UN chief visited Uzbekistan

On 11 June, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon visited Uzbekistan where he held talks with President Islam Karimov and Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdulaziz Kamilov to discuss a wide range of issues on the UN’s global agenda, including mitigation of the Aral Sea tragedy and promotion of human rights.

Expanding Opportunities for Agro-Exports

Thousands of visitors of the ‘Fruit Logistica 2015’ exhibition beheld Uzbekistan’s colorful exposition filled with the aroma of fruits and vegetables. Uzbekistan’s participation in the exhibition had been supported by UNDP under its joint project with the Ministry of Foreign Relations, Investments and Trade ‘Aid for Trade’.

International Experience in Judicial Transparency Explored

Promoting Social Inclusion

Every Drop Matters
UN chief visited Uzbekistan

“The Aral Sea tragedy is still an acute problem for Uzbekistan and the whole world. I will never forget my visit to Moynak and Nukus. What has happened to the Aral Sea has been a disaster long in the making,” Ban Ki-moon stated during a press-briefing in Tashkent. He added that the United Nations is supporting Uzbekistan’s efforts to help the people, who have been affected, but this requires additional resources today and the international community should be more attentive to this issue.

Secretary-General said that he had discussed thoroughly with the President of Uzbekistan how the UN could mobilize international support for the country to mitigate the Aral Sea tragedy. This is only one of the common problems in Central Asia. More generally, regional cooperation and preventive diplomacy can play an important role to overcome the many “shared challenges” in Central Asia, from water and energy issues to drug trafficking to terrorism and violent extremism, he emphasized.

UN chief stated that the UN stands ready to assist Uzbekistan’s development efforts and promote regional peace and security. He also underlined that there can be no development without human rights.

Secretary-General said that the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights will help Uzbekistan promote and protect basic freedoms, strengthen civil society in the country, provide an enabling environment for independent mass media and enhance democratic institutions.

“These are key criteria of a stable society moving towards prosperity. Uzbekistan adopted a number of good laws. President Islam Karimov underlines the importance of rule of law. But laws on the books should be made real in the lives of people,” he said.

He added that the country has made important progress in eliminating child labor in the cotton sector, but more must be done now to address the mobilization of teachers, doctors and others in cotton harvesting. During a press-briefing with journalists the UN Secretary-General said that Uzbek authorities should prevent the maltreatment of prisoners.

“The UN has the needed ex-
pertise and is ready to share it and help ensure rule of law to protect human rights,” Bank Ki-moon said.

He welcomed the recent adoption by Uzbekistan of a National Action Plan on follow-up to the Universal Periodic Review by the United Nations Human Rights Council.

UN chief underlined that the implementation of this plan would help Uzbekistan’s compliance with its international human rights obligations and bring wide-ranging benefits to its people.

He also welcomed the signing between the Government of Uzbekistan and the UN system of a framework agreement to promote human rights in the country.

Reminding that this is his second visit to Uzbekistan as UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon thanked President Islam Karimov, the Government and people of Uzbekistan for their hospitality. The Secretary-General highlighted Uzbekistan’s progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals — in reducing poverty and maternal mortality, ensuring universal access to primary education, and securing gender parity in primary and secondary schools. He also expressed his confidence that Uzbekistan will achieve further progress towards the SDGs which will be agreed in upcoming months.

During the meetings the UN chief praised the recent adoption by Uzbekistan of a National Action Plan on follow-up to Universal Periodic Review.

Turning to the tragedy of the Aral Sea, he highlighted the UN’s assistance to those affected by the disaster and called for more attention and resources to address the challenge.

As part of the visit, Ban Ki-moon held a meeting with the UN staff in Uzbekistan, where he learned about the outcomes of cooperation between the UN and the Government of Uzbekistan.

During his visit to Uzbekistan the Secretary-General also traveled to Bukhara to visit the UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

In the evening of the same day, the UN delegation headed by the Secretary-General departed for Turkmenistan, the final destination of the tour.

The visit was organized as part of the UN Secretary-General’s tour to the Central Asian countries of Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan.
Earthquake Simulation Complex launched in Tashkent

UNDP jointly with the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Uzbekistan has launched an earthquake simulation complex in the Civil Defense Institute. The launching of this complex is an important step towards a better preparedness to emergencies, national security and saving lives.

