



NATIONAL STATISTICS COMMITTEE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN



Tashkent-2025
2nd Edition



NATIONAL STATISTICS COMMITTEE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN



2025

2nd Edition



Authors:

Chairman of the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, *B.S. Hamraev*
Deputy chairman of the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, *Z.M. Ziyaev*
Deputy chairman of the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, *R.D. Makhammadiev*
Deputy chairman of the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, *L.T. Mirsoatov*
Head of the Social statistics department of the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, *J.X. Qambarov*
Chief specialist of the Division for the formation of summary analytical information on social sphere and sustainable development statistics of the Department of Social Sphere and Sustainable Development Statistics, National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, *O.V. Aleshunina*
Chief specialist of the Division of statistical observations in the field of culture, tourism, sports and offenses, Department of the Social Sphere and Sustainable Development Statistics, National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, *R.M. Razakova*
National indicators with their dynamic series reflecting the sustainable development of the Republic of Uzbekistan are presented, which are used for information and statistical monitoring of the achievement of the SDGs in the country.
The main purpose of the publication is to reveal the current state and progress of sustainable development in our country in order to better understand exactly where we are, what we have already achieved and what additional efforts need to be made to achieve the SDGs set out in the 2030 agenda.
The statistical collection "Sustainable Development Goals in the Republic of Uzbekistan" in three languages (Uzbek, Russian and English) is published on the web portal of the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan at: <https://nsdg.stat.uz/en/publications>.
This edition is revised and updated. The update is related to the recalculation of the gross domestic product indicators and related macroeconomic indicators.

AVAILABILITY OF DATA IN NATIONAL SDG INDICATORS

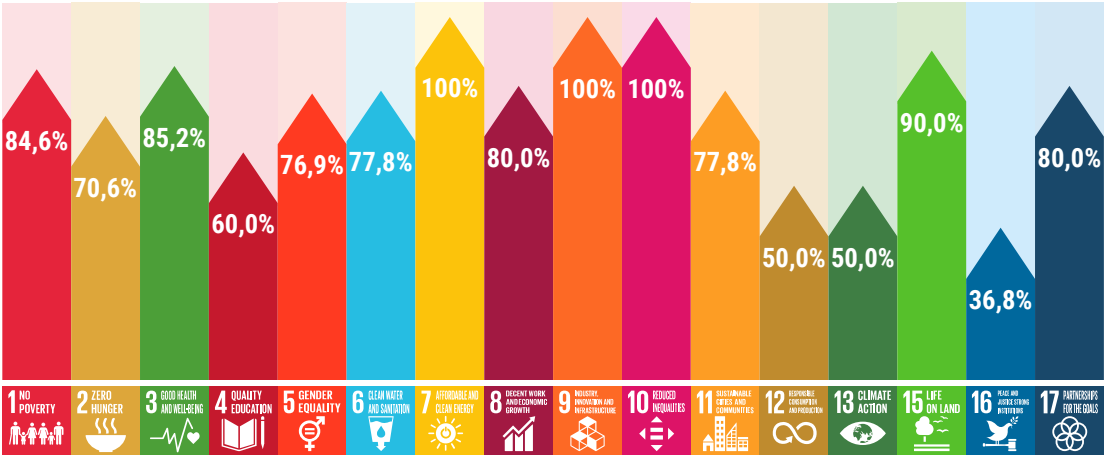


Table of Contents

	4	List of abbreviations
	5	Foreword
Goal 1	6-9	No Poverty
Goal 2	10-15	Zero Hunger
Goal 3	16-21	Good Health and Well-Being
Goal 4	22-27	Quality Education
Goal 5	28-31	Gender Equality
Goal 6	32-33	Clean Water and Sanitation
Goal 7	34-35	Affordable and Clean Energy
Goal 8	36-39	Decent Work and Economic Growth
Goal 9	40-43	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Goal 10	44-45	Reduced Inequalities
Goal 11	46-48	Sustainable Cities and Communities
Goal 12	49-50	Responsible Consumption and Production
Goal 13	51	Climate Action
Goal 15	52-55	Life on Land
Goal 16	56-57	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Goal 17	58-61	Partnerships for the Goals

List of abbreviations

SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross domestic product
WHO	World Health Organization
ILO	The International Labour Organization
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
WPI	Water pollution index
RDW	Research and development work
GVA	Gross value added
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
EEC	Eurasian Economic Commission
NHRI	National human Rights Institutions
MICS	Multi-indicator cluster survey
p.p.	Percentage-point

FOREWORD

The Sustainable Development Goals serve as a universal foundation for international cooperation, bringing together the efforts of states in their striving to ensure people's well-being, social justice, and harmonious interaction between humans and nature. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations, laid the foundation for a new development model in which economic growth, social development and environmental protection are viewed as mutually reinforcing and inextricably linked elements.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is consistently implementing national priorities within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals, as enshrined in the Uzbekistan–2030 Strategy. Priority attention is given to reducing poverty, increasing employment, improving the quality of education and healthcare, developing a “green” economy and accelerating digital transformation. At the same time, the statistical monitoring system is being strengthened, enabling progress to be tracked for each goal and creating a basis for more effective policy and management decisions.

This statistical compendium has been prepared as a result of comprehensive work to compile and analyze statistical information that reflects the Republic of Uzbekistan's progress in achieving the national Sustainable Development Goals. Its aim is not only to present the results achieved, but also to identify priority areas for further action. Reliable and high-quality statistical information plays a key role in assessing the effectiveness of public policy and is an essential tool for ensuring transparency in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In the context of global challenges – climate change, economic transformations and technological shifts – the role of high-quality statistics becomes particularly important. It provides the basis for an objective assessment of ongoing processes and for effective decision-making. The joint efforts of the state, international partners, the academic community and civil society create a solid foundation for achieving sustainable results aimed at the country's prosperity and improving the well-being of every citizen.

I would like to thank all the colleagues who contributed to the preparation of this compendium and am confident that the materials presented will contribute to Uzbekistan's further progress along the path of sustainable and inclusive development.

Behzod Hamraev,
Chairman



National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

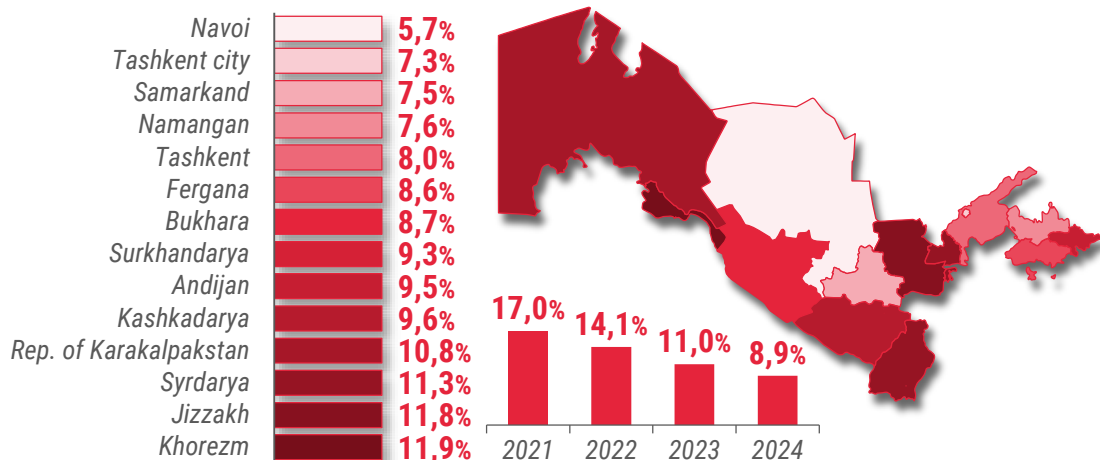


END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Eradicating poverty is a key goal of sustainable development, as resource scarcity limits access to education, healthcare, and a decent standard of living. This goal aims to reduce social inequality and ensure basic rights and opportunities for all citizens. Poverty alleviation is closely linked to job creation, economic growth, and an effective social protection system that enables people to overcome vulnerability and improve their quality of life.

In Uzbekistan, poverty eradication is enshrined as a strategic priority of state policy, reflected in comprehensive population support programs. The "Temir Daftari," "Ayollar Daftari," and "Yoshlar Daftari" initiatives are being implemented, providing targeted assistance to those most in need. At the same time, employment and entrepreneurship projects are being developed, creating new jobs and supporting self-employment, and expanding access to education and healthcare, forming the foundation for sustainable poverty reduction.

SHARE OF THE COUNTRY'S POPULATION LIVING BELOW THE OFFICIAL POVERTY LINE *



* According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 544 of August 27, 2021, the poverty level is calculated by comparing the population's income with the cost of minimum consumer expenses based on data from sample household surveys

88,9%

THE SHARE OF THE POPULATION LIVING IN **COMFORTABLE HOUSING** (in 2024)

86,5%

PROPORTION OF TOTAL ADULT POPULATION WITH **SECURE TENURE RIGHTS TO LAND, WITH LEGALLY RECOGNIZED DOCUMENTATION** (in 2024)

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

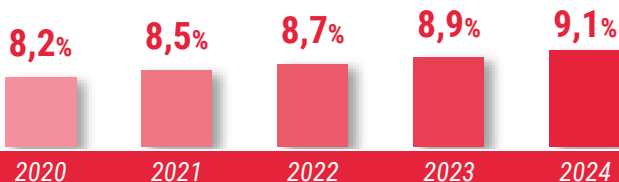
1 NO POVERTY



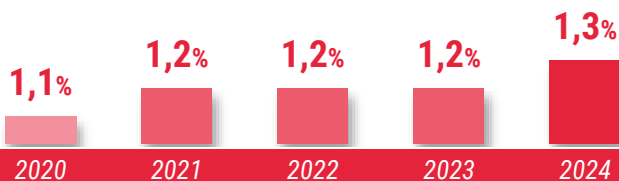
PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION RECEIVING PENSION IN KIND IN TOTAL POPULATION



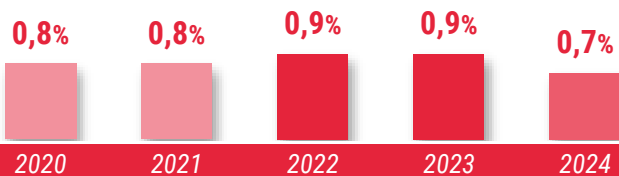
by age



due to disability



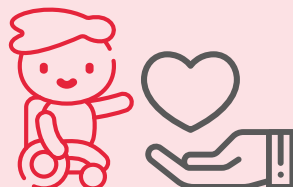
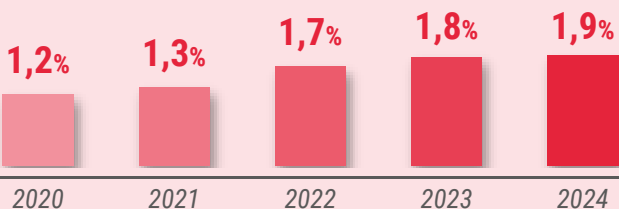
on the occasion of the
the family breadwinner



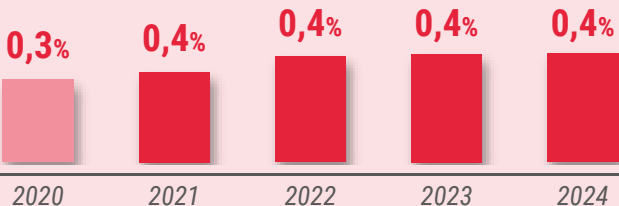
SHARE OF THE POPULATION RECEIVING SOCIAL BENEFITS IN ITS TOTAL NUMBER



total for the republic



including benefits for persons with
disabilities under 18 years of age





END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

STATE SOCIAL EXPENDITURE IN THE
INTERESTS OF THE POOR POPULATION

STRATEGIES

CONSISTED OF

(in 2024)

7 397,9
billion soums

44,7%

PROPORTION OF TOTAL
GOVERNMENT
SPENDING ON

ESSENTIAL SERVICES (**EDUCATION,
HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION**)

(in 2024)

NATIONAL INDICATORS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG 1

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 1.2.1. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line. ¹⁾	-	17,0	14,1	11,0	8,9

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 bread-winner) in total population:

a) old-age pensions;	8,2	8,5	8,7	8,9	9,1
b) disability pension;	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3
c) pensions for loss of breadwinner of the family.	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,7

Indicator 1.3.1.2. The share of the population receiving social benefits in the total population (benefits for children with disabilities under 18 years of age, in the event of the loss of the family breadwinner):

a) total;	1,2	1,3	1,7	1,8	1,9
b) benefits for children with disabilities under 18 years of age. ²⁾	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4

Indicator 1.4.1.1. The share of the population living in comfortable housing.	56,5	80,8	86,5	87,9	88,9
--	------	------	------	------	------

Indicator 1.4.2. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land:

a) with legally recognized documentation;	-	81,0	84,9	87,2	86,5
---	---	------	------	------	------

¹⁾ Until 2020, the poverty rate indicator was calculated based on the recommendation of the World Bank, based on the amount of 2100 kcal per day. Since 2021, it was calculated on the basis of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 544 of August 27, 2021 by comparing the income of the population with the cost of the minimum consumer spending

²⁾ Until 2020, persons with disabilities under 16 years of age were taken into account

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

1 NO
POVERTY



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure. ¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-
Indicator 1.5.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and injured directly as a result of disasters per 100,000 population.	0,11	0,048	0,047	0,005	0,003
Indicator 1.5.2. Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to GDP.	0,024	0,000	0,005	0,000	0,000
Indicator 1.5.3. National disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
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.	-	-	30	70	53
Indicator 1.a.2. Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection).	42,2	47,2	45,6	44,6	44,7
Indicator 1.b.1. Pro-poor public social spending, billion soums:	-	5 701,4	11 461,8	12 314,8	7 397,9
child allowance for low-income families;	-	4 455,4	11 078,0	11 944,7	7 178,8
material assistance for low-income families;	-	601,1	363,0	348,3	201,1
one-time material assistance for low-income families in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm province;	-	17,5	20,7	19,0	18,0
monthly cash compensation (from the local budget) to cover additional expenditure on the purchase of flour and molded bread.	-	627,3	-	-	-

¹⁾ This indicator is calculated based on household survey questionnaires improved in 2021

<https://nsdg.stat.uz/goal/4>



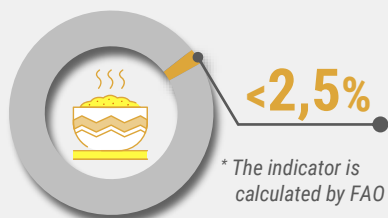
STRENGTHENING FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVING NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Ensuring food security and ending hunger are essential for sustainable development, as access to nutritious food directly impacts the health, education, and labor force. The goal is to develop sustainable food production systems, improve agricultural efficiency, and support farmers. Efficient use of land and water resources, the introduction of innovative agricultural technologies, and adaptation to climate change are essential, contributing to stable food sources and reducing the vulnerability of rural areas.

