



Tashkent - 2020

Digest of statistical indicators on achievement of national SDGs in the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, 2020 - 110 p.

Authors:

Chairman of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, Doctor of Economics, Professor *B. A. Begalov*,

Deputy Chairman for Social Statistics, Doctor of Law (PhD) *M. D. Ziyadullaev*,

Head of the Department of Social and Sustainable Development Statistics *D. E. Kirgizov*

Literary editor *Kh. E. Raupova*

The digest of indicators reflecting the achievements of sustainable development in the Republic of Uzbekistan were prepared by the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics. The national indicators can be used for information and statistical monitoring of SDG achievement in Uzbekistan.

The main purpose of the publication is to show the current state and progress of sustainable development in our country in order to better understand where we are exactly, what we have achieved and what additional efforts are needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals set in the 2030 Agenda.

It is intended for a wide range of users — social policy and demography specialists, economists, statisticians, mass media, etc.

Publication of statistical indicators of achievement of national SDGs in the Republic of Uzbekistan is available in three languages (Uzbek, Russian and English) on the web portal of the State Committee on Statistics at: <http://nsdq.stat.uz/>.

The views and conclusions contained in this publication express only the opinion of the authors and do not constitute the official views of the UN, including UNDP or UN member countries.

UNDP operates in nearly 170 countries and territories, assisting in improvement of living standards, reducing inequalities and creating inclusive societies. We help the governments design development strategies, expand opportunities for partnerships, build institutional capacities, and enhance resilience in countries to sustain development results.

UNDP assistance to Uzbekistan is focused on attaining common interrelated goals: providing support to the Government in accelerating reforms for sustainable economic development, good governance, adaptation to climate change and protection of the environment.

FOREWORD

Under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, within the framework of the "Strategy of actions for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021", effective and large-scale reforms are being carried out, the results of which are reflected in the life of the country and society.

It is known that the Republic of Uzbekistan has joined the Sustainable Development Goals for the period up to 2030, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015. Government also has adopted and endorsed the Sustainable Development Goals, applying 16 of them with 125 corresponding targets appropriated for Uzbekistan.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an adverse impact on Uzbekistan's progress in achieving the SDGs. It also has exposed many inequalities and vulnerabilities, and systemic socio-economic and environmental challenges. In response, the Government has taken a number of decisive measures to curb the spread of the pandemic and to mitigate its socio-economic consequences, such as through the adoption of the Anti-Crisis Programme to support businesses and employment, and the expansion of social assistance to the vulnerable.

To fully recover from the effects of the pandemic, and to get back on track with efforts to achieve the SDGs, decision makers will need data and statistics that are accurate, timely, sufficiently disaggregated, relevant, accessible and easy to use. Data availability and quality in Uzbekistan have steadily improved over the years. The Government is now collecting and publishing data on 119 national SDG indicators on the Government web-portal (<http://nsdg.stat.uz>) and work is underway to establish data collection on the remaining ones. However, statistical capacity still needs strengthening and enhancing data literacy at all levels of decision-making. This will require coordinated efforts on the part of data producers and users from multiple data systems. It will also demand innovative ways to produce and apply data and statistics in addressing the multifaceted challenges of sustainable development.

The publication *Statistical indicators of achievement of National SDGs in the Republic of Uzbekistan* is a joint product of UNDP and the State Committee of Uzbekistan on Statistics. It provides a digest of statistical and evidence driven data on the National SDGs achievements for a wide range of state officials

representatives, practitioners and development partners, as well as SDG analysts. Though it comprises the data on SDG indicators for the pre-pandemic period (between 2016-2019), it should serve as a comprehensive tool to monitor progress towards the achievement of the SDGs in post-pandemic Uzbekistan.

We are eager to continue working with the Government, colleagues and partners in the field to accelerate progress towards safe, inclusive, resilient and sustainable development. It is our hope that this publication will provide useful knowledge and practical guidance in this joint effort.

Mr. Bakhodir Begalov

**DSc, Chairman of the State Committee
of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics**



Ms. Matilda Dimovska

**UNDP Resident Representative
in Uzbekistan**



Table of Contents

	2	Introduction
	3-32	Overview
Goal 1	33-40	No Poverty
Goal 2	42-47	Zero Hunger
Goal 3	48-56	Good Health and Well-Being
Goal 4	57-64	Quality Education
Goal 5	65-67	Gender Equality
Goal 6	68-70	Clean Water and Sanitation
Goal 7	71-73	Affordable and Clean Energy
Goal 8	74-78	Decent Work and Economic Growth
Goal 9	79-84	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Goal 10	85-87	Reduced Inequalities
Goal 11	88-91	Sustainable Cities and Communities
Goal 12	92-94	Responsible Consumption and Production
Goal 13	95	Climate Action
Goal 15	96-99	Life on Land
Goal 16	100-105	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Goal 17	106-110	Partnerships for the Goals

List of abbreviations

SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
FAO	The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross domestic product
WHO	World Health Organization
ILO	International Labor Organization
LRU	Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
WPI	Water Pollution Index
R&D	Research and development work (R&D)
GVA	Gross value added
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
EEC	Eurasian Economic Commission
NHRI	National human rights institutions

1 NO POVERTY



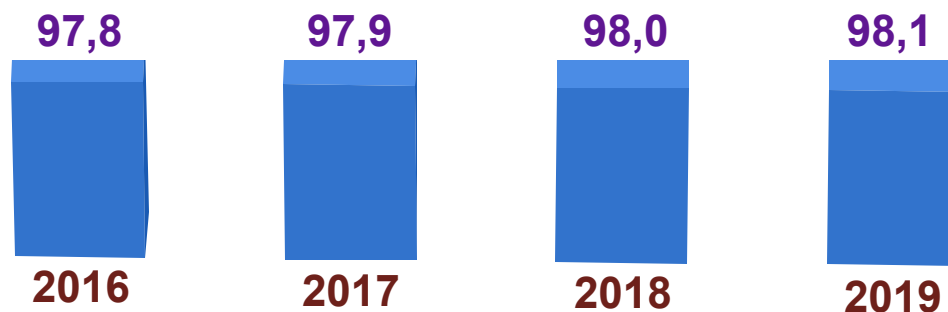
End poverty in all its forms everywhere





End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Percentage of households with ownership housing, %



In 2019

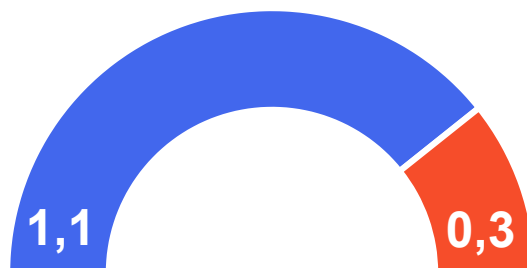
Percentage of population living in decent housing, %



54,0

Low-income rate (by region and place of residence: city-village)

Total	City	Village
11,0	8,4	13,5



Percentage 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), %

- Total
- benefits for persons with disabilities under 16 years of age

2 ZERO HUNGER



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote well-being for all at all ages





End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

Uzbekistan fully satisfies the domestic demand for grain, salt, vegetable oil, eggs, sugar, potato, fruits and vegetables, melons and grape. Of these, over 70 % of grain and eggs, and over 100 % of vegetable oil, milk, potato, vegetables, fruits, melons, grapes, salt and sugar are produced domestically. The degree of sustainability of the food supply system is over 85%.

Anemia incidence in 2019

5332.8
total population



10775.5
children under
the age of five



3011.7
pregnant women



0.7 %



Proportion of stunting in children under the age of five, among the annual average number of children under the age of five in 2019

Proportion of wasting in children under five years of age due to malnutrition, among the annual average number of children under five years of age, in 2019

0.2
total children

0.1
girls

0.1
boys

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



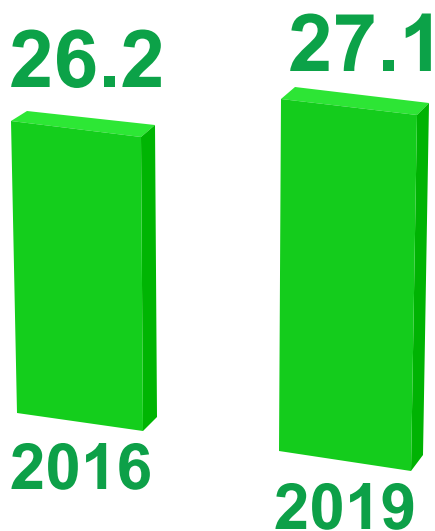
Ensure healthy lives and promote
well-being for all at all ages





Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages

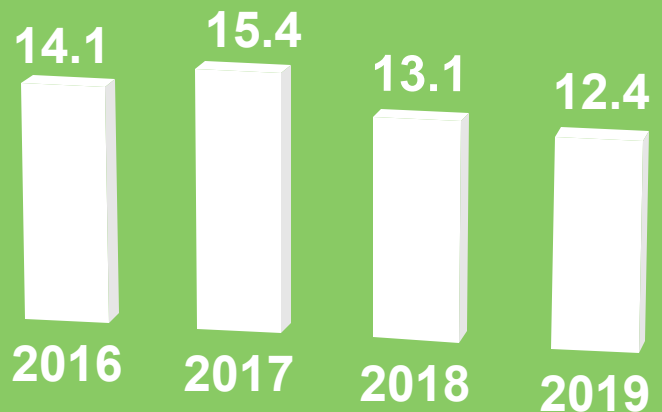
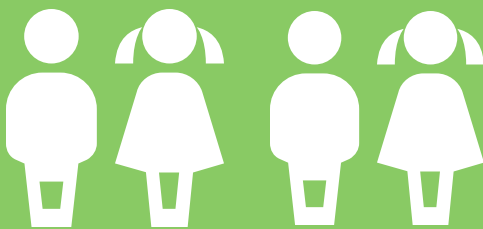
In Uzbekistan, there has been a consistent decline in child and infant mortality. Thus, in 2017-2019 the child mortality rate decreased from 15.4 to 12.4 per 1,000 live births, while the infant mortality rate decreased from 11.5 to 10.3 per 1,000 live births (the threshold value of this indicator is 10).



Number of doctors of all specialties per 10,000 population



Mortality rate under the age of five years



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



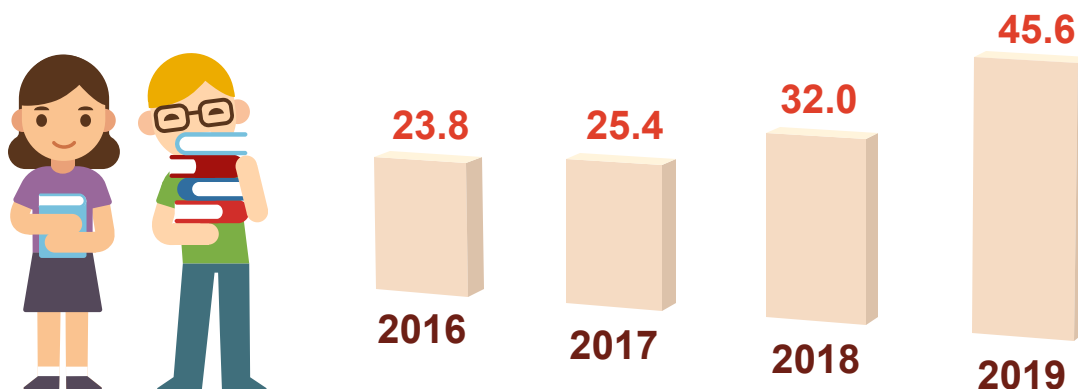
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all





Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Proportion of children aged 3-6 years covered by the system of preschool education, in %



The percentage of teachers with teacher education in general education institutions in 2015 was 97.4 %. In 2019, this indicator increased to 99.3 %

The number of students of higher educational institutions per 10,000 people



The level of participation of children in organized learning (one year before the official age of entry to primary school) by gender

62.8 %
boys



62.6 %
girls



The percentage of teachers with a teacher education in 2019:

in preschool education institutions 95.8 %

in general education institutions 99.3 %

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls





Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Proportion of people with a mobile phone, disaggregated by sex

77,5 %



Men

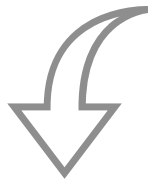
62,8 %



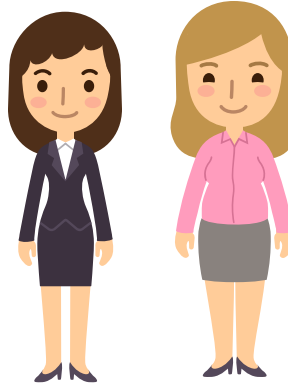
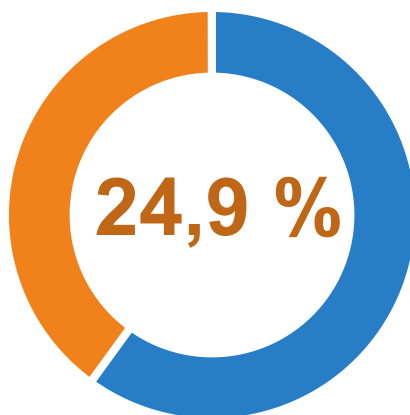
Women

As of 01.01.2020, there are a total of 92554 farms in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Of these, the number of women farmers is 5,018, or 5.4 % of the total number in the republic. The target for 2030 is 10 %.

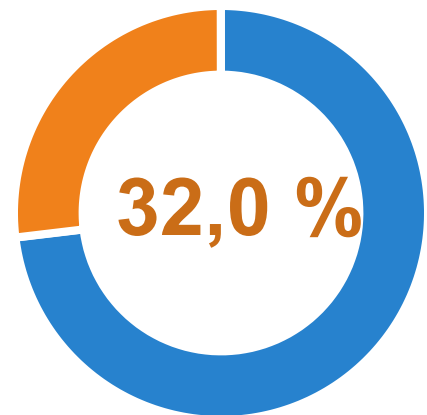
Percentage of seats held by women in the:



in the Kengash of people's deputies of regions, cities and districts



in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



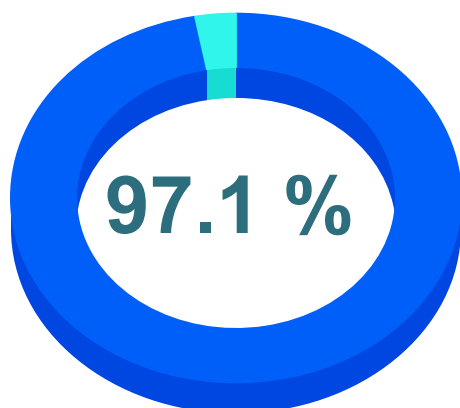
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all





Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Proportion of population using sanitation services organized in compliance with safety requirements, including hand washing facilities with soap and water.



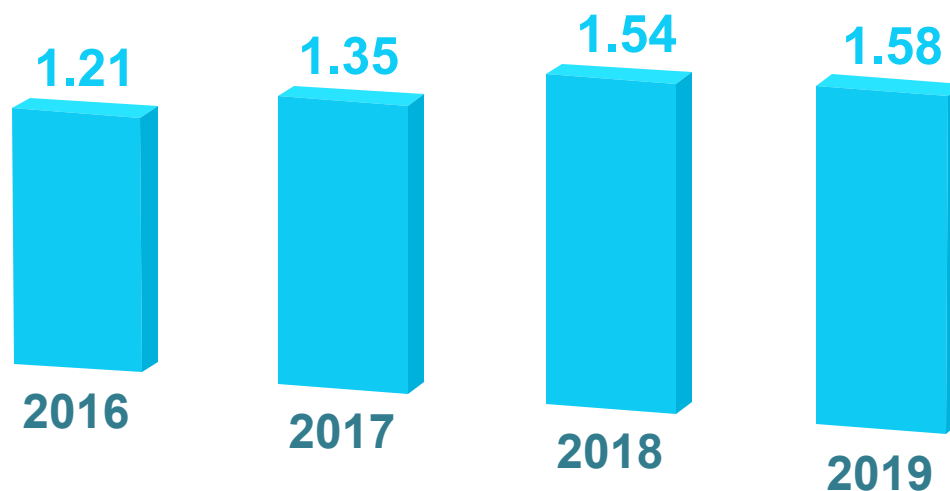
92.1 % Percentage of wastewater safely treated



In 2019, 67.8% of the population was covered by centralized water supply (compared to 64.5 % in 2017). The target by 2030 is 91.2 %.



Water pollution index (WPI)



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable
and modern energy for all



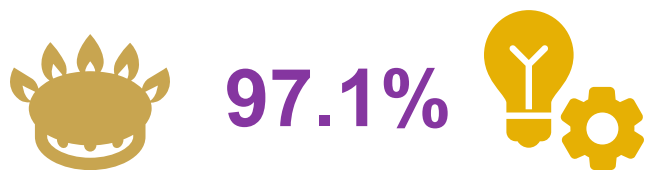


Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

In 2019, the percentage of investments in fixed assets in the energy sector in the total volume of investments in fixed assets was

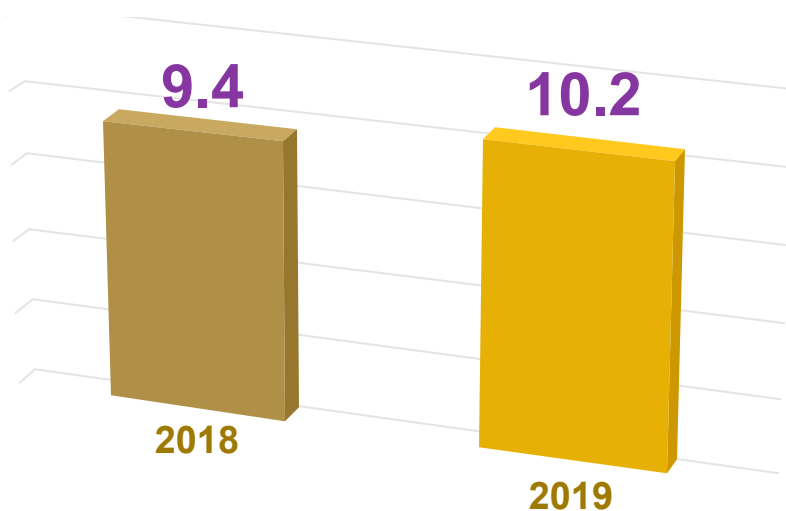


In 2019, the percentage of households using technologies aimed at using clean fuels (gas and electricity) for cooking was



In recent years, measures have been taken to increase the sustainability of energy supply of electricity and natural gas to the population. The volume of gas supplies directly to the population in 2018 exceeded the level of 2017 by 8 % (in absolute terms - by more than 800 million cubic meters), while electricity supplies - by 10 % (or by 782 million kWh, respectively).

Proportion of electricity generated from renewable energy sources in total electricity production, %





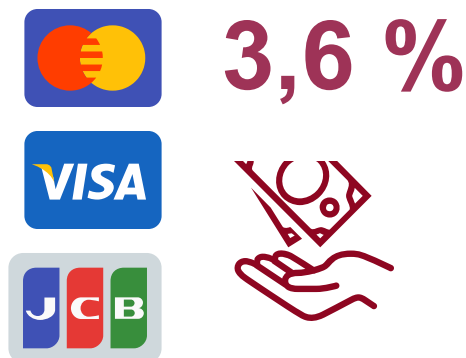
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



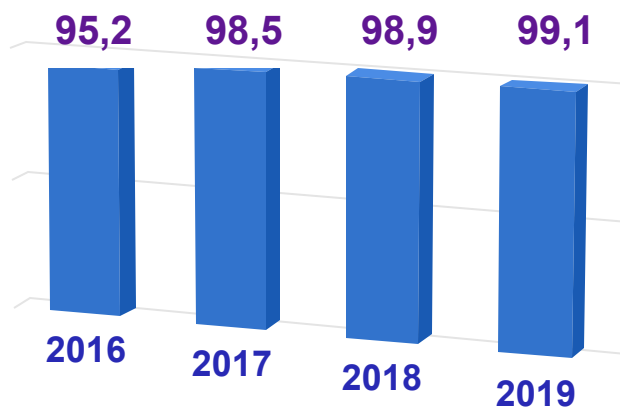


Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

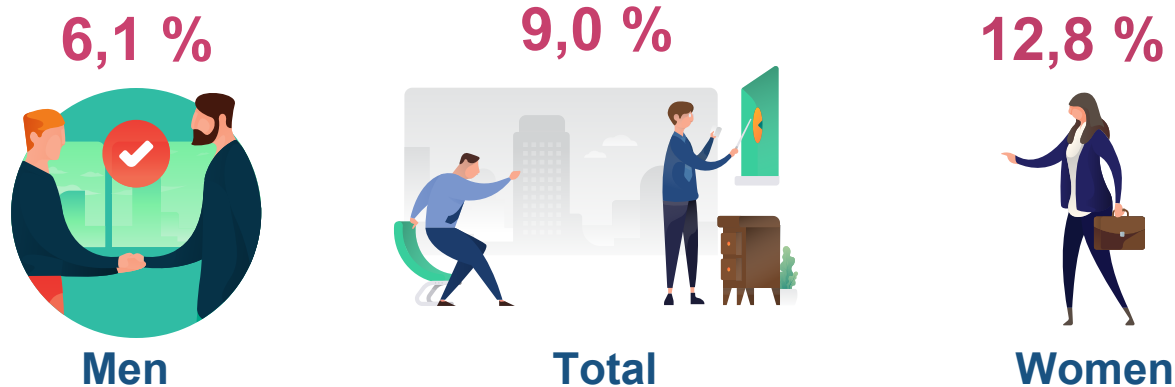
In 2019, the growth rate of real GDP per capita was



Indicator: share of enterprises that have entered into collective agreements in accordance with ILO conventions, %



Unemployment rate by sex



In 2019, the share of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors was 54.3%. Compared to women, the share of informal employment is higher among men: 26.1% of them aged 18 to 64 are employed in informal work, while the same figure is only 12.5% among women (hearing of the information of the Minister of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Committee on Labor and Social Issues of the Legislative Chamber of the OliyMajlis "On the implementation of National Sustainable Development Goals and Targets until 2030" dated 23.06.2020).



Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster

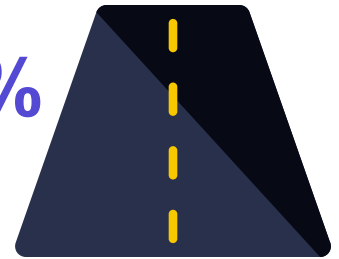


Build resilient infrastructure, promote, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster

The Republic of Uzbekistan has the highest density of road networks in Central Asia, amounting to 41 km per 100 km² (for comparison: in Tajikistan-19.4 km per 100 km², Kyrgyzstan-17 km per 100 km², Kazakhstan-4.7 km per 100 km², Turkmenistan-2.8 km per 100 km²).

In 2019, the proportion of paved roads in total length of public roads in 2019 was

98.5 %



Volume of passenger and freight by mode of transport in 2019

passenger turnover, billion pass-km



124.1

road transport



4.4

railway transport



11.0

air transport



0.6

urban electric transport

cargo turnover, billion tons-km



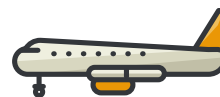
15.9

road transport



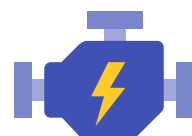
23.4

railway transport



119.0

air transport



33.2

pipeline transport

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

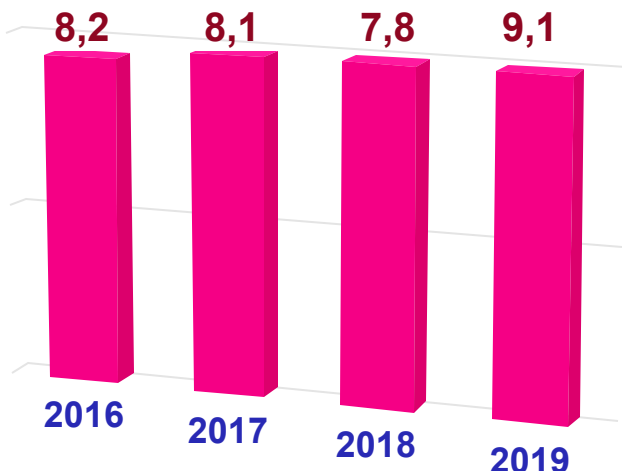


Reduce inequality within and among countries



Publication of statistical indicators of achievement of national SDGs in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Reduce inequality within and among countries



Proportion of people with income below 50 percent of median income by age and gender, %



The average income of the population for 2016-2019 grew by 10% annually, mainly due to market sources, as evidenced by the outpacing growth rates of income from small businesses (the share of which in the income structure has increased from 57.1% to 62.6% over the past three years).

Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of annual income earned in country of destination, %



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

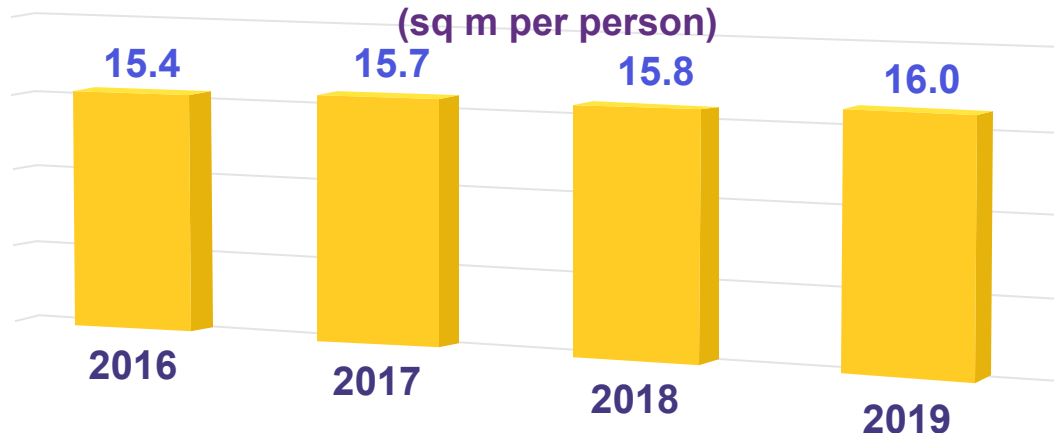


Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



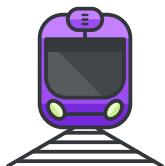
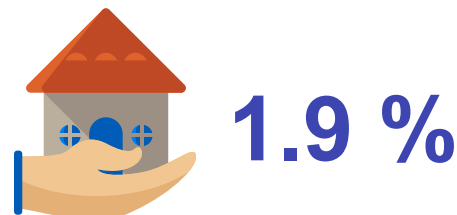
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

The provision of the population with housing (sq m per person)



In recent years, there has been a tendency to increase in the level of housing provision (from 15.4 sq.m. in 2016 to 16.1 sq.m. in 2019) at the national level, from 15.4 sq.m. to 16.6 sq.m. in cities and from 15.4 to 16.2 sq.m. in rural areas.

