



PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN FARMONI

2023 September 31

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On Strategy "Uzbekistan - 2030"

The adoption of the new version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan through a nationwide vote in a referendum, held on April 30, 2023, served to strengthen the constitutional foundations for building a New Uzbekistan.

The presidential elections, held in accordance with the newly revised Constitution, once again demonstrated the political maturity of our society and the full support of the people for the reforms being carried out on the path to building a New Uzbekistan.

At the same time, under the new constitutional and legal conditions, it is necessary to improve the main directions of the country's development and take the large-scale reforms being implemented to a new stage.

as well as guaranteed justice, the rule of law, security, and stability:

1. To approve the "Uzbekistan - 2030" Strategy in accordance with Appendix No. 1, developed by on the basis of the experience and results of public discussion acquired in the process of implementing the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy.

Accept into note that the "Uzbekistan — 2030" reflects the following key ideas:

becoming one of the countries with above-average income by

'SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT';

creating an education, healthcare, and social protection system that fully meets the needs of the people and international standards;

creating favorable ecological conditions for the population; building a serving the people, a just and modern state;

guaranteed sovereignty and security of the country.

2. To establish that:

the implementation of the "Uzbekistan-2030" Strategy and the achievement of its targets are defined as a priority task for all state bodies and organizations, whose top managers are personally responsible for its implementation;

within the framework of the "Uzbekistan-2030" Strategy, the achievement of all goals that remain relevant is ensured, as well as the implementation of the current tasks defined by the Strategy for the Development of New Uzbekistan, the implementation of which continues.

3. To approve the composition of the Republican Commission for the Implementation of the Uzbekistan-2030 Strategy (hereinafter referred to as the Republican Commission) in accordance with Appendix No. 2.

Assign the Republican Commission (A. Aripov) the tasks of ensuring:

a) the full, timely, and high-quality implementation of the Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy, as well as the preparation and coordination of the implementation of the relevant annual programs for its implementation;

6) monitoring for high-quality implementation of reform measures within the framework of the Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy based on the opinions and initiatives expressed by citizens, the achievement of the targeted indicators, as well as the submission of information on the results to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan every six months;

c) within two months:

critically studying the results of the implementation of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy at the local level;

broad discussion among the population of the results of the implementation of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy, systematic analysis of citizens' proposals on this issue;

identify, based on the results of studies, systemic factors that hinder the implementation of the goals and objectives set out in the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy, and take concrete measures to eliminate them within the framework of the implementation of the Uzbekistan-2030 Strategy.

4. Recommend that the Zhokhargy Henes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Kengash of People's Deputies of the regions and the city of Tashkent hear and critically discuss on a quarterly basis the information provided by the heads of territorial divisions of ministries and departments on the progress of the implementation of the "Uzbekistan-2030" Strategy in the regions.

5. Establish procedures for monitoring the implementation of the "Uzbekistan-2030" Strategy and practical measures for its implementation, the achievement of relevant targets, and the timely development of regulatory and legal acts within their framework, in accordance with which:

a) The Ministry of Justice, together with the Chamber of Accounts, the "Development Strategy" Center and the National Movement "Yuksalish" conducts systematic monitoring of the implementation of the "Uzbekistan - 2030" Strategy and measures for its implementation in the relevant years, and submits the results of the monitoring to the Republican Commission on a monthly basis;

b) The Zhokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Councils of People's Deputies of the regions, districts, and cities conduct quarterly control measures on the implementation of the "Uzbekistan - 2030" for the relevant years by region;

c) The Cabinet of Ministers shall ensure monthly critical discussion of the progress of the implementation of the "Uzbekistan - 2030" Strategy with the participation of the Deputy Prime Ministers, quarterly discussion at meetings of the Government, takes appropriate measures in relation to members of the Government, ministers, for untimely and incomplete implementation of measures, and also submits a report on the implementation of the "Uzbekistan - 2030" Strategy to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis every six months.

6. The Cabinet of Ministers (A. Aripov) shall ensure within one month: the adoption of a Government resolution on measures to implement the "Uzbekistan-2030" Strategy in 2023-2024 by region;

definition of specific tasks in terms assigned to deputies of the Prime Minister of the sectors and areas, based on the directions and goals of the "Uzbekistan - 2030" Strategy.

7. The Ministry of Justice, together with the responsible ministries and agencies, shall provide practical assistance in the high-quality and timely development, coordination, and publication for public discussion of draft regulatory acts within the framework of the "Uzbekistan - 2030" Strategy.

8. The Development Strategy Center, with the aim of establishing effective public control over the consistent, high-quality, and timely implementation of certain reforms under the slogan "Strategy 'Uzbekistan - 2030' - a people's strategy":

in conjunction with the Ministry of Digital Technologies, within two weeks, launch an online portal that allows the population to assess the degree of implementation of the "Uzbekistan-2030" Strategy, the quality implementation of certain in it reforms in terms of each goal and its indicators, as well as the direction of citizens' opinions and initiatives put forward on these reforms;

summarize and submit to the Republican Commission on a monthly basis assessment results and opinions and judgments received from the population;

introduce, in conjunction with the Coordination Council for the Implementation of National Sustainable Development Goals and Targets for the Period up to 2030 (D. Kuchkarov) a system for conducting in conjunction with the public an annual analysis of the implementation of the Strategy

"Uzbekistan - 2030" in accordance with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and publication of its results;

to ensure the preparation, publication on foreign languages and wide distribution of information and analytical reviews devoted to the results of the implementation of the Strategy "Uzbekistan — 2030" and the implementation of its measures for the relevant years.

9. The Agency for Information and Mass Communications, the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan, and the National Information Agency of Uzbekistan, in conjunction with the media, shall ensure on an ongoing basis:

extensive commentary on the goals and objectives of the "Uzbekistan — 2030" Strategy, and as well as explanation to the public of its essence and content in the media, including through the global information network Internet and social networks;

10. To assign to the heads of ministries and departments, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the khaks of the regions and the city of Tashkent personal responsibility for the effective organization of the implementation of this Decree.

Discussing the progress of the implementation of this Decree every six months, coordinating and monitoring the activities of the organizations responsible for its implementation, assign to the Republican COMMISSION.

To submit monthly reports to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the measures implemented.

President of the
Republic of Uzbekistan



Sh. Mirziyoyev

Tashkent

STRATEGY "UZBEKISTAN – 2030"

No	Objective	Performance indicators for goals to be achieved by 2030
I. CREATING DECENT CONDITIONS FOR REALIZING THE POTENTIAL OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL		
1.1. Reforms in the education system		
1.	Taking the preschool education system to a new level and ensuring full coverage of children.	Full coverage of children with preschool education and preparatory groups .
		Developing basic computer literacy skills among pupils in state preschool educational institutions by providing them with 100 percent computer classrooms .
		100 percent provision of clean drinking water and modern sanitary and hygienic infrastructure to preschool educational institutions.
2.	Implementation the "Favorable Environment for Education" in the general secondary education system.	Organization of free buses for students of 715 secondary general education institutions located in remote and hard-to-reach areas.
		Full provision of secondary general education institutions with clean drinking water and modern sanitary and hygienic infrastructure.
3.	Raising the general secondary education system to a new level.	Creation of approximately 700 new textbooks, exercise books, teaching aids, and mobile applications for educators.
		Creation of 1,000 multimedia programs for tablets based on new-generation textbooks.
		Attracting 500 foreign specialists who are native speakers to educational institutions each year.

