

**PROGRAM**  
**OF THE CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF**  
**UZBEKISTAN FROM THE PEOPLE’S DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF**  
**UZBEKISTAN**

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The main goal of the program of the candidate for President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the People’s Democratic Party of Uzbekistan is the formation of a democratic social state in the country that meets the criteria of social justice, social equality, and the power of the people.

**Social justice** is a fair and equal provision of the rights of every person to receive housing, communal services, modern education, and qualified medical care, to use the achievements of culture and sports, to receive decent wages, to social protection of people with disabilities, children left without parental supervision.

**Social equality** is equality in rights, equal opportunities for everyone in exercising these rights, and equality of all before the law, regardless of social, property status, and income level.

**The power of the people** is ensuring the participation of all citizens, including vulnerable segments of the population, in public and state life, both through the institutions of representative democracy and directly, through citizens’ self-governing bodies and other civil society institutions.

The renewed Constitution, adopted on 30 April 2023, enshrines the constitutional principle that Uzbekistan is a “**social state**” and, accordingly, the **state’s obligations in the social sphere have been tripled**.

For the first time, the state’s obligations were fixed to **improve the quality of life of socially vulnerable categories of the population**, create conditions for the full participation of persons with disabilities in the life of society and the state, and realize their rights. It has been established that the size of **pensions, allowances, and other social assistance** must be at least the minimum consumer spending.

Also, for the first time, the right of citizens to housing, the functions of the state to stimulate housing construction, and the right of young people to study in higher education institutions on a competitive basis at the expense of a state grant are clearly defined.

Based on the preceding, the People’s Democratic Party of Uzbekistan proposes, as the main goals of the election program, the following priorities for determining the mechanisms for the effective implementation of the **social obligations of the state** enshrined in the renewed Constitution, as well as for the **formation of a democratic social state**.

## **I. Strong social policy is the basis of social statehood, the foundation of a stable society and a prosperous life**

In the interests of the population, we advocate a **firm social policy**. To this end, we consider it necessary to implement the following:

- improve the living conditions of socially vulnerable segments of the population;

- to adopt the Law “On the minimum consumer spending” to legislate the procedure for determining the minimum consumer expenditures sufficient to meet the primary vital needs of each person;

- ensure employment of citizens, protect from unemployment, take measures to reduce poverty, provide comprehensive care and support for families, children, women, older people, and people with disabilities;

- strengthen guarantees for young people in matters of choosing a profession, receive free education and employment after graduation;

- introduce a system of equitable state pensions for all citizens, including the introduction of a procedure providing for, in the event of the death of a husband or wife receiving a larger pension, the transfer of this pension to a living spouse (**pension replacement**);

- ensure the sufficiency of pensions and social benefits to meet their recipients’ vital needs fully.

We consider it necessary to cover **all those in need** with social protection measures fully. For these purposes, it is required to:

- improve the standard of living of pensioners, increase their social activity;

- **drastically reduce** the number of unemployed citizens, especially **unemployed women**. Take appropriate measures on the part of the state to prevent citizens from falling into a state of poverty or to remove citizens who fall into the category of poverty from this state;

- involve low-income citizens who are prone to dependency moods in active participation in the life of society;

- increase attention to the vital needs of lonely elderly citizens, children left without parental care, and persons with disabilities in need of outside care;

- **strengthen public control** over the targeted receipt of material and social assistance funds allocated to needy people.

It is also necessary to take the following measures to ensure the needs, legal rights, and interests of persons with disabilities, taking into account the best foreign experience:

- bring national legislation into full compliance with the norms and principles of the **United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**;

- implement international norms and standards in relation to persons with disabilities in national legislation;
- take the necessary measures to implement in our country the **UN World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons**.
- **expand and develop the conditions** for persons with disabilities to **freely use** urban passenger transport and social and other infrastructure facilities.

## **II. Affordable housing and quality utilities are essential factors in improving the quality of life of people**

In our country, such measures are being taken as providing housing for graduates of “Mehribonlik” homes (orphanages), persons with disabilities, low-income families, especially women who need special assistance, providing them with subsidies, repayment of down payments for housing, issuance of preferential and long-term mortgage loans. This increases their social stability and level of satisfaction with living conditions. **At the same time, we believe that the ongoing work should be systematically expanded.**

We stand for a further increase in the construction of affordable housing for low-income segments of the population, including persons with disabilities, parents raising children with disabilities, and women in complex social situations.