Proportion of households not owning a house in 2019



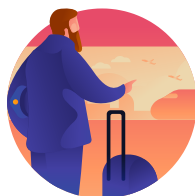
In 2019, Proportion of population with convenient access to public transport, disaggregated by sex, age and disability



men

total

women



86.8 %

87.1 %

87.3 %

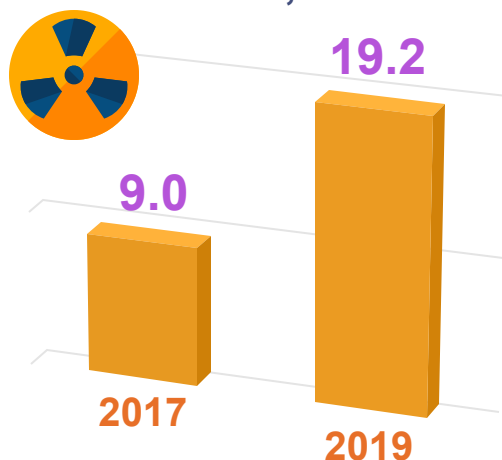


Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The level of processing of municipal solid waste, %



Uzbekistan has ratified the Paris Agreement (02.11.2018) and, thus, the country has committed itself to its implementation, presenting a nationally determined contribution - to reduce specific greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP by 10 % by 2030 compared to the level of 2010.



0.2 %

In 2019, the share of neutralized production waste of 1-3 hazard classes in total volume of generated production waste of 1-3 hazard classes

In 2019, the formation of toxic industrial waste of 1-3 hazard classes per capita reached

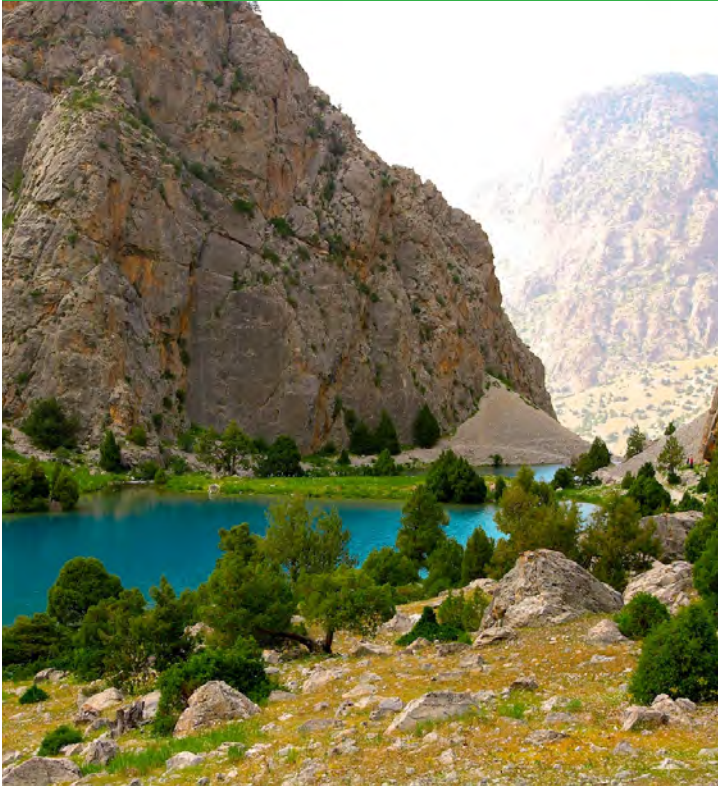
13.1 %



15 LIFE ON LAND



Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss



15 LIFE ON LAND



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Forest area as a percentage of total land area, %

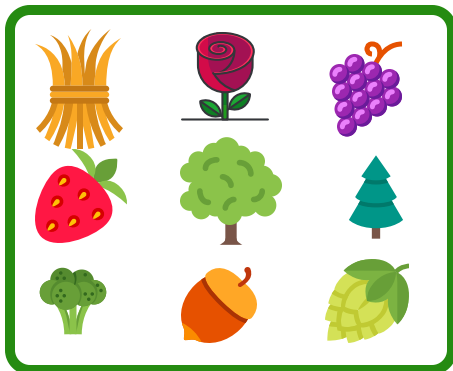


The number of species listed in the national Red list in 2019



206

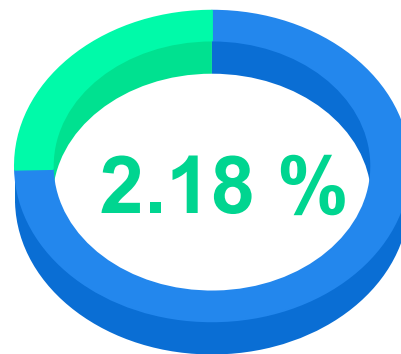
animals



314

plants

Share of detected illegal trade in total trade of species and products of wild flora and fauna in 2019



From 2010 to 2015, the growth was only 0.4%, while from 2018 to 2015 – 0.2% (the forest cover of the state forest resource of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2010 amounted to 6.5% of the land area, in 2015 – 6.9%, in 2018 – 7.1%, and in 2019 – 8.0%).

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

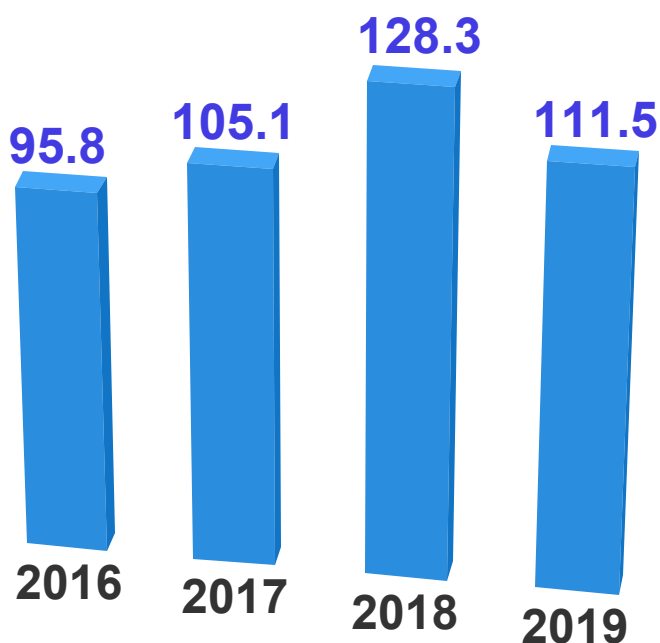


Publication of statistical indicators of achievement of national SDGs in the Republic of Uzbekistan

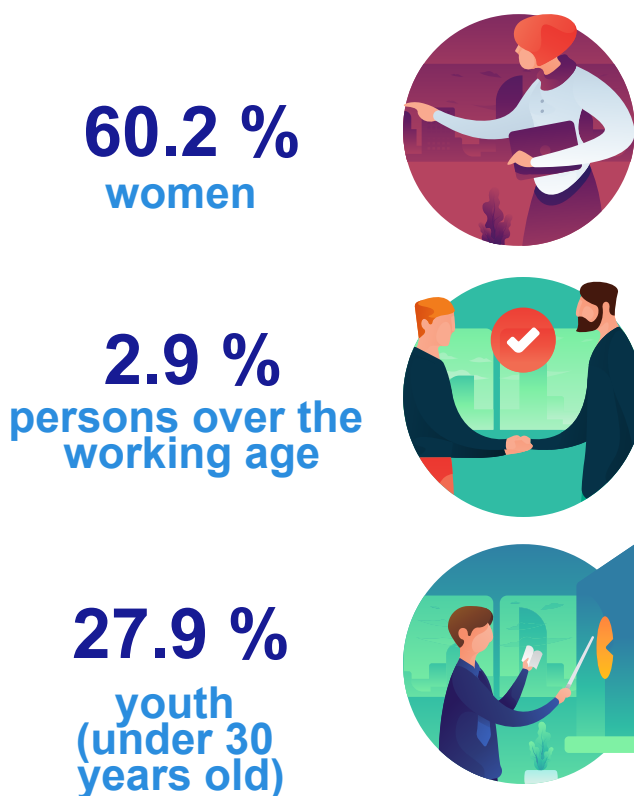


Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Primary government expenditures as a percentage of the initial approved budget, by sector (by budget classification code or similar categories), %



Proportion of certain categories of citizens (women, persons over working age, youth) in public institutions in 2019



According to the World Bank rating, Uzbekistan was ranked 154th (out of 193 countries) in the governance performance index (in 2019) and 76th in the Ease of Doing Business study (in 2019). According to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, Uzbekistan was ranked 153 rd in 2019 (out of 180 countries); integrity of the judicial system, a vulnerable public procurement system, abuse of office, kickbacks and favoritism are rightfully considered serious violations in the commercial environment.

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



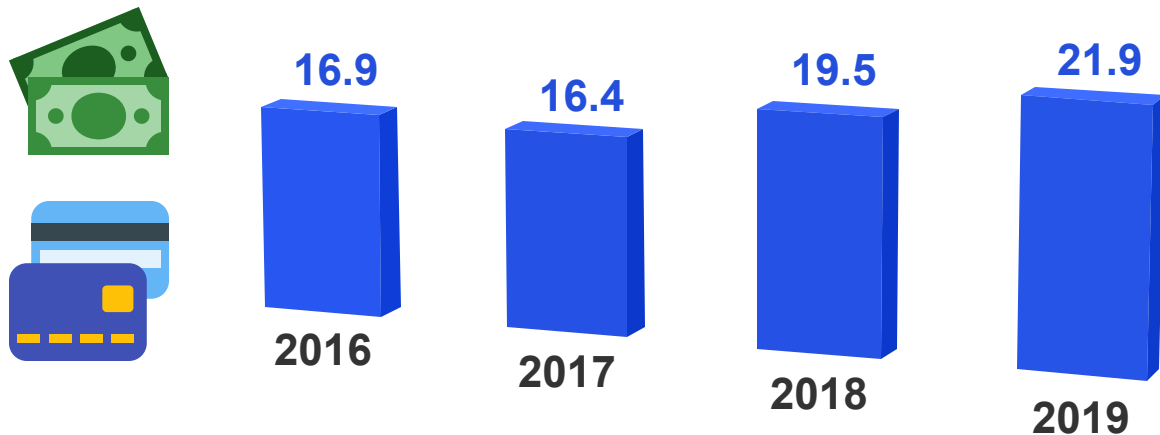
**Revitalize the global partnership
for sustainable development**





Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Total government revenue as a percentage of GDP, by source, %



74.3 %



Share of the national budget financed by domestic taxes in 2019

As a result of the measures taken, a number of positive trends in macroeconomic indicators were achieved:

- in 2019, 195.9 trillion soums were spent at the expense of all sources of financing. sum of the fixed capital investment or growth rate of the corresponding period of 2018 amounted to 138.1 % ;
- export volume in 2019 amounted to 17.5 billion. United States (an increase compared to 2018, made up of 28.0 %)

qualitative changes in the structure of GDP is associated with an increase in the share of industry (excluding construction) from 20.6 % in 2016 to 29.3% in 2019.



End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Poverty is not just the lack of income and resources for livelihood, it is manifested in hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic social services, social discrimination and exclusion, as well as in inability to participate in decision-making processes.

More than 800 million people in the world still live on less than \$1.25 a day, many of whom do not have access to adequate nutrition, clean drinking water, and sanitation. The eradication of poverty in all its forms remains one of the most serious problems facing humanity.

The goal aims to reduce the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions. The National Sustainable Development Goals set out the objective - by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty and reduce by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, which will require strengthening of efforts aimed at revising existing approaches to measuring poverty and income inequality and developing a new poverty reduction program.

Uzbekistan has maintained high and stable economic growth over the past decade and has achieved gradual diversification of production. It is very important that economic growth is accompanied by poverty reduction.

Indicator 1.1.1. Low-income rate based on the international assessment of extreme poverty (\$ 1.90 per day PPP).

Indicator 1.2.1. Low-income rate (by region and place of residence: city-village).

Indicator 1.2.2. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages belonging to low-income groups in all its forms, according to national definition.

Indicator 1.3.1.1. Percentage 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 breadwinner) in total population.

Indicator 1.3.1.2. Percentage of population receiving social benefits in total population (allowance for social assistance recipients with disabilities under age 16, in case loss of family breadwinner).

Indicator 1.4.1. Percentage of population living in decent housing.

Indicator 1.4.2. Percentage of households with ownership housing.

Indicator 1.5.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and injured directly as a result of disasters per 100,000 population.

Indicator 1.5.2. Direct economic losses due to natural disasters as% of GDP.

Indicator 1.5.3. National disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

Indicator 1.5.4. Proportion of local governments that have adopted and are implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.

Indicator 1.a.1. Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs.

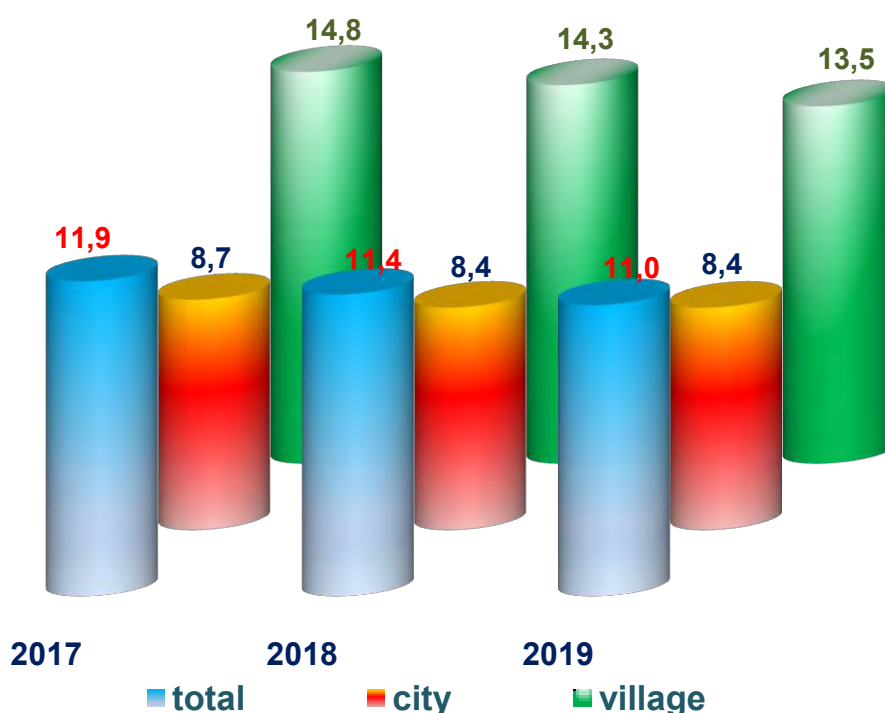
Indicator 1.a.2. Proportion of government spending on education, health and social protection in total government spending.

Indicator 1.a.3. Percentage of government spending on social protection as a proportion of GDP.

Indicator 1.b.1.1. Proportion of maternity benefits for the care of children up to age 2 in total government spending on social welfare.

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 1.2.1. Low-income rate	12.3	11.9	11.4	11.0
Indicator 1.3.1.1. Percentage of the population receiving pension in kind (retirement pension, disability pension, persons with disabilities due to work-related accident or occupational disease, in case of loss of family breadwinner) in total population, %				
old-age pension	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1
disability pension	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
pensions for loss of breadwinner of the family	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Indicator 1.3.1.2. Percentage of population receiving social benefits in total population (allowance for social assistance for recipients with disabilities under age of 16, in case of loss of family breadwinner), %				
a) total	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
b) benefits for persons with disabilities up to 16 years	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Indicator 1.4.1. Percentage of population living in decent housing, %	51.7	54.2	57.1	54.0
Indicator 1.4.2. Percentage of households with ownership housing	97.8	97.9	98.0	98.1
Indicator 1.5.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and injured directly as a result of disasters per 100,000 population	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.01
Indicator 1.5.2. Direct economic losses due to natural disasters as % of GDP	0.003	0.000	0.005	0.004
Indicator 1.a.2. Proportion of government spending on education, health and social protection in total government spending	56.7	52.2	47.1	50.6
Indicator 1.a.3. Percentage of government spending on social protection as a proportion of GDP	1.5	0.8	1.8	2.2

Poverty rate in the Republic of Uzbekistan (city-village), %



In 2019 the poverty rate in Uzbekistan reduced from 11.4% to 11.0%, particularly in rural areas from 14.3% to 13.5%.

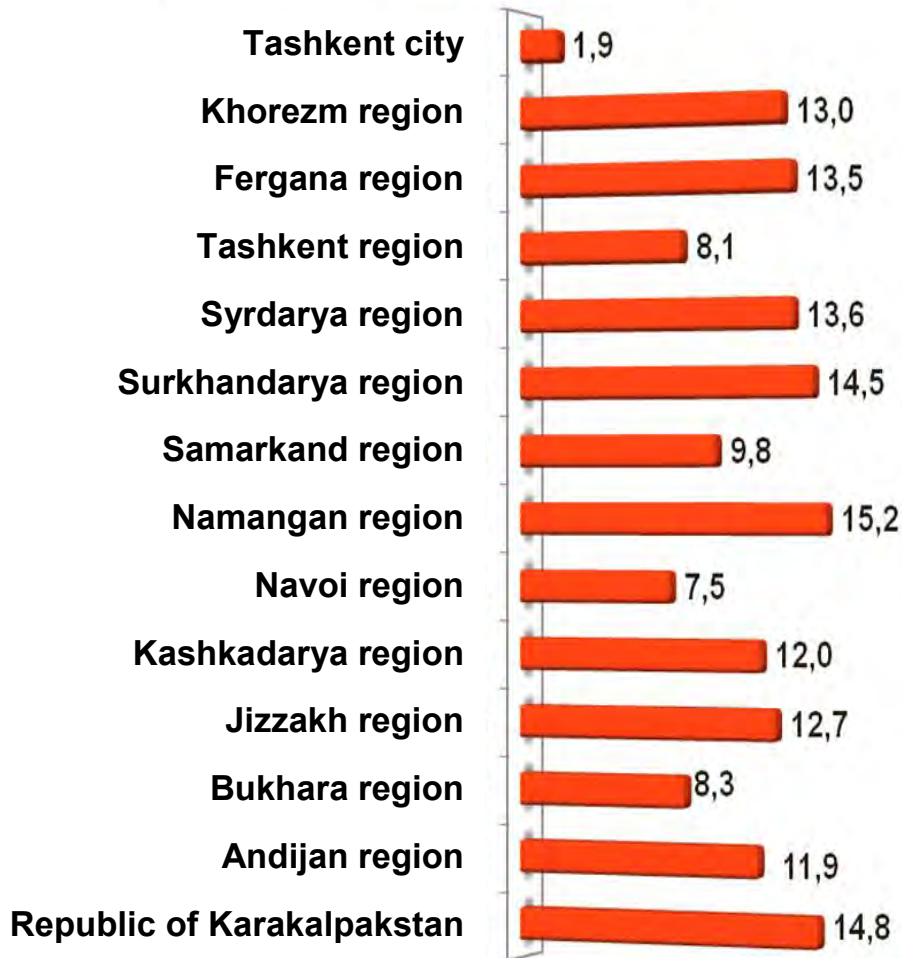
The probability of living in poverty is higher among women than among men due to unequal access to paid work, education, and private property as well as due to national circumstances and customs.

According to the results of the 2019 Household Survey, the highest poverty rate is observed in households where the head does not have a completed secondary education. At the same time, the increase of education level up to the specialized secondary education decreases the poverty rate. Households where the head has a higher education are less likely to fall into the low-income group.

In rural areas higher poverty and extreme poverty rates are observed compared to urban residents.

The highest poverty rates in 2019 were observed in Namangan region - 15.2%, the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 14.8%, as well as in Surkhandarya region - 14.5% and Syrdarya region - 13.6%, which is higher than the country average (11.0%).

The poverty rate by regions in 2019, %

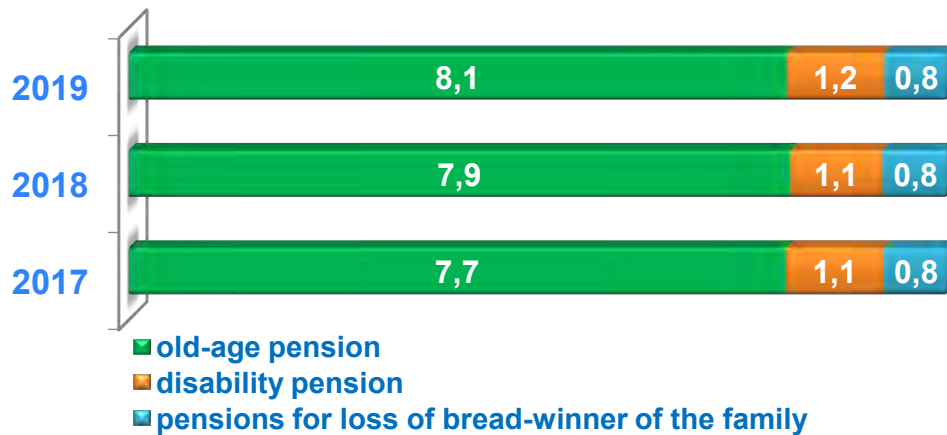


The Government of the Republic takes measures to consistently achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. In recent years a number of regulatory documents were adopted which are aimed at radical improvement of the living conditions of low-income families, persons with disabilities, single pensioners, provision of affordable housing for them, as well as at strengthening of targeted social assistance to low-income families and families with minor children in the context of sustainable growth of real income and welfare of the population.

The total number of pensioners and recipients of social benefits is about 10% of total population. Old-age pensions account for the biggest share of pensions (72%). Disability pensions account for 12.0%, and pensions for loss of breadwinner and social benefits account for 8.0%.

In the period of 2016-2019, the share of recipients of pensions and social benefits in total population increased from 9.3% to 10.3%. As of January 1, 2020, the number of recipients of pensions and social benefits amounted to 3.87 million people.

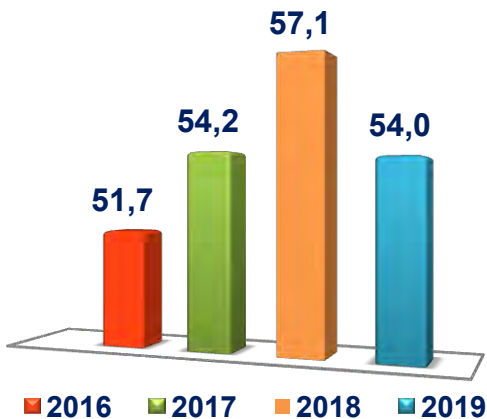
Share of population receiving pensions and benefits by types, %



A growth trend is observed for recipients of disability benefits under 16 years. In 2019 their number reached 102,000 people, and their share in total population increased from 0.27% in 2016 to 0.30% in 2019.

Efforts were made to provide housing for rural population through construction of affordable housing on the basis of updated standard designs. As a result, the share of population living in improved living conditions increased from 51.7% in 2016 to 54.0% in 2019.

Percentage of population living in decent housing, %



The construction of affordable houses and apartments using the updated standard designs in rural areas started in 2017*.

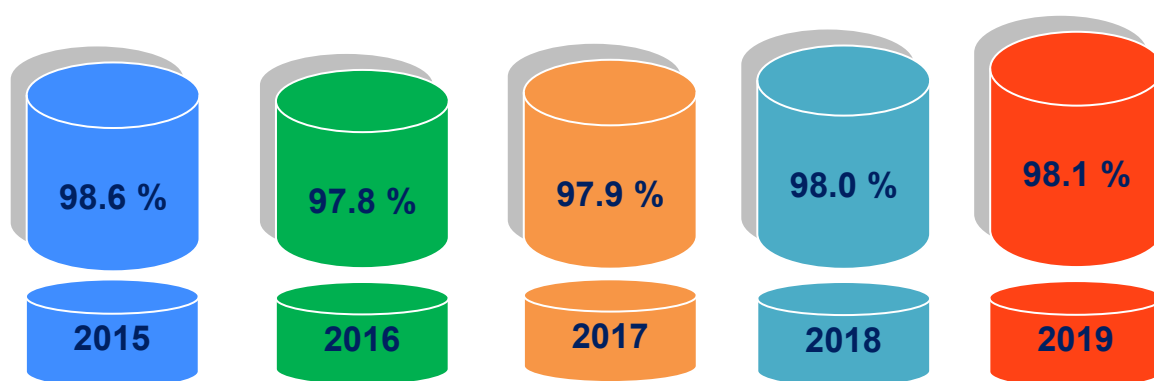
*In order to support low-income families, the down payment interest rate for residential houses of 1 and 2 types was reduced from 25% to 15%.

Availability of residential houses was ensured by provision of tax, customs and other benefits.

Percentage of households with ownership housing, %



In general, the percentage of households with ownership housing in the Republic is rather high (98.1% in 2019), which characterizes the peculiarity of the national mentality towards owning private housing.

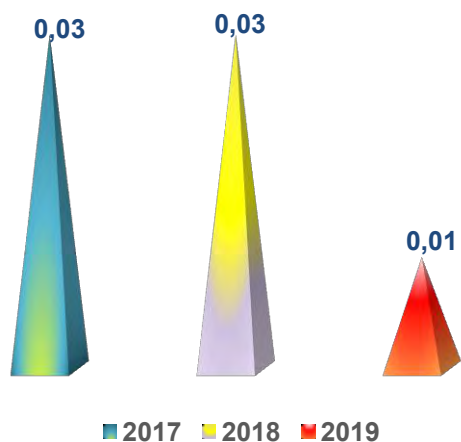


The population growth as well as new marriages create additional demand for independent housing. 310,900 marriages were registered in 2019 only, which has a significant impact on housing demand.

