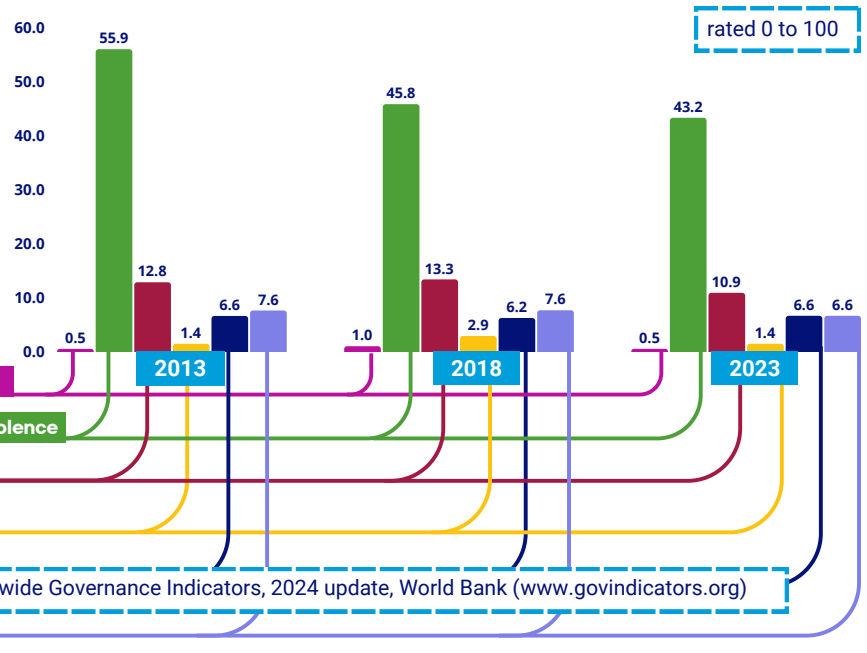# Common Country Analysis 2024
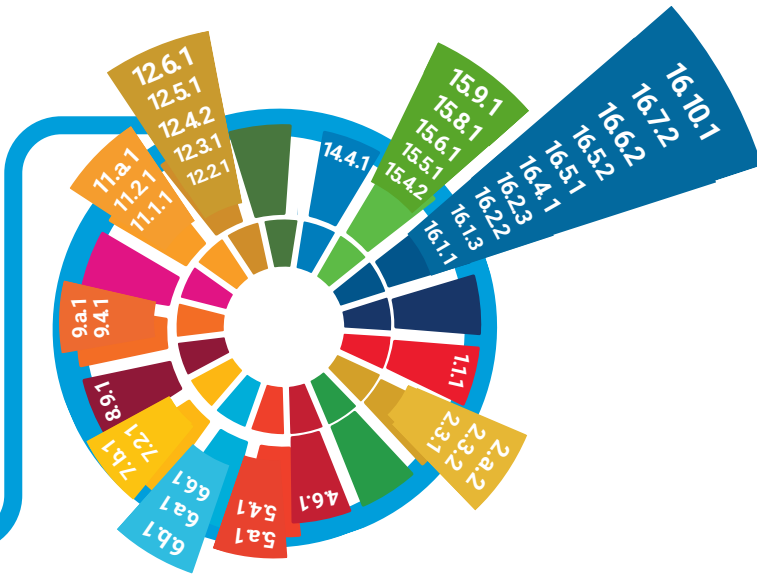
Common Country Analysis

Quality of governance across country in 2013, 2018, & 2023

rated 0 to 100

The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) by the World Bank combine various metrics into aggregate indicators that assess six dimensions of governance across more than 200 economies. The given data illustrates improvement in the "Rule of Law" dimension of the WGI from 6.2 in 2018 to 6.6 in 2023, while stagnating and decreasing in the other five.