In Uzbekistan, food security is considered a key priority of state policy. Agricultural modernization programs are being implemented, and modern agro-clusters are being created. The state actively supports farms and dekhkan (peasant) enterprises, expanding the production of vegetables, fruits, and livestock products. At the same time, measures are being taken to improve the population's diet, develop export potential, and promote environmentally friendly products, ensuring the sustainability of the agricultural sector and increasing public welfare.

PREVALENCE OF MALNUTRITION *

(in 2024)



INCIDENCE OF ANEMIA

(in 2024)



Total

per 100 thousand population

3981,1



Children under five years of age

per 100 thousand children
under five years of age

8250,5



Pregnant women

per 100 thousand pregnant
women admitted for observation

28264,8

CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE DUE TO POOR NUTRITION SUFFER FROM:

(in 2024)



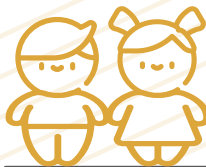
WASTING

0,1%



STUNTING

0,4%



OVERWEIGHT

0,2%



PRODUCTIVITY OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

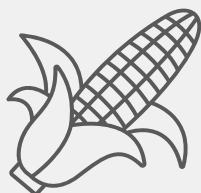
CENTER PER 1 HECTARE
OF HARVESTED AREA

(in 2024)



WHEAT

53,7



GRAIN MAIZE

32,6



RICE

36,5



COTTON

30,5



POTATO

194,2



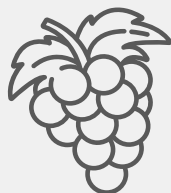
FRUITS AND BERRIES

118,7



VEGETABLES

204,3



GRAPE

158,8



MELONS AND WATERMELONS

174,4



NATIONAL INDICATORS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG 2

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 2.1.1. Prevalence of undernourishment. ¹⁾	<2,5	<2,5	<2,5	<2,5	<2,5

Indicator 2.1.2. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). ¹⁾

a) total;	19,7	23,6	26,1	26,1	24,4
b) women 15+;	21,3	24,2	26,6	25,6	24,6
c) men 15+.	18,2	22,9	25,6	26,6	24,3

Indicator 2.2.1. Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age. ²⁾

a) all children;	-	-	6,5	-	-
b) girls;	-	-	7,1	-	-
c) boys.	-	-	6,0	-	-

Indicator 2.2.1.1. Proportion of children under five years of age who are stunted in the average annual population of children under five years of age:

a) all children;	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,4
b) girls;	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,4
c) boys.	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,4

Indicator 2.2.2. Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight). ²⁾

¹⁾ According to FAO

²⁾ MICS survey results

STRENGTHENING FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVING NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

2 ZERO
HUNGER



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1) <u>wasting (percentage of children under age 5 who are two standard deviations behind (moderate and severe)):</u>					
a) all children;	-	-	2,4	-	-
b) girls;	-	-	1,9	-	-
c) boys.	-	-	2,9	-	-
2) <u>overweight (percentage of children under age 5 who are two standard deviations behind (moderate and severe)):</u>					
a) all children;	-	-	4,5	-	-
b) girls;	-	-	3,7	-	-
c) boys.	-	-	5,2	-	-
Indicator 2.2.2.1. Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are malnourished as a percentage of the annual average population of children under 5 years of age:					
a) all children;	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
b) girls;	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
c) boys.	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Indicator 2.2.2.2. Proportion of children under five who are overweight due to malnutrition in the annual average population of children under five:					
a) all children;	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
b) girls;	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
c) boys.	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1
Indicator 2.2.3.1. Anemia incidence:					
a) total population;	4 457,3	4 264,4	3 870,3	3 533,2	3 981,1
b) children under the age of 5;	10 397,4	13 491,3	12 851,3	9 293,6	8 250,5
c) pregnant women.	31 342,6	30 729,2	30 599,5	29 122,5	28 264,8



STRENGTHENING FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVING NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 2.3.1.1. Productivity of major agricultural crops by farm category:					
1. <u>Wheat</u>:					
a) total;	45,4	46,1	47,2	52,1	53,7
b) in farms;	47,3	48,9	49,8	54,9	56,6
c) in dekhkan (personal) farms;	38,1	39,8	37,3	38,0	38,4
d) in organizations engaged in agricultural activities.	35,6	33,0	38,5	44,3	45,9
2. <u>Grain maize</u>:					
a) total;	46,3	44,7	48,1	56,7	32,6
b) in farms;	45,9	43,8	44,8	55,8	55,2
c) in dekhkan (personal) farms;	48,0	54,2	55,6	63,9	13,2
d) in organizations engaged in agricultural activities.	43,8	30,2	45,7	52,8	55,2
3. <u>Rice</u>:					
a) total;	31,6	33,6	34,5	38,5	36,5
b) in farms;	31,1	33,0	33,9	40,3	41,0
c) in dekhkan (personal) farms;	48,8	51,7	42,6	40,0	30,0
d) in organizations engaged in agricultural activities.	28,1	30,9	34,3	35,1	31,3
4. <u>Cotton</u>:					
a) total;	29,0	30,7	34,1	35,8	30,5
b) in farms;	29,1	29,8	31,5	33,8	28,6
d) in organizations engaged in agricultural activities.	28,4	34,8	43,6	42,8	37,3
5. <u>Potato</u>:					
a) total;	213,4	201,7	203,4	204,7	194,2
b) in farms;	178,5	166,6	171,5	185,6	207,1
c) in dekhkan (personal) farms;	218,3	211,6	216,0	211,5	194,4
d) in organizations engaged in agricultural activities.	206,7	104,5	132,4	146,9	118,1
6. <u>Vegetables</u>:					
a) total;	234,4	236,0	238,1	231,1	204,3

STRENGTHENING FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVING NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

2 ZERO
HUNGER



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
b) in farms;	207,6	205,7	213,2	216,5	223,5
c) in dekhkan (personal) farms;	245,6	250,6	252,2	239,8	201,7
d) in organizations engaged in agricultural activities.	174,2	159,9	151,4	160,6	165,2
7. Melons and watermelons:					
a) total;	168,3	176,2	170,1	189,9	174,4
b) in farms;	140,0	144,9	152,7	165,7	165,3
c) in dekhkan (personal) farms;	208,1	216,5	201,0	222,5	182,5
d) in organizations engaged in agricultural activities.	102,6	169,5	132,7	156,4	174,3
8. Fruits and berries:					
a) total;	116,7	122,1	116,4	120,9	118,7
b) in farms;	83,7	89,9	89,4	93,0	95,2
c) in dekhkan (personal) farms;	188,2	192,8	184,5	197,1	189,0
d) in organizations engaged in agricultural activities.	44,7	45,0	47,8	42,7	49,6
9. Grape:					
a) total;	152,0	154,7	155,3	153,4	158,8
b) in farms;	108,2	116,6	120,0	115,0	125,5
c) in dekhkan (personal) farms;	229,2	229,8	231,2	236,4	230,1
d) in organizations engaged in agricultural activities.	76,4	72,8	66,3	68,6	86,6
Indicator 2.a.1. The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures.	-	0,24	0,25	0,30	-
Indicator 2.a.2. Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector (million US dollars).	500,0	124,0	200,0	240,0	245,0
Indicator 2.b.1. Agricultural export subsidies (millions of soums).	62,0	160,7	326,3	404,3	304,4

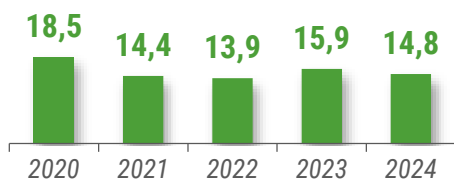
<https://nsdg.stat.uz/en/goal/5>

ENSURING HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND PROMOTING WELL-BEING FOR EVERYONE, AT ALL AGES

Ensuring healthy lives and well-being for all is the foundation of sustainable and inclusive development. This goal aims to reduce maternal and child mortality, prevent disease, improve health, and increase life expectancy. Particular attention is paid to developing healthcare systems, improving the quality of medical services, and ensuring their equal accessibility. Achieving SDG 3 also requires expanding preventive programs and fostering a healthy lifestyle culture as a key factor in social sustainability.

In Uzbekistan, public health is a priority of state policy. The National Strategy "Health of the Nation" is being implemented, the primary healthcare system is being improved, and the infrastructure of hospitals and clinics is being strengthened. Digitalization of healthcare is underway, and health insurance and screening programs are being developed. The government actively promotes disease prevention, vaccination, and healthy lifestyles, which contributes to improving the quality of life and life expectancy of the population.

THE COEFFICIENT OF MATERNAL MORTALITY (per 100,000 live births)



100%

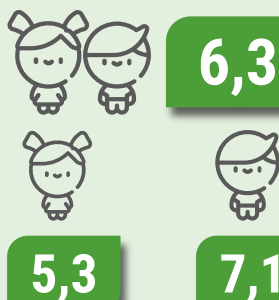
PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL

(in 2024)

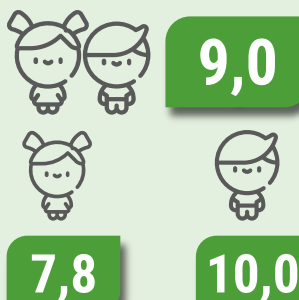


THE COEFFICIENT OF CHILDREN MORTALITY (in 2024)

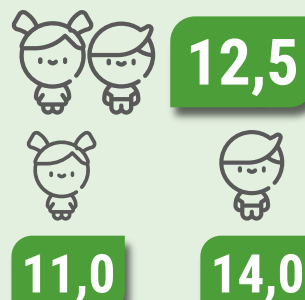
NEONATAL MORTALITY (percentomille)



INFANT MORTALITY (ppm)



MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE (ppm)



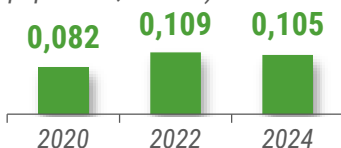
ENSURING HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND PROMOTING WELL-BEING FOR EVERYONE, AT ALL AGES

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS

(per 1,000 uninfected
population, in 2024)



Men

0,13



Women

0,08



0-17 years old

0,01



18 and older

0,16

INCIDENCE

(per 100,000 population,
in 2024)



TUBERCULOSIS

33,5



HEPATITIS "B"

0,19

THE INCIDENCE OF DRUG ADDICTION DISEASES

(per 100,000 population, in 2024)

DRUG ADDICTION

5,7

ALCOHOLISM

17,3

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

0,5

MORTALITY RATE, PER 100,000 POPULATION

(in 2024)

MORTALITY FROM
SUICIDE



5,4

DEATH FROM
ROAD ACCIDENTS



8,8

DEATHS FROM
UNINTENTIONAL POISONING



1,1

PURE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER

(in 2024)

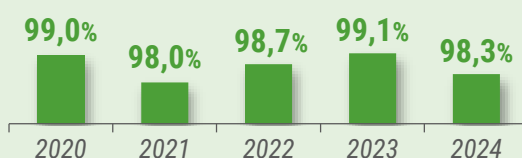
4,8
liters

AGE-STANDARDIZED PREVALENCE OF CURRENT TOBACCO USE AMONG PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER

(in 2024)

11,3

PROPORTION OF THE TARGET POPULATION COVERED BY ALL VACCINES INCLUDED IN NATIONAL PROGRAMS



NATIONAL INDICATORS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG 3

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 3.1.1. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births.	18,5	14,4	13,9	15,9	14,8
Indicator 3.1.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.	100	100	100	100	100
Indicator 3.2.1. Under-5 mortality rate.					
a) all children;	12,0	12,3	11,4	12,3	12,5
b) girls;	10,9	11,1	10,2	10,8	11,0
c) boys.	13,0	13,4	12,4	13,6	14,0
<u>including the infant mortality rate:</u>					
a) all children;	9,4	9,2	8,7	8,5	9,0
b) girls;	8,4	8,2	7,7	7,5	7,8
c) boys.	10,2	10,1	9,6	9,5	10,0
Indicator 3.2.2. Neonatal mortality rate.					
a) all children;	6,4	5,9	4,5	5,8	6,3
b) girls;	-	-	-	5,0	5,3
c) boys.	-	-	-	6,6	7,1
Indicator 3.3.1. Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex and age:					
a) total;	0,082	0,093	0,109	0,106	0,105
b) women;	0,070	0,074	0,086	0,082	0,079
c) men;	0,094	0,110	0,132	0,130	0,131
d) 0-17 years old;	0,022	0,020	0,021	0,015	0,011
e) 18 years and older.	0,113	0,130	0,156	0,156	0,157
Indicator 3.3.2. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population:					
a) total;	31,8	34,8	35,3	33,9	33,5
b) women;	29,6	33,3	33,8	32,5	32,6
c) men;	34,0	36,3	36,8	35,3	34,4
d) 0-14 years old;	17,2	17,4	13,6	13,4	13,8
e) 15-17 years old;	18,9	22,2	18,5	15,1	20,6
f) 18 years and older.	39,2	38,6	46,4	44,8	43,7

ENSURING HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND PROMOTING WELL-BEING FOR EVERYONE, AT ALL AGES

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 3.3.3. Malaria incidence per 1,000 population.	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Indicator 3.3.4. Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population.	0,20	0,30	0,34	0,29	0,19
Indicator 3.4.1. Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease:					
1. <u>Circulatory system diseases (I00-I99):</u>					
a) total;	200,4	308,5	301,1	299,6	290,4
b) women;	-	-	-	275,6	266,2
c) men.	-	-	-	323,2	314,2
2. <u>Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97):</u>					
a) total;	42,1	38,4	38,3	41,9	41,2
b) women;	-	-	-	43,3	43,3
c) men.	-	-	-	39,3	39,2
3. <u>Type 2 diabetes mellitus (E10-E14):</u>					
a) total;	25,1	18,3	14,6	17,8	18,6
b) women;	-	-	-	18,9	19,7
c) men.	-	-	-	16,7	17,4
4. <u>Chronic respiratory disease (J30-J99):</u>					
a) total;	4,0	7,5	5,7	4,9	5,3
b) women;	-	-	-	4,5	4,7
c) men.	-	-	-	5,4	5,9
Indicator 3.4.2. Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population, by sex:					
a) total;	6,2	6,4	4,5	5,0	5,4
b) women;	4,7	4,7	3,3	3,5	3,7
c) men.	7,6	8,2	5,7	6,5	7,1
Indicator 3.5.1.1. The incidence of drug addiction diseases per 100,000 population:					
a) drug addiction;	2,8	3,0	3,9	4,5	5,7
b) alcoholism;	21,0	21,7	17,9	18,5	17,3
c) substance abuse.	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,5

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 3.5.2. Alcohol consumption per capita aged 15 years and older in liters of pure alcohol within a calendar year.	4,6	5,0	6,5	4,0	4,8
Indicator 3.6.1. Death rate due to road traffic injuries.					
a) total;	5,7	6,9	6,6	6,0	8,8
b) women;	-	-	-	3,10	3,8
c) men.	-	-	-	8,80	13,6
Indicator 3.7.1. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods. ¹⁾	-	-	80,8	-	
a) urban;	-	-	79,5	-	-
b) rural;	-	-	81,8	-	-
Indicator 3.7.1.1. Coverage of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) with modern contraceptives, as a proportion of their number.	49,6	46,9	47,1	45,7	45,5
Indicator 3.7.2. Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group.	26,3	34,3	35,8	36,0	36,6
Indicator 3.8.2. Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure:					
a) more than 10% of expenses;	18,2	23,8	9,7	9,8	8,5
b) more than 25% of expenses	2,9	8,8	2,1	2,1	1,2
Indicator 3.9.1. Mortality from diseases caused by household and ambient air pollution per 100,000 population.					
a) total;	0,984	0,790	0,115	0,203	0,215

¹⁾ MICS survey results

ENSURING HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND PROMOTING WELL-BEING FOR EVERYONE, AT ALL AGES

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
b) women;	-	-	-	0,160	0,108
c) men.	-	-	-	0,246	0,321

Indicator 3.9.2. Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) per 100,000 population.

a) total;	0,108	0,126	0,042	0,036	0,040
b) women;	-	-	-	0,022	0,016
c) men.	-	-	-	0,049	0,064

Indicator 3.9.3. Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning.

a) total;	0,8	1,3	1,6	1,3	1,1
b) women;	-	-	-	0,8	0,8
c) men.	-	-	-	1,8	1,4

Indicator 3.a.1. Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco uses among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex:

a) total;	12,8	14,2	12,5	12,2	11,3
b) women;	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,2
c) men.	25,2	28,3	25,0	25,6	23,5

Indicator 3.b.1. Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme.

