

Sustainable lifestyles and the
dilemma of economic growth, global
justice and ecologic sustainability

Case of
Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan has the largest and fastest-growing population in Central Asia

KEY DATA



Area
448,978 sq.km.



Urbanization rate
~51%



Currency
Sum (1 USD = 12'460 UZS)



Population
38,4M



GDP
\$ 82.72B (2022)



Languages

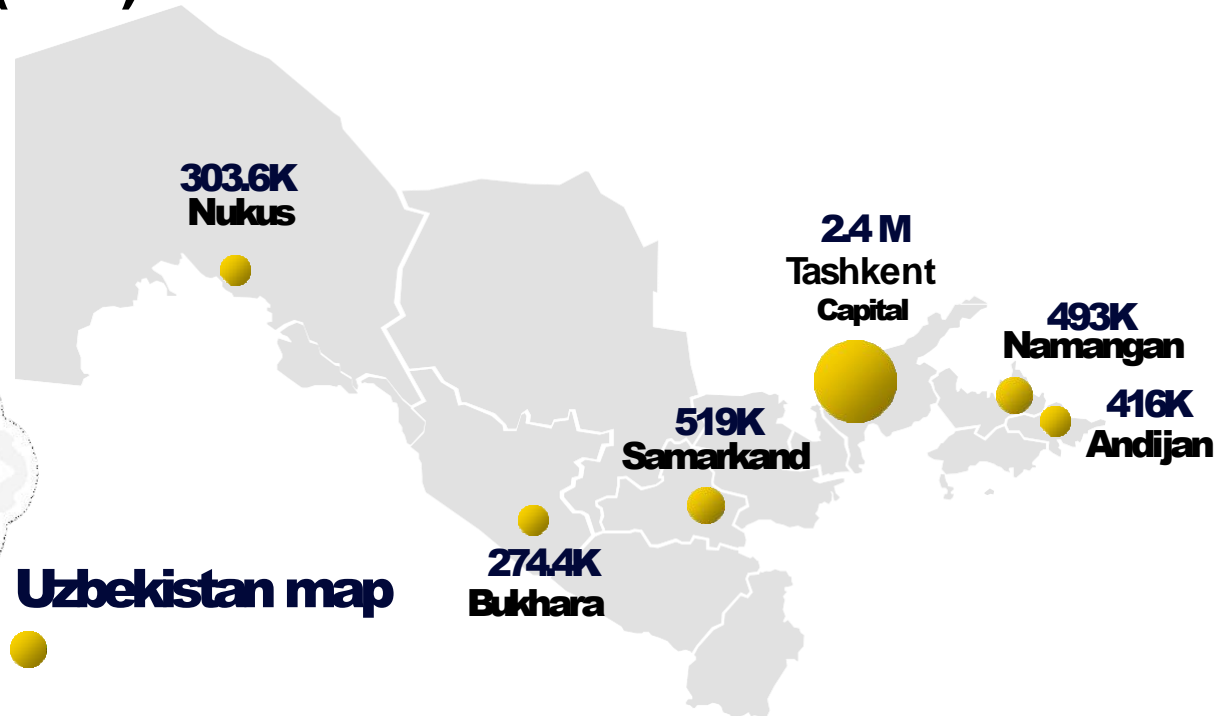
Uzbek (official language),
Russian (often used)