		Introduction of vocational training courses in all secondary general education institutions .
		Introduction into the educational process of all secondary general education institutions.
4.	Improving the status of teaching staff, developing their knowledge and qualifications in accordance with international standards.	Sending 1,000 educators and teachers to foreign countries for advanced training and internships.
		Increasing average average salary of employees in preschool educational organizations and secondary general education institutions by 2 times .
		Continuous improvement qualifications 500 thousand employees in preschool educational organizations and secondary general education institutions.
		Introduction of a training system in highly sought-after fields and areas of teacher education for applicants in remote areas, funded entirely by state grants .
5.	Extensive involvement of the private sector in the development of general secondary education.	Bringing the number of non-state secondary general education institutions to 1,000 .
		Allocation of preferential loans in the amount of 1 trillion soums to establish non-state secondary general education institutions over the next five years.
		Starting in 2024, conclusion of contracts for the construction of at least 100 secondary general education institutions on the basis public-private partnerships .
		Tripling the proportion of students enrolled in non-state secondary general education institutions.
		Implementation of projects to expand the network of secondary general education institutions by \$2 billion based on public-private partnerships and funds raised from international financial institutions.

6.	Training students in modern knowledge and skills through the development of the vocational education system.	Improving the quality of education and upgrading the material and technical base in 700 professional educational institutions.
		Creation of 14 regional vocational training centers, bringing the proportion of teaching staff with a qualification category to 50 percent , and the proportion of advanced training courses organized in a distance or blended format to 30 percent .
		Increasing the state grant for training mid-level specialists in the fields of information technology, construction, transport, and logistics to 100 percent .
7.	Expanding access to higher education, improving the quality of specialists with higher education.	Bringing the level of coverage of young people to education is less than 50 percent .
		Full staffing of secondary general education institutions with teaching personnel with higher education .
		Conducting international accreditation of educational programs 30 higher education institutions.
		Implementation a dual diploma on based less 50 50 joint educational programs in collaboration with foreign universities ranked in the Top 500 .
		Achievement inclusion 10 higher educational institutions in the Top 1000 most prestigious higher education institutions in the world.
		Increasing the effectiveness of scientific research and bringing the scientific potential in higher education institutions to 70 percent . of scientific potential in higher education institutions.
8.	Improving the organizational and managerial activities of higher education institutions, strengthening their material and technical support.	Transformation 5 higher educational institutions into national research institutes.
		Construction of additional educational buildings with 120,000 seats and student accommodation for 150,000 students.
		Addition of at least 1 million items of modern literature to libraries and complete digitization of library collections.

9.	Enriching fundamental research with new directions based on modern requirements.	Allocation of 3 trillion soums for fundamental research.
		Establishment of cooperation with 8 leading foreign scientific schools in the field of fundamental research.
		Allocation 2 trillion soums for scientific programs in fields language and literature, history, archaeology, culture, and art.
10.	Strengthening applied research in the most rapidly developing sectors of the economy, introduction a cluster system "enterprise – university – scientific organization".	Allocation of 4 trillion soums from the state budget for applied research.
		Production of 850 types of innovative products in "driver" areas of the economy.
		Creation of more than 2,500 new scientific developments based on the results of applied research.
		Creation of 8 scientific and industrial clusters in areas such as transport and logistics, agriculture crop yields, energy, biotechnology, geology and metalworking, mechanical engineering, and electronics.
11.	Increasing the proportion of young researchers, supporting their scientific research.	Bringing the proportion of researchers under the age of 40 to at least 60 percent , increasing the average salary of employees of scientific organizations by a factor of 2 .
		Bringing the number of annual competitions for funding scientific, applied, innovative, and start-up projects to 20 .
		Increasing the number quotas for research interns, basic doctoral studies, doctoral studies, and targeted doctoral studies to 5,200 .
12.	Widespread introduction of innovative activities in all areas, support for scientific research and innovative initiatives.	Ensuring that Uzbekistan is included in the list of the top 50 countries in the Global Innovation Index ranking.
		Increasing the number of researchers to 2,000 per million population.
		Doubling the number of new innovative developments created as a result of commercialization in domestic and foreign markets.

1.2. Reforms to ensure public health		
13.	Increasing average life expectancy of the population.	Bringing the average life expectancy of the population to 78 years .
		Doubling the amount of funds allocated to healthcare.
		Reducing early mortality rates from cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and respiratory diseases by 2.5 times .
		A sharp reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis from the current 34 per 100,000 per population.
14.	Further bringing primary health care services closer to the population.	Achieve full coverage of treatment for 350,000 patients with diabetes and 1.5 million patients with cardiovascular diseases.
		Achieving a 70 percent resolution rate for the population in need of medical care at the primary level.
		Full coverage of hemodialysis beds for patients in the republic.
15.	Improving the effectiveness of prevention and treatment of hereditary diseases in children.	Halving the incidence of hereditary diseases in children.
		Increase coverage of selective screening for hereditary diseases in infants by at least 50 percent .
16.	Reduce maternal and infant mortality rates. child mortality, ensuring a healthy childhood.	Halving the mortality rate among women from the time of pregnancy to 42 days after childbirth, newborns, and children under five years of age.
		Increase the number of maternity beds by 35 percent .
		Free provision of micronutrient powder to children aged 6–23 months, special preparations for the prevention of helminthiasis to children aged 2–10 years, iodine preparations to children aged 3–15 years, and multivitamins, iron preparations , and folic acid to girls and women aged 15–35 years.
		A 20 percent reduction in infectious and non-infectious diseases among children.

17.	Early diagnosis of cancer and reduction in mortality rates.	Detection of early stages of cancer among the population aged 30–69 during preventive examinations, doubling life expectancy to 5 years , and halving mortality rates to 1 year.
		Ensuring full coverage of treatment for 120,000 cancer patients.
18.	Improving the effectiveness of non-communicable disease prevention.	Bringing the level of early diagnosis of non-communicable diseases to 70 percent .
		Double the rate of early detection of diabetes and hypertension among adults (aged 40 and older). Reduce mortality among the population aged 30–69 from cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes by 30 percent per 100,000 population.
19.	Ensuring healthy and active old age.	Annual conducting preventive medical examinations and health improvement 100 percent of the population aged 55 and older .
		A twofold increase in the proportion of physically active adults (aged 40 and older).
20.	Promotion of proper nutrition and healthy lifestyles among the population.	Reduce by 32 percent the proportion of the population consuming salt above the norm, by 22 percent the proportion of the population that is not physically active enough, and by 32 and 23 percent , respectively, the proportion of the adult population that is overweight and obese.
		A twofold reduction in the proportion of children under the age of 5 who are stunted, underweight, and overweight.
		A 100 percent restriction on the import, preparation, and sale of products with high trans fat, salt, and sugar content in educational and medical institutions.
21.	Widespread introduction of digital technologies in the field of medicine.	Achieving 100 percent digitization of medical institutions.

1.3. Reforms in social services and poverty reduction		
22.	Fundamental improvement of the system for the provision of professional social services.	Achieving full coverage of all persons in need by the social protection system. Organization of the activities of Inson social service centers in all districts and cities of the republic for the comprehensive implementation of social services.
23.	Creation of a new system to support persons with disabilities, as well as the formation of a comfortable and favorable environment for them.	Bringing the level quality quality and modern prosthetic and orthopedic devices for persons with disabilities in need up to 100 percent .
		Doubling the employment rate of persons with disabilities by providing them with decent work .
		Full coverage of rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities in need.
		Implementation of a system for assessing the condition the infrastructure for persons with disabilities, creating a comfortable and favorable environment for them.
		Organization of free trips to Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva every year for 1,000 persons with disabilities from each region as part of the " Barrier-Free Tourism " program.
24.	Improving the social protection system for children.	Fostering a culture of rejection of oppression and violence against children in society.
		Introduction of alternative non-institutional forms of care for children left without parental care.
25.	Strengthening the system of support for women, ensuring their rights and legitimate interests, increasing the social, economic, and political activity of women and ensuring gender equality.	Increasing the proportion of women in leadership positions to 30 percent by continuing policies to ensure gender equality and increase the social and political activity of women.
		Fostering a culture of rejection of oppression and violence against women in society, ensuring the rights and legitimate interests of women.
		Creating a transparent mechanism for targeted work with the "Women's Notebook" and establishing public control in this area.