2013
- 0.5
- 55.9
- 12.8
- 1.4
- 6.6
- 7.6

2018
- 1.0
- 45.8
- 13.3
- 2.9
- 6.2
- 7.6

2023
- 0.5
- 43.2
- 10.9
- 1.4
- 6.6
- 6.6

- Voice & Accountability
- Political Stability & Absence of Violence
- Government Effectiveness
- Regulatory Quality
- Rule of Law
- Control of Corruption

Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators, 2024 update, World Bank (www.govindicators.org)
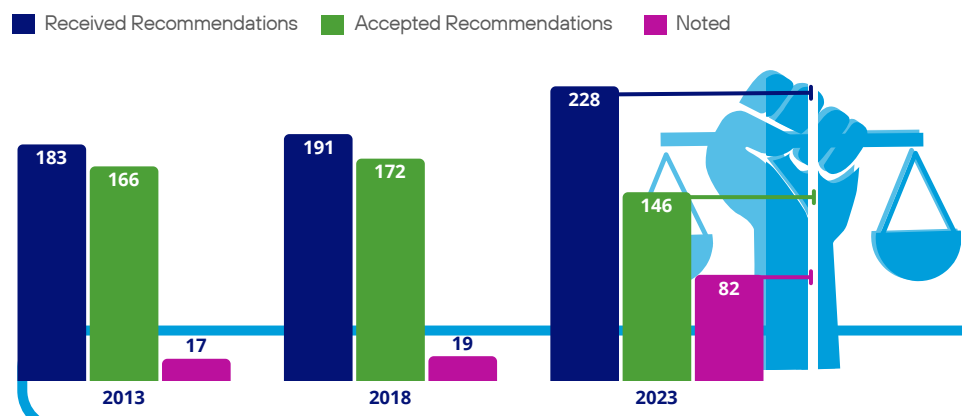
Data Gaps in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

There are several gaps in the indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), primarily due to insufficient data. The graph below illustrates that among the 15 SDGs presented, 40 indicators exhibit data gaps that require further attention. Notably, SDG 16 has the most significant data gaps, with over 11 indicators affected. Turning data into information is essential for effective decision-making.

Source: Roadmap for Strengthening SDG Reporting in Turkmenistan, 2025-2027.

An evaluation of Turkmenistan's performance in the UPR in 2013, 2018, & 2023

- ■ Received Recommendations
- ■ Accepted Recommendations
- ■ Noted

2013
- 183
- 166
- 17

2018
- 191
- 172
- 19

2023
- 228
- 146
- 82

The primary objective of the UPR is to facilitate the enhancement of human rights conditions in each country, which carries profound implications for individuals globally. The following graph illustrates the expanding disparity between the recommendations received, recommendations accepted, and recommendations noted.
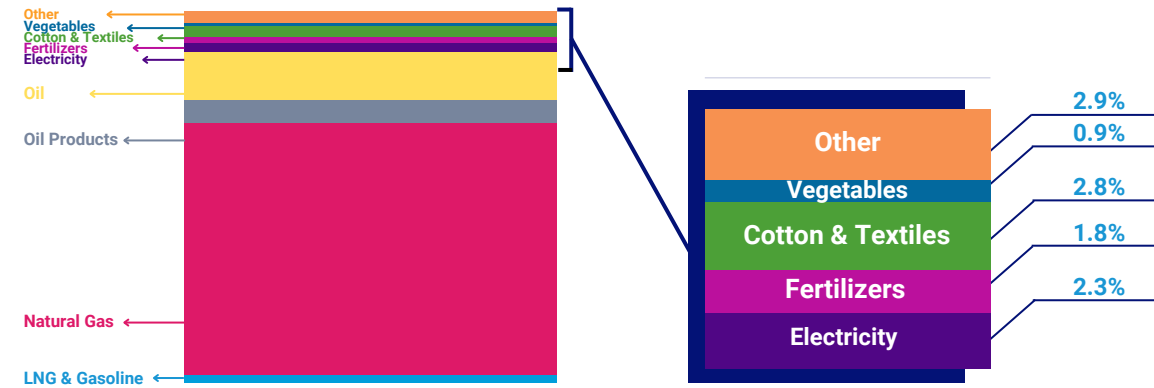
Source: OUTCOME OF THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW (UPR) OF TURKMENISTAN 4th cycle, 2024