Political system
Presidential Multi-Party
Democratic Republic

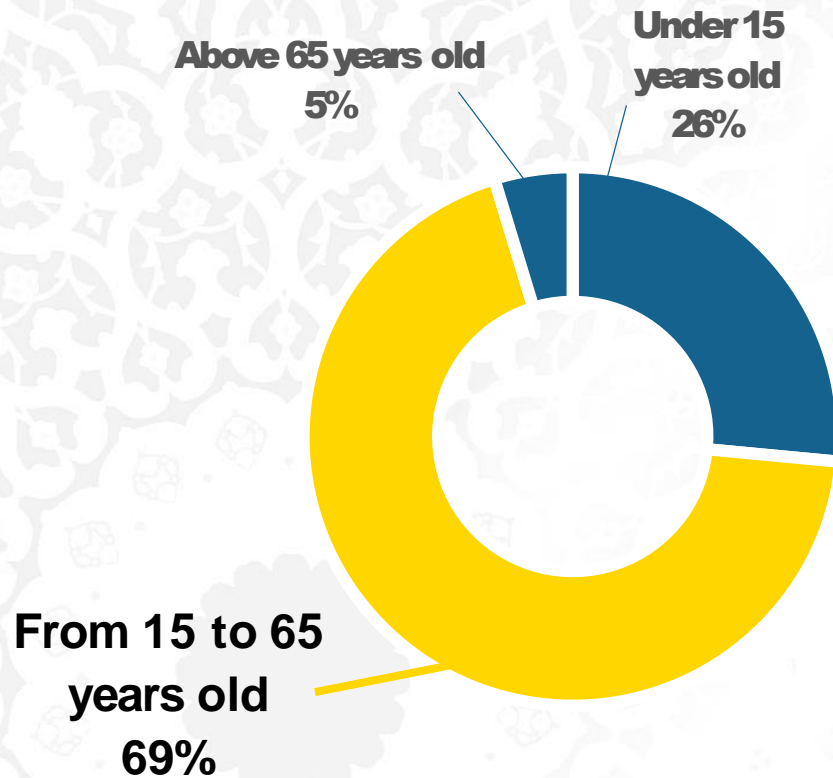


Uzbekistan map

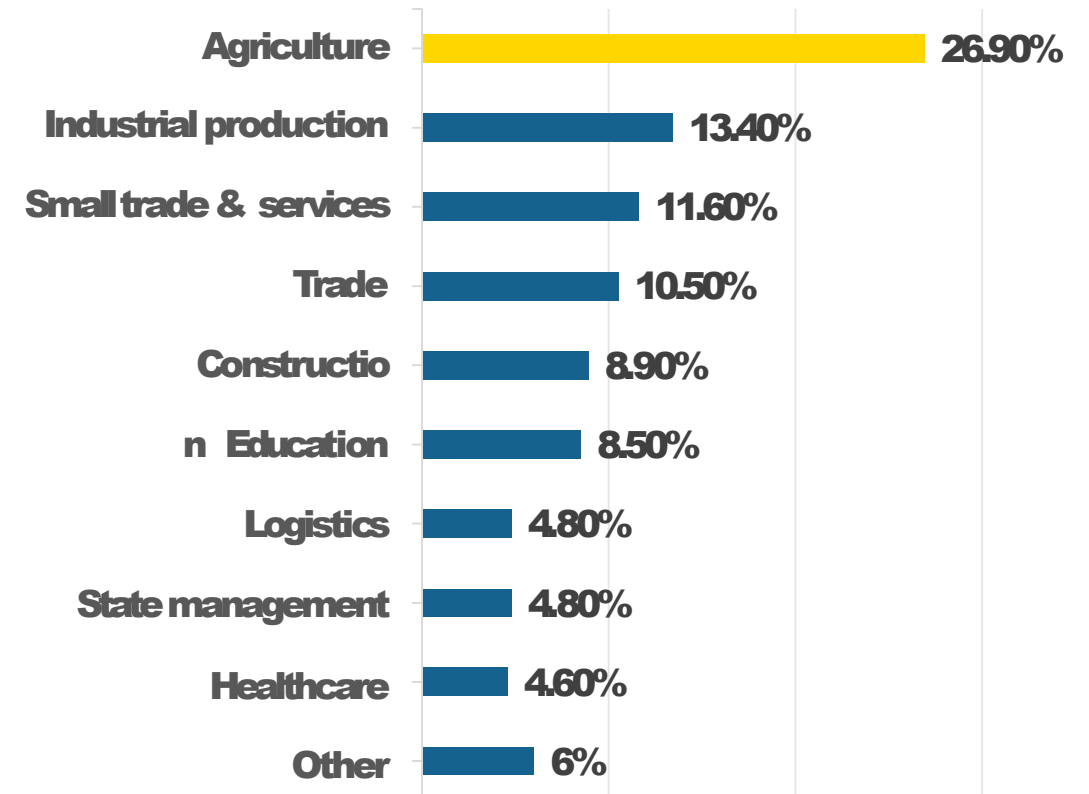


Young, large & educated labour force is a major factor for growth

Age structure of the population



Employment by sector