Additional measures must be taken to ensure sustainable development in the context of climate and environmental change and to create favorable conditions for human capacity development. These measures may include:

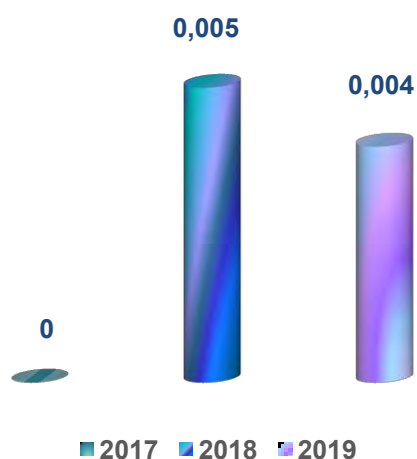
- measures that can mitigate the risk of food exposure to chemical pollutants;
- measures that reduce the entry of pollutants into the food chain through stormwater runoffs using a high-tech drainage system;
- measures to introduce monitoring of the situation among the elderly, children and pregnant women, since they are the most vulnerable in the context of climate change;
- measures to reduce the negative impact of the environment and production activities on the health of people living nearby.

Number of deaths, missing persons and injured directly as a result of disasters per 100,000 population.



Number of deaths, missing persons and injured directly as a result of disasters per 100,000 population does not exceed 0.01 %.

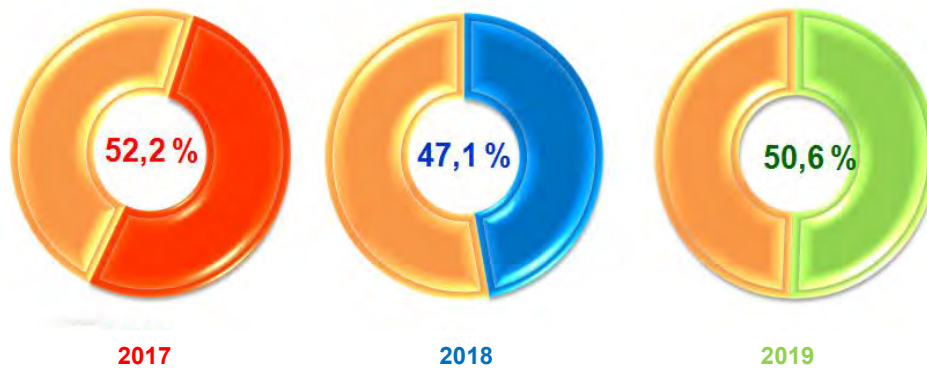
Direct economic losses due to natural disasters as % of GDP



At the same time, in 2019 the direct economic losses as a result of disasters (as % of GDP) increased up to 0.004%.

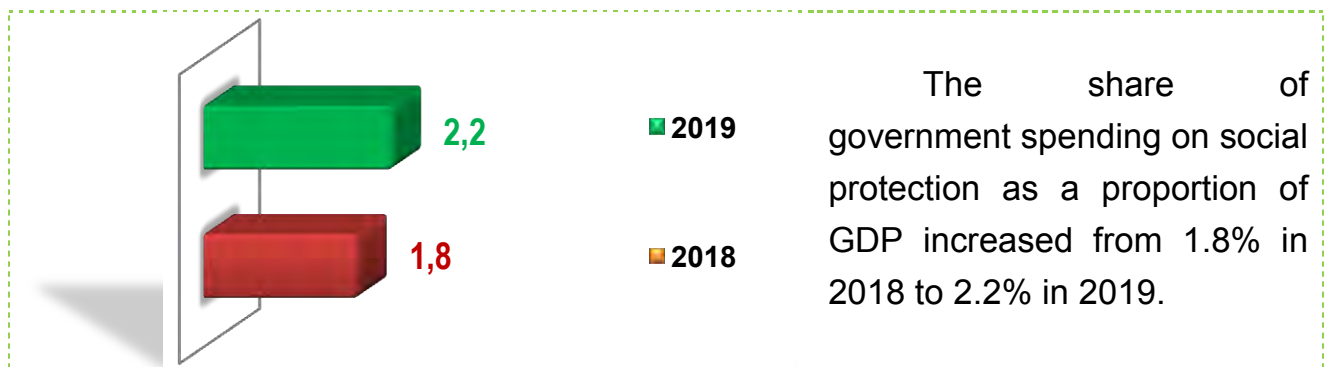
The main focus of the budgetary policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is to strengthen the social orientation of budget expenditures, targeted social assistance to the population and consistent improvement of the welfare of people, including through the annual increase in wages of employees of budgetary organizations, pensions, scholarships and social benefits.

Proportion of government spending on education, health and social protection in total government spending



An important place in budget expenditures is taken by expenditures on education, health, and social protection. Around 50.6% of the state budget was spent to the needs in these areas in 2019.

Percentage of government spending on social protection as a proportion of GDP, %



In general, there is a general trend towards reduction of poverty in Uzbekistan. Targeted social assistance to the population leads to the consistent increase in the population welfare.



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

Hunger and malnutrition cause people to become less productive and get sick more often, as a result of which they lose the ability to earn more and improve their living conditions. The goal is aimed at eradication of all forms of malnutrition, creation of sustainable food production systems and introduction of agricultural practices that allow the improvement of resilience and productivity, the increase in production volumes, facilitate preservation of ecosystems, strengthen the ability to adapt to climate change, extreme weather phenomena, draughts, floods and other disasters, and gradually improve the quality of lands and soils.

Indicator 2.1.1. Prevalence of undernourishment.

Indicator 2.1.2. Anemia incidence:

- a) total population;
- b) children under the age of 5;
- c) pregnant women.

Indicator 2.2.1. Proportion of stunting in children under the age of five, among the annual average number of children under the age of five.

Indicator 2.2.2.1. Proportion of wasting in children under five years of age due to malnutrition, among the annual average number of children under five years of age.

Indicator 2.2.2.2. Proportion of overweight children under five years of age due to malnutrition in the annual average of children under five years of age.

Indicator 2.3.1. Productivity of main crops by category of farms.

Indicator 2.3.2. Average income of small-scale food producers.

Indicator 2.4.1. Percentage of agricultural land where productive and sustainable agricultural practices are used.

Indicator 2.5.1. Ex-situ / in-situ enrichment index.

Indicator 2.5.2. Number of endangered local crops, breeds and their related wild species.

Indicator 2.a.1. Agriculture orientation index defined by the structure of government expenditures.

Indicator 2.a.2. Total inflow of official funds (official development assistance plus other official flows) to agriculture.

Indicator 2.b.1. Agricultural export subsidies.

Indicator 2.c.1. Indicator of price anomalies in the food commodity market.

	2016	2017	2018	2018
Indicator 2.1.2. Anemia incidence				
a) total population	5,862.1	5,125.7	5,248.9	5,332.8
b) children under the age of five	11,164.3	10,770.9	11,099.4	10,775.5
c) pregnant women	2,985.3	2,758.1	2,761.8	3,011.7
Indicator 2.2.1. Proportion of stunting in children under the age of five, among the annual average number of children under the age of five				
	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Indicator 2.2.2.1. Proportion 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
b) girls	-	0.2	0.2	0.1
c) boys	-	0.2	0.1	0.1
Indicator 2.2.2.2. Proportion 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
b) girls	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
c) boys	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
Indicator 2.3.1. Productivity of main crops by category of farms				
1. Wheat				
a) total	47.9	42.2	41.0	46.3
b) in farms	46.6	40.4	40.0	47.3
c) in dekhkan (personal) farms	59.8	57.9	53.7	38.8
d) in organizations engaged in agricultural activities	29.8	30.0	27.8	41.3
2. Grain maize				
a) total	54.2	48.1	49.0	47.2
b) in farms	47.3	39.9	40.1	41.3
c) in dekhkan (personal) farms	64.6	61.1	62.7	56.5
d) in organizations engaged in agricultural activities	39.6	34.3	36.9	37.9
3. Rice				
a) total	34.4	30.9	27.6	27.5
b) in farms	34.1	30.6	26.2	25.7
c) in dekhkan (personal) farms	46.3	49.8	49.6	52.1
d) in organizations engaged in agricultural activities	30.0	22.8	25.3	30.9

	2016	2017	2018	2018
4. Cotton				
a) total	23.4	24.0	20.9	25.6
b) in farms	23.5	24.0	20.8	25.6
c) in organizations engaged in agricultural activities	16.6	18.6	24.0	25.7
5. Potato				
a) total	225.1	217.9	224.8	227.3
b) in farms	212.9	178.1	154.9	168.2
c) in dekhkan (personal) farms	228.7	225.3	238.2	237.9
d) in organizations engaged in agricultural activities	205.0	91.4	118.0	150.8
6. Vegetables				
a) total	271.1	253.6	237.1	235.6
b) in farms	258.9	212.0	178.9	200.5
c) in dekhkan (personal) farms	280.8	272.8	266.3	253.1
d) in organizations engaged in agricultural activities	171.6	206.4	106.0	125.3
7. Melons and watermelons				
a) total	209.4	197.9	189.8	180.4
b) in farms	197.4	169.8	139.6	134.1
c) in dekhkan (personal) farms	226.7	233.3	243.3	229.4
d) in organizations engaged in agricultural activities	145.9	67.9	67.5	82.8
8. Fruits and berries				
a) total	134.5	118.3	121.6	118.5
b) in farms	103.9	77.1	82.5	83.4
c) in dekhkan (personal) farms	194.3	197.4	198.7	193.4
d) in organizations engaged in agricultural activities	60.2	32.2	32.4	37.1
9. Grape				
a) total	142.3	157.0	157.5	153.5
b) in farms	116.1	120.2	118.4	111.9
c) in dekhkan (personal) farms	200.1	226.1	222.6	225.4
d) in organizations engaged in agricultural activities	80.1	60.8	84.3	80.9

In recent years, the country has been actively pursuing agricultural reforms. The Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 has been developed, the main directions of which generally correspond to the sustainable development goal.

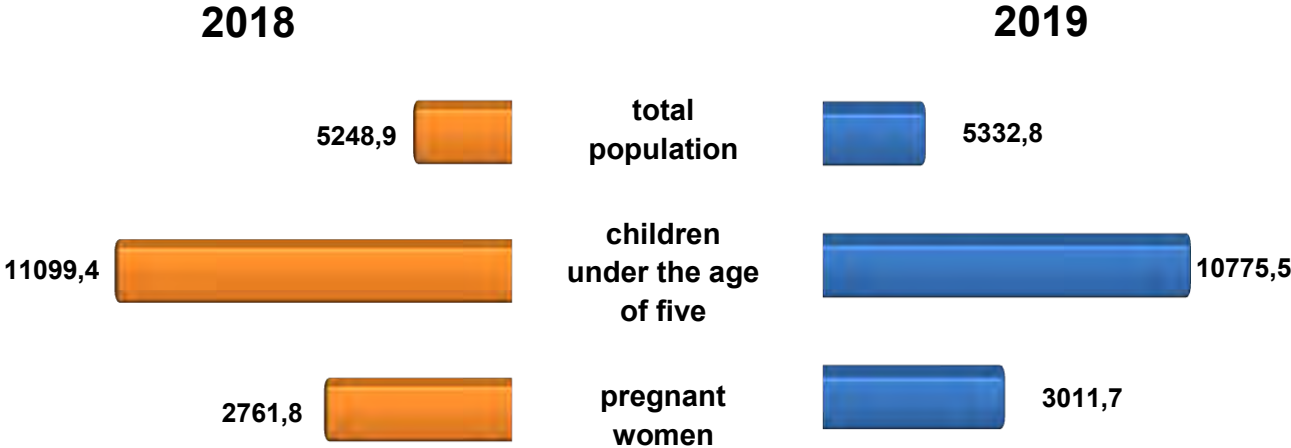
The main focus of this Strategy is the radical enhancing of the state policy aimed at the deepening of ongoing reforms towards improvement of the competitiveness of the agri-food sector.

One of the main objectives to ensure sustainable development is: by 2030, ensure access to balanced and high-quality nutrition in necessary volumes, vital and safe food for all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, all year round.

In recent years Uzbekistan has implemented efficient measures to ensure food security. In terms of essential vital food, the Republic fully satisfies the domestic demand for grain, salt, vegetable oil, eggs, sugar, potato, fruits and vegetables, melons and grape. According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the rate of prevalence of undernourishment decreased from 6.3% to 2.6%. In the Global Food Security Index 2019 Uzbekistan is ranked 71st out of 113.

Malnutrition usually results in iron deficiency, which is the most common cause of anemia.

Anemia incidence per 100,000 of population



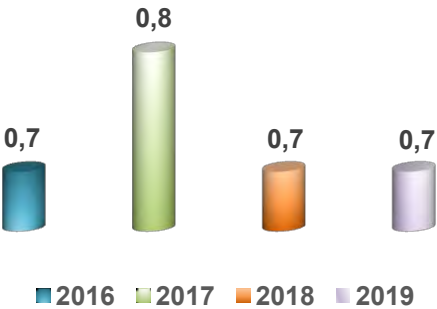
In the period of 2016-2019, a decrease in the number of people suffering from anemia was observed. In 2016 this figure was 5,900 people per 100,000 population, and in 2019 it was 5,300 people per 100,000 population. In 2016 the rate of anemia incidence per 100,000 of children under the age of five years was 11,200 people per 100,000 of population, while in 2019 it was 10,800 people per 100,000 of population.

To ensure sustainable development the following is also envisaged: by 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons.

To achieve this objective the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the Law “On support of breastfeeding and requirements to food for babies and children of early age” (No. ZRU-574 dated 23.10.2019).

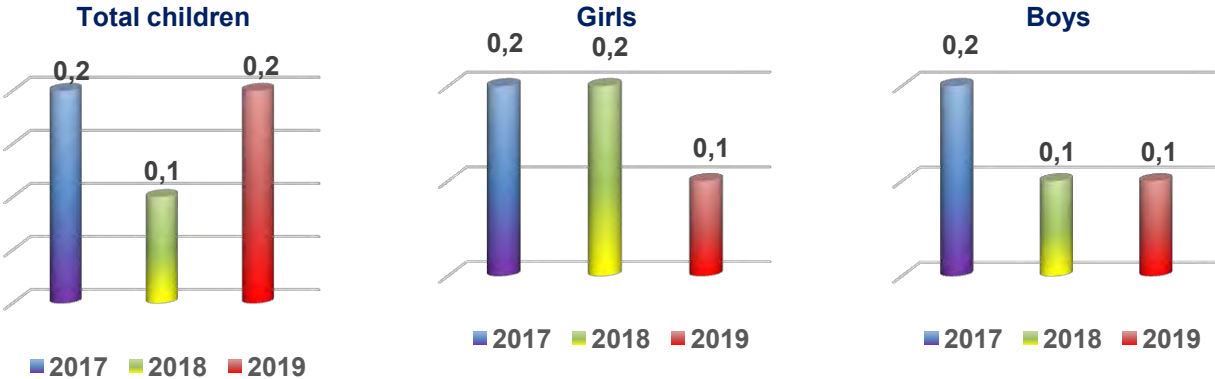
Thus, in 2019 the proportion of stunting in children under the age of five, among the annual average number of children under the age of five years was 0.7%; the proportion of wasting in children under five years of age due to malnutrition, among the annual average number of children under five years of age was 0.2%; and the proportion of overweight children under five years of age due to malnutrition in the annual average of children under five years of age was 0.2%.

Proportion of stunting in children under the age of five, among the annual average number of children under the age of five, %



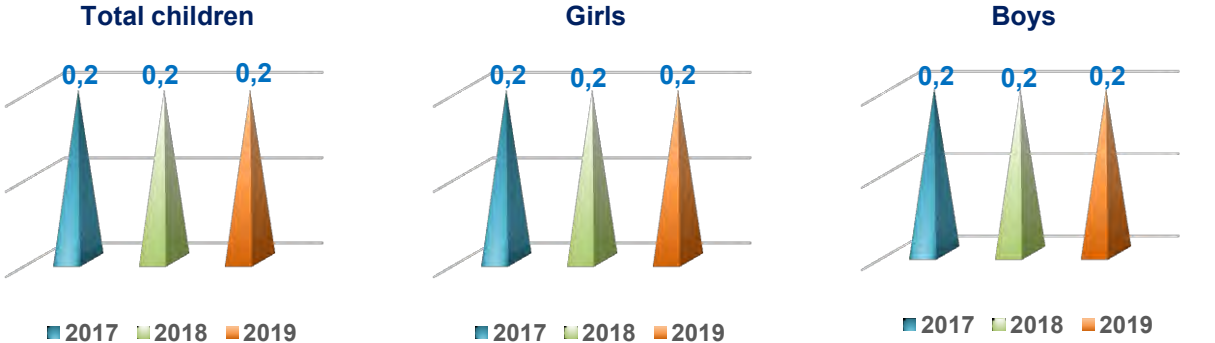
In 2016-2019, the proportion of stunting in children under the age of five, among the annual average number of children under the age of five was stable at the level of 0.7%.

Proportion of wasting in children under five years of age due to malnutrition, among the annual average number of children under five years of age, %



Based on the above data it is obvious, that the proportion of wasting in children under five years of age due to malnutrition, among the annual average number of children under five years of age has reduced over the past three years.

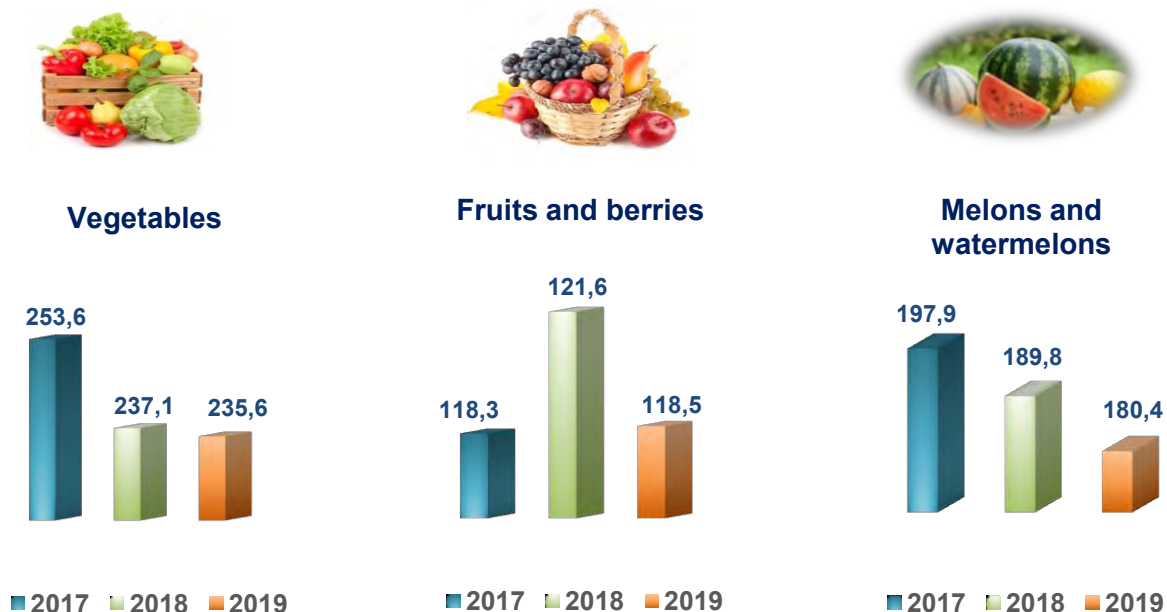
Proportion of overweight children under five years of age due to malnutrition in the annual average of children under five years of age, %



To achieve this goal, it is envisaged to significantly increase the average agricultural productivity and incomes of food producer by 2030.

In the period of 2016-2019 a reduction of the yield was observed for main agricultural crops. The most significant decrease in the yield was noted for vegetables (-35.5%), melons (-29.0%), fruits and berries (-16.0%). At the same time, it should be mentioned that the yield of crops cultivated in dekhkan farms is higher than in farms and organizations engaged in agricultural activities.

Productivity of main crops



In recent years, the country has strengthened its position in the world in global rankings as a result of measures to improve food security. Thus, in 2019, Uzbekistan ranked 49th out of 117 countries in the Global Hunger Index with a "moderate" index of 10.7. The country fully meets domestic demand for essential food (grain, salt, eggs, potato, fruits and vegetables, melons and grape).

The value of the Hunger Index is influenced by four indicators: the proportion of the population that is undernourished; the proportion of wasting in children under five years of age (i.e. having low weight for their height, which indicates severe malnutrition); the proportion of stunting in children under the age of five years (i.e. having low height for their age, which indicates severe malnutrition); children mortality rate under the age of five years (which partially indicates the mixing of such factors as inadequate nutrition and unhealthy environment).



Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages

For sustainable development it is important to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. The goal calls for a full range of measures to increase life expectancy, completely eradicate a wide range of diseases, and address many various new and old problems in the field of health.

The protection of health and the creation of conditions for a healthy lifestyle of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the important tasks facing the Government of the country. Proof of this is the relatively good development indicators in the health sector, especially when compared with countries with similar levels of development.

Indicator 3.1.1. Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births.

Indicator 3.1.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

Indicator 3.2.1. Mortality rate under the age of 5.

Indicator 3.2.2. Neonatal mortality rate.

Indicator 3.3.1. Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected people, disaggregated by sex and age.

Indicator 3.3.2.1. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 people.

Indicator 3.3.2.2. Incidence of resistant forms of tuberculosis per 100,000 people.

Indicator 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1000 population.

Indicator 3.3.4.1. Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 people.

Indicator 3.3.4.2. Hepatitis C incidence per 100,000 people.

Indicator 3.4.1. Age-standardized mortality rate among people aged 30-69 attributed to cardiovascular disease, malignant neoplasms, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory disease.

Indicator 3.4.2. Suicide mortality by gender and age.

Indicator 3.5.1. The incidence of narcological disease per 100,000 people:

a) narcotic drug abuse

b) alcoholism

c) substance abuse

Indicator 3.5.2. Alcohol consumption per capita aged 15 years and older in liters of pure alcohol within a calendar year.

Indicator 3.6.1. Road traffic deaths.

Indicator 3.7.1. Coverage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) with modern contraceptives, % of their number.

Indicator 3.7.2. Adolescent birth rate (aged 15 to 19 years) per 1000 women in that age group.

Indicator 3.8.1.1. Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services of traceable procedures, which include reproductive health, maternal and child health, treatment of infectious diseases, treatment of noncommunicable diseases and service capacity and access for the general population and for the most disadvantaged groups of population).

Indicator 3.8.1.2. Proportion of medical institutions using practices recommended by WHO for the rational use of antibiotics.

Indicator 3.8.2. Percentage of the population with a high proportion of family expenses for medical care in total household expenditure.

Indicator 3.9.1. Mortality due to hazardous chemicals per 100,000 people.

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).

Indicator 3.9.3. Mortality due to unintentional poisoning.

Indicator 3.a.1. Age-standardized prevalence of tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by gender.

Indicator 3.b.1. Percentage of children covered by the vaccines included in the national immunization schedule.

Indicator 3.b.2. Total net international development assistance for medical research and basic health sectors.

Indicator 3.b.3. Proportion of medical institutions that constantly have a set of relevant essential and affordable medicines.

Indicator 3.c.1. Number of health workers per capita and their distribution by region.

a) number of doctors of all specialties per 10,000 population.

b) number of secondary medical personnel per 10,000 population.

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 3.1.1. Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	17.4	21.0	20.2	19.6
Indicator 3.1.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indicator 3.2.1. Mortality rate under the age of 5, %	14.1	15.4	13.1	12.4
Indicator 3.2.2. Neonatal mortality rate, %	7.1	7.8	6.9	6.2
Indicator 3.3.1. Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected people, disaggregated by sex and age	0.125	0.131	0.132	0.125
Indicator 3.3.2.1. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 people	45.3	44.9	43.0	43.2

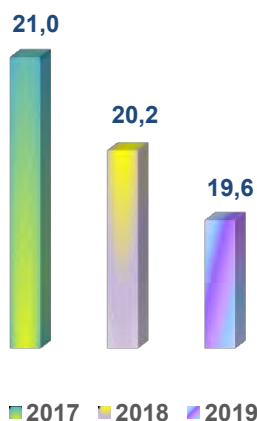
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 3.3.3. Malaria incidence per 1000 population	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indicator 3.3.4.1. Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 people	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
Indicator 3.3.4.2. Hepatitis C incidence per 100,000 people	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Indicator 3.4.1. Age-standardized mortality rate among people aged 30-69 attributed to cardiovascular disease, malignant neoplasms, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory disease	281.2	279.3	264.9	252.6
a) cardiovascular diseases (I00-I99)	203.9	201.1	191.2	181.0
b) malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	50.6	51.3	48.2	48.3
c) Type 2 diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	21.4	21.4	19.7	19.5
d) chronic respiratory diseases (J30-J99)	5.2	5.6	5.8	3.8
Indicator 3.4.2. Suicide mortality, %	7.7	7.5	6.9	6.9
Indicator 3.5.1. The incidence of narcological disease per 100,000 people				
a) narcotic drug abuse	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.7
b) alcoholism	18.0	21.0	19.3	24.1
c) substance abuse	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Indicator 3.5.2. Alcohol consumption per capita aged 15 years and older in liters of pure alcohol within a calendar year	7.0	6.3	6.4	6.9
Indicator 3.6.1. Road traffic deaths	7.9	7.6	6.9	6.2
Indicator 3.7.1. Coverage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) with modern contraceptives, % of their number	52.9	52.3	51.0	48.1
Indicator 3.7.2. Adolescent birth rate (aged 15 to 19 years) per 1000 women in that age group	21.0	19.0	21.9	24.3
Indicator 3.8.2. Percentage of the population with a high proportion of family expenses for medical care in total household expenditure				
a) more than 10% of expenses	10.9	12.5	13.8	13.2
b) more than 25% of expenses	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.4

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 3.9.1. Mortality due to hazardous chemicals per 100,000 people	0.192	0.207	0.200	0.186
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)	0.022	0.040	0.018	0.016
Indicator 3.9.3. Mortality due to unintentional poisoning	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.9
Indicator 3.a.1. Age-standardized prevalence of tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by gender.	-	-	11.9	14.9
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 3.b.1. Percentage of children covered by the vaccines included in the national immunization schedule (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, rubella, mumps, meningococcal disease, tuberculosis, rotavirus infection, hepatitis B, polio, pneumococcal disease, papilloma virus).	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.8
Indicator 3.c.1. Number of health workers per capita and their distribution by region				
a) number of doctors of all specialties per 10,000 population	26.2	26.1	27.0	27.1
b) number of secondary medical personnel per 10,000 population	106.3	106.6	107.3	107.8

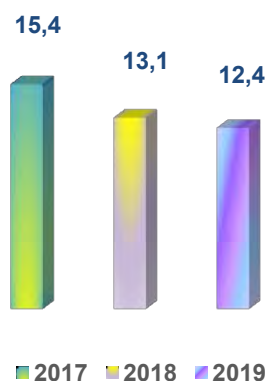
To achieve this objective the Government has set the following tasks: by 2030, reduce by one third the maternal mortality ratio and reduce by half the mortality of newborns and children under 5 years of age.