Uzbekistan is located in the seismically active Central Asian region where the risk of earthquakes is high. Therefore, preparedness to emergencies is extremely important for the country.

The complex will serve as an effective and useful platform to build public awareness of Uzbekistan’s vulnerabilities to seismic events. The complex will work to develop and adopt strategies to increase public awareness on the threat of natural disasters and improving people’s skills on how to save their lives when earthquake strikes.

As part of the endeavors to help the Government of Uzbekistan introduce ICT in all government agencies and computerize the operation of the country’s Ministry of Emergency Situations in reducing disaster risks, UNDP has assisted government officials in the establishment of a video conferencing system. The system enables the officials to make prompt operational decisions remotely to respond to emergencies which helps reduce costs.
disasters strike. The activities and trainings offered by the complex will help provide better preparedness of vulnerable communities and to reduce possible damages and consequences.

Tashkent’s earthquake simulation complex will also provide opportunities for national stakeholders to participate in simulated earthquakes that will help them better prepare for disasters. Preparedness is key to helping save lives and enable faster recovery.

The facility was built in line with national and international construction standards, and is located within the premises of the Civil Defense Institute of the Ministry of Emergency Situations.

It was constructed in partnership between UNDP and the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Culture and Sports with the assistance from the European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) under its Disaster Preparedness Programme for Central Asia.
Expanding opportunities for agro-exports

Specialized foreign trade company ‘Uztad-birkor Eksport’, agro-firms ‘Yapan Agro Export’ (Fergana Region) and ‘Livadia-Bukhara’ (Bukhara Region) presented Uzbekistan’s agricultural products this year.

Uzbek companies displayed fresh fruit and vegetables including melons, pomegranates, apples, dried fruits and vegetables in a special vacuum packaging which can preserve taste and quality of the goods for up to two years, as well as canned products made from natural ingredients. Participants, visitors and foreign experts noted the high quality and taste of the products from Uzbekistan.

Thousands of visitors of the ‘Fruit Logistica 2015’ exhibition beheld Uzbekistan’s colorful exposition filled with the aroma of fruits and vegetables. Uzbekistan’s participation in the exhibition had been supported by UNDP under its joint project with the Ministry of Foreign Relations, Investments and Trade ‘Aid for Trade’.
UNDP jointly with national partners has developed a multimedia CD on investment opportunities, Doing Business in Uzbekistan’s expenditure guide and a publicity video on Uzbekistan’s investment potentials. UNDP has also helped establish an art development and trade promotion center that displays cold storage facilities for fruits and vegetables.

“Our companies not only demonstrated Uzbekistan’s potential in agricultural sector and showcased their main achievements in this area, but also benefited from the opportunity to establish new contacts and gain valuable knowledge on the demand of the European markets for fruits and vegetables”, said A. Olimhonov, Deputy Director of the ‘Uztadbirkoreksport’ Foreign Trade Company.

During the exhibition, the representatives of the Uzbek delegation negotiated with potential buyers and signed export contracts worth more than $3 million.

Officials from ‘Yaypan Agro Export’ and ‘Livadia-Bukhara’ stated that the seminars and forums held during the exhibition were a good platform to exchange views and acquire valuable knowledge on new methods of processing, storing, packaging and branding fresh fruits and vegetables that will be used to expand their production and exports.

Improving competitiveness and enhancing export capacities of domestic producers to strengthen their positions in trade is an important area supported by UNDP in Uzbekistan. Active participation of small businesses in exports will help expand domestic production, create new jobs and improve the wellbeing of the vulnerable populations, especially in rural areas.

“Uzbek producers have been contracted to supply worth $3 million fruits and vegetables.”
Global Environmental Facility Small Grants Program (GEF SGP) has helped launch a biogas facility in the ‘Ulugbeklar’ farm located in the Turakurgan District, Namangan Region. Its reactor capacity is 100 cubic meters which is well enough to generate biogas and heat food. Beyond meeting the farm’s needs, Mahmudjon Kodirov, the head of the farm, is planning to supply free biogas to school #8 in the nearby village ‘Yangi Kishlok’.
Mahmudjon Kodirov’s farm has 25 cows and 2 large greenhouses on 5 hectares with 160 lemon bushes, 7 bushes of oranges and 7 bushes of tangerines, and one (experimental) banana tree. The biogas facility operates on livestock waste, household and forage wastes, and produces environmentally clean biogas converted into electric and heat energy for the farm as well as necessary organic fertilizers the farm needs.