Uzbekistan's Inequality Index-48,6

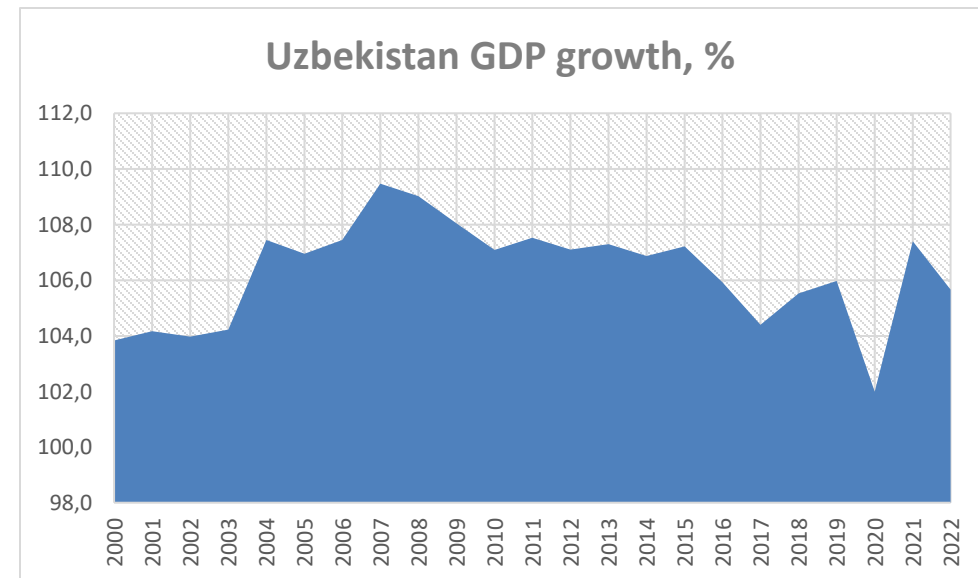
INEQUALITY INDICATOR (INDEXED: 0-100, 0 = HIGH INEQUALITY;
100 = HIGH EQUALITY)

Uzbekistan's Gini Coefficient-54,5

INDEX (0-100): 100 = HIGHER LEVELS OF EQUALITY

Uzbekistan's Debt-to-GDP Ratio-39,1

DEBT TO GDP RATIO (PERCENTAGE)



