the Ministry of Emergency Situations.

It was constructed in partnership between UNDP and the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Culture and Sports with the assistance from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) under its Disaster Preparedness Programme for Central Asia.



The complex will offer **training opportunities** in artificially generated **EARTHQUAKE SITUATIONS**





# Expanding opportunities for agro-exports



Thousands of visitors of the 'Fruit Logistica 2015' exhibition beheld Uzbekistan's colorful exposition filled with the aroma of fruits and vegetables. Uzbekistan's participation in the exhibition had been supported by UNDP under its joint project with the Ministry of Foreign Relations, Investments and Trade 'Aid for Trade'.

Specialized foreign trade company 'Uztadbirkor Eksport', agro-firms 'Yapan Agro Export' (Fergana Region) and 'Livadia-Bukhara' (Bukhara Region) presented Uzbekistan's agricultural products this year.

Uzbek companies displayed fresh fruit and vegetables including melons, pome-

granates, apples, dried fruits and vegetables in a special vacuum packaging which can preserve taste and quality of the goods for up to two years, as well as canned products made from natural ingredients. Participants, visitors and foreign experts noted the high quality and taste of the products from Uzbekistan.



UZBEK PRODUCERS  
have been  
contracted  
to supply

worth  
fruits  
and  
vegetables

3  
\$  
million

“Our companies not only demonstrated Uzbekistan’s potential in agricultural sector and showcased their main achievements in this area, but also benefited from the opportunity to establish new contacts and gain valuable knowledge on the demand of the European markets for fruits and vegetables”, said A. Olimhonov, Deputy Director of the ‘Uztadbirkoreksport’ Foreign Trade Company.

During the exhibition, the representatives of the Uzbek delegation negotiated with potential buyers and signed export contracts worth more than \$3 million.

Officials from ‘Yaypan Agro Export’ and ‘Livadia-Bukhara’ stated that the seminars and forums held during the exhibition were a good platform to exchange views and acquire valuable knowledge on new

***UNDP jointly with national partners has developed a multimedia CD on investment opportunities, Doing Business in Uzbekistan’s expenditure guide and a publicity video on Uzbekistan’s investment potentials. UNDP has also helped establish an art development and trade promotion center that displays cold storage facilities for fruits and vegetables.***

methods of processing, storing, packaging and branding fresh fruits and vegetables that will be used to expand their production and exports.

Improving competitiveness and enhancing export capacities of domestic producers to strengthen their positions in

trade is an important area supported by UNDP in Uzbekistan. Active participation of small businesses in exports will help expand domestic production, create new jobs and improve the wellbeing of the vulnerable populations, especially in rural areas.





# INNOVATIONS and Zero Waste Economy

Global Environmental Facility Small Grants Program (GEF SGP) has helped launch a biogas facility in the 'Ulugbeklar' farm located in the Turakurgan District, Namangan Region. Its reactor capacity is 100 cubic meters which is well enough to generate biogas and heat food. Beyond meeting the farm's needs, Mahmudjon Kodirov, the head of the farm, is planning to supply free biogas to school #8 in the nearby village 'Yangi Kishlok'.



Mahmudjon Kodirov's farm has 25 cows and 2 large greenhouses on 5 hectares with 160 lemon bushes, 7 bushes of oranges and 7 bushes of tangerines, and one (experimental) banana tree. The biogas facility operates on livestock waste, household and forage wastes, and produces environmentally clean biogas converted into electric and heat energy for the farm as well as necessary organic fertilizers the farm needs.

There are industrial and household biogas facilities and both of these types are used widely around the world. For example, India, Vietnam, Nepal and many other countries often use small (family) biogas facilities to produce gas primarily for cooking. China has the largest number of small biogas facilities: around 40 million, while India has 3.8 million and Nepal has 20 thousand. Germany is a leader in the number of small and medium-size biogas facilities (8 thousand). About half of all the poultrys in Western Europe use biogas for heating.

Many countries today see biogas technologies as highly energy-efficient and environmentally friendly sources of biological fertilizers that help improve yields many-fold. The gas resulting from organic waste processing helps generate stable energy and plan the farm's operation processes, while reducing fertilizer procurements, on the one hand, and increasing incomes through selling the fertilizers, on the other. GEF SGP is currently supporting other similar projects in Khorezm, Kashkadarya, Syrdarya and Namanagan, while considering possible introduction of biogas technologies in other regions as well.