1

Trade diversification: Export structure by main products in 2023, (%)[1]

Other
Vegetables
Cotton & Textiles
Fertilizers
Electricity

Oil

Oil Products

Natural Gas

LNG & Gasoline

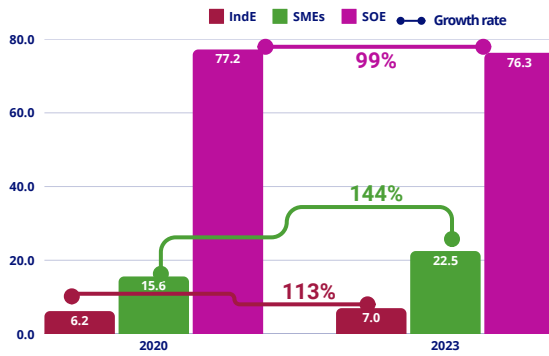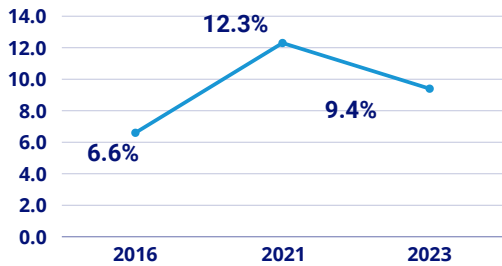|	
Other	2.9%
Vegetables	0.9%
Cotton & Textiles	2.8%
Fertilizers	1.8%
Electricity	2.3%

To address **export diversification,** there is an urgent need to explore new sectors. Overreliance on the hydrocarbons sector creates economic imbalances and raises concerns about sustaining the current account balance by 2030.

Turkmenistan is a landlocked upper-middle-income country with a hydrocarbons sector that **dominates its export revenues**. In 2023, oil and gas accounted for **89%** of total exports, up from **82%** in 2020.

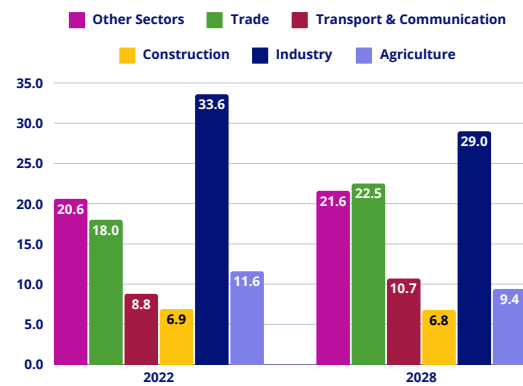## Productive private sector: The share of production volume of SMEs in industry, (%)[1]

The share of **production volume of small and medium-sized enterprises** in industry is **decreasing** (**9.4%** in 2023).

12.3%

9.4%

6.6%

| 2016 | 2021 | 2023 |

IndE SMEs SOE Growth rate

77.2 99% 76.3

144%

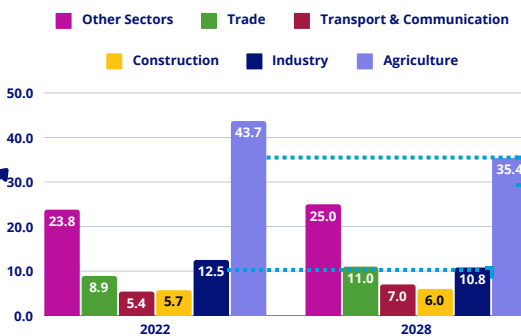15.6 113% 22.5

6.2 7.0

| 2020 | 2023 |

A Business Development Program (SME) and structural reforms are needed, including the development of industrial and innovation policies aimed at increasing competitiveness (for example, the creation of a cluster of the medical industry in the city of Arkadag).

