



**WELCOME TO
UZBEKISTAN**

SHORT ABOUT...

- Capital: Tashkent
- Official language: Uzbek
- Government: Unitary presidential constitutional republic
- Area: 448,978 sq.km
- Population: 32,979,000(estimate 2017)



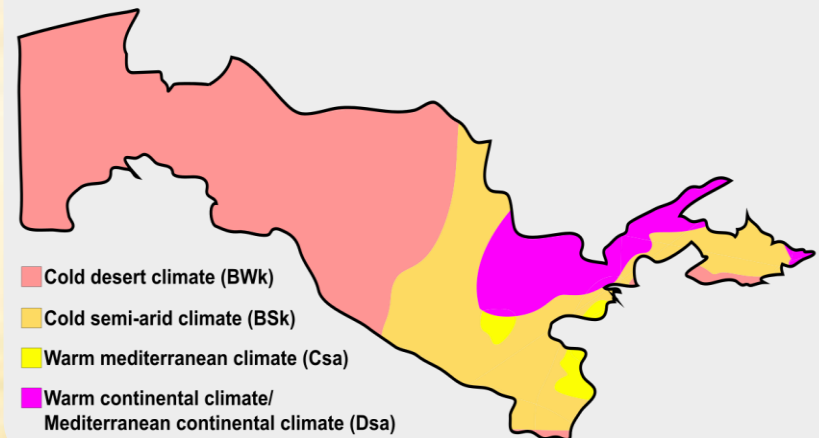
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LOCATION

- Uzbekistan has an area of 447,400 square kilometres (172,700 sq mi). It is the 56th largest country in the world by area and the 42nd by population. [20] Among the [CIS](#) countries, it is the 4th largest by area and the 2nd largest by population. [21]
- Uzbekistan lies between latitudes [37°](#) and [46° N](#), and longitudes [56°](#) and [74° E](#). It stretches 1,425 kilometres (885 mi) from west to east and 930 kilometres (580 mi) from north to south.
Bordering [Kazakhstan](#) and the [Aral Sea](#) to the north and northwest, [Turkmenistan](#) to the southwest, [Tajikistan](#) to the southeast, and [Kyrgyzstan](#) to the northeast, Uzbekistan is one of the largest [Central Asian](#) states and the only Central Asian state to border all the other four. Uzbekistan also shares a short border (less than 150 km or 93 mi) with [Afghanistan](#) to the south.
- Uzbekistan is a dry, [landlocked](#) country. It is one of two [doubly landlocked](#) countries in the world (that is, a country completely surrounded by landlocked countries), the other being [Liechtenstein](#). In addition, due to its location within a series of [endorheic](#) basins, none of its rivers lead to the sea. Less than 10% of its territory is intensively cultivated irrigated land in river valleys and oases. The rest is vast desert ([Kyzyl Kum](#)) and mountains.



Uzbekistan map of Köppen climate classification



NATIONAL SYMBOLS





Islam Karimov, the first
President of Uzbekistan



Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the second
President of Uzbekistan

POLITICS

- After Uzbekistan declared independence from the [Soviet Union](#) in 1991, an election was held, and [Islam Karimov](#) was elected as the [first President](#) of Uzbekistan.
- The elections of the Oliy Majlis (Parliament or [Supreme Assembly](#)) were held under a resolution adopted by the 16th Supreme Soviet in 1994. In that year, the Supreme Soviet was replaced by the Oliy Majlis.
- The third elections for the bicameral 150-member Oliy Majlis, the Legislative Chamber, and the 100-member Senate for five-year terms, were held on 27 December 2009. The second elections were held in December 2004/January 2005. The Oliy Majlis was unicameral up to 2004. Its size increased from 69 deputies (members) in 1994 to 120 in 2004–05, and currently stands at 150.
- The referendum passed, and Islam Karimov's term was extended by an act of parliament to December 2007. Most international observers refused to participate in the process and did not recognize the results, dismissing them as not meeting basic standards. The 2002 referendum also included a plan for a bicameral parliament consisting of a lower house (the Oliy Majlis) and an upper house (Senate). Members of the lower house are to be "full-time" legislators. Elections for the new bicameral parliament took place on 26 December.



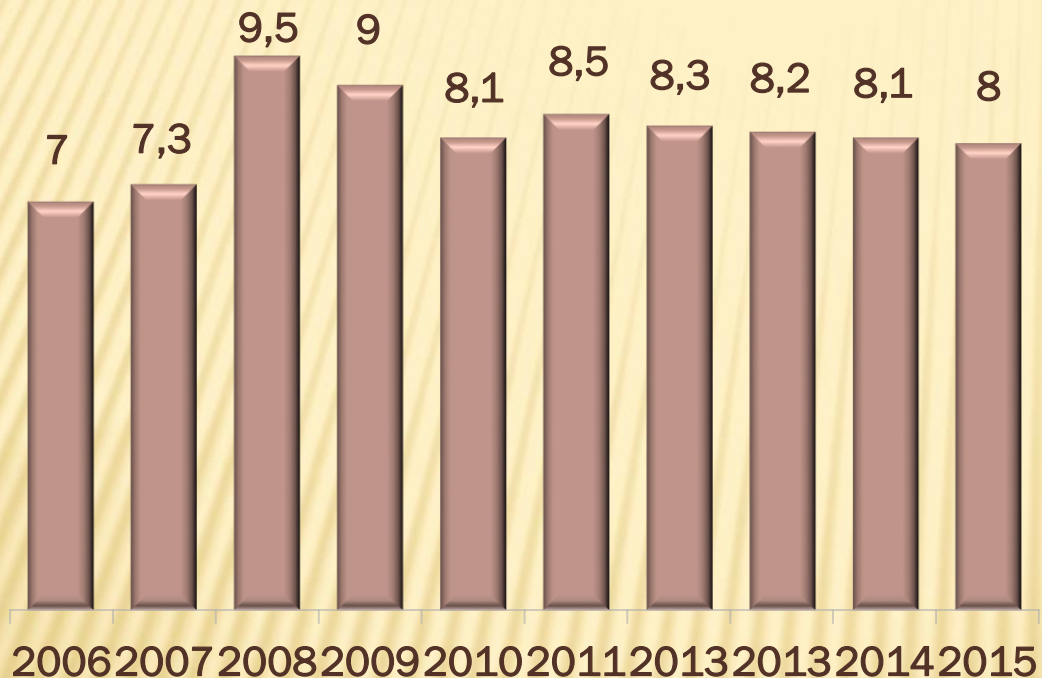
**Uzbekistan: Stable and
Strong Economy,
Reliable Partner**

Concept of Uzbek Model of Transition to Social-Oriented Market Economy

Five basic principles:

- Priority of economics over politics
- Rule of law
- The state - the main reformer
- Gradual approach to reforms
- Conducting strong social policy

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF UZBEKISTAN



GDP Growth Rate (in % to previous year)

- ▶ GDP growth - 5,5 times since 1991
- ▶ Average annual industry growth - 9%
- ▶ Inflation rate - 7%
- ▶ External Debt - 18% of GPD
- ▶ Internal Debt – 0%
- ▶ \$180 billion of attracted investments

DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRY

Automobile



Agriculture Machinery

Oil and gas machinery

Petrochemicals

Pharmaceuticals

Textile industry



Railway machinery



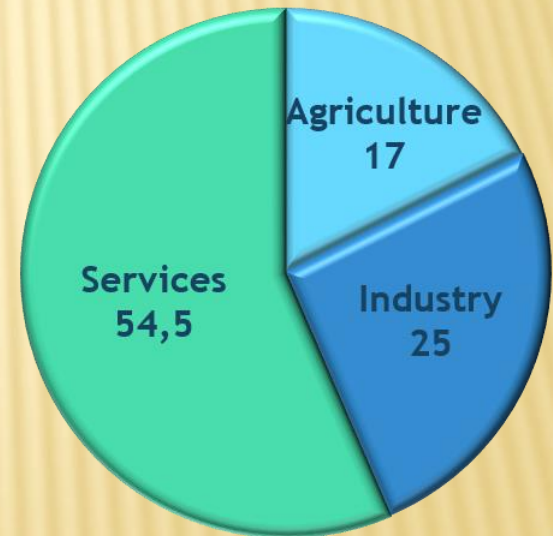
Construction materials industry



Modern Uzbekistan

- **Politically and economically stable, one of the fastest growing countries in the world**
- **Leader in Central Asia in terms of diversified industrial base**
- **Export-oriented economy and developed infrastructure**

GDP Structure in 2015
(in %)



Strategic Economic Priorities

1. Increasing the share of private sector in the economy

3. Strengthening private entrepreneurship, elimination of barriers and constraints

5. Improvement of energy Efficiency of the economy

2. Introduction of modern standards of governance

4. Ensuring structural changes, modernization and diversification of output

6. Development and modernization of infrastructure

7. Expansion of localization program

FREE ECONOMIC ZONES OF UZBEKISTAN



- ▶ FEZ NAVOI
- ▶ FEZ DJIZAK
- ▶ FEZ ANGREN

PREFERENCES IN FREE ECONOMIC ZONES

FEZ Navoi, Angren and Djizak residents are exempted from all types of taxes and import duties.

Period of privileges and incentives If amount of FDI is:

- ▶ 30 000 to 3 million USD - 3 years;
- ▶ 3 to 5 million USD - 5 years;
- ▶ 5 to 10 million USD – 10 years.