To resolve this issue, it is necessary to:

- stimulate domestic production of building materials and structures based on modern innovative technologies;
- further expand the practice of preferential mortgage lending for the construction of affordable housing for low-income segments of the population by regulating these issues at the legislative level;
- adopt a Law “On state support for housing construction”;
- adopt a Law “**On equity participation in the construction of apartment buildings and other real estate objects**” to create a system of guarantees to protect the funds of the population involved in the construction of settlements;
- implement territorial investment programs, including programs implemented locally in the form of public-private partnerships, to provide the population with affordable electricity, heating, and hot water;
- strengthen public control over tariffs for communal services;
- further strengthen public control at places to prevent illegal construction;
- expand **green areas, recreation parks, and playgrounds for children** in cities and towns, improve conditions for recreation of persons with disabilities;
- create safe and protected bicycle places at public transport stops and parking lots.

### **III. Guaranteed and high-quality medical care is the key to human health**

We consider the following areas to improve the quality of primary healthcare as a priority, especially in the development of a network of qualified primary healthcare for low-income groups of the population:

- **bringing primary and specialized medical care closer to the population**, promoting a healthy lifestyle in the country, strengthening preventive work to ensure the right of citizens to healthcare;
- phased introduction of **health insurance** and **digitalization of medical services**, transition to an **electronic prescription system** when prescribing medicines by doctors, and the establishment of strict state control in this area;
- **strengthening state control in the field of pharmaceuticals**, improving the procedure for **testing and issuing permits** for new drugs in accordance with the requirements of the World Health Organization;
- adopting a Law “On state regulation of prices for medicines and medical devices”.
- **reliable protection of public health** and the implementation of measures to reduce mortality, maternal and child mortality, and eliminate the threat of infectious diseases;
- **improving the system for providing** specific categories of the population, including pensioners, persons with disabilities, medicines, prosthetics, and other medical and social services.

### **IV. Youth education is the key to the future of the nation and the competitiveness of our country**

Knowledge simultaneously elevates a person to perfection and advances the society and the country in which he lives. Human knowledge and intelligence are formed as a result of education. And this is the essential task that the state undertakes in realizing the rights of citizens to education.

To ensure equal educational opportunities for all segments of the population, it is necessary to implement the following measures:

- **increasing the coverage of children with preschool education**. To do this, it is essential to build new kindergartens, repair existing ones, increase the number of state and public-private kindergartens;
- ensuring the safety and health of children in kindergartens and schools, compliance with sanitary and hygienic requirements, education based on national and universal values, high quality and content of education;
- introduction of differentiated fares for travel in public transport for schoolchildren;

– based on a deep understanding that education is a vital issue for us, allocating **one percent** within the current rates of personal income tax and corporate income tax as a “**school tax**”, directing these funds to the development of preschool education and schools;

– a significant increase in the number of teaching hours in foreign languages and information technology in school curricula;

– **improving the system of obtaining higher education at the expense of the state**, state support for the education of gifted children from low-income families;

– **setting the size of scholarships** depending on the academic performance of students and their participation in innovation activities;

– introduction of a housing rent compensation system also for **doctoral students**;

– **further development in remote rural settlements of a network** of cultural institutions and sports facilities intended for children, “Barkamol Avlod” centers, music and art schools;

– **ensuring inclusive education and upbringing** of children with special educational needs in educational institutions;

– expanding **support for children with disabilities**, providing them equal opportunities in the spiritual and educational sphere. **Providing benefits** to teachers working in the field of inclusive education.

– expanding access to libraries, turning them into information and cultural centers that everyone can freely use.

## **V. Socially oriented market economy – the basis of sustainable development and social welfare**

The state’s essential functions are creating sufficient economic and legal conditions for the effective functioning of a market economy, protecting competition, and eliminating inflation and unemployment.

We are supporters of the formation of a **socially oriented market economy** and consider the following tasks to be a priority in ensuring the social effectiveness of economic policy:

– maintaining the active role and participation of the state in the economy;

– improvement of the legal framework for privatization and mechanisms for determining the value of state property;

– ensure the widespread attraction and effective use of **direct foreign and domestic investments**, provide **domestic investors** with no fewer benefits than those provided to foreign investors to ensure sustainable growth of the national economy;

– introduce a **tax on valuable property**, levied on owners of housing, vehicles, or other property, the amount (value) of which exceeds the amount established by law;

– **transition to a system of withholding tax on income** from all employees who engaged in **commercial and advertising activities** via the Internet, and social networks, receive a profit above the average monthly nominal wage;

– taking into account the direct dependence of the country's economic power, primarily on the guaranteed budget, introduce the **procedure for directing all collected fees** (fine, state duty, fee, other obligatory payments) **to the State budget**;

– improvement of the legislative framework aimed at **providing sustainable jobs**, stimulating personal initiative and entrepreneurial spirit of the able-bodied population;

– improving the **system of employment of citizens**, protecting them from unemployment, organizing and promoting professional training and retraining of citizens;

– **expanding** the scope of activities that **individual entrepreneurs and legal entities** can engage in, as well as the **list of activities carried out in self-employment** to ensure employment of the population;

– **the use of effective financial and tax incentives** for the accelerated development of productive sectors of the economy with high-added value based on innovative advanced technologies;

– ensuring employment of the able-bodied population in stable jobs at the expense of income from private entrepreneurship and self-employment.

