

Social Safeguards Due Diligence Report

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Uzbekistan: Distribution Network Digital Transformation and Resiliency Project

Prepared by Joint Stock Company Regional Electric Power Networks for the Asian Development Bank.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS (CENTRAL BANK OF UZBEKISTAN)

(As of 23 March 2023)

Currency Unit	–	Sum (UZS)
\$1.00	=	UZS 11,391.53

NOTE

In this report,

- i. "\$" refers to United States Dollars (USD)
- ii. UZS refers to Uzbekistan Sum

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AP	–	Affected Person
AH	–	Affected Household
BFU	–	Board of Farmers in Uzbekistan
CA	–	Cadaster Agency under the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the
CBO	–	Community-Based Organization
COM	–	Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	–	Executing Agency
EM	–	External Monitoring
EPC	–	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
FGD	–	Focus Group Discussion
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Ha	–	Hectare
HH	–	Household
IOL	–	Inventory of Losses
IA	–	Implementing Agency
LAA	–	Land Allocation Act
LAR	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
PMSC	–	Project management and supervision consultant
RE	–	Resettlement Expert
REPN	–	Joint Stock Company Regional Electrical Power Networks
SDD	–	Social Due Diligence
SDDR	–	Social Due Diligence Report
SOE	–	State-owned enterprises
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009
TOR	–	Terms of Reference
UZS	–	Uzbek Sum

GLOSSARY

Affected persons	Affected persons (APs) are the members of the affected households who experience full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It is not different from 'displaced person' defined in the ADB Safeguard Policy Statements (SPS) 2009.
Affected household	A household consists of one or more people who live in the same dwelling and share meals or living accommodations and may consist of a single family. In the project, the household is the unit for compensation and all the members of a household are considered as affected persons.
Cadastral documents	A set of materials, cadastral surveys, technical inventories and certification, quality, and valuation of the object necessary for the formation, accounting, and subsequent state registration of rights to real property.
Compensation	Payment for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.
Cut-off-date	The date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation, i.e., they are not included in the list of AHs as defined by the census. If the country expropriation law does not specify a cut-off date, usually, the cut-off date is the date of the detailed measurement survey which is based on the final engineering design.
Dehkan farm	A small farm that operates on a household plot. Please refer to the definition of the household plot below.
Detailed measurement survey (DMS)	With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), the severity of impacts, and the list of AHs earlier done during RP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following the completion of the DMS.
Economic Displacement	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods, as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Territorial power grid enterprises	Territorial power distribution enterprises included in the REPN structure, which own and operate the territorial facilities of power distribution grids.
Eminent domain	The right of the state using its sovereign power to acquire land for public purposes. National law establishes which public agencies have the prerogative to exercise eminent domain.
Entitlement	The range of measures comprising the cost of compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to /business restoration, which is due to AH, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base. All entitlements are given to all affected households as per the entitlement matrix.
Khokimiyat	The local government authority that interfaces between local communities and the government at the regional and national level. It

	has ultimate administrative and legal power over local populations residing within its jurisdiction.
Household plot	A plot of land allocated in the manner and amount established by law in addition to the residential household as inheritable lifetime possession for the production of agricultural produce both for free sale and for the needs of the family. This is not the same as Tomorka land, which is for labor activity associated with the cultivation (processing) of agricultural produce.
Illegal	Households that have not registered their business, agriculture, orchard, residential structure and those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant, i.e. those people without legal lease to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's SPS explicitly states that such people are entitled to compensation for their non-land assets.
Income Restoration	This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
Land Acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for the State purposes, in return for fair compensation.
Land allocation	The term used when land is being allocated out of the unproductive/unsettled State Reserve Land or from the areas that are being used by the State Organization for the modernization/construction of a new substation, and transmission line towers as well as stringing the power cables.
Land use rights	According to Land Code (article 17) real persons (can have the land plot under the lifelong inheritable possession right and land parcel use transferred as a descent. This right is given to individual residential housing construction and collective gardening and vineyard (orchards), peasant farms. Juridical persons (enterprises, stores, and businesses) can possess land parcels according to the right to permanent possession, permanent use, temporary use, lease, and property. In the two above cases, when a person wants to sell the property (land and building), he will sell the building and structure, and subsequently, the land parcel sold as an attachment (right is sold).
Makhalla	A local level community-based organization recognized officially by the State that serves as the interface between state and community. It is responsible for facilitating a range of social support facilities and ensuring the internal social and cultural cohesiveness of its members and local communities to elect Makhalla leaders.
Physical displacement	Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of property, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Rehabilitation	Additional support provided to AHs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of pre-project living standards and quality of life.
Relocation	The physical relocation of an AH from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.

Replacement Cost	The term used to determine the value enough to replace affected assets and/or cover transaction costs necessary to replace the affected assets without depreciation for such assets as well as material advantage, taxes and/or travel expenses.
Resettlement	Means all social and economic impacts that are permanent or temporary and are (i) caused by the acquisition of land and other fixed assets, (ii) by change in the use of land, or (iii) restrictions imposed on land, as a result of a project.
Resettlement Plan	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring, and evaluation.
Safety zone	The safety zone of electric facilities is a land area or water space where special conditions for the use of territories that ensure safe operating conditions and exclude the possibility of damage to power lines and other electric grid facilities (including substations) are established.
Severely Affected Households	Affected households which will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, or (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the project.
Significant impact	200 people or more will experience major impacts, which are defined as; (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income-generating).
Vulnerable Group	Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically, include: (i) female-headed households without support; (ii) elderly-headed households without support; (iii) disabled household heads without support, (iv) low-income families classified by Makhalla committees; (v) landless households with no means of support.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is supporting the Uzbek government's energy sector development and intends to provide investments in modernizing critical distribution networks to ensure reliable electricity supply and meet the growing demand for electricity.
2. The Government of Uzbekistan has requested a Technical Assistance (TA) from ADB for the preparation of the "Distribution Network Digital Transformation and Resiliency Project" under the Facility-TA 9708 UZB: Preparing Sustainable Energy Investment Projects.
3. The project impacts include: (i) adoption of comprehensive measures aimed at deepening structural transformations, modernization, and diversification of key sectors of the economy and (ii) ensured access to modern, affordable, and reliable energy supply for 100% population and key sectors of economy. The project's expected outcome is aimed to be achieved through the reconstruction and expansion of 26 substations of 35kV and 110 kV in all provinces in Uzbekistan.
4. The physical project component includes the upgrading and modernization of 26 substations. These substations are existing facilities located on the state land, constructed in between 1965 and 2012 across the country. The rehabilitation and modernization work for the substations will be undertaken within the perimeters of the substations. Since the substations are located inside or near commercial and residential areas such city centers, suburbs, etc., the construction of temporary buildings and structures such as construction camps, as well as associated facilities around the project's substations are not foreseen at the current stage of preliminary design. Table 1.1 shows the substations data.

Table 1.1: Scope of Project and Locations

#	Province		Number of substations	Number of District	Substation total land, ha
1	Andijan		2	2	0.67
2	Bukhara		2	2	0.68
3	Djizzakh		1	1	0.10
4	Fergana		2	2	0.78
5	Kashkadarya		2	2	0.64
6	Khorezm		2	2	0.45
7	Namangan		2	1	1.85
8	Navoi		2	2	0.41
9	Republic of Karakalpakstan		1	1	0.33
10	Samarkand		2	2	0.49
11	Syrdarya		2	2	1.65
12	Surkhandarya		1	1	0.89
13	Tashkent		2	2	1.98
14	Tashkent city		3	2	2.48
Total			26	24	13.40

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, December 2022-February 2023

5. **Scope of land acquisition.** In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.1050, dated 26.12.2018, "On approving the rules for the protection of electrical network facilities", sub-clause (d) of clause 14, the territory at distance of 20 meters from the 110 kV substation fences is defined as a safety zone. According to clauses 3 and 7 of the

same resolution, the safety zone of electric facilities is a land area or water space where special conditions for the use of territories are applied to ensure safe operating conditions and prevent the possibility of damage to power lines and other electric facilities including substations. According to clause 11 of the resolution, *'The land area of the safety zones of existing electric grid facilities is not subject to withdrawal from land holders, landowners and land users, including tenants.'* According to the current preliminary design, all the project activities including construction works will be confined within the perimeter of the substations, and the technical proposal to use smaller type of equipment for modernization such as an indoor 35 kV switchgears will occupy smaller area than existing ones. Thus, no acquisition of additional land is expected for the project, and accordingly the land holders, landowners, and land users around the project substations are not expected to be impacted by the project.

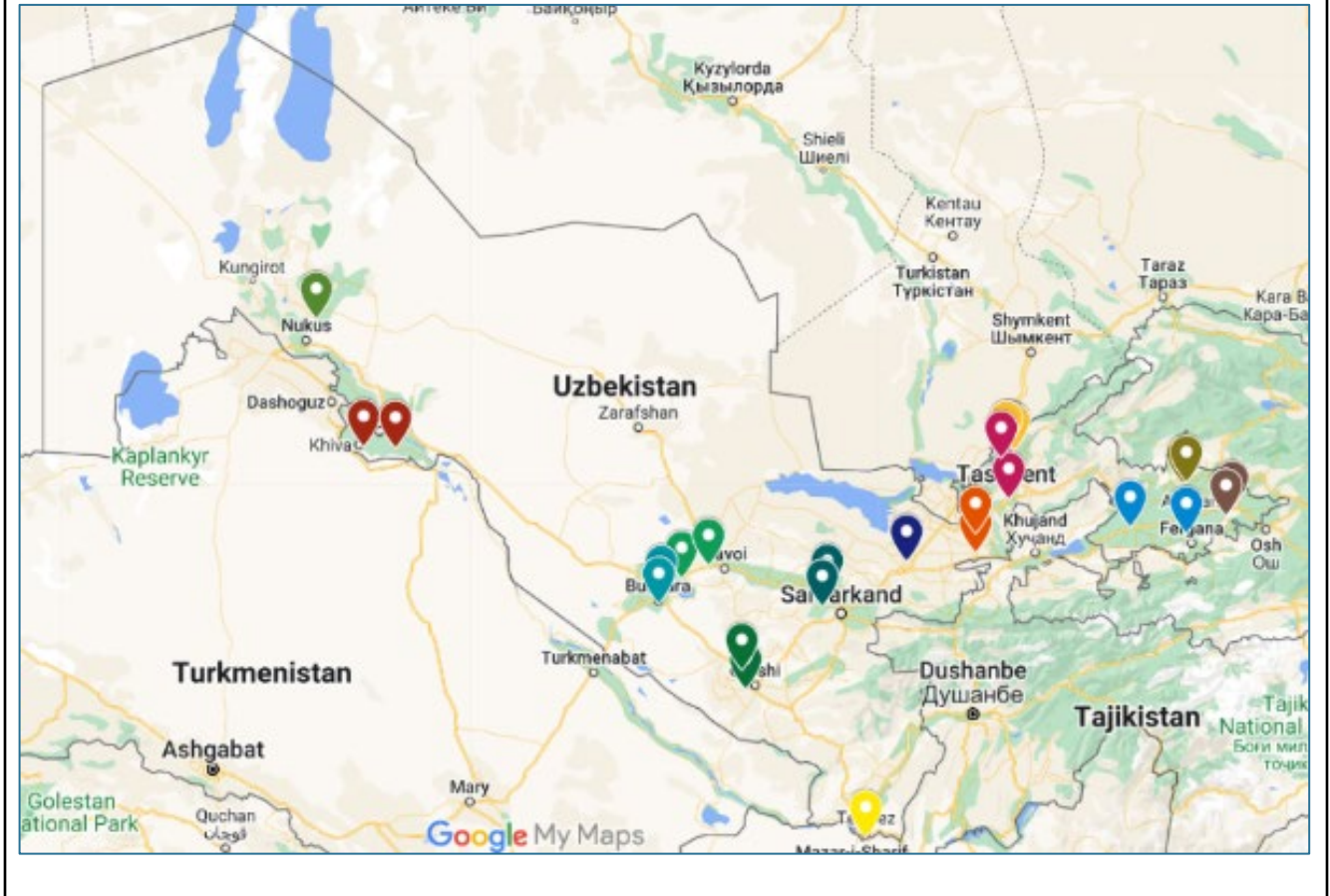
6. **Impact on crops and fruit trees.** According to impact assessment, trees and crops will not be impacted by this project.
7. **Impact on buildings and structures.** The above Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 1050 does not prohibit the placement of residential and other buildings in the safety zone of substations as far as the special conditions are met. Examples of the above-mentioned special conditions for the use of land in safety zone are: prohibition of throwing foreign objects on wires and poles of overhead power lines; climbing on poles of overhead power lines (clause 15 of the Resolution); prohibition of construction, overhaul, reconstruction or demolition of buildings and structures without consent of the owner of the power grid facility, planting and cutting down trees and shrubs (clause 17 of the Resolution), and other conditions that would affect the safety of the electrical facility. Thus, considering that in accordance with the current legal acts the do not prohibit the placement of residential and other buildings in the safety zone of substations and project activities are confined within the perimeters of existing substations, no impact on buildings and structures around substations is expected from the project.
8. A project level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established, as discussed in Chapter 5, to allow any persons who have grievances about the project to appeal any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from the project. Efforts will be made to resolve/clarify issues at the level of the Grievance Redress Committees. Following ADB's safeguard requirements, however, at any stage of the grievance redress process an aggrieved person is free to approach the country's legal system, irrespective of the outcome of the project level GRM.
9. Regional Electrical Power Networks (REPN), as the executing agency of the project, will have the overall responsibility for all aspects of the project implementation. The Project Management Unit (PMU) within REPN will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the construction works, assisted by the Project Management and Supervision Consultants (PMSC). The Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractors will be responsible for the detailed engineering and design, procurement, and construction of the substations.
10. REPN PMU will regularly monitor the impact of the project on surroundings, and the monitoring information will be compiled into monthly monitoring reports by the PMSC. Although no additional land acquisition and no impact on surrounding buildings and structures are foreseen for the project at the current stage of the preliminary design, the final design may result in the need to expand the area of the existing substations and accordingly to acquire additional land and impact on surrounding buildings and structures from the project. In this regard, based on the results of the approved final design, it will be necessary to update the final SDDR after final detailed design is prepared, and in case any impacts on surroundings assets are identified, a land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) will be prepared. Preparation of a LARP, its clearance by ADB, and its full implementation will be a condition to start civil works at the sites where impacts are expected.

2.PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 GENERAL

11. The ADB is supporting the Uzbek government's energy sector development and intends to provide investments to modernize critical distribution networks to ensure reliable electricity supply and meet the growing demand for electricity.
12. The Government of Uzbekistan has requested a Technical Assistance (TA) from ADB for the preparation of the “Distribution Network Digital Transformation and Resiliency Project” under the Facility-TRTA 9708 UZB: Preparing Sustainable Energy Investment Projects. This social due diligence report (SDDR) is prepared as a part of the feasibility study.
13. In accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4249 (dated 27 March 2019), the JSC Regional Electrical Power Networks (REPN) was established, as a result of the unbundling of Uzbekenergo, with the responsibilities of the distribution and sale of electricity to consumers in Uzbekistan. REPN is the owner and operator of the distribution network through its 14 territorial distribution subsidiary enterprises. REPN holds 15 subsidiary enterprises and 2 branches, including 14 territorial (regional) power distribution enterprises that operate, construct, reconstruct, overhaul, and repair power networks with a voltage of 0.4-110 kV (i.e. power distribution network).
14. The project impacts include (i) Adoption of comprehensive measures aimed at deepening structural transformations, modernization, and diversification of key sectors of the economy and (ii) Ensured access to modern, affordable, and reliable energy supply for 100% population and key sectors of economy. Project expected outcome is aimed to be achieved through the reconstruction and expansion of 26 substations of 110 kV across the country (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Project Location Map



2.2 THE FEASIBILITY STUDY AND THE SDDR

15. The screening of the selected subprojects started with a short-listing exercise of the 26 existing substations (SS) proposed by REPN. The social screening exercise included: (i) study of the provided cadastral and topographic data and determination of the territories of the selected substations, (ii) study of the location of residential and other structures around the selected substations based on the actual at the time of assessment satellite images of Google Earth/Maps, (iii) for the substations where possible impacts on surrounding residential and other structures were identified by the precedent exercise, on-site assessment was conducted. These substations are indicated in the Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Substations Conducted On-site Assessment

Region	Substation
Andijan	SS Yayilma
Fergana	SS Atlas
Namangan	SS Namangan
Kashkadarya	SS Beshkent
Syrdarya	SS Yangier

2.3 PROJECT COMPONENT

16. The physical project component includes upgrading/modernization of 26 substations. These

substations are existing facilities located on the state land, constructed in between 1965 and 2012 across Uzbekistan. The rehabilitation works for the substations involving modernization and capacity enhancement will be carried out within the perimeter of the substations Table 2.2 shows the substations description.

Table 2.2: Proposed Scope of Modernization

#	Region	Types	Name of Substation	District/City	Total area (ha)	Year of commission	Voltage level
1	Andijan	Substation	SS Yayilma	Andijan city	0.37	1965	110/35/6
2			SS Asaka	Asaka	0.30	1966	110/35/6
Total:			2	2	0.67		
3	Bukhara	Substation	SS Galaosiyo	Bukhara	0.19	1978	110/35/10
4			SS Strelkova	Bukhara city	0.49	1970	110/35/10
Total:			2	2	0.68		
5	Djizzakh	Substation	SS Zilol	Sharaf Rashidov	0.10	2012	110/35/10
Total:			1	1	0.10		
6	Fergana	Substation	SS Charkhi	Kukon city	0.48	1974	110/35/10
7			SS Atlas	Margilan city	0.30	1975	110/35/10
Total:			2	2	0.78		
8	Kashkadarya	Substation	SS Beshkent	Karshi	0.20	1976	110/35/10
9			SS Koson	Koson	0.44	1987	110/35/10
Total:			2	2	0.64		
10	Khorezm	Substation	SS Gilamchi	Khiva city	0.26	1978	110/10
11			SS Bagat	Bagat	0.19	1987	110/35/10
Total:			2	2	0.45		
12	Namangan	Substation	SS Vokzal	Namangan city	0.19	1977	110/6
13			SS Namangan		1.66	1963	110/35/6
Total:			2	1	1.85		
14	Navoi	Substation	SS Karmana	Karmana	0.22	1989	110/35/10
15			SS Malikchul	Kiziltepa	0.19	1980	110/35/10
Total:			2	2	0.41		
16	Republic of Karakalpakstan	Substation	SS Khalkabad	Kegeyli	0.33	1961	110/35/10
Total:			1	1	0.33		
17	Samarkand	Substation	SS Loish	Okdarya	0.29	1970	110/35/10
18			SS Juma	Pastdargom	0.20	1987	110/35/10
Total:			2	2	0.49		
19	Syrdarya	Substation	SS Yangier	Yangiyer city	1.0	1980	110/35/10
20			SS Markaz	Gulistan city	0.65	1974	110/35/10
Total:			2	2	1.7		
21	Surkhandarya	Substation	SS Termez	Termez city	0.89	1968	110/35/6
Total:			1	1	0.89		
22	Tashkent	Substation	SS Dungkurgon	Noki	1.89	1986	110/35/6
23			SS Eshonguzaar	Zangjota	0.09	1986	35/6
Total:			2	2	1.98		
24	Tashkent city	Substation	SS Yunusabad	Yunusabad	0.9	1968	110/35/10
25			SS Botanicheskiy	Yunusabad	1.24	1967	110/35/10
26			SS Sagban	Almazar	0.34	1968	110/35/10
Total:			3	2	2.48		
SubTotal:			26	24			

2.4 STATUS OF THE SDDR

17. This SDDR has been prepared following the relevant laws on land acquisition and resettlement in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the provisions of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009. The primary objective of the SDDR is to provide necessary details on significant involuntary resettlement: (i) rechecking of the impact to Affected households; (ii) Grievance Redress Mechanism, information disclosure, consultation, and participation; (iii) policy and framework; and (iv) monitoring of SDDR implementation.
18. The SDDR:
- Defines the legal framework of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) for the project;
 - Presents the main types of possible permanent impacts of the project (land, structures, crops, trees etc.) based on impact assessment;
 - Clarifies the entitlement matrix and valuation principles in frame of LAR;
 - Presents the phases of SDDR finalization, implementation, and institutional arrangements;
 - Describes the grievance redress process in different levels;
 - Describes the process of public consultation and information disclosure during the LAR activities; and
 - Presents the requirements of monitoring of LAR activities.
19. Although, at this stage of the preliminary design, the reconstruction is envisaged within the existing substation territory and neither additional land acquisition nor impact on surrounding buildings and structures are expected, the final design of the reconstruction may reveal the need for additional land acquisition and impact on surrounding buildings and structures. In this regard, after detailed design, a SDDR will be updated, and which in case of impacts on surroundings will lead to the need to develop a LARP. Preparation of a LARP, its clearance by ADB, and its full implementation will be a condition to start any civil works at the sites where impacts are expected.

3. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

3.1 GENERAL

20. No new construction, relocation of any kind of building and structures around the substations, or expansion of the substation area are expected. All construction and modernization works will be done within the existing perimeter of the project substations.
21. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Approval of the Rules for the Protection of Electric Grid Facilities” No. 1050, dated December 26, 2018¹:
22. Clause 3. Special conditions for the use of territories are established in the safety zones, ensuring safe operating conditions and preventing the possibility of damage to power lines and other electric grid facilities.
23. Clause 7. The safety zone of electric grid facilities is a piece of land or water space from the surface to the bottom, on which a special procedure for the ownership and use of a land plot or water space is established. The safety zones of electric grid facilities established in accordance with these Rules are an encumbrance of land plots and are subject to state registration in the prescribed manner.
24. Clause 8. Individuals and legal entities in charge of power grid facilities are obliged to transfer the materials of the executive topographic and geodetic survey of routes to the territorial bodies of architecture and construction for their application to the appropriate land use maps.
25. Clause 9. The safety zones of electric grid facilities are established on the ground by district land resources services - in rural areas, by real estate cadaster services - in cities and towns, during the cadastral division of the territory and cadastral surveys of land plots and are subject to mandatory fixation in the cadastral file and display on the cadastral land plan.
26. Clause 11. The land area of the safety zones of existing electric grid facilities is not subject to withdrawal from land holders, land owners and land users, including tenants.
27. Clause 14. Safety zones of electric grid facilities are established:
 - a) 110 kilovolts - 20 meters
 - d) around substations - in the form of a part of the surface of a plot of land and air space (to a height corresponding to the height of the highest point of the substation), limited by vertical planes spaced from all sides of the substation fence around the perimeter at a distance specified in subparagraph "a" of this paragraph, as applicable to the highest voltage class of the substation.
28. Clause 15. It is prohibited to carry out any actions in the safety zones that may disrupt the safe operation of electric grid facilities, including leading to their damage or destruction, and/or causing harm to life, health of citizens and property of individuals or legal entities, and also cause

¹ Government of Uzbekistan. Cabinet of Ministers. <https://lex.uz/docs/-4133978>.

environmental damage and fires.