SOME OF THE NEW INITIATIVES

- **Government Decree on additional measures on protection of private ownership and improvement of the business climate was endorsed.**
- **Business Ombudsman in Uzbekistan will be appointed**
- **New Anticorruption Law,**
- **New Law on Public Procurement,**
- **New Law on Public-Private Partnership will be adopted**

Advantageous Factors of Uzbekistan

- **Political and macroeconomic stability**
- **Legislative framework and system of benefits for foreign investors**
- **Rich raw materials base and Energy self-sufficiency**
- **Scientific and intellectual capacity of the country**
- **Advantageous geographical location**
- **Diversified industrial base**

PROGRAM OF PRIVATIZATION

Goal: radical decrease of the state presence in economy, step-up of private sector shares.

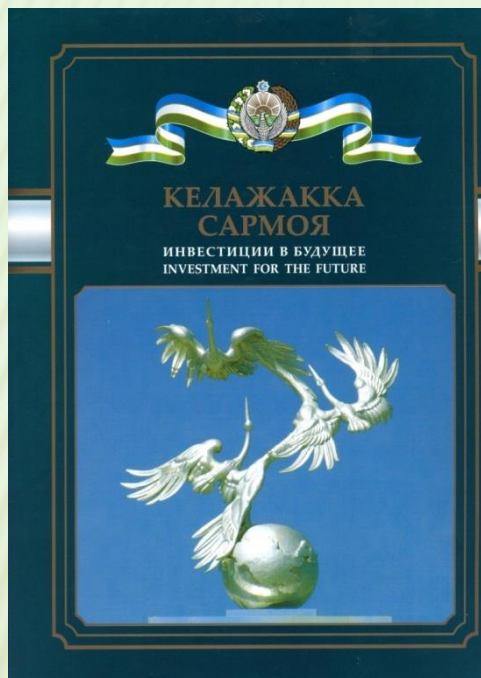
- ▶ 1247 state property facilities are being sold, with undertaking investment obligations
- ▶ Number of state companies will drop by 3,6 times by 2017, or < 150 enterprises.
- ▶ Share of foreign capital in privatized entities will be drastically increased



STATE INVESTMENT PROGRAM FOR 2016-2019

It is planned to implement 846 new projects in industry development for \$41 billion





INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION SYSTEM OF UZBEKISTAN



Care for education - Care for future



- Education is announced as the state priority policy of Uzbekistan;
- Country literacy indicator is one of the highest in the world - 99,34%;
- More than 64% of country population is under age of 30;
- Annually more than 57% of the state budget or about 12% of GDP is spent on social sphere.



During the first years of implementation of reforms in education, based on the world practice proven many times, I believe that if we implement our purposes successfully, a positive “explosion effect”, will be assured.

Islom Karimov
1st President of the Republic
of Uzbekistan



National Model for Personnel Training

The main purpose of this model is to train a perfect person and qualified specialist

STATE and SOCIETY

Person

Production

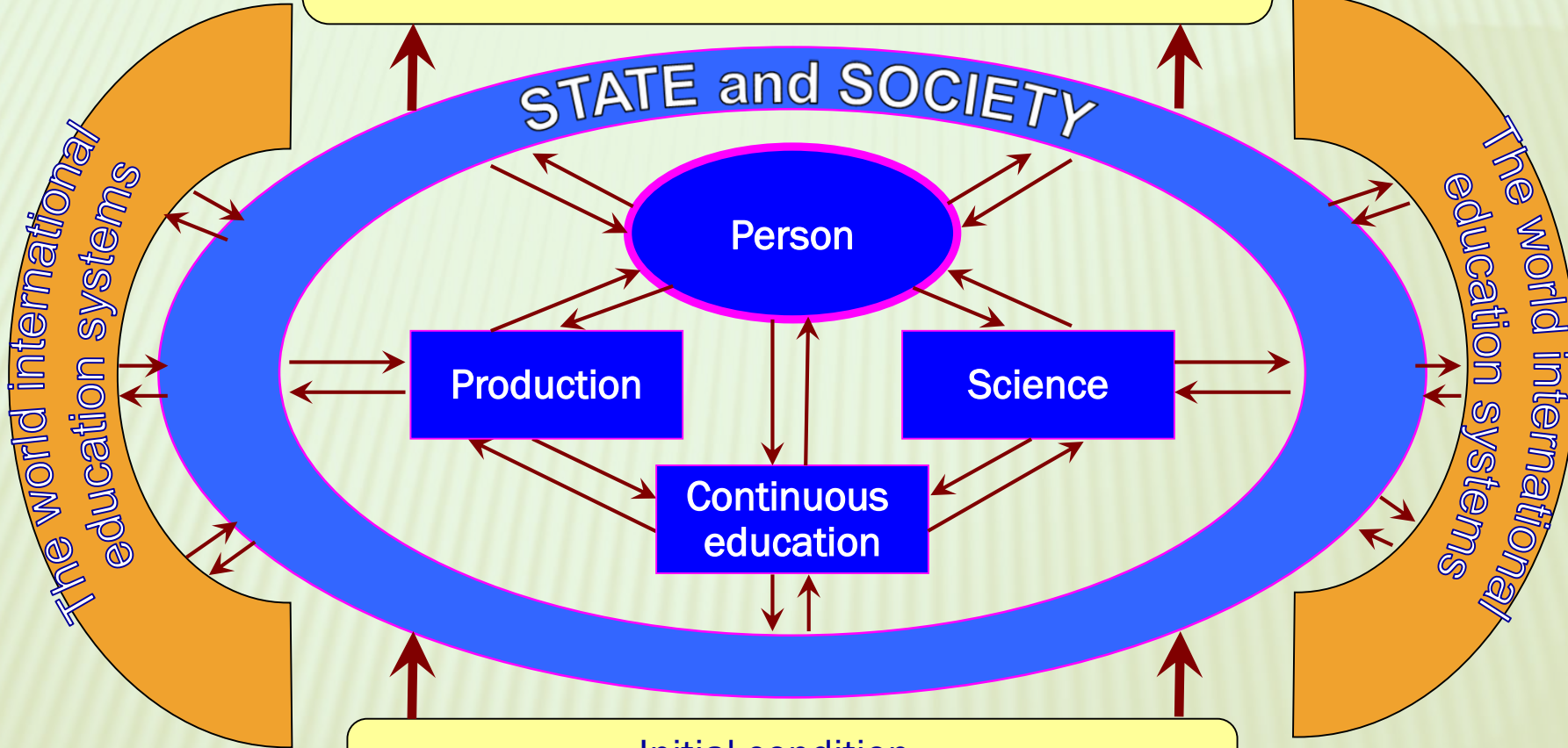
Science

Continuous education

Initial condition -
Beginning of reforms from 1997

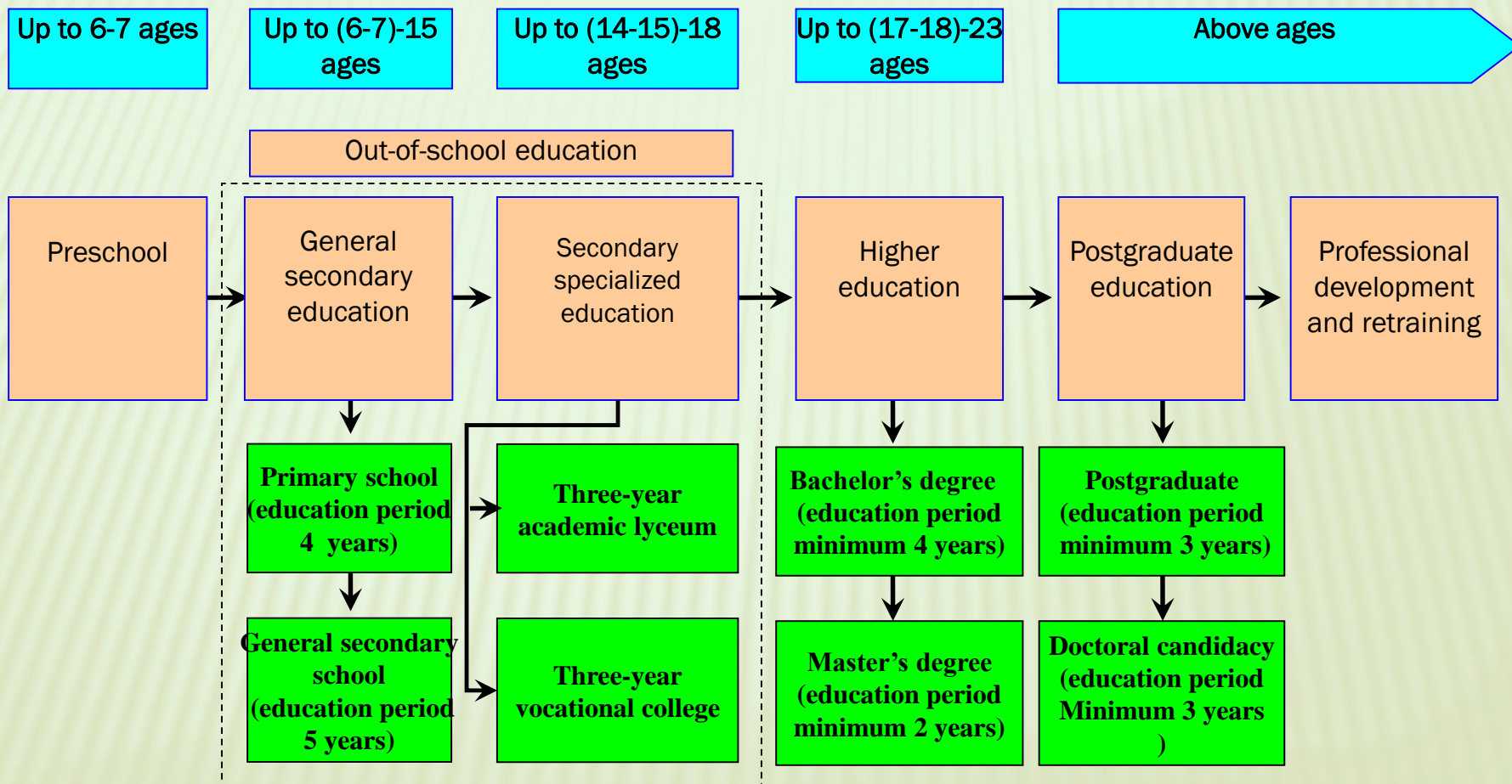
The world international
education systems