26.	Comprehensive support for representatives the older generation.	The organization annually excursions for more than 1 million elderly people to the sights of the republic, including historical cities, ancient architectural monuments, places of pilgrimage, and picturesque places of our country. Increase the scale of activities carried out as part of support programs for the older generation by at least 30 percent.
27.	Reduction of poverty in the country.	Reduction of poverty by 2026 by 2 times in relation to 2022, with a radical reduction by 2030. Increase the income of 4.5 million people at risk of falling below the poverty line. Training 500 thousand qualified specialists on the basis social partnership.
28.	Ensuring employment of the population with income-generating work, improving the social insurance system social insurance system.	Reducing to 7 percent of the unemployment rate by ensuring stable and effective employment of the working-age population, including young people and persons with disabilities. Organization of the payment of benefits for pregnancy and childbirth, temporary disability, dismissal from work in cases of liquidation of a legal entity - employer and lack of funds for payments at the liquidated enterprise, insurance payments due to accidents at work through the guaranteed social insurance system.
29.	Training citizens in professions at the expense of the state, developing their professional skills and qualifications in the use of modern equipment and technologies.	Training 2 million citizens in professions, business skills, and foreign languages. Upgrading the qualifications of 1,600 teachers at vocational training centers based on international standards. Increasing the share of the private sector in vocational training to 30 percent.

1.4. Reforms in the areas of state youth policy and sports

30.	Establishing a system for training young people in modern professions and foreign languages.	Organization of one "creative park" in each region to ensure employment for young people in modern professions, attracting to them no less than 40,000 young people annually.
		Ensuring that school graduates master at least two foreign languages and one profession .
31.	Enhancing the intellectual potential of young people, stimulating their scientific activity.	Developing the talents of at least 2 million young people by involving them in scientific and innovative activities, intellectual games, and foreign language learning.
		Sending 500 gifted young men and women to study at prestigious foreign universities each year.
32.	Strengthening social protection for young people and reducing unemployment.	Providing employment for 400,000 young people and solving their problems.
		Reducing youth unemployment from 14 to 11 percent .
33.	Further promotion of the IT sector among young people and increase in exports of services in this sector.	Providing employment for 300,000 young people in the IT sector.
		Training of in in modern professions in demand on the international IT market .
		Expansion the "One million Programmers" and training annually 15,000 of the most gifted young men and women based on programs that meet the requirements of prestigious international companies .
34.	Expansion of youth coverage engaged in physical culture and sports.	Increasing youth participation from 8 million by organizing mass sporting events .
		Increasing the share of the population involved in sports to 36 percent .
		Creation of sports grounds for physical education and mass sports in at least 5,000 mahallas.

35.	Increasing the proportion of young people in the republic who are involved in professional and regular sports.	Bringing the number of young people regularly participating in sports and educational institutions to 1 million.
		Creating opportunities for regular sports activities for about 130,000 young people.
36.	Improving the system for training highly qualified and effective athletes for national teams.	Achieving the inclusion of Uzbekistan's athletes in the top five strongest teams in the overall team standings at the next Asian Games in 2030 in Doha (Qatar).
		Increasing the number of athletes with ranks and titles to 25,000.
		Increasing the share of employees with higher education in the field of sports to 85 percent.
		Increasing the number of scientific studies and research projects on the development of the sector to 140.
37.	Development the Olympic and Paralympic movements.	Achieving a place among the top 15 countries in the Olympic and Paralympic Games.
1.5. Reforms to ensure spiritual growth and raise the cultural sphere to a new level		
38.	Ensuring a stable social and spiritual environment in society.	Joint struggle against ideological influences based on national ideas, strengthening cooperation between families, schools, and mahallas, and ensuring the continuity of spiritual education on this basis.
		Introducing interactive educational and upbringing methods to transform schools into true centers of spirituality, education, and culture.
		Introduction of new approaches to preservation , wide popularization and development national values and spiritual heritage of the Uzbek people.
		Achieving coverage of all key tasks to ensure the stability of the social and spiritual environment in society through scientific and sociological research.

39.	Widespread promotion of the gems of Uzbek and world literature, development of a culture of reading books in society, and provision of information and library services to the population.	Increasing the number of young book lovers to 5 million .
		Creation of 100 best works of fiction and 50 fiction books for children and teenagers annually.
		Publication of the multi-volume work "Uzbek Adabiyoti Hazinasidan" ("From the Treasures of Uzbek Literature") and the 100-volume work "Zhon Bolalar Adabiyoti Durdonalari" ("Gems of World Children's Literature") in the Uzbek language.
		Digitization of a book collection of about 40 million books .
40.	Comprehensive development of contemporary theater and circus arts, creation of artistic and ideological stage productions.	Renovation and equipping of 40 theater buildings.
		Construction of 6 new theater buildings, bringing the annual number of visitors to state theaters to 5 million .
		Creation of 2 new puppet theaters.
		Elimination to a new level international cooperation in the field of contemporary theater and circus arts.
41.	Enhancing the country's tourism potential by promoting Uzbek national arts.	Holding at least 10 international festivals and forums in the fields of makoma, bahshi, dance, and theater.
		Attracting no at least 20 highly qualified foreign specialists to teach in the field.
42.	Further improvement of activities aimed at preservation, scientific study and promotion of cultural heritage.	Translation into modern format of more than 3,000 materials stored in the archives of the Institute of Art Studies, the Institute of Uzbek Language, Literature and Folklore.
		Achievement of the inclusion of at least 3 examples of unique intangible cultural heritage in the UNESCO world lists.
		In-depth scientific research on more than 30 elements of intangible cultural heritage.
		Completion of work to preserve 158 cultural heritage sites.
		Increasing annual museum visits to 5 million .

		Digitization of 2.5 million museum exhibits.
43.	Development activities and strengthening the material and technical base of cultural organizations, supporting workers in the sector, and developing the fine and applied arts.	Carrying out construction and repair work and equipping 432 cultural centers in need of repair in 2024–2030, with the involvement of the private sector.
		Equip 13 children's music and art schools, bringing the number of clubs to 7,000 .
		Organization in cultural parks and recreation activities 64 modern summer cinemas and 24 book cafes.
		Creation of 18 special alleys for elderly people and mothers with children.
		Creation of the necessary conditions to increase the share of the creative economy in the country's gross domestic product from 5 percent .
44.	Development national cinema.	Placement of national films on the 10 most popular internet platforms in the world.
		Creation of the documentary series "Büyük Tarih" ("Great History") in 2024–2030 and its broadcast on the world's five most popular TV channels .
		Production of 10 animated films and series about national heroes.
II. ENSURING THE WELL-BEING OF THE POPULATION THROUGH SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH		
45.	Doubling the size of the economy by 2030 and joining the ranks of countries with above-average incomes.	Bringing GDP to \$160 billion and per capita income to to \$4,000 .
		Ensure energy, water, and infrastructure resources at a level necessary for macroeconomic stability and economic development.
		Ensuring an annual inflation rate of 5-6 percent by 2030 by continuing to implement structural reforms aimed at coordinating monetary, fiscal, and foreign trade policies, as well as improving the competitive environment in the goods and services market.

		Consistent continuation transformation and institutional reforms in the economy , ensuring a favorable investment and business climate in the country, as well as implementing a balanced monetary policy .
		Implementation of a medium-term public debt management strategy to keep public debt below 50 percent of GDP.
		Ensuring an average annual growth of 7 percent in the volume of investments in fixed capital.
46.	Ensuring fiscal stability and effective management of public liabilities.	Ensuring the preservation of the consolidated the deficit the budget in the amount below 4 percent in 2024 relative to GDP and 3 percent in subsequent years.
		Transition to the practice of "results-oriented budgeting."
		Use of the opportunity to further expand the tax base by reducing "shadow economy."
		Further improving the efficiency of the tax administration system by increasing the efficiency and expanding the labeling and digitization system.
		Classification of projects implemented on the basis of public-private partnerships, taking into account their profitability and burden on the state budget, as well as the introduction of a project management system.
47.	Effective use of local raw material resources and development based on advanced industrial technologies.	Increasing the share of industrial technological products from 25 percent to 32 percent .
		Increasing labor productivity in the processing industry by 2 times .
		Increase production of copper, gold, silver, and uranium , which are necessary for obtaining high-yield products, by 3.5 times, 1.5 times, 3 times, and 3 times, respectively .
		Widespread introduction advanced international standards in assessment of field reserves .
		Establishment of in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Navoi, Tashkent, and Fergana regions of large chemical and polymer clusters and involvement of enterprises in the production of finished products with high added value.