There are industrial and household biogas facilities and both of these types are used widely around the world. For example, India, Vietnam, Nepal and many other countries often use small (family) biogas facilities to produce gas primarily for cooking. China has the largest number of small biogas facilities: around 40 million, while India has 3.8 million and Nepal has 20 thousand. Germany is a leader in the number of small and medium-size biogas facilities (8 thousand). About half of all the poultries in Western Europe use biogas for heating.

Many countries today see biogas technologies as highly energy-efficient and environmentally friendly sources of biological fertilizers that help improve yields many-fold. The gas resulting from organic waste processing helps generate stable energy and plan the farm’s operation processes, while reducing fertilizer procurements, on the one hand, and increasing incomes through selling the fertilizers, on the other. GEF SGP is currently supporting other similar projects in Khorezm, Kashkadarya, Syrdarya and Nangangan, while considering possible introduction of biogas technologies in other regions as well.

GEF SGP has worked in Uzbekistan since 2008 providing free assistance to the country to promote best technologies and practices in sustainable use and management of biodiversity services and energy, land and water resources. GEF SGP has helped local communities and contributed to environmental consecration and recovery, while improving people’s wellbeing. It has proven that community action can maintain the fragile balance between human needs and the laws of the environment.
UNDP has worked with the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection since 2008 for better inclusion and employment of people with disabilities. Last year, UNDP started its work to support lonely elderly people in the country. In the context of social protection, equal access to information for all populations is highly important. This idea was the main drive behind the creation of the internet resource. This unified online resource, www.imkoniyat.uz, has made available all possible information on interesting opportunities for people with disabilities, NGO research results, inspiring examples and stories, awareness raising social video and other information.

According to Oybek Isakov, Chairperson of the NGO Advisory Council under Uzbekistan’s NGOs Association, Uzbekistan has never had internet resources that meet various needs of
Since 2008, 4,500 representatives of vulnerable populations have benefitted from the services offered by the joint projects on promoting employment and inclusion of people with disabilities including legal aid, employment assistance, financial aid, rehabilitation and other services.

The website enables people with disabilities to fulfill their potentials
Expanding access to justice is essential to human rights and wellbeing, and is one of the post-2015 sustainable development targets, as declared by the UN General Assembly.

UNDP has been working with the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan and other national partners since 2012 to pursue ongoing systemic reforms aiming deeper democratization and liberalization of Uzbekistan’s judiciary and regulatory system.

Representatives of the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan, Supreme Court Research Centre, Ministry of Justice and Supreme Economic Court of Uzbekistan joined a study tour to the United States from 15 to 22 March 2015 to explore the international experience in enhancing judicial transparency and accessibility.

The study tour familiarized the visitors with the experience of the United States in ensuring judicial transparency and efficiency and included meetings with the representatives of the US Supreme Court, Department of Justice, Federal Judicial Center and other relevant or-
ganizations. Participants also explored transparency mechanisms at the US courts during their visit to the D.C. District Court, Virginia State Supreme Court and state level courts.

The international workshop on the ways to improve the efficiency of the court administration held in the Johns Hopkins University affiliated Central Asia-Caucasus Institute, Silk Road Studies Program gave an opportunity to the Uzbek delegation to share Uzbekistan’s visions on key judicial reform areas and efforts to introduce ICT for judicial transparency and openness.

Drawing from the knowledge gained and observations made during the study tour, the Uzbek professionals develop their recommendations on improving judicial transparency and accessibility in Uzbekistan as part of enforcing the Uzbek Laws ‘On petitions of individuals and legal entities’ and ‘On the transparency of government agencies’. The principle of State transparency is among the key components of the national Concept on further deepening of democratic reforms and formation of civil society proposed by President Islam Karimov in 2010 doing a joint session of both chambers of the parliament.