29. Clause 17. Within the safety zones, without the written consent of the owner of the power grid facility, the following are prohibited:
- a) construction, overhaul, reconstruction or demolition of buildings and structures;
 - b) mining, blasting, land reclamation, including those associated with temporary flooding of land;
 - c) planting and cutting down trees and shrubs;
 - d) the passage of vehicles and mechanisms having a total height with or without cargo from the road surface of more than 4.5 meters (in the safety zones of overhead power lines);
 - e) earthworks at a depth of more than 0.3 meters (on plowed lands at a depth of more than 0.45 meters), as well as ground leveling (in the safety zones of underground cable power lines);
 - f) irrigation of agricultural crops if the height of the water jet can be more than 3 meters (in the safety zones of overhead power lines); and
 - g) field agricultural work using agricultural machinery and equipment with a height of more than 4 meters (in the safety zones of overhead power lines) or field agricultural work related to plowing the land (in the safety zones of cable power lines).
30. Clause 29. Legal entities and individuals through whose land plots electric grid facilities pass are obliged to take all measures in their power to help ensure the safety of these electric grid facilities, not to allow the construction of buildings and structures without prior agreement on the timing of the start and place of production of these works with the owners of electric grid facilities in the manner prescribed by clause 19 of these Rules.
31. Clause 34. Owners of electric grid facilities in safety zones and in clearings are allowed:
- arrangement of roads, entrances and other structures necessary for the operational maintenance of electric grid facilities (subject to additional approvals for land acquisition and connection to public roads);
 - digging holes, trenches and pits for the repair of these electric grid facilities with mandatory backfilling and land reclamation; and
 - pruning trees to ensure the established width of clearings.
32. Based on the abovementioned Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 1050, and considering that all the construction works of the project will not go beyond the perimeter of the substation, as well as the technical proposal to use smaller type of equipment for modernization such as an indoor 35 kV switchgears which will occupy smaller area than existing ones, there will be no acquisition of additional land for the project and accordingly the land holders, land owners and land users around the project substations will not be impacted by the project.

3.2 APPROACHES TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

33. The following activities have been undertaken at this stage for the impact assessment survey for this SDDR:
- Determination of the locations of the project substations from the coordinates of the project substations provided by REPN.
 - Study of cadastral and topographic data of project substations provided by REPN to determine the boundaries and territories of project substations.

- Study of actual to the date of assessment satellite images of the Google Earth system to determine the state of the substation territory, including violation of the boundaries and/or seizure of the territory of the project substations by other surrounding land users, and, accordingly, possible impacts on the surrounding land users and their buildings and structures from the project.
- On the ground assessment of the project substations where the previous stages identified possible impacts on surrounding land users, for the actual assessment of the situation on the ground.

3.3 IMPACT ON LAND

34. Considering that all the project construction works according to the current preliminary design are not expected to go beyond the perimeter of the substations, and that the new equipment to be installed will occupy smaller area than the existing facilities, the land users are not expected to be affected by the project.

35. The selected project substations are in 24 districts/cities of the 14 provinces (including Karakalpakstan and Tashkent city) of Uzbekistan (see Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Location and Area of the Project Substations

#	Province	Name of Substation	District/City	Substation existing area, ha
1	Andijan	SS Yayilma	Andijan city	0.37
2		SS Asaka	Asaka	0.30
Subtotal:		2	2	0.67
3	Bukhara	SS Galaosiyo	Bukhara	0.19
4		SS Strelkova	Bukhara city	0.49
Subtotal:		2	2	0.68
5	Djizzakh	SS Zilol	Sharaf Rashidov	0.10
Subtotal:		1	1	0.10
6	Fergana	SS Charkhi	Kukon city	0.48
7		SS Atlas	Margilan city	0.30
Subtotal:		2	2	0.78
8	Kashkadarya	SS Beshkent	Karshi	0.20
9		SS Koson	Koson	0.44
Subtotal:		2	2	0.64
10	Khorezm	SS Gilamchi	Khiva city	0.26
11		SS Bagat	Bagat	0.19
Subtotal:		2	2	0.45
12	Namangan	SS Vokzal	Namangan city	0.19
13		SS Namangan		1.66
Subtotal:		2	1	1.85
14	Navoi	SS Karmana	Karmana	0.22
15		SS Malikchul	Kiziltepa	0.19
Subtotal:		2	2	0.41
16	Republic of Karakalpakstan	SS Khalkabad	Kegeyli	0.33
Subtotal:		1	1	0.33
17	Samarkand	SS Loish	Okdarya	0.29
18		SS Juma	Pastdargom	0.20

#	Province	Name of Substation	District/City	Substation existing area, ha
Subtotal:		2	2	0.49
19	Syrdarya	SS Yangier	Yangiyer city	1.0
20		SS Markaz	Gulistan city	0.65
Subtotal:		2	2	1.7
21	Surkhandarya	SS Termez	Termez city	0.89
Subtotal:		1	1	0.89
22	Tashkent	SS Dungkurgon	Noki	1.89
23		SS Eshonguzaar	Zangiota	0.09
Subtotal:		2	2	1.98
24	Tashkent city	SS Yunusabad	Yunusabad	0.9
25		SS Botanicheskii	Yunusabad	1.24
26		SS Sagban	Almazar	0.34
Subtotal:		3	2	2.48
Total:		26	24	13.4

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, December 2022-February 2023

3.4 IMPACT ON CROPS, FRUIT TREES AND OTHER TREES

36. According to impact assessment, crops and trees will not be affected by this project.

3.5 IMPACT ON BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

37. Considering the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 1050 (dated 26 December 2018), and preliminary design solutions for reconstruction of the project substations within the boundaries of the existing substations, as well as activities undertaken within this SDDR, it is revealed that no impact is expected on surrounding buildings and structures from the project substations.

3.6 UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS

38. If impacts, which are not anticipated as a result of the current impact assessment and accordingly not defined in the entitlement matrix, will be found during the project implementation, the PMU will conduct an inventory of losses (IOL), a census and a social impact assessment including valuation during the preparation of final LARP and implement it. ADB's clearance of the LARP and its full implementation will be a condition to start civil works at sites where these impacts are identified.

3.7 PUBLIC UTILITIES

39. According to the impact assessment carried out within this SDDR, there are no affected public facilities which will be impacted by the project. If other types of state utilities will be identified at a later stage, they may be compensated through the government's interdepartmental arrangement.

4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 GENERAL

40. The chapter describes the process of public consultations with the project households who live close to the project selected area. The public consultations were carried out with stakeholders at this stage of project preparation. It consisted of public consultation meetings organized in the province headquarters with the people who live close to the project affected area and the representatives of provincial REPN representatives in December 2022 and January 2023. During the preparation of this SDDR, consultations with people and other stakeholders were conducted in the Uzbek and Russian languages.

4.2 CONSULTATIONS CONDUCTED FOR THE PROJECT

41. The following paragraphs describe the process of public consultation with the head of households who live close to the project-selected site, and relevant stakeholders, including cadastral office, land use engineer, design engineers and substation and transmission line operators of the project. Public consultations and meetings were held in all Project provinces. Public consultations were organized with project-communities and stakeholders in which the potentially impacted households and persons were also invited. The main objectives of the public consultations were the following:

- to inform the stakeholders and seek their opinions on the possible land acquisition and resettlement requirement for the project implementation and inform the beneficiaries about the positive outcome of the project, viz., consistent power supply and reliable new employment opportunities in project-related activities;
- to disseminate information to the people about the project regarding its activities and scope of work;
- to involve the potential project-affected persons as stakeholders in the resettlement monitoring during the LARP implementation;
- to seek local peoples' views on minimizing probable adverse impacts on land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, and indirect impact on livelihood;
- to make people aware of the process of grievance redress mechanism;
- to assess the local people's willingness to get involved with the project, and enumerate the measures to be taken during the implementation of the project; and
- to make people aware of the relevant policy principles of national laws and ADB's SPS (2009) related to land acquisition and resettlement and the entitlements of the project affected persons and households.

42. A power point presentation on the basic project features and related processes was presented to the participants. During these meetings, the Project participants were informed about the scope of the Project, potential adverse impacts of the Project and measures to avoid these impacts. In addition, during the meeting, the participants were given a handout about the project. In total, 183 persons (male 162, 88.5% and female 21, 11.5%) have participated in these meetings. As part of these activities, relevant information was distributed to the participants. Lists of participants, public consultation related data and photographs are presented in Appendixes 5-9.

Table 4.1: Summary of the Public Consultations

Province	Districts/City	Date	Number of participants		
			Female	Male	Total
Fergana	Fergana	December 10, 2022	2	30	32
Andijan	Andijan	December 12, 2022	5	17	22
Namangan	Namangan	December 12, 2022	-	13	13
Syrdarya	Gulistan	December 13, 2022	1	9	10
Djizzakh	Djizzakh	December 13, 2022	1	10	11
Samarkand	Samarkand	December 15, 2022	3	16	19
Kashkadarya	Karshi	December 16, 2022	2	9	11
Tashkent	Tashkent	December 19, 2022	5	6	11
Karakalpakstan	Nukus	January 6, 2023	-	14	14
Khorezm	Urgench	January 6, 2023	-	14	14
Bukhara	Bukhara	January 7, 2023	2	9	11
Navoi	Navoi	January 7, 2023	-	15	15
Total			21	162	183

4.3 SUMMARY OF CONDUCTED CONSULTATIONS

43. During the discussions and consultations, people expressed their concern about the land acquisition, land acquisition procedure and amount of compensation for land, other assets losses and a potential loss of income. People also welcomed the project and shared their expectation of better access to energy infrastructure at the end of the project. All participants expressed their support for the project.
44. Since the initial scope of the Project included the modernization of power transmission lines (TL), in the public consultations there were also questions and concerns about the possible impacts on the land and structures under the TL. In the final (i.e. current) scope of the project, TL modernizations were excluded as per the request of REPN, and, accordingly, issues related to TL and their impact on land and structures are not relevant and, accordingly, are also excluded from this document.
45. Most of the questions were related to the start of the project, access to additional information if needed and the grievance redress mechanism (see Table 4.2.)

Table 4.2: Issues Raised and Discussed at the Consultations

Issues/Questions	Responses Provided by the Consultants
When the project starts?	The timing depends on the loan agreement between the Uzbek government and ADB
When will the construction works start?	The construction works will start only after the final design and LARP are completed and after 100% compensation payment is paid in case of any resettlement impacts.
Who will finance the project?	This project will be financed by Asian Development Bank

Issues/Questions	Responses Provided by the Consultants
Will the houses be demolished?	Demolition of houses is not expected according to the current design solutions. But if demolition needs arise during the next stages of the design, they will be informed to all potentially affected persons through consultations. Construction work at the substation, demolition of houses, and involuntary resettlement of persons may not begin until there is full confidence that there will be no impact on any surrounding persons, all resettlement and compensation issues identified in the final SDDR and/or LARP are resolved.
Will compensation be paid even we build without the government permission?	If it is residential structure and will be demolished under the impact from the project, then yes it will be compensated at replacement cost
Will compensation be paid for secondary structures?	If it is secondary structures and will be demolished under the impact from the project, then yes it will be compensated at replacement cost
What type of compensation will be paid to AHs if any?	If impacted, then compensation for the affected residential land; Compensation for the affected house and secondary structure; Assistance for the AHs; Vulnerability and severity allowance; Transportation assistance; Professional valuation service cost; Loss of income; Cost of trees etc.
The participants would like to know how to lodge a grievance in case of having a complaint.	AHs and any person who have grievances about the project can file grievances verbally by phone to mahalla office, district Khokimiyat and the PMU. These persons can also make written complaints to the address which is mentioned in brochure.

4.4 FUTURE CONSULTATION STRATEGY & INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

46. The project information needs to be disseminated through the disclosure of relevant information from the due diligence document. The SDDR needs to be translated into Uzbek/Russian language and, after its approval, will be disclosed on the ADB website, the website of the REPN (<https://het.uz>), as well as the website of the all the province of Khokimiyats.
47. If any land user will be found to be affected during the future stages of design and subsequent construction activities, there will be a need to carry out additional consultations in the project districts during the preparation of final SDDR and/or LARP documents before approving the final design and commencing the construction. The final SDDR and/or LARP will discuss the description of the project, the impact that the project will have on people's private assets, the process of valuation of the affected assets, compensation processes, and grievance redress mechanism.
48. Preparation of a LARP, its clearance by ADB, and its full implementation will be a condition to start civil works at the sites where impacts are expected.

5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

5.1 GENERAL

49. In accordance with ADB SPS (2009), Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) shall be established during the project implementation. The main goals of GRM are ensuring the receipt and timely redress of grievances and concerns submitted by the aggrieved affected persons, and resolve complaints at the project level and prevent escalation to the national courts or ADB Accountability Mechanism. A grievance mechanism established to allow any persons who have grievances about the project appealing any disagreeable decision from the project, including practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. Members of household of land users will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation. The grievance mechanism shall not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. Any person who has grievances about the project can approach a court of law at any time and independent of the project level grievance redress process. Along with the ADB requirements on development and approval of grievance redress mechanism by implementation of investment projects, grievance redress procedure in Uzbekistan is also regulated by the national legislation of Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular by the "Law on the order of submission of appeals of physical and legal entities" (#ZRU-378, 03 December 2014). According to the "Law on the order of submission of appeals of physical and legal entities", the application or complaint shall be considered within fifteen days from the date of receipt in the state authority, which is obliged to resolve the issue on the merits, as well as require additional study and (or) check, a request for additional documents - up to one month.

5.2 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

50. The GRM for the current project considers the national legislation, the specificity of the project sites and results of public consultations. According to the Law No. ZRU-781, 29 June 2022, disputes on compensation payments can be reviewed and solved before court. Such disputes must be reviewed by Compensation Commission in 3 days after obtaining a request from AP. In case if decision of Compensation Commission does not satisfy parties, they can appeal to a court. Disputes can be brought to a court by APs, NGOs, companies, organizations. In case of a dispute, demolition of assets is prohibited until a dispute is solved.

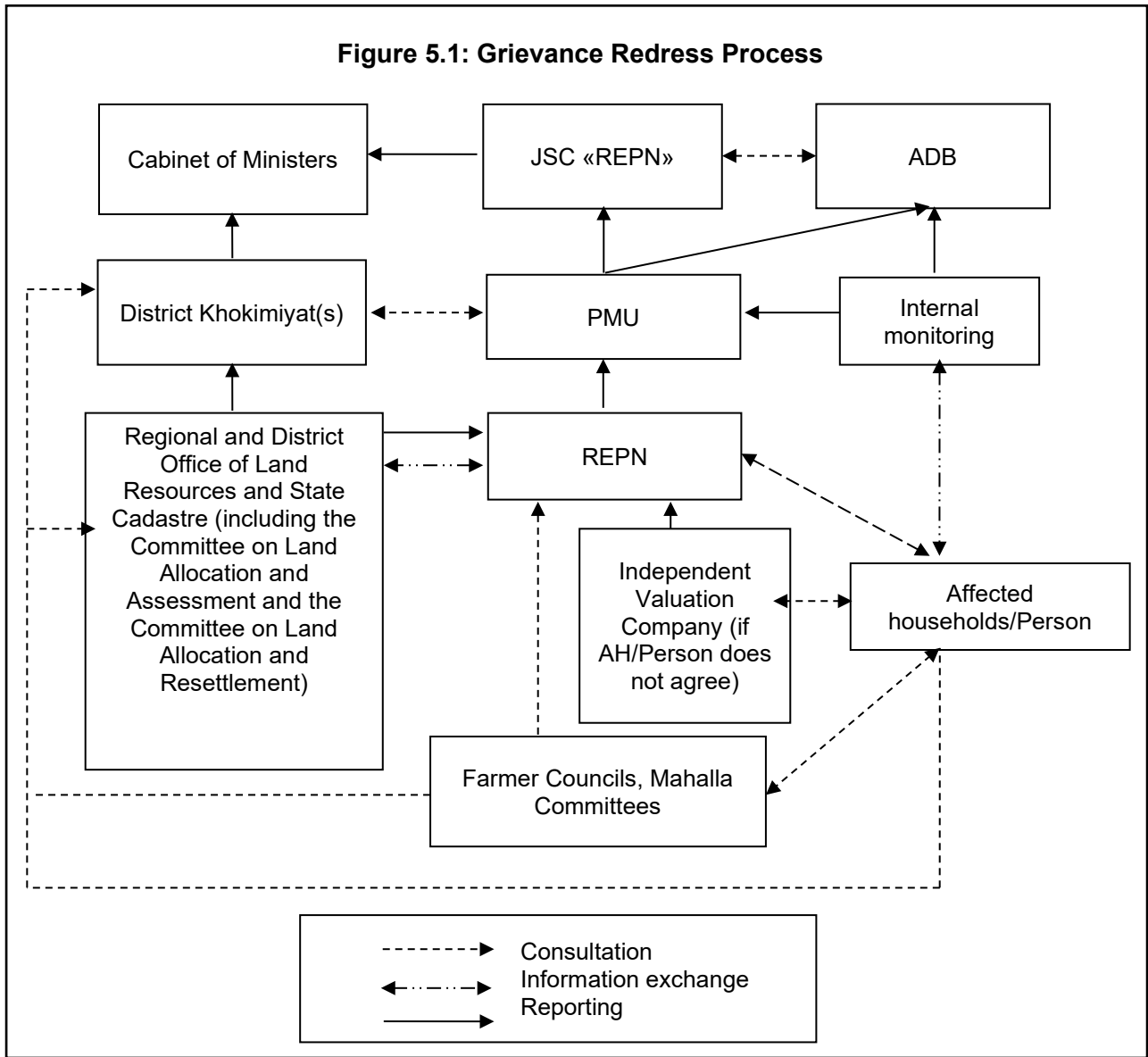
51. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established and will operate immediately after the project is approved. The GRC will receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of any persons who have grievances, concerns, and complaints about the project. GRC will provide an opportunity to any persons who have grievances about the project to have their grievances redressed prior to approaching the Court of Law. GRC is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project and to be an effective way to address persons concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation.

52. The GRC will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The GRC is not intended to bypass the government's built-in redressal process, nor the provisions of the statute, but rather it is intended to address the person's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the concerned persons and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

53. The GRC is expected to resolve the grievances of the persons arising from the implementation of the project, its resettlement plan in a transparent and timely manner. The decision of the GRCs will be final unless vacated by the court.
54. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the affected persons, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability period. The response time prescribed for the GRCs would be six weeks. To resolve the pending grievances, the GRC, will meet at least once every month in the first year of project implementation and as and when required thereafter. GRC will review grievances involving eligibility, valuation, resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements, relocation, and payment of assistances.
55. REPN will be responsible for the timely and effective implementation of the GRM in coordination with the PMSC, Contractors, and relevant authorities. The project will adopt two-stage grievance intake and resolution.
56. All grievances received from people will be registered in a logbook which will be available at each point of entry. Chiefs of the Makhalla or the Khokimiyats where the grievances are from are usually registered and with the REPN and its designated Focal Point. The grievance redress process is shown in table 5.1 and schematically presented in figure 5.1 below.

Table 5.1: Grievance Resolution Process

Level/Steps	Process	Timeline
Level 1—Makhalla Chief, or district/city Khokimiyat	<p>The aggrieved person submits a grievance at Chief of Makhalla office or Khokimiyat. A designated focal point will receive, register grievance and forward them daily to the designated Focal Point (FP) at the REPN. The alternative grievance entry points will be Khokimiyats due to their obligations defined by the national legislation.</p> <p>After receiving grievances, the designated focal point will review and assess the nature/specifics of the grievance, inform the REPN Focal Point person and forward grievances to the relevant party for resolution. Depending on the nature of the grievance, it may be forwarded to the Contractor, Land Cadaster, Makhalla or district branch of REPN. For example, complaints related to resettlement issues may be forwarded to Land Cadaster, Khokimiyat and Makhallas. In case of environmental issue, complaint will be forwarded to Contractor or District Nature Protection Committee. The REPN FP will deal with grievances related to impact caused only by the Project.</p>	15 days
Level 2 – REPN Branch /Department Tashkent	<p>In case the grievance was not redressed at the first stage or the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision made, s/he can submit the grievance directly to REPN in Tashkent. In case the grievance is not related directly to the project, the aggrieved person will be directed to appropriate departments where s/he should apply for the decision-making.</p> <p>If the grievance was not redressed at the REPN FP level, the grievance will be submitted to the REPN General Manager and he will appoint a special commission for redressing grievance.</p>	30 days



5.3 COMPLIANT HANDLING SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

57. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan #ZRU-378 on the Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities was introduced on 3 December 2014. The requests can be in the form of applications, proposals and complaints and submitted in three ways: oral, written, and digital format. In addition to the GRM for the Project, affected persons can submit their grievances through the Virtual reception (online portal) of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, that contributes to the unquestioning implementation of the constitutional rights of citizens to appeal to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Through this information system, any persons can send their applications, suggestions and complaints to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

58. The online portal² provides contact details of the persons of various agencies and state committees and the days and time at which they are available to resolve grievances, with an option of sending the grievance through an email also. The portal has provisions for checking the status of the grievance and further appeal if the appellant has been harassed for raising the grievance.
59. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan #ZRU-378 on the Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities was introduced on 3 December 2014. This law guarantees the right to appeal and prescribes the requirements of an appeal, its form and structure. Further, the timeline for addressing the appeal, the procedure for personal hearing, need for maintaining record of appeals and procedure for second appeal are prescribed.

5.4 ADB'S ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM


60. In addition to the project level GRM required by ADB's SPS, ADB also has an Accountability Mechanism (AM) Policy (May 2012).³ However, while the project level GRM is the responsibility of the EA, the Accountability Mechanism is the responsibility of ADB. The accountability mechanism provides opportunities for people (2 or more complainants) that are adversely affected by ADB-financed projects to express their grievances, seek solutions, and report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures, including safeguards policy. ADB's accountability mechanism comprises (i) a consultation phase led by ADB's special project facilitator to assist people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects in finding solutions to their concerns and (ii) providing a process through which those affected by projects can file requests for compliance review by ADB's Compliance Review Panel.
61. ADB's accountability mechanism can be considered a last resort mechanism. The affected people are first expected to exhaust grievance handling mechanisms described in this SDDR and the ADB operations department concerned (ADB Uzbekistan Resident Mission) before lodging a complaint with ADB's Accountability Mechanism.
62. Accountability Mechanism Contact Information:



Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO), Accountability Mechanism

Asian Development Bank

ADB Headquarters, 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines

 (+632) 632-4444 loc. 70309

 (+632) 636 2086

 amcro@adb.org 

² Government of Uzbekistan. Virtual Reception. https://pm.gov.uz/ru#/map_app_root.