The facility with its  
**100** cubic meter capacity  
 can help **heat** greenhouses  
 and a school in a nearby village



***GEF SGP has worked in Uzbekistan since 2008 providing free assistance to the country to promote best technologies and practices in sustainable use and management of biodiversity services and energy, land and water resources. GEF SGP has helped local communities and contributed to environmental consecration and recovery, while improving people's wellbeing. It has proven that community action can maintain the fragile balance between human needs and the laws of the environment.***



## Imkoniyat.uz: New opportunities for people with disabilities

**UNDP has worked with the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection since 2008 for better inclusion and employment of people with disabilities. Last year, UNDP started its work to support lonely elderly people in the country.**

In the context of social protection, equal access to information for all populations is highly important. This idea was the main drive behind the creation of the internet resource. This unified online resource, [www.imkoniyat.uz](http://www.imkoniyat.uz), has made available all possible information on interesting opportunities for people with

disabilities, NGO research results, inspiring examples and stories, awareness raising social video and other information.

According to Oybek Isakov, Chairperson of the NGO Advisory Council under Uzbekistan's NGOs Association, Uzbekistan has never had internet resources that meet various needs of



***Since 2008, 4,500 representatives of vulnerable populations have benefitted from the services offered by the joint projects on promoting employment and inclusion of people with disabilities including legal aid, employment assistance, financial aid, rehabilitation and other services.***

people with disabilities such as visually impaired people. There have been several attempts to establish one, but none of them persisted.

Today, this website is the only one of its kind in Uzbekistan and unites the efforts of NGOs of people with disabilities to promote an inclusive society and ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities, while calling public attention to disability issues.

Importantly, the website's concept is to give care to each person and his or her needs. The website facilitates interaction and mutual support between people with disabilities, while helping them fulfill their potentials.

The website is also expected to improve the dialogue and social partnerships between public agencies, disability NGOs and international organizations to establish an environment without barriers.

Remarkably, the disability website with a symbolic name 'Imkoniyat' — opportunity, was launched on a special day of 3 December — the International Day of People with Disabilities.

The website is a joint product of disability NGOs assisted by

UNDP in Uzbekistan and UNV as an important step towards ratification of the UNCRPD which stipulates that people with disabilities should have free access to information and their issues and concerns should receive adequate coverage by mass media. One of the preconditions to the ratification and further enforcement of the Convention is that all populations should be highly informed about the guarantees and rights for people with disabilities and additional mechanisms to support these rights, as well as other provisions of the Convention.

**The website enables people with disabilities to fulfill their potentials**

**imkoniyat.uz**



# International Experience in Judicial Transparency Explored



Expanding access to justice is essential to human rights and wellbeing, and is one of the post-2015 sustainable development targets, as declared by the UN General Assembly

UNDP has been working with the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan and other national partners since 2012 to pursue on-going systemic reforms aiming deeper democratization and liberalization of Uzbekistan's judiciary and regulatory system.

Representatives of the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan, Supreme Court Research Centre, Ministry of Justice and Supreme Economic Court of Uzbekistan joined a study tour to the United States from 15 to 22 March 2015 to explore the international experience in enhancing judicial transparency and accessibility.

The study tour familiarized the visitors with the experience of the United States in ensuring judicial transparency and efficiency and included meetings with the representatives of the US Supreme Court, Department of Justice, Federal Judicial Center and other relevant or-

UNDP jointly with the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan

DEVELOPED THE SYSTEM

**IN 2012** *E-SUD*

and presented the successful results on

*the* **68** SESSION

OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY





***The joint UNDP-Supreme Court project 'Civil Justice Reform: Effective Court Management' developed and piloted the E-Sud system in 2012 and presented the successful results on the 68th session of the UN General Assembly in New York in December 2013.***

ganizations. Participants also explored transparency mechanisms at the US courts during their visit to the D.C. District Court, Virginia State Supreme Court and state level courts.

The international workshop on the ways to improve the efficiency of the court administration held in the Johns Hopkins University affiliated Central Asia-Caucasus Institute, Silk Road Studies Program gave an opportunity to the Uzbek delegation to share Uzbekistan's visions on key judicial reform areas and efforts to introduce ICT for judicial transparency and openness.

Drawing from the

knowledge gained and observations made during the study tour, the Uzbek professionals develop their recommendations on improving judicial transparency and accessibility in Uzbekistan as part of enforcing the Uzbek Laws 'On petitions of individuals and legal entities' and 'On the transparency of government agencies'. The principle of State transparency is among the key components of the national Concept on further deepening of democratic reforms and formation of civil society proposed by President Islam Karimov in 2010 doing a joint session of both chambers of the parliament.



## Promoting Social Inclusion

**A new sewing workshop started its operation in Nukus to promote employments for women with disabilities. The new enterprise will help its employees enhance their professional skills and improve their economic wellbeing.**

This workshop is the result of the cooperation between a number of government agencies, NGOs and UNDP. The workshop received all necessary equipment including sewing machines, accessories, furniture and several types of fabrics as well as training for its staff.