		Creation of a competitive environment in the automotive industry and bringing production volume up to 1 million cars .
		Increasing copper processing volumes in the electrical engineering industry by 300,000 tons and attracting \$1.5 billion in investments to localize the production of all household appliances.
		Introduction of a system industrial mortgage providing mechanisms for providing entrepreneurs with buildings in the form of "ready-made businesses."
		Establishing advanced engineering schools in such fields as mining and metallurgy, chemistry, textiles, and electrical engineering, and organizing large enterprises' own vocational training centers .
		Organization of eight scientific and industrial clusters in the areas of metalworking, mechanical engineering and electronics, transport and logistics, and agricultural productivity.
		Creation of research and development (R&D) centers in such areas as electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, textiles, chemicals, building materials, metalworking, geology, energy, biotechnology, food processing, transport, and logistics.
48.	Development "driver" industries and full utilization of the industrial potential of the regions.	Bringing the volume of added value in industry to \$45 billion and creating 2.5 million high-income jobs.
		Production of import-substituting products by large enterprises and expansion of cooperative ties with regional enterprises, introduction of a system of active incentives for enterprises that have established industrial cooperation.
		Creation of modern technological industrial zones in each district.
		Conducting geological exploration work on an area of 60,000 square meters in the republic.
		Bringing the level of yarn processing in the textile industry to 100 percent , establishing production of 400,000 tons of artificial and mixed fibers to meet the demand for high-quality fabric.

		Doubling the production of building materials and expanding the production of new types of energy-saving materials .
		Covering needs for medicines requirements in the pharmaceutical industry by 70 percent through domestic manufacturers.
		A fivefold increase in added value by attracting more than 30 prestigious foreign brands to the leather and footwear industry.
		A threefold increase in the volume of furniture production.
49.	Further increase in investment attractiveness of the country and accelerated development of the securities market.	Attracting \$250 billion in investment to the country, including \$110 billion in foreign investment and \$30 billion in public-private partnership investment.
		Bringing the volume market of securities in free circulation, up to \$8 billion .
		Implementation of more than 500 strategically important technological and infrastructure projects with a total value of \$150 billion .
		Conducting investment rating regions, further enhancement the attractiveness of each territory for investors based on their capabilities.
		Doubling the volume of portfolio investments by establishing mutual and venture capital funds .
		Inclusion of shares of 40 of state-owned enterprises in the "Halk IPO" and the introduction of mechanisms to encourage the population to participate in the IPO.
		Creation of infrastructure for participation foreign nominal depositors and custodian banks in the local capital market.
		Creating uninterrupted access to the necessary infrastructure in all economic zones (road, water and sewage systems, electricity).

50.	Acceleration of reforms in the banking system, increasing the volume of the banking services market and developing competition in the sector.	Bringing annual volume of lending to the and financial system up to \$40 billion, a fourfold increase in the volume of bank deposits.
		Privatization of banks and retention of 3-4 banks under state control, attracting at least 4 large reputable foreign banks to the banking market.
		Improvement of regulations and control bases by introducing internationally recognized minimum standards and requirements in banks.
		Implementation of criteria and procedures for financing in less at 3 commercial banks, formation of the legislative framework for Islamic finance.
		Introduction of interest mechanisms for the suspension and the accrual of penalties established for loans in lawsuits filed in court.
51.	Transition to a green economy, a radical improvement of renewable energy use indicators as its foundation.	Bringing renewable energy sources up to 25,000 megawatts and their share in total consumption up to 40 percent .
		Developing the market for "green certificates" in industry and introducing the practice of "eco-labeling" practices .
		Reducing natural gas consumption by modernizing three thermal power plants with a capacity of 3 GW.
		Introduction of a system energy efficiency energy efficiency (energy audit) of apartments in multi-story buildings.
		Conversion of urban public transport to environmentally friendly fuel .
		Establishment of a monitoring system covering all greenhouse gases in the field of climate change (MRV).
		Reduction of greenhouse gases per unit of GDP by 30 percent compared to their level in 2010 .

52.	Ensuring uninterrupted supply of necessary energy resources to economic sectors and the population. energy resources.	Bringing the volume of electricity supplied to economic sectors and the population to 120 billion kWh .
		Increase natural gas production to 62 billion cubic meters.
		Increasing the energy efficiency of economic sectors by a factor of 2 .
		Establishment of an independent regulator to regulate the energy market, separation of the functions of purchasing, selling, and supplying electricity .
		Modernization of infrastructure for the distribution, generation, and supply of electricity and natural gas to consumers.
		Attracting foreign investors to geological exploration activities aimed at increasing hydrocarbon reserves .
		Full digitization of accounting for all types of energy resources .
53.	Deepening the integration of the Republic of Uzbekistan into global transport and logistics networks and increasing the potential of the national transport system.	Achieving sustainable operation of Uzbekistan's energy system with the energy systems of neighboring countries .
		Bringing the volume of transit cargo through the territory of the republic to 16 million tons .
		Reduction of freight transportation times by rail in the northern direction by 40 percent .
		Increase in passenger and freight transportation services by 3 times .
		Bringing the share of electrified railways to 65 percent .
		Increase the number of flights fourfold .
		Construction and repair of 56,000 kilometers of roads .
		Transition to market principles in setting tariffs for passenger and freight transportation services by rail and air, as well as attracting private and foreign operators to the sector.

		Construction of a total of 5,500 kilometers of cement-concrete roads connecting regional centers with rural settlements.
		Construction of new highways along the Tashkent-Samarkand and Tashkent-Fergana Valley routes on the basis of public-private partnerships.
		Full coverage of cities and districts by public transport, bringing the number of new buses to 5,000 and electric buses to 2,000 .
		Construction of new high-speed railways on the Tashkent-Samarkand route. Samarkand–Navoi–Bukhara, increasing passenger traffic on high-speed trains by 2.5 times .
		Modernization of low-profit regional airports based on public-private partnerships and their transfer to trust management.
		Modernization of six major airports in the republic, including on the basis of public-private partnerships, and increasing the number of private airlines to 10 .
		Introduction of an " open skies " regime with strategic partners at all airports, bringing the republic's aircraft fleet to 100 .
54.	A sharp increase in crop yields and profitability in agriculture.	Bringing the average income per hectare to \$5,000 .
		Bringing the volume of exports in the agricultural sector to \$10 billion per year.
		Attracting a total of \$15 billion in investments to the agricultural sector.
		Bringing average yield cotton to to 45–50 centners , grain – up to 80–85 centners .
		Development of an additional 300,000 hectares of land through the use of water-saving technologies and planting fodder, medicinal, oilseed, leguminous crops, rice, wheat, vegetables, melons and gourds on these lands, as well as the creation of intensive orchards and vineyards .
		Increasing the supply of local seeds for vegetables, melons, and potatoes to 50 percent .

