



UNIVERSITY OF WORLD ECONOMY AND DIPLOMACY

GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT MONITORING REPORT

2024/2025

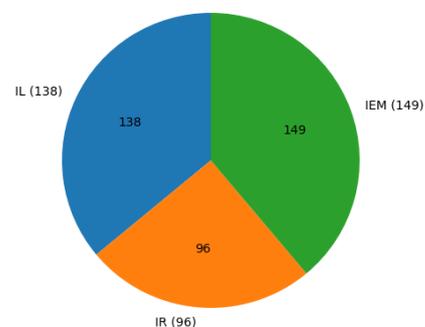
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2024–2025 ACADEMIC YEAR GRADUATES’ EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS

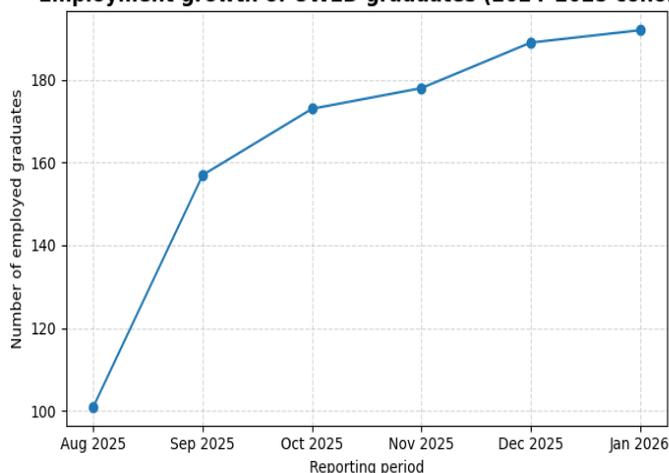
BACHELOR’S DEGREE

During the **2024–2025** academic year, the University of World Economy and Diplomacy graduated a total of **383** students across three faculties: *International Law*, *International Relations*, and *International Economics and Management*. The monitoring of graduates’ employment outcomes from August **2025** to January **2026** demonstrates a steady and positive employment trajectory, reflecting the effectiveness of the University’s career support mechanisms and institutional partnerships.

Number of Graduates by Faculty (2024–2025)



Employment growth of UWED graduates (2024–2025 cohort)



As of **31 August 2025**, **101** graduates were employed, corresponding to **26.4%** of the total number of graduates. At this stage, none of the graduates had continued their education at the master’s level. Employment distribution by faculty showed higher early employment outcomes among *International Law*

graduates (**47** employed), followed by *International Economics and Management* (**36**) and *International Relations* (**18**). This initial figure largely reflects the transitional period immediately following graduation, during which many graduates were still in active job search.

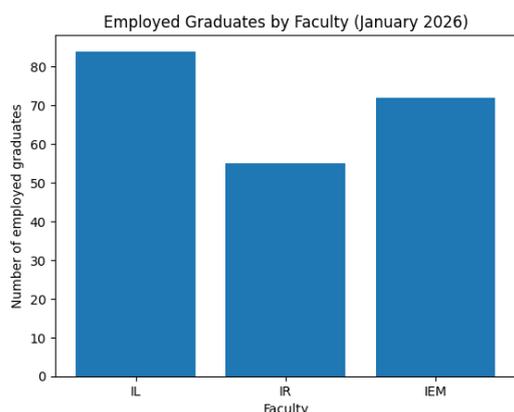
By the end of **September 2025**, the number of employed graduates increased to **157**, raising the employment rate to **41.0%**. This represents a net increase of **56** employed graduates compared to August. In parallel, **56** graduates were admitted to master’s programmes, indicating a diversification of post-graduation trajectories. As

a result, the number of graduates with secured employment or continued education reached **212** persons (**55.4%**).

In **October 2025**, employment continued to grow, reaching **173 employed graduates (45.2%)**. The most notable increase was observed in the *International Economics and Management* faculty, suggesting stronger labour market demand for graduates with economic and managerial competencies.

As of **30 November 2025**, the number of employed graduates rose to **178**, and by **24 December 2025**, it reached **189**, corresponding to **49.3%** of total graduates. Compared to September, this reflects an increase of **32 employed graduates (+8.3%)**, while compared to August, employment rose by **88 individuals**, confirming a **consistent upward trend**.

Faculty-level analysis shows that:

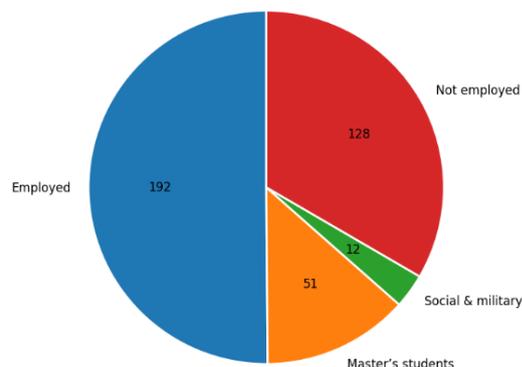


- ***International Law*** maintained the highest absolute number of employed graduates;
- ***International Relations*** demonstrated moderate but stable growth;
- ***International Economics and Management*** showed the most dynamic increase over time;

Importantly, the number of graduates continuing their education remained stable during this period, indicating a balance between employment and academic progression.