In 2019, the maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births was 19.6 (versus 21.0 per 100,000 live births in 2017). At the same time, the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel remains stable (100%).

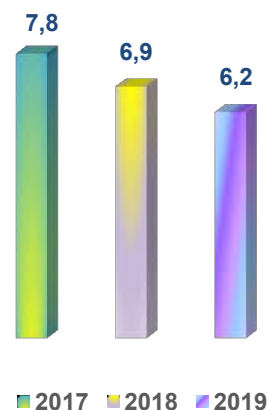
Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births



Mortality rate under the age of 5



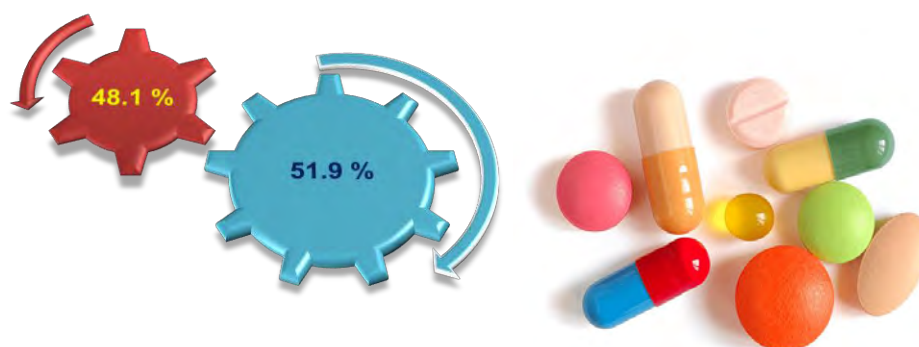
Neonatal mortality rate



A consistent reduction of the mortality rate under the age of five years and neonatal mortality rate is observed in the country. Thus, in 2017-2019 the mortality rate under the age of five years decreased from 15.4 to 12.4, while the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 7.8 to 6.2.

In the last five years the republic has taken measures to expand coverage by necessary postnatal care and newborn care, antenatal care, obstetric care and improve the access to contraception for prevention of maternal mortality, mortality under the age of five years, neonatal mortality.

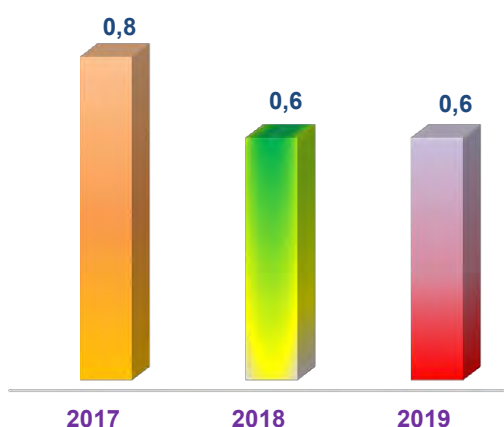
Coverage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) with modern contraceptives amounted to 48.1% in 2019.



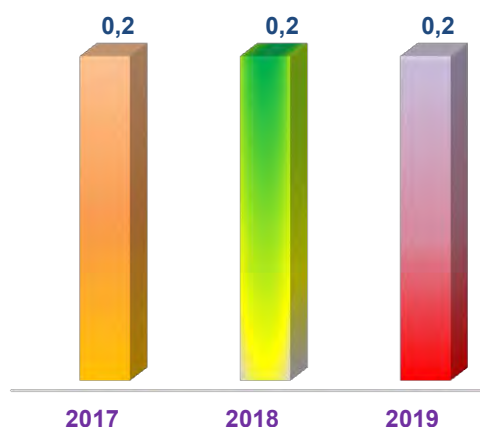
It was also envisaged to reduce the tuberculosis and HIV incidence, tackle hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other infectious diseases.

In 2016-2019 the Hepatitis C incidence per 100,000 people was stable at the level of 0.2, and Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 people decreased from 0.8 to 0.6.

Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 people

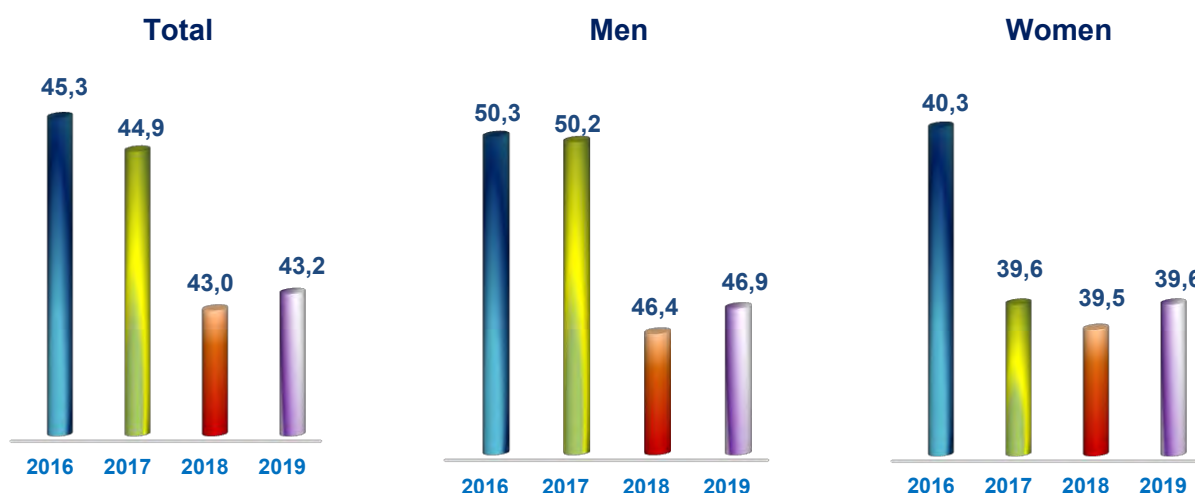


Hepatitis C incidence per 100,000 people



In 2019, 14,517 cases of new-onset tuberculosis were registered with the incidence rate of 43.2 per 100,000 people. Compared to 2016, the new-onset tuberculosis incidence rate reduced by 4.6%.

Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 people



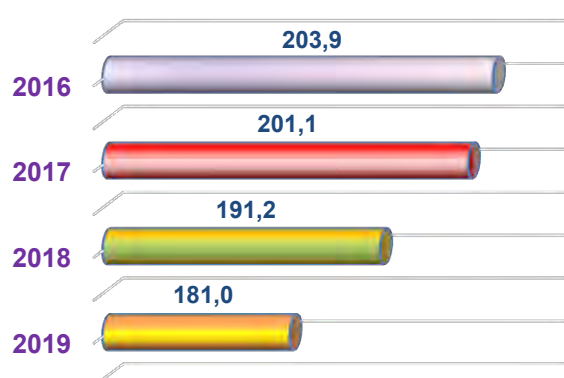
In the last few years, no cases of malaria have been registered in Uzbekistan. As a result of malaria tackling activities the country received the “Certificate of malaria elimination” confirming the status of Uzbekistan as a country free of malaria.

In 2019, the age-standardized mortality rate made 239.8, including mortality from cardiovascular diseases - 181.0, malignant neoplasms - 48.3, type 2 diabetes mellitus - 19.5 and chronic respiratory diseases - 3.8.

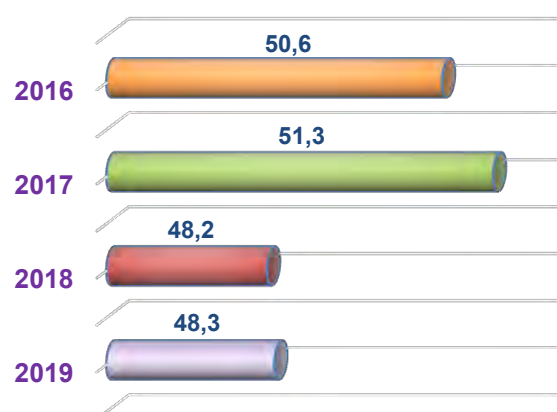
In 2019, mortality rate among population (both men and women) aged 30-69 from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) reduced by 10.2 compared to 2016.

Age-standardized mortality rate among people aged 30-69

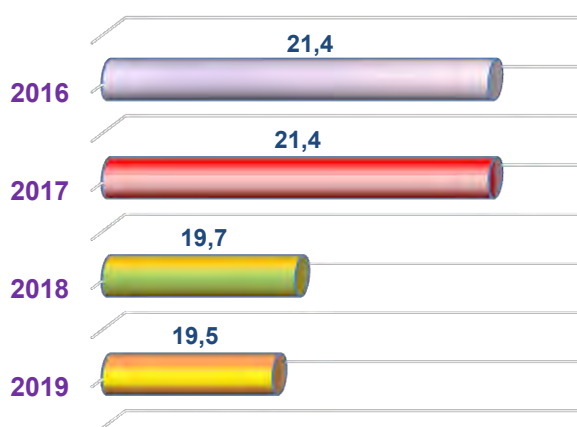
Cardiovascular diseases



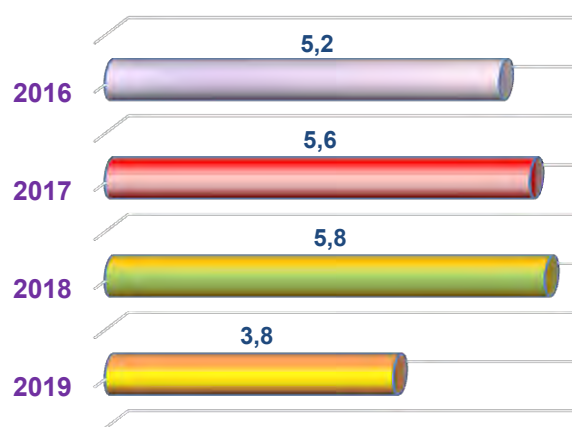
Malignant neoplasms



Type 2 Diabetes mellitus



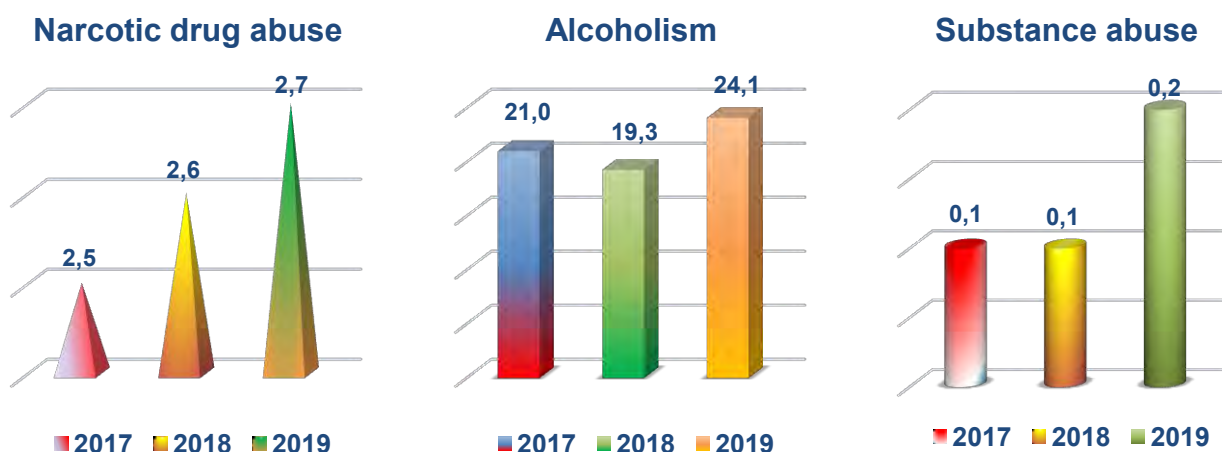
Chronic respiratory diseases



In the general structure of mortality causes among population aged 30-69 in Uzbekistan, the first place is taken by cardiovascular diseases - 71.7%, which are mainly caused by the coronary heart disease, arterial hypertension and their complications (myocardial infarction, cerebral infarction etc.). They are followed by malignant neoplasms (19.1%), diabetes mellitus (7.7%) and diseases of the respiratory system (1.5%).

In 2016-2019 the following trend was observed in terms of incidence of narcological diseases per 100,000 people: narcotic drug abuse incidence reduced from 3.0 to 2.7 per 100,000 people, substance abuse incidence increased from 0.1 to 0.2 per 100,000 people, alcoholism incidence increased from 18.0 to 24.1 per 100,000 people.

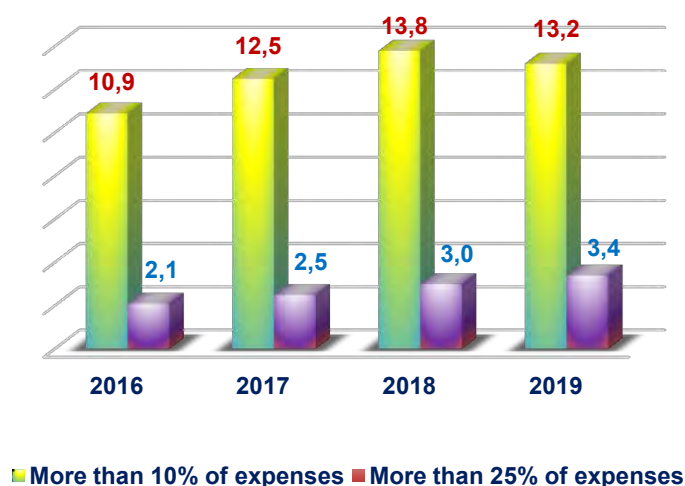
The incidence of narcological disease per 100,000 people (narcotic drug abuse, alcoholism and substance abuse)



Given high expenditures on health, it is required to ensure a universal health coverage, provide access to essential health services and access to safe, efficient, high-quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

An important indicator characterizing expenditures on health is the proportion of family expenses for medical care.

Percentage of the population with a high proportion of family expenses for medical care in total household expenditure, %



Thus, in 2016-2019 the number of families in which expenses for medical care amounts to more than 10% increased from 10.9% to 13.2% and the number of families in which expenses for medical care amounts to more than 25% increased from 2.1% to 3.4%.

Vaccination is the most effective and cost-effective preventive measure known to modern medicine. Mass immunization of children significantly reduces infectious diseases and children mortality, increases life expectancy and ensures longevity.

The program of immunization against infectious diseases has always been and continues to be one of the most important priorities of the health sector and part of the state's comprehensive concern for the health of citizens, especially children. A particular achievement of the country over the years has been the high

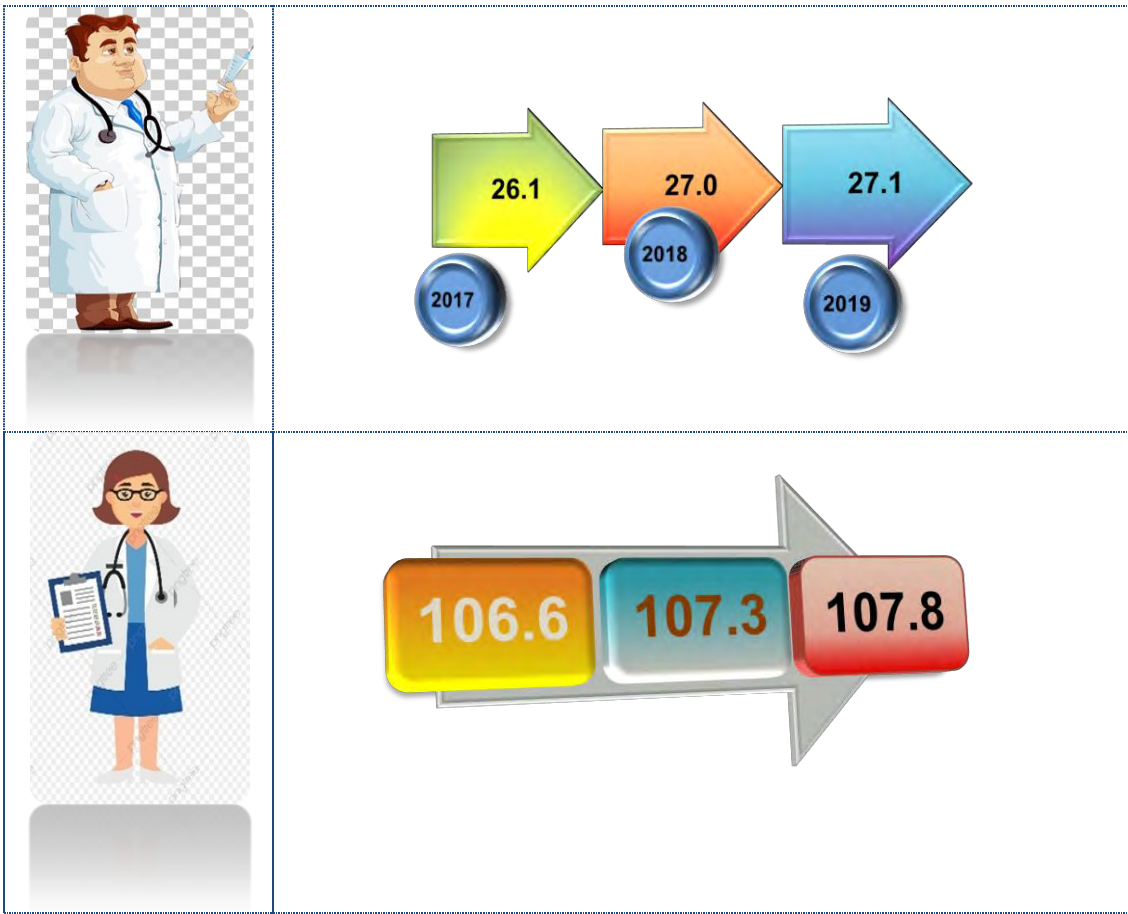
political commitment of the government to the national immunization program, as demonstrated by the high immunization coverage.

Percentage of children covered by the vaccines included in the national immunization schedule.



To solve the problem of the lack of medical workers, the country adopted the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures for implementation of absolutely new system of preparation and continuous professional development of personnel in the medical and sanitary sphere”(No. PP-4666 dated 07.04.2020). The Resolution envisages admission to higher medical educational institutions on the basis of state grants, based on the needs of the regions for medical workers in the bachelor's degree programs "General Medicine", "Pediatrics" and "Vocational Education (General Medicine)".

Number of medical workers per capita (per 10,000 people)



The number of doctors of all specialties per 10,000 population in 2019 made 27.1, and the number of secondary medical personnel made 107.8.



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

High-quality education lays the foundation for better living conditions and sustainable development. The goal is to ensure that all girls and boys have the opportunity to receive a high-quality education, learn vocational skills for employment, get a decent job and participate in entrepreneurial activities. It requires creating and improving educational institutions that consider the interests of children, the special needs of people with disabilities and gender issues, as well as providing a learning environment that is safe, free of violence and social barriers, and efficient for all.

Indicator 4.1.1. Percentage of children and young people a) in grades 1-4; c) high school grades 5-9 that have achieved at least a minimum level of proficiency in i) reading and ii) mathematics by gender.

Indicator 4.2.1.1. Proportion of children aged 3-5 years who are developing properly in terms of health, education and psychosocial well-being by gender.

Indicator 4.2.1.2. Proportion of children aged 3-6 years covered by the system of preschool education.

Indicator 4.2.2. Level of participation of children in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) by gender.

Indicator 4.3.1. Participation rate of youth and adults:

a) formal education, by gender;

b) non-formal education in the previous 12 months, by gender.

Indicator 4.4.1. Proportion of young and adult people with skills in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT) by type of skill.

Indicator 4.5.1. Parity indices (rural and urban, welfare rate) in education system.

Indicator 4.5.2. Proportion of children with disabilities enrolled in school in total number of children in this category to be educated.

Indicator 4.7.1. Status of i) global citizenship education and ii) promotion of sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, at all levels:

a) national education policies;

b) training programs;

c) teacher training programs;

d) student assessment.

Indicator 4.a.1. Proportion of schools provided:

a) electricity;

b) Internet access for educational purposes;

c) computers for educational purposes;

- d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities;
- e) basic drinking water;
- f) separate minimally equipped toilets;
- g) basic handwashing.

Indicator 4.b.1. Volume of official development assistance allocated for scholarships, by sector and type of study.

Indicator 4.b.2. Number of students in higher educational institutions per 10,000.

Indicator 4.c.1. Percentage of teachers with pedagogical education in:

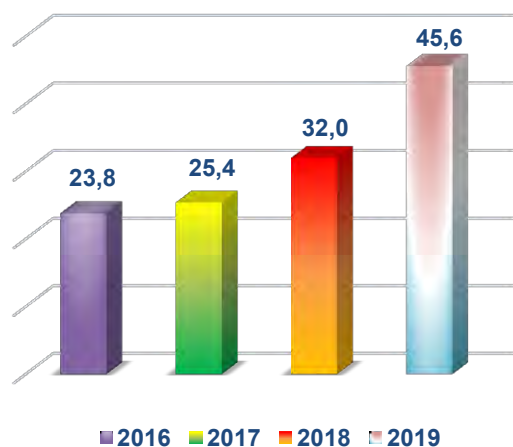
- a) pre-school institutions;
- b) general education institutions.

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 4.2.1.2. Proportion of children aged 3-6 years covered by the system of preschool education	23.8	25.4	32.0	45.6
Indicator 4.2.2. Level of participation of children in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), %	29.7	30.8	40.6	62.7
Indicator 4.4.1. Proportion of young and adult people with skills in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT) by type of skill, %				
Copying or moving of a file or a folder	-	38.3	39.4	39.7
Use of copy and paste tools to duplicate or move the information in a document	-	19.3	22.4	22.7
Sending e-mail with attached files (for example, a document, a photo, a video)	-	13.8	14.1	14.2
Use of main arithmetic formulas in a spreadsheet	-	10.0	10.5	11.1
Connection and installation of new devices (for example, a modem, a camera, a printer)	-	4.8	5.4	5.5
Search, downloading, installation and setting of a software	-	4.5	4.6	4.6
Creation of electronic presentations using presentation software (including images, audio, video or diagrams)	-	5.7	6.7	6.8

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Transfer of files between a computer and other devices	-	4.3	4.4	4.7
Creation of a computer program using a specific programming language	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Indicator 4.5.1. Parity indices (rural and urban, welfare rate) in education system				
a) total	-	0.92	0.93	0.92
d) city	-	0.91	0.94	0.93
e) village	-	0.92	0.92	0.92
quintile 1	-	0.92	0.92	0.92
quintile 2	-	0.97	0.96	0.96
quintile 3	-	0.90	0.88	0.89
quintile 4	-	0.88	0.89	0.90
quintile 5	-	0.78	0.78	0.79
Indicator 4.a.1. Proportion of schools provided:				
a) electricity	-	99.0	99.2	99.9
b) Internet access for educational purposes	-	87.9	86.3	83.2
c) computers for educational purposes	-	87.3	97	96.1
d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities	-	-	26.5	30.5
e) basic drinking water	-	34.4	79.6	81.2
f) separate minimally equipped toilets	-	15.4	73.3	76.3
g) basic handwashing	-	59.0	84.2	86.7
Indicator 4.b.2. Number of students in higher educational institutions per 10,000	84	91	108	130
Indicator 4.c.1. Percentage of teachers with pedagogical education in:				
a) pre-school institutions, %	98.0	98.4	95.6	95.8
b) educational institutions with teacher education, %	98.8	99.0	99.4	99.3

In the last three years there is a trend to the increase of proportion of children aged 3-6 years covered by the system of preschool education (from 23.8% in 2016 to 45.6% in 2019).

Proportion of children aged 3-6 years covered by the system of preschool education, %



Rather low coverage of children of preschool age by the system of preschool education is observed in Surkhandarya (23.5%) and Kashkadarya (27.1%) regions, where live 18.8% of all children aged 3-6 years.

The proportion of children aged 3-6 years covered by the system of preschool education in the country remains relatively low. According to international recommendations, access to advanced child development systems (including preschool education) is the basis for primary education and further human capital development.

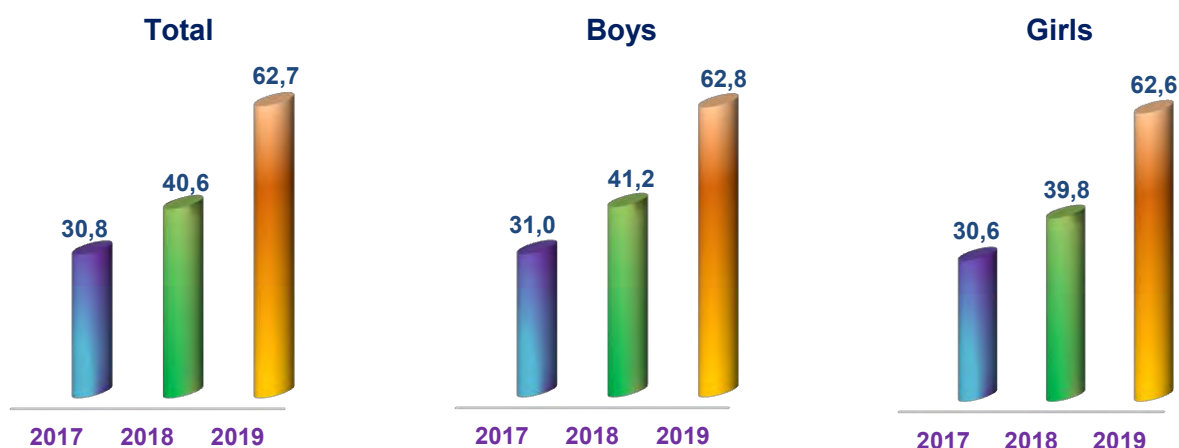
To expand the coverage of children of preschool age by the preschool education system the country adopted the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 05.04.2018 No. PP-3651 "On measures for further stimulation and development of the system of preschool education".

