Uzbekistan is located in the heart of Central Asia. **Two thirds** of the Uzbek territory is occupied by deserts, steppes and mountains.

- **35,6 million people** make up the population of Uzbekistan (an average annual growth is 2%)
- **60%** of the population is in the **working age**
- **50,6%** of citizens live in urban territories (17,9 million people)
- **$69,2 billion** is the country’s GDP in 2021. Annual GDP growth is 7,4%

**LAND STRUCTURE**

- **AGRICULTURAL LAND**: 60,0%
- **LANDS OF SETTLEMENTS**: 0,5%
- **INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS**: 2,0%
- **LAND OF NATURE CONSERVATION**: 2,0%
- **FOREST LANDS**: 27,0%
- **WATER FUND LANDS**: 2,0%
- **SPARE LANDS**: 7,0%

**THE SHARE OF IN GDP**

- **SERVICES**: 47,3%
- **AGRICULTURE**: 19,2%
- **INDUSTRY**: 33,5%
More than 200 out of 8200 architectural building in Uzbekistan are located in historical cites included in the UNESCO World heritage List
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▶ 110 inefficient departments were closed, 6 government functions were transferred to the private sector,</td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ The number of documents for receiving public services was reduced by 2 times</td>
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<td>▶ The number of services on the principle of &quot;Single window&quot; was increased by 10 times</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ENSURING TRUE INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY, DEMOCRATIZATION AND IMPROVING THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>▶ 13,4 thousand applications were considered by the business ombudsman who appeared in the country for the first time,</td>
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<td>▶ The procedure for obtaining citizenship was simplified,</td>
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<td>▶ Uzbekistan was accepted as an equal member of the UN Human Rights Council</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND LIBERALIZATION</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▶ Foreign trade turnover increased by 1.4 times</td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ Inflation decreased from 18.8% to 11.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ &gt; $8.5 billion in foreign direct investment attracted in 2021, growth rate exceeded 109%</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>▶ Average monthly salary increased by 2 times</td>
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<td>▶ 80 universities, 328 schools, 12 thousand kindergartens opened in 4 years</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>IMPLEMENTATION OF BALANCED, MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE FOREIGN POLICY</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▶ The number of countries with a visa-free regime has increased from 9 to 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Friendly and mutually beneficial ties with neighbors have been strengthened, issues of borders and the use of water and energy resources have been settled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Uzbekistan received The Economist’s «COUNTRY OF THE YEAR» award in 2019
**OPORTUNITIES**

- **36%** increase in urban population over the last 20 years
- The volume of construction work increased by **23%** in the 1st half of 2022
- The number of construction companies and organizations increased by **13%** in 2021
- In March 2022, the Presidential Affordable Housing Program was launched in the amount of **$1.1 billion**

**CHALLENGES**

- Only **51%** of the Republic’s residents live in cities
- Rural population grows **5%** faster than urban population
- More than **50%** of territories of Uzbekistan are occupied by deserts
- Disproportion of settlement: About **5%** of the population of Uzbekistan lives on **40%** of the territory
- The provision of housing per person is **18.2** sq.m.
The vast area of exposed seabed is laced with pesticides, so when the wind blows, dust storms spread salt and toxic substances over hundreds, if not thousands of kilometers. It's estimated that 75 million tons of toxic dust and salts are spread across Central Asia each year. If the Aral Sea dries up completely, 15 billion tons of salt will be left behind.

Still in the 1950's the sea was 426 km long and 284km wide, creating a total surface area of 68,000 km².

Today, in the 2020's the Aral Sea is no more than 30km at its widest and is no more than 10% of what it used to be.

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**THE ARAL IS AN INLAND SALT-WATER SEA WITH NO OUTLET**

38,000 sq. km
ARALKUM DESERT AREA

600 km.
IS THE RADIUS OF POLLUTION BY SALT AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES
Solving the issues of resilience and security of the cities of Uzbekistan will be associated with solving the problems of ensuring access of the population, including the poor, to quality housing with proper infrastructure, as well as ensuring the environmental sustainability of cities and towns.

In 2021, as part of the mortgage program, more than 1,000 high-rise buildings were built in the regions - about 45.5 thousand apartments.
ONGOING REFORMS AND PROGRAMS ON SPATIAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1. NATIONAL LAND PLANNING REFORM

According to the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan, a new system of regulation of construction and design at district, city, regional and national levels is right now on development stage.

Every region and urban area have to develop a number of documents, including:

▶ the main scheme of the spatial development of the region,
▶ master plans,
▶ infrastructure plans.

2. URBANIZATION IMPROVEMENT

▶ Improvement of urbanization policy aimed at increasing living conditions of the people in the regions
▶ Increasing the level of urbanization. Increasing the population of two cities up to one million people
▶ Implementation of the “City Comfort Index” to assess the quality of life in cities
▶ Improving the quality of work on digitalization, construction and design of cities, their development within the framework of the “Smart City” concept

3. HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

▶ Construction and renovation of more than 80 thousand kilometers of main and distribution electric networks
▶ Increasing the collection of household waste up to 100 percent, recycling up to 50 percent.
▶ Construction of public parks in cities and regional centers
▶ Increasing the supply of drinking water from 71 to 87 percent.
▶ Construction of housing with more than 19 million square meters within the renovation programs, relocation to new homes of more than 275 thousand families.
▶ Implementation of renewable energy sources and construction of energy efficient buildings
The Agency was established on September 9, 2022 to develop and implement large-scale reforms which will ensure the breakthrough development of the country

**THE MAIN TASKS OF THE AGENCY INCLUDE:**

- Development of proposals for reforming sectors of the economy;
- Creation of sectoral working groups and involvement of foreign experts;
- Monitoring the implementation of reforms;
- Evaluation of the effectiveness of reforms;
- Identification of systemic problems and taking measures to eliminate them.
- Coordination of all international organizations, institutions and consultants, working with Uzbekistan government.

1. Identification of strengths and weaknesses in sectors, industries and regions.
2. Creation of sectoral working groups with the participation of international experts and organizations.
3. Identification of issues and development of initiatives.
4. Promotion of reforms and coordination of their implementation.
5. Monitoring and evaluation of results and adjustment of the reform process.
HARMONISATION OF THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT WITH A LONG-TERM PLANS

CREATING OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR CITIZENS TO INFLUENCE DECISIONS ON SPATIAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPING A SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS ON THE STATE, REGIONAL AND CITY LEVELS

PROJECT OFFICE FOR REGIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Creation of the integrated spatial planning system with a 5, 10, 20-years horizon
2. Determination of the principles for the placement of state infrastructure facilities
3. Determination of the spatial aspect of the state’s economic development (investment areas, areas of economic growth)

1. Increasing the attractiveness of regions for life and investment (development of free economic zones, construction of infrastructure facilities, industrial development)
2. Educational program for architects, urban planners, engineers for the spatial development of the regions
3. Reforming public, project and expert groups of regions
4. Measuring the investment climate index

1. Development of standards for the improvement of urban territories
2. Development of design codes for cities and districts
3. Public participation guidelines development
4. Organization of an architectural competition for small and mid-size towns
5. Implementing a Vision Zero program for urban roads

STATE LEVEL

REGIONAL LEVEL

CITIES LEVEL

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

REFORM OF THE SYSTEM OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF SPENDING BUDGET FUNDS ON CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIES

INCREASING THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF CITIES FOR LIVING AND INVESTING

TASKS
THANK YOU!