As of **31 January 2026**, employment outcomes reached their highest level during the monitoring period. A total of **192 graduates** were in confirmed employment, representing **50.1%** of all bachelor's graduates. In addition, **51 graduates (13.3%)** were continuing their education, **10 graduates (2.6%)** were on childcare leave, and **2 graduates (0.5%)** were completing mandatory military service.

Graduate Status Distribution (January 2026)

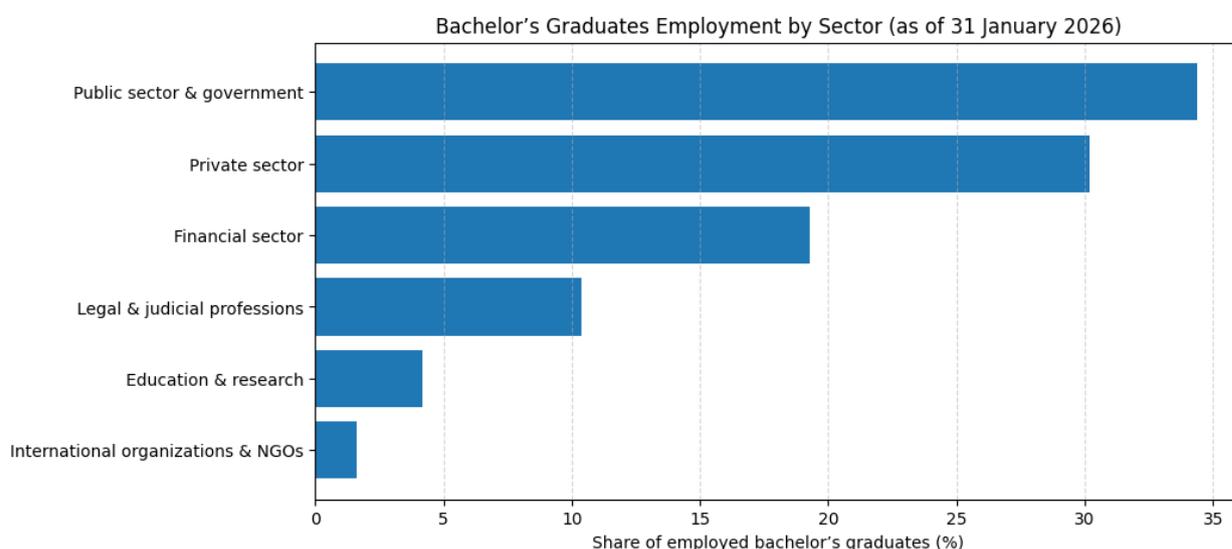


When graduates continuing their education (**68** people), those on social leave, and those undergoing military service are included, the **overall employment and engagement rate** reached **approximately 73.3%**. This figure highlights the **structural effectiveness** of the University’s graduate employment support, career guidance, and cooperation with public and private sector employers.

As of **31 January 2026**, **192 bachelor’s graduates** were in confirmed employment. The largest share of employed graduates (**34.4%**) is concentrated in the **public sector and government institutions**, including the *Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade, The Central Bank of Uzbekistan Prosecutor General’s Office*, courts of general and economic jurisdiction, local administrations (hokimiyats), and other public agencies.

Employment in the **private sector** accounts for **30.2%**, encompassing private companies, consulting and law firms, logistics and trade enterprises, and service providers. The **financial sector** employs **19.3%** of graduates, including positions in commercial banks (e.g., *Asaka Bank, Agrobank, Microcreditbank*), *the Central Bank*, insurance companies, and audit firms such as *Ernst & Young*. **Legal and judicial professions** represent **10.4%**, with graduates working in advocacy offices, legal advisory firms, courts, and prosecutorial bodies.

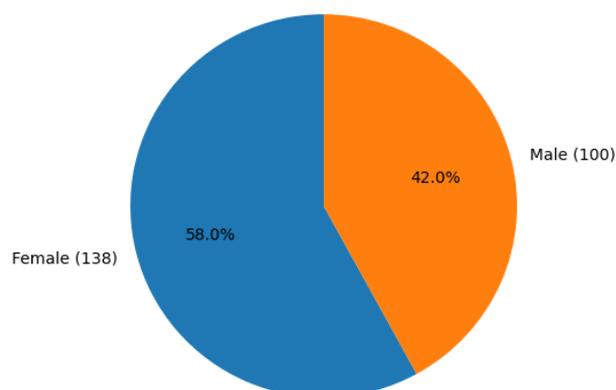
Smaller but stable shares are observed in **education and research (4.2%)**, including **universities and research institutes**, and in **international organizations and NGOs (1.6%)**, such as *UN agencies* and international projects.



MASTER'S DEGREE

In the **2024–2025** academic year, the *University of World Economy and Diplomacy* carried out a comprehensive assessment of the employment status of its **master's degree students**, covering all faculties and academic specialisations. During the reporting period, the total number of enrolled master's students amounted to **238** persons, including **138 female (58.0%)** and **100 male (42.0%)**. A total of **229** students completed or were awarded a master's degree across **six academic specialisations**.