According to this Resolution, one can obtain a free land plot or building at zero price to open a kindergarten based on the public private partnership. Private business entities can obtain a land plot for 30 years as well as tax, customs and other benefits to provide preschool education services.

In 2019, the level of participation of children in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) amounted to 62.7% compared to 29.7% in 2016*.

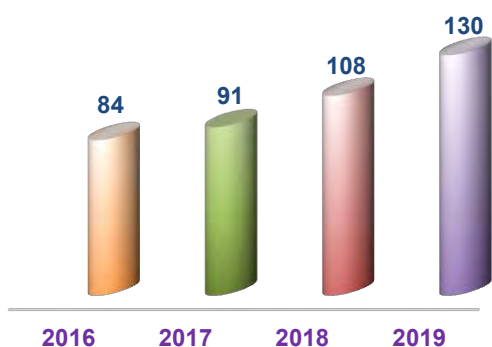
*The project of mandatory one-year preparation of children for school was launched under the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 999 dated December 8, 2018 "On measures for gradual transfer to the mandatory one-year preparation of children for primary education".

Level of participation of children in organized learning, %
(one year before the official primary entry age)



By 2030, it is planned to ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality secondary special, tertiary, vocational and additional education.

Number of students in higher educational institutions per 10,000 people



As of the beginning of 2019/2020 academic year, 138,000 people enrolled to the higher education institutions of the republic, which is 23,800 people more than in 2018 (the increase by 20.6%).

The number of students in higher education institutions significantly increased from 2016 to 2019.

The number of students in higher educational institutions per 10,000 people in 2019 increased by 22.0 compared to 2016. In terms of the regions, the highest number of students per 10,000 people accounts for Tashkent city.

Currently, 119 higher education institutions function in the Republic, of which 101 are national and 18 are foreign higher education institutions and their branches.

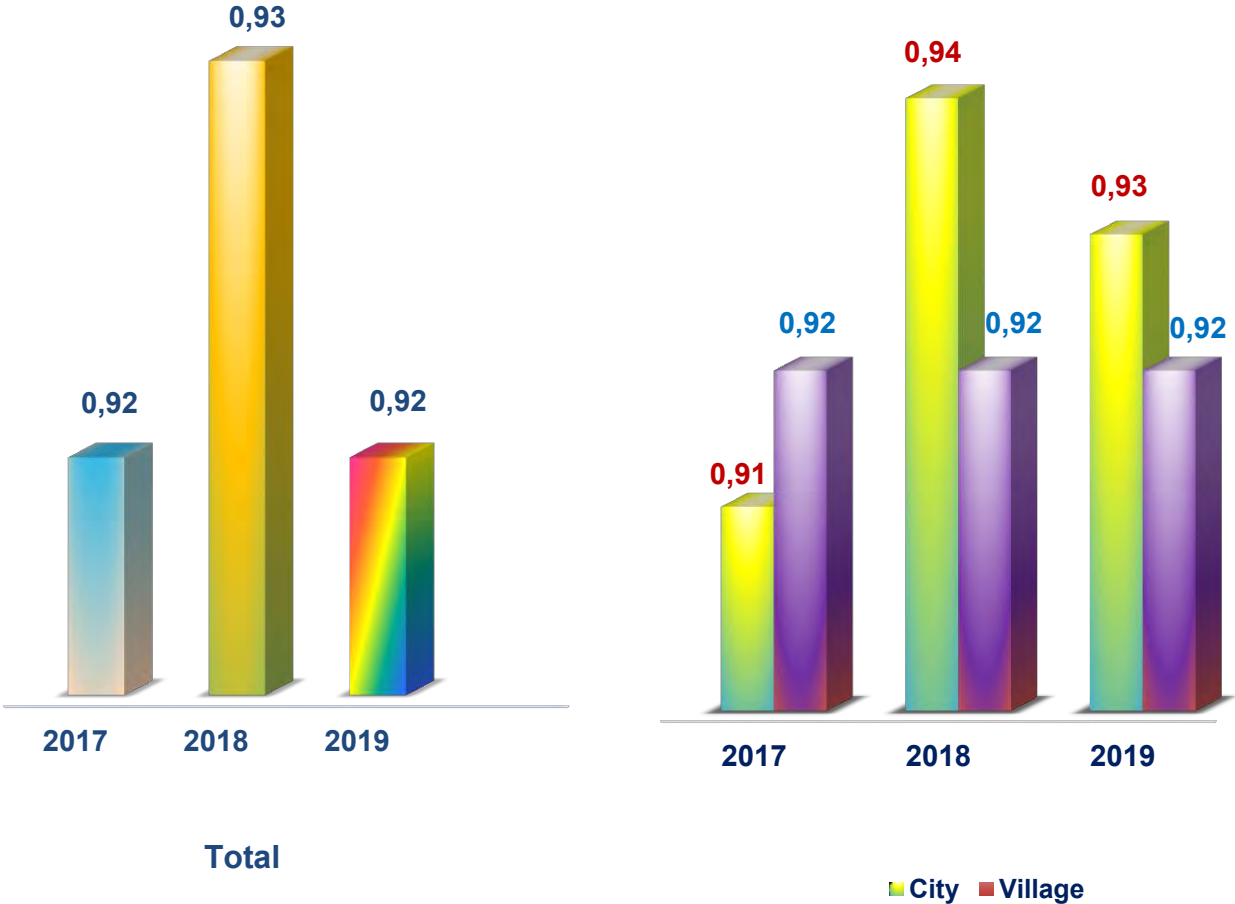
In particular, in the last two years 36 higher education institutions have been established, including their branches, as well as 11 branches of foreign higher education institutions.

In order to ensure the coverage of higher education, necessary conditions for the development of public-private partnerships in higher education and the

organization of branches of state and non-state higher education institutions, particularly foreign, higher education institutions in the regions are being created, which will ensure the coverage by higher education.

The proportion of young and adult people with skills in the field of information and communication technologies by type of skills gradually increased from 2017 to 2019.

Parity indices in the education system

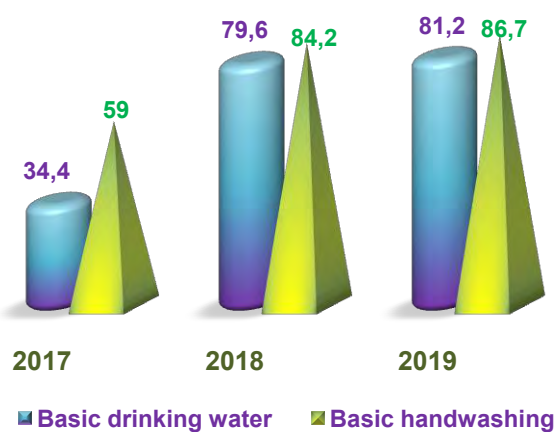
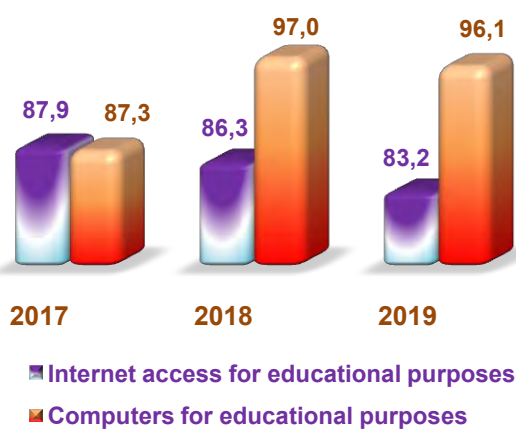
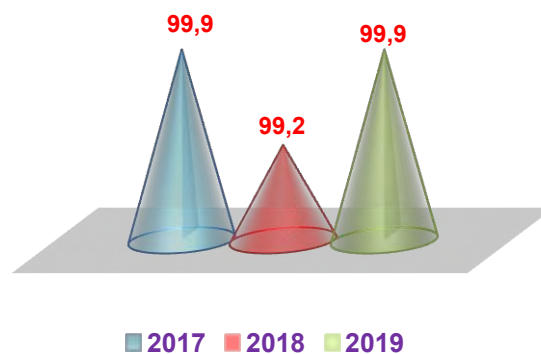


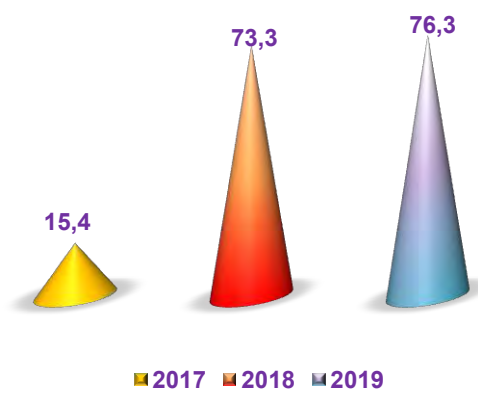
It should be noted that the access in schools to essential means and services is needed to ensure a safe and efficient environment for all students. High value of this indicator points to the fact, that schools has a good access to relevant services and means.

Availability of essential means and services in general secondary education schools, %

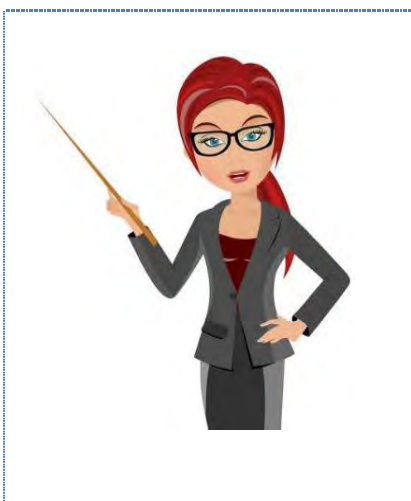


Schools provided by electricity, %

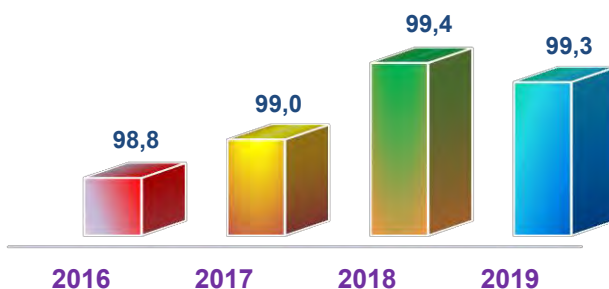




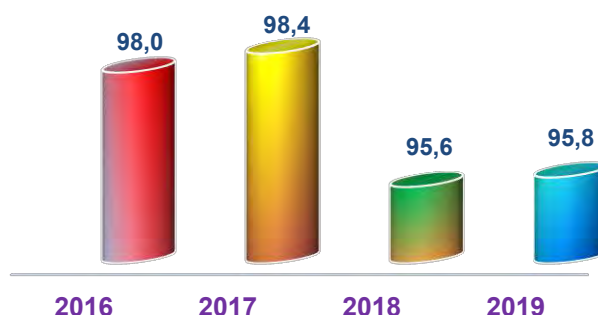
The percentage of teachers with pedagogical education in general education institutions in 2016 was 98.8%. In 2019 this indicator increased to 99.3%. The proportion of teachers with pedagogical education in preschool education institutions was 98.0% in 2016, and in 2019 it amounted to 95.8%.



The percentage of teachers with pedagogical education in general education institutions, %



The percentage of teachers in preschool education institutions, %



The Government pays particular attention to the increase of number of qualified teachers in preschool education institutions. It is planned to increase this indicator to 100% in the next few years.



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Gender equality is not only one of the most important human rights, but also an essential foundation for achieving peace, prosperity and sustainable development. The goal is aimed at providing women and girls around the world with equal access to education, health care, decent work and participation in political and economic decision-making processes, which will contribute to achieving economic sustainability and benefit society and humanity as a whole.

For this goal to be achieved, all forms of discrimination against all women and girls must be eliminated everywhere.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan enshrines a separate article on the equality of women and men, which provides women with equal opportunities for education, training, employment and promotion.

Indicator 5.1.1. Presence of legal frameworks to ensure reliable compliance with the rules on non-discrimination based on gender.

Indicator 5.3.1. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before 18.

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).

Indicator 5.5.1. Percentage of seats held by women:

a) in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis (%);

b) in Kengashes of people's deputies of regions, cities and districts.

Indicator 5.5.2. Percentage of women in managerial positions.

Indicator 5.6.1. Percentage of women aged 15–49 who make informed decisions on regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.

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.

Indicator 5.a.1. Proportion of women farmers among owners of agricultural land or with a guaranteed right to use.

Indicator 5.a.2. Presence of a legal framework (including customary law) guaranteeing women equal rights to land ownership and/or control.

Indicator 5.b.1. Proportion of people with a mobile phone, disaggregated by sex.

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.

	2016	2017	2018	2019
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), %	-	-	15.5	-
Indicator 5.5.1. Percentage of seats held by women				
a) in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis (%)	16.0	16.0	16.0	32.0
b) in Kengashes of people's deputies of regions, cities and districts, %	23,0	23,0	23,0	24,9
Indicator 5.5.2. Percentage of women in managerial positions	27.1	27.0	27.0	26.6
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	80	87	101	101
Indicator 5.a.2. Presence of a legal framework (including customary law) guaranteeing women equal rights to land ownership and/or control				
Criterion A. Presence of legal rules and regulations or a state policy aimed at mandatory joint registration of land and promoting it through economic incentives	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
Criterion C. Presence of legal rules and regulations or a state policy that ensure equal inheritance rights of women and girls	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
Criterion D. Presence of legal rules and regulations or a state policy that provide for the allocation of financial resources to increase women's ownership and control over land	2/3	2/3	2/3	2/3
Criterion F. Whether the legal and policy framework ensures women's participation in land management and management related to land use	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
Indicator 5.b.1. Proportion of people with a mobile phone, disaggregated by sex				
a) total	-	63.5	68.1	69.8
b) men	-	73.3	77.4	77.5
c) women	-	53.8	59.6	62.8

In Uzbekistan, women's participation in public administration has increased in recent years. Thus, the proportion of women in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis (Parliament) increased from 16.0% in 2016 to 32.0% in 2019. Similarly, the proportion of women in Kengashes of people's deputies of regions, cities and districts increased from 23.0% in 2016 to 24.9% in 2019.

Percentage of women in managerial positions



Increasing the political representation of women is the most important task to further promote gender equality in the country and to ensure that their views are taken into account in decision-making at the national, regional and local levels.



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Clean and affordable water is an essential part of life. The goal is aimed at ensuring universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water, as well as integrated water resources management at all levels, protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

In terms of water policy, provision of safe drinking water, efficient water use in all sectors of the economy, safe use of wastewater, integrated water resources management, ensuring good environmental condition of water bodies, etc. are the country's priorities.

Indicator 6.1.1. Proportion of population using services:

- a) centralized water supply;
- b) alternative water supply.

Indicator 6.2.1.1. Proportion of population using sanitation services organized in compliance with safety requirements, including hand washing facilities with soap and water.

Indicator 6.2.1.2. Percentage of population covered by centralized sewage system.

Indicator 6.3.1. Percentage of wastewater safely treated.

Indicator 6.3.2. Water pollution index (WPI).

Indicator 6.4.1. Water consumption in production per unit of GDP, cubic meters / thousand \$ GDP (PPP).

Indicator 6.4.2. Water stress level: freshwater withdrawal as a percentage of available freshwater reserves.

Indicator 6.5.1. Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (from 0 to 100).

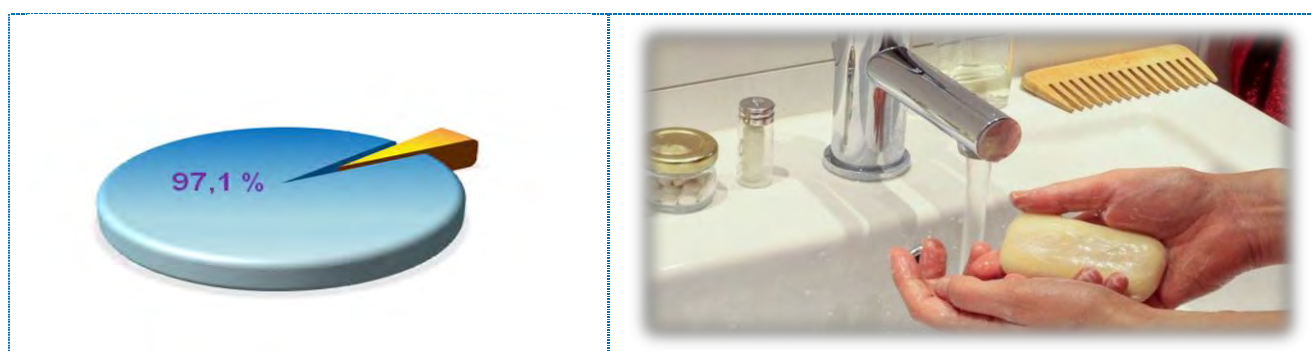
Indicator 6.6.1. Dynamics of changes in the extent of water-related ecosystems.

Indicator 6.b.1. Proportion of local administrative units with a legal and institutional framework for citizen participation in water and sanitation management.

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 6.2.1.1. Proportion of population using sanitation services organized in compliance with safety requirements, including hand washing facilities with soap and water, %	-	-	95.3	97.1
Indicator 6.3.1. Percentage of wastewater safely treated, %	94.1	92.2	93.3	92.1
Indicator 6.3.2. Water pollution index (WPI)	1.21	1.35	1.54	1.58

In 2019, the proportion of population using sanitation services organized in compliance with safety requirements (including hand washing facilities with soap and water) was 97.1% compared to 95.3% in 2018.

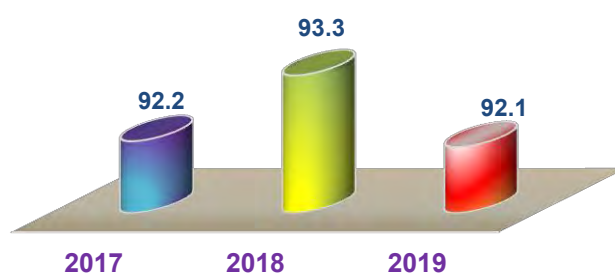
Proportion of population using sanitation services organized in compliance with safety requirements (including hand washing facilities with soap and water)



Target 6.3 aims to significantly reduce any contamination of the aquatic environment, including as a result of activities on land, and increase the safe reuse of wastewater.

Wastewater generated by households may lead to the spread of pathogens and create a destructive burden on receiving water bodies in the form of biogenic substances if they are discharged without treatment. Wastewater generated from various economic activities, such as manufacturing, may contain a wide range of pollutants, including hazardous substances. Eliminating all types of improper waste disposal (discharge) and minimizing the production, use and disposal of hazardous substances are the ultimate objectives.

Percentage of wastewater safely treated in 2017-2019, %

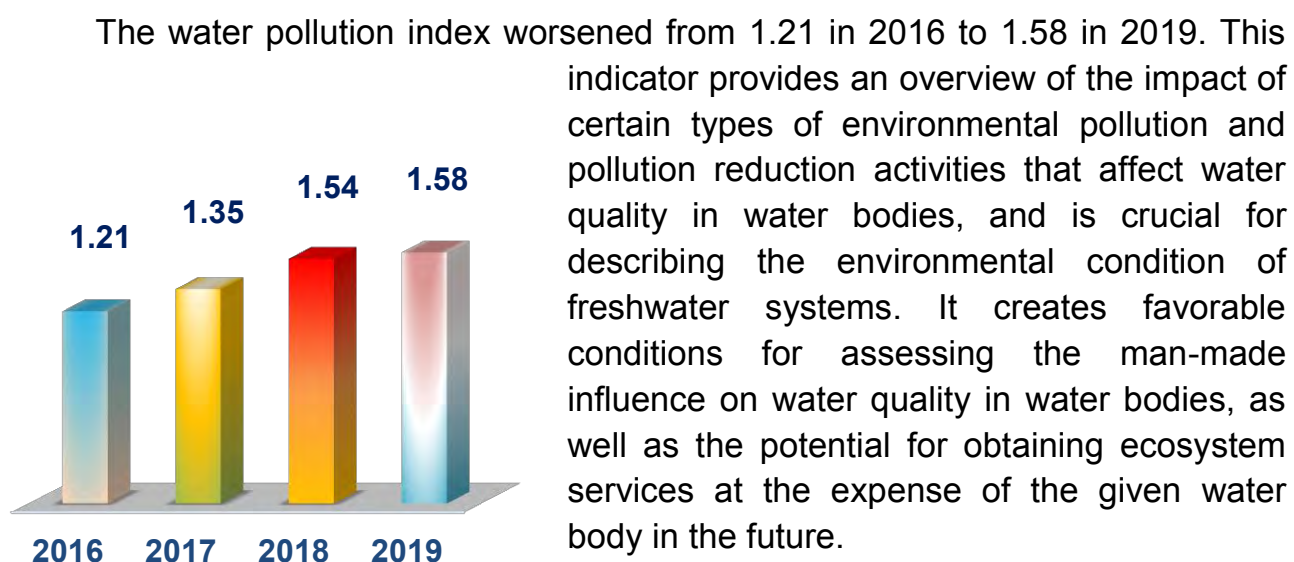


Percentage of wastewater safely treated in 2019 was 92.1 %. Increased attention to recycling — such as water recycling and safe reuse in industry, say, the use of wastewater in agriculture — complements the concentration of efforts and resources on reducing intakes of freshwater and improving its use.

In cities with a sewerage system, only 57.1% of the population is provided with its services. In general, only 15.6% of the population is serviced by centralized wastewater disposal systems.

Uzbekistan uses the water pollution index (WPI) to classify watercourses in terms of the quality of surface water.

The analysis carried out by Uzhydromet in 2017 and 2018 showed that the water quality in the upper reaches of most rivers, as a rule, corresponds to Class II according to the WPI with low mineralization and low concentrations of biogenic elements.



The water pollution index worsened from 1.21 in 2016 to 1.58 in 2019. This indicator provides an overview of the impact of certain types of environmental pollution and pollution reduction activities that affect water quality in water bodies, and is crucial for describing the environmental condition of freshwater systems. It creates favorable conditions for assessing the man-made influence on water quality in water bodies, as well as the potential for obtaining ecosystem services at the expense of the given water body in the future.



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Energy is key to most of the major challenges and opportunities that exist in the world today, whether it be jobs, security, climate change, food production or income increase. Access to energy for all is a determining factor. Sustainable energy is essential for strengthening the economy, protecting ecosystems and achieving justice. The goal is to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

Indicator 7.1.1. Proportion of population with access to electricity.

Indicator 7.1.2. Proportion of households using technologies configured to use clean fuels (gas and electricity) for cooking.

Indicator 7.2.1. Proportion of electricity generated from renewable energy sources in total electricity production.

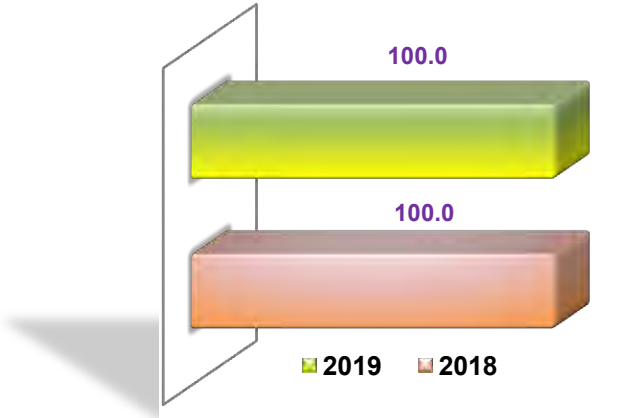
Indicator 7.3.1. Energy intensity, calculated as the ratio of primary energy consumption to Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Indicator 7.b.1. Percentage of investments in fixed assets in the energy sector in total volume of investments in fixed assets.

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 7.1.1. Proportion of population with access to electricity				
a) total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
b) city	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
c) village	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indicator 7.1.2. Proportion of households using technologies configured to use clean fuels (gas and electricity) for cooking			94.5	97.1
Indicator 7.2.1. Proportion of electricity generated from renewable energy sources in total electricity production	11.6	13.0	9.4	10.2
Indicator 7.3.1. Energy intensity, calculated as the ratio of primary energy consumption to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	0.204	0.202	0.200	0.193
Indicator 7.b.1. Percentage of investments in fixed assets in the energy sector in total volume of investments in fixed assets	5.3	7.6	12.4	10.8

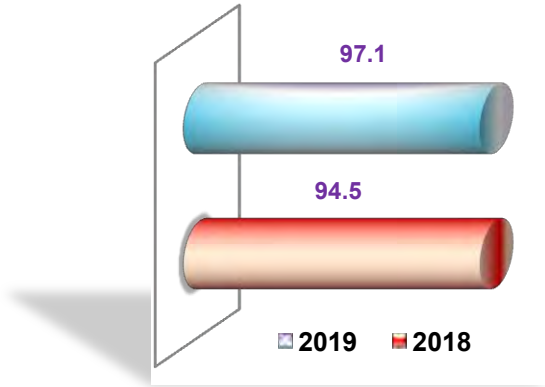
Within the framework of the rural housing development program, measures were implemented to modernize and build new infrastructure facilities.

Proportion of population with access to electricity, %



Proportion of population with access to electricity in urban and rural areas was 100.0%.

