

UNITED NATIONS
COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION



**IMPLEMENTATION OF PRINCIPLES OF
EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE IN EASTERN
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA**

Member of Committee
Henry T. Sardaryan (Russian Federation)

Region

EASTERN EUROPE

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Georgia
Moldova
Russia
Ukraine

NOT INCLUDED

EU member states

CENTRAL ASIA

Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Tajikistan
Uzbekistan

NOT INCLUDED

Turkmenistan

11 expert groups
from different
countries

Methodology

EXPERTS

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QUESTIONS

1. Do national principles of effective governance coincide with the 11 principles elaborated by the CEPA?
2. What are the key national legislative acts that demonstrate commitment to the 11 principles of effective governance?
3. What are national programs aimed at SDGs implementation? Is there a national strategy on SDGs or road maps?
4. What public authorities are charged with SDGs and what are their objectives?
5. With what international organizations do government cooperate?
6. What is the stage of national statistics implementation considering indicators necessary for SDGs? Are there reports being prepared for the UN?
7. What challenges do government face while implementing the 11 principles of effective governance?

7 questions
for each country

Armenia

DIFFICULTIES

1. Low level of public servants remuneration
2. Influence of monopolies impede PA reforms in physical infrastructure sector
3. The absence of deputy PM position negatively affects the implementation of government resolutions

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. “Country of the year 2018” by “The Economist” due to high degree of political maturity and legal literacy of the Armenian public
2. Significant progress in the Democracy Index 2019, Corruption Perceptions Index 2020
3. A wide range of reforms to ensure full and unimpeded realization of civil and political rights, including rule of law, independent judiciary, campaign against corruption and strengthening the democratic institutions

AKOP O. TOROSYAN

Coordinator of Churkin
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Azerbaijan

DIFFICULTIES

1. Inefficient collecting of disaggregated data
2. Necessity to enhance outreach and depth of national information systems related to SDGs

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Significant progress towards sustainable development, based on three main clusters
 - a. Efficiency
 - b. Accountability
 - c. Inclusiveness
2. Implementing the UN principle “Leaving no one behind” at full scale.

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Belarus

DIFFICULTIES

1. Necessity to harmonize legal framework considering PA not only domestically but also in bilateral relations with Russia as both countries compose a Union State

ACHIEVEMENTS

Belarus is looking for its own way to implement the Agenda 2030, using foreign experience. However, foreign practices are not a benchmark for development.

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Georgia

An aerial photograph of a city in Georgia, showing a church with a dome on a hillside overlooking a dense residential area with red-tiled roofs. The background features a clear blue sky and distant mountains.

DIFFICULTIES

1. Education does not completely meet the needs of labor market
2. Sustained economic growth is complicated by the fact that the majority of population works in slow-growing economic sectors

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Efficient reform of civil service
2. Introduction of a system for monitoring the asset declarations of public officials
3. Increased transparency in public procurement

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Kazakhstan



DIFFICULTIES

1. Incompetitive public service
2. Excessive regulation hinders business development

ACHIEVEMENTS

Modernization of the public administration system carried out within the framework of the Plan of the Nation “100 Concrete Steps to Implement the Five Institutional Reforms” to redistribute powers between the branches of state power

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Kyrgyzstan



DIFFICULTIES

1. Inequality between southern and northern regions of the country, discrimination in distribution of public positions
2. Growing foreign debt

ACHIEVEMENTS

In spite of numerous challenges, Kyrgyzstan demonstrates positive dynamics and attempts in many directions in implementing effective governance principles

**CHINGIS R.
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Moldova

DIFFICULTIES

1. Limited cross-sectoral coordination and communication
2. Insufficient alignment of national policies and the SDGs

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. High level of transparency in the process of adjusting priority goals for Moldova to the SDGs: all interested parties, decision-makers, development partners, representatives of private sector were invited to consult
2. Active cooperation of the Government of Moldova and the UN Country Office

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ION PARTACHI

Chief of the Department «Statistics and Economic Forecasting»
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Russia

DIFFICULTIES

1. No federal executive authorities are charged with the SDGs implementation which generates additional risks for its successful realization
2. No register of lobbyists, such activity is not regulated by Russian legislation

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. New amendments in the Constitution are consistent with SDGs
2. Developed sectoral legislation promoting SDGs implementation
3. Strong scientific schools of PA

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Tajikistan

DIFFICULTIES

1. The geographical position of landlocked country and scarce land resources generate difficulties in implementing SDGs and the 11 principles of effective governance

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Enhanced coordination of donors rendering aid to the country financially and technically
2. The majority of goals reflected in national development strategy coincide with SDGs

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Ukraine

DIFFICULTIES

1. Lack of consistency of actions between state and local authorities due to decentralization reform
2. Lack of interdepartmental cooperation in the Cabinet of Ministers
3. Language discrimination
4. The principle of inclusiveness is not fully implemented as activity of some parties is prohibited

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Significant progress in the digitalization of human resources management and e-government efforts.
2. Efficient decision-making process ensured by the well-developed institution of civil councils under the state and local executive and legislative authorities
3. The involvement of stakeholders in the discussion and monitoring of decision which guarantees implementation of collaboration principle

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Uzbekistan

DIFFICULTIES

1. Insufficient participation of public organizations in supporting women in difficult circumstances and other vulnerable categories of population
2. Financial difficulties within ministries and agencies while elaborating specific indicators
3. Corruption

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Increased use of strategic planning
2. Significant progress in implementation of IT technologies in PA
3. 1st place in Central Asia according to rating of open data according to Open Data Inventory and 6th place in the world by the number of open sources of information according to the rating of “Open Data Inception”

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Resolution

OBSTACLES

1. Lack of efficiency in collecting statistics
2. Scientific entities do not participate adequately in the process of elaboration of strategic documents
3. High staff turnover, lack of personnel database, arbitrariness in recruitment and the lack of professional skills and qualities
4. Bureaucracy
5. Lack of cooperation between public authorities
6. Corruption
7. Undeveloped local self-government and lack of a strong downward accountability culture

PERSPECTIVES

1. More efficient decision-making process ensured by reforms in the sphere of public administration
2. Broad support for SDGs and principles of effective governance is reflected and enshrined in the legislative framework of the above-mentioned countries
3. Enhanced implementation of IT technologies in PA
4. Active cooperation and coordination with the UN to implement SDGs and the 11 principles of effective governance
5. Better implementation of transparency principle

Common problems
and perspectives