It is a well-known that people with disabilities are more likely to become economically disadvantaged than people without a disability. Among other factors lack of access to funds is considered as a major obstacle for establishing busi-

ness opportunities for people with a disability. Thus, the vast majority of people with a disability are unable to reach their potential, remain dependent on families for support and are denied the opportunity to contribute to the community's development.

"I love sewing and applied to a number of sewing workshops, and finally I was accepted by this one. I have been sewing here more than a month and already produced several women's dresses based on my own design. Most importantly, I have



met many wonderful new friends here and my life has become more interesting. Making profit is not my primary goal; rather it is so rewarding to interact with people and see the happy faces of the customers who purchase my products”, said Anisa Kudayberanova.

Parshagul Dauletyarova, Chairwomen of the Karakalpak Republican Society of People with Disabilities said, “We feel less vulnerable by the day as we all are now fully engaged in sewing work.

Nazira Yelibayeva, Executive Director of the Business Women Association branch in Karakalpakstan, said that her organization had been cooperating with UNDP in rural micro financing for a long time,

“Sewers of the new workshop can use the literature and video materials on business development available in our library. We are willing to provide further capacity building support for women of this new workshop”, she said.

There are many other success stories similar to this joint initiative, which highlights the contribution of people with a disability to the workforce and local economies. It is important to support the inclusion of people with disabilities in all livelihood areas, including formal employment, income generation projects, skills development and access to loans and financial services, where the role of social partnerships is crucial.



***The “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster” Project implemented by five UN Agencies (UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNV, WHO) and the Government of Uzbekistan was launched in June 2012, and since then it has supported over a hundred business and social projects of which 45% had been initiated by women. These projects contribute to the development of women’s entrepreneurial skills, self-employment and additional income generation opportunities.***





# Every Drop Matters



UNDP has been working with Uzbekistan's Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources and other national partners to improve water management and water efficiency in the Zarafshan River Basin, while strengthening the regulatory framework of the water sector and facilitating the integration of water management issues.



*In 2010, UNDP jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources developed an integrated water resource management and water efficiency plan along with a strategy to enhance water supply and sanitation in the Zarafshan River Basin that will help improve the wellbeing of over 3 million people.*

The project has helped formulate and a draft water code to strengthen the regulatory framework of the water sector, and currently the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis has incorporated this draft code in its work plan to consider its adoption in 2016. The strategic documents that UNDP helped develop — procedures for water use and sanctioning special water use on agreed terms — have taken full legal force through a government resolution. The national implementing agency has undertaken to implement the IWRM and water efficiency plan for the Zarafshan River Basin.

UNDP is also piloting demonstration projects on best practices and approaches to water management. These include the construction of a 3.7 km long machine canal for the Mehna-

tobod 3 pumping station in the Pstdargom District, Samarkand Region, with the capacity of 2 c.m/s. The machine canal has water dischargers, gates and water meters and is currently operated by the water users association 'Progres Nur Suvchilari'.

The project also fully renovated the pumping station's equipment to improve its operation. This helped reduce machinery failures and repair and power costs, as well as water losses

from pressure pipes and irrigation systems, while improving their efficiency and water metering.

The pumping station supplies water to over 2,000 hectares of arable land by lifting the water 72 meters high from the Es-ki-Anhor Canal and conveying it to the farms to grow cotton and wheat, fruits, vegetables and vineyards. The pilot project has helped rehabilitate over 220 hectares of farmlands which had been left unused due to water

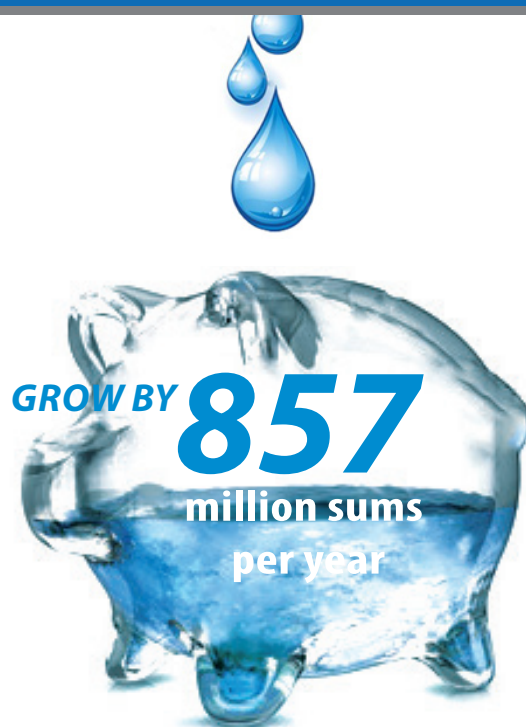




shortages. Preliminary estimates show that the farms' water supply has improved by 5 million cubic meters, repair and maintenance costs for the pumping equipment have dropped 4 times, operational costs reduced by over 82.7 million sums, while (38) large farmers and (240) dehkans have seen their incomes grow by 857 million sums per year as a result of adequate water supply.