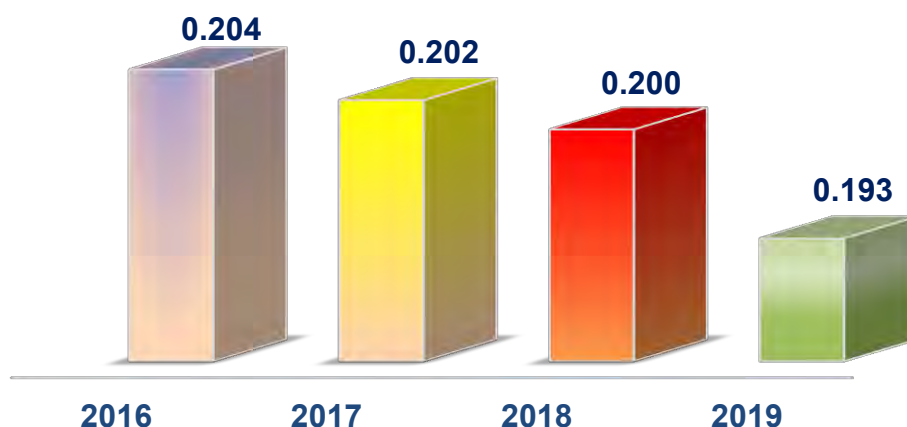
Proportion of households using technologies configured to use clean fuels (gas and electricity) for cooking, %



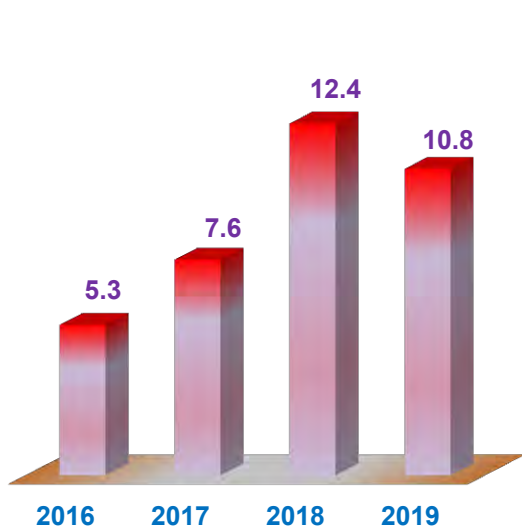
Proportion of households using technologies configured to use clean fuels (gas and electricity) for cooking in 2019 was 97.1%.

One of the positive changes in the development of the economy is the tendency to reduce energy intensity, calculated as the ratio of primary energy consumption to GDP. This indicator decreased to 0.193 in 2019. At the same time, there are still much room for improving energy efficiency.

Energy intensity, calculated as the ratio of primary energy consumption to GDP



Percentage of investments in fixed assets in the energy sector in total volume of investments in fixed assets, %



Percentage of investments in fixed assets in the energy sector in total volume of investments in fixed assets in 2019 was 10.8%, which is 1.6% less than in 2018.

Economic growth contributes to improving the quality of life of the population. The goal is to ensure sustainable economic growth, create conditions for people to have decent work that stimulates the development of the economy without harming the environment. Increasing productivity, reducing unemployment, especially among young people, and increasing access to financial services are essential components of sustained and inclusive economic growth.

The country's economic development for the period up to 2030 is aimed at ensuring sustainable economic growth. The targets of economic development provide for at least doubling the GDP by 2030 through improving the competitiveness of the national economy, which will be achieved primarily by increasing productive employment.

Indicator 8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita.

Indicator 8.2.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per employee.

Indicator 8.3.1. Percentage of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors by gender.

Indicator 8.4.2. Aggregate domestic material consumption and domestic material consumption per capita as a percentage of GDP.

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.

Indicator 8.5.2. Unemployment rate by sex.

Indicator 8.6.1. Proportion of youth (aged 16 to 24 years) not in education or employment.

Indicator 8.7.1. Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor, disaggregated by sex and age.

Indicator 8.8.1. Work-related injuries disaggregated by sex per 1,000 employees.

Indicator 8.8.2. Percentage of enterprises that have entered into collective bargaining agreements in accordance with ILO Conventions.

Indicator 8.9.1. Tourism direct GDP as a percentage of total GDP.

Indicator 8.9.2. Proportion of employees in the sustainable tourism industry in total number tourism jobs.

Indicator 8.10.1. Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults.

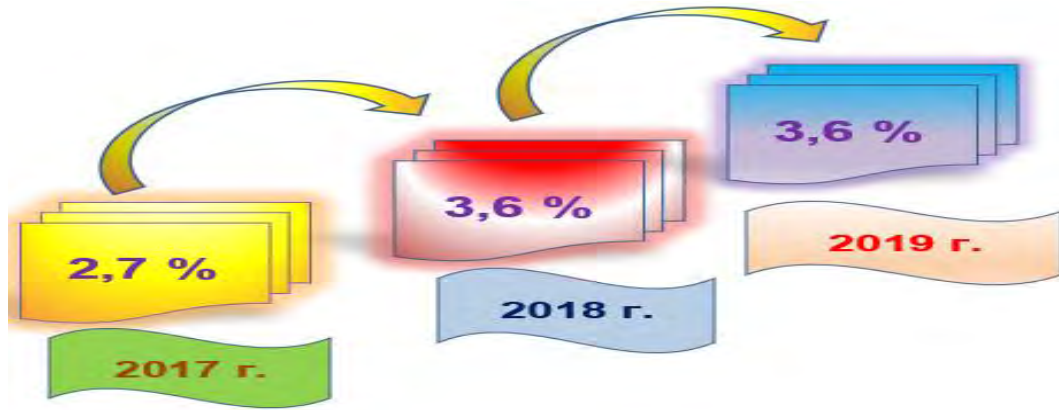
Indicator 8.10.2. The number of household deposits in banks per 100,000 adults.

Indicator 8.b.1. Existence of a developed and ongoing national youth employment strategy as a separate strategy or as part of a national employment strategy.

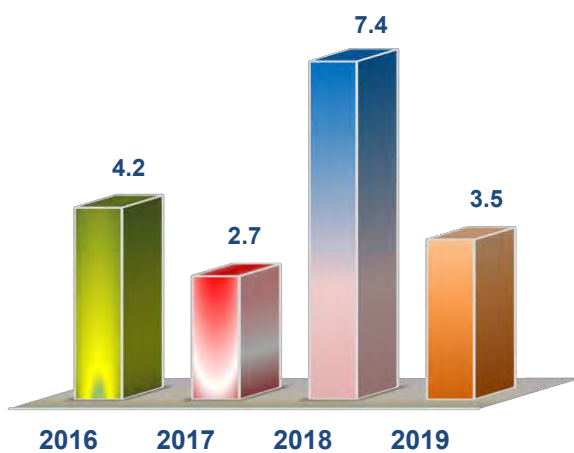
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita, %	4.3	2.7	3.6	3.6
Indicator 8.2.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per employee, %	4.2	2.7	7.4	3.5
Indicator 8.3.1. Percentage of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors by gender	57.8	57.2	54.3	51.8
Indicator 8.5.1. Percentage of the difference between the average monthly wage of male and female employees to the average monthly wage of male	34.5	34.6	38.6	36.2
Indicator 8.5.2. Unemployment rate by sex, %				
a) total	5.2	5.8	9.3	9.0
b) men	5.3	6.0	7.7	6.1
c) women	5.0	5.6	11.6	12.8
Indicator 8.6.1. Proportion of youth (aged 16 to 24 years) not in education or employment, %	21.2	22.6	21.8	25.9
Indicator 8.8.1. Work-related injuries disaggregated by sex per 1,000 employees				
a) total	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
b) men	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
c) women	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Indicator 8.8.2. Percentage of enterprises that have entered into collective bargaining agreements in accordance with ILO Conventions	95.2	98.5	98.9	99.1
Indicator 8.9.1. Tourism direct GDP as a percentage of total GDP	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.7
Indicator 8.10.1. Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	8.7	8.1	7.9	5.7
Indicator 8.10.2. The number of household deposits in banks per 100,000 adults	86,685	100,409	92,912	71,358

The growth rate of the gross domestic (regional) product per capita in 2019 was 3.6%, and the volume - 15.2 million soums. This growth was achieved through the measures and arrangements aimed at diversifying and reforming the economy.

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita, %



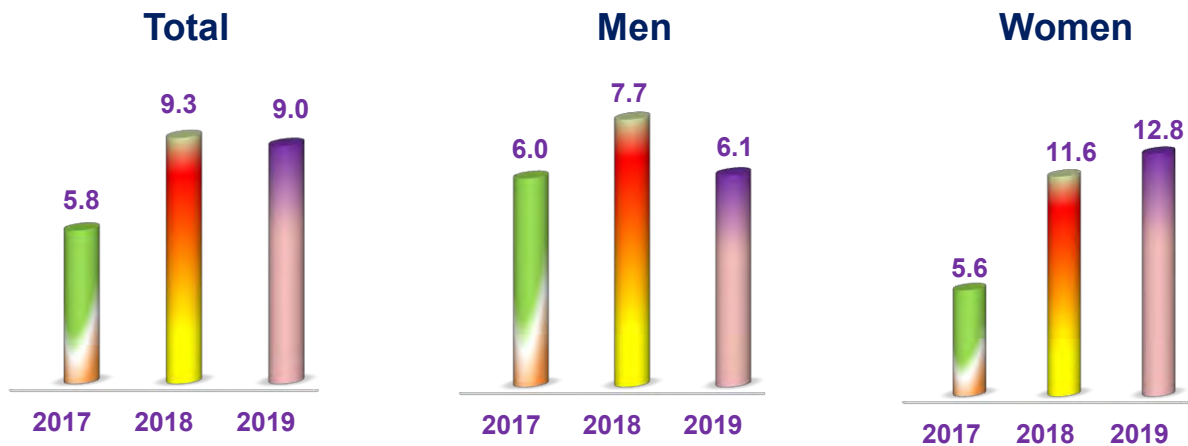
Annual growth rate of real GDP per employee in 2019 was 3.5%, which is 3.9% less than in 2018.



Increasing the welfare of the country will largely depend on its ability to create favorable conditions for the growth of sustainable employment.

In 2019, the unemployment rate in Uzbekistan was 9.0 % of the economically active population. Unfortunately, the rate of registered unemployment of women is higher than that of men. It was 12.8 % in 2019.

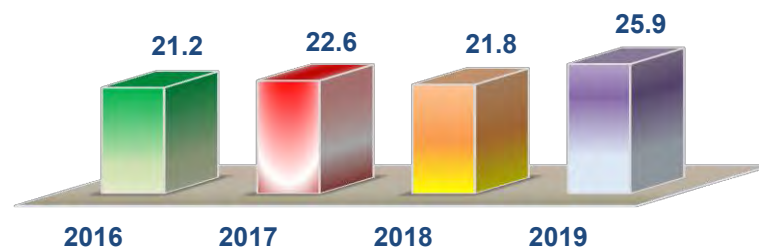
Unemployment rate by sex, %



The labor market in Uzbekistan is characterized by women lagging behind men in terms of participation in economic activity. The main reason is the low level of economic activity of women, which is manifested in the fact that women are mainly engaged in household work and child care.

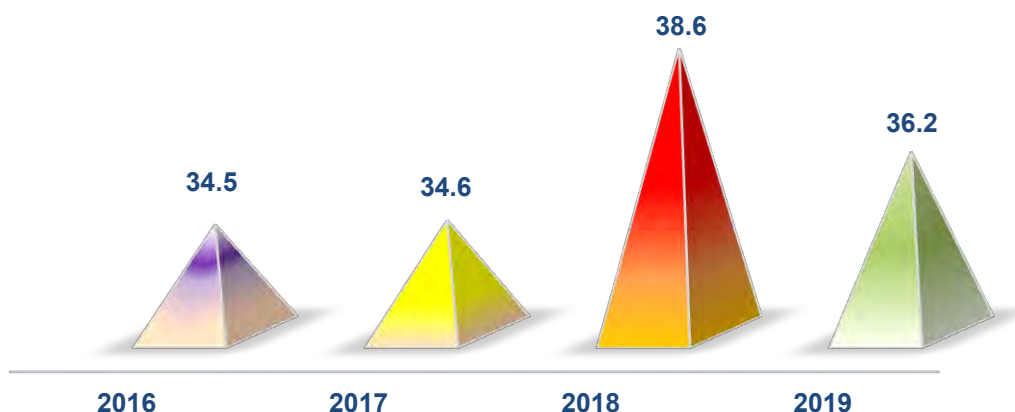
In 2019, the number of economically active population was 14.876 million people (43.9 % of the total population). The number of employed population in the economy in 2019 reached 13.54 million people and, compared to 2018, increased by 0.3 million people. The largest share of the economically active population was recorded in Fergana (11.0%), Samarkand (10.8%), Andijan (9.5%) and Tashkent regions.

Proportion of youth (aged 16 to 24 years) not in education or employment, %



There is also a high difference between the wages of male and female employees. In 2019, the percentage of the difference between the average monthly wage of male and female employees to the average monthly wage of male was 36.2%.

Percentage of the difference between the average monthly wage of male and female employees to the average monthly wage of male, %



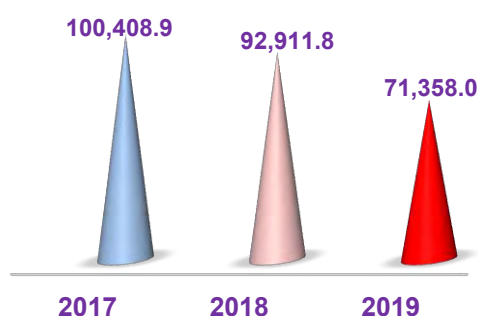
Creation of high-value-added jobs is an important component of Uzbekistan's entry into the upper-middle-income countries by 2030.

In 2019, there were 5.7 banking institutions per 100,000 adults in the country. The number of household deposits in banks is increasing every year, indicating that the population has become more trusting of banks, which in turn contributes to the development of the banking system. Thus, in 2019, the number of household deposits in banks per 100,000 adults reached 71,400.

Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults



The number of household deposits in banks per 100,000 adults



Investments in infrastructure - transport, irrigation systems, energy supply, information, and communication technologies - are essential to achieve sustainable development. The goal calls for the development of quality, reliable and sustainable infrastructure, including regional and cross-border, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on ensuring affordable and equitable access for all.

Indicator 9.1.1. Proportion of paved roads in total length of public roads.

Indicator 9.1.2. Volume of passenger and freight by mode of transport.

Indicator 9.2.1. Manufacturing added value as a percentage of GDP and per capita.

Indicator 9.2.2. Employment in manufacturing as a percentage of total employment.

Indicator 9.3.1. Proportion of small-scale and micro-firms industries in total industry value added, %.

Indicator 9.3.2. Proportion of small enterprises and micro-firms with a loan or credit line.

Indicator 9.4.1. CO2 emissions per unit of value added.

Indicator 9.5.1. R&D expenditures as a percentage of GDP.

Indicator 9.5.2. Number of researchers (in full time equivalent) per million inhabitants.

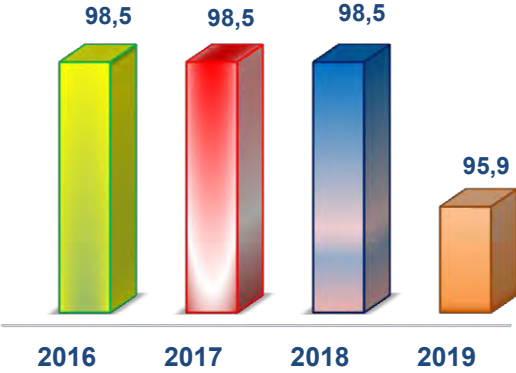
Indicator 9.b.1. Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added.

Indicator 9.c.1. Percentage of population covered by mobile networks by technology.

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 9.1.1. Proportion of paved roads in total length of public roads, %	98.5	98.5	98.5	95.9
Indicator 9.1.2. Volume of passenger and freight by mode of transport				
a) passenger turnover, billion pass-km				
total	126.0	130.0	135.3	140.1
road transport	114.9	117.7	121.6	124.1
railway transport	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.4
air transport	6.7	7.5	8.8	11.0
urban electric transport	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
b) cargo turnover, billion tons-km				
total	65.3	66.9	71.3	72.6
road transport	13.3	13.6	14.6	15.9
railway transport	22.9	22.9	22.9	23.4
air transport, million tons-km	132.2	156.9	123.5	119.0
pipeline transport	28.9	30.2	33.6	33.2
Indicator 9.2.1. Manufacturing added value as a percentage of GDP and per capita				
a) share in GDP, %	15.8	16.4	19.1	21.5
b) per capita, thousand soums	1,095.1	1,354.2	2,092.8	2,982.2
Indicator 9.2.2. Employment in manufacturing as a percentage of total employment, %	11.3	11.8	12.0	11.9
Indicator 9.3.1. Proportion of small-scale and micro-firms industries in total industry value added, %	33.3	35.6	35.9	33.4
Indicator 9.3.2. Proportion of small enterprises and micro-firms with a loan or credit line, %	-	-	-	10.0
Indicator 9.4.1.CO ₂ emissions per unit of value added, million tons	0.49	0.47	-	-
Indicator 9.5.1. R&D expenditures as a percentage of GDP	0.18	0.16	0.13	0.12
Indicator 9.5.2. Number of researchers (in full time equivalent) per million inhabitants	495	485	470	407
Indicator 9.b.1. Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added, %	15.3	19.1	22.9	20.0
Indicator 9.c.1. Percentage of population covered by mobile networks by technology,				
by 2-G technology		97.0	98.0	98.8
by 3-G technology		75.0	75.5	76.0
by 4-G (LTE) technology		43.0	44.0	45.0

Development of infrastructure in the country is necessary not only for high-quality internal communications, but also for successful integration into international transport routes. Today Uzbekistan has an extensive network of roads.

Proportion of paved roads in total length of public roads, %

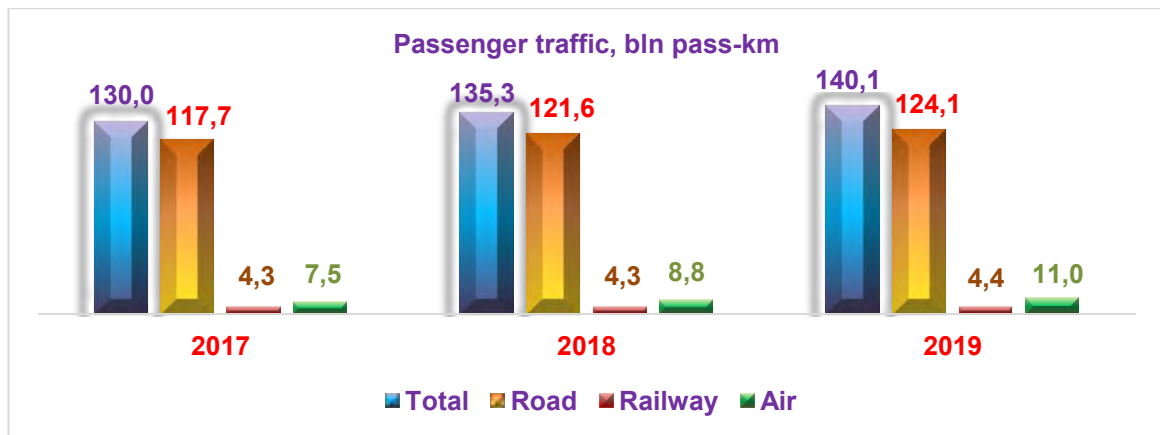


Uzbekistan also has a relatively developed manufacturing with 21.5% share in the GDP structure and annual growth compared to 2018 is 9.4%.

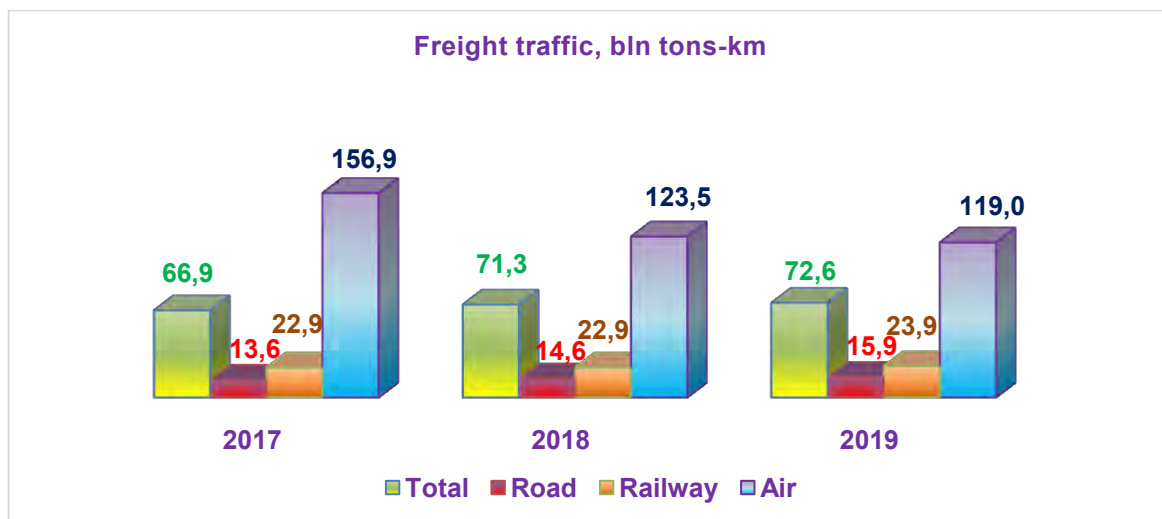
The volume of transport services (transportation and storage) tends to increase annually but share of transport services in the economy of Uzbekistan has been decreasing since 2016.

For the period from 2016 to 2019, number of passengers carried by all types of public transport has been increasing. The passenger turnover of all types of transport in the republic in 2019 increased by 3.5% compared to the previous year. In the structure of passenger turnover, road transport has the largest share (88.6%), the share of railway transport is much lower (3.1%), while the volume of air transport is significantly increasing (its share is 7.9%).

Volume of passenger traffic by mode of transport



Volume of freight traffic by mode of transport



In 2019, the cargo turnover for all types of transport amounted to 72.6 billion tons/km and increased by 1.3% compared to 2018. Pipeline and rail transport hold main share in the total volume of cargo turnover. Thus in 2019 cargo turnover by pipeline transport amounted to 33.2 billion tons/km, by railway transport - 32.3%. Air transport has the smallest share in the total volume of cargo turnover - 0.1%.

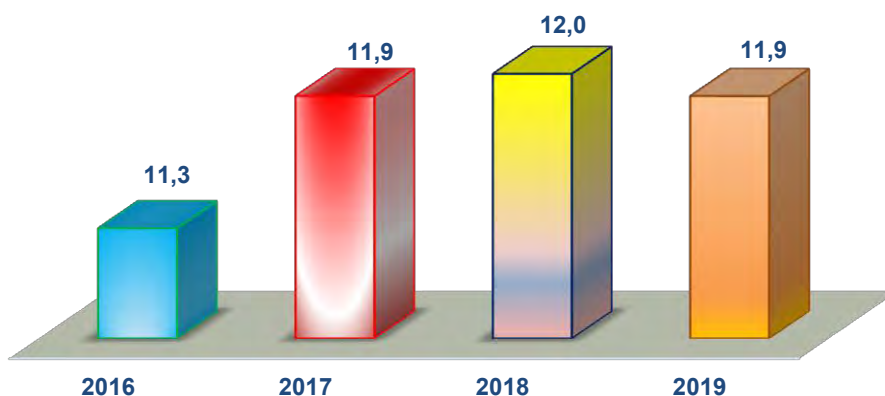
Implementation of reforms and comprehensive measures to diversify and modernize industries in recent years have contributed to the provision of effective structural changes in the development of the industrial sector of the economy. As a result, the share of gross value added (GVA) in the manufacturing in the GVA of all sectors of the economy in 2016-2019 increased from 15.8% to 21.5%.

Share of GVA in manufacturing in GVA of all industries, %



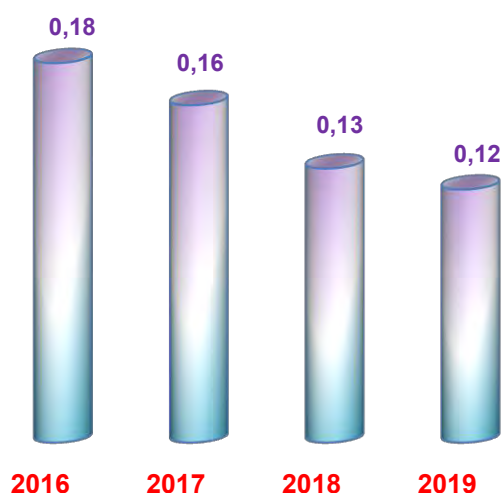
Share of the manufacturing employment in relation to the total industry employment reached 11.9%.

Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment, %



Innovative development has a tendency of gradual growth of innovative activities, as evidenced by the position of Uzbekistan in the ranking based on the Global Innovation Index) at the end of 2020 (93 place among 131 countries of the world). Thus, the number of researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants fell from 495 in 2016 to 407 in 2019.

R&D expenditures as a percentage of GDP, %

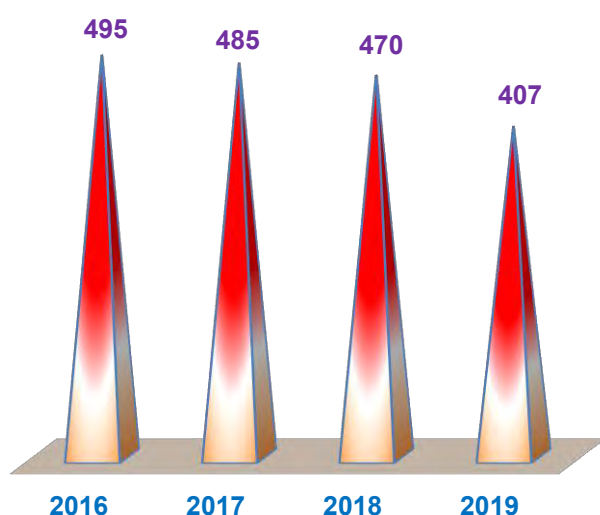


In 2016-2019 the volume of R&D increased and in 2019 amounted to 853.4 billion soums. However, the share of research and development expenditures in GDP for the period from 2016 to 2019 decreased from 0.18% to 0.12%.