The joint UNDP-Supreme Court project ‘Civil Justice Reform: Effective Court Management’ developed and piloted the E-Sud system in 2012 and presented the successful results on the 68th session of the UN General Assembly in New York in December 2013.
A new sewing workshop started its operation in Nukus to promote employments for women with disabilities. The new enterprise will help its employees enhance their professional skills and improve their economic wellbeing.

This workshop is the result of the cooperation between a number of government agencies, NGOs and UNDP. The workshop received all necessary equipment including sewing machines, accessories, furniture and several types of fabrics as well as training for its staff.

It is a well-known that people with disabilities are more likely to become economically disadvantaged than people without a disability. Among other factors lack of access to funds is considered as a major obstacle for establishing business opportunities for people with a disability. Thus, the vast majority of people with a disability are unable to reach their potential, remain dependent on families for support and are denied the opportunity to contribute to the community’s development.

“I love sewing and applied to a number of sewing workshops, and finally I was accepted by this one. I have been sewing here more than a month and already produced several women’s dresses based on my own design. Most importantly, I have
met many wonderful new friends here and my life has become more interesting. Making profit is not my primary goal; rather it is so rewarding to interact with people and see the happy faces of the customers who purchase my products,” said Anisa Kudayberenova.

Parshagul Dauletyarova, Chairwomen of the Karakalpak Republican Society of People with Disabilities said, “We feel less vulnerable by the day as we all are now fully engaged in sewing work.

Nazira Yelibayeva, Executive Director of the Business Women Association branch in Karakalpakstan, said that her organization had been cooperating with UNDP in rural micro financing for a long time.

“Sewers of the new workshop can use the literature and video materials on business development available in our library. We are willing to provide further capacity building support for women of this new workshop”, she said.

There are many other success stories similar to this joint initiative, which highlights the contribution of people with a disability to the workforce and local economies. It is important to support the inclusion of people with disabilities in all livelihood areas, including formal employment, income generation projects, skills development and access to loans and financial services, where the role of social partnerships is crucial.
UNDP has been working with Uzbekistan’s Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources and other national partners to improve water management and water efficiency in the Zarafshan River Basin, while strengthening the regulatory framework of the water sector and facilitating the integration of water management issues.
In 2010, UNDP jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources developed an integrated water resource management and water efficiency plan along with a strategy to enhance water supply and sanitation in the Zarafshan River Basin that will help improve the wellbeing of over 3 million people.

The project has helped formulate and a draft water code to strengthen the regulatory framework of the water sector, and currently the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis has incorporated this draft code in its work plan to consider its adoption in 2016. The strategic documents that UNDP helped develop – procedures for water use and sanctioning special water use on agreed terms – have taken full legal force through a government resolution. The national implementing agency has undertaken to implement the IWRM and water efficiency plan for the Zarafshan River Basin.

UNDP is also piloting demonstration projects on best practices and approaches to water management. These include the construction of a 3.7 km long machine canal for the Mehna-tobod 3 pumping station in the Pastdargom District, Samarkand Region, with the capacity of 2 c.m/s. The machine canal has water dischargers, gates and water meters and is currently operated by the water users association ‘Progres Nur Suvchilar’.

The project also fully renovated the pumping station’s equipment to improve its operation. This helped reduce machinery failures and repair and power costs, as well as water losses from pressure pipes and irrigation systems, while improving their efficiency and water metering.

The pumping station supplies water to over 2,000 hectares of arable land by lifting the water 72 meters high from the Eski-Anhor Canal and conveying it to the farms to grow cotton and wheat, fruits, vegetables and vineyards. The pilot project has helped rehabilitate over 220 hectares of farmlands which had been left unused due to water...
shortages. Preliminary estimates show that the farms’ water supply has improved by 5 million cubic meters, repair and maintenance costs for the pumping equipment have dropped 4 times, operational costs reduced by over 82.7 million sums, while (38) large farmers and (240) dehkans have seen their incomes grow by 857 million sums per year as a result of adequate water supply.

The project has taken further its irrigation pilots by introducing micro-irrigation — another water efficient technology for large and small farms and private households. This helped the project cover all water management levels and water users and achieve considerably improvements in water supply for smaller farms and private households in three communities: Sayram, Zafarobod and Mehnatkash in the Pastdargom District which had seen frequent water shortages.