The project has taken further its irrigation pilots by introducing micro-irrigation – another water efficient technology for large and small farms and private households. This helped the project cover all water management levels and water users and achieve considerably improvements in water supply for smaller farms and private households in three communities: Sayram, Zafarobod and Mehnatkash in the Pstdargom District which had seen frequent water shortages.

The project is currently testing innovative micro-irrigation approaches in Sayram and Kanal Yoka to help these communities adapt to water shortages and improve their resilience to climate



## Large farmers and dehkans have seen their incomes

change.

Another pilot project has started in the Navoiy Region to improve water use. It will enable the farmers to apply best irrigation practices such as drip irrigation, improved furrow irrigation, more efficient water planning and land leveling. The main goal of this pilot project is to demonstrate how modern resource efficient agro-technical approaches can help grow more food crops on abandoned lands using water resources which were saved as a result of more efficient irrigation of the key crops such as cotton and wheat.

Along with these efforts, UNDP also works to support the national priorities regarding the supply of clean drinking water for the nation's people. The project is piloting multiple initiatives to improve drinking water supply and sanitation services in the Zarafshan River Basin as part of the major strategy to improve public access to clean drinking water which will benefit over 3 million people. UNDP has constructed drinking water supply systems for the communities in Kanal Yoka and Nurobod of the





Samarkan Region. This helped improve access to clean drinking water for over 2,000 people in these settlements.

Demonstration of various technological solutions for improved water supply in rural areas is conducive to their replication and up-scaling. Particularly, the project has equipped a water distribution center in the Shibzon and Karmana Districts with pumps which operate on solar energy. This helped convey water to remote communities thus doubling the number of water consumers who benefit from the Shibzon water distribution center, save electricity and make sure that the center works without delays.

The project has also raised funds from the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation to implement a pilot initiative on improving the financial sustainability of the Karmana District's water supplier by introducing a billing system to collect water supply fees. The project has established a billing support center and bought necessary equipment and vehicles for its efficient operation. The supplier's key staff has attended a 10-day training in Tashkent.

UNDP in Uzbekistan has also become part of the sectoral working group to improve aid ef-

fectiveness in water management. Sanctioned by the Government, this group includes representatives from stakeholder ministries and donor agencies and works to ensure effective and well-coordinated cooperation between the Government and partners in the water sector.

The working group had its first meeting on 25 June 2015 to discuss its goals and objectives and consider the mechanisms it can use to operate sustainably.

The project has also contributed to the annual 'EcoWeek' campaigns which promote prudent use of water and environmental protection. The fifth 'EcoWeek' this year from 2 to 6 June had the motto "Seven billion wishes. One planet. Consume with care"



# UNDP Publications

## Millennium Development Goals Report, 2015



This report is a joint effort of the Government of Uzbekistan and the United Nations (UN) agencies in Uzbekistan, and it aims to provide an analysis and assessment of the country's progress towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals during 2000-2013. It also identifies key factors that have contributed to the achievement of the goals as well as highlighting the challenges the country will have to address in the years to come.

The report provides a meaningful account of how Uzbekistan has progressed in achieving the nationalized MDGs.

The MDG report is the result of a highly participatory and consultative process: 8 working groups were formed with

national experts from more than 15 Ministries and institutions and representatives of eight UN agencies; 4 rounds of working group meetings and round tables were organized to discuss the structure and core content of the document; several international experts were involved in its preparation.

## Looking Beyond the Horizon: Guidelines and Best Practices in Formulating National Visions



This joint publication of the Center for Economic Research (CER) and UNDP provides a comprehensive overview of the approaches and methodologies used in developing long-term visions and development strategies, and describes major organisational preconditions and milestones used in formulating and implementing long-term visions and national development strategies. This publication is based on the experience of more than 25 countries, and a review of a number of publications regarding various aspects of longer-term development policy and foresight.

Countries which have proven innovative and prosperous are often those that have been able to shape their vision of the future, plan for changes and mitigate risks. In times of global uncertainty and vulnerability to financial and economic crisis, the necessity for countries to formulate long-term development strategies and to (re)define their development

goals has become increasingly important. Moreover, we are rapidly approaching the post-MDG objectives, which will require concerted efforts in many development areas, with a focus on equitable and sustainable development.