Qualified workforce of 19.8 million people



Largest workforce
in the region

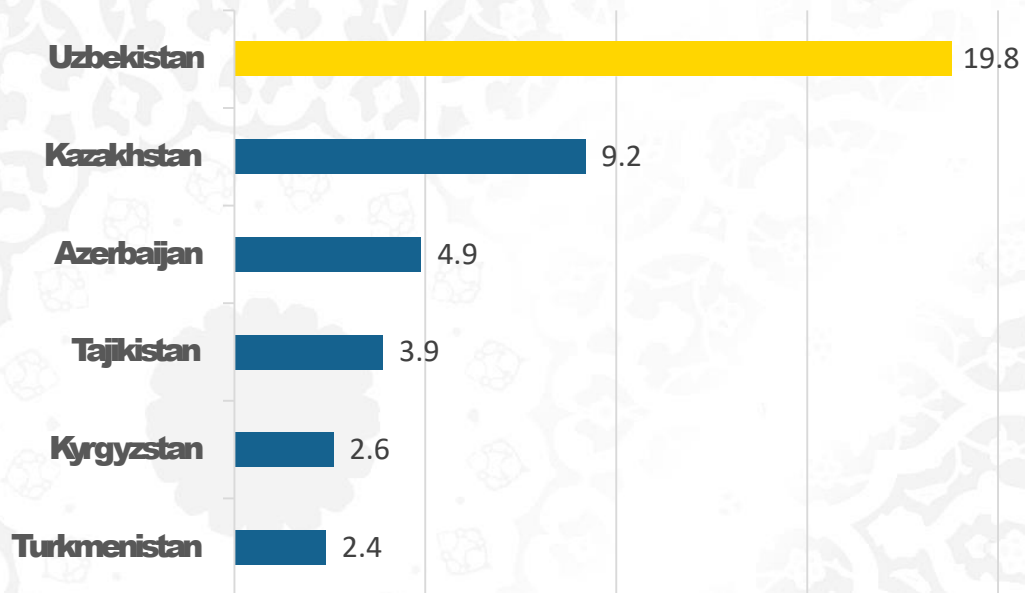


200+ higher
educational
institutions

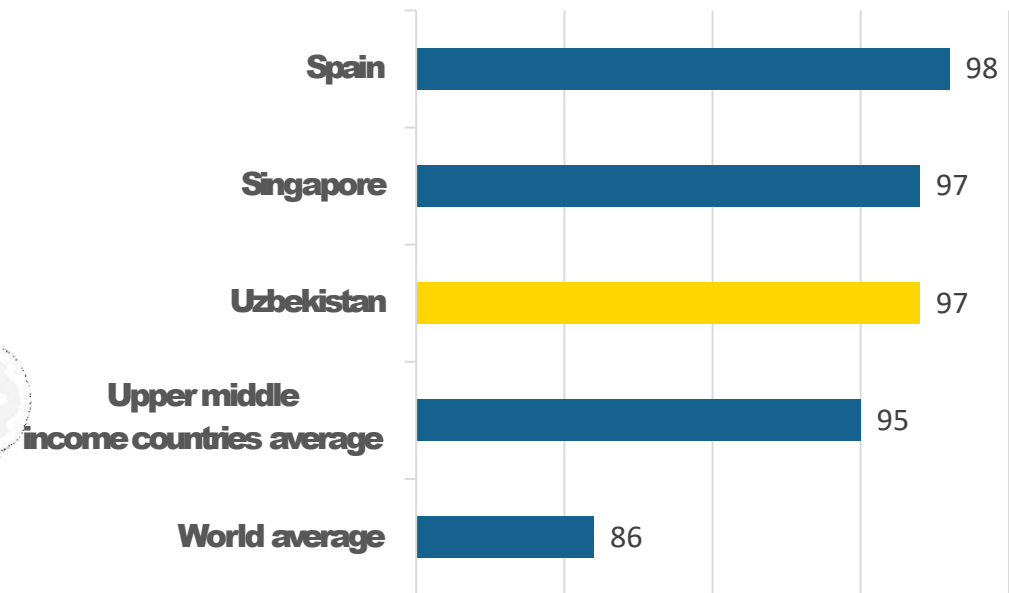


Literacy rate
is 97%

Labor force in million ppl



Literacy rates



Uzbekistan has abundant and diverse natural resources

Reserves Production



Gold

10th

10th



Natural Gas

24th

13th



Copper

10th

20th



Uranium

16th

7th

DIVERSIFICATION OF ENERGY SOURCES

HYDROPOWER

Installed Capacity: 1,951 MW

Potential Output: 27.4B KWh

SOLAR

Installed Capacity: 4 MW

Potential Output: 525B KWh

WIND

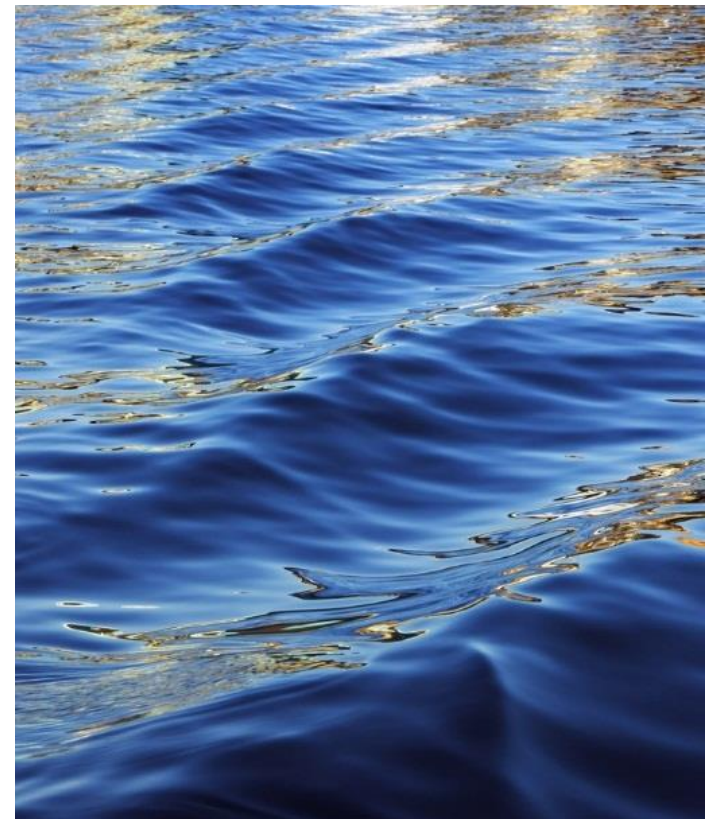
Installed Capacity: 0.85 MW

Potential Output: 1K KWh



THE CONCEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN UNTIL 2030

The Concept provides long term measures for the preservation of the environment (atmospheric air, water, land, soil, subsoil, biodiversity, protected natural areas) from anthropogenic influence and other negative factors, the expansion of protected natural areas and the improvement of the environmentally safe system of waste management



1960s

WATER LEVEL 53,4 m



AREA 100% 68 900 km²



WATER VOLUME 100% 1 083 km³

WATER SALINITY LEVEL 9,90 ‰

38 SPECIES OF FISH

638 SPECIES OF HIGHER PLANTS

THE ANNUAL FISH CROP 30-35 thousand tons

KARAKALPAKSTAN POPULATION 510 101 people