The world international
education systems





Continuous education of Uzbekistan



1. Fundamental renovation and reconstruction of buildings and communications infrastructure of secondary schools

2. Equipping of secondary schools with modern train-laboratory equipment, computer technologies, textbooks and manuals

5. Improvement of school sport facilities and development of sport in secondary schools

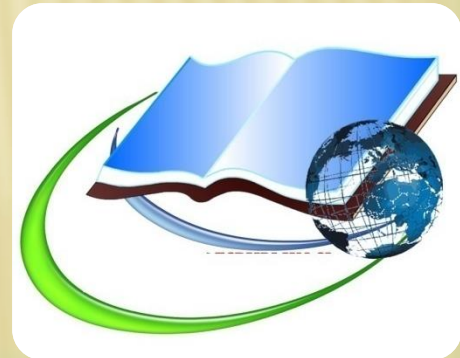
The main directions of the
State National School
Education Development
Program

3. Improvement of state educational standards and curriculum

4. Provision of secondary schools with qualified personnel, development of effective system of training, in-service training and retraining of teachers, strengthening of teachers work stimulation



**State educational standards of
secondary education of the Republic of
Uzbekistan
(condition, problems, tasks)**



LET'S LOOK BACK IN HISTORY

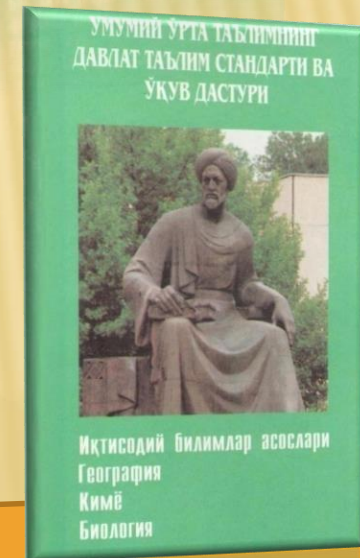
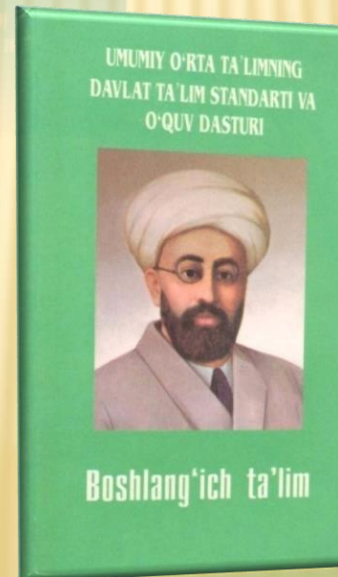
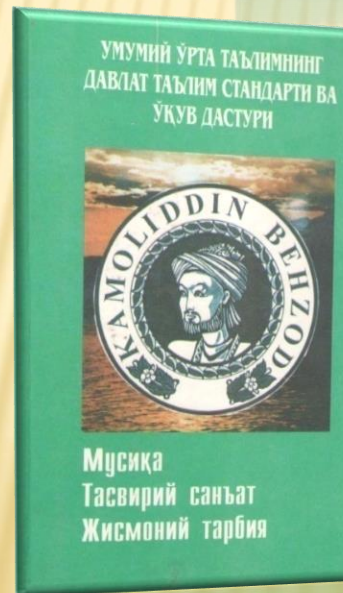
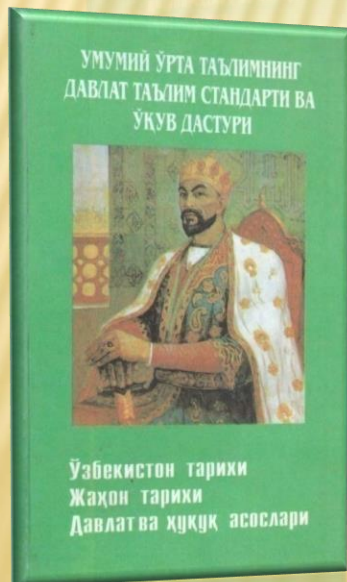
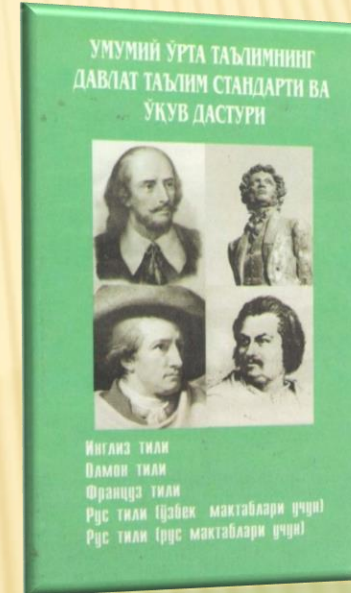
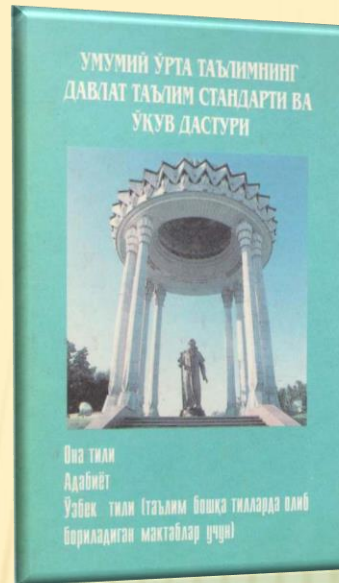
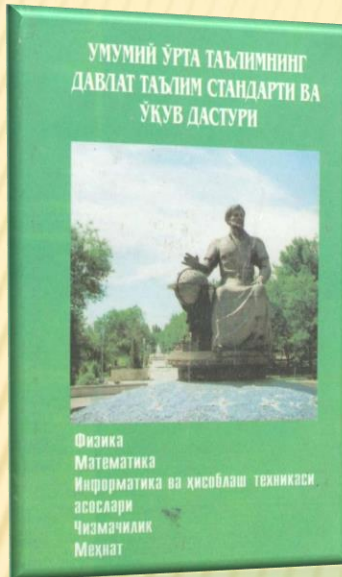
Before Independence

The State educational standards have not been developed and introduced in educational process in Uzbekistan. Curricula and programs have been more directed on reception of the academic knowledge, instead of on development of vital skills. Psychophysiological features and intellectual possibilities of pupils were not always considered