Indicator 3.c.1. Health worker density and distribution:					
---	--	--	--	--	--

a) number of doctors of all specialties per 10,000 population;	27,0	27,1	27,9	28,7	28,6
b) number of secondary medical personnel per 10,000 population.	107,0	105,6	106,3	105,3	94,2

<https://nsdq.stat.uz/en/goal/6>



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

Ensuring universal and equal access to quality education is a key condition for sustainable development. This goal aims to create educational opportunities at all levels, develop professional skills, and develop competencies necessary for life and work in modern society. Quality education promotes social mobility, innovative development, and the reduction of inequality between different groups of the population, strengthening human capital and ensuring long-term growth prospects.

In Uzbekistan, the development of the education system is considered a strategic priority for the state. Reforms are being implemented to update the curriculum, digitalize the educational process, and improve teacher qualifications. Modern schools, academic lyceums, and professional polytechnics are being created, and opportunities for inclusive education are being expanded. Particular attention is being paid to developing preschool education and increasing its coverage, which is helping to build a solid foundation for the country's future human capital.

THE LEVEL OF CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN ORGANIZED LEARNING IS GROWING

(one year before the official age for entering primary school)



68,0%

2020

75,1%

2021

84,2%

2022

78,6%

2023

95,4%

2024

SHARE OF SCHOOLS, PROVIDED:

(in 2024)



INTERNET ACCESS
FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

99,9%
▲ 21,2 p.p.*



COMPUTERS FOR
EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

99,9%
▲ 2,4 p.p.*

ADAPTED INFRASTRUCTURE AND MATERIALS FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

99,9%
▲ 67,5 p.p.*



SEPARATE MINIMALLY EQUIPPED TOILETS

98,3%
▲ 19,4 p.p.*



BASIC DRINKING WATER

99,9%
▲ 16,9 p.p.*



BASIC HANDWASHING

99,9%
▲ 10,4 p.p.*

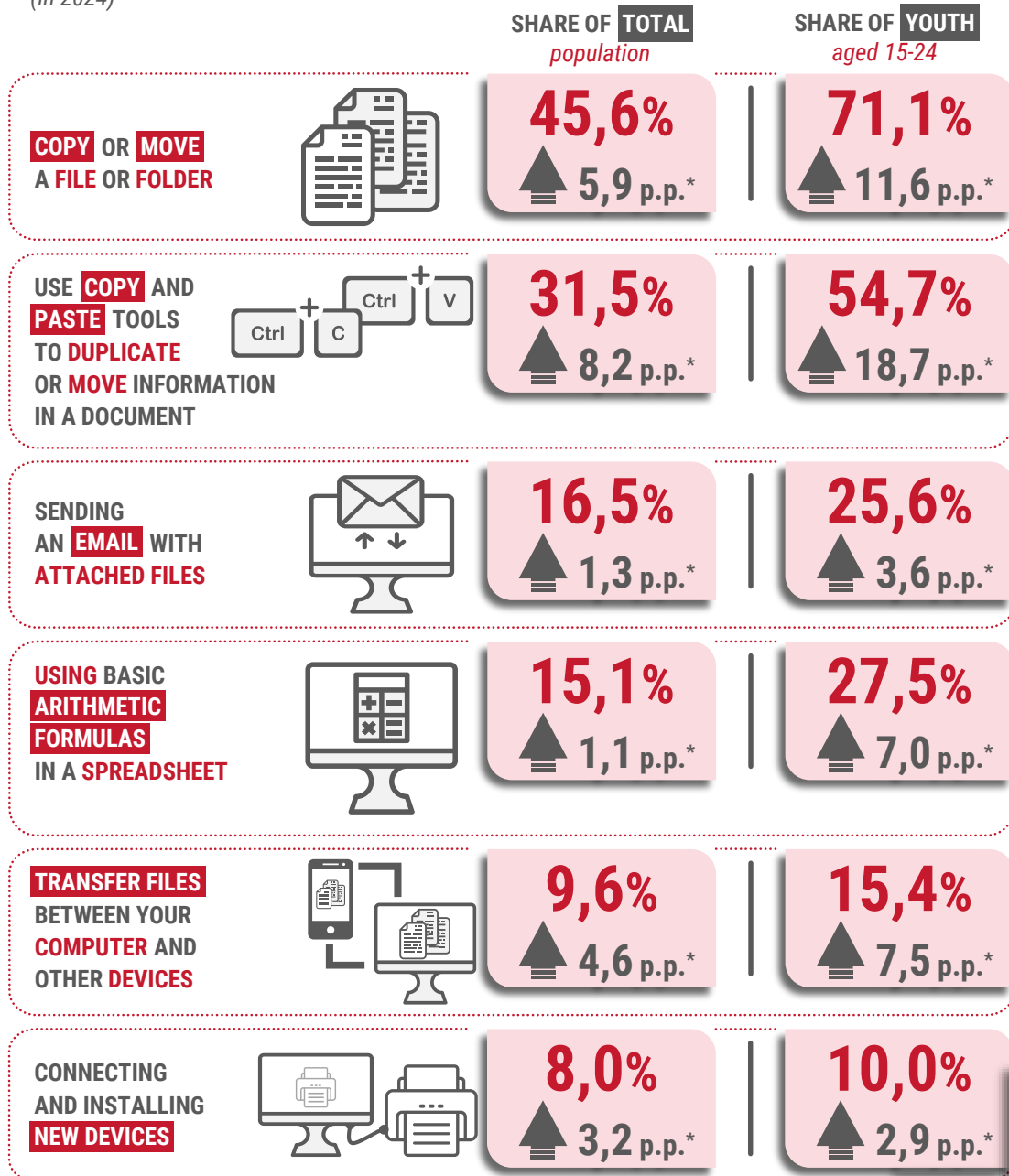
* Changes compared to 2020

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN



PROPORTION OF YOUTH AND ADULTS WITH INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY SKILLS

(in 2024)

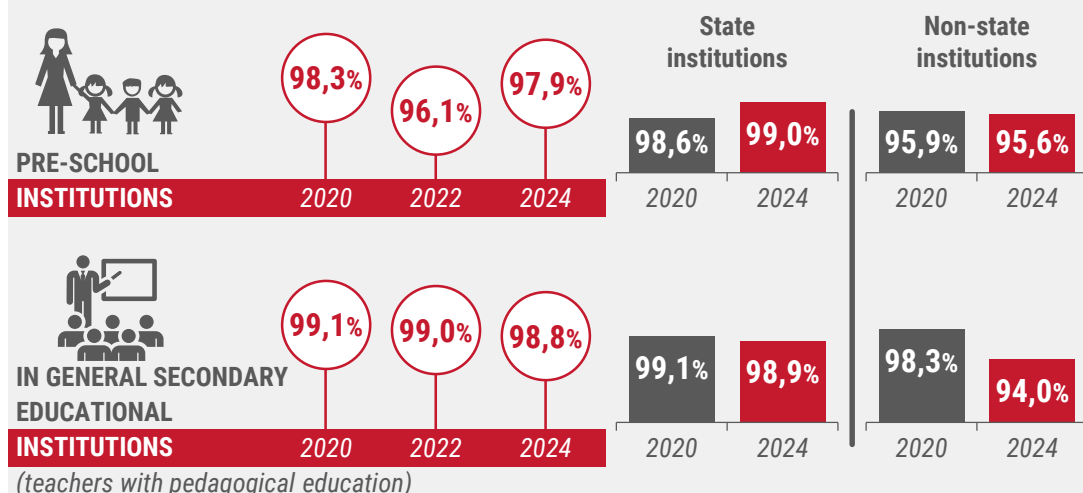


* Changes compared to 2020

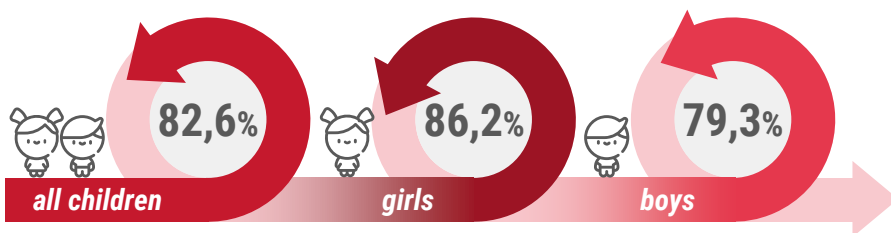


ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

PROPORTION OF TEACHERS WITH THE MINIMUM REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS, BY EDUCATION LEVEL



PROPORTION OF CHILDREN AGED THREE TO FIVE YEARS WHO ARE DEVELOPMENTALLY ON TRACK IN HEALTH, LEARNING AND PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING



Based on MICS results for 2021-2022

NATIONAL INDICATORS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG 4

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 4.2.1. Proportion of children aged three to five years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex: ¹⁾					
a) all children;	-	-	82,6	-	-
b) girls;	-	-	86,2	-	-
c) boys.	-	-	79,3	-	-

¹⁾ MICS survey results

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 4.2.2. Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex:					
a) all children;	68,0	75,1	84,2	78,6	95,4
b) girls;	68,5	76,4	83,4	70,6	92,5
c) boys.	67,5	73,9	85,0	86,1	98,7
Indicator 4.4.1. Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill:					
Copy or move a file or folder;	39,7	43,5	43,9	45,1	45,6
Use copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information in a document;	23,3	23,6	24,1	29,3	31,5
Sending an email with attached files (such as a document, photo, video);	15,2	15,6	15,9	16,2	16,5
Using basic arithmetic formulas in a spreadsheet;	14,0	14,4	14,7	14,9	15,1
Connecting and installing new devices (e.g. modem, camera, printer);	4,8	6,8	7,2	7,5	8,0
Search, download, install, and configure software;	5,1	5,4	5,8	6,3	6,9
Create electronic presentations with presentation software (including images, sound, video, or diagrams);	7,2	7,4	7,8	8,4	7,7
Transfer files between your computer and other devices;	5,0	5,8	6,7	9,1	9,6



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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Creation of a computer program using a special programming language.	0,2	1,2	1,4	2,6	2,7
<u>including the proportion of youth aged 15-24:</u>					
Copy or move a file or folder;	59,5	58,1	62,5	70,2	71,1
Use copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information in a document;	36,0	38,3	40,0	51,0	54,7
Sending an email with attached files (such as a document, photo, video);	22,0	19,4	18,6	23,2	25,6
Using basic arithmetic formulas in a spreadsheet;	20,5	20,5	26,0	25,4	27,5
Connecting and installing new devices (e.g. modem, camera, printer);	7,1	7,2	14,8	10,6	10,0
Search, download, install, and configure software;	6,9	6,4	9,9	8,4	8,2
Create electronic presentations with presentation software (including images, sound, video, or diagrams);	11,9	11,5	14,2	15,8	15,5
Transfer files between your computer and other devices;	7,9	8,9	11,4	15,7	15,4
Creation of a computer program using a special programming language.	0,3	1,7	2,6	4,4	3,7
Indicator 4.5.1. Parity indices (rural and urban, welfare rate) in education system:					
a) total;	0,92	0,92	0,93	0,94	0,92



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
b) urban;	0,93	0,91	0,91	0,96	0,94
c) rural;	0,92	0,93	0,95	0,93	0,91
1 quintile;	1,07	1,03	1,03	1,05	1,04
2 quintile;	0,91	0,96	0,97	0,96	0,95
3 quintile;	0,90	0,90	0,89	0,99	0,88
4 quintile;	0,93	0,87	0,88	0,87	0,91
5 quintile.	0,78	0,84	0,86	0,85	0,82

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

a) electricity;	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
b) Internet access for educational purposes;	78,7	92,5	94,9	97,3	99,9
c) computers for educational purposes;	97,5	97,7	97,7	98,1	99,9
d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities;	32,4	38,0	49,8	55,5	99,9
e) basic drinking water;	83,0	86,5	88,1	94,4	99,9
f) separate minimally equipped toilets;	78,9	81,3	86,6	99,1	98,3
g) basic handwashing.	89,5	90,9	91,1	96,9	99,9

Indicator 4.c.1. Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level:

1. <u>Pre-school institutions:</u>	98,3	98,8	96,1	97,2	97,9
a) state institutions;	98,6	99,0	97,2	97,9	99,0
b) non-state institutions.	95,9	96,3	87,4	89,9	95,6
2. <u>Educational institutions with teacher education:</u>	99,1	99,0	99,0	98,9	98,8
a) state institutions;	99,1	99,0	99,0	98,9	98,9
b) non-state institutions.	98,3	92,5	94,3	99,1	94,0

<https://nsdg.stat.uz/en/goal/7>



ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Achieving gender equality is an integral element of sustainable development, as equal rights and opportunities for women and men contribute to economic growth, social stability, and justice. This goal aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women, ensure their participation in decision-making, and ensure equal access to education, employment, and resources. Gender equality promotes the development of every person's potential, strengthens human capital, and serves as the foundation for sustainable progress and improved quality of life.

In Uzbekistan, gender equality is enshrined as a priority area of public policy. National strategies to ensure women's rights and empowerment are being implemented, the legislative framework is being strengthened, and the institution of gender audits is being developed. Women are actively involved in entrepreneurship, public administration, and science. Programs to support families, prevent violence, and enhance women's social security are being implemented, contributing to the strengthening of their role in society and the sustainable development of the country.