To access the full database with the Visions' Library, please, follow the link: <http://vision.cer.uz>



# Policy report: Improving the work and strengthening the role of local Kengashes



UNDP's 'Local Governance Support-Phase 2' Project has prepared this policy report through the involvement of the experts from the Academy of State Administration under the President of Uzbekistan. The main goal of the research is to study some of the most important issues relative to the deputy councils (Kengashes) in the current institutional frameworks and identify new areas for their development.

## Analysis of energy efficient solutions at eight project sites based on energy audit results of the Energy and Automatics Institute of the Academy of Science for heating season 2013-2014



This publication contains analysis of energy efficiency indicators at eight project sites. The analysis focuses on the results of energy efficient technical solutions

# PROPERTY REGISTRATION MA

UZBEKISTAN  
IS ON  
IN 'DOING  
BUSINESS 2015' RANKING

**143** out of  
189 nations  
**PLACE**



On the ease with which  
businesses can secure  
rights to property



## THE DOING BUSINESS METHODOLOGY BY WB 2015

Doing Business records the full sequence of procedures necessary for a business (the buyer) to purchase a property from another business (the seller) and to transfer the property title to the buyer's name, so that the buyer can use the property for business purposes. To make the data comparable across economies, several assumptions are used. In this case, the parties (buyer and seller) are limited liability companies and perform general commercial activities. The property consists of land and a building (warehouse). The land area is 557.4 square meters. A 2-story warehouse of 929 square meters is located on the land.

## THE PROCEDURE OF REGISTERING COM PROPERTY (TRANSFERRING PROPERTY RIGHTS)

*Based on the World Bank's 'Doing Business 2015' report*

- 1 Seller obtains the evaluation of the market value for land of an independent appraiser specialist
- 2 Cadastral worker inspects the property to determine its
- 3 Seller obtains the non-encumbrance certificate and the cadastral value of the property from the local cadastral office
- 4 Seller obtains the certificate stating that there are no claims due to the water and sewage service provider
- 5 Seller obtains the certificate stating that there are no outstanding bills
- 6 Seller obtains the certificate stating that there are no outstanding bills
- 7 Seller obtains the certificate stating that there are no outstanding collection bills
- 8 Seller obtains the document from the notary office noting any court orders on the sale of the property
- 9 Seller obtains the document certifying that the building is not subject to demolition
- 10 Seller obtains the tax clearance document
- 11 Notarize the sale agreement between the seller and buyer
- 12 Buyer applies for the registration at the Registration Office
- 13 Buyer submits the cadastral package to the local tax authority

## RESOLUTION OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS NO. 377 AND MINISTRY OF JUSTICE ORDER NO. 2090-9 DATED 12.01.2015

Pursuant to changes in legislation, notaries shall no longer certify that there are no tax arrears and outstanding utility bills, but only certify that the building is not subject to demolition. The constituent documents of a business entity, and various licenses, are submitted in order to notarize property registration. When performing the registration, notaries will independently and directly obtain the necessary information (also in electronic form), which are available from the relevant agencies and organizations through the means of inter-agency communication.

*Source:*



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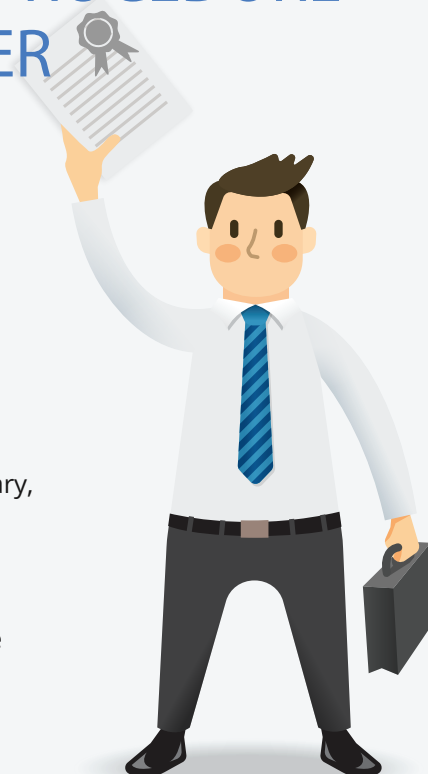
RESOLUTION №377  
DATED 31.12.2014



## HOW HAS THE PROCEDURE CHANGED AFTER MARCH 2015?

*Now it only involves three steps:*

- 1** The seller obtains certificate of an established form from the local cadastre office
- 2** The seller, together with the buyer make an appointment with the notary, and visit at the appointed time to register of the deal (transaction)
- 3** The buyer registers the rights to the purchased property in the local cadastre office



