



MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
AND POVERTY REDUCTION OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN



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"HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2020" ANALYSIS OF THE REPORT, PROGRESS AND PRIORITY AREAS TO ACHIEVE KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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ANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2020 REPORT, PROGRESS AND PRIORITY AREAS TO ACHIEVE KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

I. General information on the Human Development Index

Human Development Index is driven by the **United Nations Development Program since 1990** and is calculated at the end of each year based on the results of the year preceding the reporting year.

The index analyses the impact of economic and political growth of 189 countries on the development of human capital (through longevity, education and well-being) and the level of socio-economic development of society.

The index is calculated using **3 indicators**:

1. **Life Expectancy Index**;
2. **Education Index**;
3. **GNI per capita Index (PPP in US dollars)**.

To determine the final index value for these **3 criteria**, at first the index for each indicator need to be calculated. It is necessary to set the minimum and maximum values of the criteria for converting the values of indicators into indices that range from **0** to **1** (data measured with an accuracy of 3 digits).

The geometric mean method is used to calculate the final index value, so the maximum value does not affect in (in the percentage) comparison between any two countries or time periods.

Indexes are determined using the following formulas:

$$\text{I. Life Expectancy Index} = \frac{\text{LE} - 20}{85 - 20}$$

the value of the average life expectancy projected on the assumption that mortality rates of the population at all ages in the future will remain the same as in the year under consideration

$$\text{II. Education Index} = \frac{\text{MYS I} + \text{EYS I}}{2}$$

$$1. \text{ Mean Years of Schooling} = \frac{\text{MYS} - 0}{15 - 0}$$

$$2. \text{ Expected Years of Schooling} = \frac{\text{EYS} - 0}{18 - 0}$$

educational opportunities and their implementation for the population of the country are analysed

$$\text{III. Income Index} = \frac{\text{Ln(GNIpc)} - \text{Ln(100)}}{\text{Ln(75000)} - \text{Ln(100)}}$$

the comparative level of income of the population is analysed

Here:

LE (Life Expectancy) – life expectancy (formed based on UNDESA data);

MYS (Mean Years of Schooling) – average length of study (based on UNESCO data);

EYS (Expected Years of Schooling) – expected duration of study (formed on the basis of UNESCO data);

GNI pc (Gross National Income per capita) – GNI per capita is the ratio of GDP per capita in US dollars (based on data from the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, UN Statistics Division);

No	Sphere	Indicator	Min	Max
1	Health care	Life duration (years)	20	85
2	Education	Average length of study (years)	0	15
3		Expected years of schooling (years)	0	18
4	Standard of living	GNI per capita, based on PPP (USD)	100	75 000

minimum indicators are the starting points of the indicators (for example, mean years of schooling is 0, which corresponds to countries without formal education), the maximum indicators are the highest indicator for the corresponding years (for example, mean years of schooling is 15 years, this is the highest value of the indicator taken before 2025)¹.

After calculating the index based on the above formulas, the rating of countries is formed according to the rating of the country, classified into the following **4 groups** according to the level of human development:

No.	Classification	Level
1	Very high level of human development	0,800-1,000
2	High level of human development	0,700-0,799
3	Medium level of human development	0,550-0,699
4	Low level of human development	low from 0,550

¹ http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020_technical_notes.pdf

The presence of the following goals in the structure of the UN Sustainable Development Goals shows that they are interrelated with the indicators of the index:

on the way to increasing life expectancy:

- Good health and well-being (SDG 3);
- Clean water and sanitation (SDG 6);
- Combating climate change (SDG13).

to improve the quality of education:

- Quality education (SDG 4);
- Gender equality (SDG 5).

to improve the living standards of the population:

- No poverty (SDG 1);
- Zero hunger (SDG 2);
- Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8);
- Reduced inequalities (SDG 10).

In compiling the Human Development Index, the United Nations Development Program uses statistics from **UNDESA** (life expectancy at birth), **UNESCO**, **UNICEF** (mean and expected years of schooling and life expectancy) and **World Bank**, **International Monetary Fund** and the **United Nations Statistics Division** (GNI per capita).

II. Analysis of the report for 2020 and growth factors in the rating of Uzbekistan

According to a report published by the United Nations Development Program on December 15, 2020, **Norway** (indicator **0.957**), **Ireland** (**0.955**) and **Switzerland** (**0.955**) lead as countries with very high levels of human development. In last place among **189** countries are **Chad** (**0.398**), the **Central African Republic** (**0.397**) and **Nigeria** (**0.394**).