38,0%

PERCENTAGE
OF SEATS
HELD BY

WOMEN IN THE **LEGISLATIVE
CHAMBER OF THE OLIY MAJLIS**

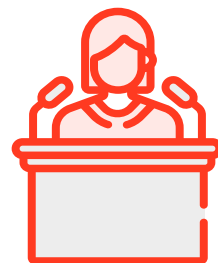
(in 2024)

25,0%

PERCENTAGE
OF SEATS
HELD BY

WOMEN IN THE **SENATE
OF THE OLIY MAJLIS**

(in 2024)



in 2024, compared
to 2020, there was
**GROWING PROPORTION
OF WOMEN IN LEADING
POSITIONS**

26,5%

2020

27,7%

2021

28,2%

2022

29,2%

2023

30,1%

2024



5,36*

(hours)


AVERAGE HOURS
SPENT ON UNPAID
DOMESTIC WORK



2,18*

(hours)


WOMEN



MEN

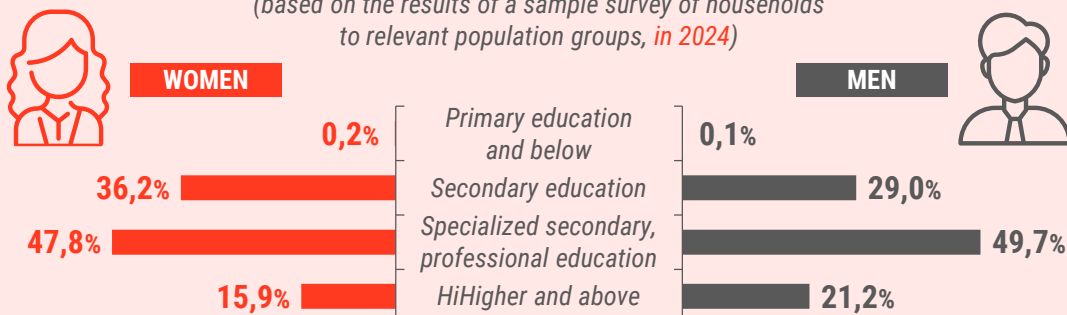
* Data from the 2023 Household Sample Survey, which is
calculated every 5 years, based on international experience

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS



EDUCATION LEVEL OF **WOMEN** AND **MEN** AGED 25 AND OLDER

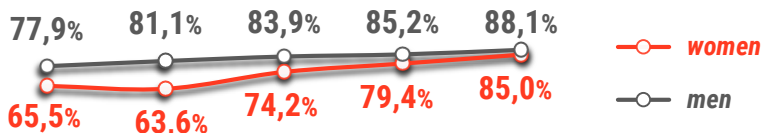
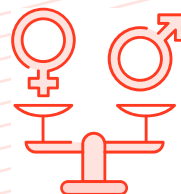
(based on the results of a sample survey of households to relevant population groups, in 2024)



54,7%

PROPORTION OF **WOMEN** AGED 15-49 YEARS WHO MAKE THEIR OWN INFORMED DECISIONS REGARDING **SEXUAL RELATIONS, CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE**

Based on MICS results for 2021-2022



PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE A MOBILE PHONE

NATIONAL INDICATORS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG 5

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 5.1.1. The existence of legal mechanisms to ensure reliable compliance with norms on the inadmissibility of discrimination on the basis of gender.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
Indicator 5.3.1. Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union: ¹⁾					
a) before age 15;	-	-	0,2	-	-
b) before age 18.	-	-	3,4	-	-

¹⁾ MICS survey results



ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 5.4.1. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (population aged 16 years old and above):					
a) total;	-	-	-	15,7	-
b) women;	-	-	-	22,3	-
c) men.	-	-	-	9,1	-
Indicator 5.5.1. Percentage of seats held by women (percentage):					
a) Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis;	32,7	32,0	32,0	32,0	38,0
b) Senate of the Oliy Majlis.	23,7	24,0	25,0	25,0	25,0
Indicator 5.5.2. Percentage of women in managerial positions. ¹⁾	26,5	27,7	28,2	29,2	30,1
Indicator 5.6.1. Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care. ²⁾					
	-	-	54,7	-	-
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.					
	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
Indicator 5.a.2. Presence of a legal framework (including customary law) guaranteeing women equal rights to land ownership and /or control: ³⁾					
Criterion A: Existence of legal rules and regulations or government policy to mandate joint registration of land and to promote it with economic incentives.	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3

¹⁾ Without small businesses and microfirms

²⁾ MICS survey results

³⁾ The numbers indicate the degree of regulation of a certain criterion at the level of: Constitution (1/3); Constitution and laws (2/3); Constitution, laws and regulations (3/3)

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Criterion B. Availability of legal rules and regulations, or state policy aimed at binding spousal consent for transactions with land and real estate.	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
Criterion C. Existence of legal norms and rules or state policy ensuring the rights of women and girls to equal inheritance rights.	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
Criterion D. Existence of legal rules and regulations, or government policy, providing for the allocation of financial resources to increase women's tenure and control over land.	2/3	2/3	2/3	2/3	2/3
Criterion F. Does the legal and policy framework ensure the participation of women in land and land-related governance?	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
Indicator 5.b.1. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex. ¹⁾					
a) total;	71,7	72,4	79,0	82,2	86,5
b) women;	65,5	63,6	74,2	79,4	85,0
c) men.	77,9	81,1	83,9	85,2	88,1
Indicator 5.c.1. Existence of a methodology and mechanism for tracking and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.	-	Available	Available	Available	Available

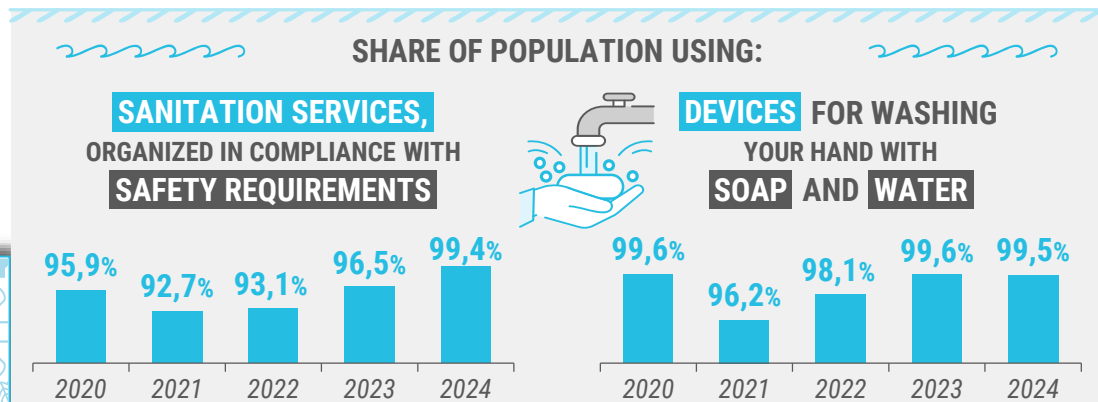
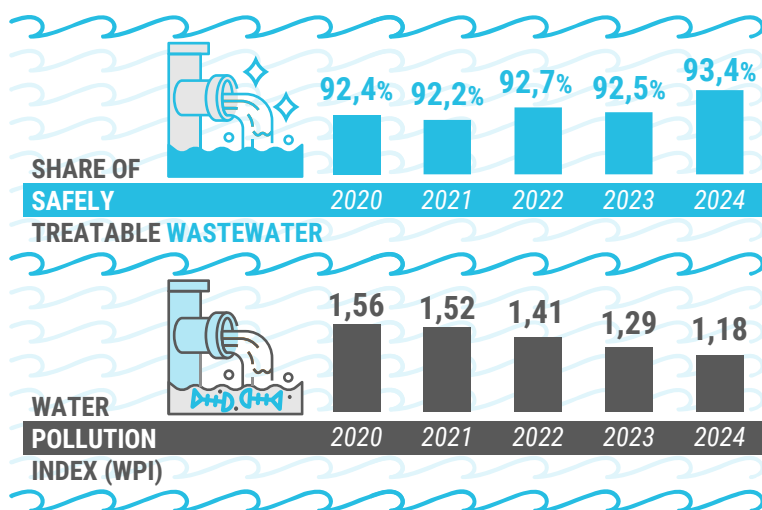
¹⁾ This indicator is based on household survey questionnaires

<https://nsdg.stat.uz/en/goal/8>

CONSERVATION AND RATIONAL USE OF WATER RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, ENSURING AVAILABILITY AND DEVELOPING SANITATION FOR ALL

Ensuring access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation is crucial for public health and sustainable development. Clean water reduces the spread of infectious diseases, improves quality of life, and supports ecosystems, creating a safe environment. This goal is aimed at rational water resource management, developing water supply and sanitation infrastructure, and increasing water use. The development of sustainable sanitation systems strengthens the environmental security and social resilience of societies.

In Uzbekistan, providing the population with clean water is an important area of public policy. Programs are being implemented to build and modernize water supply networks and treatment facilities, particularly in rural areas with low coverage. Water-saving technologies are being introduced in everyday life and agriculture, and water resource management is being improved using digital solutions. Emphasis is placed on improving the quality of drinking water and expanding access to sanitation, which contributes to improved health, reduced risks, and increased well-being for the country's population.



CONSERVATION AND RATIONAL USE OF WATER RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, ENSURING AVAILABILITY AND DEVELOPING SANITATION FOR ALL

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

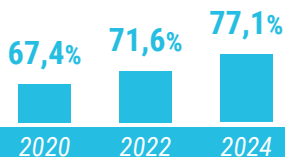


PROVISION OF APARTMENTS (HOUSES):

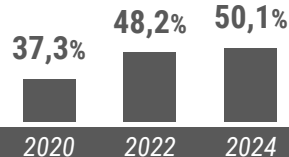
(at the end of the year, to the total number of apartments)



DRINKING WATER



SEWER



INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

DEGREE COMPILED:

(from 0 to 100, in 2024)

66

WATER STRESS LEVEL:

ratio of *freshwater withdrawal* to available water *its reserves* AMOUNTED TO:

(in 2024)

122,0%

NATIONAL INDICATORS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG 6

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.	98,7	98,5	99,2	99,8	99,9
Indicator 6.2.1. Proportion of population using a) sanitation services organized in compliance with safety requirements, b) hand washing facilities with soap and water.					
a) using sanitation services organized in compliance with safety requirements;	95,9	92,7	93,1	96,5	99,4
b) using hand washing facilities with soap and water.	99,6	96,2	98,1	99,6	99,5
Indicator 6.3.1. Proportion of wastewater safely treated	92,4	92,2	92,7	92,5	93,4
Indicator 6.3.2. Water pollution index (WPI).	1,56	1,52	1,41	1,29	1,18
Indicator 6.4.1. Change in water-use efficiency over time.	1,431	1,574	1,732	1,905	2,095
Indicator 6.4.2. Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources.	168,9	168,9	166,1	125,0	122,0
Indicator 6.5.1. Degree of integrated water resources management (from 0 to 100).	49	55	56	64	66

<https://nsdq.stat.uz/en/goal/9>



ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

Ensuring access to reliable, sustainable, and modern energy sources is a key factor in socioeconomic development. This goal aims to expand the use of clean energy, improve energy efficiency, and reduce emissions. Affordable energy facilitates industrial growth, improves living conditions, and fosters innovation. The transition to cleaner energy solutions creates long-term opportunities for a sustainable future, reducing the burden on natural resources and ecosystems.

Uzbekistan is actively implementing energy sector reforms aimed at diversifying energy sources and improving energy efficiency. Large solar and wind power plants are being built, and green generation based on the latest technologies is being developed. Electricity grids are being modernized, energy-saving solutions are being implemented in industry and the household sector, and private partnerships are expanding. These measures contribute to increased energy security, a reduced carbon footprint, and strengthening the country's position in the transition to an environmentally sustainable economy.

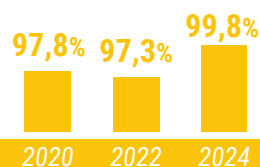
100%

SHARE OF UZBEKISTAN'S
POPULATION IN BOTH
URBAN AND RURAL AREAS
WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

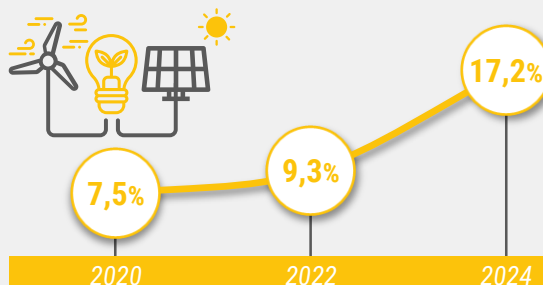
(in 2024)



PROPORTION OF
POPULATION WITH
PRIMARY RELIANCE ON CLEAN
FUELS AND TECHNOLOGY



SHARE OF **ELECTRICITY**
GENERATED FROM
RENEWABLE ENERGY
SOURCES
IN TOTAL ELECTRICITY
PRODUCTION



0,168 0,139 0,113

ENERGY CAPACITY 2020 2022 2024

(ratio of primary energy
consumption to GDP)



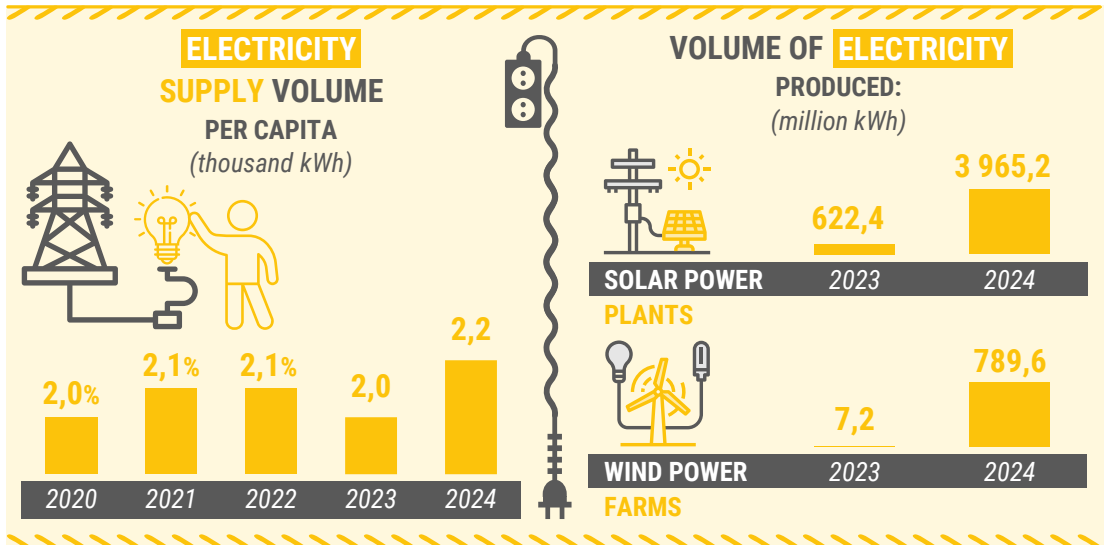
SHARE OF
INVESTMENTS
IN ENERGY OF THE TOTAL VOLUME
OF INVESTMENTS IN FIXED ASSETS

5,3% 7,5% 14,4%

2020 2022 2024

ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



NATIONAL INDICATORS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG 7

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 7.1.1. Proportion of population with access to electricity:					
a) total;	100	100	100	100	100
b) urban;	100	100	100	100	100
c) rural.	100	100	100	100	100
Indicator 7.1.2. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology.					
	97,8	94,3	97,3	99,6	99,8
Indicator 7.2.1. Proportion of electricity generated from renewable energy sources in total electricity production.					
	7,5	7,0	9,3	9,6	17,2
Indicator 7.3.1. Energy intensity, calculated as the ratio of primary energy consumption to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). ¹⁾					
	0,168	0,159	0,139	0,126	0,113
Indicator 7.b.1.1. Percentage of investments in fixed assets in the energy sector in total volume of investments in fixed assets.					
	5,3	7,9	7,5	12,2	14,4

¹⁾ For the period 2010–2017, data in current prices were revised in accordance with the SNA 2008 methodology, taking into account the non-observed economy. Since 2018, annual current and conceptual revisions have been carried out

<https://nsdg.stat.uz/en/goal/10>



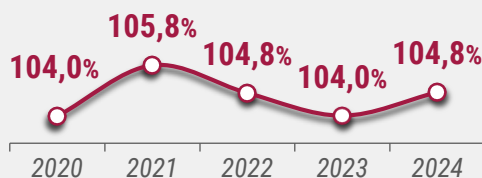
PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

Ensuring sustainable economic growth and decent employment for all is essential for improving living standards and strengthening economic competitiveness. This goal aims to create productive jobs, expand youth employment opportunities, and foster entrepreneurship. Safe working conditions, equal access to employment, and the development of a modern labor market are of particular importance. Decent work contributes to increased productivity, reduced poverty, and reduced social vulnerability, ensuring a more resilient and inclusive economy.