Formal, decent & secure employment in the transforming economy: GDP & employment structure in 2022 -2028[1]

GDP structure by sectors, 2028 (PPSED), (%)

Other Sectors Trade Transport & Communication
Construction Industry Agriculture

33.6

20.6 18.0 8.8 6.9 11.6

21.6 22.5 29.0
10.7 6.8 9.4

| 2022 | 2028 |

Employment structure by sectors, 2028 (estimate), (%)

Other Sectors Trade Transport & Communication
Construction Industry Agriculture

43.7

23.8 8.9 5.4 5.7 12.5

35.4
25.0 11.0 7.0 6.0 10.8

| 2022 | 2028 |

192,000

The projected trends in the PPSED for 2022-2028 indicate a significant decline in the agriculture sector – to 9.4% of GDP by 2028. To avoid a within-sector productivity reduction, the sector should reduce employment, mainly informal, by almost 20% (from 43,7% to 35%) and reallocate to other sectors around 192,000 workers.

18%

This necessitates policy measures from relevant ministries and local administrations as **30%** of **women** and **18%** of **men** employed informally.
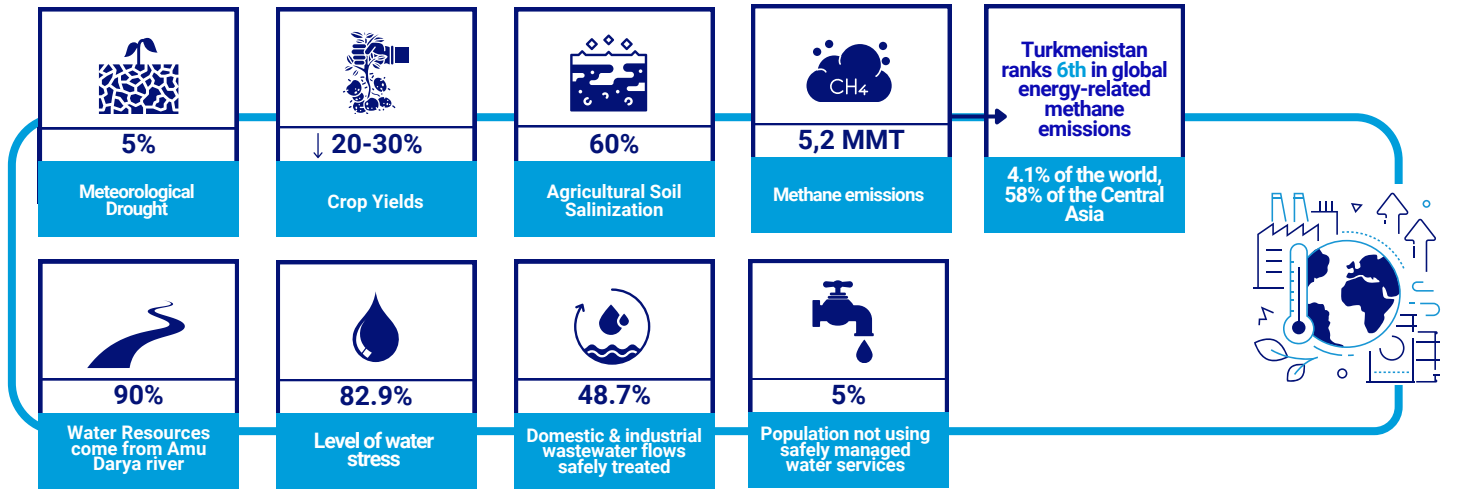
30%