Country	Rank	Score	Life expectancy (years)	Mean years of schooling (years)	Expected years of schooling (years)	Income (GNI per capita based on PPP), USD
Norway	1	0,957	82,4	18,1	12,9	66 494
Ireland	2	0,955	82,3	18,7	12,7	68 871
Switzerland	3	0,955	83,8	16,3	13,4	69 394
Hong Kong	4	0,949	84,9	16,9	12,3	62 985
Iceland	5	0,949	83,0	19,1	12,8	54 682
Germany	6	0,947	81,3	17,0	14,2	55 314
Sweden	7	0,945	82,8	19,5	12,5	54 508
Australia	8	0,945	83,4	22,0	12,7	48 085
Netherlands	9	0,944	82,3	18,5	12,4	57 707
Denmark	10	0,940	80,9	18,9	12,6	58 662

According to the "**Human Development Index 2020**" report, the Republic of Uzbekistan based on the classification belongs to the countries with a **high level of human development** and ranks **106th** with a score of **0.720**, an improvement over the previous result was **+2 positions**.

Report year	Life expectancy (years)	Mean years of schooling (years)	Expected years of schooling (years)	Income (GNI per capita based on PPP), USD
2020	71,7	11,8	12,1	7 142

Rank	Life Expectancy Index	Education Index	Income index	Score
106	0,795	0,729	0,645	0,720

Among the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic countries, Estonia (**29th place in the world**), Lithuania (**34th place**),

Latvia (**37th**), Kazakhstan (**51st**) and the Russian Federation (**52nd place**) occupy high places in the index.

Among the countries of Central Asia, the Republic of Uzbekistan is second only to Kazakhstan.

Country	Rank	Score	Life expectancy (years)	Mean years of schooling (years)	Expected years of schooling (years)	Income (GNI per capita based on PPP), USD
Kazakhstan	0,825	51	73,6	15,6	11,9	22 857
Uzbekistan	0,720	106	71,7	12,1	11,8	7 142
Turkmenistan	0,715	111	68,2	11,2	10,3	7 045
Kyrgyzstan	0,697	120	71,5	13,0	11,1	4 864
Tajikistan	0,668	125	71,1	11,7	10,7	3 954

If we find the results **achieved by the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2010-2019**, we can state that the fact that life expectancy at birth increased from **68.3 to 71.7 years**, the **expected years of schooling** from **11.4 to 12.1 years**, the **mean years of schooling** from **10.0 to 11.8 years**, **GNI per capita** from **2 967 to 7 142 dollars**, and the **Human Development Index** itself rose from **0,617 to 0,720²**.

Report year	Rank	Life expectancy (years)	Expected years of schooling (years)	Mean years of schooling (years)	Income (GNI per capita based on PPP), USD	Score
2011	115	68,3	11,4	10,0	2 967	0,641
2012	the official report has not been published					
2013	114	68,6	11,6	10,0	3 201	0,654
2014	116	68,2	11,5	10,0	5 227	0,661
2015	114	68,4	11,5	10,9	5 567	0,675
2016	105	69,4	12,2	12,0	5 748	0,701
2017	the official report has not been published					
2018	105	71,4	12,0	11,5	6 470	0,710
2019	108	71,6	12,0	11,5	6 462	0,710
2020	106	71,7	12,1	11,8	7 142	0,720

As a result of reforms carried out in the country, such as raising incomes, raising living standards, creating new jobs and providing

² Prepared on the basis of UNDP reports for 2010-2019

employment, the **share of GDP per capita** has increased by almost **3.7 times** since the **first years of the republic's independence**.

The goals set in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev to Oliy Majlis in December 28, 2018 and by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 17, 2019 “On the state program for the implementation of the Strategy actions in five priority areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 – 2021 years in the “Year of Active Investments and Social Development”, as a result of the effective implementation of the priorities, they made significant progress in improving the living standards of the population and ensuring social protection.

As a result of increased investment in healthcare³:

- the number of **hospitals increased to 1205 (40 more compared to 2018)**;
- the number of **outpatient clinics**, including private ones, increased to **5955 (328 more compared to 2018)**;
- the number of **children's clinics** and departments has increased up to **2058 (930 more compared to 2018)**.