In Uzbekistan, promoting employment and economic growth is a priority for public policy. Measures are being implemented to support small businesses and the self-employed, vocational training programs are being introduced, and the industrial and service sectors are being modernized. Particular attention is being paid to job creation in the regions, the development of free economic zones, and attracting investment. Labor relations are being improved and social protection for workers is being strengthened, contributing to an improved quality of life and sustainable economic development.

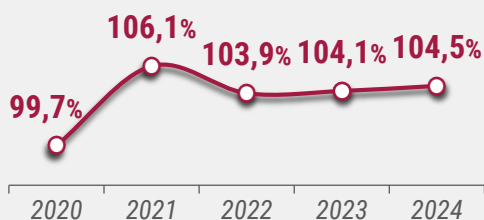
ANNUAL **REAL GDP** GROWTH RATES

FOR EACH EMPLOYED PERSON *

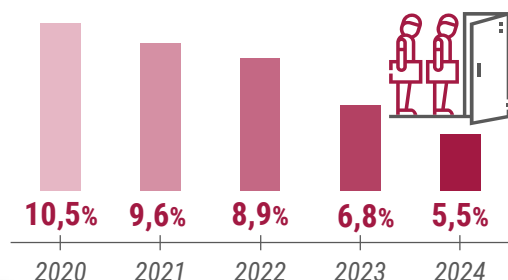


* Data for individual years has been recalculated

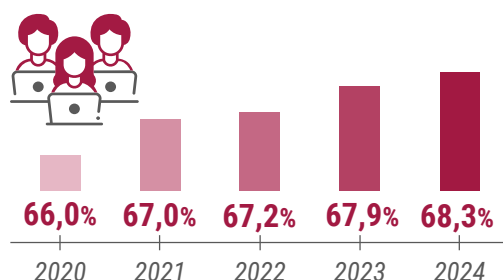
PER CAPITA *



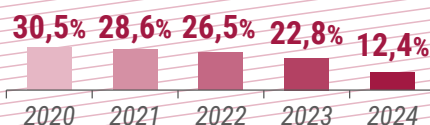
UNEMPLOYED RATE



EMPLOYMENT RATE

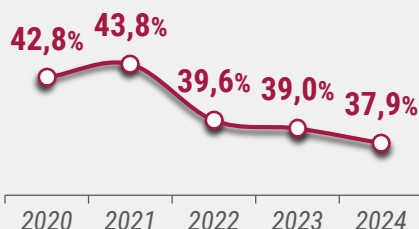


THE SHARE OF **YOUNG PEOPLE** AGED 16-24 WHO ARE NOT IN SCHOOL OR WORKING





SHARE OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Men



32,8%
(in 2024)

in the agricultural sector



60,3%
(in 2024)

Women



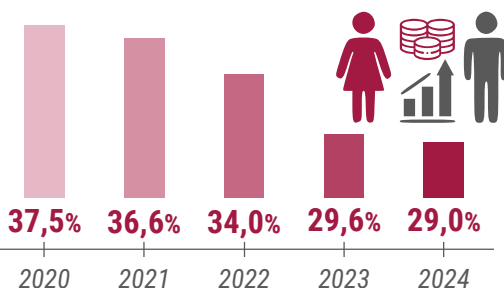
46,8%
(in 2024)

in the non-agricultural sector

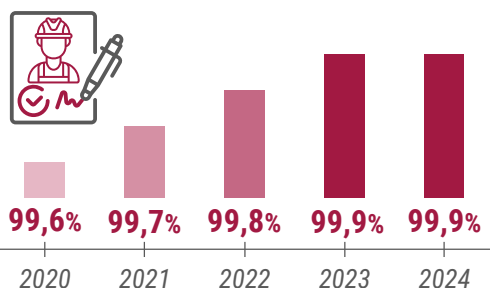


30,9%
(in 2024)

PERCENTAGE OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF MEN AND WOMEN TO THE AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE OF MEN

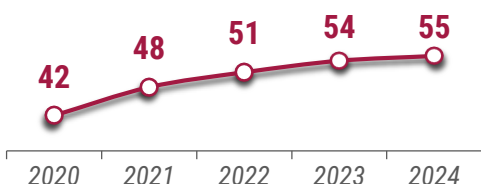


SHARE OF ENTERPRISES THAT HAVE CONCLUDED COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ILO CONVENTIONS



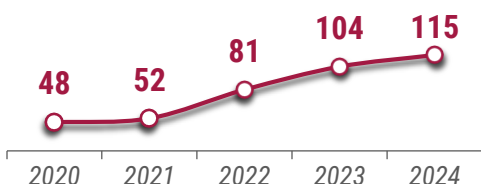
NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

(per 100,000 adults)



NUMBER OF AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINES (ATMs)

(per 100,000 adults)



80,0%

PROPORTION OF ADULTS (15 YEARS AND OLDER) WITH AN
ACCOUNT AT A BANK/FINANCIAL INSTITUTION
OR WITH A MOBILE-MONEY-SERVICE PROVIDER
(in 2024)



PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES

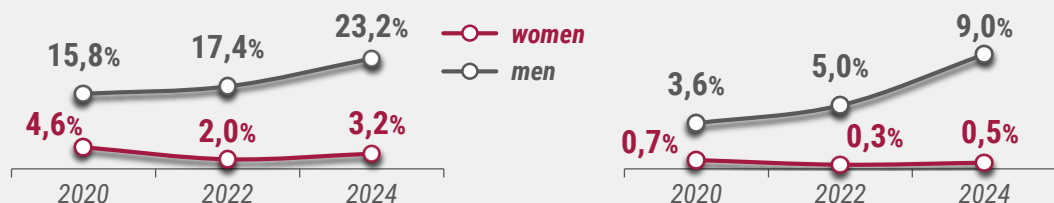
(per 100,000 workers)

WITH FATAL AND NON-FATAL OUTCOMES

(total)

Including

FATAL



20,6%

CHILDREN AGED 5 TO 17 ARE ENGAGED IN CHILD LABOR

Based on MICS results for 2021-2022



NATIONAL INDICATORS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG 8

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita. ¹⁾	99,7	106,1	103,9	104,1	104,5
Indicator 8.2.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person. ¹⁾	104,0	105,8	104,8	104,0	104,8
Indicator 8.3.1. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex:					
a) total;	42,8	43,8	39,6	39,0	37,9
b) women;	50,4	51,0	47,4	47,1	46,8
c) men;	37,4	38,7	34,0	33,1	32,8
d) in the agricultural sector;	66,7	69,4	61,7	60,8	60,3
e) in the non-agricultural sector.	34,3	35,2	32,3	31,5	30,9
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. ²⁾	37,5	36,6	34,0	29,6	29,0
Indicator 8.5.2. Unemployment rate, by sex and age:					
a) total;	10,5	9,6	8,9	6,8	5,5

¹⁾ For the period 2010–2017, data in current prices were revised in accordance with the SNA 2008 methodology, taking into account the non-observed economy. Since 2018, annual current and conceptual revisions have been carried out

²⁾ Without small businesses and microfirms

**PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE
ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE
EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL**

8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
b) women;	14,1	13,3	13,4	10,4	7,4
c) men;	7,9	6,9	5,4	4,0	3,9
d) 16-30 years old;	16,4	15,1	14,4	12,1	11,2
e) over 30 years old.	7,6	6,7	5,9	3,9	3,4
Indicator 8.6.1. Proportion of youth (aged 16 to 24 years) not in education or employment.	30,5	28,6	26,5	22,8	12,4
Indicator 8.7.1. Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age. ¹⁾	-	-	20,6	-	-
Indicator 8.8.1. Occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex:					
1. <u>Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, total:</u>	13,1	15,8	11,0	9,4	13,6
a) women;	4,6	7,0	2,0	2,5	3,2
b) men.	15,8	18,8	17,4	16,2	23,2
2. <u>Including fatal occupational injuries:</u>	2,9	2,7	3,1	3,0	5,0
a) women;	0,7	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,5
b) men.	3,6	3,5	5,0	5,5	9,0
Indicator 8.8.2.1. Percentage of enterprises that have entered into collective bargaining agreements in accordance with ILO Conventions.	99,6	99,7	99,8	99,9	99,9
Indicator 8.9.1. Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate. ²⁾	0,5	1,0	1,6	2,7	-
Indicator 8.10.1. Number of: a) commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults;	42	48	51	54	55
b) automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults.	48	52	81	104	115
Indicator 8.10.2. Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider.	-	63,0	70,0	78,0	80,0

¹⁾ MICS survey results

²⁾ For the period 2010–2017, data in current prices were revised in accordance with the SNA 2008 methodology, taking into account the non-observed economy. Since 2018, annual current and conceptual revisions have been carried out

<https://nsdq.stat.uz/en/goal/11>



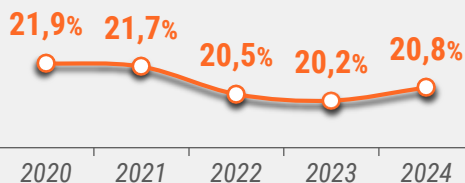
BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

The development of sustainable infrastructure, inclusive industrialization, and innovation are the foundation of economic growth and increased competitiveness. This goal is aimed at creating modern production facilities, implementing new technologies, and expanding scientific and technological potential. Particular attention is paid to the development of transport, energy, and digital infrastructure, which facilitates regional integration, export growth, and increased labor productivity. Innovation facilitates the transition to a knowledge economy and forms a sustainable foundation for long-term development.

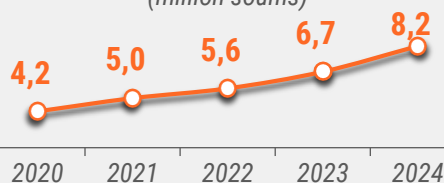
Uzbekistan is actively implementing measures to accelerate industrialization and develop infrastructure. Enterprises are being modernized, digital and green technologies are being introduced, and technology parks and innovation clusters are being developed. The government encourages scientific research, innovation, and collaboration with the private sector. Significant attention is being paid to the development of transport and logistics networks, the construction of industrial zones, and the modernization of utilities, which contributes to strengthening production potential and increasing economic resilience.

ADDED VALUE CREATED IN THE **MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY**

SHARE IN GDP



PER CAPITA
(million soums)



EMPLOYMENT IN THE **MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY** OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AMOUNTED TO:



women

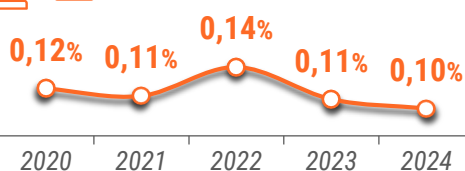
11,9%



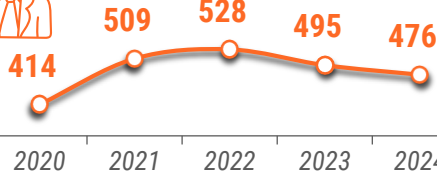
men

10,1%

R&D EXPENDITURES TO GDP



NUMBER OF **RESEARCHERS** (full-time equivalent) PER MILLION INHABITANTS



BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

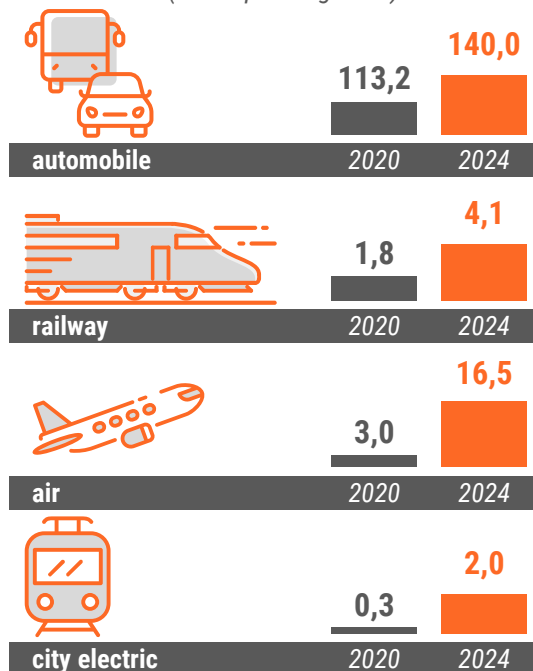
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



VOLUME OF PASSENGER AND CARGO TRANSPORTATION BREAKDOWN BY TRANSPORT TYPE:

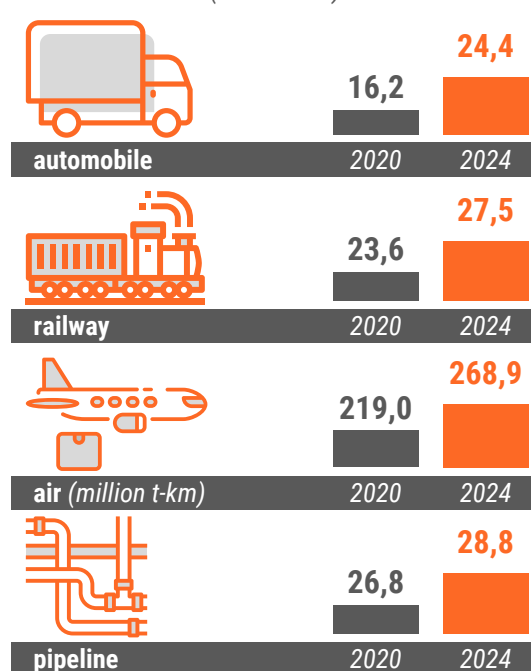
PASSENGER

(billion passenger km)

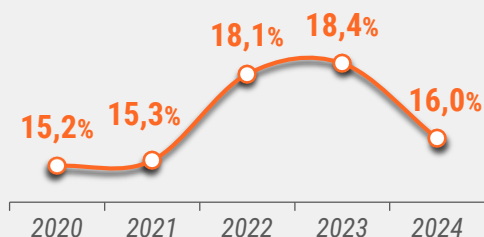


CARGO TURNOVER

(billion t-km)

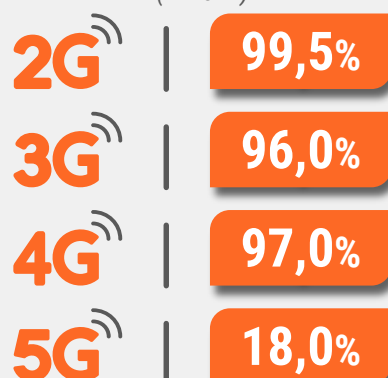


SHARE OF ADDED VALUE OF PRODUCTION MEDIUM-TECH AND HIGH-TECH INDUSTRIES IN TOTAL VALUE ADDED



SHARE OF POPULATION COVERED BY MOBILE NETWORKS

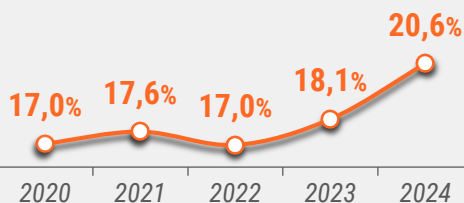
BREAKDOWN BY TECHNOLOGY
(in 2024)





BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

THE SHARE OF ADDED VALUE OF **SMALL ENTERPRISES** AND **MICROFIRMS** IN THE GROSS VALUE ADDED OF THE ENTIRE INDUSTRY



PROPORTION OF **SMALL ENTERPRISES** AND **MICRO-FIRMS** WITH A LOAN OR CREDIT LINE



NATIONAL INDICATORS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF **SDG 9**

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 9.1.2. Volume of passenger and freight by mode of transport:					

1. Passenger turnover, billion pass-km:

a) total;	118,3	137,0	146,5	153,5	162,6
b) road transport;	113,2	127,9	131,0	134,5	140,0
c) railway transport;	1,8	3,1	3,6	3,9	4,1
d) air transport;	3,0	5,3	10,9	13,8	16,5
e) urban electric transport;	0,3	0,8	1,0	1,3	2,0

2. Cargo turnover, billion tons-km:

a) total;	66,9	74,8	75,5	77,6	80,9
b) road transport;	16,2	19,1	20,5	22,3	24,4
c) railway transport;	23,6	24,6	25,0	27,1	27,5
d) air transport, million tons-km;	219,0	303,5	322,5	226,3	268,9
e) pipeline transport.	26,8	30,8	29,7	28,0	28,8

Indicator 9.2.1. Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita: ¹⁾

a) share in GDP, percentage;	21,9	21,7	20,5	20,2	20,8
b) per capita, thousand soums.	4 223,7	5 036,9	5 636,8	6 663,3	8 241,7

¹⁾ For the period 2010–2017, data in current prices were revised in accordance with the SNA 2008 methodology, taking into account the non-observed economy. Since 2018, annual current and conceptual revisions have been carried out

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 9.2.2. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment: ¹⁾	12,1	12,1	11,9	11,9	10,9
a) women;	13,5	13,5	13,1	13,3	11,9
b) men.	11,1	11,2	11,1	10,8	10,1
Indicator 9.3.1.1. The share of added value of small enterprises and microfirms in the gross value added of the entire industry (percentage).	17,0	17,6	17,0	18,1	20,6
Indicator 9.3.2. Proportion of small enterprises and micro-firms with a loan or credit line.	22,2	22,3	22,7	24,7	44,3
Indicator 9.4.1. CO ₂ emissions per unit of value added. ²⁾	0,39	0,41	0,37	-	-
Indicator 9.5.1. Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP. ³⁾	0,12	0,11	0,14	0,11	0,10
Indicator 9.5.2. Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants.	414	509	528	495	476
Indicator 9.b.1. Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added. ³⁾	15,2	15,3	18,1	18,4	16,0
Indicator 9.c.1. Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology:					
a) on 2G technology;	98,0	99,0	99,0	99,0	99,5
b) on 3G/4G technology;	90,0	95,0	98,0	98,0	-
c) on 3G technology;	-	-	-	-	96,0
d) on 4G technology;	-	-	-	-	97,0
e) on 5G technology.	5,0	8,0	12,0	17,0	18,0

¹⁾ According to OKED

²⁾ CO₂ emissions per unit of value added (calculations of greenhouse gas emissions based on the updated inventory data for 1990–2022 (BTR, 2024) were carried out in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines)

³⁾ For the period 2010–2017, data in current prices were revised in accordance with the SNA 2008 methodology, taking into account the non-observed economy. Since 2018, annual current and conceptual revisions have been carried out

<https://nsdq.stat.uz/en/goal/12>

REDUCE ALL FORMS OF INEQUALITY WITHIN COUNTRY

Reducing inequality within and between countries is a key element of sustainable development and social stability. This goal aims to ensure equal opportunities for all, regardless of gender, age, location, or income level. Equitable distribution of resources, access to education, healthcare, and employment, as well as an effective social protection system, play a crucial role. Reducing inequality contributes to strengthening public trust, social cohesion, and the creation of a more just and sustainable society.

In Uzbekistan, implementing policies to reduce inequality is a priority in the national development strategy. Targeted social support programs are being implemented, and minimum income and wage standards are being raised. Particular attention is being paid to supporting vulnerable groups, developing regions, and creating equal opportunities for women and youth. The government is consistently implementing measures to expand inclusive access to education, healthcare, and financial services, thereby promoting social justice and well-being.

GROWTH RATE OF **HOUSEHOLD INCOME** PER CAPITA (in 2024)

AMONG THE LEAST AFFLUENT **40 PERCENT** OF THE POPULATION

124,3%

AMONG THE ENTIRE POPULATION

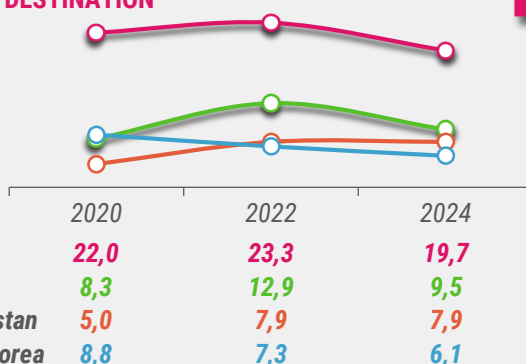
116,1%

RECRUITMENT COST BORNE BY EMPLOYEE AS A PROPORTION OF MONTHLY INCOME EARNED IN COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

11,9%

THE SHARE OF LABOR MIGRANTS

VOLUNTARILY REGISTERED ON EXITING THE COUNTRY AND LEAVING ACCORDING TO THE ORGANIZATIONAL HIRING IN THEIR TOTAL NUMBER



GINI COEFFICIENT (UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION INCOME)
(in 2024)

0,286

9,8%

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE LIVING **BELOW 50 PER CENT** OF MEDIAN INCOME
(in 2024)

REDUCE ALL FORMS OF INEQUALITY WITHIN COUNTRY



NATIONAL INDICATORS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG 10

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 10.1.1. Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population (percentage).					
a) the growth rate of household income per capita among the least affluent 40 per cent of the population;	114,9	122,4	123,4	124,7	124,3
b) growth rate of household income per capita among the entire population.	110,9	122,4	119,1	113,0	116,1
Indicator 10.2.1. Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, age, by sex.	10,0	10,7	9,0	9,6	9,8
Indicator 10.3.1. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law. ¹⁾	-	-	9,5	-	-
Indicator 10.4.1. Percentage of wages of employees as a percentage of GDP. ²⁾	22,3	22,8	23,5	24,3	-
Indicator 10.7.1. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination:					
Russia;	22,0	24,9	23,3	20,8	19,7
Kazakhstan;	5,0	11,7	7,9	8,5	7,9
Turkey;	8,3	14,6	12,9	10,6	9,5
South Korea.	8,8	11,7	7,3	6,4	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 (percentage).	8,2	9,8	10,6	9,2	11,9

¹⁾ The results of the MICS survey include women aged 15-49

²⁾ For the period 2010–2017, data in current prices were revised in accordance with the SNA 2008 methodology, taking into account the non-observed economy. Since 2018, annual current and conceptual revisions have been carried out

<https://nsdq.stat.uz/en/goal/13>



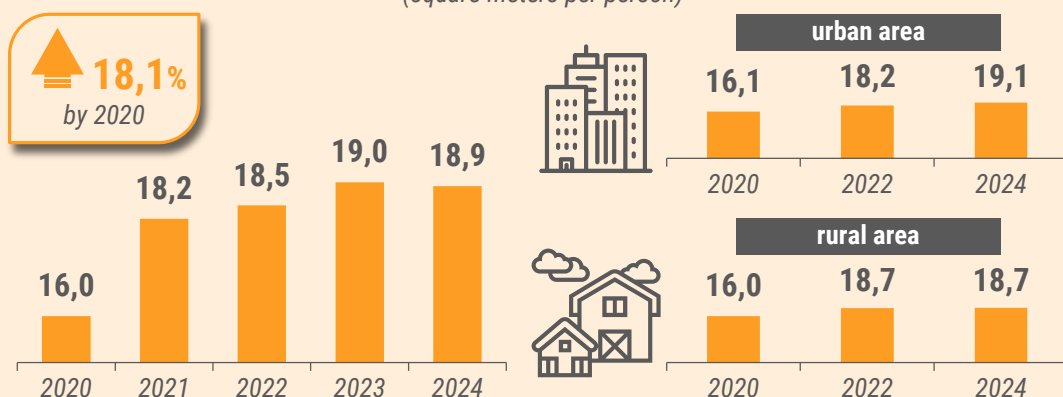
ENSURING OPENNESS, SAFETY, RESILIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY OF CITIES AND SETTLEMENTS

Creating resilient, safe, and inclusive cities is one of the most important sustainable development goals. This goal aims to improve the quality of the urban environment, ensure the rational use of territories, and develop accessible infrastructure. Of particular importance is the provision of housing, transportation, and utilities, as well as increasing the resilience of communities to natural and man-made risks. Urban development based on sustainable principles contributes to economic growth, social stability, and improved living conditions.

In Uzbekistan, the development of sustainable cities and communities is a priority for public policy. Programs are being implemented to modernize utilities, develop public transportation, and improve urban infrastructure. Affordable housing is being built, and smart city and green space projects are being implemented. Particular attention is being paid to energy conservation, waste management, and environmental safety. These measures are aimed at creating a comfortable and safe urban environment that meets modern sustainability standards.

PROVISION OF POPULATION WITH HOUSING

(square meters per person)



90,5%

PROPORTION OF
POPULATION THAT HAS
CONVENIENT ACCESS
TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT
(in 2024)



Women

90,4%



Men

90,6%



Persons with disabilities

89,1%

NUMBER OF DEATHS, MISSING PERSONS AND DIRECTLY AFFECTED
PERSONS ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS PER 100,000 POPULATION
(in 2024)

0,003





75,0%

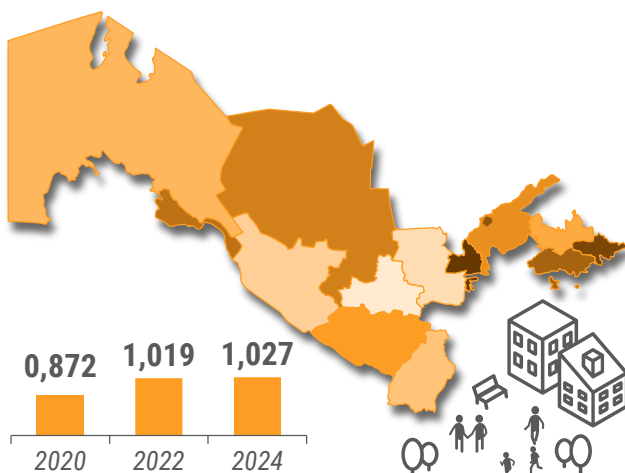
PROPORTION OF MUNICIPAL
SOLID WASTE COLLECTED
AND MANAGED IN
CONTROLLED FACILITIES OUT OF TOTAL
MUNICIPAL WASTE GENERATED

(in 2024)



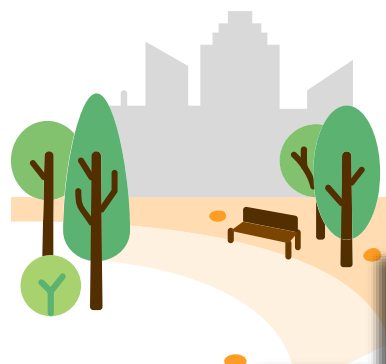
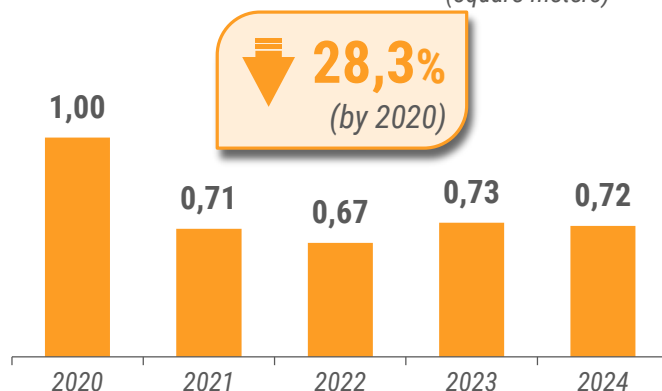
RATIO OF LAND CONSUMPTION RATE TO POPULATION GROWTH RATE

Samarkand	0,737
Jizzakh	0,961
Bukhara	0,991
Surkhandarya	0,993
Rep. of Karakalpakstan	1,004
Namangan	1,006
Kashkadarya	1,014
Tashkent	1,020
Navoi	1,025
Khorezm	1,078
Fergana	1,095
Tashkent city	1,114
Andijan	1,126
Syrdarya	1,861



AREA OF CITY PARKS OF CULTURE AND RECREATION PER CAPITA

(square meters)



NATIONAL INDICATORS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG 11

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 11.1.1.1. Provision of population with housing (sq.m. per person):	16,0	18,2	18,5	19,0	18,9
a) in urban areas;	16,1	18,0	18,2	19,1	19,1
b) in rural areas.	16,0	18,5	18,7	19,0	18,7
Indicator 11.2.1. Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities: ¹⁾					
a) total;	86,4	-	87,4	86,9	90,5
b) women;	86,9	-	87,6	87,1	90,4
c) men;	86,0	-	87,1	86,8	90,6
d) persons with disabilities.	-	-	86,4	84,4	89,1
Indicator 11.3.1. Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate.	0,872	1,070	1,019	0,99	1,03
Indicator 11.5.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.	0,11	0,048	0,047	0,01	0,003
Indicator 11.5.2.1. Direct economic losses due to disasters as a percentage of GDP.	0,024	0,000	0,005	0,00	0,00
Indicator 11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities.	-	-	70,1	75,0	75,0
Indicator 11.7.1.1. Area of city parks of culture and recreation per capita.	1,00	0,71	0,67	0,73	0,72

¹⁾ This indicator is based on household survey questionnaires. And due to the improvement of questions about the possibility of convenient access to transport in the questionnaires, the indicator data for 2021 is in the process of formation (not calculated)

<https://nsdq.stat.uz/en/goal/14>

ENSURING THE TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION MODELS

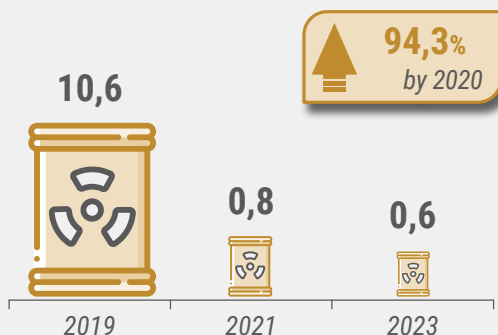


Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns is aimed at conserving natural resources and reducing negative environmental impacts. This goal includes increasing the efficiency of raw materials and energy use, reducing waste, and developing environmentally friendly technologies. The implementation of "green economy" principles contributes to a reduced carbon footprint, the rational and careful use of natural resources, and the development of a sustainable culture of responsibility for the environment and the country's natural resources.