		Ensuring that the agricultural product processing rate exceeds 25 percent .
		Organizing the activities of 100 new agrologistics centers with a capacity of 2.5 million tons and bringing their export potential to \$1 billion .
		Introduction of a mechanism for transferring land lease rights as collateral as part of land reform.
		Maintaining a register of nurseries and introducing a seedling certification system.
		Organization of centers in each district to promote the introduction of science and innovation, new approaches in the agricultural sector, and the implementation of modern agricultural techniques .
		Provision of all subsidies to dekhkan and farmer households, as well as clusters, through a single platform, "Agro Subsidy," based on the principle of "step accessibility."
		Reform of the agricultural and livestock insurance system, creation of a separate insurance fund and attraction of \$100 million to this fund, introduction of a system of subsidizing 50 percent of insurance premiums for dekhans and farmers.
		Strengthening the feed base in livestock farming, ensuring effective use of pasture land. livestock
		Creation of 105,000 hectares of new mulberry plantations based on a cluster system in the silk industry and the creation of more than 1 million new jobs.
55.	Strengthening export potential of the national economy and a dramatic increase in the share of with high added value.	Doubling the volume of exports to \$45 billion and increasing the number of exporting enterprises from 6,500 to 15,000 .
		Increasing the volume of finished and semi-finished products in exports by 3.3 times , expanding exports of finished and technological products to European countries under GSP+ and other systems .
		Increasing the number of enterprises that have implemented international standards tenfold, bringing their number to 5,000 .

		Creation of special economic zones in partnership with 50 prestigious global brands.
		Comprehensive support for exporters promoting national brands in foreign markets based on the idea of " New Uzbekistan – a country of competitive products. "
56.	The gradual transition of monopolistic sectors to market principles, increasing the share of the private sector in the economy, and creating the most favorable conditions for free entrepreneurial activity.	Bringing the share of the non-state sector in the economy to 85 percent , reducing the number of 2,300 enterprises with state ownership by six times.
		Abolition of 17 types of state monopoly in the republic, extensive involvement of the private sector in these areas, retention by the state of exclusive control over main energy and transport networks , areas related to public administration and security .
		Transfer to the private sector of services related to rail transport, construction and management of motorways, and gas and electricity supply .
		Widespread introduction of private partnership mechanisms in such state monopoly areas as irrigation, waste processing, and management of energy and heat supply systems at social facilities .
		Expansion of the practice of granting domestic businesses access to strategic mineral deposits, a fourfold increase in the number of permits granted for the extraction of gold, silver, non-ferrous metals, tungsten, coal, and non-metallic minerals .
		In order to ensure the stability of the tax system, guaranteeing no increase value-added tax and profit tax rates for businesses for three years.
		Complete digitization, simplification of the tax system , and creation of equal opportunities for all entrepreneurs, ensuring all necessary conditions for the formal sector to become more preferable and profitable than illegal activities.
		Expanding opportunities for small and medium-sized businesses to enter international markets , developing microfinance , supporting innovation and start-ups, and introducing new tools for cooperation with large businesses.

		Transition from simple "manual labor" to stage industrial production in ensuring employment on basis family entrepreneurship, increasing to 100 million soums the size of preferential loans for the purchase of equipment.
		Reduction in average by 3 times in service time and provision of all services to business entities based on the "single window" principle through an online portal.
57.	Transforming the country into a regional "IT hub" by developing digital technologies.	Full Internet coverage of all settlements and a 10-fold increase in Internet speed, bringing the speed of connection to the international Internet to 5,000 Gbit/s , and bringing the coverage of fiber-optic communication lines and broadband data transmission networks to 100 percent .
		Increasing the volume of exports of IT services and software products to \$5 billion .
		Achievement of entry into the top 30 of the UN e-Government ranking.
		Increasing the number of IT Park residents tenfold, bringing the share of their services in GDP to 2.2 percent and the number of jobs created to 100,000 .
		Increasing the number of representative offices (offices) of foreign companies to 1,000 by creating an International Digital Technology Center for foreign companies in the IT Park.
		Developing the first (Unicorn) start-up project to capitalize the national market at 1 billion dollars through supporting startup projects through the IT park acceleration (development) program.
		Launching 300 priority projects as part of the Digital Government program, covering the city of Tashkent, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and regional centers with fifth-generation communication networks.
		Full provision of mobile internet access on international highways.

58.	Increase in the number of tourists by creating broad conditions for the development of foreign and domestic tourism in Uzbekistan.	Bringing the number of foreign tourists to 15 million , domestic tourists to 25 million , and pilgrimage tourists to 3 million .
		Creating 30 large tourist clusters in the republic, increasing the number of guest places by at least two times , building 25 cable cars in mountainous areas, and increasing the number of tourist mahallas to 175 .
		Increasing the export of tourist services to \$5 billion , medical and educational tourism to \$1.5 billion per year .
		Introduction of a tax-free system at all international airports for products purchased and registered in the republic by foreign tourists.
		Developing a national program called "Pearls of Ancient History" and restoring cultural heritage sites as part of it, creating "open-air museums" on the territory of monuments.
		Further stimulation of the creation of companies providing intercity bus routes throughout the country.
		Creation of more than 1,000 electric charging stations, food and rest areas, retail outlets, and service facilities.
59.	Accelerated development of the service sector in the regions.	A threefold increase in the volume of services provided through the development of the service sector in the regions.
		Development in medium and large cities, as well as in areas with a population of more than 300,000 modern market services, IT services, educational, medical, legal, arts, tourism, hospitality, catering, and transportation services .
		Development of retail, consumer, park, and entertainment services by auctioning 233,000 vacant land plots on busy streets with the necessary infrastructure based on urban development projects.
		Creation of 36,000 retail and service facilities by organizing central streets specializing in the provision of services in the centers of medium and large cities.

		Construction of 6,000 retail and service facilities in the Yangi Uzbekistan housing developments and along international highways.
		Attracting leading design organizations, transforming markets into modern, convenient shopping complexes that meet all safety requirements.
60.	Comprehensive development of regions, implementation of urbanization strategy, improvement of the level of provision of the population with affordable housing.	Taking measures to increase the level of urbanization from 51 percent to 60 percent , transforming the cities of Samarkand and Namangan into " million-plus cities ," increasing the number of cities and districts with a population of more than 300,000 to 28, and developing master plans for all settlements.
		Construction of 1 million apartments in the regions, bringing the number of Yangi Uzbekistan housing complexes to 100 , construction of additional housing for 200,000 families, construction of social housing in the republic for at least 140,000 families .
		Introduction of the practice of developing master plans and master plans for districts (cities) divided into three categories (renovation, reconstruction, and conservation) in a simplified manner, taking into account the proposals of the population and entrepreneurs .
		In order to renovate outdated and dilapidated housing stock, programs are being developed renovation based on the opinions of the general public , the construction of multi-story buildings in densely populated areas based on the principle of " development through growth ."
		Construction of engineering, communications, and social infrastructure in areas with consideration for the long-term socio-economic and demographic development of the territory.
		The introduction of new standards of developed countries on the basis of building and structure safety standards .
		Extensive involvement of the private sector in the system of assessment, inspection, and acceptance of installation works during construction.
		Revision of the system for training mid-level specialists in construction, training 20,000 professional craftsmen per year.

		Formation of a legislative framework regulating the construction of apartment buildings and other real estate objects on a shared basis.
61.	Ensuring infrastructure projects with stable and long-term sources of financing.	Establishing, in cooperation with international financial institutions, a fund for the development of public-private partnership projects in Uzbekistan.
		Establishing the practice of issuing " infrastructure bonds. "
		Introducing financial mechanisms to guarantee the provision of clean drinking water and sewerage services to all settlements.
		Equipping water supply companies' laboratories with modern laboratory equipment and reagents for monitoring drinking water quality.
		Ensuring the creation of local treatment facilities in remote areas that do not have a centralized sewage system.
III. CONSERVATION OF WATER RESOURCES AND PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT		
3.1. Water conservation reforms		
62.	Promoting the culture of rational water use and efficiency water consumption in the republic.	Increasing water use efficiency by 25 percent , bringing the total area of land covered by water-saving technologies for agricultural irrigation to 2 million hectares , including drip irrigation technologies – up to 600 thousand hectares.
		Bringing the efficiency of the irrigation system and irrigation networks to 0.73 within the framework of the seven-year program to convert channels from earthen covering to concrete and internal irrigation networks to closed pipe irrigation systems.
		Development of a long-term balance of water resources in the republic and introduction of a system for its continuous monitoring.
		Involvement of the private sector in the water treatment, supply, and distribution system, transfer of water supply facilities to fields to entrepreneurs (farms and clusters).