³ ADB. Contact Form. <https://www.adb.org/contact?target>.

6.POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 GENERAL

63. The purpose of the discussion on a policy and legal framework is to provide a legal basis to the proposed entitlement matrix. The policy and legal framework of the project is based on national laws and legislation related to land acquisition and compensation policy in Uzbekistan and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS). Project-related LARP principles will be adopted based on the analysis of applicable laws and policies and ADB's Policy requirements.

6.2 LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND PROVISIONS RELATING TO LAR IN UZBEKISTAN

64. In Uzbekistan, a land expropriation takes place for the State and public needs under the Land Code and other legal documents. The expropriation in this context refers to the taking away of private land for a state and public purpose by the government with or without the owner's consent subject to laws of eminent domain, which stipulates prompt and adequate compensation. Recent legal documents issued by the Presidential Resolutions and the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan foresee to protect citizen's and legal entities' private ownership to land and for the building and structures. Collectively, these regulations provide a sound basis for acquiring land for the State for public purposes and for compensating land users a replacement cost at market value for the affected structures. Table 6.1 below includes a summary of the legal documents used in the development of a resettlement entitlement matrix for this project, followed by the details.

Table 6.1: Legal Instruments Applicable to Land Acquisition and Resettlement

#	Legal Instruments	Explanation
1	The Constitution	The master-source of all legal provisions.
2	The Land Code dated 30 April 1998	Describes a condition for permanent land expropriation and temporary land acquisition
3	Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. ZRU-781 dated 22 June 2022	Regulates resettlement compensations for in the settlements.
4	The Civil Code dated on 29 August 1996	Regulates general rules of property seizure, determination of property cost and rights for compensation, terms of rights termination
5	The Resolution of COM "On measures to improve the procedure for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes" dated on 25 May 2011 #146	Regulates resettlement compensations for the income loss, the value of agricultural loss belonging to landowners, users, tenants in case of land acquisition. Also, it regulates the provision of "land to land" compensation in case of agricultural and forest relates losses.
6	The Resolution of COM "On amending and adding to some Resolutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, aimed the further improvement of registration of cadastral document on a real property" No. 317 dated 21 September 2016	It defines the procedure of registration of titled and non-titled land users and real property owners. It also establishes the process and payment method for compensation in case of land acquisition.

#	Legal Instruments	Explanation
7	Presidential Resolution "On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations" dated on 16 July 2018 #3857	Confirms that the resettlement costs are paid based on assessment documents prepared by IFI by their methodology.
8	The Law of Uzbekistan on Protection of Private property and Guarantees of Ownership rights, No. ZRU-336, dated 24 September 2012 regulated the entitlement of property owner	The purpose of this Law is to regulate relations in the field of protection of private property and guarantees of property rights. It to full market value compensation in case of acquisition for the State needs.
9	Presidential Order F-5491(3 August 2019)	"On additional measures to provide unconditionally the property rights of citizens and business entities"
10	The Resolution of COM "On the procedure for the formation and use of funds of centralized funds for the compensation to affected individuals and legal entities for the expropriation of land for the state or public needs" dated 26 December 2018 # 1047	It defines source of compensation payments based on the type of projects. Establishes Republican Centralized Fund (RCF) as the main body which is responsible for the compensation payments to AHs. The Supervisory Board of RCF decides on the allocation of funds for compensation.
11	Presidential Decree on Additional measures for social support of citizens and implementation of a latest public campaign on the recognition of ownership rights to illegally built residential structures dated on 20 April 2018 # PF 5421	Residents of Uzbekistan are allowed to Legalize ownership rights to their unregistered and non-titled residential structures until 1st May 2019. The Decree defines the conditions for legalization.
12	Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF- 6243, "On measures to ensure equality and transparency in land relations, reliable protection of land rights and their transformation into a market asset" dated 08 June 2021	Purpose of the Decree is to introduce a transparent procedure for allocating land plots based on market principles; ensure stability in property and legal relations in the field of land use, land protection; guarantee property rights of landowners, as well as introducing property rights of landowners into free circulation as an object of civil law relations.
13	Resolution #543, Cabinet of Ministers of Republic, 27 August 2021	This Resolution defines the procedure for allocating the land plots for permanent use for state and public needs.
14	Tax Code of Uzbekistan	Regulates compensation for a vulnerable group of people regarding applying for discounts or exemption from property taxes, land tax, income tax, and other taxes
15	Labor Code and Law on employment	Regulates labor relations of individuals employed with labor contract by enterprises, institutions, organizations of all type ownership forms, including contracted by individuals.
16	Presidential Resolution "On measures on major improvement of the investment climate in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated on 1 August 2018 #5495	Defines that land expropriation can be implemented only after meaningful consultation with PAPs. The Resolution prohibits a land confiscation without the consent of the Republican Centralized Fund.
17	The Resolution of CoM "On the approval of the rules of protection of power transmission facility objects dated 26.12.2018 # 1050	This Resolution defines safety zones and safety measures for electricity facilities. This Resolution applies for all electricity infrastructures and facilities in relation with power up to 500 kV.
18	KMK 2.10.08-97 – Land allocation norms for power transmission lines 0.4 – 750 kV	This set of norm regulates the land allocation for the temporary and permanent period during the construction of transmission lines.

#	Legal Instruments	Explanation
19	Law on Valuation Activity (No. 811-I dated 19 August 1999, amended in 2017)	Valuation of assets, including real estate, business, etc., is carried out based on this law.
20	The Law “About Tomorka (Subsidiary Farming)” No. ZRU-681 dated 1 April 2021	“Tomorka” farming is an activity related to cultivation of agricultural produce on individual “tomorka” land plot.
21	The Law on Procedures of Land Acquisition for Public Needs, No. ZRU-781, 29 June 2022	This law defines and regulates the acquisition and compensation for land plots.
22	“About Privatization of Non-Agricultural Lands” No. ZRU – 728 dated 15 November 2021	This law allows acquisition of private land for public needs only through purchasing a private land plot.
23	Decree of the President of Uzbekistan “On Measures to Reliably Protect the Inviolability of Property Rights, Prevent Unjustified Interference into Property Relations, Increase Level of Capitalization of Private Property” No. UP-198, 24 August 2022	This Decree outlines measures to protect the property rights, prevent unjustified interference into property relations, and increase the level of capitalization of private property.

6.2.1. CONSTITUTION

65. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (8 December 1992) provides that:

- Everyone shall have the right to own property (Article 36). The economy of Uzbekistan, evolving towards market relations, is based on various forms of ownership. The state shall guarantee freedom of economic activity, entrepreneurship, and labor with due regard for the priority of consumers’ rights, equality, and legal protection of all forms of ownership (Article 53).
- An owner, at his discretion, shall possess, use and dispose of his property. The use of any property must not be harmful to the ecological environment, nor shall it infringe on the rights and legally protected interests of citizens, juridical entities, and the state (Article 54).

66. The land, its minerals, waters, fauna and flora, other natural resources shall constitute the national wealth and shall be rationally used and protected by the state (Article 55).

6.2.2. LAND CODE

67. The Land Code (30 April 1998) is the primary regulatory framework for land-related matters in Uzbekistan. The Land Code regulates allocation, transfer, and sale of land plots, defines ownership and rights on the land. It describes responsibilities of different state authorities (Cabinet of Ministers, province, district, city Khokimiyat) in land management; rights and obligations of the land possessor, user, tenant, and owner; land category types, land acquisition, and compensation, Resolution of land disputes and land protection. The Land Code also defines the terms of rights termination on the land plot, seizure and land acquisition of land plot for state and public needs, and conditions of confiscation of a land plot in violation of land legislation.

- According to the new version of the Land Code, currently, the granted lands for the construction of infrastructure, business, and residential houses shall be carried out within the three years. After that, the land will be taken back by local municipalities.
- The land can be given for temporary use as a short-term period (up to three years) or long term (from three to ten years).
- The Code clearly defines (i.e., Article 23) that the land for construction of power transmission line shall be allocated out of the low quality agricultural or non-agricultural

lands. The legal entity whom the land was allocated cannot use and take possession of the land until property deed has been issued.

6.2.3. THE LAW ON PROCEDURES OF LAND ACQUISITION FOR PUBLIC NEEDS

68. The Law on Procedures of Land Acquisition for Public Needs (No. ZRU-781, 29 June 2022) regulates acquisition and compensation for land plots which are used by individual persons and legal entities based on the right of lifelong inherited possession, permanent possession, permanent use, temporary use or lease. The law does not relate to private lands of individual persons and legal entities (Article 1).
69. If there is **international agreement** between the Government of Uzbekistan and foreign entity land acquisition procedures will follow the procedure mentioned in the international agreement (Article 2).
70. **Public needs.** According to the law, the following are considered as public needs: (i) provision of land for the needs of defense and state security, protected natural areas, creation and functioning of free economic zones, free trade zones; (ii) implementation of obligations arising from international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan (iii) exploration and development of mineral deposits (with the exception of deposits of common spread minerals); (iv) construction (reconstruction) of roads and railways of national and local significance, airports, airfields, air navigation facilities and aviation technology centers, railway transport facilities, bridges, subways, tunnels, engineering facilities and lines of the energy and communications system, space activities, trunk pipelines, engineering and communication networks, irrigation and reclamation systems; (v) implementation of approved master plans of settlements in terms of construction of facilities at the expense of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan; (vi) implementation of projects involving construction of buildings and structures of state education, health, culture and medical and social services institutions specified in government's investment programs at the expense of centralized investments. Acquisition of land plots for any other purposes with interpretation as for public needs is prohibited.
71. **Main principles** to be followed during acquisition of lands for public needs (Article 5): (i) legality; (ii) priority of ownership rights; (iii) openness and transparency; (iv) guarantee of compensation.
72. **Centralized Fund for Compensation of Losses.** Compensations for damages shall be paid from the "Centralized Fund for Compensation of Losses". Board of Director of the Fund has the following functions: (i) review support documents for acquisition of lands; (ii) decide on financing compensation for losses to individuals and legal entities due to acquisition of land plots for public needs; (iii) review forecasts of accumulation and use of funds as well as their approval for next year; and (iv) ensure a stable income accumulation and timely financing of compensation for losses to individuals and legal entities (Article 10).
73. **Compensation commissions.** Compensation commissions members shall be approved Councils of Deputies and consists of 17 persons as follows: (i) 10 local deputies; (ii) 3 representatives of NGOs; (iii) 1 local department of Economic Development; (iv) 1 local financial department; (v) 1 local cadaster department; and (vi) province level Khokimiyat.
74. Functions of the commission include: (i) regular monitoring of timely payment of compensation and recording provided compensations; (ii) informing local Councils of Deputies in case of delays or incomplete payment of compensations; (iii) assisting in before-court settlement of disputes related to the provision of compensation; and (iv) making advisory decisions on disputes related

to provision of compensations.

75. **Preparing support documents.** Support document must be prepared for acquisition of land. The documents shall be prepared by organization initiating land acquisition and to be submitted to local Khokimiyat for review. After review, the Khokimiyat submit the documents to (i) local construction and (ii) cadaster department with request to review the documents and prepare detailed technical documentation for the land to be acquired. The two departments shall prepare detailed technical documentation within 10 days. After, local Khokimiyat visit the sites and shall prepare estimated cost of compensation and other expenditures related to land acquisition.
76. The cost estimates of compensations and other expenditures and support documents shall be submitted to the Board of Director of “Centralized Fund for Compensation of Losses” for review and taking decision of funds’ reserving. After review, the Board shall inform local Khokimiyat about taken decision in 10 days (Article 15). After, the documents with decision of Board of Directors shall be submitted to local Councils of Deputies within 3 days (Articles 16). Council of Deputies shall review the support documents for compliance of the land acquisition with the conditions of this law. The review meeting shall open for public and conducted with participation of mass media. Information about the open discussion shall be announced in mass media. The Council of Deputies can cancel the process of land acquisition if it decides that conditions of the law are violated. Support Documents can be re-submitted to the Council after one month. If the Council cancels the land acquisition process second time the support documents for land acquisition of a particular land plot can be re-submitted only after 5 years (Article 18).
77. **Open Discussions.** Open discussions between the local Council of Deputies and affected persons shall be conducted in 1 month after the date of the Council’s about the discussion. Affected persons shall be informed about the venue and date of the discussions not later than 7 days before the discussion. The venue and date of the discussions shall be announced in mass media, web sites of the involved government organizations and social networks. Process of the discussion can be filmed. Prohibition of filming/taking photos the process of discussion shall not be allowed. The venue of discussion shall be located in nearest location to APs’ place of residence. Open discussion shall be considered as conducted if 2/3 of APs take participate in the discussion. Minutes of the discussion signed by participated parties and APs shall be published on web sites of the involved government organizations.
78. Within 1 month after the minutes of the discussion, local Councils of Deputies shall prepare draft resolution about land allocation which shall include the following information: (i) geographical coordinates of the acquired land plot; (ii) backgrounds and purposes of land withdrawal; (iii) information about real estate facilities located on the acquired land plot to be demolished and their owners; (iv) description of the project and works to be carried out on the acquired land plot including information about facilities to be built, schedule of start and completion of the project and works; (v) other issues related to acquisition of a land plot including provision of compensation to APs. After, the draft resolution shall be submitted to local law department for review and obtaining conclusion on compliance of the resolution with conditions of the law. After obtaining of positive conclusion the draft resolution shall be discussed by local Council of Deputies. The resolution shall be considered to be adopted if 2/3 of deputies of the Council approve (vote for) it. If the draft resolution shall not approved by 2/3 of the deputies the process of land acquisition shall be cancelled. The same land acquisition process can be resumed only after 5 years. The adopted/rejected resolution shall be published in mass media. The resolution cannot be considered as basis for demolition affected assets.
79. **Agreement with AP.** The agreement shall include types, amount and timeline of compensation payment, as well as the timeline of vacation of affected land by AP. Time of vacation of affected

land shall not exceed 6 months after the date of AP's full receipts of compensation. Demolition of assets on the affected shall be allowed only after signed permission of local Khokimiyat. In case if agreement is not signed with AP, the AP can continue using the land plot and assets. The land plot may not be disconnected from communications such as gas, water, heat, power supply etc. and access of AP to the affected land plot may not be blocked in order to force him to sign the agreement.

80. **Compensations.** The following to be compensated: (i) market value of structures (both authorized and not authorized structures) located on acquired land plot; (ii) market value of land use right for the acquired land plot (except for the right to lease agricultural land plots); (iii) market value of perennial plantings located on acquired land plot; (iv) expenses related to relocation including temporary renting; (v) loss of profit from affected land; and (vi) other expenses and losses that can happen due to land acquisition.
81. Unauthorized structures located on unofficially used land plot shall be compensated in condition that: (i) acquisition of land for the needs of defense, state security, protected natural areas, establishment and functioning of free economic zones, free trade zones; (ii) AP has been using the land plot continuously within 15 years; and (ii) AP has been paying taxes for these structures.
82. **Additional allowance:** APs shall be paid additional one-time allowance equal to 5% of cost of real estate structures located on the affected land plot. This allowance is for inconveniences caused due to acquisition of land plot (Article 23).
83. **Types of compensations:** (i) monetary compensation including for temporary rental of residential and non-residential premises; (ii) provision of other immovable property; (iii) other types of compensation agreed in agreement with AP; (iv) new structures as compensation for demolished. Compensation can include different types of compensation (Article 24).
84. In case if residential land plot is acquired the AP shall be provided residential land plot with equivalent residential structures on the same area or other area as decided by AP. AP shall be provided compensation for renting residential space until he moves in to compensated house (Article 25).
85. **Monitoring.** Compensation Commissions shall regularly monitor timely payment of compensations and record paid compensations through special online information system. In case of violation of compensation payments, the Compensation Commission discusses the matter on a meeting. Decision shall be sent to initiator of land acquisition for taking actions. Meeting of the Commission shall be open with participation of APs and a public. Information about violation in terms of compensation payments also shall be provided to local Council of Deputies.
86. **Evaluation.** Evaluation of affected assets shall be made after taking decision on land acquisition and before signing of agreement with AP. Evaluation shall be made by valuation organization. Evaluation of land use right shall be made only based on government registration of land use right. Repeated evaluation is allowed six months after first evaluation. Cost of evaluation shall be covered by initiator of land acquisition (Article 29).
87. **Demolition of affected assets.** Demolition of affected assets is allowed after (i) full compensation to AP; (ii) expiration of a period given for vacation the affected land by AP which agreed in agreement; (iii) preparing by Council of Deputies a draft resolution for demolition affected assets; (iv) the draft resolution is reviewed and approved by local Law Department; (v) the draft resolution approved by Law Department is discussed and finally approved in a meeting of local Council of

Deputies. Demolition of assets without final approval by local Council of Deputies is prohibited. Final resolution of Council of Deputies shall be published in mass media and web site in 1 day after resolution is approved by local Council of Deputies.

88. Affected assets can be demolished and salvage materials taken by AP (Article 32).
89. **GRM.** Disputes on compensation payments can be reviewed and solved before court. Such disputes must be reviewed by Compensation Commission in 3 days after obtaining a request from AP. In case if decision of Compensation Commission does not satisfy parties they can appeal to a court. Disputes can be brought to a court by APs, NGOs, companies, organizations. In case of a dispute, demolition of assets is prohibited until a dispute is solved.

6.2.4. CIVIL CODE

90. The Civil Code (29 August 1996) defines the legal status of participants of public relations, the grounds, and procedure of implementation of property rights and other proprietary rights, rights of intellectual property, regulates the contractual and other obligations, as well as other property and related personal non-property relations. The Civil Code defines general rules of property seizure, determination of property cost and rights for compensation, terms of rights termination.
91. The Civil Code provides that: a person whose right has been violated may demand full compensation for damages unless the law or the contract provides compensation for losses in a smaller size (Article 14, Clause 1). The Civil Code (Article 14, Clause 2) also specifies that losses are understood as:
- expenses that the person whose right is violated, made or must make to restore the violated right;
 - the loss of or damage to property;
 - the revenues that this person would have received under normal conditions of civil turnover if his right had not been violated (lost incomes).
92. According to article 14, Clause 3 “If the person has violated the law, revenues received as a result of this, the person whose rights were violated, has the right to demand compensation along with other losses, lost profits in the amount not less than such profits.”

6.2.5. RESOLUTION OF CABINET OF MINISTERS

93. This Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers No. 146 (25 May 2011) is aimed to improve the procedure of granting land plots, protect the rights of legal entities and individuals on land, and improve the architecture of settlements and the efficient use of their land for construction by the Land Code and the Town Planning Code. This Resolution has approved two Regulations: (i) Regulation on the procedure for granting land for urban development and other non-agricultural purposes, and (ii) Regulation on the method of compensation for landowners, users, tenants, and proprietors (in case of residential land), as well as losses of agriculture and forestry.
94. The Regulation on the method of compensation for landowners, users, tenants, and proprietors, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry, includes the following:
- Compensation for losses of landowners, users, tenants, and proprietors (hereinafter AHs);
 - Compensation for losses of agriculture and forestry;

- cost of irrigation and developing the equal new land plot in return for seized irrigated agricultural land;
- Cost of fundamental improvement of grassland and pasture;
- Scheme for determination of losses of land possessors, users, tenants, and owners, as well as damages of agriculture and forestry; and
- Coefficients on the location of seized land plots.

95. If any impacts will be from the projects at later stages, in the final SDDR and LARP the entitlements and compensation for AHs per Resolution #146 will be included. According to this Resolution, AHs will be entitled to following compensation:

- The cost of the land plot under the ownership of legal and physical entities;
- The cost of residential houses, structures, unfinished structures and structures that are not directly affected but unviable to use after land acquisition;
- The cost of fruit trees, windbreak forests and other perennial plantations;
- The cost of not harvested agricultural crops; and
- Agricultural income loss (in case of land for land development compensation provided to AHs, then agricultural income loss will not be provided).

96. Compensation for AHs is provided in case of:

- Permanent acquisition of land;
- Redemption of land; and
- Temporary acquisition of land.

97. This Resolution shall be implemented together with the Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers #317 dated 21 September 2016.

6.2.6. RESOLUTION OF CABINET MINISTERS №317

98. The Resolution No. 317 dated 21 September 2016, "On amending and adding to some Resolutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, aimed the further improvement of registration of cadastral document on real property" defines responsible design institution which calculates the agricultural and forest-related losses belonging to legal land users, tenants. This institute is "Uzdavyerloyiha" and its branches in the regions. It defines that in case of the following type of construction works, then compensation for agricultural and forest-related losses will not be compensated:

- construction of individual housing and maintenance of a residential house;
- construction of pre-school, general secondary, secondary special, professional educational and medical institutions;
- construction of water management facilities, land reclamation facilities and hydraulic structures; and
- formation of protected natural areas.

99. In Resolution # 317, there is no indication that in case of above-mentioned purposes AHs will also not to be compensated. Based on this we consider that even though, the land is being expropriated for public needs; still, the compensation for AHs shall be paid. By this Resolution, the Government defined the procedure of legalization cadastral document of the titled and not titled (illegal) land users. The main requirements for the legalization of non-titled land users are to provide (i) explanation of circumstances of unlawful use of land, (ii) certificate from local self-governed bodies

on possession of the last 15 years, and (iii) payment of land tax for the previous five years. This Resolution defines a compensation mechanism of agricultural and forest-related losses. Therefore, in the calculation of compensation, this Resolution shall be used together with Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers #146 dated on 25 May 2011.

6.2.7. RESOLUTION OF CABINET MINISTERS №3857

100. The Resolution No. 3857 dated 16 July 2019, “On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations” partly provides that payment of compensation for the land acquisition, demolition of houses, structures, plantings within the framework of projects with the participation of International Financial Institutions (IFIs). If it is agreed and stated in agreements, then project implementation procedure will be followed by authorized bodies following the requirements of IFIs or Foreign Governmental Finance Organizations (FGFOs). This Resolution gives to Executing Agencies to implement ADB’s LAR or other principles in case of discrepancies between national legislation and ADB policies.