The Sea was a climate controller and softened strong weather fluctuations throughout the region.



2000s

WATER LEVEL 29 m



AREA 12% 8 303 km²



WATER VOLUME 6,9% 75 km³

WATER SALINITY LEVEL 100 ‰

CAUSES:



The fish industry in the Aral Sea itself has been disappeared



KARAKALPAKSTAN POPULATION 1 791,1 thousand people

Aral Sea has lost over half of its flora and fauna gene pool.

11 species of fish

11 species of plants

26 species of bird

12 species of mammals

have virtually disappeared

AFFECTED AREAS

ECONOMY

Low income level - 32,5% vs 14.1% country average.

Aral Sea crisis made the heavy burden, which according to some estimates (2008) expressed in the annual socio-economic and environmental losses in the

US \$ 150 million only in Uzbekistan

CLIMATE CHANGE

The number of days with above 40°C has doubled in the Aral Sea region

DESERTIFICATION

Former seabed turned into Aralkum desert with area over 5,5 mln ha.

ENVIRONMENT

Droughts in 1999, 2000, 2001, 2005, 2008. Dust and storms - over 75 mln tons of dust and toxic salts. dust storms 90 days per annum.

AGRICULTURE

Land degradation: 77% of irrigated land of poor quality In 2006, only 50,5% was irrigated among the 500 000 ha of irrigation area of Karakalpakstan

HEALTH

TB incidence 106,3 / 100 000 (50% higher country average).

ACCESS TO PIPED DRINKING WATER

50,8%