The state budget continues to play a significant role in the research activities of Uzbekistan, and its share, compared to 2016, increased by 8.6 percentage points and amounted to 66.3% in 2019. The second most important source of financing for R&D is the own funds of enterprises and organizations. Their share increased from 22.3% to 25.7%.

Customer funds in 2016 were one of the main sources of financing, accounting for 15.0% of all R&D expenditures; however, it is worth noting that by 2019, compared to 2016, their share decreased by 11.6 percentage points and amounted to 3.4%.

Number of researchers (in full time equivalent) per million inhabitants



Number of researchers in full time equivalent per million inhabitants, compared to 2016, fell by 88 persons and in 2019 amounted to 407 persons.



Reduce inequality within and among countries

Inequality negatively impacts poverty eradication, socio-economic development and deprives people of feelings of satisfaction and self-esteem, causing negative social attitudes, diseases, and environmental degradation. The goal calls for the legislative support and encouragement of the active participation of all people in social, economic, and political life, regardless of their age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, and economic or other status.

To ensure even distribution of the results of economic growth, Uzbekistan seeks to achieve income growth rates of the poorest 40% of the population to a level that exceeds the national average.

Indicator 10.1.1. Growth rates of household expenditures or per capita income among the bottom 40 percent of the population and total population.

Indicator 10.2.1. Proportion of people with income below 50 percent of median income by age and gender.

Indicator 10.3.1. Proportion of people reporting discrimination or harassment personally experienced in the past 12 months based on discrimination is prohibited by international human rights law.

Indicator 10.4.1. Percentage of wages of employees as % of GDP.

Indicator 10.7.1. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of annual income earned in country of destination, %.

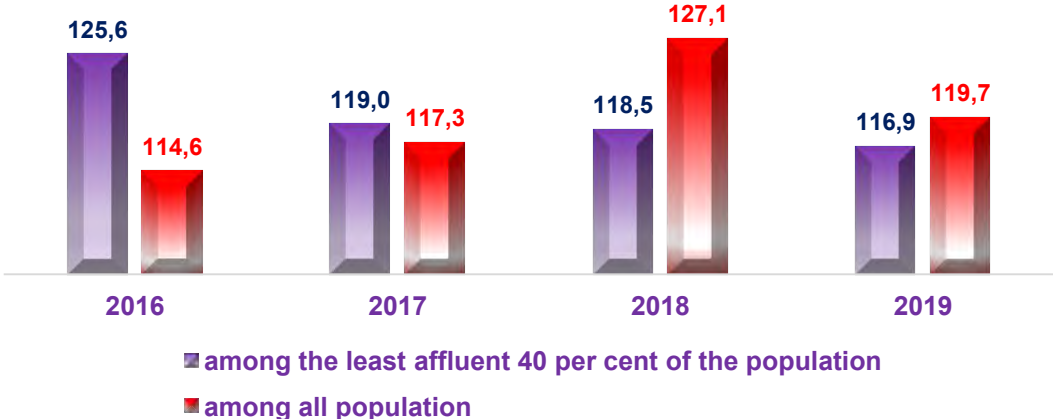
Indicator 10.7.2. The share of labor migrants voluntarily registered on exiting the country and leaving according to the organizational hiring in their total number, %.

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 10.1.1. Growth rates of household expenditures or per capita income among the bottom 40 percent of the population and total population				
a) growth rate of household income per capita among the least affluent 40 per cent of the population, %	125.6	119.0	118.5	116.9
b) growth rate of household income per capita among the entire population, %	114.6	117.3	125.9	119.7
Indicator 10.2.1. Proportion of people with income below 50 percent of median income by age and gender				
a) total	8.2	8.1	7.8	9.1
Indicator 10.4.1. Percentage of wages of employees as % of GDP	26.7	23.6	23.6	26.5
Indicator 10.7.1. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of annual income earned in country of destination, %	-	21.2	22.2	23.5
Russia	-	24.8	26.2	27.4
Kazakhstan	-	6.7	6.8	7.0
Turkey	-	9.1	9.6	9.8
South Korea	-	6.7	5.9	6.1
Indicator 10.7.2. The 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

The average income of the population in 2016-2019 increased mainly due to market sources of income of the population, as reflected by the outstripping growth rates of income from small businesses in comparison with other sources of income, since income from entrepreneurial activity is a significant resource for the population. At the same time, analysis of the structure of the total income of the population showed that the income from labor activity had the greatest influence on the level of its income - 69.6% of total income in 2019. Among others income of employees decreased to 27.3%, and income from self-employment - to 42.3%. Income from services and production for own consumption amounted to 2.1%, from property - 2.9%.

When comparing household income per capita among the least affluent 40% of the population, there is a decrease from 125.6 in 2016 to 116.9 in 2019.

The growth rate of household income per capita among the least affluent 40 per cent of the population



The globally accepted indicator characterizing income stratification - Gini index - also has a consistent downward trend (from 0.264 in 2016 to 0.262 in 2019). Current Gini index in Uzbekistan, when compared with the world average and with individual countries, including the CIS countries, is significantly lower. From international standards point of view comparing to threshold value of the Gini index, it is at a fairly safe level.

Proportion of people with income below 50 percent of median income





Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

Cities are centers of intellectual activity, commerce, culture, science, productive labor, social development, and more. In terms of positive development, they allow people to evolve socially and economically. The goal is aimed at introducing effective urban planning and management to address urbanization issues.

To achieve the goal, the following task was set - to provide universal access to affordable housing and housing and communal services by 2030.

In the future, resolving the issues of resilience and security in Uzbekistan will be associated with resolving the issues of ensuring access of the population, including the poor, to high-quality housing with adequate infrastructure, as well as ensuring the environmental sustainability of cities and towns.

The relevance of the goal results from the fact that Uzbekistan aims to continue the process of industrialization of the economy. Industrialization, as the experience of other countries shows, is usually accompanied by the development of the urbanization process, an increase in the load on the infrastructure of cities, especially the largest economic centers, and the aggravation of various social problems. To minimize (ideally, completely eliminate) the impact of problems generated by the urbanization process, Uzbekistan is already implementing a set of programs to ensure balanced development, including by stimulating the development of regional centers and small towns, expanding and modernizing social, engineering and communication infrastructure. In the long term, the task is to further improve the mechanisms for managing populated areas and ensure a balanced spatial development of the country.

Indicator 11.1.1. Provision of population with housing (sq.m. per person).

Indicator 11.1.2. Proportion of households not owning a house.

Indicator 11.2.1. Proportion of population with convenient access to public transport, disaggregated by sex, age and disability.

Indicator 11.3.1. Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate.

Indicator 11.4.1. Government spending on cultural development per capita.

Indicator 11.5.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly injured disasters per 100,000 people.

Indicator 11.5.2. Direct economic losses due to natural disasters as % of GDP.

Indicator 11.6.1. Percentage of municipal solid waste regularly collected and properly discharged out of total urban solid waste.

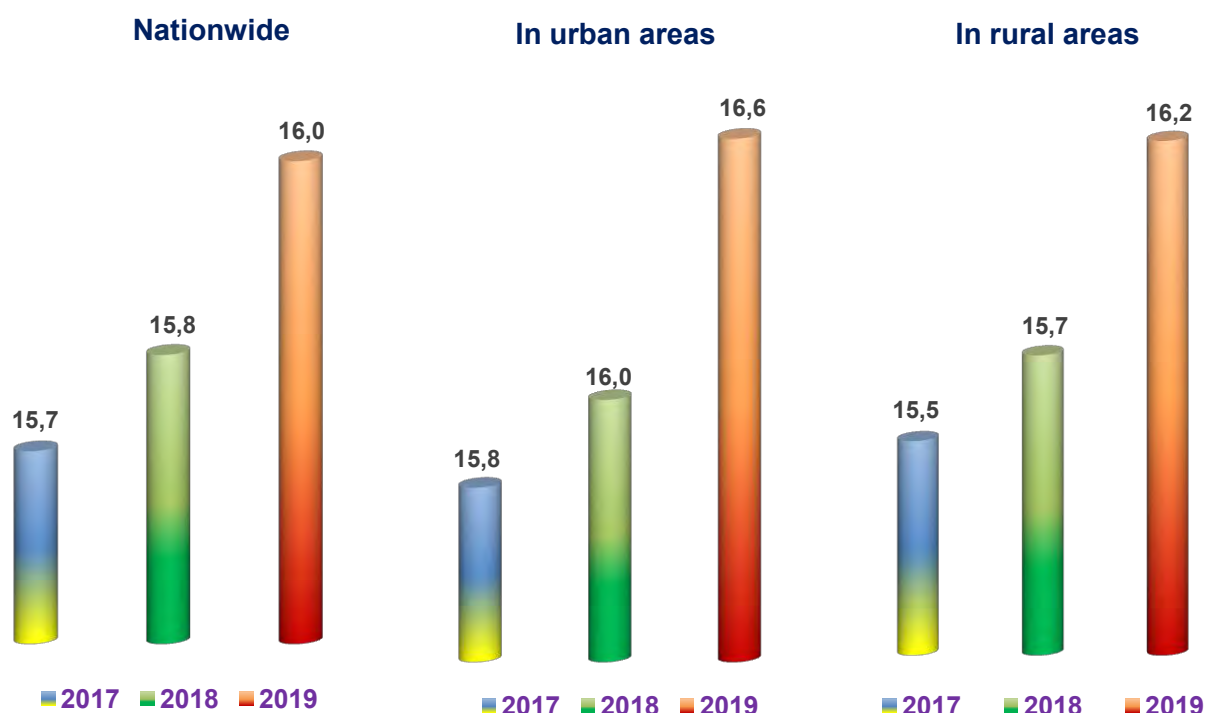
Indicator 11.6.2. The average annual level of fine particulate matter (for example, class PM2.5 and PM10) in the atmosphere of cities (population weighted).

Indicator 11.7.1. Area of city parks of culture and recreation per capita.

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 11.1.1. Provision of population with housing (sq.m. per person).	15.4	15.7	15.8	16.0
in urban areas	15.4	15.8	16.0	16.1
in rural areas	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.9
Indicator 11.1.2. Proportion of households not owning a house, %	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9
Indicator 11.2.1. Proportion of population with convenient access to public transport, disaggregated by sex, %				
a) total	83.9	84.9	84.2	87.1
b) men	83.7	84.8	83.2	86.8
c) women	84.2	85.0	88.8	87.3
Indicator 11.3.1. Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	0.920	0.999	1.149	1.135
Indicator 11.5.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly injured disasters per 100,000	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.01
Indicator 11.5.2. Direct economic losses due to natural disasters as % of GDP	0.003	0.000	0.005	0.004
Indicator 11.6.1. Percentage of municipal solid waste regularly collected and properly discharged out of total urban solid waste	-	22.8	43.6	45.2
Indicator 11.7.1. Area of city parks of culture and recreation per capita	1.14	1.10	1.16	1.03

In recent years, there has been a trend towards an increase in the level of housing provision (from 15.4 sq.m. in 2016 to 16.0 sq.m. in 2019) at the national level, from 15.4 sq.m. to 16.6 sq.m. in cities and from 15.4 to 16.2 sq.m. in rural areas.

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

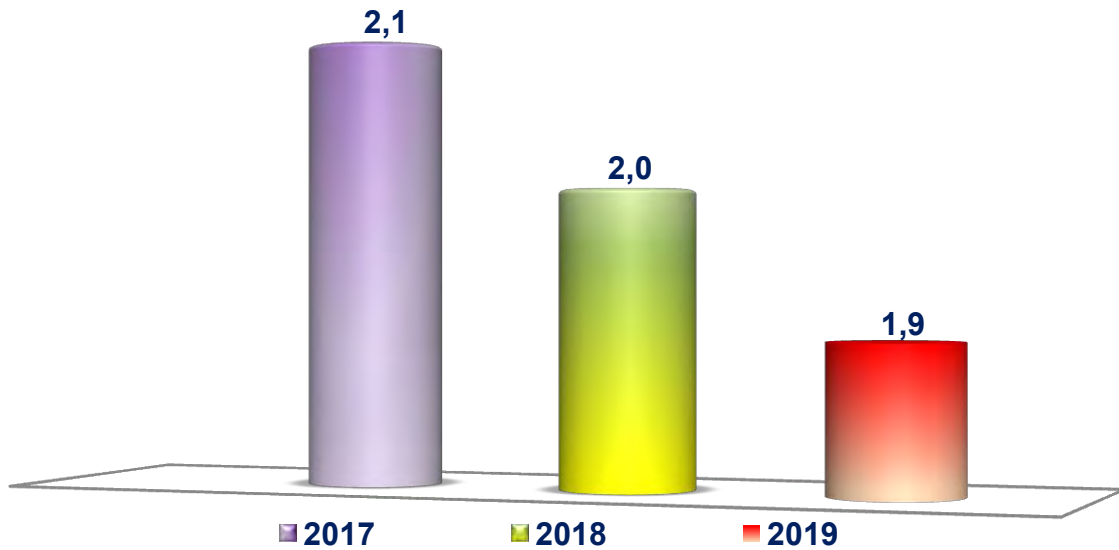


The level of housing provision in Uzbekistan remains relatively low. According to international recommendations, favorable living conditions are achieved at the level of 20 sq.m. of living space per person.

The provision of housing per person remains rather low in Andijan (10.3 sq.m.), Jizzakh (14.1 sq.m.), Fergana (13.2 sq.m.) and Surkhandarya (12.7 sq.m.) regions.

However, even though there is a tendency to the housing provision level increase, there are households that do not own housing.

Proportion of households not owning a house, %



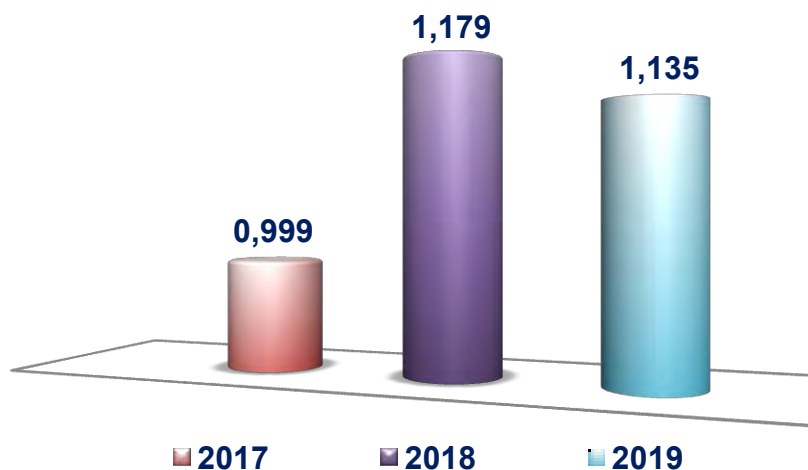
The main reason for the current level of housing provision is population density, which is related to high birth rates.

The housing stock of the republic in 2019 increased and amounted to 536.8 million sq.m., including - 273.5 million sq.m. in urban areas and 263.3 million sq.m. in rural areas.

The main factor of housing provision growth in rural areas is the construction of housing according to standard projects.

The housing policy of the state is the regulation of the entire housing relations system, including financing and housing construction. The most important indicator here is the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate, which exceeded 1.0 in 2019 and amounted to 1.135.

Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate



Sustainable consumption and production involve promoting the efficiency of resource and energy use, building sustainable infrastructure, providing access to basic social services, providing green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. Achieving this goal helps to fulfill overall development plans, reduce future economic, environmental, and social costs, increase economic competitiveness, and reduce poverty.

Environmental contamination with waste affects humans through air, water, plant-based food, grown on soil poisoned by garbage. Chemicals entering the earth accumulate and lead to a gradual change in its chemical and physical properties, reduce the number of living organisms, and worsen land fertility. Together with pollutants, pathogenic bacteria, helminth eggs and other harmful organisms often enter the soil.

Current pattern of consumption and production is unsustainable in the long term and the continuation of this pattern can cause irreparable damage to the planet. Agriculture is the largest consumer of water in the world and now almost 70% of all freshwater resources are consumed for irrigation. In addition, about one third of the food consumed by humanity (about 1.3 billion tons) is lost or wasted.

Important areas for achieving Goal 12 are: efficient management of natural resources, sustainable disposal of toxic waste and pollutants, incentives for industries, businesses, and consumers to recycle and reduce waste, and the principles of a cyclical economy.

Indicator 12.1.1. Existence of national action plans for the transition to rational consumption and production patterns or including rational consumption and production as a priority or target into national policy.

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.

Indicator 12.4.2.1. Formation of toxic waste products of 1-3 hazard classes per capita.

Indicator 12.4.2.2. The share of neutralized production waste of 1-3 hazard classes in total volume of generated production waste of 1-3 hazard classes.

Indicator 12.5.1. Level of processing of municipal solid waste, %.

Indicator 12.6.1. Number of companies publishing sustainability reports.

Indicator 12.7.1. Availability of strategies and action plans for sustainable public procurement.

Indicator 12.8.1. Status of i) global citizenship education and ii) promotion of sustainable development (including climate change education):

a) in national education policies;

b) curricula;

c) teacher education;

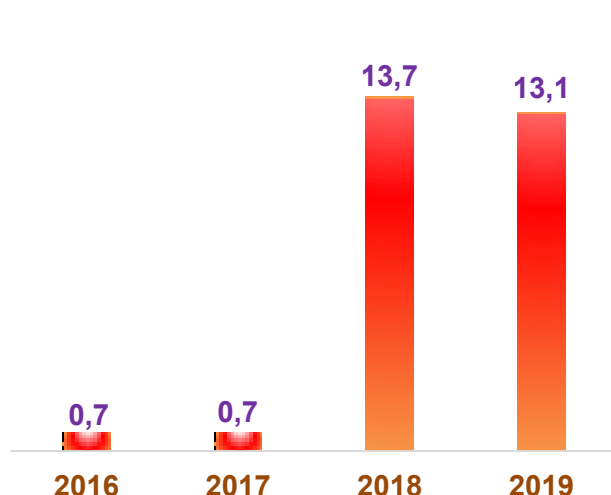
d) student assessment.

Indicator 12.b.1. Share of tourism services in export, %.

Indicator 12.c.1. Amount of fossil fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels.

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 12.4.2.1. Formation of toxic waste products of 1-3 hazard classes per capita	0.7	0.7	13.7	13.1
Indicator 12.4.2.2. The share of neutralized production waste of 1-3 hazard classes in total volume of generated production waste of 1-3 hazard classes	11.6	9.8	0.1	0.2
Indicator 12.5.1. Level of processing of municipal solid waste, %	-	9.0	19.1	19.2
Indicator 12.b.1. Share of tourism services in export, %	10.4	4.4	7.4	7.5

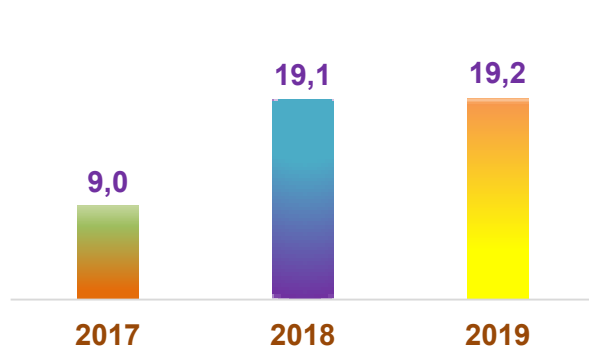
Formation of toxic waste products of 1-3 hazard classes per capita



Toxic waste products of 1-3 hazard classes per capita have increased compared to 2016, amounting to 13.1 kg and, at the same time, a decrease in their share in neutralization to 0.2% can be observed.

Problems associated with processing and disposal of waste are of great economic and environmental importance for society, gaining in importance throughout the world.

Level of processing of municipal solid waste, %



Level of processing of municipal solid waste in 2017-2019 increased to 19.2%.

Solid Waste Management Strategy for 2019-2028 is an attempt to introduce modern approaches to waste management by creating a technically advanced infrastructure, expanding processing capacity, reducing the volume of waste entering landfills, optimizing tariff policy to achieve tariffs that provide full cost recovery and promoting the use of waste for energy production.

By 2025, it is planned to increase the coverage of the population with waste management services to 100% and to increase processing of municipal solid waste.



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Climate change has a significant impact on economic development, natural resources, and poverty reduction; overcoming this problem has become an integral part of achieving sustainable development. The goal is aimed at providing low-cost and scalable solutions to climate change that will avoid resulting destabilization of the gains of recent decades and enable future transition to a low-carbon economy.

Climate change and natural disasters pose certain risks for food security, improvement of well-being of the population and sustainable development of the country, where the contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP remains quite high.

The impacts of climate change are disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable populations.

Action strategy for five priority development areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 includes environmental protection measures, efficient use of natural resources, ensuring of environmental safety and improving of environmental culture of the population.

Uzbekistan, as a party to the Paris Agreement*, pursues a consistent policy aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions in key sectors of the economy. The country's leadership and government adopted several documents related to the regulation of actions and the implementation of measures in the field of climate change.



* The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 parties at the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-21 to the UNFCCC) on December 12, 2015 in Paris. The Agreement entered into force on November 4, 2016.



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Forests not only provide food security and shelter, but also play a key role in the fight against climate change and help preserve biodiversity. The goal is to promote sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and significantly expand afforestation and reforestation.

Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is the only and reliable way to ensure environmental safety and sustainable development of the country, as well as adaptation to ongoing climate change processes. State policy and implemented measures in the field of environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources are based on the principles of economic and environmental policies integration. Conservation of biodiversity and ensuring its sustainable use are one of the priority directions of state policy.

Indicator 15.1.1. Forest area as a percentage of total land area.

Indicator 15.2.1. Progress in the transition to sustainable forest management:

a) change in net forest area;

b) terrestrial biomass stocks in forests;

c) proportion of forest area located in protected areas;

d) proportion of forest area for which a long-term forest management plan has been developed.

Indicator 15.3.1. Proportion of land that is degraded (irrigated and non-irrigated) over total land area.

Indicator 15.4.1. Percentage of protected mountain ecosystems in total area.

Indicator 15.4.2. Mountain green cover index.

Indicator 15.5.1. Red list index.

Indicator 15.5.2. Number of species listed in the national Red list.

Indicator 15.7.1. Share of detected illegal trade in total trade of species and products of wild flora and fauna.

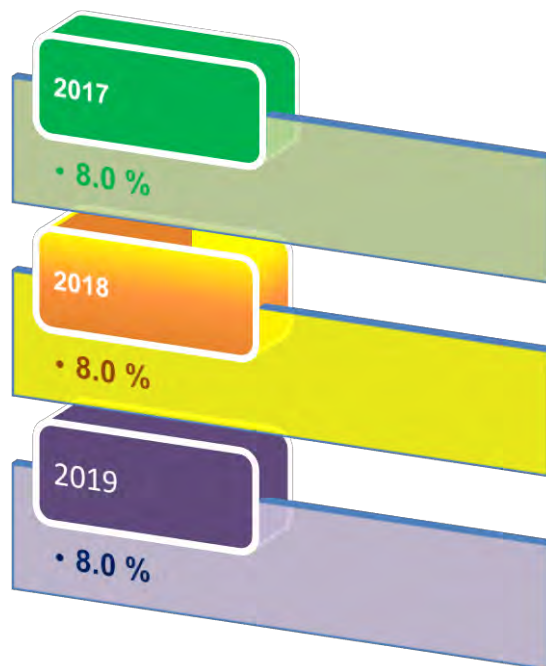
Indicator 15.8.1. Presence of national legislation that prevents the penetration and controls the number of alien invasive species in the country.

Indicator 15.9.1. Number of national, sectoral, and regional strategies and programs that take into account the value and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Indicator 15.a.1. Proportion of public expenditure allocated for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems in total budget expenditure.

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 15.1.1. Forest area as a percentage of total land area.	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Indicator 15.2.1. Progress in the transition to sustainable forest management:				
a) change in net forest area, %	234.3	234.3	234.3	234.3
b) terrestrial biomass stocks in forests (thousand cu.m.)	49,603.3	51,484.4	52,689.2	53,038.5
c) proportion of forest area located in protected areas, %	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.5
d) proportion of forest area for which a long-term forest management plan has been developed, %	89.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
Indicator 15.4.1. Percentage of protected mountain ecosystems in total area.	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Indicator 15.4.2. Mountain green cover index, %	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0
Indicator 15.5.2. Number of species listed in the national Red list				
a) animals	184	184	184	206
b) plants	324	324	324	314
Indicator 15.7.1. Share of detected illegal trade in total trade of species and products of wild flora and fauna.	2.0	0.33	0.92	2.18
Indicator 15.8.1. Presence of national legislation that prevents the penetration and controls the number of alien invasive species in the country	Present	Present	Present	Present
Indicator 15.9.1. Number of national, sectoral, and regional strategies and programs that take into account the value and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems	2	3	3	5

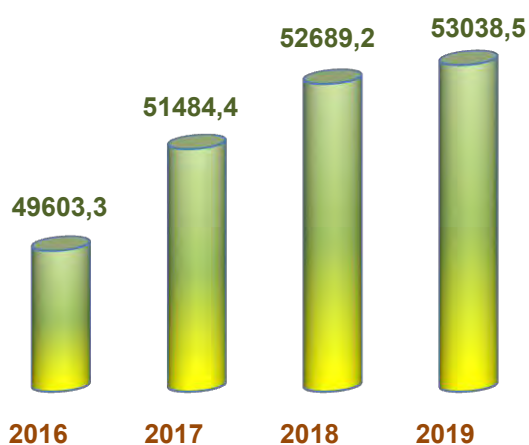
Uzbekistan is a sparsely forested country, but forest ecosystems play an important role both in economic and environmental terms. Forest area, as a percentage of total land area, is 8.0%.



The largest areas of the forest fund are located in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Navoi and Kashkadarya regions, the smallest areas are preserved in Samarkand, Syrdarya regions and the Fergana Valley.

The low level of forest cover is facilitated by the reduction of forested land as a result of unsustainable exploitation. The destruction of forests automatically leads to the disappearance of habitats for wild animals.