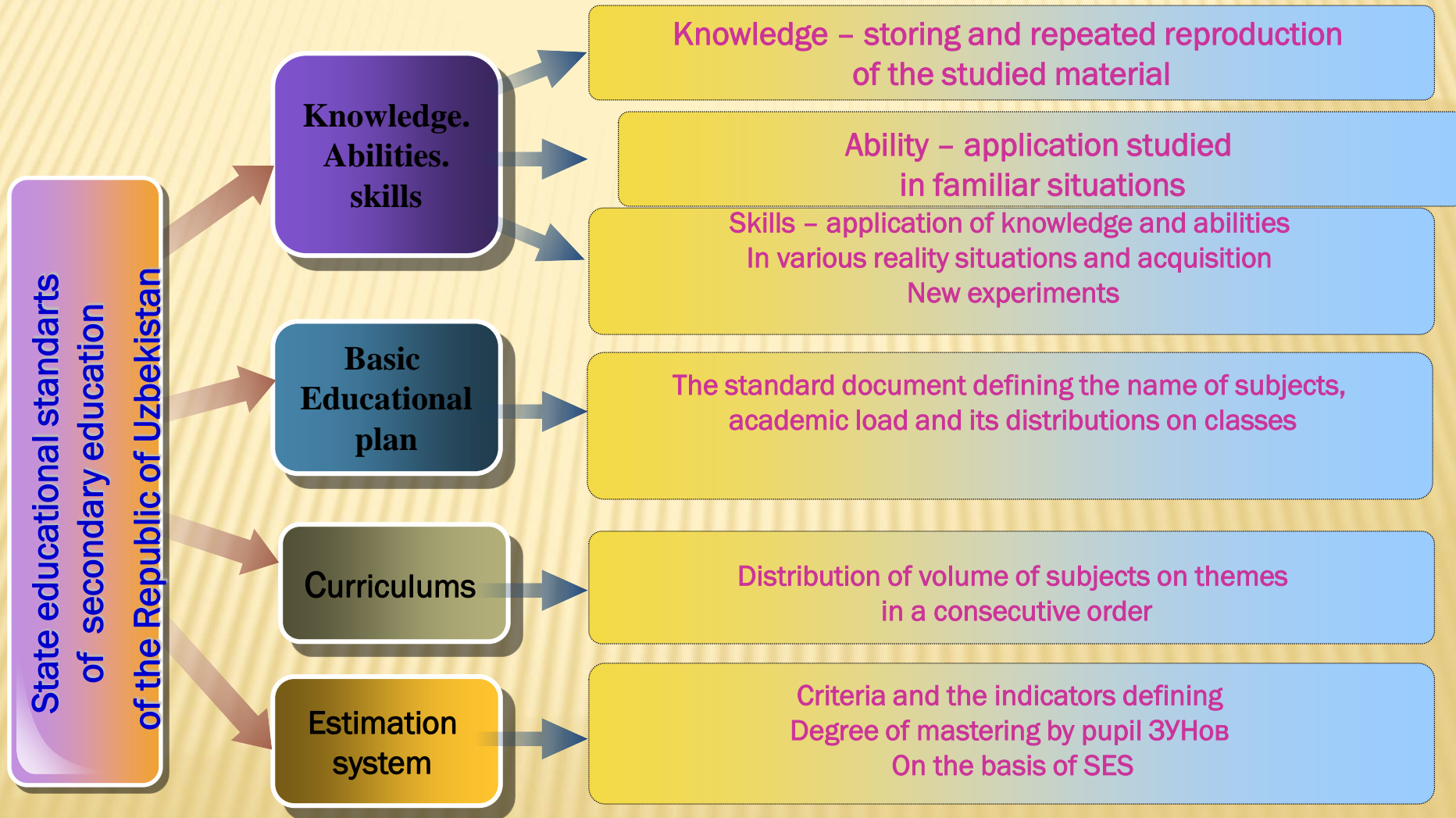
The first steps

In 1998 for the first time in Republic (one of the first among the states of the former Union), the State educational standards of the general secondary education have been developed and confirmed by the Cabinet Decision (from August, 16th, 1999 for № 390) and are introduced in educational process.

STATE EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN



STRUCTURE OF STATE STANDARDS OF THE GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION



Problems in the structural maintenance SES revealed in the course of introduction

**Necessary minimum volume of knowledge, skills, abilities have been defined
Only for graduates of schools**

In some curriculums have insufficiently been considered age and psiho – psychophysiological features of pupils

Knowledge, skills and abilities are not divided on categories

The SES are not developed in some subjects of schools with not state training language (Kirghiz, Kazakh, Tadjik, Turkmen, Karakalpak languages of the literature), and also on labour training

KSA are not standardised in initial classes, and are defined as the requirement.

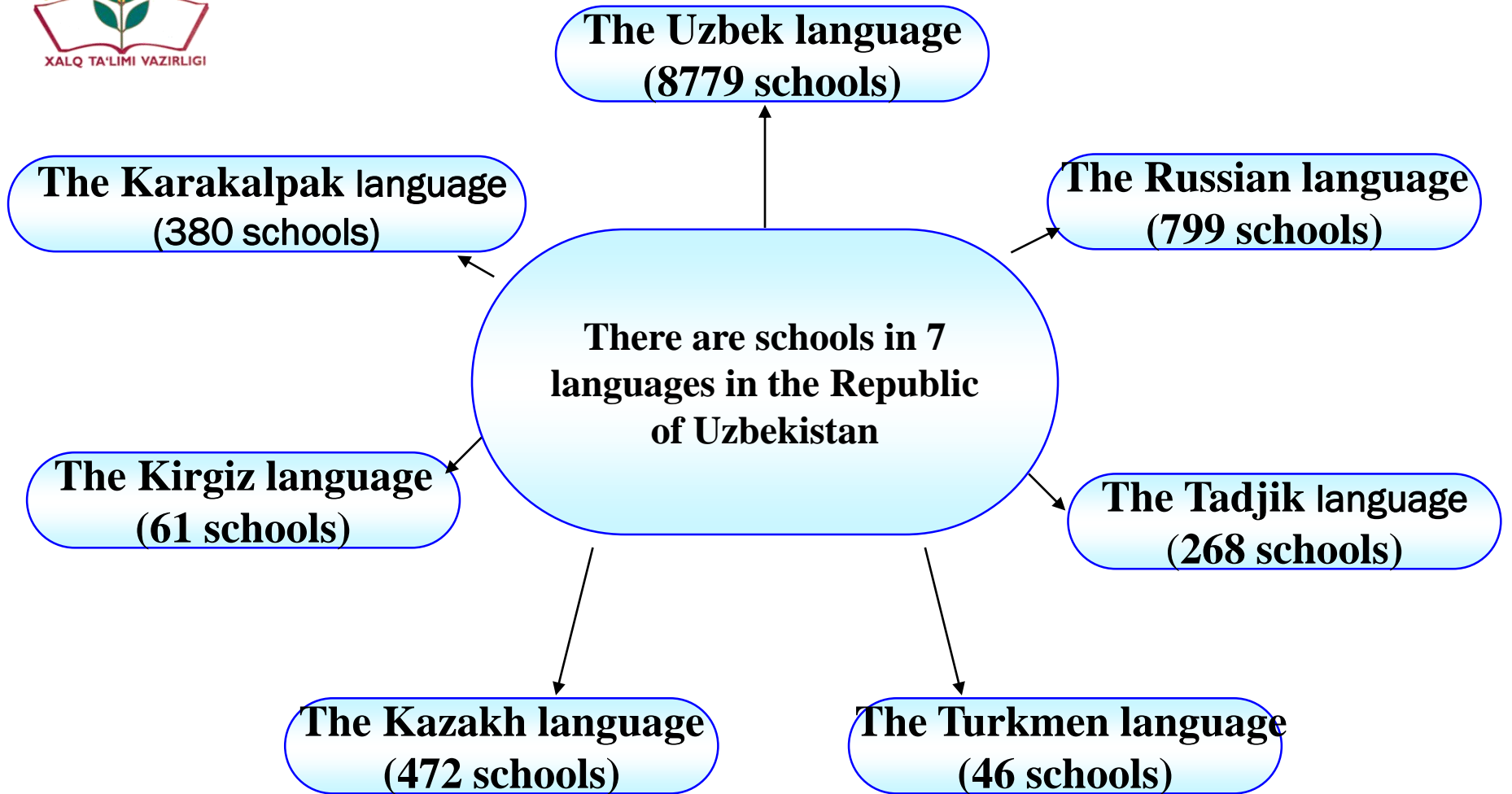
PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN SOLVED DURING OF REALISATION OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM OF DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION IN 2004-2009

**SES have been improved, the
curriculums are modernised and
experimented at some schools in
all subjects**

**The advanced GosOsO, the
modernised curriculums are
confirmed by the Report of the
Governmental commission for №
07/1-365oT
On December, 16th 2009 r**

**SES have passed State
registration on February, 15th,
2010 for № 05-182**

**The advanced GosOsO, the
modernised curriculums since
2009-2010 are introduced in new
textbooks and in educational
process of schools.**



The Structure of rent system of maintenance with textbooks for pupils of secondary schools (the Decision of the Cabinet PP-362 from 5/31/2006)