14.9%

of youth (**aged 15–29 years**) are not in education, employment or training (NEETs)
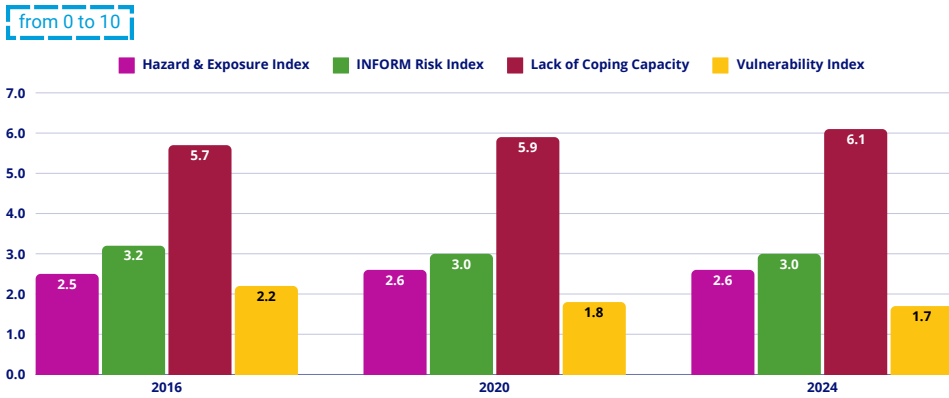
National-level vulnerabilities to climate change

5% Meteorological Drought	**↓ 20-30%** Crop Yields	**60%** Agricultural Soil Salinization	**5,2 MMT** Methane emissions	**Turkmenistan ranks 6th in global energy-related methane emissions** 4.1% of the world, 58% of the Central Asia
90% Water Resources come from Amu Darya river	**82.9%** Level of water stress	**48.7%** Domestic & industrial wastewater flows safely treated	**5%** Population not using safely managed water services	

Source: Climate Risk Country Profile: Turkmenistan, 2021, Methane Tracker – Data Tools - IEA, FAOData Explorer • 6.4.2 Level of water stress (Primary series)
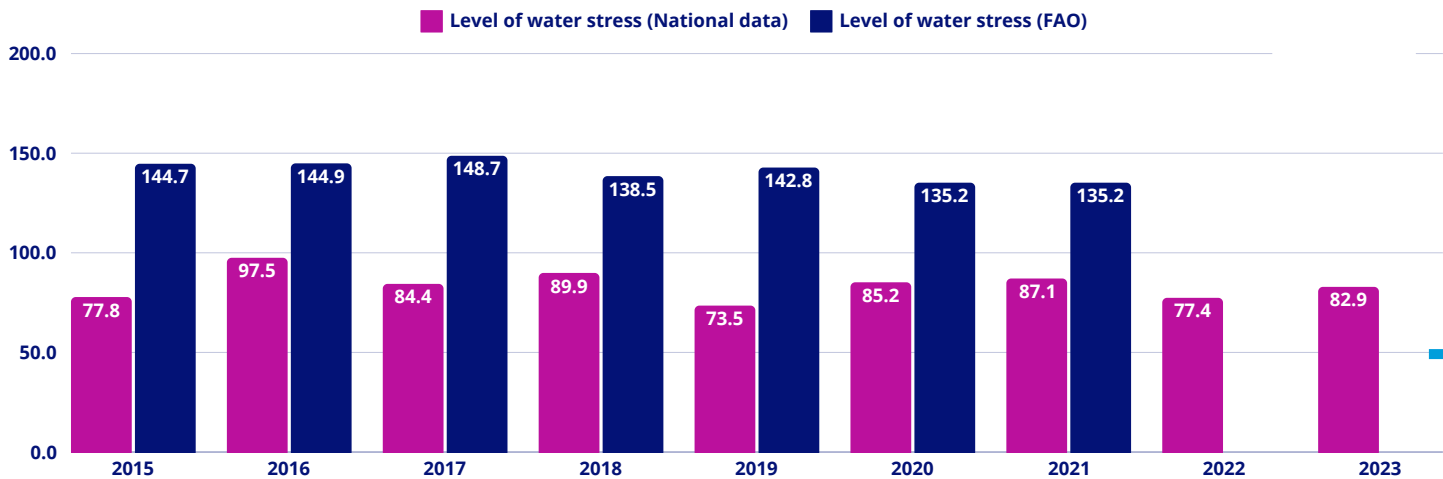
Disaster Risk Management - INFORM country risk profile

from 0 to 10

Legend: Hazard & Exposure Index, INFORM Risk Index, Lack of Coping Capacity, Vulnerability Index