Resulting in:

- **vaccination coverage of children** under **1 year old** was **100%**;
- **infant mortality rate under 5 years** in 2019 **compared to 2018** (by **1,000 live births**) decreased by **0.7 ppm (from 13.1 to 12.4)**, **the maternal mortality rate** (per **100,000 live births**) decreased by **0.6 ppm (from 20.2 to 19.6)**.

³ <https://www.stat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/social-protection-2>

Main factors in the health care system	Unit measurements	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Achievements for 2019
Number of hospitals	units	1 071	1 106	1 135	1 165	1 205	40
Total number of patients treated in hospitals	thousand people	5 293,9	5 581,5	5 984,8	6 235,6	6 154	81,6
Population per hospital bed	people	243	243	241	215	221	6
Number of outpatient clinics	units	6 220	6 542	5 296	5 627	5 955	328
Number of children's polyclinics (departments)	units	1 997	1 783	1 102	1 128	2 058	930
Number of people per doctor	people	379	382	383	367	369	2
The number of operating sanatoriums and recreation centers (including camp sites)	units	392	434	460	484	509	25
Number of people who received health services	thousand people	575,2	623,1	632,8	631,1	807,1	176,0
Infant mortality rate under 5 years - total (per 1000 live births)	people	15,1	14,1	15,4	13,1	12,4	0,7
Infant mortality rate - total (number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1000 live births)	people	11,4	10,7	11,5	9,9	9,3	0,6
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	People	18,9	17,4	21,0	20,2	19,6	0,6
Immunization of children under 1 year of age	%	99,8	99,9	99,8	99,7	100,0	0,3

In recent years, large-scale work has been carried out in the preschool education system in our country. In particular, big attention is paid to the development of public-private partnerships in this area, to further increase the number of non-state preschool educational institutions, to expand the range of services they provide.

The result was the coverage of **1,699,566 (60.9%)** of **2.7 million children** with **preschool education**. This indicator was **708,247 people (27.7%)** in 2017, **932,310 people (37.7%)** in 2018, **1,413,290 people (52.3%)** in 2019⁴.

Preschool coverage	Unit measurements	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Achievements for 2019
Children aged 1-6 years old	%	15,5	17,3	17,0	21,0	26,3	5,3
Children aged 3-6 years old	%	20,8	23,8	25,4	32,0	40,0	8,0

⁴ <https://www.stat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/social-protection-2>

Higher education institutions have a legal status and presented in the form of universities, institutes and academies in the country⁵.

As of January 1, 2020, in addition to **higher military education**, there are **119 higher educational institutions** in the Republic of Uzbekistan, including **7 academies**, **17 branches of foreign higher education institutions**, **58 universities** and **5 higher religious education institutions and branches**. The number of **universities** increased by **21** compared to 2018.

In the 2019-2020 academic year, **138.1 thousand people** were **admitted to the university**, which is **23.8 thousand people** or **20.6%** more than for the same period in 2018 – **114.5 thousand people**. The highest level of coverage in the regions is **140.3%** in **Tashkent region**, **131.3%** in **Andijan region**, **130.3%** in **Tashkent city** and **125.7%** in **Fergana region**.

In 2019, the number of **students with a bachelor's degree** was **65.6 thousand**, of which **18.8 thousand** were **educated on state grants**.

9,362 students enrolled in the magistracy in the 2019-2020 academic year, of the **44.1% (4,131)** were admitted **under state grants**, **55.9% (5,231)** **under paid contracts**.

Quotas for admission to magistracy increased by **61.2%** compared to the same period in 2018, including quotas admission on the basis of **state grants** increased by **2.7 times**.

⁵ <https://www.stat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/social-protection-2>

Key indicators in higher education	Unit measurements	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2018	2019/2020	Achievements for 2019
Number of higher education institutions	units	69	70	72	98	119	21
including branches of foreign universities	units	7	7	7	9	32	23
the number of students in them	thousand people	264,3	268,3	297,7	360,2	441	80,8
Including:							
- daytime	thousand people	263,9	267,9	287,5	313	360,1	47,1
- evening time	thousand people	-	-	-	1,2	7,3	6,1
- home study	thousand people	0,4	0,4	10,2	46	73,6	27,6
Number of university students per 10,000 population	people	84	84	93	110	130	20
Students admitted to higher education institutions	thousand people	63	61,2	63	114,5	138,1	23,6
Specialists who graduated from higher educational institutions	thousand people	66,3	64,1	67,4	70,3	70,8	0,5
Number of university teachers	thousand people	24 909	23 961	25 107	26 664	30 559	3 895

The large-scale reforms being carried out in our country, the conveniences and benefits created for entrepreneurs have become an important impetus for the growth of their incomes⁶.