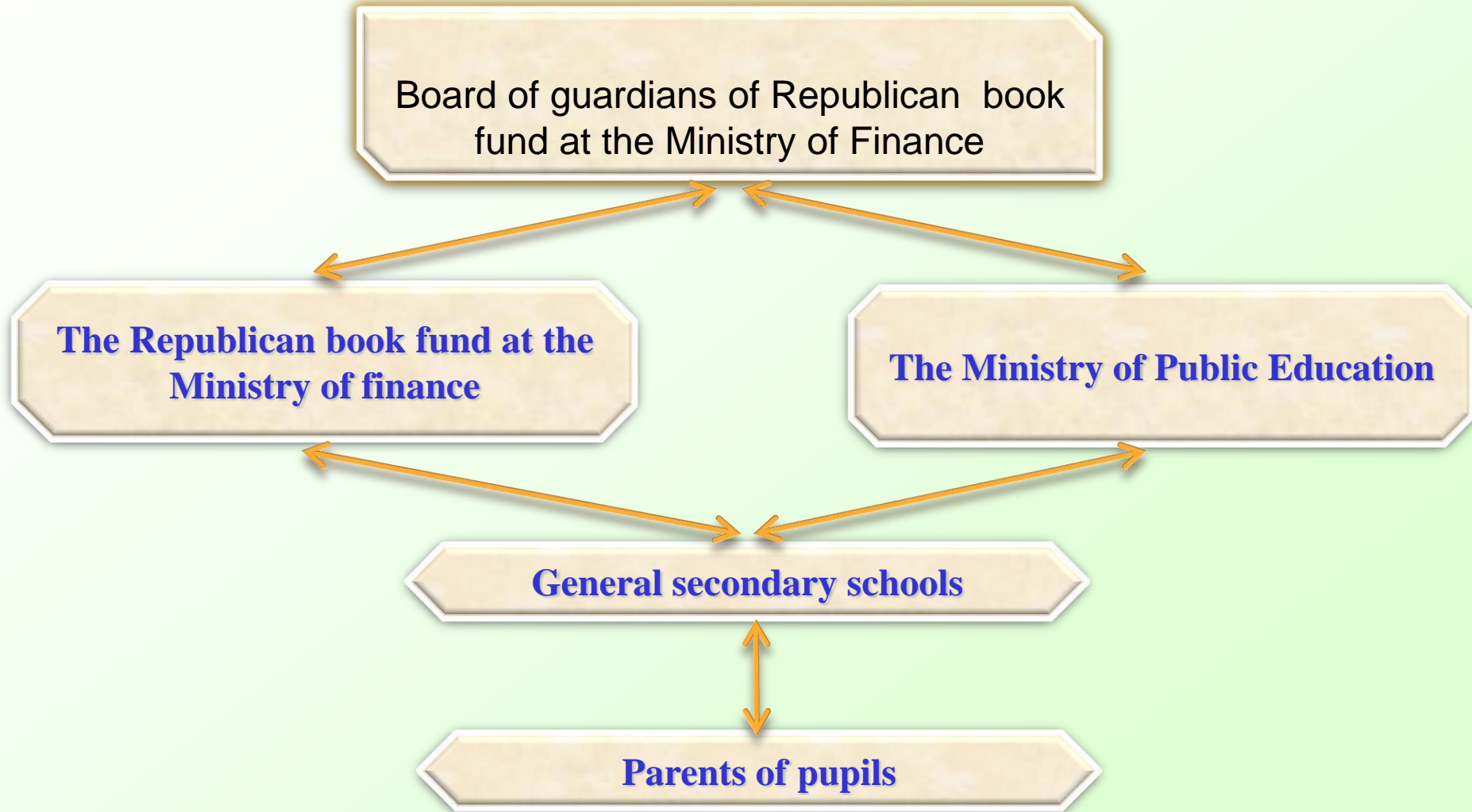
Board of guardians of Republican book fund at the Ministry of Finance

The Republican book fund at the Ministry of finance

The Ministry of Public Education

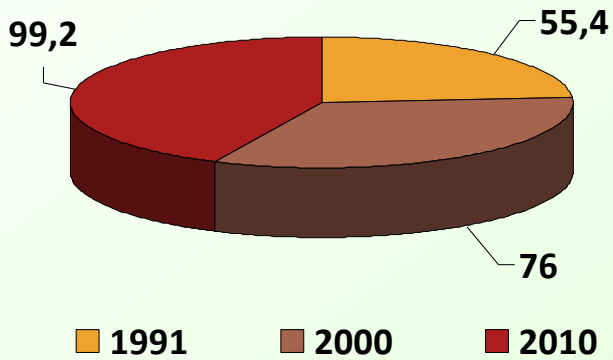
General secondary schools

Parents of pupils

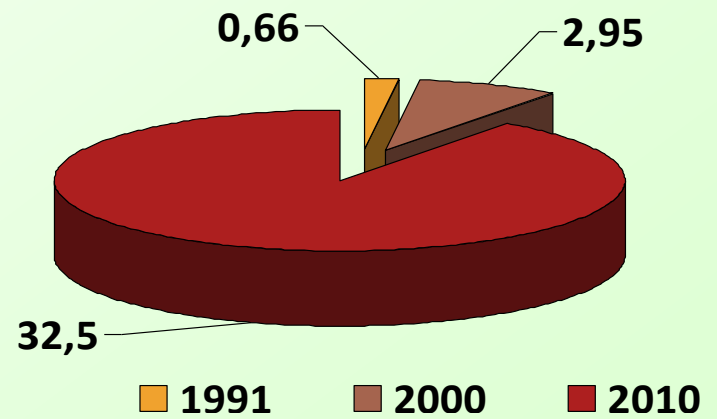


Parameter of maintenance with textbook of secondary school

maintenance with textbook



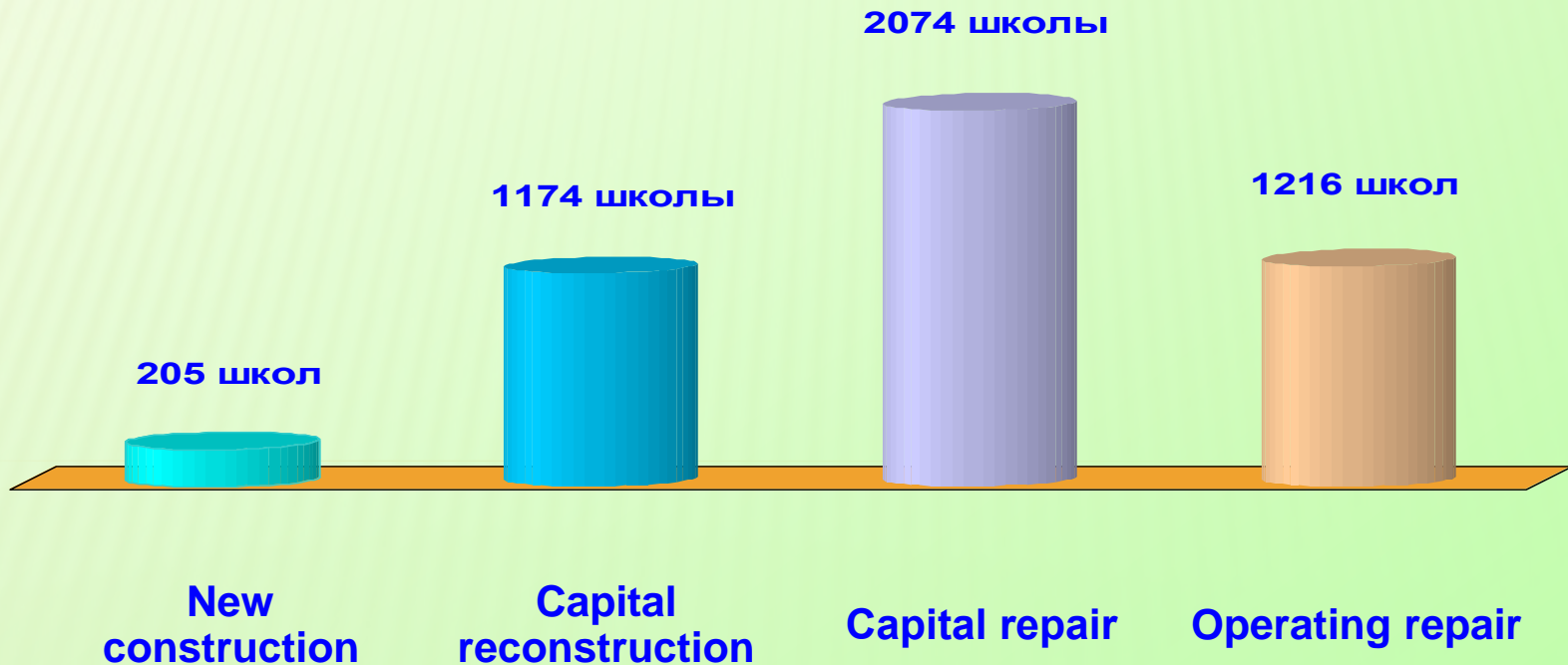
The published textbooks (mln)





Classification of the executed works and the spent means in the secondary schools according by the State National Program of development of school education for 2004-2009 r

4669 schools have been repaired work, it has been spent 600,7 billion in 2004-2010





Healthy generation is the base for development



Three-phase public sport tournaments were established to develop child sport as well as to involve pupils in sport activities regularly.

“Umid nihollari” tournament
for students of secondary schools

“Barkamol avlod” tournament
for students of academic lyceums and
vocational colleges

“Universiada” tournament
for students of higher education institutions



Child Music and Art Schools





Information on sports constructions are built
in 2004-2009 at the expense of means of Fund of development of children's
sports at the Ministry of Public Education

611 sports objects have been repaired and it has been spent 83,8 billion sum In
2004-2009

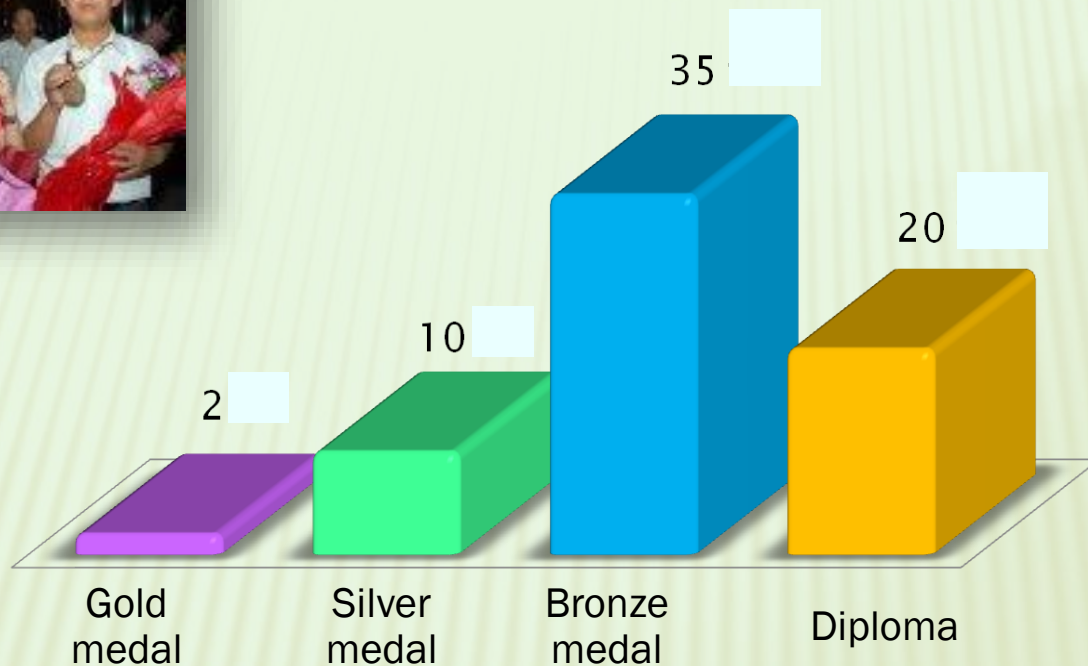




Winners of the international science competitions



Number of medals received



Medals





Thank you for attention!