The project is currently testing innovative micro-irrigation approaches in Sayram and Kanal Yoka to help these communities adapt to water shortages and improve their resilience to climate change.

Another pilot project has started in the Navoiy Region to improve water use. It will enable the farmers to apply best irrigation practices such as drip irrigation, improved furrow irrigation, more efficient water planning and land leveling. The main goal of this pilot project is to demonstrate how modern resource efficient agro-technical approaches can help grow more food crops on abandoned lands using water resources which were saved as a result of more efficient irrigation of the key crops such as cotton and wheat.

Along with these efforts, UNDP also works to support the national priorities regarding the supply of clean drinking water for the nation’s people. The project is piloting multiple initiatives to improve drinking water supply and sanitation services in the Zarafshan River Basin as part of the major strategy to improve public access to clean drinking water which will benefit over 3 million people. UNDP has constructed drinking water supply systems for the communities in Kanal Yoka and Nurobod of the
Samarkan Region. This helped improve access to clean drinking water for over 2,000 people in these settlements.

Demonstration of various technological solutions for improved water supply in rural areas is conducive to their replication and up-scaling. Particularly, the project has equipped a water distribution center in the Shibzon and Karmana Districts with pumps which operate on solar energy. This helped convey water to remote communities thus doubling the number of water consumers who benefit from the Shibzon water distribution center, save electricity and make sure that the center works without delays.

The project has also raised funds from the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation to implement a pilot initiative on improving the financial sustainability of the Karmana District’s water supplier by introducing a billing system to collect water supply fees. The project has established a billing support center and bought necessary equipment and vehicles for its efficient operation. The supplier’s key staff has attended a 10-day training in Tashkent.

UNDP in Uzbekistan has also become part of the sectoral working group to improve aid effectiveness in water management. Sanctioned by the Government, this group includes representatives from stakeholder ministries and donor agencies and works to ensure effective and well-coordinated cooperation between the Government and partners in the water sector.

The working group had its first meeting on 25 June 2015 to discuss its goals and objectives and consider the mechanisms it can use to operate sustainably.

The project has also contributed to the annual ‘EcoWeek’ campaigns which promote prudent use of water and environmental protection. The fifth ‘EcoWeek’ this year from 2 to 6 June had the motto “Seven billion wishes. One planet. Consume with care”
This report is a joint effort of the Government of Uzbekistan and the United Nations (UN) agencies in Uzbekistan, and it aims to provide an analysis and assessment of the country’s progress towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals during 2000-2013. It also identifies key factors that have contributed to the achievement of the goals as well as highlighting the challenges the country will have to address in the years to come.

The report provides a meaningful account of how Uzbekistan has progressed in achieving the nationalized MDGs.

The MDG report is the result of a highly participatory and consultative process: 8 working groups were formed with national experts from more than 15 Ministries and institutions and representatives of eight UN agencies; 4 rounds of working group meetings and round tables were organized to discuss the structure and core content of the document; several international experts were involved in its preparation.

Countries which have proven innovative and prosperous are often those that have been able to shape their vision of the future, plan for changes and mitigate risks. In times of global uncertainty and vulnerability to financial and economic crisis, the necessity for countries to formulate long-term development strategies and to (re)define their development goals has become increasingly important. Moreover, we are rapidly approaching the post-MDG objectives, which will require concerted efforts in many development areas, with a focus on equitable and sustainable development.

To access the full database with the Visions’ Library, please, follow the link: http://vision.cer.uz
UNDP’s ‘Local Governance Support-Phase 2’ Project has prepared this policy report through the involvement of the experts from the Academy of State Administration under the President of Uzbekistan. The main goal of the research is to study some of the most important issues relative to the deputy councils (Kengashes) in the current institutional frameworks and identify new areas for their development.