At the end of 2019, the **GDP growth rate** was **5.5%** instead of the projected **5.4%** and was higher than the **5.1%** value reached in 2018.

The stability of economic growth was censured by the balance of **aggregate supply** and **domestic demand** by sectors of the economy, **maintaining high investment growth** at the level of **28.6%** and the growth of real incomes of the population by **10%**.

Together with that:

- in accordance with the **tax reforms** carried out, the **expansion of the tax base for VAT**, corporate **income tax from legal entities**, **property tax and land tax**;

- **creation and legalization of jobs** in connection with the introduction of a flat rate **on personal income tax** in the amount of **12%** and the abolition

⁶ <https://www.stat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/social-protection-2>

of **insurance contributions to the Pension Fund** in connection with a significant increase in wages and strengthening of **tax administration**;

- simplification of state registration of entrepreneurial activity, various permits and many other services **played an important role in increasing the income of the population**⁷.

Income of the population (at par)	Unit measurements	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Achievements for 2019
General income of the population	trln soums	158,7	185,0	220,8	282,8	346,4	63,6
Income per capita	trln soums	5 070,5	5 810,0	6 817,6	8 580,0	10 317,4	1 737,4

According to the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan **dated July 12, 2019 No. UP-5765** "On increasing wages, pensions, scholarships and allowances" **from August 1, 2019** for employees of budgetary institutions and organizations, the size of wages, pensions, scholarships has been increased by **1.1 times**⁸.

Key indicators of retirement	Unit measurements	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Growth in 2019
Number of pensioners and social beneficiaries	thousand people	3 203,9	3 324,2	3 488,9	3 690,3	3 878,4	188,1
Minimum old-age pension	thousand people	254,7	292,9	336,9	396,5	436,1	39,6
The size of the assigned average monthly pension	thousand people	438,2	494,2	556,8	640,5	733,2	92,7

Also, in accordance with Decree No. UP-5765 from August 1, 2019: **Minimum amount of disability pension** increased from **50** to **75 percent** from the **minimum old-age pension** for persons with **disability of II group**;

The **amount of the allowance** has been increased to pension from **50** to **75 percent** of the **minimum wage** for **lonely disabled persons of the II group**;

maintaining the current percentage ratios for the number of disabled family members, the amount of the breadwinner is set based on the minimum old-age pension.

⁷ <https://api.stat.uz/api/v1.0/data/aholi-daromadlari-togrisida-malumat?lang=uz&format=pdf>

⁸ <https://api.stat.uz/api/v1.0/data/pensiya-taminotining-asosiy-korsatkichlari?lang=uz&format=pdf>

Group I disability allowance, as well as benefits for disability **group I for children over 16 years old** are subject to monthly additional payments in the amount of **25 percent of the minimum wage**.

Over the past four years, spending on the social sector and social support (education, health care) increased significantly within the framework of State **budget** expenditures, **48.8%** in 2018, this figure reached **79.7%** in **2019**, including spending on **education** increased by **2.5%** and **expenditures for healthcare** by **0.7%**⁹.

Costs	Unit Measure ments	2018		2019		Progress for 2019	
		trln soums	In % of costs	trln soums	In % of costs	trln soum s	In % of costs
General expenditures of the state budget (without trust funds)	trln soums	79, 7	100,0	118, 0	148,0	38,3	48,0
including:							
Social expenditures and social support of the population	trln soums	39,0	48,8	63,5	79,7	24,5	30,8
including:							
Education	trln soums	20, 6	25,9	33,5	28,4	12,9	2,5
Health care	trln soums	9,6	12,0	14,9	12,7	5,4	0,7

The State Fund for the Support of Entrepreneurship has provided **guarantees to 5,356** business entities in the amount of **4.2 trln soums** on loans in the amount of **10.2 trln soums**, compensation agreements were concluded in the amount of **2.8 trln soums on loans for 23 trln soums** with **14,902 business entities**, the fund also provided assistance on **20,258 projects in all industries**, as a result of which **159,972 jobs were created**.

In addition, within the framework of the Entrepreneurship Development Program **loans** worth **6,076.3 bln soums** were allocated for **214,982 projects**.