6.2.8. LAW OF UZBEKISTAN ON PROTECTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY AND GUARANTEES OF OWNERSHIP RIGHTS 336

101. The purpose of this Law on Protection of Private Property and Guarantees of Ownership Right 336 (22 September 2012) is to regulate relations in the field of protection of private property and guarantees of property rights. It regulates the entitlement of property owner to full market value compensation in case of acquisition of the property and land for the State needs.

102. According to the Law, withdrawal of the property, including a privately owned land, in cases of nationalization and requisition, is carried out only after payment of full compensation to the owner at market value, as well as losses incurred to the owner in connection with such a withdrawal, unless otherwise provided by law. The owner has the right to appeal in court the decision on land expropriation, confiscation, and requisition of property in private ownership. According to Article 19, Demolition of building and structures before the payment of full compensation is not allowed.

6.2.9. PRESIDENTIAL ORDER PF-5491

103. The order No. 5491, dated 3 August 2019, “On additional measures to unconditionally provide guarantees of ownership rights of citizens and business entities” has been issued after a number of breaching the national legislation in connection with involuntary resettlement and land expropriation for the State needs by local authorities in Uzbekistan. The main requirements of the Order are the following:

- All the Involuntary resettlement activities in connection with the expropriation for the public and the State needs must be consulted with the centralized fund that was established under the Cabinet of Ministers to compensate for the LAR activities;
- LAR Implementation can be carried out only after meaningful consultation with APs (residents and business entities) and valuation of compensation, and payment of the value of demolished buildings at replacement cost;
- Inappropriate/illegal issuance of the administrative documents by the respective authorities to residents and business entities will be firstly compensated by the special budget of the local respective authorities and sooner the compensation will be reimbursed by the guilty person who issued that document; and

- Starting from 5 August 2019, all the LAR activities in connection with the expropriation for the public and the State needs shall be carried out in 3 stages. The 1st stage includes that all the LAR documents shall be submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers (CoM), 2nd stage includes the issuance of conclusion by the responsible persons at CoM, and in 3rd stage, the prepared conclusions shall be submitted to the Prime Minister for review and issuance of final decisions.

104. In general, this Order fully complies with the ADB's SPS 2009 on Safeguard Requirements - Involuntary resettlement regarding public consultation, compensation at replacement cost and provision of relocation costs. This Order clearly states that all the inappropriate documents that made property owners as illegal owners will be compensated as well. However, one discrepancy includes that property owner without any document (informal settler) is not subject to compensation.

6.2.10. RESOLUTION OF CABINET OF MINISTERS № 1047

105. This full name of the Resolution No. 1047, dated 26 December 2018, is called as "On the procedure for the formation and use of funds of centralized funds for the compensation to affected individuals and legal entities for the expropriation of land for the state and public needs." This Resolution appoints Republican Centralized Fund (RCF) under the Cabinet of Ministers for calculation and distribution of compensation during the involuntary resettlements to affected households and affected entities. Involuntary resettlement can be done only for the public and the state needs. RCF will be responsible for the Governmental level and internationally funded projects. This Resolution sets the procedure of compensation payments to affected physical and legal entities. The Supervisory Board under RCF has the right to decide, and the decisions are compulsory to execute. The Board will also monitor the allocation of funds to AHs during the resettlement implementation period. Local managing bodies (i.e., Khokimiyat) should start the process by inquiring to RCF on the distribution of necessary funds for LAR. The Board will review this application, and the appropriate decisions will be accepted. Regional Khokimiyats issue the Resolution on the allocation of compensation based on the RCF's decision. The Resolution serves as a legal instrument to provide compensation to affected physical and legal entities.

6.2.11. PRESIDENTIAL RESOLUTION № 5421

106. The Presidential Resolution No. 5421, dated 20 April 2019, announced a one-time nationwide campaign for recognition of the ownership rights to the residential premises that were built illegally or built without proper documentation. The campaign ended on 1 May 2019.

107. To be eligible for the campaign and legalize ownership right to an illegally built or without a building permit structure following conditions shall be fulfilled:

- The building should be built before the adoption of this Resolution;
- A land plot or part of the land plot is not located on land which cannot be realized for housing purposes. These lands include the safety zones, protected areas, military zones;
- Shall meet the requirements of urban planning norms and rules, and its possession will not violate the rights and legally protected interests of other persons or pose a threat to the lives and health of citizens; and
- Specific cases in which the non-titled buildings cannot be recognized by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

108. Recognition of the non-titled rights to buildings is carried out by the decision of the Khokim of

the district (city) on the recommendation of the Commission after paying a one-time fee in the amount of five times minimum wages.

109. After legalization, the owner is granted a lifelong inheritable possession right to the land plot (part of the plot) on which the building was erected. The size of the legalized land shall not exceed the limits established by law. The legalization will be carried out without imposing a fine to the owner that was foreseen by Article 121 of the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (see 5.2.12 Tax code).

6.2.12. PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. PF-6243

110. Under the Decree #PF-6243 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 8 June 2021 "On the measures of the equality and transparency in land relations, reliable protection of land rights and making them market assets", since 1 August 2021:

- The procedure for allocating the land plots by virtue of the perpetual inheritance, permanent ownership and temporary use rights has been abolished, while the same rights have been preserved for the owners for the land plots allotted in the past under the law;
- In case of transferring the ownership of the real estate legally built on a rented land plot to another person under the law, in addition to the ownership right for the given object, the new owner will also receive the right to use the land plot;
- An agricultural land plot is allocated only on the basis of the relevant outcomes of open tenders. The tender is open to all persons producing agricultural products. The results of the tender are approved based on the decision of the Council of Ministers, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpak and Khokims of the regions and Tashkent;
- A non-agricultural land is sold through an electronic online auction based on the rights of ownership and lease;
- Based on the right of permanent use, by the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpak and Khokims of the regions and the city of Tashkent, the land plots are given to the state organizations for the state or public needs; and
- In the course of the implementation of state projects, the land plots are handed over to the state organizations under the right of permanent use. These plots may be subsequently leased by the owner to a private partner, as well as to profit organizations and other organizations of civil society for the term period specified by the contract.

6.2.13. RESOLUTION OF CABINET OF MINISTERS №. 543

111. The Resolution No. 543, dated 27 August 2021, "On the Approval of the Administrative Regulations for the Provision of Permanent Use of Land for State and Public Needs" was developed in accordance with the requirements of Decree #PF-6243 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 8 June 2021: "On the measures of the equality and transparency of land cultivation, reliable protection of land rights and making them market assets".

112. The regulation defines the procedure for allocating the land plots for permanent use for state and public needs. The land plots are allocated on the basis of the right of permanent use of state bodies, institutions, enterprises and citizens' self-governing bodies by the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional Khokims and the administration of the city of Tashkent.

6.2.14. TAX CODE

113. The Tax Code is a regulatory framework for taxation related matters of individuals and legal entities. This law regulates compensation for a vulnerable group of people regarding applying for discounts or exemption from property taxes, income tax and other taxes stipulated in this Tax Code.
114. By article 121, the use of entire land plot or expanding the territory without documents or illegally is subject for sanctions in the amount equivalent to:
- Four times of land taxes for legal entities
 - Three times of land taxes for physical bodies

6.2.15. LABOR CODE AND EMPLOYMENT LAW

115. These two documents are central legislation regulating labor relations of individuals employed with labor contract by enterprises, institutions, organizations of all type ownership forms, including contracted by individuals. These legislations are considering interests of employees and employers provide the efficient function of the labor market, just and secure labor conditions, protection of labor rights and employees health, promote the growth of labor productivity, an increase of work quality, rising on this matter welfare and social livelihood level of the population.
116. Both ADB policy and the Uzbek law provide for the indemnification of APs who lose a job because of land/assets acquisition under a public interest project. The two, however, differ substantially on how the matter is conceptualized and resolved in practice. ADB policy compounds the case as an income rehabilitation issue and thus requires that the actual job income lost by the APs is fully reimbursed to them. This approach covers temporary and permanent job losses and is generally implemented through an allowance providing the APs their declared monthly salary (what should be substantiated by the supporting documents) for the number of months of business stoppage up to a maximum of 12 months which is the benchmark for permanent job loss. For informal permanent jobs without declared salaries, the approach is the same but based on the national minimum wage. To guarantee proper policy application, the payment of the job loss allowances is to be directly disbursed to the APs by the project proponent.
117. The national legislation, instead, limits the matter to the payment as mandated by the Labor Code of fixed employment termination indemnities due by an employer to his employees and to the obligation of the project proponent to reimburse the employer of the cost of those indemnities mandate by the Civil Code. Such an approach excludes from job loss compensation informal employees without a declared salary, applies only to permanently affected jobs and does not automatically guarantee that the APs receive their job termination dues.

6.2.16. PRESIDENTIAL RESOLUTION № 5495

118. The Presidential Resolution No. 5495, dated on 1 August 2019, "On measures on cardinal improvement of the investment climate in the Republic of Uzbekistan" regulates that the seizure of land for state and public needs is allowed only after an open discussion with interested parties whose land plots are confiscated. It also sets that demolition of residential, industrial premises, other structures, and structures belonging to individuals and legal entities and seizure of land is allowed after the full compensation of the market value of immovable property and losses caused to owners in connection with such seizure.

6.2.17. COM RESOLUTION NO. 1050

119. This COM Resolution No. 1050, dated 26 December 2018, "On the Approval of the Rules of Protection of Power Transmission Facility Objects" defines safety zones for electricity facilities. This Resolution applies for all electricity infrastructures and facilities in relation with power up to 500 kV.

6.2.18. LAW ON VALUATION ACTIVITY

120. The Law on Valuation Activity (No. 811-I dated 19 August 1999, amended in 2017) stipulates regulations related to the implementation of valuation activities. Valuation of assets, including real estate, business, etc., is carried out based on this law and government standards, departmental regulations and other provisions of national legislation.

121. The sequence of legal acts and their content characterize the state and public understanding of the theory and practice of market valuation. This is confirmed by several definitions and norms stated in the Law on Valuation Activity. For example:

- "Valuation activity is the activity of a valuation organization aimed at determining the cost of valuation";
- "Valuation organization" - a legal entity licensed to carry out valuation activities. The valuation organization is independent in its activities. Client services (hereinafter referred to as the Client) or other interested parties do not interfere with the organization's valuation activities. Creation of a valuation organization and the implementation of valuation activities by state bodies and administrations is prohibited, unless otherwise provided by law."

122. Although valuation activities are carried out by independent organizations (private companies with certified valuers), the state plays an important role in regulating valuation activities. The State Asset Management Agency is responsible for: (i) development and approval of regulations, including property valuation standards; (ii) licensing of valuation activities; and (iii) certification of expert valuers, as well as organization of their training and professional development.

123. The Society of Valuers of Uzbekistan protects the rights of valuers, increases their capabilities, upon request, requests an independent expert opinion to verify the conclusions of the valuation report, etc.

6.2.19. THE LAW ON TOMORKA (SUBSIDIARY FARMING)

124. According to the Law on Tomorka No. ZRU-691, dated 1 April 2021, "tomorka" farming is an activity related to cultivation of agricultural products on individual "tomorka" land plot for a family needs or for sale. Tomorka farming is not a business activity. Official registration is not required for such activity. An individual "tomorka" land plot is a land allocated for implementation of subsidiary farming activity or construction a private house. The following types of lands can be used for the implementation of "tomorka" activity:

- (i) agricultural land plots, forest lands and lands of residential settlements which had been allocated to people before adoption of this Law on the basis of lifelong inherited right possessing for growing agricultural produce for the needs of a family or for sale (usually less than 0.06 hectares); and
- (ii) land plots allocated to people based on lifelong inherited right possessing for housing construction (residential land plot where a family can use an area free from residential structures for agricultural activity).

125. This law does not cover privatized residential lands and lands of dehkan farms. Record of tomorka land plots is carried out by makhallas in special “Tomorka Lands Register Book” based on information voluntarily provided by tomorka land users. And Tomorka land user can pay social tax on voluntary basis. Such tax is paid for one year. After payment of the social tax one year, work record will be generated.

6.2.20. LAW ON PRIVATIZATION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL LANDS

126. This Law on Privatization of Non-Agricultural Land, ZRU-728, dated 15 November 2021, allows acquisition of private land for public needs only through purchasing a private land plot and only with written consent of the private landowner. The mechanism is to purchase land plots through a contract agreement made between province level khokimiyat and a landowner. Acquisition of private land is allowed only after 100% payment of amount agreed in a contract to AP. Private land plots owned by legal entities and individuals can be purchased and acquired for public needs only after conducting open discussions with owners of the private land plots as well as discussion and agreement with the Ministry of Finance. During open discussions with APs a contract amount and conditions of private land purchase shall be discussed. Disputes between APs and khokimiyats shall be settled in a court.

127. The purchase of private land for public needs is allowed only for the following purposes:

- (i) provision of land for the needs of defense and state security, protected natural areas, creation and functioning of free economic zones, free trade zones;
- (ii) implementation of obligations arising from international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- (iii) exploration and development of mineral deposits (excluding deposits of commonly spread minerals);
- (iv) construction (reconstruction) of roads and railways of national and local significance, airports, airfields, air navigation facilities and aviation technology centers, railway transport facilities, bridges, subways, tunnels, engineering facilities and lines of the energy and communications system, space activities, trunk pipelines, engineering and communication networks, irrigation and reclamation systems;
- (v) implementation of approved master plans of settlements in terms of construction of facilities at the expense of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan; and
- (vi) implementation of projects for construction of buildings and structures of public education, health, culture and medical - social services' institutions specified in government's investment programs to be funded through centralized investments.

6.2.21. DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT NO. UP-198

128. The President's Decree No. 148, dated 24 August 2022, “on Measures to Reliably Protect the Inviolability of Property Rights, Prevent Unjustified Interference into Property Relations, Increase Level of Capitalization of Private Property” outlines measures to protect the property rights, prevent unjustified interference into property relations, and increase the level of capitalization of private property. The purpose is to (i) create a reliable protection of property rights mentioned during the open dialogue of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan with entrepreneurs conducted on 22 August 2022, and (ii) guarantee the fulfillment of tasks related to elimination the reasons limiting these rights as well as in accordance with the 'Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for the years 2022-2026'. Accordingly, the procedures, requirements and restrictions shall be cancelled starting from 1 September 2022 in land use right sphere, in sphere of use of buildings and structures, and vehicles owned by individuals and legal entities on the basis of ownership rights.

129. Moreover, this Presidential Decree renames “Centralized Fund for Compensation of Losses to Individuals and Legal Entities Due to Acquisition of their Land Plots for Public Needs under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan” in to “Republican Trust Fund for Compensation of Property Damage Caused to Individuals and Legal Entities under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (hereinafter – republican compensation fund).

6.3 ADB SAFEGUARD POLICY STATEMENT, 2009

130. ADB adopted its Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous people. The objectives of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard policy are to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

131. The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. The three essential elements of ADB’s SPS are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being as a result of project interventions.

132. The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and district, and other related information. The borrower/client will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. The following are the basic policy principles of ADB’s SPS, 2009:

- Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and census of displaced persons, including gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in

consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

- Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (c) immediate compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit-sharing schemes where possible.
- Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through a negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- Disclose a final resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process promptly, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of the project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

6.4 POLICY DIFFERENCES AND RECONCILIATION

133. A summary comparison between the Uzbekistan law and regulation and ADB policies, and reconciliation provisions to fill the gaps is presented in Table 6.2 below:

Table: 6.2 Comparison of LAR Provisions between ADB Policy and Uzbekistan National Legislation

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009) and ADB's practice for application	Republic of Uzbekistan	Reconciliation Needs
Livelihood rehabilitation	ADB's involuntary resettlement policy requires rehabilitation and improvement of AP's livelihood standards.	Notion of livelihood rehabilitation not sanctioned by national law.	No policy reconciliation needed. Application already reconciled in previous ADB projects. Moreover, the Resolution of the President No. 3857, dated 17 July 2018 requires compensating in accordance with the provisions of the international funding agencies.
Compensation entitlements	<p>A. APs with formal title have to be compensated for lost land/other assets.</p> <p>B. APs with legalizable title have right to be compensated for lost land and assets after the EAs helps them in legalizing their assets.</p> <p>C. APs with no legal title are compensated for lost non-land assets.</p>	<p>A. APs with formal title are compensated for lost land/ other assets.</p> <p>B/C. APs with legalizable or no legal title. Legalizable are not distinguished and considered nonlegal as legalization is a burden of the APs. Non-legal APs have no right to be compensated for land and non-land assets.</p>	<p>A. Same in principle/application. No reconciliation needed.</p> <p>B/C. Critically different in principle and application. However, application already reconciled in previous ADB projects. Moreover, the Resolution of the President No. 3857, dated 17 July 2018, Law No. ZRU-781, 29 June 2022, require compensating in accordance with the provisions of the international funding agencies.</p>
Compensation	<p>Permanent loss of land. Replacement land as preferred option or cash compensation at replacement cost.</p> <p>B. Loss of structures/ buildings. Cash compensation at replacement cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions.</p> <p>C. Business losses and loss of jobs. - Reimbursement of actual losses.</p> <p>D. Loss of trees, crops, and other improvements: irrespective of legal land occupancy status compensation at replacement cost.</p>	<p>A. Permanent loss of land. Replacement land for legal APs.</p> <p>B. Loss of structures / buildings. Cash compensation at replacement cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions.</p> <p>C. Loss of business and jobs. - Cash compensation at market value for all damages / opportunity costs incurred. Burden of proving opportunity costs rest on the AP based on recognized documented evidence but no clear methodology. - Loss of employment is to be compensated with 2 months' average salary plus a severance pay of a maximum of 1 month average salary depending</p>	<p>A. Same in principle / application for legal APs. Law No. ZRU-781, 29 June 2022, allows the compensation all non-land losses of legalizable and non-legal APs.</p> <p>B. No reconciliation of principles and application needed.</p> <p>C. Same in principle but ADB does not consider opportunity cost. Application has been already reconciled on a case-by-case basis for previous projects. Moreover, the Resolution of the President No. 3857, dated 17 July 2018 requires compensating in accordance with the provisions of the international funding agencies.</p> <p>D. Same in principle, different in application. Already adjusted for previous ADB projects. Moreover, the Decree of the President No. 3857, dated 17 July 2018 requires compensating in accordance with the provisions of the international funding agencies.</p>

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009) and ADB's practice for application	Republic of Uzbekistan	Reconciliation Needs
		<p>on the length of the employment lost. All losses (including real damage, lost profits) are to be compensated.</p> <p>D. Loss of unproductive and productive trees and crops. There are different approaches using evaluation of unproductive and productive trees and crops. Compensation for the lost trees / uncompleted agriculture production is separated from compensation for lost profits.</p>	
Planning, assessment and valuation of impacts	<p>A. Resettlement Plan (LARP). LARP preparation includes: a) impacts assessment (Measurement and inventory survey), AP census and socio-economic survey, valuation survey; b) definition of entitlements, income / livelihood restoration strategy, grievance redress mechanism, institutional arrangements; c) consultation and information disclosure; d) monitoring schemes; e) LARP budget and implementation schedule.</p>	<p>A. Resettlement Plan. There are no requirements to prepare integrated and stand-alone LARPs. LAR planning entails similar but less extensive /simpler assessment / survey efforts than ADB's policy requirements.</p>	<p>A. Partly different in principle and application. The relevant national laws/regulations are not explicit on this matter, but the SPS requirements have been already applied in previous ADB projects. The country has valuation requirements by licensed valuation firms, and there is a legal requirement for consultations and grievance redress. Moreover, the Resolution of the President No. 3857, dated 17 July 2018 requires compensating in accordance with the provisions of the international funding agencies.</p>
Procedural mechanisms	<p>A. Information disclosure. Resettlement-related documents to be timely disclosed in the AP language.</p> <p>B. Public consultation. Meaningful public consultations are to be held with the APs. APs should be informed about their entitlements and options, as well as</p>	<p>A/B. Law No. ZRU-781, 29 June 2022, regarding open discussions is consistent with SPS, policy principle 2 on carrying out meaningful consultations with the AP.</p> <p>C. Grievance Procedures. Each state agency / ministry must follow to detail instructions (approved by government) on registering and reviewing the concerns and claims from citizens.</p>	<p>A. No reconciliation is needed.</p> <p>C. No reconciliation is needed.</p> <p>D. Same in principle and application.</p>

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009) and ADB's practice for application	Republic of Uzbekistan	Reconciliation Needs
	<p>resettlement alternatives</p> <p>C. Grievance procedure. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to be established for each project. Information on GRM to be communicated to the APs.</p> <p>D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the APs</p>	<p>D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to APs.</p>	
Assistance to vulnerable AP	<p>These APs are to be identified and special assistance is provided to restore/ improve their pre-project level of livelihoods.</p>	<p>A. There are no special laws or regulations for livelihood restoration due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impact. However, there are a number of legislative documents related to social support and livelihood improvement measures implemented by the government of Uzbekistan to consider social allowances for the needy families, such as the regulation No. UP-6277 (11 August 2021), Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers No.122 (5 March 2021), Law No. ZRU-641 (15 October 2020). Thus, support of vulnerable segments of the population is provided on a regular basis by the Government at central and local levels.</p>	<p>Same in principle but different in application. Already reconciled for ADB projects.</p>

7. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE, AND BENEFITS

134. This chapter details the eligibility and entitlements for compensation for assets of persons who might be affected by the project according to the later design stages and accordingly performed impact assessment. Although no impacts are envisaged at this stage, a LARP will be prepared based on the following principles if there are any impacts identified.

7.1 ELIGIBILITY AND THE CUT-OFF DATE

135. Compensation eligibility is determined by the cut-off date, which will be finalized after conducting the socio-economic survey for displaced/affected persons if there expected any impact to structure or land. The Project communities will be informed about the Project, the cut-off-date and the eligibility for compensation in case of any adverse impacts on people's private assets expected. The cut-off date is normally set by host government procedures to establish displaced persons who are eligible to receive compensation and resettlement assistance by a project. The aim is not to inflict losses on people. Any person who purchases or occupies land which needs to be acquired by the project after a cut-off date is not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance. Fixed assets such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots established after this date, will not be compensated. The good practice is to use the completion date of the census of displaced/affected persons as the cut-off date. They will, however, be given sufficient advance notice requesting them to vacate land parcels and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and will not be subject to fine or compensation.

136. In Uzbekistan, according to the existing legal procedures, there is no regulation on cut-off date. Therefore, following ADB's guidance, in future LARP the cut-off date for eligibility of receiving compensation will be determined to be the last day of the project census of the AHs. Households that settle in the affected area and/or make any improvements on the land parcel to be acquired for the project after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. However, the cut-off date will be determined and publicized during the conduct of the DMS subsequent to the availability of the detailed engineering design, when the final LARP will be prepared.