In Uzbekistan, the development of sustainable consumption and production patterns is enshrined as an important area of public policy. Programs are being implemented to introduce resource-saving and waste-free technologies, and businesses are supporting their transition to international environmental standards. Waste management controls are being strengthened, and material recycling and reuse systems are being developed. Initiatives to increase the environmental responsibility of businesses and the public are being actively promoted, contributing to the development of a sustainable economy and environmental protection.

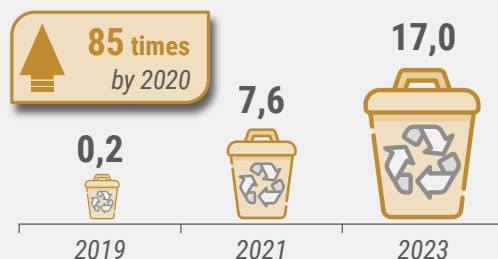
FORMATION OF TOXIC WASTE PRODUCTS OF 1-3 HAZARD CLASSES

(per capita, kg)



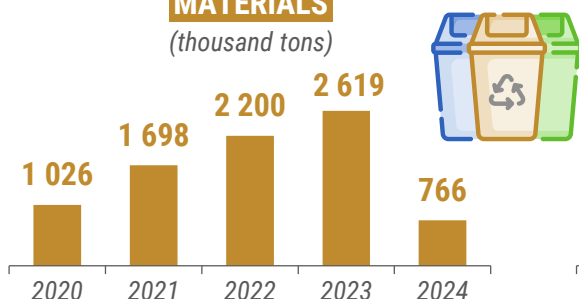
THE SHARE OF NEUTRALIZED PRODUCTION WASTE OF 1-3 HAZARD CLASSES

IN TOTAL VOLUME OF GENERATED
PRODUCTION WASTE OF
1-3 HAZARD CLASSES



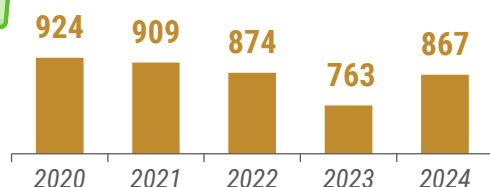
WEIGHT OF RECYCLED MATERIALS

(thousand tons)

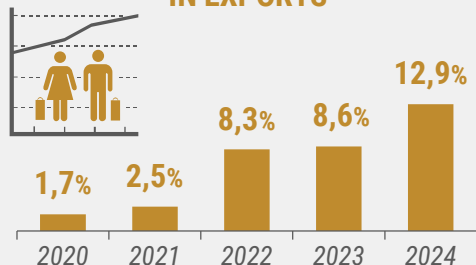


POLLUTANTS EMISSIONED INTO THE ATMOSPHERE

(thousand tons)



SHARE OF TOURISM SERVICES IN EXPORTS



PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL
MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS
ON **HAZARDOUS** AND OTHER **CHEMICALS**
AND **WASTE** UNDER WHICH **COMMITMENTS**
AND **RESPONSIBILITIES** TO TRANSFER
INFORMATION ARE FULFILLED AS **REQUIRED**
BY **EACH AGREEMENTS** DRAWN UP
AMOUNTED TO
(in 2024)

46,7%

NATIONAL INDICATORS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG 12

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 12.4.1. Availability of international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement.	44,4	44,4	46,7	46,7	46,7
Indicator 12.4.2.1. Formation of toxic waste products of 1-3 hazard classes per capita.	10,6	8,5	0,8	0,9	0,6
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.	0,2	0,3	7,6	2,7	17,0
Indicator 12.5.1. National recycling rate, tons of material recycled.					
a) recycling rate;	-	-	-	-	5,2
b) tons of material recycled.	1 025,9	1 698,2	2 200,0	2 619,0	766,0
Indicator 12.b.1.1. Share of tourism services in export (percentage).	1,7	2,5	8,3	8,6	12,9

<https://nsdq.stat.uz/en/goal/15>

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

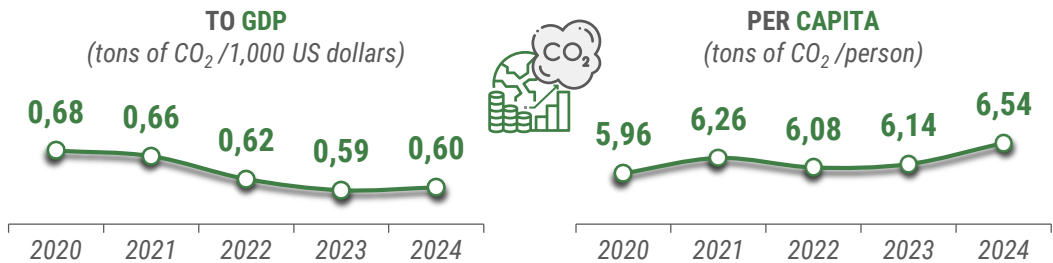
13 CLIMATE ACTION



Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts is a global priority for sustainable development. This goal aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance ecosystem resilience, and adapt to changing climate conditions. The impacts of climate change affect agriculture, water resources, public health, and the economy as a whole. Developing low-carbon technologies, increasing energy efficiency, and managing natural resources sustainably help mitigate climate risks and maintain ecological balance.

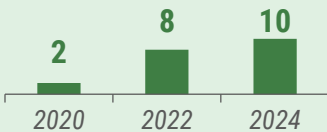
In Uzbekistan, combating climate change is a key part of national environmental policy. Measures are being implemented to reduce emissions, develop renewable energy sources, and promote the rational use of natural resources. The country is implementing climate change adaptation mechanisms, including modernizing irrigation systems and supporting sustainable agriculture. Initiatives on the green economy, reforestation, and biodiversity conservation are actively developing, and international cooperation in the field of ecology and climate is expanding.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS *



* Source: EDGAR – Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research

COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES THAT INCLUDE MEASURES AND ACTIONS TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND IMPROVE CLIMATE RESILIENCE



NATIONAL INDICATORS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG 13

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 13.2.1.1. Comprehensive development programs and strategies that include measures and actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve climate resilience.	2	15	8	9	10

<https://nsdg.stat.uz/en/goal/16>

PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

Conservation and restoration of terrestrial ecosystems plays a key role in ensuring sustainable development, protecting biodiversity, and maintaining ecological balance. This goal aims to ensure the rational use of land, forest, and water resources and combat desertification and soil degradation. Effective management of natural ecosystems contributes to the conservation of biodiversity, mitigation of climate change, and improvement of quality of life. Sustainable resource use is the foundation for environmental and food security.

In Uzbekistan, the protection of terrestrial ecosystems and the restoration of natural areas are priority areas of state environmental policy. Programs to combat desertification and restore degraded lands are being implemented, and reforestation efforts are actively progressing, including a project to green the Aral Seabed. New specially protected natural areas are being created, and measures to protect rare species of flora and fauna are being strengthened. Work is underway to implement the principles of sustainable land use and develop international cooperation in environmental protection.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

(in 2024)



CHANGE

IN NET FOREST AREA

244



TERRESTRIAL BIOMASS

STOCKS IN FORESTS (thousand m³)

83372,1



51,6%*



PROPORTION OF

FOREST AREA LOCATED IN PROTECTED AREAS

96,0%



0,1 p.p.*



PROPORTION OF

FOREST AREA FOR WHICH A LONG-TERM FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN HAS BEEN DEVELOPED

99,5%



7,4 p.p.*

* Changes compared to 2020

FOREST AREA
RELATED TO TOTAL
LAND AREA



8,7%

2020

8,7%

2021

8,7%

2022

10,6%

2023

10,7%

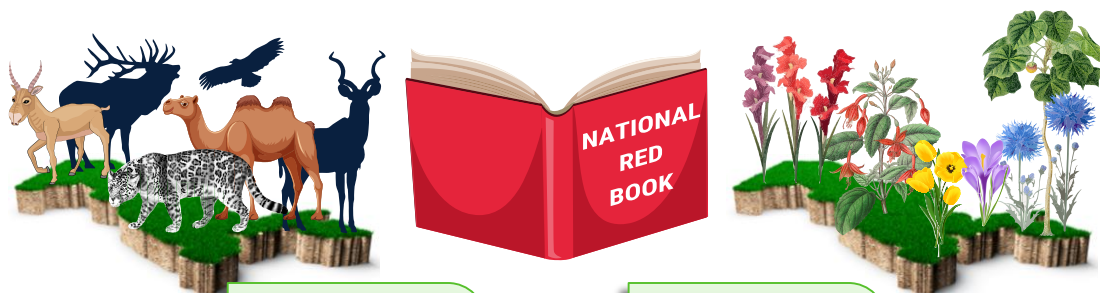
2024

PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE
OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE
FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT
AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

15 LIFE
ON LAND



NUMBER OF BIOLOGICAL SPECIES LISTED IN THE NATIONAL RED BOOK



206 ANIMALS
SPECIES

314 PLANTS
SPECIES

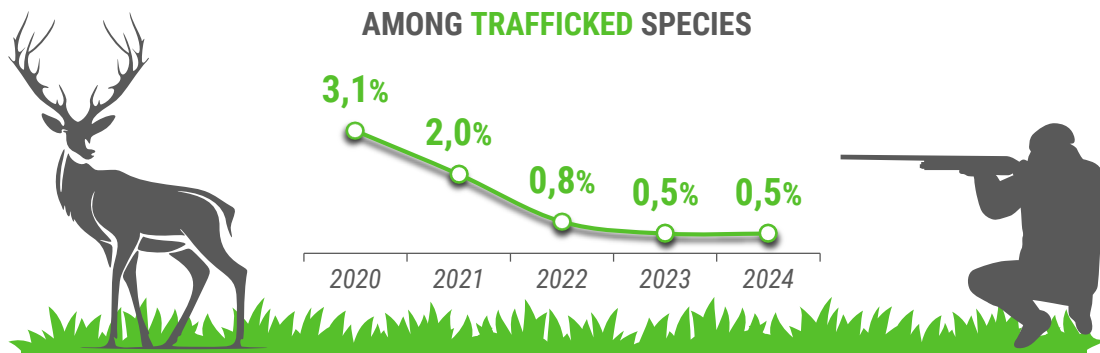
RED BOOK INDEX
(RED LIST INDEX*)
COMPILED

0,96



* Source: IUCN Global Species Programme Red List Unit (<https://www.iucnredlist.org/search>)

PROPORTION OF WILDLIFE SPECIES SUBJECT TO POACHING OR ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING AMONG TRAFFICKED SPECIES



UZBEKISTAN HAS LEGISLATION IN PLACE AND ADEQUATE RESOURCES
ALLOCATED TO PREVENT THE ENTRY OR CONTROL OF
ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

53

PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

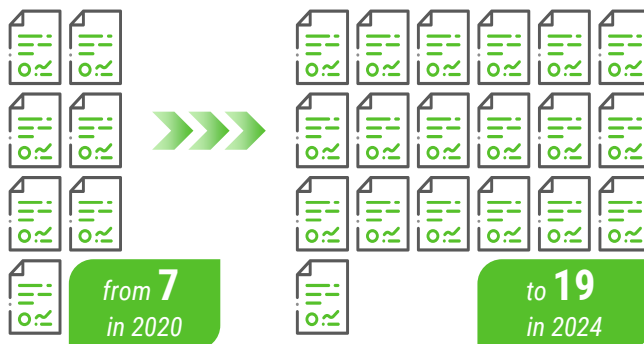
**MOUNTAIN
GREEN COVER**

INDEX

AMOUNTED TO
(in 2024)

36,7%

NUMBER OF **NATIONAL, SECTORAL AND REGIONAL STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS** THAT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE **VALUE AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS**



8,8%

THE SHARE OF PUBLIC **EXPENDITURES** ALLOCATED FOR **THE CONSERVATION AND RATIONAL USE OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS** IN THE TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF THE **STATE BUDGET** (in 2024)

NATIONAL INDICATORS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG 15

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 15.1.1. Forest area as a percentage of total land area.	8,7	8,7	8,7	10,6	10,7
Indicator 15.2.1. Progress towards sustainable forest management:					
a) change in net forest area;	244,0	244,0	244,0	244,0	244,0
b) terrestrial biomass stocks in forests, thousand m ³ ;	55 000,0	60 250,0	68 991,7	77 664,8	83 372,1

**PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE
OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE
FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT
AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS**



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
c) proportion of forest area located in protected areas, percentage;	95,9	95,9	95,9	96,0	96,0
d) proportion of forest area for which a long-term forest management plan has been developed, percentage.	92,1	98,9	98,9	99,0	99,5
Indicator 15.4.2. Mountain Green Cover Index.	36,0	36,0	36,0	36,0	36,7
Indicator 15.5.1.1. Red Book Index. ¹⁾	0,96	0,96	0,96	0,96	0,96
Indicator 15.5.1.2. Number of biological species listed in the national Red Book:					
a) animals;	206	206	206	206	206
b) plants.	314	314	314	314	314
Indicator 15.7.1. Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked.	3,1	2	0,8	0,5	0,5
Indicator 15.8.1. Presence of relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
Indicator 15.9.1.1. Number of national, sectoral and regional strategies and programs that take into account the value and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems.	7	7	7	13	19
Indicator 15.a.1.1. The share of public expenditures allocated for the conservation and rational use of biodiversity and ecosystems in the total expenditures of the state budget (percentage).	-	4,1	4,2	13,9	8,8

¹⁾ Red List Index. Information source: IUCN Global Species Program Red List Unit website (<https://www.iucnredlist.org/search>)

<https://nsdq.stat.uz/en/goal/17>

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

Ensuring peace, justice, and effective institutions are the foundation of sustainable development and social stability. This goal aims to strengthen the rule of law, protect human rights, and ensure access to justice for all. Combating corruption, increasing transparency in public administration, and enhancing public trust in government institutions are essential. Strong and accountable government institutions contribute to the creation of a secure society where equal opportunities and respect for the rights of every person are ensured.