Analysis of energy efficient solutions at eight project sites based on energy audit results of the Energy and Automatics Institute of the Academy of Science for heating season 2013-2014

This publication contains analysis of energy efficiency indicators at eight project sites. The analysis focuses on the results of energy efficient technical solutions.
THE PROCEDURE OF REGISTERING COMMERCIAL PROPERTY (TRANSFERRING PROPERTY RIGHTS)

Based on the World Bank’s ‘Doing Business 2015’ report

1. Seller obtains the evaluation of the market value for land of an independent appraiser specialist
2. Cadastral worker inspects the property to determine its status
3. Seller obtains the non-encumbrance certificate and the cadastral value of the property from the local cadastre office
4. Seller obtains the certificate stating that there are no outstanding payments due to the water and sewage service provider
5. Seller obtains the certificate stating that there are no outstanding electricity bills
6. Seller obtains the certificate stating that there are no outstanding gas bills
7. Seller obtains the certificate stating that there are no outstanding trash collection bills
8. Seller obtains the document from the notary office no. 1 certifying absence of any court orders on the sale of the property
9. Seller obtains the document certifying that the building is not subject to demolition
10. Seller obtains the tax clearance document
11. Notarize the sale agreement between the seller and buyer
12. Buyer applies for the registration at the Registration Office
13. Buyer submits the cadastral package to the local tax authorities


Pursuant to changes in legislation, notaries shall no longer demand certificates stating that there are no tax arrears and outstanding utility bills, document certifying that the building is not subject to demolition, copies of the constituent documents of a business entity, and various licenses and permits, in order to notarize property registration. When performing notarial acts, notaries will independently and directly obtain the necessary documents and information (also in electronic form), which are available in other state agencies and organizations through the means of inter-agency cooperation.

Source: www.norma.uz

On the ease with which businesses can secure rights to property in ‘Doing Business 2015’ ranking:

UZBEKISTAN is on place 143 out of 189 nations

On the ease with which businesses can secure rights to property

THE DOING BUSINESS METHODOLOGY BY WB 2015

Doing Business records the full sequence of procedures necessary for a business (the buyer) to purchase a property from another business (the seller) and to transfer the property title to the buyer’s name, so that the buyer can use the property for business purposes. To make the data comparable across economies, several assumptions are used. In this case, the parties (buyer and seller) are limited liability companies and perform general commercial activities. The property consists of land and a building (warehouse). The land area is 557.4 square meters. A 2-story warehouse of 929 square meters is located on the land.

RESOLUTION /uni2116377 DATED 31.12.2014

Based on the World Bank’s ‘Doing Business 2015’ report, now it only involves three steps:

1. The seller registers the rights to the purchased property in the local cadastre office
2. The seller, together with the buyer make an appointment with the notary, and visit at the appointed time to register of the deal (transaction)
3. The buyer registers the rights to the purchased property in the local cadastre office

HOW WILL IT CHANGE THE DOING BUSINESS RANKING FOR UZBEKISTAN?

The total number of procedures legally required to complete the sale deal and transfer property rights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROCEDURES</th>
<th>OLD</th>
<th>NEW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>OFFICIAL COST</td>
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</table>

PROPERTY REGISTRATION MADE EASIER OUT OF 189 NATIONS
THE PROCEDURE OF REGISTERING COMMERCIAL PROPERTY /TRANSFERRING PROPERTY RIGHTS/

VISUALIZATION BY THE UNDP PROJECT 'BUSINESS FORUM OF UZBEKISTAN (PHASE 3)'

1. Seller obtains the evaluation of the market value for land with the assistance of an independent appraiser specialist.
2. Cadastral worker inspects the property to determine its status.
3. Seller obtains the non-encumbrance certificate and the reference for the cadastral value of the property from the local cadastre office.
4. Seller obtains the certificate stating that there are no outstanding payments due to the water and sewage service provider.
5. Seller obtains the certificate stating that there are no outstanding electricity bills.
6. Seller obtains the certificate stating that there are no outstanding gas bills.
7. Seller obtains the certificate stating that there are no outstanding trash collection bills.
8. Seller obtains the document from the notary office no. 1 certifying absence of any court orders on the sale of the property.
9. Seller obtains the document certifying that the building is not subject to demolition.
10. Seller obtains the tax clearance document.

Notarize the sale agreement between the seller and buyer.

Buyer applies for the registration at the Registration Office.

Buyer submits the cadastral package to the local tax authorities.

How has the procedure changed after March 2015?