We consider it necessary to strengthen the central regulatory role of the state in the economy. For this, we need the following:

– the equal and fair distribution of state revenues for the **sustainable development of territories**, mobilization of additional financial resources from the state budget, and other internal and external sources for the implementation of territorial programs;

– **strengthening the participation of the state** in the management of sectors of the economy of national importance;

– further increasing the transparency of the activities of large industrial enterprises with a state share by **including members of the public in their supervisory boards**;

– legislative consolidation of state regulation measures in the production of food and other consumer goods;

– provision of **preferential loans** to implement good business projects to produce import-substituting socially significant goods and services.

The saturation of the domestic market with domestically produced goods with high added value is one of the critical factors in ensuring sustainable economic development.

At the level of local authorities, it is necessary to form and approve medium-term territorial programs for the **production of vital and safe food and essential goods**. It is required to bring these programs in line with state orders for creating jobs in the regions and training programs for specialists with secondary specialized and higher education.

In regional development programs, along with the growth of local industry, special attention should be paid to the issues of increasing the efficiency of **growing agricultural products** and the efficient use of land and water resources. In this case, it is necessary to:

- create **sustainable and efficient food production systems** based on the introduction of agricultural practices that increase the productivity of agricultural production;
- **increase investment** in the development of rural infrastructure, agricultural research, and technology;
- **develop cooperation** between agricultural manufacturers and processing enterprises;
- develop local production, increase competition in agriculture, and provide the market with high-quality and affordable agricultural products.

Based on the solution of these tasks, the following goals will be achieved:

- saturation of the domestic market with affordable food and socially significant goods, preventing a sharp rise in prices for these goods and services;
- the creation of stable and highly paid jobs at enterprises for the production and processing of agricultural products;
- increasing the efficiency of employment of the population, especially youth.

We believe that the liberalization of the economy and free market relations do not guarantee the achievement of society's social development goals. In this regard, it is necessary to **form a system of democratic state and public regulation and control over economic development**. For this, we need the following:

- **the widespread introduction of mechanisms for social dialogue and public control** on the issues of implementation of structural reforms in the economy and the introduction of new technologies so that these processes are accompanied by an increase in the level of employment in stable, highly paid jobs and ensure an adequate level of safety and labor protection and environmental cleanliness of production;
- the population of our country is increasing by almost one million people every year, making it mandatory for the state to create new schools, hospitals, and social infrastructure. The state must radically change the system of spending its

funds to fully comply with the **status of the welfare state**, enshrined in the renewed Constitution, and its social obligations. It is necessary to strengthen public control over public spending based on the “**State budget – public funds**” principle, which **does not allow excessive spending**.

## **VI. Social accessibility of goods and services creates an atmosphere of equality and equal opportunities**

Establishing strict state and public control over prices for socially significant goods and services is necessary. To this end, the following measures must be taken:

– legislative consolidation of the mechanisms of state regulation in the sphere of production;

– regulation of the activities of areas of high social significance based on the priority of consumer interests. At the same time, carry out state regulation by setting fixed prices or their highest (lowest) level;

– development and implementation in practice of targeted state programs to provide low-income segments of the population with affordable and high-quality food;

– saturation of the consumer market with food and consumer goods of domestic production.

## **VII. Democratic governance based on social equality and power of the people**

We are in favor of building a democratic social state through the formation in the country of a system of people’s democracy based on social equality. This means **ensuring participation in state, public life, and the judicial and legal system based on equality for everyone**, including those needing social protection.

At the same time, it is necessary to support and encourage active participation in all people’s social, economic, and political life, regardless of their age, gender, disability, nationality, religion, and social origin.

To this end, we consider it necessary to achieve:

– introduction of a mechanism of **public consultations with factions of political parties** in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis and **party groups in the Councils of People’s Deputies** before the executive authorities decide on issues affecting the most important aspects of socio-economic life.

Civil society institutions are essential for ensuring democracy, the rule of law, and personal freedoms in the country. We stand for the **further development of a robust civil society** in the country and believe that this requires the following:

– expanding the direct participation of civil society institutions in public administration.