RELIGION

- Islam is by far the dominant religion in Uzbekistan, as [Muslims](#) constitute 79% of the population while 5% of the population follow [Russian Orthodox Christianity](#), and 16% of the population follow other religions and non-religious. A 2009 [Pew Research Center](#) report stated that Uzbekistan's population is 96.3% Muslim.^[97] An estimated 93,000 [Jews](#) were once present in the country.^[98]
- Despite its predominance, the practice of [Islam](#) is far from monolithic. Many versions of the faith have been practised in Uzbekistan. The conflict of Islamic tradition with various agendas of [reform](#) or [secularization](#) throughout the 20th century has left a wide variety of Islamic practices in [Central Asia](#).^[98] 54% of Muslims are [non-denominational Muslims](#), 18% are [Sunnis](#) and 1% are [Shias](#).^[99]
- The end of Soviet power in Uzbekistan did not bring an immediate upsurge of [fundamentalism](#), as many had predicted, but rather a gradual reacquaintance with the precepts of the faith. However, in the latter half of the 2010s there has been a slight increase in Islamist activity, with organisations such as the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan committing allegiance to [ISIL](#) and contributing fighters for terror attacks overseas,^[100] although the terror threat in Uzbekistan itself remains low.



LANGUAGES

- The Uzbek language is one of the [Turkic languages](#) close to [Uyghur language](#) and both of them belong to the [Karluk languages](#) branch of the Turkic language family. Uzbek language is the only official state language,^[104] and since 1992 is officially written in the [Latin alphabet](#). The [Tajik language](#) is widespread in the cities of [Bukhara](#) and [Samarkand](#) because of their relatively large population of ethnic [Tajiks](#).^[81] It is also found in large pockets in Kasan, Chust and Rishton in [Fergana](#) valley, as well as in Ahangaran, Baghistan in the middle [Syr Darya](#) district, and finally in, [Shahrisabz](#), Kitab and the river valleys of Kafiringan and Chaganian, forming altogether, approximately 10-15% of the population of Uzbekistan.^{[9][10][81]}
- [Karakalpak](#), is also a Turkic language closer to [Kazakh](#), is spoken in the [Republic of Karakalpakstan](#) and has an official status there.
- [Russian](#) is an important language for interethnic communication, especially in the cities, including much day-to-day technical, scientific, governmental and business use. Russian is the main language of over 14% of the population and is spoken as a second language by many more. The use of Russian in remote rural areas has always been limited, and today most school children have no proficiency in Russian even in urban centres. However, it was reported in 2003 that over half of the population could speak and understand Russian, and a renewed close political relationship between Russia and Uzbekistan has meant that official discouragement of Russian has dropped off sharply.^[105]

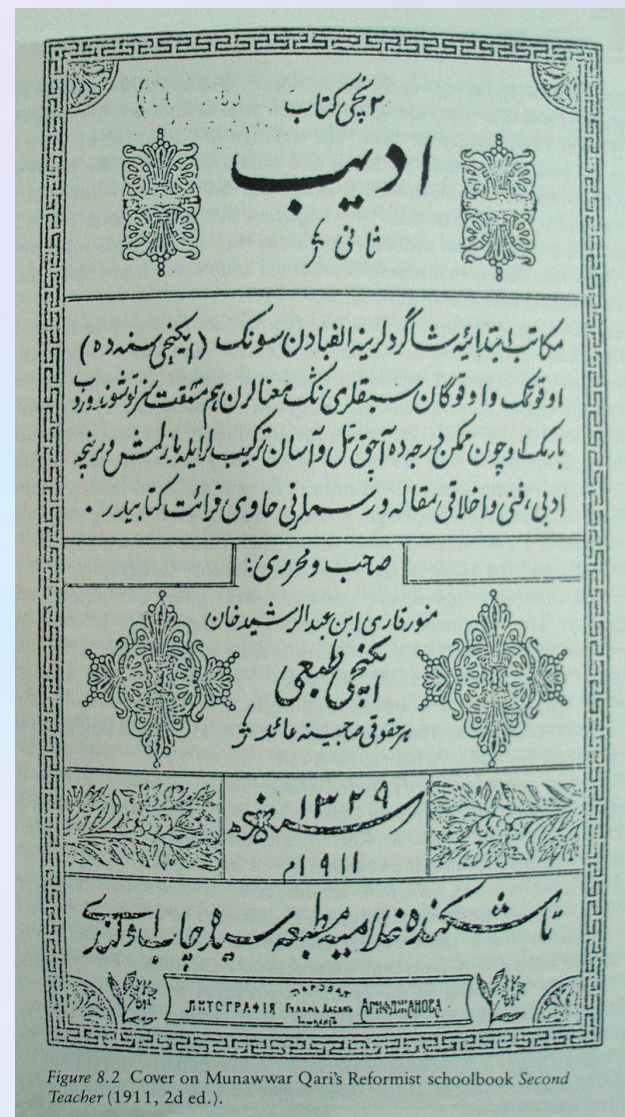


Figure 8.2 Cover on Munawwar Qari's Reformist schoolbook *Second Teacher* (1911, 2d ed.).

CULTURE

- Uzbekistan has a wide mix of ethnic groups and cultures, with the [Uzbek](#) being the majority group. In 1995 about 71% of Uzbekistan's population was Uzbek. The chief minority groups were Russians (8%), [Tajiks](#) (5–30%), [Kazakhs](#) (4%), [Tatars](#) (2.5%) and [Karakalpaks](#) (2%). It is said, however, that the number of non-Uzbek people living in Uzbekistan is decreasing as Russians and other minority groups slowly leave and Uzbeks return from other parts of the former [Soviet Union](#).
- When Uzbekistan gained independence in 1991, there was concern that [Muslim fundamentalism](#) would spread across the region. The expectation was that a country long denied freedom of religious practice would undergo a very rapid increase in the expression of its dominant faith. As of 1994, over half of Uzbekistan's population was said to be Muslim, though in an official survey few of that number had any real knowledge of the religion or knew how to practice it. However, Islamic observance is increasing in the region.