Strengthening peace, justice, and the effectiveness of state institutions is a key area of reform in Uzbekistan. Open and accountable governance mechanisms are being introduced, the judicial system is being improved, and the population's legal awareness is being enhanced. Measures to combat corruption and protect citizens' rights are being strengthened, and opportunities for public participation in decision-making are being expanded. The e-government system is being actively developed, ensuring transparency and accessibility of public services, thereby fostering trust and social justice.

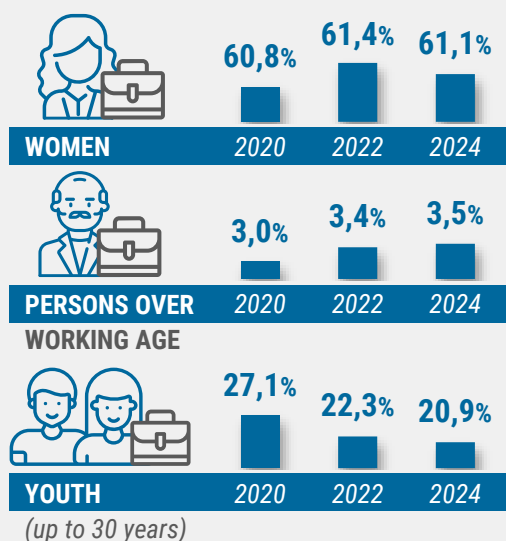
90,0%

PROPORTION OF **WOMEN** AGED
15-49 YEARS THAT **FEEL SAFE WALKING**
ALONE AROUND THE AREA THEY LIVE
AFTER DARK

Based on MICS results for 2021-2022

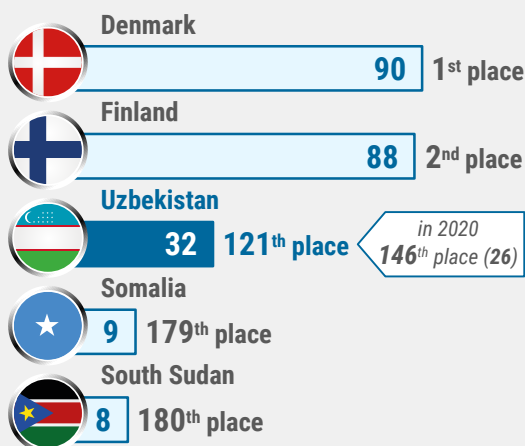


PROPORTION OF CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF CITIZENS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS



RANKING OF COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD BY INDEX OF CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX *

(in 2024)



* Transparency International

NATIONAL INDICATORS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG 16

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 16.1.4. Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark. ¹⁾	-	-	90,0	-	-
Indicator 16.2.1. Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month. ²⁾					
a) all children;	-	-	62,2	-	-
b) girls;	-	-	60,4	-	-
c) boys.	-	-	63,9	-	-
Indicator 16.6.1. Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar).	109,5	99,2	110,6	109,6	99,4
Indicator 16.7.1.1. Proportion of certain categories of citizens (women, persons over working age, youth) in public institutions:					
a) women;	60,8	60,6	61,4	61,1	61,1
b) persons over working age;	3,0	2,9	3,4	3,4	3,5
c) youth (up to 30 years).	27,1	24,5	22,3	21,5	20,9
Indicator 16.9.1. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age. ³⁾	-	-	100	-	-
Indicator 16.10.2. The list of normative legal acts providing guarantees of citizens' access to information.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
Indicator 16.a.1. Availability of national human rights institutions, duly accredited in international mechanisms in accordance with the Paris Principles.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available

¹⁾ The results of the MICS survey include women aged 15-49

²⁾ The results of the MICS survey include children aged 1-14 years

³⁾ MICS survey results

<https://nsdg.stat.uz/en/goal/18>



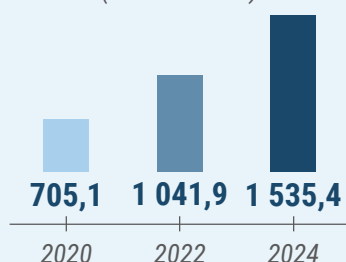
STRENGTHENING THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND STRENGTHENING THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

Strengthening global partnership for sustainable development is essential to the successful implementation of all the Goals. This goal is aimed at enhancing international cooperation, technology exchange, trade and financial support to achieve common goals. The participation of governments, business and civil society in initiatives to reduce poverty, protect the environment and enhance human potential is essential. The joint efforts of States ensure sustainable progress and contribute to global stability.

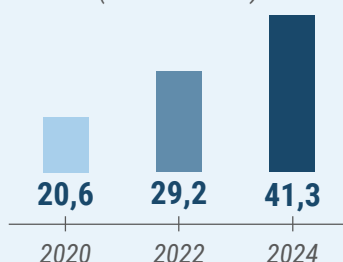
In Uzbekistan, the development of international partnership is seen as an integral part of sustainable development policy. The country actively cooperates with the UN and its agencies, international financial institutions and partner countries. Joint projects are being implemented in the fields of environment, education, health and digital transformation. Special attention is given to regional collaboration and investment for achieving the SDGs. The expansion of partnerships strengthens Uzbekistan's position in the international arena and contributes to the country's sustainable development.

A SINGLE SET OF **MACROECONOMIC BENCHMARKS**

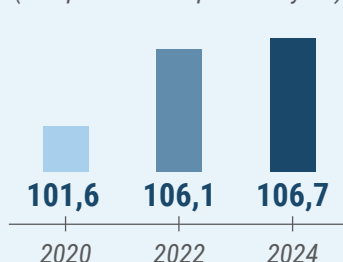
GDP VOLUME
(trillion soums)



GDP PER CAPITA
(million soums)

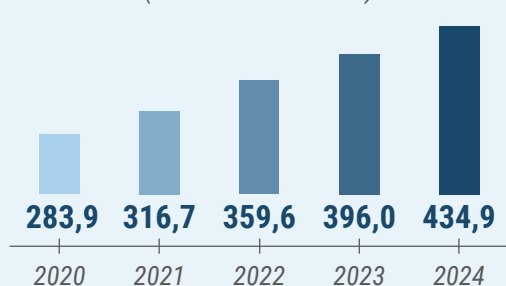


GDP GROWTH RATE
(compared to the previous year)

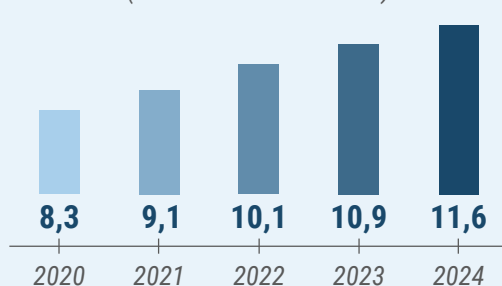


GDP AT PURCHASING POWER PARITY OF THE UZBEK SOUM TO THE US DOLLAR

TOTAL
(billions of US dollars)



PER CAPITA
(thousands of US dollars)

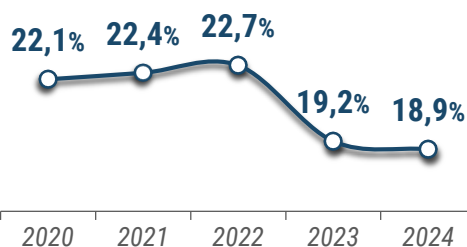


STRENGTHENING THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND STRENGTHENING THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

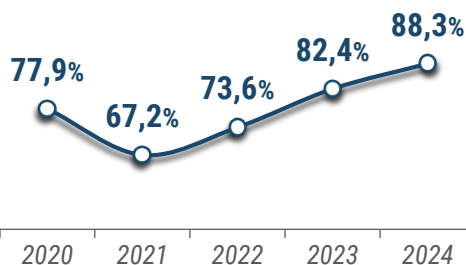
17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



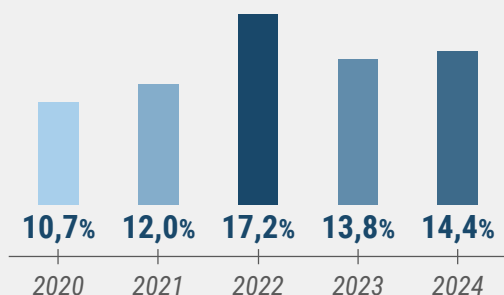
TOTAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE TO GDP



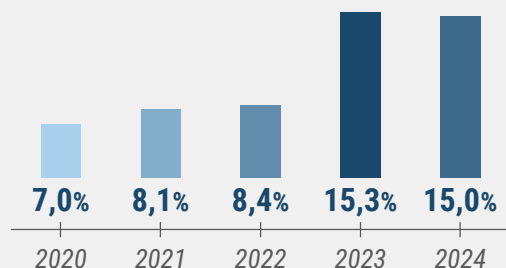
PROPORTION OF DOMESTIC BUDGET FUNDED BY DOMESTIC TAXES



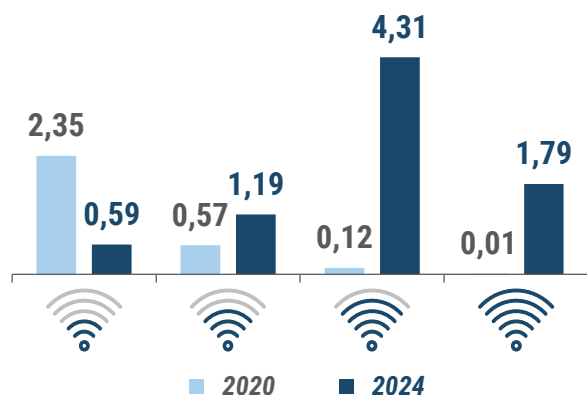
VOLUME OF REMITTANCES (in US dollars) AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL GDP



DEBT SERVICE AS A PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES



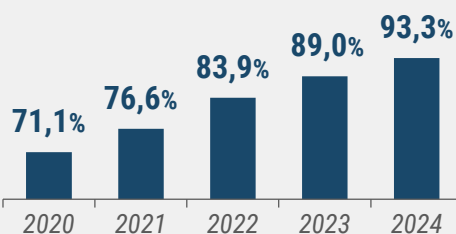
THE NUMBER OF FIXED BROADBAND INTERNET SUBSCRIBERS (by speed)



- from 2 Mbit/sec. up to 10 Mbit/sec.
- from 10 Mbit/sec. up to 30 Mbit/sec.
- from 30 Mbit/sec. up to 100 Mbit/sec.
- over 100 Mbit/sec.



PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS USING THE INTERNET



UZBEKISTAN HAS **NATIONAL STATISTICAL LEGISLATION** THAT COMPLIES WITH THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AS WELL AS A FULLY FUNDED **NATIONAL STATISTICAL PLAN**



NATIONAL INDICATORS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG 17

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indicator 17.1.1. Total government revenue as a percentage of GDP, by source.	22,1	22,4	22,7	19,2	18,9
Indicator 17.1.2. Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes.	77,9	67,2	73,6	82,4	88,3
Indicator 17.3.1. Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income.	10,0	11,1	11,9	22,4	-
Indicator 17.3.2. Volume of remittances (in US dollars) as a proportion of total GDP.	10,7	12,0	17,2	13,8	14,4
Indicator 17.4.1. Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services.	7,0	8,1	8,4	15,3	15,0
Indicator 17.6.1. The number of fixed broadband Internet subscribers by speed:	3,2	4,2	5,2	6,1	7,9
a) from 256 kbit/sec. up to 2 Mbit/sec.;	0,1	0,04	0,2	0,02	0,01
b) from 2 Mbit/sec. up to 10 Mbit/sec.;	2,4	1,7	1,2	0,8	0,6
c) from 10 Mbit/sec. up to 30 Mbit/sec.;	0,6	2,1	2,6	3,4	1,2

STRENGTHENING THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND STRENGTHENING THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
d) from 30 Mbit/sec. up to 100 Mbit/sec.;	0,1	0,3	0,8	1,02	4,31
e) over 100 Mbit/sec.	0,01	0,06	0,3	0,92	1,79
Indicator 17.8.1. Proportion of individuals using the Internet.	71,1	76,6	83,9	89,0	93,3
Indicator 17.13.1. A single set of macroeconomic benchmarks: ¹⁾					
a) GDP, in billions of soums;	705,1	861,2	1 041,9	1 261,8	1 535,4
b) GDP growth rate, as a percentage of the previous year;	1,6	8,2	6,1	6,3	6,7
c) GDP per capita, thousand soums;	20,6	24,7	29,2	34,7	41,3
d) GDP at purchasing power parity of the Uzbek soum to the US dollar: ²⁾					
total, billion US dollars;	283,9	316,7	359,6	396,0	434,9
per capita, US dollars.	8 292,3	9 069,8	10 087,8	10 875,1	11 619,8
Indicator 17.17.1. Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure, million US dollars.	-	18,5	17,8	-	15,8
Indicator 17.18.1. Statistical Performance Indicators (Statistical Performance Index) for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring, index) / rank among countries. ²⁾	67,5/80	71,1/85	74,1/79	80,3/62	-
Indicator 17.18.2. Existence of national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
Indicator 17.18.3. Existence of a fully funded and ongoing national statistical plan, by source of funding.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available

¹⁾ For the period 2010–2017, data in current prices were revised in accordance with the SNA 2008 methodology, taking into account the non-observed economy. Since 2018, annual current and conceptual revisions have been carried out

²⁾ According to the World Bank

<https://nsdq.stat.uz/en/goal/19>

For notes

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

For notes

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Leaving No One Behind



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Responsible for the release:

Social statistics department



Address: 100170, Tashkent,
Mustakillik Avenue, 63



www.nsdg.stat.uz



Tel.: +99871 202-80-70



facebook.com/uzstataxborot



e-mail: sdg@stat.uz



<https://t.me/uzstataxborot>