⁹ <https://www.stat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/social-protection-2>

Report on the formation of data on Uzbekistan for the
“**Human Development Report - 2020**” is as follows¹⁰:

Name of the data		HDR 2020
Number of new indicators in the report for 2020		10
The number of indicators for which there is no information about Uzbekistan		45
including:	the number of indicators that are stored in the State Committee of the Statistics reports, but are not formed in the Human Development Report.	8
	number of indicators needed to generate data	26
	number of indicators developed by the Human Development Report Office (HDRO) based on formulas	11
The number of indicators for which data for Uzbekistan is formed in the 2020 report (in comparison with the 2019 report)		6
Number of indicators excluded in the 2020 report		7
Number of renamed indicators		2
Total number of indicators		169

III. Priorities and goals for further improving Uzbekistan's position in the Human Development Index

In accordance with Appendix #3 to the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 2, 2020 UP-6003 “On improving the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international ratings and indices and the introduction of a new mechanism of systematic work with government agencies and organizations” developed key performance indicators (KPI) for indices.

No.	Ratings and indices, as well as the names of indicators	Current score	2020 year	2021 year	2022 year	2023 year	2030 year
	Human Development Index Report	HDI-2020	HDI-2021	HDI-2022	HDI-2023	HDI-2024	HDI-2031
	Human development index	0,720	0,720	0,730	0,740	0,750	0,820
1	Life Expectancy Index	0,800	0,800	0,810	0,820	0,830	0,900
2	Education Index	0,730	0,730	0,740	0,750	0,760	0,830
3	Income Index	0,645	0,645	0,653	0,660	0,670	0,740

For information: in connection with the introduction of amendments and additions to this Decree by the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan, together with the ministries and departments responsible for

¹⁰ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/UZB>

indicators, proposals for the formation of KPIs were submitted to the working body of the Republican Council for working with International Ratings and Indices (Ministry of Finance).

According to the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev to Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 2020, in 2021, it is planned to carry out the following large-scale work on the relevant indicators of the **Human Development Index**:

I. To increase life expectancy:

- 2021 has been declared in our country as the “**Year of Supporting Youth and Strengthening the Health of the Population**”;

- In order to systematically continue the fight against the **coronavirus** pandemic, a reserve has been formed in the **state budget** in 2021 in the amount of **3 trln soums**;

- **children under 15** and pregnant women are given **7 types of vitamins** free of charge, as well as drugs, from **parasitic diseases**;

- to **reduce anaemia** among the population by **25% women and children** will be provided free of charge with iodine, iron, folic acid, vitamins and antiparasitic drugs;

- a universal-progressive model of **patronage** will be **introduced for families with children under 5 years old**, as well as with **women of childbearing age and pregnant women, disabled people, people prone to vascular, oncological, endocrine diseases**;

- **250 bln soums** will be allocated from the state budget for **complex diagnostics and medical operations** in the field of **oncohematology and intractable diseases**, more than **5000 patients** with acute renal failure will be provided with **free haemodialysis** at the expense of the State budget in the amount of **140 bln soums**, and **150 bln soums** will be allocated for the creation of special **departments in regional hospitals for diagnostics and treatment of endocrine diseases**;

- the scale of **digitalization of the medical industry** will be and further expand, **telemedicine** will be established **between the republican specialized medical centres and their affiliates**.

II. In order to expand reforms in the field of education:

- in order to increase the coverage of preschool education up to **65%**, **2,000 non-state kindergartens** will be additionally created at the expense of subsidies from the budget in the amount of **600 bln soums**, and the

system of free preschool education will cover **560 thousand 6-year-old children**, or **82%** in 2021;

- **2 trln soums** will be allocated from the budget for construction **30 new schools**, renovation **320 school improvement of material and technical base**;

- the number of state **scholarships for higher education** will be **increased** by at least **25%**, and the number of **scholarships for girls from families in need of admission to higher education institutions**, will be doubled to the **2000**;

- the number of **young people** sent to study **master's** degree and doctoral studies at leading foreign universities through the “**El-Yurt Umidi**” Foundation will be **increased 5 times**;

- **30 leading universities** of the country will have the right to **develop curricula, admission quotas** and **independently resolve financial issues**;

- the number of **doctoral students in universities and research organizations in the field of science will reach 4.5 thousand**, which is **3 times** more than in **2017**. For these purposes, an additional **240 bln soums** will be allocated from the budget.