Now it only involves three steps:

1. The seller obtains certificate of an established form from the local cadastre office.
2. The seller, together with the buyer, make an appointment with the notary, and visit at the appointed time to register of the deal (transaction).
3. The buyer registers the rights to the purchased property in the local cadastre office.

How will it change the Doing Business Ranking for Uzbekistan?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OLD</th>
<th>NEW</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROCEDURES</td>
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<tr>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFFICIAL COST</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The total number of procedures legally required to complete the sale deal and transfer property rights.

The total number of days necessary to comply with all required procedures in order to transfer property rights.

Cost is recorded as a percentage of the property value, assumed to be equivalent to 50 times income per capita.

Source: www.norma.uz
**Examples of better/smart regulation from around the world**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>RIA mechanism used</th>
<th>RIA coordination agencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>USA</strong></td>
<td><em>Regulatory review, cost-benefit analysis</em>, <em>Critical success review function</em></td>
<td>Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), Office of Management and Budget, the White House, Presidential Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UK</strong></td>
<td><em>Guiding principles, Program declaration, RIA</em></td>
<td>Regulatory Policy Committee (RPC), Better Regulation Delivery Office (BRDO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canada</strong></td>
<td><em>Multi-level coordination, international dialogue</em></td>
<td>Treasury Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>France</strong></td>
<td><em>Drafting quality regulatory documents, fighting excessive norms</em></td>
<td>State council responsible for the publication of French online regulatory norms (Cordon FIDU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Germany</strong></td>
<td><em>Reduced regulatory costs</em></td>
<td>National council to control norm-making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Netherlands</strong></td>
<td><em>Reduced administrative burdens, e-document exchange</em></td>
<td>Advisory council on administrative burdens (ACTA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Belgium</strong></td>
<td><em>Small solutions to practical issues, The 'Yadla test'</em></td>
<td>Administrative simplification agency under the Prime Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Italy</strong></td>
<td>Simplified regulatory framework</td>
<td><em>Cutting regulatory documents (legislation procedure)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Egypt</strong></td>
<td><em>Database for all regulatory documents on business (e-register)</em></td>
<td>FRAMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rostock</strong></td>
<td><em>Deregulation policies</em></td>
<td>Productivity Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Russian Federation</strong></td>
<td>RIA</td>
<td>National council to improve regulation (were established)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mexico</strong></td>
<td>Reduced bureaucracy, Better sub-national level regulation</td>
<td>Federal commission to improve regulation (EUFEMER)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taiwan, China</strong></td>
<td>National competitiveness, <em>Doing Business Index</em></td>
<td>Center for Law and Regulation (CLR)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>European Union</strong></td>
<td>Better regulation (2002), Smart regulation</td>
<td>Regulatory Impact Assessment Unit (RIA), Stoelzle Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OECD</strong></td>
<td>National capacity review, Regulatory policy recommendations</td>
<td>Directorate on preaching and territorial development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World Bank</strong></td>
<td>Improved doing business and investment climate</td>
<td>Doing Business report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RIA ADOPTION AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Legislation enforcing RIA requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Law on federal budget of article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Law on normative acts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>General requirements to federal ministries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>National policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Law on simplified legislation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>Main law &quot;on regulatory acts&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Law on &quot;regulatory framework&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macedonia</td>
<td>Government regulation</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>USA</strong></td>
<td>Power supply sector reform</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Mexico**

Administrative capacity building in quality lawmaking

- Early governments in Mexico had the features of a centralized and bureaucratic country. It had a one-party system headed by the "Institutional revolution" party, which dominated national and state policies for about 70 years since the founding of the modern Mexican state. The key regulatory elements of such a centralized system had led to a total control and strict governance that focused on the observance of procedural obligations rather than achieving effective policy results.

In 1990, Mexico introduced a regulatory reform policy to improve its economic indicators and develop entrepreneurship. In particular, in 1996, the law on administrative procedure underwent reforms and RIA application became mandatory for all legislative tasks. In 1997, the country referred to the law on federal methodology and standards and RIA replaced cost-benefit analysis.