Year	Hazard & Exposure Index	INFORM Risk Index	Lack of Coping Capacity	Vulnerability Index
2016	2.5	3.2	5.7	2.2
2020	2.6	3.0	5.9	1.8
2024	2.6	3.0	6.1	1.7

Source: European Commission, 2024

The INFORM Risk Index calculates the overall level of risk for the country based on hazard and exposure, vulnerability of the community and coping capacities to tackle risks. The **Hazard & exposure** dimension reflects the probability of physical exposure associated with specific hazards. **Vulnerability** dimension represents economic, political and social characteristics of the community that can be exposed in case of a hazardous event. **Lack of coping capacity** measures disaster resilience in terms of activities and efforts and infrastructure that contribute to disaster risk reduction.

Clean water and sanitation | Level of Water Stress | National data & FAO

Legend: Level of water stress (National data), Level of water stress (FAO)

Year	Level of water stress (National data)	Level of water stress (FAO)
2015	77.8	144.7
2016	97.5	144.9
2017	84.4	148.7
2018	89.9	138.5
2019	73.5	142.8
2020	85.2	135.2
2021	87.1	135.2
2022	77.4	
2023	82.9	

The ratio of freshwater withdrawal to available resources depends on the amount withdrawn by major sectors compared to total renewable freshwater, while also accounting for environmental water needs. The graph illustrates a fluctuating trend in water withdrawal.
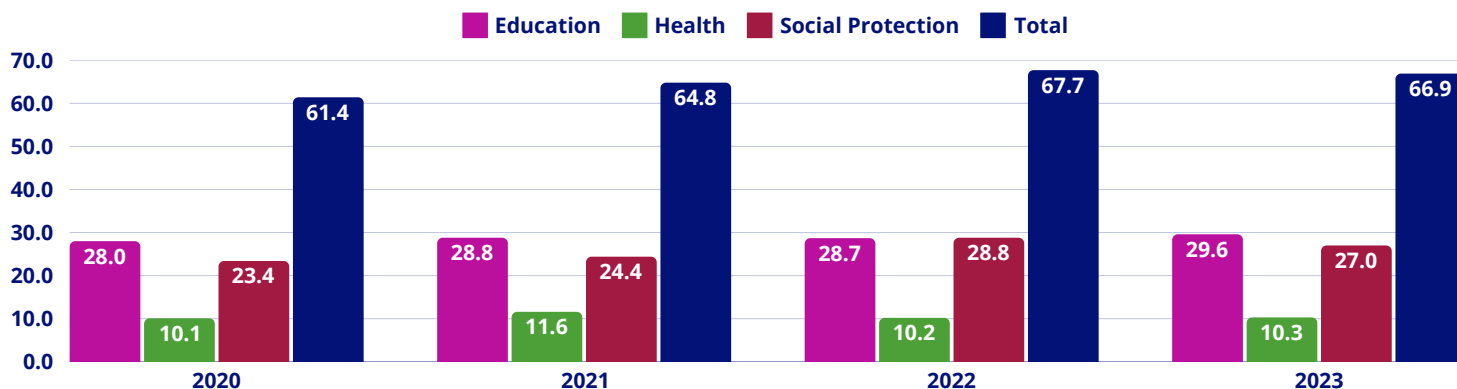
Source: FAOData Explorer • 6.4.2 Level of water stress (Primary series)
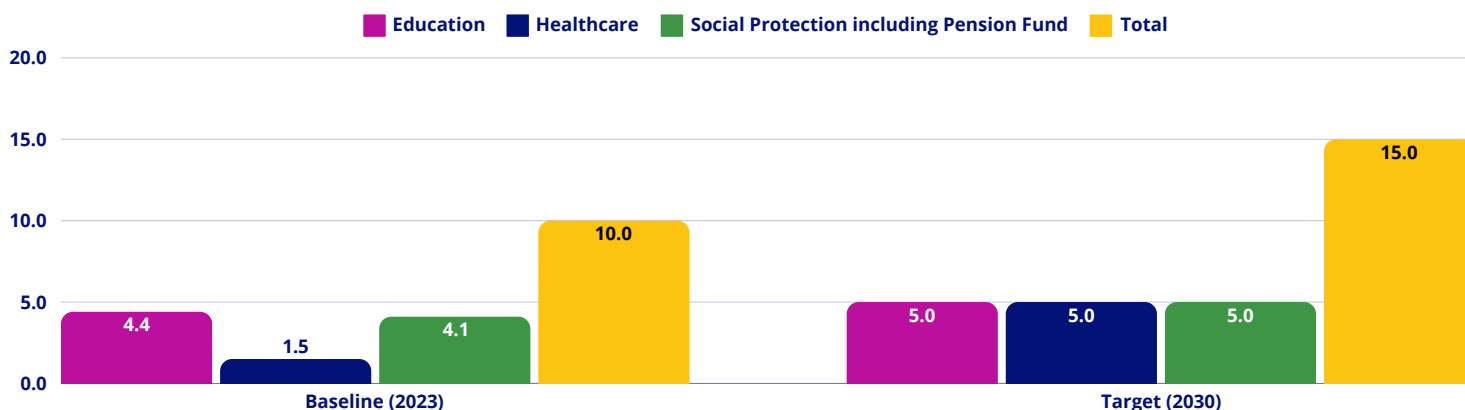
COMMON COUNTRY ANALYSIS