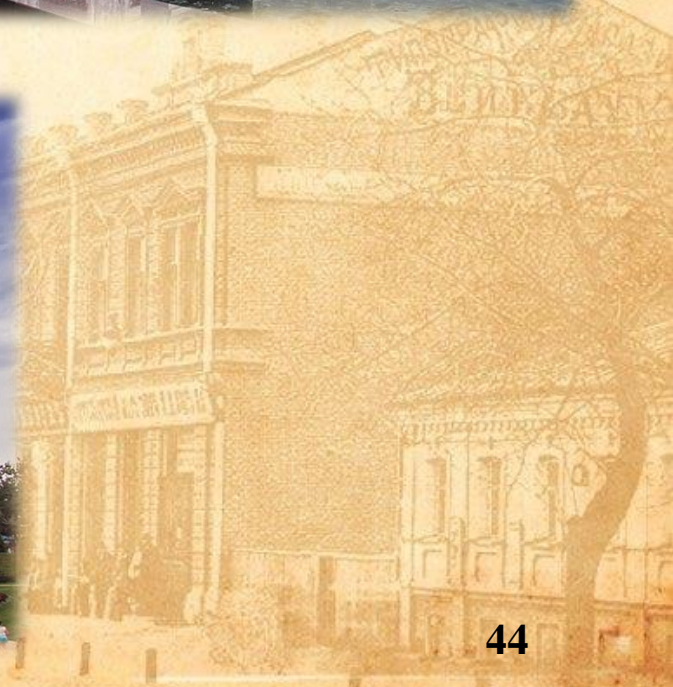


Demographics

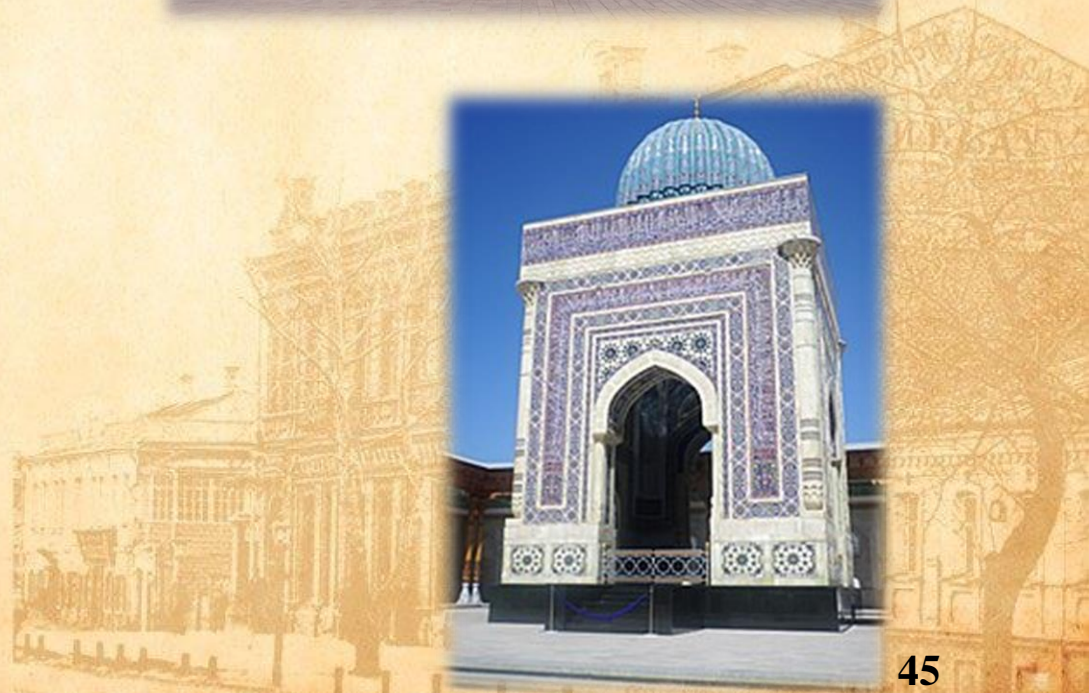
- Uzbekistan is Central Asia's most populous country. Its 32,121,000^[131] citizens comprise nearly half the region's total population. The population of Uzbekistan is very young: 34.1% of its people are younger than 14 (2008 estimate).^[12] According to official sources, [Uzbeks](#) comprise a majority (80%) of the total population. Other ethnic groups include [Russians](#) 2%, [Tajiks](#) 5%, [Kazakhs](#) 3%, [Karakalpaks](#) 2.5% and [Tatars](#) 1.5% (1996 estimates).^[12]
- There is some controversy about the percentage of the Tajik population. While official state numbers from Uzbekistan put the number at 5%, the number is said to be an understatement and some Western scholars put the number up to 20%–30%.^{[9][10][81][82]} The Uzbeks intermixed with [Sarts](#), a Turko-Persian population of Central Asia. Today, the majority of Uzbeks are admixed and represent varying degrees of diversity.^[83]
- [Uzbekistan has an ethnic Korean population](#) that was [forcibly relocated](#) to the region by Stalin from the [Soviet Far East](#) in 1937–1938. There are also small groups of [Armenians in Uzbekistan](#), mostly in Tashkent and Samarkand. The nation is 88% Muslim (mostly [Sunni](#), with a 5% [Shi'a](#) minority), 9% [Eastern Orthodox](#) and 3% other faiths. The U.S. State Department's International Religious Freedom Report 2004 reports that 0.2% of the population are [Buddhist](#) (these being ethnic Koreans). The [Bukharan Jews](#) have lived in Central Asia, mostly in Uzbekistan, for thousands of years. There were 94,900 [Jews](#) in Uzbekistan in 1989^[84] (about 0.5% of the population according to the [1989 census](#)), but now, since the [dissolution of the Soviet Union](#), most Central Asian Jews left the region for the United States, Germany, or [Israel](#). Fewer than 5,000 Jews remained in Uzbekistan in 2007.^[85]



TASHKENT



SAMARKAND



BUKHARA



KHIVA



CUISINE

- Uzbek cuisine is influenced by local [agriculture](#), as in most nations. There is a great deal of grain farming in Uzbekistan, so breads and noodles are of importance and Uzbek cuisine has been characterized as "noodle-rich". [Mutton](#) is a popular variety of meat due to the abundance of sheep in the country and it is part of various Uzbek dishes.
- Uzbekistan's signature dish is [palov](#) (*plov* or *osh*), a main course typically made with [rice](#), pieces of [meat](#), and grated [carrots](#) and [onions](#). *Oshi nahor*, or morning *plov*, is served in the early morning (between 6 am and 9 am) to large gatherings of guests, typically as part of an ongoing wedding celebration. Other notable national dishes include [shurpa](#) (*shurva* or *shorva*), a soup made of large pieces of fatty meat (usually [mutton](#)), and fresh vegetables; [norin](#) and [langman](#), noodle-based dishes that may be served as a soup or a main course; [manti](#), [chuchvara](#), and [somsa](#), stuffed pockets of [dough](#) served as an appetizer or a main course; [dimlama](#), a meat and vegetable stew; and various [kebabs](#), usually served as a main course.
- [Green tea](#) is the national hot beverage taken throughout the day; [teahouses](#) (*chaikhanas*) are of cultural importance. [Black tea](#) is preferred in [Tashkent](#), but both green and black teas are taken daily, without milk or sugar. Tea always accompanies a meal, but it is also a drink of hospitality that is automatically offered: green or black to every guest. [Ayran](#), a chilled yogurt drink, is popular in summer, but does not replace hot tea.



HOLIDAYS

- 1 January: New Year, "Yangi Yil Bayrami"
- 14 January: Day of Defenders of the Motherland, "Vatan Himoyachilari kuni"
- 8 March: International Women's Day, "Xalqaro Xotin-Qizlar kuni"
- 21 March: Nowruz, "Navro'z Bayrami"
- 9 May: Remembrance Day, "Xotira va Qadirlash kuni"
- 1 September: Independence Day, "Mustaqillik kuni"
- 1 October: Teacher's Day, "O'qituvchi va Murabbiylar"
- 8 December: Constitution Day, "Konstitutsiya kuni"
- *Variable date*
- End of Ramazon Ramazon Hayit Eid al-Fitr
- 70 days later Qurbon Hayit Eid al-Adha



SPORT

- Uzbekistan is home to former racing cyclist [Diamolidine Abdoujaparov](#). Abdoujaparov has won the [green jersey](#) points contest in the [Tour de France](#) three times.^[118] Abdoujaparov was a specialist at winning stages in tours or one-day races when the bunch or [peloton](#) would finish together. He would often 'sprint' in the final kilometre and had a reputation as being dangerous in these bunch sprints as he would weave from side to side. This reputation earned him the nickname 'The Terror of Tashkent'.
- [Artur Taymazov](#) won Uzbekistan's first wrestling medal at the [2000 Summer Olympic Games](#), as well as three gold medals at the [2004, 2008 Summer Olympic Games](#) and [2012 Summer Olympic Games](#) in Men's 120 kg.
- [Ruslan Chagaev](#) is a former professional boxer representing Uzbekistan in the WBA. He won the WBA champion title in 2007 after defeating Nikolai Valuev. Chagaev defended his title twice before losing it to Vladimir Klitschko in 2009. Another young talented boxer [Hasanboy Dusmatov](#), light flyweight champion at the [2016 Summer Olympics](#), won the [Val Barker Trophy](#) for the outstanding male boxer of Rio 2016 on 21 August 2016.^[119] On 21 December 2016 Dusmatov was honoured with the AIBA Boxer of the Year award at a 70-year anniversary event of [AIBA](#).^[120]

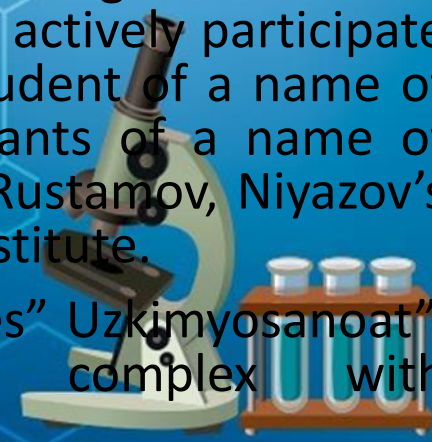


About Tashkent chemical and technological institute

- Our institute is the same age as the Independence. It was founded under the President Order № 203 of the Republic of Uzbekistan by Karimov I.A. from May, 6, 1991 on the basis of faculties of chemical technology and engineering technology of the Tashkent Polytechnical institute. For the last few years for the chemical, oil-and-gas, food, building industries and other branches of a national economy it has been prepared over 10 thousand highly skilled engineers – technologists, on a direction of education over 1000 bachelors and about 30 masters on specialties. Over 40 doctors of sciences and about 138 candidates of sciences work on chairs and in research laboratories. Many graduates of our institute are active in the life of our Republic and occupy high posts in the state structures, at the enterprises of our Republic and in other states of CIS. Now TCTI is considered to be one of the leading base of higher educational institutions and an education system of Republic. The institute takes a worthy place among other higher institutions on rating parameters in educational, methodical, research work, in spiritual – educational, and other fields of activity.