**Notes:**
- Mexico is one of many OECD countries in RIA implementation. For example, the simplification of regulatory procedures required in public agencies establishing over 50 one-stop shops to provide various services to the public and businesses, while municipal agencies established 10 one-stop shops today. Mexico City has numerous different centers to provide businesses with information on normative regulations or present directly all necessary documents to facilitate license and permissions for private sector activities.
HOW TO BENEFIT THE MOST FROM RIA IMPLEMENTATION: OECD BEST PRACTICES

Political commitment to RIA and its approval at the highest government levels
- RIA regulatory framework
- Identification of the central body to supervise RIA process

Accountability for RIA
- RIA process supervision
- Ensuring RIA consistency, accuracy and quality

Improving the capacity of regulators
- Improving regulators’ capacity to ensure quality RIA

Consistent and flexible analytical techniques
- Methodological guidelines in analytical approaches to assess regulatory proposals

Data collection strategy
- Collection of quality baseline data
- Identification of quality standards for data used

Targeted RIA actions
- Targeted resource allocation for legislative tools to achieve maximum and effective impact

RIA integration in policy making
- Preventing results with specified implications and possible options
- Using unified communication format

Communicating the results
- Whole implementation of stakeholders and groups to discussions
- Multi-step consultations

Application of RIA to both new and current legislation

EXPERIENCE IN RIA IMPLEMENTATION

Mexico
- Law

Moldova
- Law on government regulation

Poland
- Main law ‘on regulatory acts’; Council of ministers resolution

Russia
- Federal laws on general principles of organizing the legislation and executive government agencies subject to the Russian Federation and on general principles of organizing the local self-government in the Russian Federation

Slovakia
- Law on the regulation of the Slovak National Council

United Kingdom
- National policy

USA
- Law ‘on flexible regulation’, Presidential decree

Finland
- Government decision on the assessment on impact on economic environment and entrepreneurship

Check Republic
- Regulations by the parliament’s chamber of deputies

Sweden
- Government decision on regulatory impact assessment

OVERVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN RIA IMPLEMENTATION

HOW TO BENEFIT THE MOST FROM RIA IMPLEMENTATION: OECD BEST PRACTICES

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APPLICATION SUCCESS STORIES FROM OECD MEMBER-STATES

Denmark
- Power supply sector reform

Poland
- Gas sector reform

United Kingdom
- Administrative capacity building in quality lawmaking

Republic of Korea
- Telecommunication sector reform

For details: phone +39033 5217960  tirtha.kabirue@undp.org  www.facebook.com/undpdrproject © UNDP in Uzbekistan 2014
Clearing House Mechanism establishes a system which uses the Internet to facilitate a closer cooperation between countries through projects on:

- **Education and training**
- **Financing opportunities**
- **Joint research**
- **Access to and transfer of technologies**

Liaising between experts to facilitate joint program implementation.

Source: biodiv.org

**Clearing House Mechanism**

An institution which brings together consumers and suppliers of goods, services and information thereby agreeing demand and supply.

- Encourage and facilitate scientific and technical cooperation both in and between countries.
- Develop a global mechanism to exchange and integrate biodiversity information.
- Develop necessary social and technological networks.

**Clearing House Mechanism Objectives**

- Encourage and facilitate scientific and technical cooperation both in and between countries.
- Develop a global mechanism to exchange and integrate biodiversity information.
- Develop necessary social and technological networks.

**Clearing House Mechanism Structures in Countries**

- Executive Secretary
- Unofficial Advisory Committee
- Network of National Coordination Centers

**Key Features of the Clearing House Mechanism**

- Compatible with different levels of national capacity.
- Focused on meeting the needs.
- Structurally decentralized.
- Provides access to information.
- Facilitates decision-making.
- No pretense to control expertise or information.
- Established for mutual benefit of all parties.

The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity encourages the use of the clearing house mechanism and promotes its goals through workshops to address the research and technology needs of developing countries.

**National Schedule in Biodiversity in Support of the Implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan in Uzbekistan in 2011-2020**
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The United Nations Development Programme is the UN’s global development network. UNDP Uzbekistan has been operating in the country since 1993 and has cooperated with the Government on finding solutions to national development challenges. UNDP assistance in Uzbekistan focuses on two overall, inter-linked objectives; to support the Government in advancing economic and democratic reforms; and strengthening and fostering the participation of civil society in development processes at national and local levels. UNDP works in three thematic areas – economic governance, good governance and energy and environment.

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