The share of social sector expenditures in the total amount of government expenditures, in %

Legend: Education | Health | Social Protection | Total

Year	Education	Health	Social Protection	Total
2020	28.0	10.1	23.4	61.4
2021	28.8	11.6	24.4	64.8
2022	28.7	10.2	28.8	67.7
2023	29.6	10.3	27.0	66.9

The allocation of government expenditures toward social sector programs and initiatives is a critical metric for assessing a government's commitment to addressing social welfare, health, education, and poverty alleviation. Analyzing this percentage allows us to gauge the prioritization of social issues within the broader fiscal policy framework.

Budget spending on education, health and social protection programmes as % of GDP

Legend: Education | Healthcare | Social Protection including Pension Fund | Total

	Education	Healthcare	Social Protection including Pension Fund	Total
Baseline (2023)	4.4	1.5	4.1	10.0
Target (2030)	5.0	5.0	5.0	15.0

Social Services Framework | Social Services Framework | SDG Indicators[1]

Social Protection

	Baseline	Target
Coverage of social transfers and benefits, %	67%	75%
Proportion of children aged 1 to 14 years who have been subjected to any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by their caregivers/parents in the last month	68.6%	-

Healthcare

	Baseline	Target
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years Covered by health insurance, % (urban and rural areas) (MICS, 2019)	50.9% Urban area / 19.7% Rural area	-
Coverage of essential health services (UHC)[2]	75%	85%
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)[2]	38	25
Maternal mortality ratio (per 1,000 live births)	1.6	1

Education

	Baseline	Target
Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	49.8%	100%
Proportion of schools offering basic services by Internet access	41.7%	50%
Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities	0%	20%

[1] SDG Database, State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan
[2] MICS, 2019 (40.4 under-5 mortality rate (per 100, 000 live births) WHO, 2022)