Terrestrial biomass stocks in forests (thousand cu.m.)



Terrestrial biomass stocks in forests tend to grow. Thus, over three years - from 2016 to 2019, this indicator increased by 6.9%.

In 2019, the reserves of terrestrial biomass in forests amounted to 53,038.5 thousand cu.m.

Changes in the terrestrial biomass stocks in forests show the relationship between the increase in its stock due to forest growth and its loss due to deforestation, natural losses, fire, wind, pests, and diseases. During 2016-2019 sustainable forest management has been observed as a stable or increasing biomass stock has been recorded.

A modern forestry inventory of has not been carried out since 1987, and there is still no comprehensive scientific inventory of forest resources in Uzbekistan. However, during 2016-2019, within the framework of a joint project of the ECE and FAO, in cooperation with the State Committee on Forestry of the Republic of Uzbekistan, progress was made in developing a sustainable forest management plan, including criteria, indicators and elements of a new forest management reporting system.

In 2019, a new edition of the Red list of Uzbekistan was published, which includes 206 animal species and 314 plant species. The number of species considered extinct with status 0 decreased from 19 to 10. Another 15 rare and endemic species were included in the Red list, including several new species that have been discovered in the past few years. Compared to the previous edition, status of 157 species was changed.

The new issue of the Red list also includes some changes concerning the animal world. The 2019 Red list 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, 66 species of arthropods.

Building peaceful, just and inclusive societies is essential to achieving sustainable development goals. Armed violence and insecurity have a devastating effect on the development of any country, which negatively affects its economic growth and often leads to accumulated discontent in society. Lack of access to justice means that conflicts remain unresolved and that people cannot receive protection and compensation of damage. The goal is aimed at creating effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels.

Governance reform is the main driving force behind the implementation of the SDGs and is part of the government's reform program in the framework of Uzbekistan's national Action Strategy for 2017-2021.

Indicator 16.1.1. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000, disaggregated by sex and age.

Indicator 16.1.3. Number of victims of crimes and offenses related to the infliction of physical, psychological, or sexual violence.

Indicator 16.1.4.1. Percentage of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live.

Indicator 16.1.4.2. The rating of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Order and Security Index "World Justice Project".

Indicator 16.2.1.1. Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.

Indicator 16.2.1.2. The number of people aged 1-17 years, subjected to physical and psychological violence, punishment, and aggression by caregivers, per 100,000 population.

Indicator 16.2.2. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population.

Indicator 16.2.3. Proportion of young women and men aged 18 to 24 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18.

Indicator 16.2.4. Number of crimes against sexual freedom per 100,000 population, for which victims were subjected to violence before the age of 18.

Indicator 16.3.1.1. Proportion of victims of violence (disaggregated by sex and age) who reported a case of violence to law enforcement agencies or other official conflict resolution structures during the year.

Indicator 16.3.1.2. Number of complaints and other reports of crimes and offenses related to the infliction of violence against victims.

Indicator 16.4.1. Volume of detected inward and outward illegal financial flows related to criminal activity, money laundering and terrorist financing (in US dollars, in current prices).

Indicator 16.4.2.3. Number of crimes committed by organized criminal groups per 100,000.

Indicator 16.5.1.1. Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by public official during the previous 12 months.

Indicator 16.5.1.2. Number of persons accused of giving a bribe to a public official, bribing an employee of a state body, receiving by extortion a bribe by a public official and remuneration to an employee of a state body per 100,000.

Indicator 16.5.1.3. Ranking of Uzbekistan in corruption perception index Transparency International.

Indicator 16.5.2.1. Percentage of commercial companies that at least one had contact with a public official during the previous 12 months and who paid a bribe to a public official or from whom this public official requested a bribe.

Indicator 16.5.2.2. The number of representatives of commercial organizations accused of committing a bribe (remuneration) and persons accused of receiving a bribe (remuneration) in the interests of commercial organizations by extortion, per 100,000.

Indicator 16.6.1. Primary government expenditures as a percentage of the initial approved budget, by sector (by budget classification code or similar categories).

Indicator 16.6.2. Share of the population satisfied with the latest experience in using public services.

Indicator 16.7.1. Proportion of certain categories of citizens (women, persons over working age, youth) in public institutions.

Indicator 16.7.2. Percentage of the population who consider the decision-making process to be comprehensive and operational, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, and population.

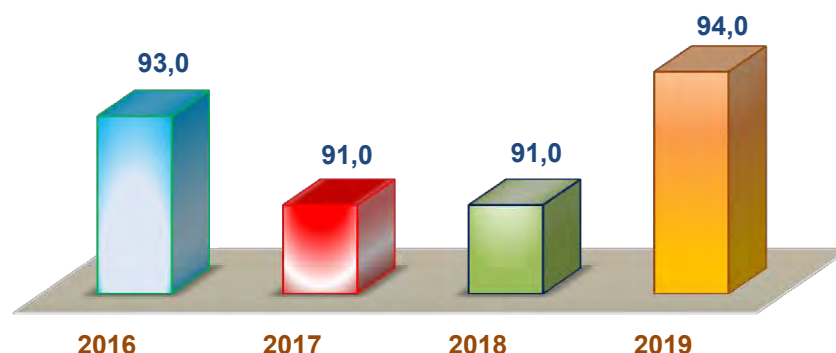
Indicator 16.10.2. The list of regulatory legal acts providing guarantees of citizens' access to information.

Indicator 16.a.1. Existence of national human rights institutions, accredited in the prescribed manner in international mechanisms (Global Alliance, European and Asian networks of NIHR, etc.) in accordance with the Paris Principles.

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 16.1.4.2. Ranking of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Order and Security Index "World Justice Project"	93	91	91	94
Indicator 16.5.1.3. Ranking of Uzbekistan in corruption perception index Transparency International	156	157	158	153
Indicator 16.6.1. Primary government expenditures as a percentage of the initial approved budget, by sector (by budget classification code or similar categories), %	95.8	105.1	128.3	111.5
Indicator 16.7.1. Proportion of certain categories of citizens (women, persons over working age, youth) in public institutions, %				
- women	60.6	59.8	59.5	60.2
- persons older than working age	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.9
- youth (up to 30 years)	29.2	29.1	29.0	27.9

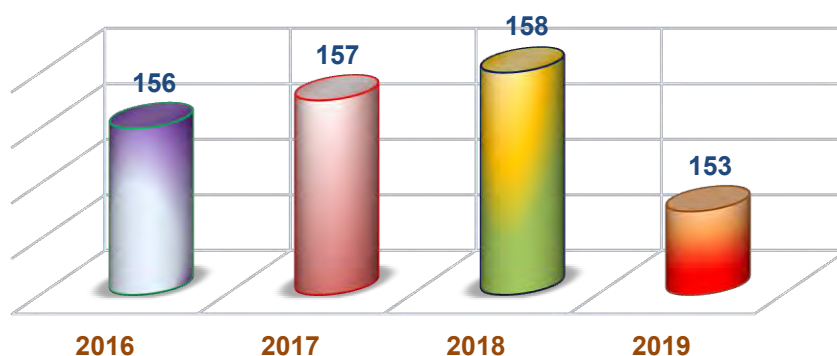
The World Bank's Order and Security Index "World Justice Project" is the world's leading source of original and independent rule of law data. Covering 128 jurisdictions countries, the index is based on national surveys of households, legal practitioners, and experts to assess how the rule of law is perceived globally.

Ranking of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Order and Security Index "World Justice Project"



According to the World Bank rating, Uzbekistan was ranked 94th (out of 128 countries) in the **Order and Security index «World Justice Project»** (in 2019).

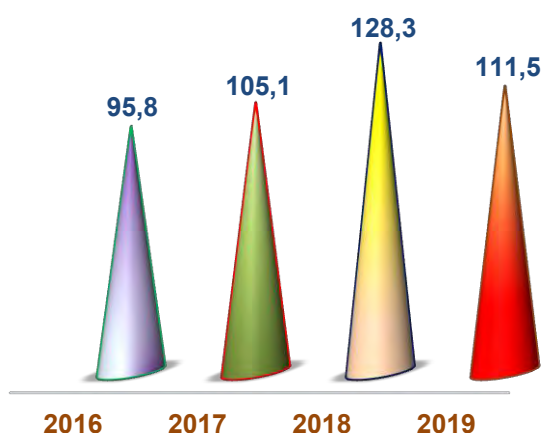
According to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, Uzbekistan was ranked 153rd in 2019 (out of 180 countries).



In the UN rating on the e-government development level, Uzbekistan dropped by six positions and took 87th place among 193 countries.

To measure the extent to which the total budget expenditures reflect the originally approved amount, as defined in government budget documents and fiscal reports, the indicator "Primary government expenditures as a percentage of the initial approved budget" is used.

Primary government expenditures as a percentage of the initial approved budget for 2016-2019, %



The government's primary expenditures as a percentage of the initial approved budget in 2019 amounted to 111.5%, which is 15.7% higher compared to 2016 (95.8%). Actual expenditures deviate from the originally approved budget for reasons other than forecast accuracy.

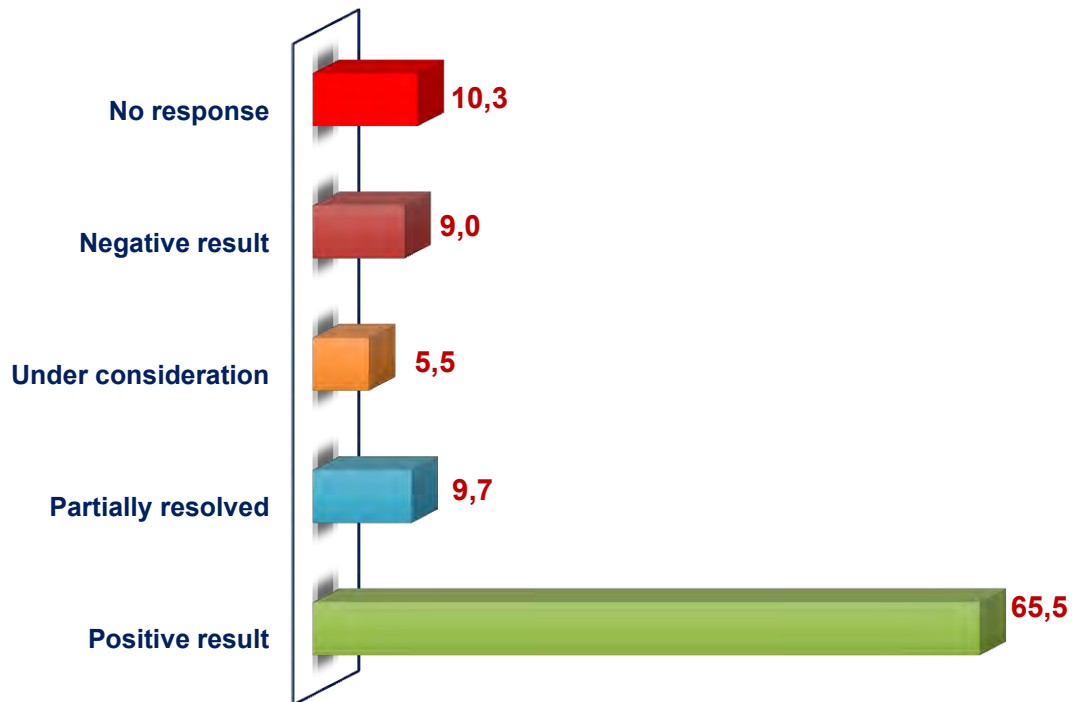
Another goal for 2030 is to achieve the highest possible level of satisfaction of citizens with public services. Thus, if in 2021 it is planned to increase the level of satisfaction of citizens with public services to 65%, then by 2029 - to 97%.

One of the important responsibilities of government is to provide a wide range of public services that must meet the expectations of their citizens in terms of access, responsiveness, reliability, and quality. Measuring level of satisfaction with public services is the foundation of a citizen-centered approach to service delivery and an important indicator of government performance in general.

The public opinion survey was conducted from 18 to 22 September 2020. The respondents at the age of 18 and older, of which 57.3% were men and 42.7% were women, were interviewed. 68.2% of respondents did not apply to the Center of Government services, and 31.8% did.

Most respondents (65.5%) had a positive result of their appeal, citizens resolved their issues with which they have applied. 9.7% of survey participants noted that the issues were partially resolved. 5.5% of citizens, participated in survey, were waiting for a response to their appeal; their application was under consideration. 10.3% of those who applied noted that the period for consideration of their application was over, but they did not receive any response. And only 9.0% of the respondents declared a negative result of their appeal, that is, they were denied the provision of public services.

Results of citizens' appeal to the Center of Government services, %



Citizens' appeals to state bodies and officials are aimed at guaranteeing the priority of human rights, implementation of constitutional principles that every person is under the protection of the state.

Article 35 of the Constitution of our country stipulates that everyone has the right, both separately and together with other persons, to submit applications, proposals and complaints to the competent public authorities, institutions or to people's representatives. Applications, proposals, or complaints must be considered in the manner and within the time limits established by law.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, to streamline relations associated with citizens' appeals, 16 laws, more than 20 resolutions of the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and about 10 regulatory documents have been adopted. The Law "On Citizens' Appeals" is the main regulatory document that ensures the implementation of the constitutional norm on citizens' appeals to public authorities and institutions with an application, proposal, and complaint, regulates relations in the sphere of rights and obligations regarding the adoption, consideration and resolving of citizens' appeals by public authorities.



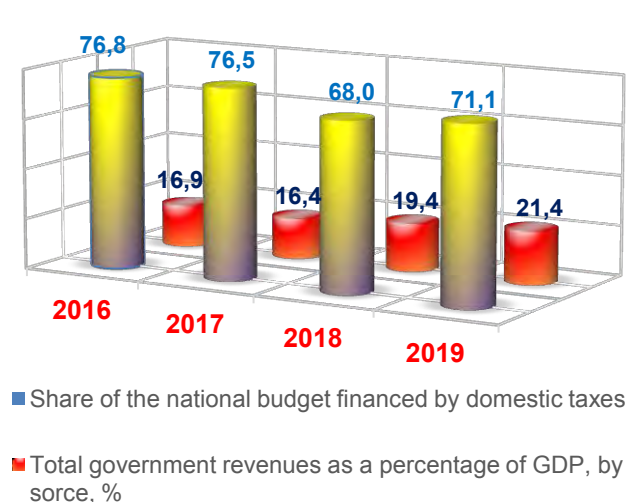
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Successful implementation of the sustainable development agenda is not possible without forging inclusive partnerships at the global, regional, and local levels between governments, private sector, and civil society. Also, relations should be built on principles and values, common vision, and common goals, focused on meeting the interests of humanity and the planet. The goal calls for partnerships at all levels for sustainable development.

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 17.1.1. Total government revenue as a percentage of GDP, by source, %	16.9	16.4	19.5	21.9
Indicator 17.1.2. Share of the national budget financed by domestic taxes.	76.6	76.0	68.5	74.3
Indicator 17.3.2.1. Volume of remittances (in US dollars) as a percentage of GDP, %	7.1	12.1	15.1	18.1
Indicator 17.3.2.2. Ratio of disbursed funds on foreign loans attracted by commercial banks to total amount of loans allocated by banks.	-	-	10.6	13.6
Indicator 17.6.2. The number of fixed broadband Internet subscribers by speed.	511,461	498,549	622,186	725,378
Indicator 17.8.1. Percentage of population using the Internet, %	-	48.7	55.2	70.4
Indicator 17.13.1. A single set of macroeconomic benchmarks:				
a) GDP, in billions of soums;	242.5	302.5	406.6	511.8
b) GDP growth rate, % to the previous year;	6.1	4.5	5.4	5.6
c) GDP per capita, thousand soums;	7,614.2	9,340.8	12,339.1	15,242.0
d) GDP at purchasing power parity of the Uzbek soum to the US dollar:				

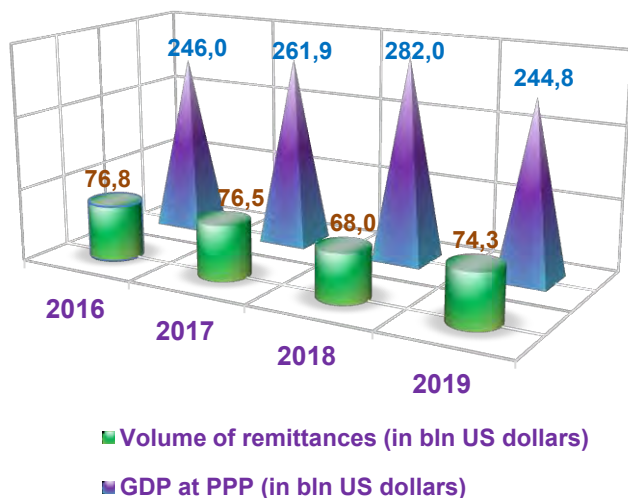
total, billion US dollars	205.5	211.1	227.9	244.8
per capita, US dollars	6,452.9	6,518.8	6,914.9	7,288.8
Indicator 17.18.2. Presence of national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.	1	1	1	1
Indicator 17.18.3. Existence of a fully funded and ongoing national statistical plan, by source of funding.	1	1	1	1

Over the past three years (2017-2019), Uzbekistan has carried out large-scale reforms with an emphasis on economic liberalization, administrative and institutional transformations to ensure macroeconomic stability and achieve sustainable economic growth rate. The most significant, from the macroeconomic stability point of view, are targeted measures to liberalize the foreign exchange market, improve monetary, fiscal, and foreign economic activity, as well as create a favorable investment climate and business environment.



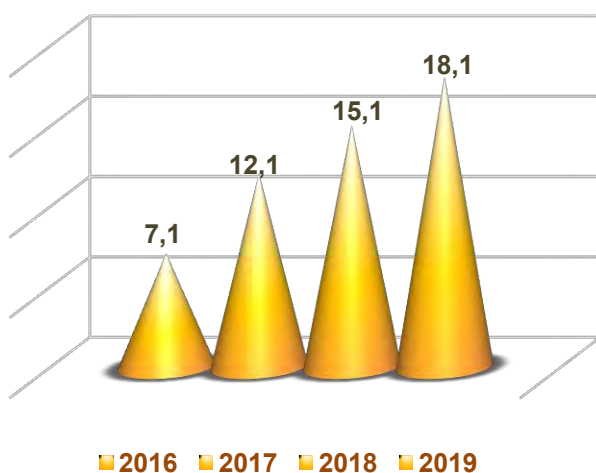
As a result of the measures taken, by 2019 the country managed to achieve an increase in the total government revenues as a percentage of GDP to the level of 21.4% and, at the same time, the share of the national budget financed by domestic taxes increased to 71.1%.

Volume of remittances and GDP for 2016-2019



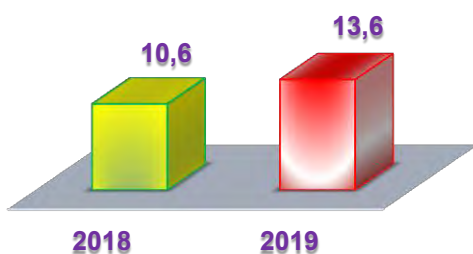
For the period from 2016 to 2019, an increase in the volume of remittances to the republic was noted. At the same time, GDP grew rapidly. Thus, in 2019, GDP amounted to \$244.8 billion.

Volume of remittances (in US dollars) as a percentage of GDP, %



Volume of remittances (in US dollars) as a percentage of GDP in 2019 amounted to 18.1%, which is 11.0% higher than in 2016.

Ratio of disbursed funds on foreign loans attracted by commercial banks to total amount of loans allocated by banks.

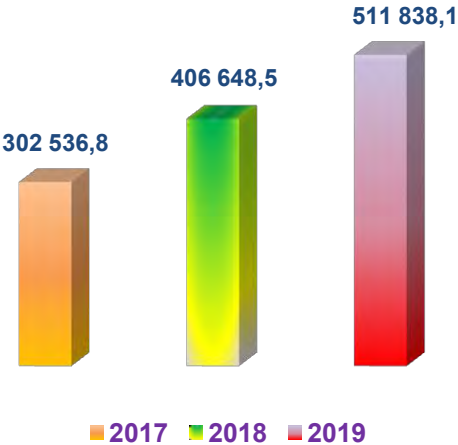


Ratio of disbursed funds on foreign loans attracted by commercial banks to total amount of loans allocated by banks in 2019 was 13.6.

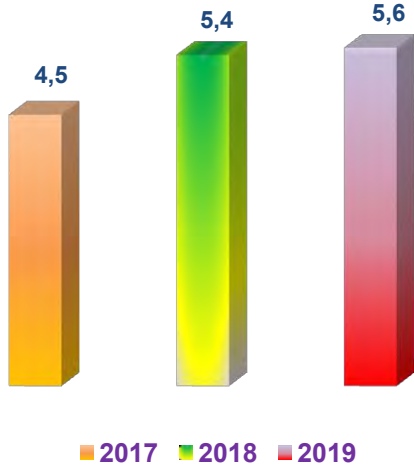
In 2019 GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan in current prices amounted to 511,838.1 billion soums and, compared to 2018, increased in real terms by 5.6%. In the structure of the GDP produced, the gross value added by the production of

goods amounted to 300,304.2 billion soums, by the service sector – 165,053.2 billion soums, and by net taxes on products – 46,480.7 billion soums.

Gross domestic product, in billion soums

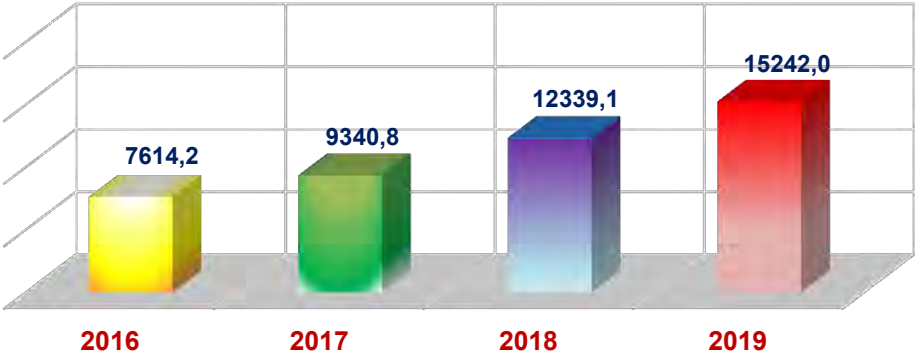


GDP growth rates, as a percentage to the previous year



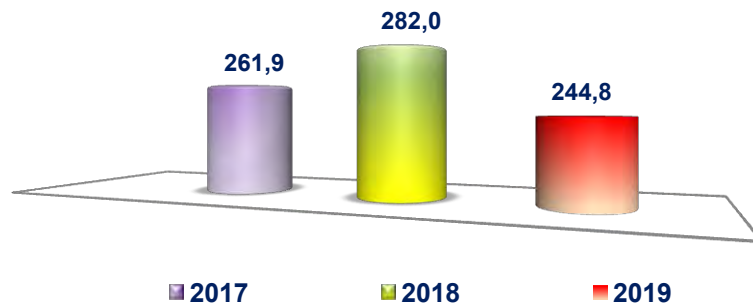
GDP per capita of the country amounted to 15 242.0 thousand soums (or, in the equivalent, \$1,724) and increased by 3.6% in real terms in comparison with 2018. The growth rates of GDP per capita in 2017 and 2018 were 2.7% and 3.6%, respectively.

Gross domestic product per capita for 2016-2019 (in current prices, thousand soums)



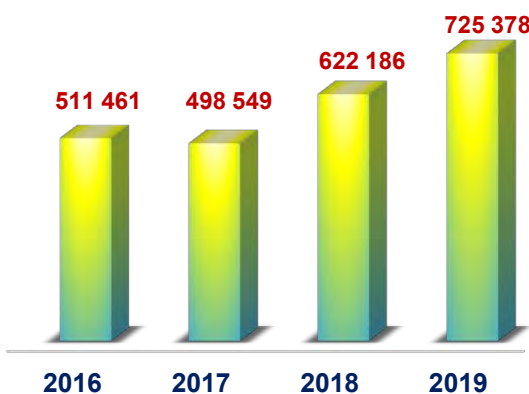
However, GDP at purchasing power parity of the Uzbek soums to the US dollar decreased in 2019 and amounted to \$244.8 billion. Similarly, GDP at purchasing power parity of the Uzbek soums to the US dollar per capita also fell to \$7,288.8.

**GDP at purchasing power parity of the Uzbek soum to the US dollar, total
(billion US dollars)**

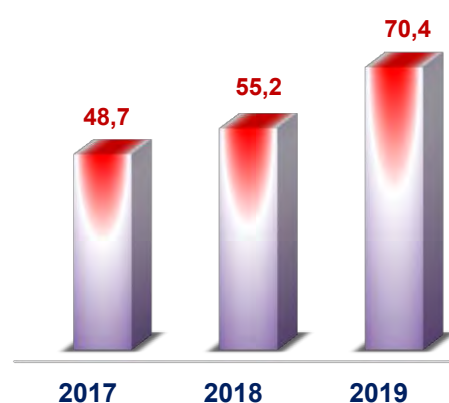


By 2019, the objective was set: to ensure full operationalization of the technology bank and the mechanism for the development of science, technology, and innovation, and to expand the use of highly efficient technologies information and communication technologies.

■ The number of fixed broadband Internet subscribers by speed



■ Percentage of population using the Internet



One of the important tasks that was set before the statistical authorities is to significantly increase the availability of high-quality, relevant, and reliable data by 2020, disaggregated by income level, sex, age, race, nationality, citizenship, social class, location, and other significant characteristics, considering national conditions.

To accomplish this task, the State Committee on Statistics, with the support of the World Bank, has developed a “National Strategy for Development of Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2020-2025”, the implementation of which will meet the needs of users for relevant statistical information, including on SDG indicators.

Sustainable Development Goals

**PUBLICATION OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT
OF NATIONAL SDGS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

Responsible for the release:

Department of Social and Sustainable Development Statistics

Contact Phone:
(99871)202-80-70

www.stat.uz,
www.nsdg.stat.uz
E-mail: gks@stat.uz; sdg@stat.uz