		Continuation of active bilateral mutually beneficial cooperation with neighbouring states on issues of integrated water resources management, mutual use of transboundary water resources and inter-state water management facilities .
		Bringing annual capacity of domestic enterprises in water-saving technologies to 300,000 hectares .
		Ensuring that all drinking water users have meters installed.
		Introduction of indicators for drinking water quality, drinking water supply levels, and the efficiency of water supply and sanitation enterprises.
63.	Ensuring rational water use in the agricultural sector.	Increasing the share of concrete coverings from 18,700 kilometers , or 66 percent , of main and inter-farm canals with land channels to 13,100 kilometers , or 46 percent .
		Reduction of saline areas to 1.7 million hectares on irrigated land as a result of construction and reconstruction of land reclamation facilities.
		Modernization of the irrigation system and increase share of with concrete covering to 46 percent or 13.2 thousand kilometers .
		Reduction of irrigated land areas with high and medium levels of salinity to 430,000 hectares , and land areas with problematic groundwater conditions to 773,400 hectares .
64.	Development of irrigation systems and water-saving technologies, widespread introduction of private sector management and public-private partnership mechanisms.	Implementation less less than at 100 major water management facilities automated control system .
		Expansion of the Tuyamuyinsky reservoir by an additional 1 billion cubic meters , improvement of water supply to 1.2 million hectares , and creation of a drinking water reserve.
		Increasing the flow of private investment in irrigation by attracting the private sector and widely introducing public-private partnership mechanisms.

65.	Reducing electricity consumption by pumping stations through the widespread introduction of green energy technologies.	Replacement of 1,069 worn-out pumps and 1,079 electric motors at pumping stations with energy-saving ones.
		Installation of energy-saving devices, modernization of pumping stations, reduction of their annual electricity consumption by 30 percent .
		Conversion of pumping stations to alternative energy through the widespread introduction of modern technologies that save electricity and other resources.
3.2. Environmental protection reforms		
66.	Fundamental improvement of the environmental situation in the republic, elimination of environmental problems affecting human life.	Installation and modernization of existing highly efficient dust and gas cleaning equipment and local water treatment facilities , introduction of an environmentally friendly territory regime in 14 regions.
		When drawing up master plans for cities, ensuring that at least 30 percent of their territory is green space , and when constructing residential buildings, ensuring that green space is proportional to the population .
		Introduction of an automatic sampling system from sources of pollution . facilities with a high level (category I) of environmental impact risk .
		Improvement of mechanisms for assessing the level of environmental pollution , development of a system for monitoring the environment and forecasting its pollution level.
		Introduction of a system for identifying and vaccinating stray animals, organization of 14 shelters for their care.
		Introduction of the practice of regularly publishing data on the level and quality of industrial wastewater on official websites and in the media for the public.

67.	Expansion of the nationwide project "Yashil Makon" project aimed at stabilizing the ecological situation.	Planting 200 million tree seedlings annually and bringing the level of greening in the republic to 30 percent , creating a system for the care and irrigation of each tree planted.
		Creation of 1,984 green gardens, including 112 by large industrial enterprises on their own and adjacent territories within three years of "green belts" from 30 million seedlings.
		Creation of "green gardens" on the territory of all state bodies, enterprises, and educational institutions.
		Increasing the area of green spaces in the city of Tashkent by 5 times , bringing it to 5,000 hectares .
		Organization of an aerobiological monitoring system in 10 regions of the republic. in accordance with the initiatives of the nationwide project "Yashil Makon."
68.	Expansion of forest area.	Creation in urban and district centers public parks at every 50,000–100,000 people .
		Creation of 26,200 hectares of protective forest plantations to preserve land from erosion and reclamation facilities from sand drifts.
		Bringing the area of forest plantations in the republic to 6.1 million hectares , increasing the harvesting of tree and shrub seeds by 840 tons .
		Creation of forest fund plantations in mountainous and foothill areas , increase in plants in the steppe zone, creation of protective forest plantations in the territories.
69.	Stabilization of the ecological situation in the Priaralye region, mitigation the negative impact	Developing ecotourism, mountain tourism, hunting, and safari tourism in forestry areas and national nature parks, in mountainous and steppe areas, as well as in protected areas of water bodies.
		Increasing forest plantations in the Priaralye region to 2.3 million hectares . Creating an additional 600,000 hectares of green space at the bottom of the dried-up Aral Sea, bringing their total area to 2.6 million hectares , or 80 percent of the territory.

	environmental problems arising from the drying up of the Aral Sea.	Implementation of projects by the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility worth \$300 million based on programs aimed at preserving biodiversity, preventing climate change, and soil erosion.
		Implementation, in cooperation with international partners, of the project " Improvement of the condition of degraded lands in the lower reaches of the Aral Sea basin. "
70.	Prevention of the negative impacts of climate change.	Creation of 600,000 hectares of green spaces – protective forest plantations as a measure against desertification, drought, dust and sand storms, and rising temperatures.
		Bringing the level of early warning of dangerous hydrometeorological phenomena to 100 percent and the level of reliability of mountain river flow forecasts to 98 percent.
		Bringing the reliability of agrometeorological forecasts on the development of agricultural crops and yields up to 96 percent.
		Reclamation of 6,075 hectares of land degraded as a result of mineral extraction.
		Creation of high-yield varieties of crops, fruits, and grapes that are resistant to low water availability and drought , appropriate for the climate of each territory, increasing yields by 30–35 percent.
71.	Ensuring sustainable conservation of biodiversity.	Expanding protected areas to 12 percent , conducting annual biotic surveys of natural pastures and hayfields on 2 million hectares.
		Establishing annually on 25 thousand hectares of of cultivated plantations for the cultivation and breeding of medicinal and food plants.
		Strengthening control over the illegal use of animal and plant life, raising environmental awareness and the level of awareness among the population about biodiversity.

		Establishment of rehabilitation centers in the Tashkent, Termez, and Fergana state zoos for the temporary housing, treatment and care of confiscated wild animals.
72.	Improving the quality of solid waste collection and disposal services.	Improving coverage coverage of collection and removal solid household waste collection and disposal to 100 percent, and the waste recycling rate to 65 percent. Increasing the share of waste incinerated to 35 percent and reducing the number of household waste landfills by at least 50 percent. Introduction of a cluster system covering the processes of removal from cities, recycling of household waste, and production of environmentally friendly energy and other products from it within the framework of the "Zero Waste" system.
73.	Prevention of atmospheric pollution of air, taking decisive measures to preserve its natural composition.	Reduction of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere by 10.5 percent. Complete modernization of polluting technologies in economic entities classified as having a Category I or II impact on the environment, construction and reconstruction of local drainage and treatment facilities at 249 industrial enterprises.
IV. ENSURING THE RULE OF LAW, ORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNANCE FOCUSED ON SERVING THE PEOPLE		
4.1. Reforms to organize public administration focused on serving the people and improving public management		
74.	Transforming mahallas into a "connecting bridge" between the public and state bodies in ensuring the welfare of the population and resolving everyday issues in the regions.	Introduction of the practice of allocating mahalla funds, according to residents' votes, to infrastructure projects in mahallas, increasing the amount of funds allocated to solving problems in mahallas by at least three times. Increasing the amount of funds allocated for infrastructure improvements at the initiative of the population to 24 trillion soums. Organization of the provision of more than 100 public services in mahallas based on the principle of "walking distance" principle.