7.2 COMPENSATION AND VALUATION OF ASSETS

137. According to ADB's SPS (2009), AHs are eligible to receive compensation at replacement cost. The intention is that the AHs will be able to replace an expropriated asset of the same or better quality in the current market conditions. Per Resolution No. 146 of Uzbekistan, the AHs are eligible to receive loss of agricultural income in the form of cash compensation alternative to land for land compensation. The full replacement cost consists of the following five elements (but all elements need not be present, especially the third and the fifth bullet points, unless necessary), according to ADB's SPS:

- Fair market value
- Transaction costs
- Interest accrued
- Transitional and restoration cost
- Other applicable payments, if any.

138. On the other hand, per Resolution #146 of UZB, replacement cost includes the following:

- The cost of the land plot under the ownership of legal and physical entities.

- The cost of residential houses, structures, unfinished structures, and structures that are not directly affected but unviable to use after land acquisition.
- The cost of fruit trees, windbreak forests and other perennial plantations.
- The cost of not harvested agricultural crops.
- The cost of agricultural income loss due to encumbrances, such as the establishment of safety zones.
- Agricultural income loss in case of land for land compensation provided to the AHs.

7.2.1 COMPENSATION FOR LAND

139. Recent laws and regulations, such as the Law on Procedures of Land Acquisition for Public Needs, No. ZRU-781, 29 June 2022 have provided for more options for compensation for land: (i) cash; (ii) provision of land plot or another property for the acquired land and property; and (iii) other form of compensation as per agreement of parties, considering the estimated value of the property.

7.2.2 LOSS OF BUILDING AND STRUCTURES

140. Compensation for the affected structures will be calculated by an independent valuation company. When this draft is finalized, the services of a valuation firm shall be engaged, and their services are to be paid for by the PMU. No deductions shall be made for salvageable materials.

7.2.3 LOSS OF INCOME

141. Loss of income mostly relates to the loss of business income and the loss of income from orchards and possibly agriculture. Such income loss will be compensated for the period of business interruption. This will be calculated based on the estimated average monthly income in the past 3 years multiplied by the number of months of business interruption.

7.3 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

142. All compensation estimates of the property and assets will be at the replacement cost. The SDDR sets eligibility and entitlement provisions establishing compensation rates in accordance with guidelines from the Government of Uzbekistan and ADB SPS 2009.

143. All compensation, assistance, and project benefits to be provided for this project are included in the following proposed entitlement matrix (Table 7.1), which will be reviewed and prepared, when finalizing the final SDDR and/or LARP, but the standard proposed at this stage will not be lowered.

Table 7.1: Project-Specific Entitlements Matrix

	Type	Specifications	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
A	Impact on Land			
A1	Agricultural land	Temporary impact on land caused by the reconstruction of SS	Any AH	1. Project will restore the affected land to the previous condition after completion of construction works.

	Type	Specifications	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Land users will be allowed to continue their activities on affected and restored land after construction works are completed. 3. Compensation will be paid for loss of income and replacement cost for all affected assets (crops, trees, structures, etc.) on the affected agricultural/orchard land based on conditions as stated in this entitlement matrix table. 4. In case to duration of construction or occupation of land due to contractor's needs like for camps, borrow pits, storage area, batching plants, etc. will exceed more than one crop season on affected agricultural land plot then compensation for temporary loss of income on the agricultural land will be for the duration of the temporary use. 5. In case if no crops or other assets are impacted no compensation will be paid. 6. Advance notice will be given before commencement of project works so that APs can do appropriate planning
A2	Residential land Commercial land	Land Loss	Any AHs, Leaseholders with Lifelong heritable	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation at replacement cost for the lost land area; 2. Unaffected portions of a plot will also be compensated if they become unviable after the Impact occurs; 3. All mandatory fees for registering the land completion of required house design, surveys, and acquiring permission for construction under the. AHs name and any other related costs will be paid by REPN. 4. Cash compensation at replacement cost to be determined by the independent valuator and cost of valuation shall be paid by REPN.
B Impact on Structures				
B1	Residential/B usiness structures	Full or partial loss of structures	Any AHs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the affected structure/fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation, and transaction cost. 2. Unaffected portions of the structure will also be compensated at replacement cost if they become unviable after impact. 3. Cash compensation at replacement cost to be determined by the independent valuator and cost of valuation shall be paid by REPN.
B2	Ancillary structures	Full or partial loss of structures	Any AHs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In case of full or partial impacts on ancillary structures (boundary walls, fences, etc.), cash compensation at replacement cost to restore the remaining structures. 2. Cash compensation at replacement cost to be determined by the independent valuator and cost of valuation shall be paid by REPN"
C Impact on Crops and Trees				

	Type	Specifications	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
C1	Agriculture	Loss of crops	Any AHs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advance notice to harvest standing crops. 2. Construction schedule to avoid the cropping season. 3. Cash compensation at replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land, based on 1 year of production costs(inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1-year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years; 4. Cash compensation at replacement cost will be determined by Uzdavyerloyiha Institute; 5. Independent valuator will be engaged only in cases where AHs disagree with cash compensation rates.
C2	Orchard	Loss of fruit trees	Any AHs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation for fruit trees will be based on valuation of independent valuation firm. Valuation firm will do valuation using number of methods and approaches as required by the National Valuation Standards" adopted by the Government on 1 May 2020. 2. Felled fruit trees will be kept by the AHs with no deduction from the compensation.
C3	Trees	Loss of timber trees	Any AHs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation for timber trees will be compensated based on the market value of dry wood volume based on the evaluation company report. 2. Felled trees will be kept by the AHs with no deduction from the compensation.
D	Impact on Income and Livelihood			
D1	Loss of Income	Loss of income from farmland	Agricultural lease holders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of income from farmland will be compensated based on information provided by district khokimyat
D2		Loss of income from orchard	Orchard owners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation for the permanent loss of business/income equivalent to 12 months' income. Income to be calculated based on the average net income of the past 3 years to be multiplied by the amount of time the business will be interrupted. 2. In case of transitional/temporary loss of income from a business, cash compensation equivalent to up to 6 months' average income or the period of interruption, whichever is higher. 3. For permanent business income loss, support will be provided to find an alternative viable location for a new business
D3		Loss of business (temporary or permanent)	APs losing business income	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation for the loss of business/income equivalent to 12 months' income. Income to be calculated based on the average net income of the past 3 years to be multiplied by the amount of time the business will be interrupted. 2. In case of transitional/temporary loss of income from a business, cash compensation equivalent to up to 3 months' average income

	Type	Specifications	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
				or the period of interruption, whichever is higher.
E	Relocation Assistance			
E1	Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All persons affected by relocation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation allowance sufficient to cover transport expenses for APs losing structures/buildings. This includes allowance sufficient to hire vehicle and labour for transportation of the family belongings to the new place as well as a transition allowance. This is a one-time allowance equivalent to 5 times of the “Basic Estimated Value”⁴ which currently stands at 1 500 000 UZS (132.5 USD). 2. EA will also provide free transport assistance using their trucks.
F	Severely Affected Households			
F1	Assistance to Severely Affected Households	Severely impacted households are those that are physically displaced or lose 10% or more of their productive/income generating assets.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One-time financial allowance to the severely affected households is equivalent to 5 times of the “Basic Estimated Value” to be paid as a lump sum amount which currently stands at 1 500 000 UZS (132.5 USD).
G	Vulnerable Households			
G1	Assistance to Vulnerable Households	Vulnerable households are those that are low-income; female-headed households without support; disabled household heads without support; elderly household heads without support; landless households with no means of support.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One-time financial allowance to the severely affected households is equivalent to 5 times of the “Basic Estimated Value” to be paid as a lump sum amount which currently stands at 1 500 000 UZS (132.5 USD). 2. Priority for employment in project-related jobs.
H	Unanticipated Impacts			
H1	Any unanticipated impacts identified during project implementation will be compensated in accordance with requirements of SPS 2009 and UZB country system requirements at full at replacement cost and the entitlement matrix shall be revised if required in case major unanticipated impacts occur during the project implementation			

⁴ The “Basic Estimated Value” in Uzbekistan is used to calculate the amount of taxes, penalties (e.g., traffic penalty), different fees, etc. Since 1 June 2022, the amount for this increased from UZS 270,000 to UZS 300,000.

8. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

8.1 GENERAL

144. This section describes institutional arrangements for preparing, implementing, monitoring and for possible land acquisition and resettlement activities of the project at the next steps including a description of organizational procedures for delivering entitlements, implementation process, including how resettlement preparation, approval, and implementation will be linked to contract awards and the start of the project's civil works.
145. If land acquisition and resettlement impact will be identified during the next design stages, REPN will have to prepare a land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) based on the SDDR and detailed engineering design which will be submitted to ADB for approval and will be fully implemented prior to the installation/physical activities on the section/component with LAR impacts. The LARP will be implemented in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and national legislation and regulations. Similarly, in case LAR issues emerged during the implementation of the civil works and operations of the facility, the REPN will prepare corrective action plan (CAP) and seek ADB approval prior to its implementation. The CAP needs to be fully implemented before any physical activities start at the sites with LAR impacts.

8.2 REPN AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

146. The REPN will have overall responsibility for all aspects of the program. REPN, as the executing agency of the project, has established a Project Management Unit (PMU) with required staff, including a Safeguards Specialist within the PMU. The PMU within REPN will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project including cross-agency coordination, and in case of need for LAR activities via the Resettlement Expert (RE) (see below) for LARP implementation and monitoring the compensation and disbursement.

8.3 RESETTLEMENT EXPERT

147. A Resettlement Expert (RE) of the PMSC will work closely with PMU's Safeguards Specialist. The RE will assist with all necessary information to update and finalize the SDDR and/or LARP based on the detailed design. The work for the RE will broadly involve assisting in updating and finalizing the LARP based on detailed design and DMS and its implementation and monitoring.
148. The RE will be directly involved in all LAR related planning, implementation, inter-agency coordination, monitoring, and reporting. The RE will receive support from the relevant project consultants and benefit from inputs from the Design Institute, district/city executive authority and land resources, and cadaster department as appropriate. The RE will assist the Safeguard Specialist of the PMU in the overall supervision of the LARP implementation and ensure that LAR activities are implemented in a smooth and timely manner according to the provisions of the LARP. During the implementation of the LARP, the consultants will ensure that the affected persons/households will receive compensation at replacement cost prior to construction works, including ongoing rehabilitation measures.

8.4 LAND USE PLANNING INSTITUTE “UZDAVYERLOYIHA”

149. The National Scientific Design Institute "Uzdavyerloyiha" under the Ministry of Agriculture of Uzbekistan is mainly responsible for land use designs in Uzbekistan. By the Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers #317, Uzdavyerloyiha is the authorized institution that develops documentation for land acquisition and land allocation and calculates agricultural losses due to permanent and temporary land acquisition. It is also responsible for identifying and verifying property boundaries and ownership for allocated land during the preparation of the Land Acquisition and Allocation Act or in common term detailed measurement survey (DMS). DMS should show in the documents the final list of AHs and their affected lands should be in detail presented through the maps.

150. It also prepares the Government Decree on Eminent Domain (Dalolatnoma in the Uzbek language) for affected lands. The Decree contains the agreement letters from affected households, the conclusions of the utility companies concerning the affected land's status, and reference letters regarding the legal status of the affected lands. The Eminent Domain Decree (EDD) should reflect the impacted assets and lands, and the amount of compensation to be paid to the AHs.

8.5 CADASTRE AGENCY UNDER THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

151. The CA is a permanent committee with provincial and district-level branches. However, it plays an enhanced role throughout project implementation. It is responsible for:

- identifying land losses incurred by land users plus agricultural output losses;
- determining the degree and area of land restitution, including removal and temporary storage of productive soil layer;
- determining the need for protective sanitary and water protection zones around constructions;
- preparing proposals on the allocation of land plots of equal value under land for land;
- investigating alternatives to acquiring currently used land through developing unused land;
- approving the Implementation Act and the attached plan;
- amending government edicts on land use and land ownership as well as other cadaster documents.

8.6 MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND “COMPENSATION COMMISSIONS”

152. The provincial branches of the Ministry of Agriculture will be involved in the assessment of the project impact on crops. Moreover, according to the new Law on Procedures of Land Acquisition for Public Needs, No. ZRU-781, 29 June 2022, there will be “Compensation commissions” for making the compensation for losses due to land acquisition, and the compensation commissions members will comprise the approved Councils of Deputies and consists of 17 persons as follows: (i) 10 local deputies; (ii) 3 representatives of NGOs; (iii) 1 local department of Economic Development; (iv) 1 local financial department; (v) 1 local cadaster department; and (vi) province level khokimiyat.

8.7 DISTRICT KHOKIMIYATS (GOVERNORATES)

153. District Khokimiyats will be intimately involved in the LARP review and implementation which forms the Commission on Land Acquisition and District Evaluation Commissions. These will form the districts land acquisition and resettlement committee (DLARC) which will undertake the

following:

- issue Eminent Domain Decree (EDD) for affected lands;
- delegate the EDD to Regional Khokimiyat for final approval;
- notification of APS on EDD and provide Maps of affected lands and properties;
- outline locations of constructions and structures affected by the project;
- select land for the construction sites;
- legalize the lands of non-titled land users;
- approves the decree for the right to use the land plot; and
- forwards the complaints of citizens and affected households to PMU.

8.8 INDEPENDENT VALUATION COMPANIES

154. The country's relevant law requires engaging the services of the licensed valuation firms. These firms estimate the market price for compensation of the affected residential buildings, land use rights, trees, and other assets to be affected by an infrastructure project. The cost of engaging their services will be included in the final LARP budget (within 15% contingency).

8.9. COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS (CBO)

155. The Board of Farmers in Uzbekistan and Makhalla leaders will be involved in land acquisition activities to ensure the rights and interests of the affected households. Implementation of the final LARP will require close coordination with the local Makhalla representatives and the Board of Farmers. This coordination will help REPN in the following:

- Dissemination of future LARP-related information;
- Checking timely disbursement of compensation to AHs;
- Obtaining early warnings on the grievances of AHs;
- Verifying whether the vulnerable AHs will be identified according to the requirement laid down in this LARP;
- Collecting information regarding any unexpected impacts, if any, being incurred by the AHs; and
- Forwarding the complaints of citizens and affected households to PMU.

156. The CBOs will ensure that vulnerable households are adequately supported by the national livelihood support program.

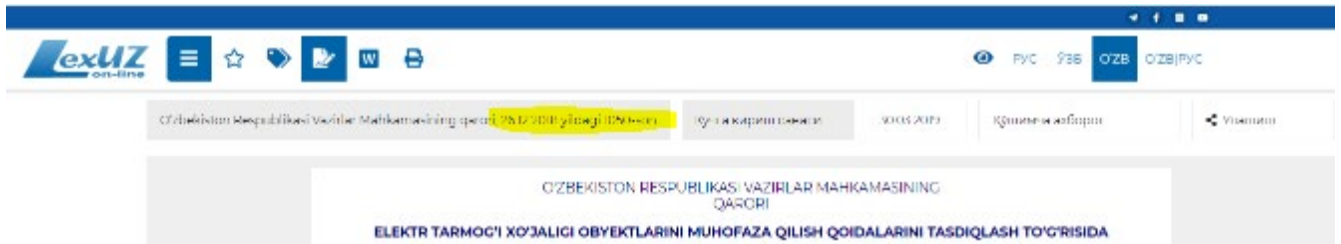
9. MONITORING AND REPORTING

157. ADB SPS 2009 requires monitoring activities to correspond with the project's risks and impact. As the project at this stage of design does not expect to have LAR impacts, it is required only routine internal monitoring during the implementation of the project. The PMU will monitor and measure the progress of the implementation of the project. If unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts are found during the project implementation, REPN will follow ADB SPS 2009 requirements and ensure compliance with safeguard measures, document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions if needed.
158. Since no LAR impacts are expected under this SDDR, the PMSC's progress monitoring reports and EPC contractors' periodic progress reports will be the monitoring requirement and provide data for any safeguard monitoring reports.

9.1 INTERNAL MONITORING

159. PMU of REPN with the help of PMSC will:
- (i) monitor the progress of the implementation of the project;
 - (ii) verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes;
 - (iii) document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports; and
 - (iv) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes.

APPENDIX 1: RESOLUTION OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN, NO. 1050



3-bob. Elektr tarmog'i xo'jaligi obyektlarini muhofaza qilish

13. Elektr tarmog'i xo'jaligi obyektlari ushbu elektr tarmog'i xo'jaligi obyektlari o'z ixtiyorida bo'lgan korxonalar tomonidan muhofaza qilinadi.

14. Elektr tarmog'i xo'jaligi obyektlarining muhofaza zonalarini quyidagicha o'rnatiladi:

a) elektr uzatish havo liniyalari bo'ylab — chetdagi simlardan, ularning og'magan holatida elektr uzatish liniyasining ikkala tomoni bo'ylab (havo elektr uzatish liniyasi tayanchi balandligiga mos bo'lgan balandlikdagi) quyidagi masofadagi parallel vertikal tekisliklar bilan chegaralangan yer uchastkasi va havo makoni qismi ko'rinishida kuchlanishi:

bir kilovoltgacha kuchlanishli liniyalar uchun — 2 metr (binolarning devorlari, konstruksiyalar va hokazalar bo'ylab o'tkazilgan o'zini o'zi tutib turuvchi yoki izolatsiyalangan simli liniyalar uchun muhofaza zonasi normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarga muvofiq o'rnatilgan bunday liniyalardan ruxsat etilgan minimal masofalar bilan aniqlanadi);

20 kilovolt kuchlanishli liniyalar uchun — 10 metr (aholi punktlari chegaralarida joylashgan o'zini o'zi tutib turuvchi yoki izolatsiyalangan simli liniyalar uchun 5 metr);

35 kilovolt kuchlanishli liniyalar uchun — 15 metr;

110 kilovolt kuchlanishli liniyalar uchun — 20 metr;

220 kilovolt kuchlanishli liniyalar uchun — 25 metr;

500 kilovolt kuchlanishli liniyalar uchun — 30 metr;

b) yer osti elektr uzatish kabel liniyalari bo'ylab -elektr uzatish liniyasining ikkala tomoniga parallel vertikal tekisliklar bilan chegaralangan, chetdagi kabellardan 1 metr, agar kabel liniyalari shaharlarda yo'laklar ostida o'tkazilganda esa — bino va inshootlar tomonga 0,6 metr va ko'chani transport harakatlanadigan qismi tomoniga 1 metr masofaga chetlangan yer uchastkasining yuza qismi, uning ostida joylashgan (elektr uzatish kabel liniyalari o'tkazilgan chuqurlikka mos chuqurlikdagi) yer qari ko'rinishida;

v) suv osti elektr uzatish kabel liniyalari bo'ylab — liniyaning xar ikki tomoni bo'ylab chetdagi kabellardan 100 metr masofadagi vertikal tekislik bilan cheklangan suv yuzasidan uning tubigacha bo'lgan suv makoni ko'rinishida;

g) elektr uzatish havo liniyalarini suv havzalaridan (daryolar, kanallar, ko'llar va boshqalar) o'tishlari bo'ylab — suv havzalarining suv sathi ustidagi (balandligi elektr uzatish havo liniyasi tayanchlari balandligiga mos bo'lgan) elektr uzatish liniyasining ikkala tomonidan chetdagi simlardan, ularning o'zgarmagan holatida kema yuradigan suv havzalari uchun 100 metr masofada, kema yurmaydigan suv havzalari uchun esa — elektr uzatish havo liniyalari uchun o'rnatilishi nazarda tutilgan muhofaza zonasi masofada vertikal tekisliklar bilan cheklangan havo makoni ko'rinishida;

d) podstansiyalar atrofi bo'ylab — podstansiya to'sig'ining barcha tomonlaridan perimetri bo'ylab, podstansiyaning birlamchi kuchlanishiga nisbatan qo'llanilgan holda ushbu bandning "a" kichik bandida ko'rsatilgan, masofada vertikal (balandligi podstansiyaning eng baland nuqtasiga mos bo'lgan) tekisliklar bilan cheklangan yer uchastkasi sathi va havo makoni qismi ko'rinishida.

OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
DECISION
ON THE APPROVAL OF THE RULES FOR THE PROTECTION OF ELECTRICAL NETWORK FACILITIES

Chapter 3. Protection of electrical network facilities

13. Power grid facilities are protected by enterprises that own these power grid facilities.

14. The protection zones of electrical network facilities are established as follows:

a) along the overhead power lines — the ground and air bounded by parallel vertical planes at the following distance from the outer wires, on both sides of the power line when they are not deflected (at a height corresponding to the height of the support of the overhead power line) voltage in the form of a space section:

for lines with a voltage of up to one kilovolt - 2 meters (for self-supporting or insulated wire lines passed along the walls of buildings, structures and hokazas, the protection zone is the minimum permitted distance from such lines installed in accordance with regulatory legal acts defined by);

for 20 kilovolt lines — 10 meters (5 meters for self-supporting or insulated wire lines located on the borders of settlements);

for 35 kilovolt lines — 15 meters;

for 110 kilovolt lines — 20 meters;

for 220 kilovolt lines — 25 meters;

for lines with a voltage of 500 kilovolts — 30 meters;

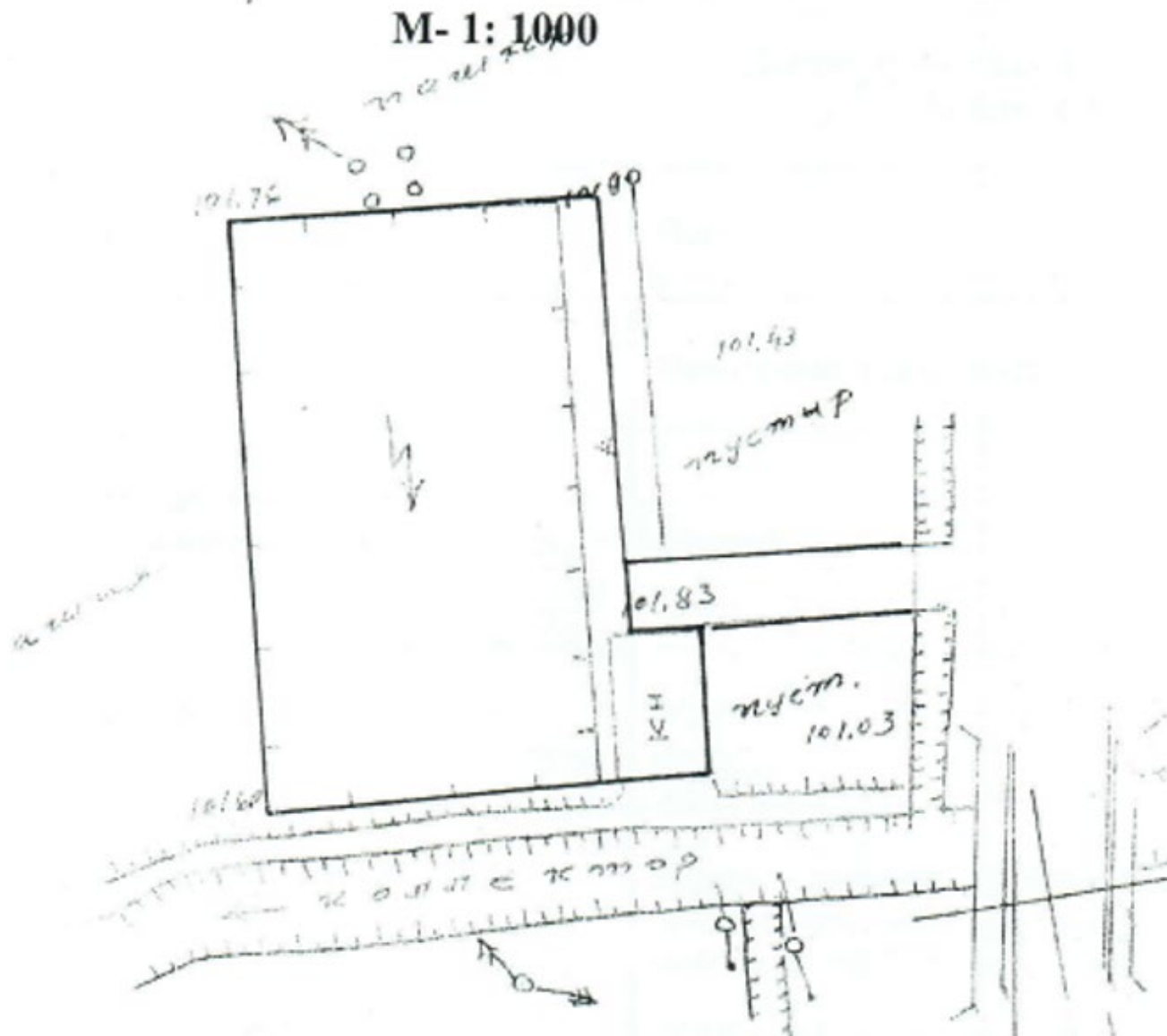
b) along underground power transmission cable lines - limited by vertical planes parallel to both sides of the power transmission line, 1 meter from the outer cables, and if cable lines are laid under sidewalks in cities - 0.6 meters towards buildings and structures and the surface of the plot of land 1 meter away from the traffic side of the street, in the view of the ground below it (at a depth corresponding to the depth of the power transmission cable lines);

c) along underwater power transmission cable lines - in the form of water space from the surface of the water to its bottom, limited by a vertical plane at a distance of 100 meters from the outer cables on both sides of the line;

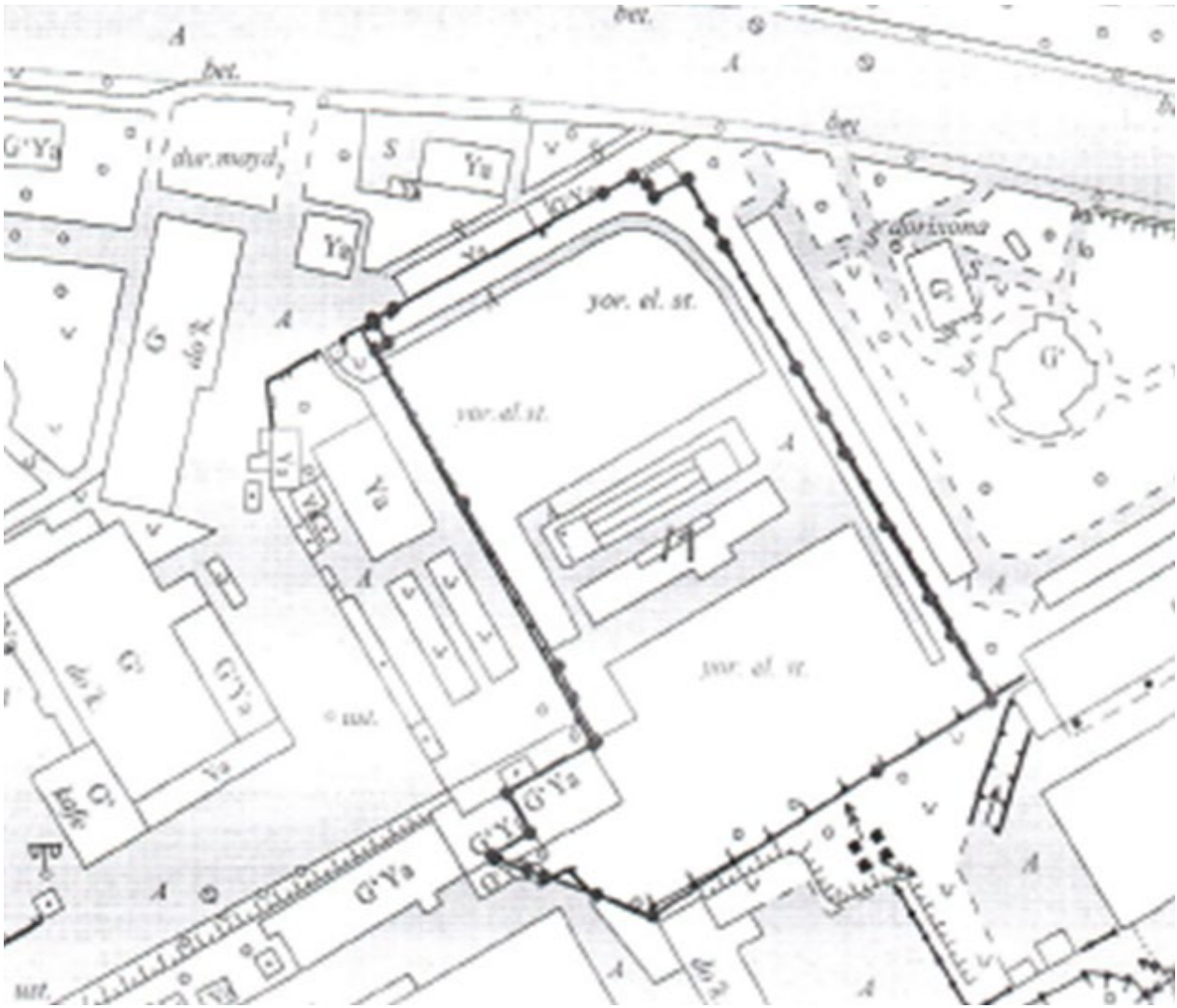
g) along the passage of power transmission overhead lines from water bodies (rivers, canals, lakes, etc.) - on the edge of both sides of the power transmission line above the water level of water bodies (the height of which corresponds to the height of the power transmission overhead line supports) from the wires, in their unchanged state, at a distance of 100 meters for navigable water bodies, and for non-navigable water bodies - at the distance of the protection zone provided for the installation of overhead power lines in the form of air space limited by vertical planes;

d) around the substations - along the perimeter from all sides of the substation fence, applied to the primary voltage of the substation, specified in subparagraph "a" of this clause, at a distance vertical (the height corresponds to the highest point of the substation 'lgan) in the form of a land plot level and a part of the airspace limited by planes.

APPENDIX 2: EXAMPLES OF TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE LOCATION OF SUBSTATIONS




SS “Bagat”, Khorezm province



SS “Yunusabad”, Tashkent city

APPENDIX 3: SATTELITE IMAGES OF THE PROJECT SUBSTATIONS ON GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Province Name	Substation Info	Google Earth Photos
Andijan	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Yayilma <u>Location:</u> Andijan city <u>Coordinate:</u> Latitude: 40°45'11.94"N Longitude: 72°20'8.34"E <u>Capacity:</u> Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/6</p>	 <p>The image is a satellite view from Google Earth showing an urban area. A red polygon outlines a specific site labeled 'SS Yayilma'. The site contains several buildings, some with flat roofs, and some trees. The surrounding area includes roads with cars, other buildings, and a street with a sign that reads 'GIRSELER'. A red location pin is placed on the site, and another red pin is visible in the upper left corner of the image area.</p>

<p>Andijan</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Asaka <u>Location:</u> Asaka district <u>Coordinate:</u> <u>Latitude:</u> 40°39'25.37"N <u>Longitude:</u> 72°14'32.29"E <u>Capacity:</u> Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/6</p>	
<p>Bukhara</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Galaosiyo <u>Location:</u> Bukhara district <u>Coordinate:</u> <u>Latitude:</u> 39°51'5.68"N <u>Longitude:</u> 64°27'32.29"E <u>Capacity:</u> Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/10</p>	


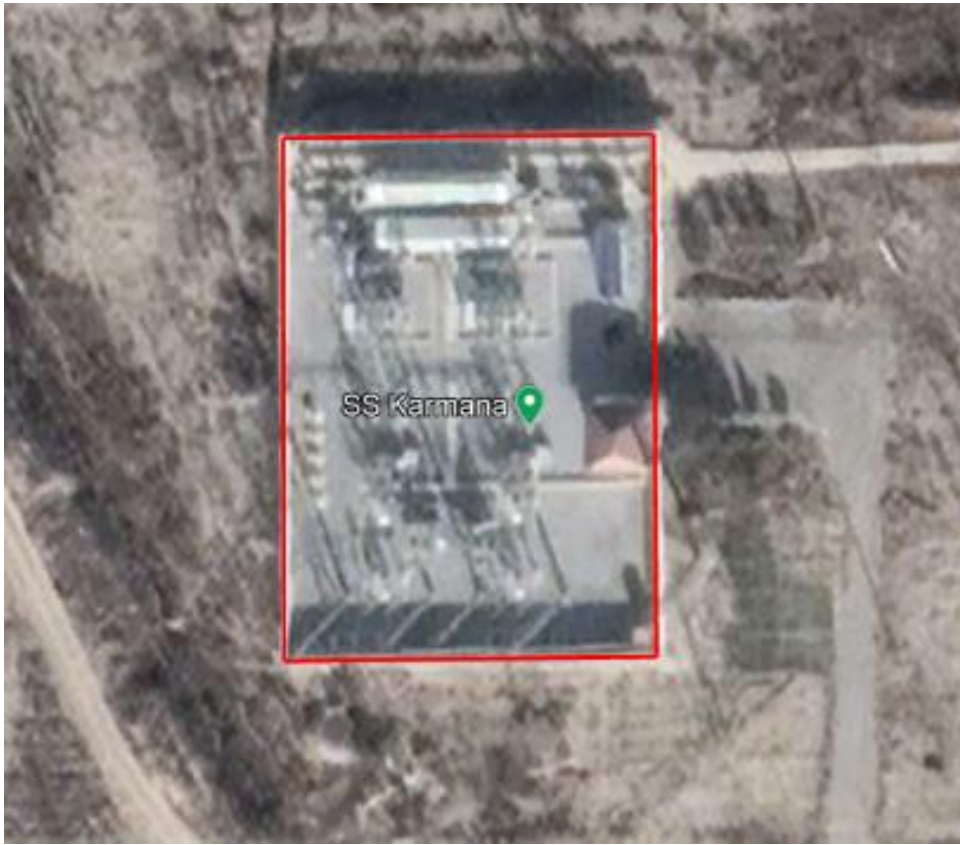
<p>Bukhara</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Strelkova <u>Location:</u> Bukhara city <u>Coordinate:</u> <u>Latitude:</u> 39°44'42.91"N <u>Longitude:</u> 64°27'7.87"E <u>Capacity:</u> <u>Voltage</u> HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/10</p>	
<p>Djizzakh</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Zilol <u>Location:</u> Sharof Rashidov district <u>Coordinate:</u> <u>Latitude:</u> 40°10'42.46"N <u>Longitude:</u> 67°51'7.30"E <u>Capacity:</u> <u>Voltage</u> HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/10</p>	

<p>Fergana</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Charkhi <u>Location:</u> Kukon city <u>Coordinate:</u> Latitude: 40°33'2.57"N Longitude: 70°55'15.54"E <u>Capacity:</u> Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/10</p>	
<p>Fergana</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Atlas <u>Location:</u> Margilan city <u>Coordinate:</u> Latitude: 40°28'21.18"N Longitude: 71°42'10.85"E <u>Capacity:</u> Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/10</p>	

<p>Kashkadarya</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Beshkent <u>Location:</u> Karshi district <u>Coordinate:</u> Latitude: 38°49'24.00"N Longitude: 65°38'16.00"E <u>Capacity:</u> Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/10</p>	
<p>Kashkadarya</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Koson <u>Location:</u> Koson district <u>Coordinate:</u> Latitude: 39° 1'49.00"N Longitude: 65°35'49.00"E <u>Capacity:</u> Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/10</p>	

<p>Khorazm</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS <u>Gilamchi</u> <u>Location:</u> Khiva city <u>Coordinate:</u> Latitude: 41°22'26.77"N <u>Longitude:</u> 60°22'36.79"E <u>Capacity:</u> Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/10</p>	
<p>Khorazm</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Bagat <u>Location:</u> Bagat <u>Coordinate:</u> Latitude: 41°22'1.00"N <u>Longitude:</u> 60°49'19.00"E <u>Capacity:</u> Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/10</p>	

<p>Namangan</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Vokzal <u>Location:</u> Namangan city <u>Coordinate:</u> <u>Latitude:</u> 40°59'48.34"N <u>Longitude:</u> 71°38'42.42"E <u>Capacity:</u> Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/6</p>	
<p>Namangan</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Namangan <u>Location:</u> Namangan city <u>Coordinate:</u> <u>Latitude:</u> 41° 1'14.12"N <u>Longitude:</u> 71°41'42.39"E <u>Capacity:</u> Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/6</p>	

<p>Navoi</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Malikchul <u>Location:</u> Kiziltepa district <u>Coordinate:</u> Latitude: 40°5'13.99"N Longitude: 64°56'47.67"E <u>Capacity:</u> Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/10</p>	
<p>Navoi</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Karmana <u>Location:</u> Karmana district <u>Coordinate:</u> Latitude: 40° 8'18.57"N Longitude: 65° 8'10.26"E <u>Capacity:</u> Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/10</p>	

<p>Republic of Karakalpakstan</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Khalkabad <u>Location:</u> Kegeyli district <u>Coordinate:</u> Latitude: 42°40'39.00"N Longitude: 59°43'43.00"E <u>Capacity:</u> Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/10</p>	
<p>Samarkand</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Loish <u>Location:</u> Okdarya district <u>Coordinate:</u> Latitude: 39°52'19.18"N Longitude: 66°44'43.82"E <u>Capacity:</u> Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/10</p>	

<p>Samarkand</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Juma <u>Location:</u> Pstdargom district <u>Coordinate:</u> <u>Latitude:</u> 39°42'51.01"N <u>Longitude:</u> 66°40'37.68"E <u>Capacity:</u> <u>Voltage</u> HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/10</p>	
<p>Sirdarya</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Yangier <u>Location:</u> Yangier city <u>Coordinate:</u> <u>Latitude:</u> 40°16'27.00"N <u>Longitude:</u> 68°48'26.00"E <u>Capacity:</u> <u>Voltage</u> HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/10</p>	

<p>Sirdarya</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Markaz <u>Location:</u> Gulistan city <u>Coordinate:</u> Latitude: 40°28'59.71"N Longitude: 68°47'46.09"E <u>Capacity:</u> Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/10</p>	
<p>Surkhand arya</p>	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Termez <u>Location:</u> Termez city <u>Coordinate:</u> Latitude: 37°13'14.67"N Longitude: 67°17'20.66"E <u>Capacity:</u> Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/6</p>	

Tashkent	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Dungkurgon</p> <p><u>Location:</u> Buka district</p> <p><u>Coordinate:</u> Latitude: 40°50'14.29"N Longitude: 69°15'22.80"E</p> <p><u>Capacity:</u> Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/6</p>	
Tashkent	<p><u>Name:</u> SS Eshonguzar</p> <p><u>Location:</u> Zangiota District</p> <p><u>Coordinate:</u> Latitude: 41°15'21.20"N Longitude: 69° 8'54.08"E</p> <p><u>Capacity:</u> Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 35/6</p>	

<p>Tashkent city</p>	<p>Name: SS Botanicheskaya Location: Tashkent city Yunisabad district Coordinate: Latitude: 41°20'12.11"N Longitude: 69°18'53.37"E Capacity: Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/10</p>	
<p>Tashkent city</p>	<p>Name: SS Sagban Location: Tashkent city Almazar district Coordinate: Latitude: 41°21'36.70"N Longitude: 69°13'26.67"E Capacity: Voltage HV/ML/LV, kV 110/35/10</p>	

Tashkent
city

Name: SS
Yunisabad
Location:
Tashkent city
Yunisabad
district
Coordinate:
Latitude:
41°21'59.53"N
Longitude:
69°17'18.39"E
Capacity:
Voltage
HV/ML/LV, kV
110/35/10



APPENDIX 4: PICTURES OF PROJECT-SELECTED SUBSTATIONS

Name: SS Yayilma

Location: Andijan city, Andijan Province





INTERNAL: This information is accessible to ABB Management and staff. It may be shared outside ABB with appropriate permission.



Name: SS Atlas

Location: Margilan city, Fergana Province



INTERNAL: This information is accessible to ABB Management and staff. It may be shared outside ABB with appropriate permission.





Name: SS Beshkent

Location: Karshi district, Kashkadarya Province





INTERNAL: This information is accessible to ABB Management and staff. It may be shared outside ABB with appropriate permission.

Name: SS Namangan

Location: Namangan city, Namangan Province



INTERNAL: This information is accessible to ABB Management and staff. It may be shared outside ABB with appropriate permission.





Name: SS Yangier

Location: Yangier city, Syrdarya Province





APPENDIX 5: OFFICIAL LETTER FROM THE PMU TO THE PROJECT DISTRICT
KHOKIMIYATS REQUESTING CONDUCTING PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS



Шошилич!
“Барча ХЭТК” АЖ
бош директорларига

Республика ҳудудларида электр тармоқларини янгилаш ва модернизация қилиш лойиҳасининг техник-иқтисодий асосларини ишлаб чиқиш ҳамда Осиё тараққиёт банкидан пул маблағларини жалб қилиш мақсадида 2023-2026 йиллар амалга оширилиши режалаштирилаётган иш хажмларини яъни 35-110 кВ қучланишли электр узатиш тармоқларини янгилаш ва модернизация қилиш, 35-110 кВли подстанцияларни модернизация қилиш ишлари бўйича “Худудий электр тармоқлари” АЖ томонидан дастур шакллантирилган.

Осиё тараққиёт банки томонидан ушбу ажратилиши режалаштирилаётган пул маблағларини мақсадли ишлатилиши юзасидан «UzAssytem» МЧЖ ҚК томонидан лойиҳа доирасида инвестицияларни асослаш ҳисоботини тайёрлаб бериш учун томонлар ўртасида 2022 йилнинг 04 августида ТА-9708-сонли шартнома имзоланган.

«UzAssytem» МЧЖ ҚК ходимлари томонидан жойларга чикган ҳолда лойиҳани кенг қамровли ижтимоий баҳолаш бўйича ҳисобот тайёрлаш режалаштирилган бўлиб, жамоатчилик муҳокамаларини ўтказиш унда лойиҳанинг мақсади ва унинг жалб қилинган ҳудудлардаги ҳаёт ва фаолиятнинг турли жабҳаларига таъсири тушунтирилади.

Ушбу юкоридагиларни инобатга олган ҳолда иловада келтирилган жадвал асосида ҳудудларда жамоатчилик муҳокамаларини ташкил этиш ва ўтказишда амалий ёрдам беришингиз, вақтнинг чекланганлиги ва об-ҳаво шароитини ҳисобга олган ҳолда, лойиҳадан жабр кўрган аҳоли пунктлари вакиллариини жалб қилган ҳолда ҳар бир ҳудудда кўшма эшитувлар ташкил этишингиз талаб этилади.

Илова: 2 җараф

Бошқарув раисининг
ўринбосари

Д. Носиров

Исрочи: А.Кулбаев 97 748-99-92



СП ООО «UzAssystem»

100060, Республика Узбекистан, Ташкент, Мирабадский р-н,
ул.Шахрисабз дом 5а

№ ADD-UZA-RES-L-010
05.12.2022

**Заместителю председателя правления по
капитальному строительству
АО «Региональные электрические сети»
Носирову Д. Б.**

JV "UzAssystem" LLC expresses its respect and, within the framework of the Distribution Network Modernization Project planned for implementation by Asian Development Bank, asks you to assist in conducting a Social Due Diligence on this Project.

Akbarjon Khamraliev is the expert involved in the preparation of the report on Social Due Diligence. His duties include, among others, holding public hearings, where the purpose of the project and its potential impact on various aspects of life and activity in the territories involved will be explained to the population.

In this regard, we kindly ask you to assist in arranging and holding public hearings in the regions according to the schedule below. Due to time constraints and taking into account weather conditions, we ask you to consider the possibility of organizing joint hearings in each region with the involvement of representatives of the settlements affected by the Project.

СП ООО «UzAssystem» выражает Вам свое почтение и в рамках проекта по Модернизации распределительных сетей, планируемого к реализации Азиатским банком развития, просит Вас оказать содействие в проведении комплексной социальной оценки (social due diligence) по данному Проекту.

Экспертом, привлеченным для формирования отчета по комплексной социальной оценке является **Акбаржон Хамралиев**. В его обязанности в том числе входит проведение общественных слушаний, где населению будет разъяснена цель проекта и его потенциальное воздействие на различные аспекты жизни и деятельности на вовлеченных территориях.

В связи с этим, просим Вас посодействовать в организации и проведении общественных слушаний в регионах согласно графику ниже. Ввиду ограничений во времени и принимая во внимание погодные условия, просим рассмотреть возможность организации единых слушаний в каждой области с привлечением представителей населенных пунктов, затрагиваемых в рамках реализации Проекта.