- increasing the public activity of **civil society institutions** through the **gradual transfer of state functions to them**, including the transition to the provision of social services to persons with disabilities based on social partnership;
- **development of the mahalla system** as the most effective and fair form of solving the problems of the population, ensuring its full participation in solving administrative, social, environmental, cultural, and other problems;
- further expansion of the rights and powers of political parties, their deputy associations;
- broad development of the **practice of social and public-private partnership** between state bodies and civil society institutions;
- increasing the level of direct participation of civil society institutions and citizens in public control, public administration, and the implementation of social projects, discussion of adopted legislative acts and the results of the activities of government bodies;
- support civil society institutions at the **local level**, expanding the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations in the districts.

**The state youth policy** should ensure the active participation of young people in the country's political life. It is necessary to enable young people to work in the system of political parties and other civil society institutions.

It is necessary to widely introduce into the activities of state bodies mechanisms for the proactive identification of problems that affect the social mood of the population and their practical solution. At the same time, we advocate introducing a system for clearly defining the future social obligations of the state by establishing a **systematic study of demographic processes**.

## **VIII. Judicial reform is vital to ensuring the rule of law, equality, and human rights**

**Priority areas for reforming the judicial and legal sphere** are ensuring the availability of judicial mechanisms for protecting the rights of citizens, further strengthening the rule of law, and strict observance of the principle of equality of rights, duties, and opportunities.

Based on the renewed Constitution, to **ensure and guarantee** by the state **fundamental, natural, and inalienable human rights**, it is necessary to carry out the following:

- it is necessary to introduce the **practice of annual rotation of chairpersons of courts at the regional, district (city) levels**. This measure will limit the ability of court presidents to influence other judges, will serve to establish in practice the uniform status of judges, and will become a powerful incentive for the independence of the judiciary;

– the introduction of the **institution of jurors** instead of people’s assessors in the implementation of a fair trial;

– based on the best foreign experience, it is necessary to strengthen the activities of sectoral control bodies (inspectorates), reduce the subjective influence of ministries on them, as well as to carry out industry associations, and organize control inspectorates in the field of **technical safety and food security**;

– **strengthening the fight against corruption**, including staffing the state administration with honest personnel, improving the Law “**On combating corruption**”;

– adoption by state bodies of decisions directly applying the norms of the Constitution in the new edition, **creating conditions for the direct use of the norms of the renewed Constitution by citizens**;

– introduction into civil legislation of **special rules on compensation** for damages for an offense committed against the honor and dignity of a person;

– in the implementation of the labor rights of citizens to increase the role of **public control and labor inspection**;

– ensuring full and unconditional implementation in practice of the norms and rules established by anti-discrimination legislation, especially concerning the segments of the population in need of social protection;

– ensuring **social accessibility of the bar and legal services** to protect low-income citizens whose rights have been violated, **creating a socially accessible system** for providing legal assistance and services to people in need of social protection, developing a network of “legal clinics” that provide them with free consultations;

– strengthening practical measures to protect women and children from violence, increasing the responsibility of guardianship and custody authorities;

– in recent years, there has been an increase in negative cases associated with **the death of people, the saddest thing, of children at unregulated pedestrian crossings**. In this regard, it is necessary to identify all unregulated pedestrian crossings and adopt a program for **equipping them with traffic lights**.

## **IX. Openness and priority of national interests as the basis for a constructive foreign policy**

We are supporters of an international initiative policy aimed at strengthening the global status of Uzbekistan, the active development of cooperation and partnership with other countries based on mutual interest and equality, primarily with the countries of Central Asia, the Commonwealth of Independent States based on the principles of good neighborliness, ensuring regional security and stability.

We believe that in this direction, it is necessary to pay special attention to the implementation of the following tasks:

– consistent continuation of work on the **accession of Uzbekistan to international instruments in human rights**. Strengthening cooperation with international and regional organizations and foreign countries on human rights issues, including regular human rights dialogues;

– implementation, together with international partners, of innovative programs and projects in the regional sustainable social development, alternative energy, and modern medicine;

– ensuring openness and transparency in the activities of the **Agency on external labor migration, strengthening public control**, as well as increasing the responsibility of the Agency;

We offer the following socio-political mechanisms to implement foreign policy tasks effectively:

– the development of institutions of **inter-parliamentary relations**, the application of the methods of “public diplomacy” in international relations in the humanitarian sphere, the field of culture, art, science, sports, and tourism, in the development of relations between non-governmental organizations, and inter-party relations;

– **active use of international information resources** to strengthen the country’s international prestige, to promote its investment attractiveness.