		100% digitization of processes in work with the in mahallas, the involvement of "e-service points" in each mahalla.
75.	Transformation representative local government bodies into a true voice of the people.	Complete abolition of the practice of hokims leading local Kengashes, specific definition of the legal status, main tasks and functions, and scope of responsibility of the Kengash chairperson.
		Creation of the necessary conditions for public participation in the activities of local Kengashes, broad involvement of civil society institutions , and gradual digitization of their activities.
		Revision more 300 functions of local Kengashai, abolition not related to their competence.
		Systematization of more than 500 legislative acts relating to the activities of local Kengashes.
76.	Transformation of the activities of executive local government bodies, and the establishment of territorial administration based on the principle of "serving the interests of the population."	Clear delineation of the tasks and functions of regional and district (city) khokimiyats.
		Creation of a legal framework for the formation of local executive bodies based on democratic principles , creation of a legal framework for their early dismissal from office .
		Enhancing the role of khokimiyats in determining staffing levels and structures of territorial executive bodies, forming a "register of powers" for tasks (functions) implemented in the territories.
		Optimization of more than 70 duplicate functions of hokimiyats and departments of ministries.
		Of the more than 500 tasks assigned to khokimiyats, cancellation of those not inherent to their activities.
		Systematization of more than 500 legislative acts relating to the activities of hokimiyats.
77.	Introduction of of a "Service State" system for the population by expanding the scale of digitalization	Bringing the share of services provided in electronic form, up to 100 percent .
		Bringing the share services provided exclusively through the Unified portal of interactive government services, up to 50 percent .

	public service es, elimination of bureaucratic procedures in relations between citizens and the state.	Increase to at least 40 types of public services provided in a composite and proactive manner.
		Transfer of at least 300 public services to the private sector.
		Reduction by at least 20 percent and simplification of 50 percent of licensing and permitting documents.
		Simplification of about 300 procedures for the provision of public services.
		Digitization of public services based on the principles of "3 steps," "user-friendly," and "all in one mobile app."
		Transfer of 40 percent of public services to the private sector and a twofold reduction in personal involvement of citizens.
		Transition to a new stage from the "e-government" system to the "digital government" system, ensuring the transformation into digital format of all documents and relationships.
78.	Organization of the activities of based on the principle "The state serving the people."	Increasing the share of the private sector in areas such as healthcare, construction, transport, and education by at least three times.
		100% digitization of the processes involved in carrying out approximately 5,000 functions in public administration.
		Reduction of at least 20 percent of mandatory requirements included in the Unified Electronic Register of Mandatory Requirements.
		Transferring at least 30 percent of the tasks and functions of republican executive bodies to local executive bodies as part of the policy of decentralization of public administration.

		Introduction of political accountability for serious mistakes and shortcomings committed by heads of state bodies in the activities of the departments or systems they lead.
		Focusing the control functions of the state exclusively on ensuring the life, health, and safety of citizens .
79.	Further enhancement of the role of the chambers Oliy Majlis and political parties in building a New Uzbekistan.	Digital transformation of the work processes of parliament and its bodies, including 100% digitization of decision-making and publication processes.
		Ensuring the possibility electronic communication with with sending and monitoring parliamentary inquiries in electronic form.
		Implementation of a procedure for submitting and reviewing legislative proposals .
		Introduction of a mixed (majority-proportional) system of elections to representative bodies with the aim of further enhancing the role of political parties in the process of deepening democratic reforms and modernizing the country.
80.	Ensuring the harmonization of regulatory activities and reforms, developing the institutional foundations of the state's legal policy.	Reducing the regulatory burden by at least 30 percent through the optimization of legislation.
		Expanding the practice of adopting directly applicable laws , bringing their share to at least 60 percent .
		Bringing the coverage of effective monitoring of the implementation of regulatory legal acts to 100 percent .
		Increasing the volume of regulatory impact assessments of draft regulatory acts by at least two times .
		Improve the competitiveness of the legal system , create a simplified and compact legislative system that is convenient for the population and business entities.
		A sharp reduction in the number of departmental regulatory legal acts by setting specific limits on their adoption .

81.	Organization of the civil service based on the principles of meritocracy, honesty, and professionalism.	Complete digitization of the activities of more than 2,000 structural units working with personnel.
		Bringing the coverage rate of civil servants in the continuous professional development system to 100 percent .
		Ensure coverage by the system of civil service of more than 70 state bodies within the framework of the full implementation of the civil service system provided for in the Law "On Civil Service".
		Increasing the number of candidates for senior positions in the National Personnel Reserve to at least 1,000 people.
		Establishment of a practice of evaluating the performance of heads of state bodies and their deputies based on public opinion .
82.	Improving the effectiveness of the system for identifying and solving problems of the population by further expanding dialogue with the people.	Abolish the practice of registering paper-based appeals in government agencies and organizations.
		Creating the possibility of submitting appeals to all government agencies and organizations, as well as their territorial divisions, in electronic form, including through the appropriate mobile application.
		Ensuring that at least 80 percent of appeals are satisfied at the local level.
		Reducing the number of repeat visits by at least half .
		Establishment of a public system for resolving socio-economic problems in the territories within the mahalla itself.
83.	Further development of a free civil society and media activities,	I m p r o v e m e n t of the system for protecting the rights of the media, strengthening accountability for obstructing their professional activities .
		Consistent continuation of the policy of openness, guaranteed enforcement of citizens' rights to receive, use, and disseminate information .

	Transforming Uzbekistan into a hub for the development of civil society.	Increasing the number of projects implemented in social partnership by at least three times .
		Increasing the number of non-governmental non-profit organizations participating in state programs to at least 80 .
4.2. Reforms to ensure the rule of law and in the judicial and legal system		
84.	Ensuring the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, making the reliable protection of human rights and freedoms the main criterion for judicial and legal reforms.	Full equipment with traffic lights (with controlled button) pedestrian on unregulated roads with two or more lanes in populated areas.
		Reduction from 30 percent to 20 percent of the practice of imposing custodial sentences.
		Increase by at least two times the possibilities for remote implementation certain procedural actions in the activities of courts and investigative bodies.
85.	Establishment of effective judicial control over the activities of state bodies and officials, as well as further development of the administrative justice system.	Complete elimination factors impeding direct access to administrative courts .
		Increase the effectiveness of pre-trial dispute resolution by 50 percent .
		A 50 percent reduction in the number of cases brought before the courts for disputes that can be resolved before trial.
		Full implementation of administrative procedure principles in traffic signs and gestures .
86.	Improving the level of justice by strengthening the independence of the judiciary and ensuring the transparency of its activities.	Achieving a 50 percent rate of complaints to courts following the consideration of administrative offense cases in electronic form .
		Achieve ensuring participation defense counsel or public defense counsel in 100 percent of criminal cases involving business entities.
		Full implementation of the principle of judicial self-government in the management of the judicial system and the formation of a system of judicial community bodies.

		Achieving a score of 0.64 on the World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index.
		Achievement of a score of 61.5 points in the area of the rule of law in the governance quality indicators .
87.	Focusing law enforcement agencies on protecting interests, honor, dignity, and human rights.	Introduction of the possibility to monitor through an individual number and QR code for the process – from the initiation of a criminal case to the delivery of a verdict by creating a Unified Electronic Register .
		Full digitization of evidence collection and preservation activities through the introduction of modern technologies and the latest scientific achievements.
		Ensuring the execution of at least 30 percent of cases related to the enforcement of court orders and acts of other authorities with the help of the private sector .
		Reduction not at than by 50 percent the number of road traffic accidents with serious consequences.
		Maintaining electronic versions of 100 percent of criminal cases and materials, ensuring electronic document management for these cases.
88.	A radical improvement in the status of the legal profession, as well as the development of a system for providing qualified legal assistance.	Transition of the legal profession to a system of self-government, ensuring its genuine independence from state bodies and other structures.
		Introduction of a system for the for lawyers, that meets modern international standards and is based on the principles of alternative practice .
		Increase the number of lawyers by at least 2,000 .
		Achieve at least 50 percent electronic document circulation between lawyers and courts, law enforcement agencies, and other government agencies in civil, administrative, and economic cases.