#	District/Область	Date/Data	Time/Время
1	Tashkent/Ташкент	07.12.2022	14:00
2	Fergana/Фергана	09.12.2022	14:00
3	Andijan/Андижан	12.12.2022	10:00
4	Namangan/Наманган	12.12.2022	14:00
6	Syrdarya/Сырдарья	13.12.2022	10:00
7	Djizzakh/Джизак	13.12.2022	15:00
8	Samarkand/Самарканд	14.12.2022	14:00
9	Republic of Karakalpakstan/Республика Каракалпакстан	15.12.2022	14:00
10	Khorezm/Хорезм	16.12.2022	14:00
11	Bukhara/Бухара	19.12.2022	14:00
12	Navoi/Навои	20.12.2022	14:00
13	Kashkadarya/Кашкадарья	21.12.2022	14:00
14	Surkhandarya/Сурхандарья	22.12.2022	14:00

FM-0-000



СП ООО «UzAssySystem»

100060, Республика Узбекистан, Ташкент, Мирабадский р-н,
ул.Шахрисабз дом 5а

We also ask you to appoint responsible persons in the regions to accompany the Expert when visiting remote facilities (mainly overhead lines) and provide an opportunity to conduct an inspection according to the schedule presented above.

Просим Вас также назначить ответственных лиц в регионах для сопровождения Эксперта при посещении отдаленных объектов (в основном ВЛ) и предоставить возможность проведения осмотра согласно графику представленному выше.

С уважением,

**Заместитель генерального директора
СП ООО «UzAssySystem»**



Б. Бабаев

Исполнитель: Эльнора Велиева
Тел: + 99890 3159080
E-mail: evolieva@uzassystem.uz

FM-0-000

APPENDIX 6: INFORMATION BROCHURE



Asian Development Bank



ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ТАРҚАТИШ ТАРМОҚЛАРИНИ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯ ҚИЛИШ ЛОЙИХАСИ



ЛОЙИХА ХАКИДА МАЪЛУМОТ: Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган инвестиция дастурини тасдиqlаш ҳамда инвестиция лойиҳаларини бошқаришнинг янги ёндашув ва механизмларини жорий этиш тўғрисида”ги 2021 йил 30 декабрдаги 72-сонли қарорига асосан амалга ошириладиган “Ўзбекистонда тарқатиш тармоқларини модернизация қилиш” инвестицион лойиҳаси Осиё тараққиёт банки ҳамкорлигида амалга оширилиши режалаштирилиб, 1292.8 км узунликдаги жами 81 та электр линиясини ҳамда 161 та мавжуд ним станцияларини модернизация ва реконструкция қилиш ишлари амалга оширилиши кўзда тутилган. “Худудий электр тармоқлари” АЖ лойиҳаси Лойиҳаларни Амалга Ошириш гуруҳи томонидан амалга оширади.

ЛОЙИХА ТАРКИБИ:

1. Мавжуд 161 та ним станцияларини тўлиқ ёки қисман реконструкция қилиш
2. Мавжуд 1292.8 км узунликдаги жами 81 та электр узатиш линияларини тўлиқ ёки қисман реконструкция қилиш.

ЕР АЖРАТИШ ВА КЎЧИРИШ ЛОЙИХАСИНИНГ ВАЗИФАЛАРИ:

- Мумкин бўлмаган жойларга кўчиришнинг олдини олиш ҳамда лойиҳа ва чизмаларини ўрганган ҳолда кўчириш ишларини камайтириш;
- Янги жойга кўчирилган хонадонларнинг турмуш даражасини лойиҳадан олдинги даражага нисбатан реал тарзда ошириш ёки олдинги даражасини таъминлаш;
- Янги жойга кўчирилган ижтимоий ёрдамга муҳтож (оила бошлиғи кам таъминланган, оила бошлиғи боқувчисини йўқотган, оила бошлиғи ногиронлар) гуруҳларнинг турмуш даражасини оширишга ёрдам бериш.

ЕР АЖРАТИШ ВА КЎЧИРИШ ЛОЙИХАСИ ҚУЙИДАГИЛАРНИ ЎЗ ИЧИГА ОЛАДИ:

Жисмоний таъсир (яшаш, турар жой ва бошпанасини йўқотиш);

Иқтисодий таъсир Ер ажратилиши ва кўчирилиши ҳамда олдинги ердан фойдаланишда қўйилган чекловлар натижасида даромад ва тижоратини йўқотиш.

ЕР АЖРАТИШ ВА КЎЧИРИШ ЛОЙИХАСИНИНГ МАҚСАДИ:

Лойиҳа доирасида вақтинча ва доимий таъсир қилинувчи ердан фойдаланувчилар сонини аниқлаш.

Осиё Тараққиёт Банкининг 2009 йилдаги сиёсий-ижтимоий ҳимоя талаблари ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари талабларига мувофиқ ер ажратиш ва кўчириш ишларининг тартиб ва механизмларини ишлаб чиқиш.

ЕР АЖРАТИШ ВА КЎЧИРИШ ТАЪСИРИ ТУРЛАРИ:

1. Вақтинча таъсир

1. 161 та ним станциялар атрофида ердан фойдаланувчилар объектларига таъсир;



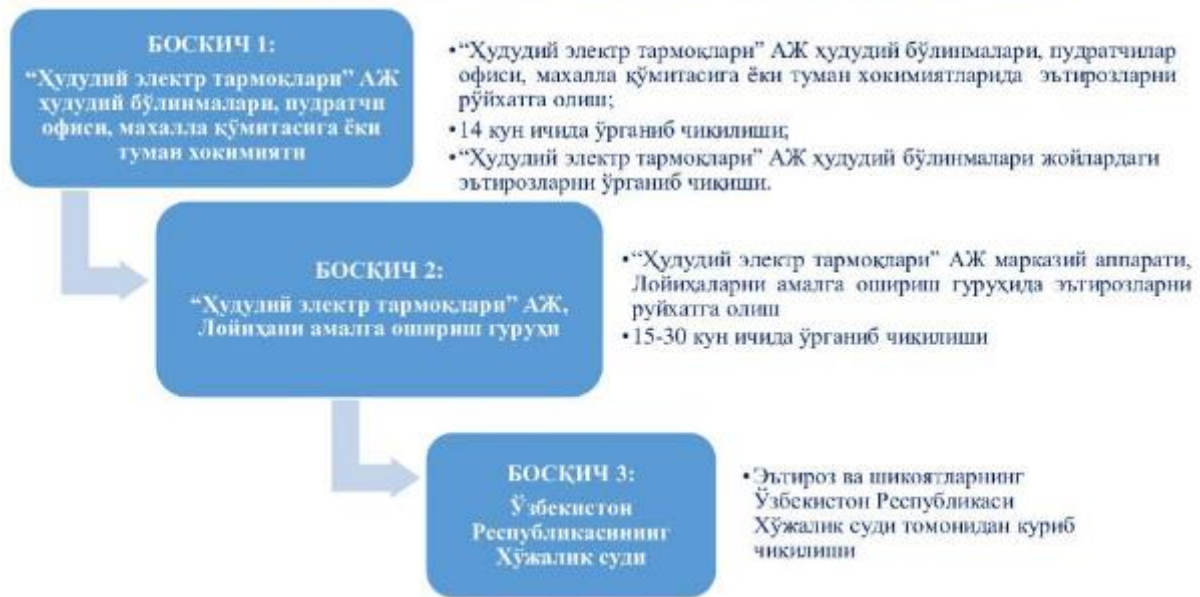
Asian Development Bank



2. 1292.8 км электр узатиш линиялари остидаги ердан фойдаланувчилар объектларига таъсир;
Курилиши жараёнида экин майдонлари ва дарахтзорларга етказиладиган таъсир ҳисобланади ва бу ерлар курилиш
иншлари якунлангандан сўнг ердан фойдаланувчилар ихтиёрига яна қайта топширилади.

Table with 2 columns: Таъсир ва йўқотишлар учун зарарлар кимларга тўланади, Зарар қопланадиган таъсир ва йўқотишлар. Includes a note at the bottom: Лойиҳа доирасида ижтимоий иқтисодий сўровнома ўтказилгандан сўнг, қурилган бино-ишсоатлар ёки кўрилган бошқа зарарлар лойиҳа доирасида қопланмайди.

ЭЪТИРОЗЛАРНИ КўРИБ ЧИҚИШ МЕХАНИЗМИ “ХУДУДИЙ ЭЛЕКТР ТАРМОҚЛАРИ” АЖ:



Юридик манзил: Тошкент ш., 100000, Юнусобод тумани, Осие кўчаси, 8 уй.
Телефон: +998 78 150-11-54 (Лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш гуруҳи)
+998 71 207-23-76 (Ишонч телефон рақами) ҳамда
1154 (Call маркази телефон рақами. Қўнғироқ пуллик)
Веб-сайт: het.uz
Электрон почта: info@het.uz
https://t.me/hetmuloqot

APPENDIX 7: PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS PRESENTATION SLIDES



ADB ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ТАРҚАТИШ ТАРМОҚЛАРИНИ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯ ҚИЛИШ ЛОЙИХАСИ

ЕР АЖРАТИШ ВА КЎЧИРИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ
БЎЙИЧА ДАСТЛАБКИ МАЪЛУМОТЛАРИ

ДЕКАБРЬ 2022

ОЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ТАРҚАТИШ ТАРМОҚЛАРИНИ
МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯ ҚИЛИШ ЛОЙИХАСИ



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Меъёрий асослар

- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг "Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган инвестиция дастурини тасдиqlаш ҳамда инвестиция лойиҳаларини бошқаришнинг янги ёндоқув ва механизмларини жорий этиш тўғрисида"ги 2021 йил 30 декабрдаги 72-сонли қарори.
- Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 25.06.2022 йилдаги ЎРК-781-сонли "Ер участкаларини компенсация реэига жамоат аъзиёвлари учун олиб қўйиш тартиб-таомиллари тўғрисида" Қонуни.
- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маъкамасининг 16.11.2019 №911-сонли «Жисмоний ва юридик шахсларнинг мулк ҳудудлари кафолатларини таъминлаш ҳамда ер участкаларини олиб қўйиш ва компенсация бериш тартибини такомиллаштиришга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида»ги қарори.
- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маъкамасининг 25.05.2011 №148 шавҳрсозлик фаолиятини амалга ошириш ҳамда ништак қўлагига оид бўлмаган бошқа аъзиёвлар учун ер участкалари бериш тартибини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида.
- Осиё Тараққиёт Баннининг 2009 йилдаги сиёсий иштироки билан талаблари.



ADB ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Лойиҳа хақида маълумот

"Ўзбекистонда тарқатиш тармоқларини модернизация қилиш" инвестицион лойиҳаси Осиё тараққиёт банки ҳамкорлигида амалга оширилиши реналаштирилиб, **1292,8** км узунликдаги жами **61** та мавжуд электр линиясини ҳамда **161** та мавжуд ним станцияларни модернизация ва реконструкция қилиш ишлари амалга оширилади.

"Ҳудудий электр тармоқлари" АЖ лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳи томонидан амалга оширилади.



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Лойиҳа хақида маълумот



Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳасининг мақсади

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳасининг мақсади:

- Лойиҳа доирасида **вақтинча ва доимий таъсир** қилинувчи ердан фойдаланувчилар сонини аниқлаш.

- Осиё Тараққиёт Банкининг 2009 йилдаги сиёсий-ижтимоий ҳимоя талаблари ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари талабларига мувофиқ ер ажратиш ва кўчириш ишларининг тартиб ва механизмларини ишлаб чиқиш.

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳасининг мақсади

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳаси кўйидаги таъсирларни ўз ичига олади:

Жисмоний таъсир:

яшаш, турар жой ва бошпанасини йўқотиш,

Иқтисодий таъсир:

- Ер ажратилиши ва кўчирилиши ҳамда

- Олдинги ердан фойдаланишда кўйилган чекловлар натижасида даромад ва тижоратини йўқотиш

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш режасининг вазибалари

- Мумкин бўлмаган жойларга кўчиришнинг олдини олиш ҳамда лойиҳа ва чизмаларини ўрганган ҳолда кўчириш ишларини камайтириш;

- Янги жойга кўчирилган хонадонларнинг турмуш даранасини лойиҳадан олдинги даранага нисбатан реал тарзда ошириш ёки олдинги даранасини таъминлаш,

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш таъсири турлари

1. Доимий таъсир:

Қурилиши жараёнида бино-иншоот (турар, нотурар) объектларга етказиладиган таъсир ҳисобланади ва бу ерлар таъсир остига тушган ердан фойдаланувчилар балансида чикариб олинади.

2. Вақтинча таъсир:

Қурилиши жараёнида экин майдонлари ва дарехтзорларга етказиладиган таъсир ҳисобланади ва бу ерлар қурилиш ишлари якунлангандан сўнг ердан фойдаланувчилар ихтиёрига яна қайта топширилади.

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш режасининг тамойиллари

1) Лойиҳа доирасида ўтган, ҳозирги ва келаяндаги бўлиши мумкин бўлган кўчириш ишларини аниқлаш.

2) Лойиҳа таъсирга тушган аҳоли, маҳаллий ҳокимият вакиллари ва тегишли ташкилотлар билан дара сўхбатларини олиб бориш.

3) Лойиҳа доирасида ер ажратиш ва кўчириш масалалари бўйича айтироларни кўриб чиқиш механизмини яратиш.

4) Компенсация, кўчириш масалалари бўйича ҳаракатлар дастурини ишлаб чиқиш.

5) Янги жойга кўчирилган хонадонларнинг турмуш даранасини лойиҳадан олдинги даранага нисбатан реал тарзда ошириш ёки олдинги даранасини таъминлаш.

- Пул кўчиришидаги компенсация.

- Бино ва иншоотга, тижоратга, қишлоқ ҳўналигига бўлган таъсир компенсацияларнинг тўлиқ қопланishiни таъминлаш.

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш режасининг тамоийллари

6) Ижтимоий ёрдамга муҳтож (оила бошлиги кам таъминланган, оила бошлиги боқувчисини йўқотган, оила бошлиги ногиронлар) гурuhlарнинг турмуш даражасини ошириш ёки минимал стандартларга тенглаштириш.

7) Лойиҳа кўчириш ишларидан олдин компенсация қўллаб бериш.

Таъсир ва йўқотишлар учун зарарлар кимларга тўланади
• Доимий ва вақтинчалик таъсир остидаги фермер ва деҳқон хўжаликлар;
• Экин ва дарахтзорларини йўқотган жисмоний ва юридик шахслар;
• Тўрар ва нотўрар жойларини йўқотган жисмоний ва юридик шахслар;
• Доимий ва вақтинчалик тижоратини йўқотган бизнес ва ишчи ходимлар.

Лойиҳа доирасида ижтимоий иқтисодий сўровнома ўтказилгандан сўнг, қўрилган бино-иншоотлар ёки қўрилган бошқа зарарлар лойиҳа доирасида қўланмайдۇ.

Ижтимоий ёрдамга мухтож ва жиддий таъсир қилинган хонадонлар

Жиддий таъсир қилинган хонадонлар

Уларнинг ишлаб чиқариш активларининг 10% ва ундан ортиқ миқдорда йўқотган ва жисмоний таъсирга тушган хонадонлар.
Бир марта тўланадиган 3 ойлик энг кам иш ҳақи миқдоридagi ёрдам пули.
Шунингдек улар лойиҳа доирасидagi қўрилиш ишларига ва ўқув машғулотларига биринчи бўлиб ушбу гуруҳ аъзолари олинади.

Ижтимоий ёрдамга муҳтож хонадонларга таъсир

Ижтимоий ёрдамга муҳтож оила бошлиги кам таъминланган, оила бошлиги боқувчисини йўқотган, оила бошлиги ногиронлар бўлган гуруҳлар учун қўшимча ёрдамлар.
Бир марта тўланадиган 3 ойлик энг кам иш ҳақи миқдоридagi ёрдам пули.
Шунингдек улар лойиҳа доирасидagi қўрилиш ишларига ва ўқув машғулотларига биринчи бўлиб ушбу гуруҳ аъзолари олинади.

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш режасининг таркиби

Лойиҳа:

- Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш ишлари режасининг ҳуқуқий асослари;
- Лойиҳа доирасида доимий ва вақтинчалик таъсир остидаги объект турларининг (ер, бино иншоотлар, экинлар, дарахтлар ва ҳ.к.) инфратилиши;
- Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш режаси доирасида ҳуқуқий матрица баёноти ва баҳолаш тамоийллари;
- Таъсир остидаги шахсларнинг гуруҳланиши;
- Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш ишлари режасининг тадбиқ қилиниш фаазалари ва институционал желишувлар;
- Эътирозларни кўриб чиқиш жараёни тартиби;
- Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳаси мониторинги талаблари;
- Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳаси жараёнида расмий сўбатлар/консультация жараёни бошқичлари маълумотлари.

Ижтимоий-иқтисодий сўровнома таркиби

1. Асосий маълумотлар;
2. Ер участкаси ҳақида маълумот фақат фермер хўжалиги ва ердан фойдаланишида;
3. Ердан фойдаланувчилар ҳақида маълумот;
4. Қишлоқ хўжалик экинларига таъсир;
5. Ўсимлик ва дарахтларга таъсир;
6. Бино-иншоотга таъсир;
7. Бино-иншоотга таъсир батафсил;
8. Бино-иншоот эгалари ва фойдаланувчилари ҳақида маълумот;
9. Тижорат (бизнес) эгалари ва фойдаланувчилари ҳақида маълумот;
10. Таъсир остига тушган уй-хўжаликлари тўғрисида маълумот;
11. Таъсир остига тушган уй-хўжаликлари оилалари тўғрисида маълумот;
12. Қўшимча маълумотлар.

Лойиҳа тадбиқининг кейинги босқичлари

1. Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳасининг татбиқ қилиниши ҳамда ОТБ ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси Энергетика вазирлиги томонларидан тасдиқланиши учун тайёрланиши:

- Батафсил ер ажратиш режаси асосида таъсир қилинувчи субъектлар ва объектлар рўйхатини янгилаш;
- Таъсир остидаги ер ва бино иншоотларни аниқлаш;
- Таъсир остидаги жисмоний ва юридик шахслар билан иқтисодий-ижтимоий сўровномалар ўтказиш;
- Таъсир остидаги субъектлар ва объектлар йўқотишлари учун кўрилган зарарларни баҳолаш.

Лойиҳа тадбиқининг кейинги босқичлари

2. Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш режасининг ОТБ томонидан тасдиқланиши.
3. Тасдиқланган Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш режасининг татбиқ ва мониторинг қилиниши

- Зарар ва компенсацияларнинг қопланиши
- Маҳаллий ҳокимият тарафидан ер ажратилиши
- Уй жойларнинг кўчирилиши
- Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш режасининг мониторинги
- Мониторинг ҳисоботларининг ОТБ тарафидан тасдиқланиши

4. Қурилиш ишларининг бошланиши

Зарарларни баҳолаш

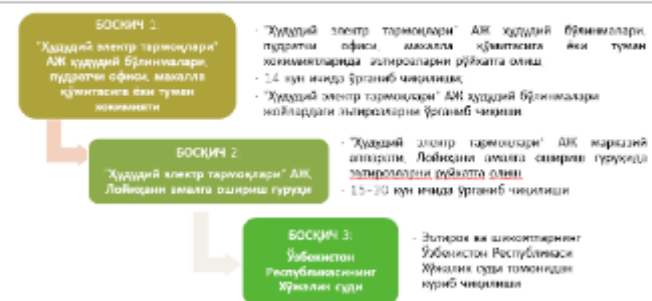
Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 16.11.2019 №911 сонли «Жисмоний ва юридик шахсларнинг мулк ҳуқуқлари кафолатларини таъминлаш ҳамда ер участкаларини олиб қўйиш ва компенсация бериш тартибини такомиллаштиришга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида»ги қарори.

Осиё Тараққиёт Банкининг 2009 йилдаги сиёсий ижтимоий ҳимоя талаблари (ҳуқуқий матрица) ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари талабларига мувофиқ баҳоланиши.

Лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳи томонидан лицензияга эга мустақил баҳоловчи компания томонидан баҳоланиши ва бу харажатлар буюртмачи томонидан қопланади.

Агар тушган хонадон/фермер хўжалиги эгалари бу баҳоланган нархдан қониқмаса бу ҳақда лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳига ёзма равишда мурожаат қилинади ва ўз ҳисобидан баҳолатиб хужжатлар лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳига тақдим қилинади.

Эътирозларни кўриб чиқиш механизми



Эътирозларни кўриб чиқиш механизми

Дойихани амалга ошириш нузухи:

Манзил: Тошкент ш., 100000, Юнусобод тумани, Осий кўчаси, 8 уй.

Телефон: +998 78 150-11-54 (Дойихани амалга ошириш нузухи рақами)
+998 71 207-23-76 (Ишонч телефон рақами)
1056 (Ички телефон рақами) ҳамда
1154 (Call маркази телефон рақами. Қўнғирок нузлиқ)

Веб-сайт: het.uz

Электрон почта: info@het.uz <https://t.me/hetmuloqot>

Эътиборингиз учун раҳмат!