III. In order to improve the well-being of the population:

- over a thousand vocational training centres will be created in makhallas. At the same time, up to **1 million soums** will be subsidized to **the educational centres** for each student by profession, for which **100 bln soums** will be allocated from the budget;

- depending on the possibilities and direction of development of each district, from **10 hundred** to **1 hectare** of land will be allocated to dekhkan families;

- **500 bln soums** will be allocated from the Employment and Public Works Fund to **ensure employment of the low-income population**;

- Temporary **unemployment benefit will be increased 3 times**, and the old bureaucratic procedure requiring **6 documents** will be cancelled;

- in order to continue work on financial support for entrepreneurship in 2021, under the **programs of family business, concessional loans** in the amount of **6 trln soums** will be allocated;

- An additional **\$100 mln** will be provided by the government to expand the **Rural Entrepreneurship Development Program**, launched in partnership with the **World Bank**;

- About **5000** normative legal acts related to entrepreneurial activity will be revised and reduced, and the **Entrepreneurial Code** has been developed;

- to provide employment in **84** districts and cities and further increase in production capacity, **100 technology parks, small industrial zones, regional clusters and logistics centres will be created.**

Taking into account the proposals, opinions and comments of the public on the above priorities and tasks, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 3 of this year approved Decree No. UP-6155 “On the state program for the implementation of the Strategy actions in five priority areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 – 2021 years in the “Year of Support for Youth and Strengthening the Health of the Population”.

29.5 trln soums, 2.6 bln dollars and 57.5 mln euros will be allocated for the implementation of measures of the state program.

For information: it was set at 18.2 trln soums and \$10.3 bln US dollars in 2020.

To achieve the established KPIs, the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction will jointly with the ministries and departments responsible for the individual indicators, coordination of the following activities included to the program for 2021:

I. To increase life expectancy:

- By the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan #UP-6155 dated February 3 of this year “On the state program for the implementation of the Strategy actions in five priority areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 – 2021 years in the “Year of Support for Youth and Strengthening the Health of the Population” to ensure the implementation of **25 points for improving the health of the population, social protection and increasing the socio-political activity of women;**

- **Prevention of maternal mortality, mortality of new-borns and children under five years of age.**

II. In order to expand reforms in the field of education:

- By the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan #UP-6155 dated February 3 of this year “On the state program for the implementation of the Strategy actions in five priority areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 – 2021 years in the “Year of Support for Youth and Strengthening the Health of the Population” to ensure the implementation of **23 points** on the **development of education and science;**

- to increase the coverage of children aged **3-7 years with preschool education up to 65%**;
- to **increase the coverage of secondary education** (on an external basis) to **94%**;
- carrying out organizational work to increase the enrolment in higher education up to **27%** of the **total number of graduates** in 2021;
- establish regular contacts with the United Nations Development Program and relevant ministries and agencies to improve the performance of indicators, while developing an appropriate **model for increasing the enrolment rate**.

III. In order to improve the well-being of the population:

- implementation of all measures to achieve the forecast of the main macroeconomic indicators of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021, including **GDP growth** by **5.1%**, **industry** by **5.5%**, **construction** by **6.5%**;
- By the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan #UP-6155 dated February 3 of this year “On the state program for the implementation of the Strategy actions in five priority areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 – 2021 years in the “Year of Support for Youth and Strengthening the Health of the Population” to ensure the implementation of **2 points** to **create a business environment** that ensures the further development of private entrepreneurship and **6 points** to implement a gradual **increase in employment** and **real incomes** of the population;
- monitoring the implementation of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 29, 2020 #526 “**On measures to restore economic growth in 2020-2021 and the continuation of systemic structural reforms in the sectors and sectors of the economy**”, including:
 - a) Reform of macroeconomic policies and market institutions, as well as key measures in the banking sector;
 - b) Basic measures to stimulate domestic demand by increasing employment, increasing income and reducing poverty;
 - c) The main measures to improve the business and competitive environment, the development of private entrepreneurship;
 - d) Main measures in the field of industry and localization, investment climate, investment and construction;
 - e) Services and digitalization, as well as critical export measures.

- taking measures to approve and implement the **"Concept of socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030"** in 2021;

- comprehensive measures **to support** and **develop entrepreneurship**, eliminate any obstacles their activities;

- establishment of a new **system of work "Mahallabay"** and ensuring that poverty reduction targets are met.

Reforms carried out in our country over the past four years and positive changes at all spheres, including an increase in the standard of living of the population, a radical reform of the systems of public and higher education, as well as health care, show that the republic not only improves its position in international rankings, but also continues to develop in all directions in the interests of the people.