## HOW WILL IT CHANGE THE DOING BUSINESS RANKING FOR UZBEKISTAN?

OLD NEW

13

3

### PROCEDURES

The total number of procedures legally required to complete the sale deal and transfer property rights

55

17

### TIME

The total number of days necessary to comply with all required procedures in order to transfer property rights

1,3

0,5

### OFFICIAL COST





Cost is recorded as a percentage of the property value, assumed to be equivalent to 50 times income per capita



## Examples of better/smart regulation from around the world

Purpose	RIA mechanism used	RIA coordination agencies
<b>USA</b>		
Regulatory reform	*Regulation review, cost-benefit analysis, *Critical necessity review function	Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), Office of Management and Budget, the White House, Presidential Decree
<b>UK</b>		
Regulatory improvements (1998), Reduced regulation	*Guiding principles; Program declaration, *RIA, *Regulatory compensation measures rule	Regulatory Policy Committee (RPC) Better Regulation Delivery Office (BRDO)
<b>Canada</b>		
Smart regulation (2003)	*Multi-level coordination international dialogue	Treasury Board
<b>France</b>		
Improved quality of legislation	*Drafting quality regulatory documents; Fighting excessive norms	State council responsible for the publication of French online regulatory norms (Conseil d'Etat)
<b>Germany</b>		
Reduced bureaucracy	*Reduced regulatory costs	National council to control norm-making
<b>The Netherlands</b>		
Regulatory reform	*Reduced administrative barriers, e-document exchange	Advisory council on administrative barriers (ACTAL)
<b>Belgium</b>		
End-user oriented norm-making approach	*Small solutions to practical issues The 'Kafka test'	Administrative simplification agency under the Prime Minister
<b>Italy</b>		
Simplified regulatory framework	Simplified legislation	*Cutting regulatory documents (taglialeggi procedure)
<b>Egypt</b>		
Regulatory reform	Database for all regulatory documents on business (e-registry)	ERRADA
<b>Australia</b>		
Best regulatory practices	*Deregulation policies	Productivity Commission
<b>Russian Federation</b>		
Regulatory reform	RIA	National council to improve regulation (never established)
<b>Mexico</b>		
Regulatory reform	Reduced bureaucracy, Better sub-national level regulation	Federal commission to improve regulation (COFEMER)
<b>Taiwan, China</b>		
Regulatory reform	National competitiveness *Doing Business Index	Center for Law and Regulation (CLR)
<b>European Union</b>		
Better regulation (2002) Smart regulation	*RIA, streamlined EU law codes (acquiscommunautaire), reduced bureaucracy	Regulatory Impact Assessment Board (IAB), StoiberGroup
<b>OECD</b>		
Regulation-based management	National capacity review Regulatory policy recommendations	Directorate on governance and territorial development
<b>World Bank</b>		
Regulatory reform	Improved doing business and investment climate Doing Business report	

## RIA ADOPTION AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

	Country	Legislative enforcement of RIA requirements
	Austria	Law on federal budget of article
	Bulgaria	Law on normative acts
	Germany	General requirements to federal ministries
	Denmark	National policy
	Italy	Law on simplified legislation
	Korea	Main law 'on regulatory acts'
	Lithuania	Law 'on regulatory framework'
	Macedonia	Government regulation

## RIA IMPLEMENTATION

## USA

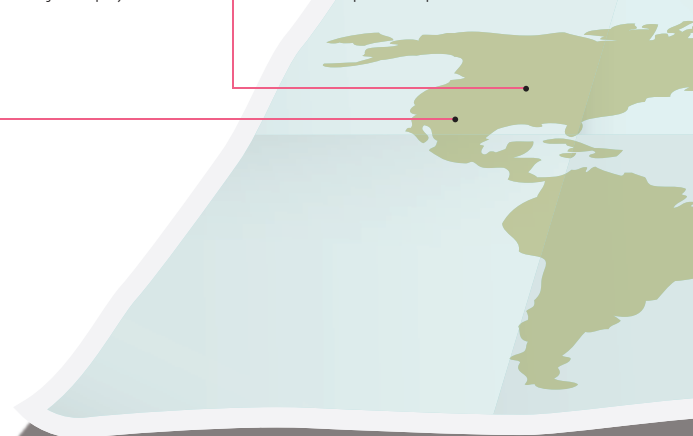
## Power supply sector reform

problem	measures taken	results
No competition in power supply to retailers and no free effective access of independent electricity producers to grid	Law on energy policy (1992), federal and national reforms to reduce regulatory barriers to stronger competition in electricity production	The reform considered electricity the energy facilitated of health between to all end Competitiveness became a further lie discriminating access to reduction capacities producer established institution spotmarket