Савол ва жавоблар

APPENDIX 8: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

Location: Fergana province (date: 10.12.2022/time: 10:00)



Ўзбекистон Республикаси ҳарбий-маданий муносабатлари бўлими раҳбари

ИШТИРОКЧИЛАР РЎЙХАТИ/
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Жой/Place: Ферғана / Fergana

Сана/Date: 10.12.2022 / 10:00

№	Ф.И.Ш/ Name, Surname	Иш лавозими/ Position held	Телефон/ Telephone	Имзо/ Signature
1.	Ахмедов А	ИИДБ бош м +4	93-977-67-60	[Signature]
2.	Маматов Б	ИИДБ мухбирси	90-163-11-55	[Signature]
3.	Желилов Н	ИИДБ мухбирси	90-163-00-11	[Signature]
4.	Боситова Т	ИИДБ мухбирси	91-671-01-97	[Signature]
5.	Рахимов С	Мухбирси	97-501-01-28	[Signature]
6.	Тоқмоқов Н	Мухбирси	97-417-18-58	[Signature]
7.	Юсупов Ш	Мухбирси	93-044-31-01	[Signature]
8.	Исмаилов Н	Хўсидси	90-633-01-07	[Signature]
9.	Султонов Ю	Хўсидси	97-413-15-12	[Signature]
10.	Ҳўзоровна У	Мухбирси	90-300-80-90	[Signature]
11.	Ҳўзоровна У	Мухбирси	91-662-66-60	[Signature]



12.	Рашидов Шайхон	мухбирси	93 256 05 09	[Signature]
13.	Алиев Азизбек	мухбирси	92-773-13-09	[Signature]
14.	Қарамов Фароқ	ЭИ-монитор	94-568-06-21	[Signature]
15.	Аматов Бозорбек	мухбирси	93 982 2555	[Signature]
16.	Номиров Сафар	К.К. Бетак мухбирси	93 910 99 70	[Signature]
17.	Мадрисова Силана	ИИДБ мухбирси	93 26 33 04	[Signature]
18.	Халимова Чирок	ЭИ-монитор	85 210-10-04	[Signature]
19.	Ҳўраева Фарида	мухбирси	91 474-27-27	[Signature]
20.	Қондоров Мирзо	мухбирси	93-425-05-18	[Signature]
21.	Назарбекова Лилия	техник	90-382-93-16	[Signature]
22.	Рахимов Хасанбай	мухбирси	93-147-86-96	[Signature]
23.	Қурманов Азизбек	ЭИ-монитор	97.623.77.99	[Signature]
24.	Абдураҳманов Абду	тех бош м +4	93 910 17 02	[Signature]
25.	Султонов Л	ИИДБ мухбирси	97 978 9770	[Signature]
26.	Қарилова М	ИИДБ оператори	91-602-33-26	[Signature]

27.	Рухона АХ	Бошлик	93 910-43-20	<i>[Signature]</i>
28.	Наматовна Д	мукаддас	90-268-05-58	<i>[Signature]</i>
29.	Усмонов А	Бошлик	94-438-44-41	<i>[Signature]</i>
30.	Додусамитов Э	муовин	93,910-29-75	<i>[Signature]</i>
31.	Юкусов Ж	м. муовин	93-440-39-83	<i>[Signature]</i>
32.	Кемалов О	м. муовин		<i>[Signature]</i>
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Location: Andijan province (date: 12.12.2022/time: 10:00)

Ўзбекистон Республикаси тармоқларини шаклландириш бўлими раёни

**ИШТИРОКЧИЛАР РЎЙХАТИ/
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

Жой/Place *Анджиган/Andijan*

Сана/Date *12.12.2022 / 10:00*

№	Ф.И.Ш/ Name, Surname	Иш лавозими/ Position held	Телефон/ Telephone	Имзо/ Signature
1.	<i>Бакрамов Темурбек</i>	<i>мукаддас</i>	<i>99-988-41-25</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	<i>Жураев Илком</i>	<i>МСХ. Бошлик муовини</i>	<i>93-910-01-87</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	<i>Султонов Рустанжон</i>	<i>Бошлик муовини</i>	<i>93-631-22-82</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	<i>Касанов Раизило</i>	<i>мукаддас</i>	<i>93-910-01-72</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	<i>Наериддинов Абдор</i>	<i>уста</i>	<i>93 910 22 02.</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	<i>Жолмасов Муроджон</i>	<i>аннунциатор</i>	<i>91-473-30-00</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	<i>Абдураҳмонов Шухрат</i>	<i>с.ч. хизматкор</i>	<i>90-204-02-26</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	<i>Rahimov Jasatiddin</i>	<i>Эшилбоғас</i>	<i>97 993.33.36.</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	<i>Хомидов Махонжир</i>	<i>с.ч. хизматкор</i>	<i>99-430-49-49</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	<i>Наршиев Бахтиёржон</i>	<i>Э.ч. хизматкор</i>	<i>97996 1305</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	<i>Тасулов Фаррух</i>	<i>с.ч. хизматкор</i>	<i>94-600-7664</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

12.	Миррахимов О	Музофир	93-044-31-01	
13.	Мирзахон С	ИСК/муҳасиб	93-979-67-87	
14.	Мирзахон Б	ИСК муҳасиб	9166-8245	
15.	Мирзахон А	ИСК муҳасиб	93-980-96-76	
16.	Мирзахон У.	ИСК муҳасиб	94-550-77-55	
17.	Мирзахон М	ИСК муҳасиб	92-590-23-32	
18.	Мирзахон М	ИСК муҳасиб	94-390-01-11	
19.	Мирзахон У.	ИСК муҳасиб	93-980-11-33	
20.	Мирзахон Р.	ИСК муҳасиб	90-667-08-04	
21.	Мирзахон М.	ИСК муҳасиб	90690-54-30	
22.	Мирзахон М	ИСК муҳасиб	782539675/72	
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Location: Namangan province (date: 12.12.2022/time: 15:00)

Ўзбекистонда тургандаги турмушнинг яхшироқ бўлишига қўشқан ҳиссаси

ИШТИРОКЧИЛАР РЎЙХАТИ
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Жой/Place *Наманган/Наманган*

Сана/Date *12.12.2022/15:00*

№	Ф.И.Ш/ Name, Surname	Иш лавозими/ Position held	Телефон/ Telephone	Имзо/ Signature
1.	Алимов Муҳаммадқоши	Техник директор	93-915-71-95	
2.	Мирзахон Рўзметов	РХАХ бошқари	93-915-00-48	
3.	Мирзахон Аминилла	ПХ бошқари	93-915-15-21	
4.	Мирзахон Озодов	ЮКТА бошқари	93-915-45-64	
5.	Хамидов Мақсуд	ЮКТА бошқари ўрини	94-308-00-76	
6.	Раҳимов Мурадто	ТЧХ муҳасиб	93-948-58-85	
7.	Қоробоев Абдулқадир	ТЧХ муҳасиб	93-676-11-40	
8.	Хамидов Мурад	ТЧХ муҳасиб	93-405-05-55	
9.	Зониров Озодто	МСП бошқари	93-915-71-08	
10.	Буқарақоров Зафар	МСП муҳасиб	93-677-99-85	
11.	Қўлимов Абдурашад	ЮКТА муҳасиб	93-495-44-03	

12.	Салибаев Өтаалирза	св.сз бошқари	93-915-71-11	
13.	Тураев Зулфарод	св.сз ўринбосари	92-915 70 11	
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Location: Syrdarya province **(date:** 13.12.2022**/time:** 10:00)

Ўзбекистонда қишлоқ паровозлари модернизация қилиш лавозими

**ИШТИРОКЧИЛАР РЎЙХАТИ/
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

Жой/Place *Сурфар/Сурфар*

Сана/Date *13.12.2022 10:00*

№	Ф.И.Ш/ Name, Surname	Иш лавозими/ Position held	Телефон/ Telephone	Имзо/ Signature
1.	Маслов Р.	муҳандис	99 3 45 92 11	
2.	Росуллов О.	техник	97 12 388 99	R.O.R.
3.	Туррамухаммадов	муҳандис	99 913 9095	
4.	Осмонов	муҳандис	99 326 6111	
5.	Ошинов	муҳандис	99 474 04 05	
6.	А.Бабаев	муҳандис	90 255 59 99	
7.	А.Номозов	муҳандис	90-624-13-88	
8.	З.Илаҳмуров	муҳандис	91-500 23-23	
9.	Ф.Ҳасмиева	муҳандис	67-225-36-34	
10.	М. Аноркулов	муҳандис	97 275 00 53	
11.				

Location: Djizzakh province (date: 13.12.2022/time: 15:00)



Ўзбекистонда туркатини тармоқларини шифрлашнинг янги йўналиши

**ИШТИРОКЧИЛАР РЎЙХАТИ/
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

Жой/Place *Джиззах/Джиззах*

Сана/Date *13.12.2022 / 15:00*

№	Ф.И.Ш/ Name, Surname	Иш лавозими/ Position held	Телефон/ Telephone	Имзо/ Signature
1.	<i>Тоқмоқов Фарход</i>	<i>Уста</i>	<i>97 025 26 36</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	<i>Алиқов Санжар</i>	<i>Эл тилангор</i>	<i>91 626 26 06</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	<i>Ҳолмев Шахроз</i>	<i>с.к. экикангар</i>	<i>91 625 46 46</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	<i>Исраиловичлов Соҳоб</i>	<i>эл тилангор</i>	<i>90 485 95 56</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	<i>Шурдубеков Бақодир</i>	<i>муҳандис</i>	<i>94 573 73 43</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	<i>Абобеков Абдулмоъин</i>	<i>Эл. монтажёр</i>	<i>91 208-24-80</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	<i>Эмомов Қошиқ</i>	<i>муҳандис</i>	<i>91 599-0772</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	<i>Момусов Ҳусеб</i>	<i>муҳандис</i>	<i>99 355-06-00</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	<i>Рабилов Абдул</i>	<i>Уста</i>	<i>93 306 86 67</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	<i>Ҳусебқов Ҳусеб</i>	<i>электромонтёр</i>	<i>90 296 42 90</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	<i>Мамудов Мурад</i>	<i>электромонтёр</i>	<i>94 190 12 21</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

Location: Samarkand province (date: 15.12.2022/time: 10:00)



Ўзбекистонда туркатини тармоқларини шифрлашнинг янги йўналиши

**ИШТИРОКЧИЛАР РЎЙХАТИ/
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

Жой/Place *Самарқанд/Samarkand*

Сана/Date *15.12.2022 / 10:00*

№	Ф.И.Ш/ Name, Surname	Иш лавозими/ Position held	Телефон/ Telephone	Имзо/ Signature
1.	<i>Назоров Таби</i>	<i>ИЧТА бошқарувчи</i>	<i>91-555-22-45</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	<i>Ҳайитов Абдул</i>	<i>ТТХ муҳандиси</i>	<i>97-036-66-75</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	<i>Розиков Бақидир</i>	<i>ЭТК. ва.Р. бўлими</i>	<i>90-2270330</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	<i>Бабанов Зокир</i>	<i>ОКС бошқаруви</i>	<i>99-383-80-08</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	<i>Сўйрақов Сафар</i>	<i>Олий муҳандиси</i>	<i>90-276-47-07</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	<i>Маймуров Саид</i>	<i>ЭТК ва ТБ</i>	<i>99-507-57-25</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	<i>Раҳмонов Абдулқадир</i>	<i>ЭТК ва ТБ</i>	<i>99-344-51-30</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	<i>Султонов Ибра</i>	<i>ОПС муҳандиси</i>	<i>97) 408-78-77</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	<i>Маммадов Жаҳон</i>	<i>ВЭТХ муҳандиси</i>	<i>93) 352-66-80</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	<i>Раҳмонов Ҳусеб</i>	<i>ККБ муҳандиси</i>	<i>91 521-33-13</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	<i>Бақидир Шайх</i>	<i>М.б. РХ муҳандиси</i>	<i>99-343-83-88</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

12.	Абдуев Бекзур	ОКС муҳандис	94 185 56-56	
13.	Анваров Хасан	ОКС муҳандис	90-601-95-92	
14.	Рахмонов Махмур	ОКС муҳандис	93-238-5335	
15.	Абдукаримов Самариддин	ОКС муҳандис	91-299-57-33	
16.	Абдуваев Широз	РТБ муҳандис	94-357-40-09	
17.	Ҳоштемӣ Абду	РРБ муҳандис	910320171	
18.	Борислиев Рахмон	КФВ муҳандис	+99893348-48-93	
19.	Ғамаев Анвар	ККБ техник	+99893-354-39-90	
20.				
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Location: Kashkadarya province (date: 16.12.2022/time: 10:00)

Ўзбекистонда тарихий тармоқларини модернизация қилиш лойиҳаси

ИШТИРОКЧИЛАР РЎЙХАТИ/
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Жой/Place Кашкадарья/Kashkadarya

Сана/Date 16.12.2022/10:00

№	Ф.И.Ш/ Name, Surname	Иш лавозими/ Position held	Телефон/ Telephone	Имзо/ Signature
1.	Зулфиятов Аскар	Ишлаб чиқариш бўлими б.а.	99.456-77-15	
2.	Исмаилов Жасорат	Подстанция қизилчи йили	98-775-38-08	
3.	Ҳориев Ботир	Ишлаб чиқариш бўлими б.а.	91.453 33 83	
4.	Абдулова Марҳума	ИШКБ бўлими б.а.	+998904267299	
5.	Тамил Саитов	ИЧТБ муҳандис	+998331603922	
6.	Давлатов Азиз	ИШКБ бўлими б.а.	998914524400	
7.	Абдуваҳидов Камолатдин	ИШКБ бўлими б.а.	+998995886562	
8.	Ҳориев Ботир	ИШКБ муҳандис	+998964953232	
9.	Мамаилов Фариш	ИШКБ муҳандис	+99899-981-92-92	
10.	Ибраҳимов Азам	ИШКБ бўлими б.а.	93-69700-07	
11.	Абдураҳмон Рашид	ИШКБ муҳандис	88-320-57-75	

Location: Tashkent (date: 19.12.2022/time: 10:00)



Ўзбекистонда қўриқтир-қўриқчиликни модернизация қилиш лойиҳаси

**ИШТИРОКЧИЛАР РЎЙХАТИ/
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

Жой/Place *Тошкент / Tashkent*

Сана/Date *19.12.2022 / 10:00*

№	Ф.И.Ш/ Name, Surname	Иш лавозими/ Position held	Телефон/ Telephone	Имзо/ Signature
1.	<i>Батирова З.</i>	<i>ИЧТХ муҳандис</i>	<i>71 233 98 45</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	<i>Акрамова З.</i>	<i>ИЧТХ муҳандис</i>	<i>71 233-18-96</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	<i>Ғабдуллоев Р.</i>	<i>СДТУ мастер</i>	<i>71 233 7454</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	<i>Сафаров Ч.О</i>	<i>СДТУ б.д.инженер</i>	<i>712337454</i>	<i>Ч. Саф</i>
5.	<i>Муратов Абдураҳмон Ғ.Ф.</i>	<i>СИТ инженер</i>	<i>71 233 9860</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	<i>А.В. Бурханов</i>	<i>ИИБ инженер</i>	<i>71 233-18-46</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	<i>Мирзохидов У.Ф.</i>	<i>ИИБ муҳандис</i>	<i>71. 233 - 18-46</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	<i>Алимова Ш.А.</i>	<i>ОХД архивариус</i>	<i>41 253-79-55</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	<i>Каламдарова З.И.</i>	<i>ИИБ вақитчи</i>	<i>71 233-17-46</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	<i>Уминова Г.Х.</i>	<i>Марказий бухгалтерия. ширкати</i>	<i>(71)233-50-28</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	<i>Ўзбекбаева Д.</i>	<i>бухгалтерия вақитчи</i>	<i>(71)269-50-22</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>



12.	<i>Раҳимов Р.Д.</i>	<i>СИТ техник</i>	<i>30 042-29-00</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	<i>Алиханов Д.Х.</i>	<i>ВЧК</i>	<i>95 009 10 30</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
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Location: Republic of Karakalpakstan (date: 06.01.2023/time: 09:00)



Этими билешлеги тараптан тиривленген маълумотларга асосан берилген

**ИШТИРОКЧИЛАР РЎЙХАТИ
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

Жой/Place *Коргалдык банк*

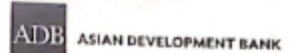
Сана/Date *06.01.2023 / 09:00*

№	Ф.И.Ш/ Name, Surname	Иш лавозими/ Position held	Телефон/ Telephone	Имзо/ Signature
1.	<i>Усмоилов Ножидил</i>	<i>Қоллима қўғилма ёташ қўғилма</i>	<i>93 920 9300</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	<i>Әбдімәдилов Ибрагим</i>	<i>Техника директори қўғилма</i>	<i>93 921 0077</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	<i>Қудратов Мурат</i>	<i>ITC қўғилма</i>	<i>93 920 6501</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	<i>Рахматулов Мухомед</i>	<i>Видеоконтрактор</i>	<i>92 920-36-15</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	<i>Смаилов Парохат</i>	<i>Бер. иш. РЭА</i>	<i>93 920-03-10</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	<i>Артықбаев Қўғилма</i>	<i>Қоллима қўғилма ёташ қўғилма</i>	<i>93 920-18-18</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	<i>Әбдішев Рахим</i>	<i>ИТК ёташ қўғилма</i>	<i>93 920-92-12</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	<i>Полушинов Оралиев</i>	<i>ИТК қўғилма</i>	<i>97.474-10 66</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	<i>Алимурадов Бахтияр</i>	<i>Ишкер</i>	<i>91-306-00-83</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	<i>Оралиев А</i>	<i>Ишкер</i>	<i>91-306-01-01</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	<i>Алимурадов О</i>	<i>Вазир</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>



12.	<i>Алимурадов А</i>	<i>Ишкер</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	<i>Қўғилма В</i>	<i>Ишкер</i>	<i>93-9206501</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	<i>Алимурадов А</i>	<i>Ишкер</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
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Location: Bukhara province (date: 07.01.2023/time: 09:00)



Ўзбекистонда қўрилган зўрадорликни муҳофизат қилиш бўлими

**ИШТИРОКЧИЛАР РЎЙХАТИ
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

Жой/Place *Бухара вилояти/Bukhara*

Сана/Date *07.01.2023 /09:00*

№	Ф.И.Ш/ Name, Surname	Иш лавозими/ Position held	Телефон/ Telephone	Имзо/ Signature
1.	<i>Ахмедов Равшан</i>	<i>РХХ муҳандиси</i>	<i>93 622 76 10</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	<i>Ташев Исроат</i>	<i>РХХ муҳандиси</i>	<i>97 301 59 35</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	<i>Шариф Рашид</i>	<i>РХХ ИКА бош лав.</i>	<i>88 300 00 18</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	<i>Ахмедов Жаҳоншир</i>	<i>УЎТБ муҳандиси</i>	<i>97309-98-98</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	<i>Хайдаров М.А</i>	<i>ИЎТБ муҳандиси</i>	<i>91-311-06-12</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	<i>Муҳаммад Н</i>	<i>ЎТБВХ муҳандиси</i>	<i>91-958-58-85</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	<i>Бахтиёр М.</i>	<i>ЎТБВХ электрчи</i>	<i>883099010</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	<i>Рахмонова З</i>	<i>ИЎТБ электр муҳ.</i>	<i>990456457</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	<i>Набиева М.Р</i>	<i>ИЎТБ муҳандиси</i>	<i>913055530</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	<i>Иброҳимов О.И</i>	<i>Вазирлик хизмати устаси</i>	<i>98-274-36-36</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	<i>Набиев А</i>	<i>муҳандис</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

Location: Navoi province (date: 07.01.2023/time: 15:00)



Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ҳукумати томонидан ташкирланган

ИШТИРОКЧИЛАР РЎЙХАТИ
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Жой/Place *Navoiy viloyati/Navoi province*

Сана/Data *07.01.2023/15:00*

№	Ф.И.Ш/ Name, Surname	Иш лавозими/ Position held	Телефон/ Telephone	Имзо/ Signature
1.	<i>Сафаров Рахмат</i>	<i>департаменти Раёс қўраётган</i>	<i>95581917</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	<i>Холматов Забирқудус</i>	<i>департаменти қўраётган</i>	<i>954513905</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	<i>Ҳасанов Шайх</i>	<i>иш лавозими</i>	<i>88-578-21-25</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	<i>Моллақўлиев Шодир</i>	<i>ИЧТБ</i>	<i>33-462-05-38</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	<i>Рахмонов Исроил</i>	<i>МНС</i>	<i>997562211</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	<i>Халилов Муҳаммад</i>	<i>ВКХ</i>	<i>99-759-91-00</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	<i>Алимов Азамат</i>	<i>И.С.Х. 2. қўраётган</i>	<i>99161-8020</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	<i>Коккасаров Саидхон</i>	<i>иш лавозими</i>	<i>98158-58-57</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	<i>Бозоров Суҳбат</i>	<i>И.С.Х. ва И.С.Х. қўраётган</i>	<i>93460-95-94</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	<i>Тўрмушев Содиқ</i>	<i>И.С.Х. ва И.С.Х. қўраётган</i>	<i>93669-59-69</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	<i>Тўрмушев Бўрият</i>	<i>И.С.Х. қўраётган</i>	<i>93434-2558</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>



12.	<i>Қўраётган</i>	<i>И.С.Х. қўраётган</i>	<i>942202809</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	<i>Қўраётган</i>	<i>иш лавозими</i>	<i>942202901</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	<i>Қўраётган</i>	<i>Қўраётган</i>	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
15.	<i>Қўраётган</i>	<i>Қўраётган</i>	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
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APPENDIX 9: SELECT PHOTOS FROM THE PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS & AFFECTED HOUSES

Location: Fergana province (date: 10.12.2022/time: 10:00)



The image shows a large poster or document with a table and text. The title at the top is "FARG'ONA HUROVIY ELEKTR TARMODLARI KORXONASI" AJ. The table has several columns, including "Korxonalar nomi", "Manzil", "Elektr ta'minoti", "Elektr ta'minoti", and "Elektr ta'minoti". The text below the table provides additional information about the company and its services.



Location: Andijan province (date: 12.12.2022/time: 10:00)



Location: Namangan province (date: 12.12.2022/time: 15:00)



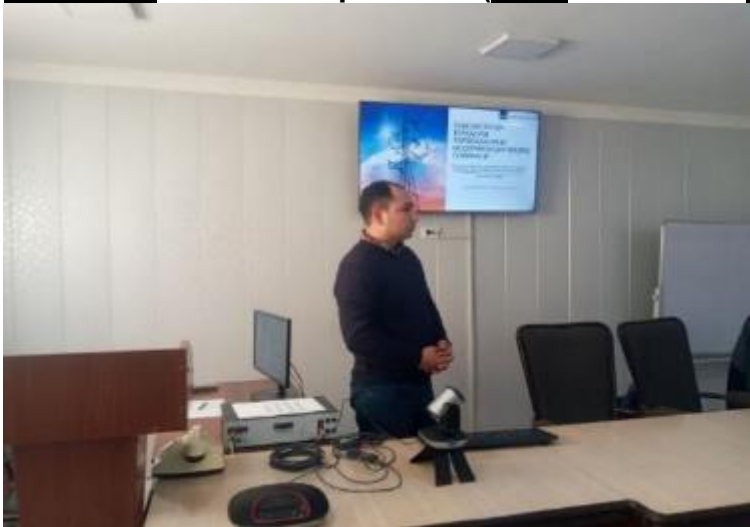
Location: Syrdarya province (date: 13.12.2022/time: 10:00)



Location: Djizzakh province (date: 13.12.2022/time: 15:00)



Location: Samarkand province (date: 15.12.2022/time: 10:00)



Location: Kashkadarya province (date: 16.12.2022/time: 10:00)



Location: Tashkent (date: 19.12.2022/time: 10:00)



Location: Republic of Karakalpakstan (date: 06.01.2023/time: 09:00)



INTERNAL: This information is accessible to ABB Management and staff. It may be shared outside ABB with appropriate permission.

Location: Khorezm province (date: 06.01.2023/time: 15:00)



INTERNAL: This information is accessible to ABB Management and staff. It may be shared outside ABB with appropriate permission.

Location: Bukhara province (date: 07.01.2023/time: 09:00)



Location: Navoi province (date: 07.0 1.2023/time: 15:00)