89.	Improving the effectiveness of the system for preventing corruption factors, accelerated continuation of the work on to foster an intolerant attitude towards corruption in society.	Achieving a position no lower than 50th in the Corruption Perceptions Index published by the international organization Transparency International.
		Achieving a twofold reduction in violations of public procurement legislation.
		When conducting public procurement through direct contracts, widespread introduction of public control to prevent embezzlement and overpricing of goods and services relative to market value .
		Ensuring the development of 100 percent of regulatory acts based on the principle of "legislation free from corruption."
V. CONSISTENT CONTINUATION OF POLICIES BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF A "SAFE AND PEACEFUL STATE"		
5.1. Reforms aimed at pursuing an open, pragmatic, and active foreign policy		
90.	Consistent implementation of the foreign policy of New Uzbekistan based on the interests of the people and the state.	Consistent continuation of the implementation of an open, pragmatic, active, and good-neighborly foreign policy against the backdrop of complex processes taking place in the world.
		Establishment with partner countries and within within authoritative international organizations.
		Accelerated development of good-neighborly relations and strategic partnerships with all neighboring states, regular and effective bilateral and multilateral negotiations in the political, economic, cultural, and humanitarian spheres .
91.	Elevating practical cooperation in the Central Asian region to a qualitatively new level.	Strengthening close cooperation in the region in various priority areas, especially in the field of ecology and nature conservation, rational use of water resources, and further development of transport and communications infrastructure .
		Deepening full-scale strategic partnership and alliance relations in Central Asia, taking into account international law and the national interests of all states in the region.

		Gradually achieving the free movement of citizens within the territory of Central Asian states, as well as the circulation of goods, services, and capital without artificial restrictions , and continuing work on the formation of a common tourist space .
		Developing multifaceted and mutually beneficial relations with Afghanistan, providing close assistance to its economic recovery , and contributing to the realization of its transport and transit potential .
92.	Developing mutually beneficial ties with traditional partners, expanding the geography of international cooperation, joining global production and supply chains.	Improving the effectiveness and intensifying economic diplomacy in promoting and protecting national interests.
		Further effective expansion of traditional, multifaceted ties and strategic partnerships with CIS countries.
		Developing trade, economic, financial, investment, and technological cooperation with European countries, further strengthening the legal foundations of multifaceted partnership and practical cooperation .
		Strengthening cooperation with the countries of the Asia-Pacific region, increasing the volume and range of exports to regional markets , and increasing the inflow of investment into the country.
		Further expansion of existing ties with countries in South Asia, the Middle East, and Africa; establishment of mutually beneficial cooperation in new and promising areas ; creation of transport and logistics corridors connecting regions and creating opportunities for Uzbekistan to enter the global market.
		Further expansion of strategic partnership and comprehensive cooperation with the countries of the Americas, in particular the United States, strengthening ties in the areas of investment, exports, and advanced technologies .

93.	Becoming a full member of the World Trade Organization.	Bringing national legislation and law enforcement with in accordance with the rules, norms, and agreements of the World Trade Organization. Completion of negotiations with at least 10 foreign countries per year on market access. Systematic negotiations with WTO member states on market access, effective completion of the process of accession to the Organization.
94.	Support of compatriots living abroad, establishing a system of ongoing dialogue with them.	Comprehensive promotion of public associations established by compatriots, bringing their number to 300. Allocation of 200 grants for compatriots abroad studying at universities in the following fields: Uzbek language and literature, history, culture, art and crafts. Implementation of 100 projects in the fields of medicine, education, and science with the participation of compatriots. Increase by 100,000 the number of fiction publications delivered to public associations of compatriots.
95.	Improvement of the external labor migration system, provision of comprehensive assistance to citizens engaged in working abroad.	Increasing by 30 the number of agreements with foreign countries on employment. Organization of a system for vocational training and employment of citizens with 2,000 foreign companies in the field of vocational training and foreign languages in cooperation with foreign partners on the basis of public-private partnerships. Reintegration of persons returning from labor migration, including ensuring their employment, improving their professional qualifications, and stimulating entrepreneurial initiatives. Further development international cooperation in the field of combating illegal external labour migration and human trafficking.

5.2. Reforms to strengthen the country's security and defense capabilities		
96.	Further strengthening of guarantees for the realization of citizens' rights to freely seek, receive, and disseminate information.	Ensuring compliance with legislation in the national information space, improving the culture of using information, protecting the population from the influence of alien and destructive information , preventing radicalization .
		Creating the necessary conditions for unhindered access to the global Internet information network, ensuring cybersecurity in the national Internet space , and improving citizens' Internet literacy.
97.	Further strengthening the Armed Forces, the country's defense capabilities, and military potential, taking into account the complex global processes taking place in the world.	Enhancing the digital capabilities and ensuring the information security of the Armed Forces, improving the knowledge and skills of military personnel in the use of modern information and communication technologies .
		Strengthening the morale and potential of the troops, developing combat readiness and skills based on the study of modern combat and military conflicts , as well as the best practices of foreign armies .
		Strengthening cooperation with law enforcement structures Forces, improving the effectiveness and coordination of joint actions.
		Regular improvement of the system for training highly qualified military personnel , widespread introduction of modern military training methods into the educational process .
98.	Prevention of emergency situations and disasters related to global climate change and posing a threat to human life.	Implementation of a national early warning system for powerful earthquakes in the republic based on integration with the global international seismic monitoring system.
		Creation of a system for monitoring and early forecasting of emergencies at reservoirs and other high-risk facilities.
		Deepening cooperation in areas such as ensuring global security, strengthening emergency response capabilities , rapid information exchange with all states in the region, and conducting joint exercises .

99.	Strengthening border security.	Widespread introduction of the system State border modern technologies, means of communication, and technical (engineering) structures.
		Further automation the process of ensuring security of the state border using artificial intelligence technologies.
		Improving the level of equipment in terms of slowing down and complicating the actions of border violators.
100.	Strengthening the atmosphere of interethnic harmony in society and developing friendly relations with foreign countries.	Holding the "Yosh Kitobhon" ("Young Book Lover") competition in six additional languages (Karakalpak, Tajik, Kazakh, Russian, Kyrgyz, and Turkmen).
		Doubling the collection of fiction in schools that teach in foreign languages.
		Tripling the number of popular science articles in the field of interethnic relations.
		Bringing the number of friendship societies to 60 and doubling the number of sister cities.

COCTAB
of the Republican Commission for the Implementation
of the Strategy "Uzbekistan - 2030"

Aripov A.N.	– Prime Minister, Chairman <i>Republican Commission</i>
Narbayeva T.Kh.	– Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis
Ismailov N.M.	– Speaker of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis
Islamov B.D.	– Chairman of the Supreme Court
Azizov A.A.	– Chairman of the State Security Service Security
Yuldoshev N.T.	– Attorney General
Kuchkarov D.A.	– Deputy Prime Minister – Minister of Economy and Finance
Ramatov A.Zh.	– Deputy Prime Minister
Khojaev Zh.A.	– Deputy Prime Minister
Makhkamova 3.B.	– Deputy Prime Minister Secretary of the Security Council under the President of the Republic of
Makhmudov V.V.	Uzbekistan
Gulyamov R.A.	– Advisor to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Economic Development
Davletov R.K.	– Advisor to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Social and Political Development
Mirzaev G.G.	– Advisor to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Personnel Policy
Kadyrov D.B.	– Advisor to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Coordination of Law Enforcement and Regulatory Agencies
Gakiev Sh.M.	– Advisor to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on agricultural development
Камилов М.М.	– Advisor to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Religious and Interethnic Relations
Sultanov A.S.	– Advisor to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on energy security
Allamzhonov K.I.	– Head of the Information Policy Department of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Мавлонов Б.М.

- Head of the Department of Legal Expertise and Comprehensive Analysis of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Aripov E.T.

First Deputy Secretary of the Security Council under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

by virtue of his position

- Chairman of the Zhokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, hokims of the regions and the city of Tashkent

A.A. Dzhurabaev

- Head of the Secretariat of the Prime Minister, *Secretary of the Republican Commission*

Note: when members of the Republican Commission move to other positions in its COCfTtOB 8HnЮЧQЮ fTICЯ persons newly appointed to these positions.