## Mexico

## Administrative capacity building in quality lawmaking

problem	measures taken	results
Earlier, governance in Mexico had the features of a centralized and bureaucratic country. It had a one-party system headed by the 'Institutional revolution' party, which dominated national and state policies during about 70 years since the founding of the modern Mexican state. The key regulatory elements of such a centralized system had led to total control and strict governance that focused on the observance of procedural obligations rather than achieving effective policy results	In 1989, Mexico introduced a regulatory reform policy to improve its economic indicators and develop entrepreneurship. In particular, in 1996, the law on administrative procedure underwent reforms and RIA application became mandatory for all legislative tools. In 1997, the country reformed its law on federal metrology and standards, and RIA replaced cost-benefit analysis.	Mexico ran ahead of many OECD-countries in RIA implementation. For example, the simplification of regulatory procedures resulted in public agencies establishing over 90 one-stop shops to provide various services to the public and businesses, while municipal agencies established 20 one-stop shops. Today, Mexico City has numerous different centers to provide businesses with information on normative regulations or present directly all necessary documents to obtain a license and permissions for private sector activities





# EXPERIENCE IN RIA IMPLEMENTATION

Mexico	Law
Moldova	Law on government regulation
Poland	Main law 'on regulatory acts'; Council of ministers resolution
Russia	Federal laws 'on general principles of organizing the legislative and executive government agencies subject to the Russian Federation' and 'on general principles of organizing the local self-governance in the Russian Federation'
Slovakia	Law on the regulation of the Slovak National Council
United Kingdom	National policy
USA	Law 'on flexible regulation'; Presidential decree
Finland	Government decision on the assessment on impact on economy, environment and entrepreneurship
Check Republic	Regulations by the parliament's chamber of deputies
Sweden	Government decision on regulatory impact assessment

## HOW TO BENEFIT THE MOST FROM RIA IMPLEMENTATION: OECD BEST PRACTICES

### Political commitment to RIA and its approval at the highest government levels

- RIA regulatory framework
- Identification of the central body to supervise RIA process

### Accountability for RIA

- RIA process supervision
- Ensuring RIA consistency, accuracy and quality

### Improving the capacity of regulators

- Improving regulators' capacity to ensure quality RIA

### Consistent and flexible analytical techniques

- Methodological guidelines in analytical approaches to assess regulatory proposals

### Data collection strategy

- Collection of quality baseline data
- Identification of quality standards for data used

### Targeted RIA actions

- Targeted resource allocation for legislative tools to achieve maximum and effective impact

### RIA integration in policy making

- Perceiving RIA as integral part of policy and decision making process

### Communicating the results

- Presenting results with specified implications and possible options
- Using unified communication format

### Pro-active public involvement

- Wide involvement of stakeholders and groups to discussions
- Multi-step consultations

### Application of RIA to both new and current legislation

## IMPLEMENTATION SUCCESS STORIES FROM OECD MEMBER-STATES

### Denmark

#### Power supply sector reform

problem	measures taken	results
Power supply sector was dominated by two monopolies – Eksam and Eikraft which controlled the production, import and export, production and transfer plan. Less than 25% of electricity was produced by power stations out of Eksam or Eikraft control	Law on power supply (1998) and energy supply (1999) adopted by the Danish parliament	Reforms in 1998 and 1999 led to significant changes in the organizational structure of the country's energy sector and a considerable reduction in whole-sale prices in the country's west, which was integrated in NordPool electricity market. The stronger competition in energy sector and reduced regulatory barriers in the country's energy system led to the sector's economic growth

### Poland

#### Gas sector reform

problem	measures taken	results
Gas makes about 10% of the total energy consumption in Poland. The Polish oil-and-gas company (PGNIG) is the major player in the market. It is a monopoly in imports, supply, storage and in-country distribution	The country adopted a law on energy and reform in energy sector (1997)	The reforms led to the establishment of a public body to manage gas supply to the country and creation of a legal framework to liberalize the country's gas sector

### United Kingdom

#### Administrative capacity building in quality lawmaking

problem	measures taken	results
No single codification for law, courts, police or local governance bodies due to significant separation of administrative and law enforcement functions with lower levels of government	In 2000, the government published new RIA guidelines. In 2001, it adopted a new law on regulatory reform with more than 50 instructions on regulatory reform	In 2000, the country developed 185 RIA systems and 168 in 1999. In 2002, the regulatory reform action plan included more than 250 normative measures to be taken under the law on regulatory reform and other primary laws