- The history of the Institute is directly connected to the development in Uzbekistan the chemical, oil-and-gas and food industries. In 1934 at chemical faculty of former Central Asian State University, experts for the first time have been prepared: On a specialty « Technology of silicates » – 5 persons On a specialty « Technology of oils » – 7 persons On a specialty « Technology of tanning extracts » – 3 persons. Till 1939 192 engineers – technologists have been prepared. The history of the Tashkent chemical-technological institute began from the declaration of the State Decree about the organization of faculty of chemical technology in 1940. 5 graduates of our institute are academicians of the Academy of sciences of Uzbekistan. If in the beginning of a professional training it was conducted on 3 specialties now there is a preparation on 10 directions of bachelors and on 27 specialties of masters. There are 5 faculties, 26 chairs, 2 scientific – methodical centers, 12 research laboratories, the specialized lyceum at the Institute. There is also scientific – technological park” Kimyogar” there.
- The institute pays the big attention to support and encouragement of the gifted youth. The students having high parameters in study actively participate in republican competition on a rank of the grant-aided student of a name of such great scientists as Beruny, Ulugbek, etc. Branch grants of a name of academician Ahmedov, academician Nabiev, academician Rustamov, Niyazov’s professors, Markman – the scientists, who worked in our Institute.
- Graduates of our institute are leading experts in companies” Uzkiyosanoat”, “Uzdonmahsulot”, “Uzkurilishmateriallari” and in complex with “Shurtangaskimyo”.



Department of international relations

- The Tashkent chemical-technological institute aspires to become one of the centers of the international educational and scientific relations. The international activity of institute is defined by its educational concept, and we consider the international cooperation as one of factors of the successful development.
- The main activities of the international department are:
 - support of scientific, educational and business contacts to a number of the leading educational organizations and funds of Europe, USA, Far and Middle East and to CIS countries;
 - the organization of preparation of students, graduate students and teachers of university on various aspects of the international activity (including language preparation);At us you can receive information on educational programs and grants, to learn about possibilities of student's exchanges and the academic mobility, to find out what international events and meetings take place in institute, and also we will help you to make necessary papers for participation in the international programs and institute projects, for receiving the international grants and scholarships.
- Our purpose – not only to consult you how to organize stay abroad, but also to render the effective practical help at each stage of process of participation in the international projects.





The Great Britain, Open University

South Korea , Institute of Industrial Technology

Germany, the Munich University of Technology



TASHKENT CHEMICAL-TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Spain, University Santjago de Compostela

Russia, Russian chemical-technological University D.I..Mendeleev

China, Institute of Automation Shandong Academy of Science

Austria, Technical University of Vienna

France, Institut National Politechnique de Toulouse (INP Toulouse)



Next completing projects

- 1. Project 158918-TEMPUS-12009-1-AMB-TEMPUS-JPCR CANDI: «Teaching competence and infrastructure for e-learning and retraining»;
- 2. Project 511172-TEMPUS-1-2010-1-DE-TEMPUS-JPCR CIBELES: «The curriculum in the area of the environment, taking into account the principles of the reformed Bologna process»
- 3. International Research Grant “Science for Peace” Projects NATO SfP-983 945”Assessment of Transboundary Water Pollutions in Central Asia “(Syrdarya project
- **The project 158918-TEMPUS-12009-1-AMB-TEMPUS-JPCR CANDI: «Teaching competence and infrastructure for e-learning and retraining” of EU TEMPUS programs**
-
- The given project is created with the support of the program of European technical assistance TEMPUS .
Realization of the project: from January 15, 2010 to January 14, 2013.



- **Grantholders and Partners:**

Vienna University (Austria) – **Grantholder;**

Technical University of Vienna (Austria)

Technical University of Munich (Germany)

The Open University (UK)

- National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek (Uzbekistan)

Tashkent Chemical Technological Institute

- Urgench State University (Uzbekistan)

- National University of Kazakhstan named after Al-Farabiy (Kazakhstan)

Kazakh-Turkish International University named after Yasaviy (Kazakhstan)



- **Project Coordinator at TCTI:** Vice-rector D.T.Karabaev
- **The main goal of the project** is training local staffs in preparing e-learning material both in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan; explicitly including younger teachers and scientists to ensure sustainability; involve industry to allow the participating Higher Educational institutions to develop course modules especially for vocational training of industry specialists; including training in soft skills, such as presentation techniques and proposal writing as well as English language; establish all technical infrastructure based on Open Source software.

- **The project team in TCTI:**

Professors and teachers of the chairs of "Automation and Management", "Chemical technology of inorganic substances and plastics," "Chemical Technology of Inorganic Substances", employees of the Department of International Relations and the IT Center.



PROJECT 51172-TEMPUS-1-2010-1-DE-TEMPUS- JPCR CIBELES: “CURRICULUM INVOKING BOLOGNA ALIGNED EDUCATION LEADING TO REFORM IN ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES”

- The given project is created with the support of the program of European technical assistance TEMPUS.

- **Realization of the project:** from October, 15 till October 14, 2013.

- **Grantholders and Partners:**

- Germany: George-August Goettingen University – grantreceiver

- Poland, Warsaw University of Life Sciences (SGGW)

- Bulgaria, Sofia University of Chemical Technology and Metallurgy

- Hungary: Western Hungary University

- Germany: Oldenburg University

- Spain: Alicante University

- Belgium: Gent University

- Free University in Brussels

- Italy: Polytechnic University of Turin

- Udina University

- University of L’Aquila

- Georgia: Jacob Gogebashvili’s University

- State Iliya University

- Uzbekistan: Urgench State University

- Bukhara state university

- The Samarkand agricultural institute

- The company «Solar Plus Ltd.»

- Physicotechnical institute of Academy of sciences



International Research Grant “Science for Peace” Projects NATO SfP-983 945” Assessment of Transboundary Water Pollutions in Central Asia “(Syrdarya project).

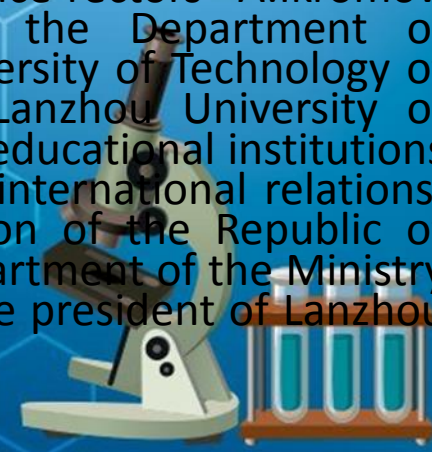
- The given project is created with the support of program “Science for Peace” non-military part of NATO. Date of realisation of the project: from July,1,2011 till October,1, 2014. In project SfP 983945 “the ESTIMATION of TRANSBOUNDARY POLLUTION of WATER In the CENTRAL Asia” together with TCTI the following highereducational institutions collaborate:
- Norwegian University of the Science and Technology – grantholder
- Kyrghyz National University
- Tajikistan Mountain-metallurgical Institute
- The Tashkent Chemical- technological institute
- The South Kazakhstan State University
- **The coordinator of the project at TCTI: the professor of chair “Analytical, physics-colloid chemistry” – N.P.Ismoilov**



The international relations of the Tashkent chemical-technological Institute with the Chinese National Republic

- According to recommendation of the Ministry of Higher and secondary specialized Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan the vice-rector of the TCTI D.Karabaev in October, 21-28 was on a business trip in Chinese National Republic. During a trip by professors-teachers and trainees-competitors questions of an exchange was discussed with Biology Institute and Institute of Automation of Shandong Academy of Science in the scientific and practical purposes. In the end of the visit the bilateral contract on cooperation with Institute of Biology and Institute of Automation of Shandong Academy of sciences was signed.

With a view of execution of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of PP-1639 “To Organize the Committee Uzbek-Chinese Intergovernmental coordination, and also to develop relations between the Chinese National Republic and Uzbekistan” from November, 10, 2011 and the 449-order and with a view of development of the international relations of institute with foreign higher educational institutions the representative of the Chinese Geo-engineering corporation in RU November, 24, 2011 at 15:00 met a authorities of the TCTI (rector S.Turobjhonov, vice-rectors A.Ikromov, D.Karaboev, professors J.Mansurov, H.Sharipov, the Chief of the Department of International Relations – A.Ismailov). Representatives of Lanzhou University of Technology of Chinese National Republic also pion. The Vice-president of , Lanzhou University of Technology – Kang Long underlined, that specialities of both higher educational institutions were compatible and for this reason suggested to build joint the international relations. the deputy ministr of Higher and secondary specialized Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan – prof. M.Karimov and the chief of the international department of the Ministry – J.Irgashev have supported this offer and the rector of TCTI and the president of Lanzhou University of Technology signed the contract on cooperation.



AGREEMENT ON ACADEMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN TASHKENT CHEMICAL-TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AND INSTITUTE OF AUTOMATION OF SHANDONG ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (CHINA)

- This agreement aims to promote international academic cooperation and the exchange of teaching and research experiences between Tashkent chemical-technological institute and Institute of Automation of Shandong Academy of Sciences.
- The two Parties (TCTI and SDAS)-will cooperate in developing friendship and mutual interests on a reciprocal basis of respect for the independence and equal status of each Party.
- The two Parties-agree to:
 - exchange academic materials and information;
 - mutually receive educational visits by faculty members and researchers;
 - exchange students;
 - jointly hold international conferences;
 - conduct joint research projects;
 - engage in other activities to better enhance mutual understanding and cooperation;
 - conduct extension of both Parties' scientific outcomes based on mutual interest.



**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