### Republic of Korea

#### Telecommunication sector reform

problem	measures taken	results
No independent supervisory body with due authority to manage the sector.	In 1990, the country adopted two bylaws to improve telecommunication services: 1) Main law on telecommunications and 2) Law on telecommunications business. Since 1990, the introduction of new regulatory measures such as pre-selection of operator and new connection rules change the licensing structure for static telephone communication market for general use through additional paid services. The procedures for regulating the prices on telecommunication services also changed	The regulatory reforms in telecommunications led to: general access to infrastructure with high penetration rate; liberalized entry to telecommunications market; removal of corporate limitations; competitive mobile sector; pre-selection of operator
No consistency between regulating and promoting functions in the industry		
Unnecessary normative burden on communication operators		
No local-level competition		

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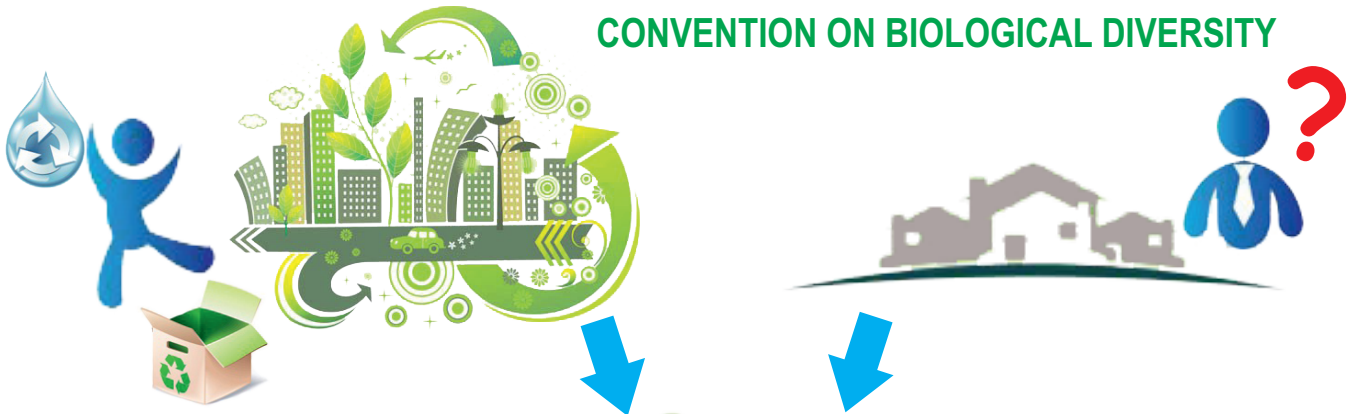
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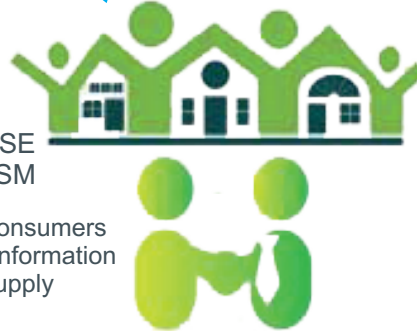
# CLEARING HOUSE MECHANISM

CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY



## CLEARING HOUSE MECHANISM

An institution which brings together consumers and suppliers of goods, services and information thereby agreeing demand and supply



- ➔ Encourage and facilitate social and technical cooperation between countries
- ➔ Develop a global mechanism for exchange and integrate biodiversity information
- ➔ Develop necessary social and technological networks



As different countries have different level of expertise in biodiversity conservation, information and technology management, the Convention on Biological Diversity established a clearing house mechanism to give access to all governments to information and technologies necessary for the conservation and suitable use of biodiversity



## CLEARING HOUSE MECHANISM



Network of



**Clearing house mechanism establishes a system which uses the Internet to facilitate a closer cooperation between countries through projects on:**



### KEY FEATURES OF THE CLEARING HOUSE MECHANISM

- Compatible with different levels of national capacity;
- No pretense to control expertise or information;
- Facilitates decision-making;
- Established for mutual benefit of all parties;
- Focused on meeting the needs;
- Structurally decentralized;
- Provides access to information.



### MECHANISM STRUCTURES IN COUNTRIES



The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity encourages the use of the clearing house mechanism and promotes its goals through workshops to address the research and technology needs of developing countries



National Schedule in Biodiversity in Support of the Implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan in Uzbekistan in 2011-2020

The United Nations Development Programme is the UN's global development network. UNDP Uzbekistan has been operating in the country since 1993 and has cooperated with the Government on finding solutions to national development challenges. UNDP assistance in Uzbekistan focuses on two overall, inter-linked objectives; to support the Government in advancing economic and democratic reforms; and strengthening and fostering the participation of civil society in development processes at national and local levels. UNDP works in three thematic areas – economic governance, good governance and energy and environment.

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