Gender Distribution of Master's Students (2024-2025)



Overall employment monitoring indicates a very high level of labour-market integration among master's students. As of the end of the academic year, **216** students were employed, corresponding to an **overall employment rate of 90.8%**. At the same time, **12** students (**5.0%**) were temporarily unemployed, while **10** students (**4.2%**) were on childcare or maternity leave. Thus, **95.0%** of all master's students were either employed or socially protected, confirming the strong professional orientation of *UWED*'s master's programmes.

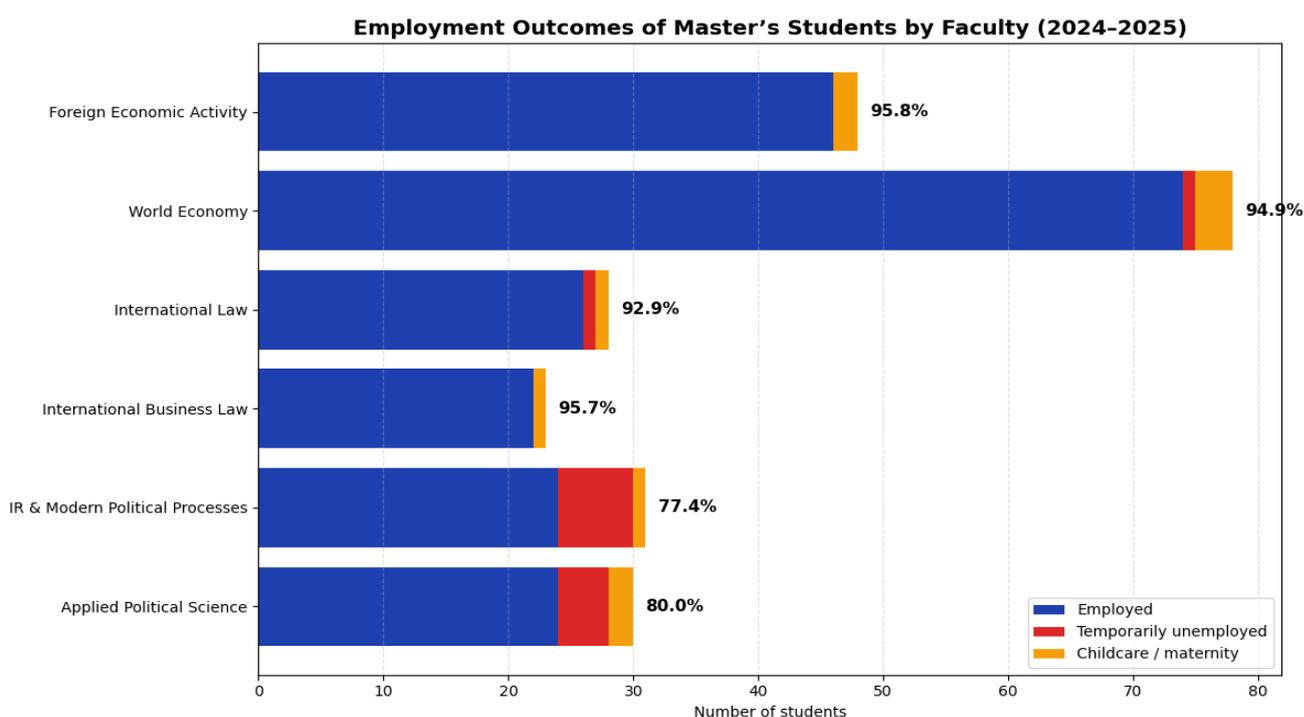
I. A faculty-level analysis shows notable differences in employment outcomes.

In *Applied Political Science*, out of **30** students, **24** were employed, resulting in an employment rate of **80.0%**, while **4** students (**13.3%**) were temporarily unemployed and **2** students (**6.7%**) were on childcare leave. In *International Relations and Modern Political Processes*, **24** out of **31** students were employed, corresponding to an employment rate of **77.4%**, with **6** students (**19.4%**) temporarily unemployed and **1** student (**3.2%**) on childcare leave.

Significantly higher employment indicators were observed in law- and economics-oriented programmes. In *International Business Law*, **22** out of **23**

students were employed, resulting in an employment rate of **95.7%**, while **1** student (**4.3%**) was on childcare leave. In *International Law*, **26** out of **28** students were employed, corresponding to **92.9%** employment, while the remaining **2** students (**7.2%**) were not employed, comprising one temporarily unemployed student and one student on childcare leave.

The strongest employment outcomes were recorded in economics-focused programmes. In *World Economy*, **74** out of **78** students were employed, yielding an employment rate of **94.9%**, while **1** student (**1.3%**) was temporarily unemployed and **3** students (**3.8%**) were on childcare leave. In *Foreign Economic Activity*, **46** out of **48** students were employed, corresponding to the **highest employment rate among all faculties at 95.8%**, with **2** students (**4.2%**) on childcare leave and no

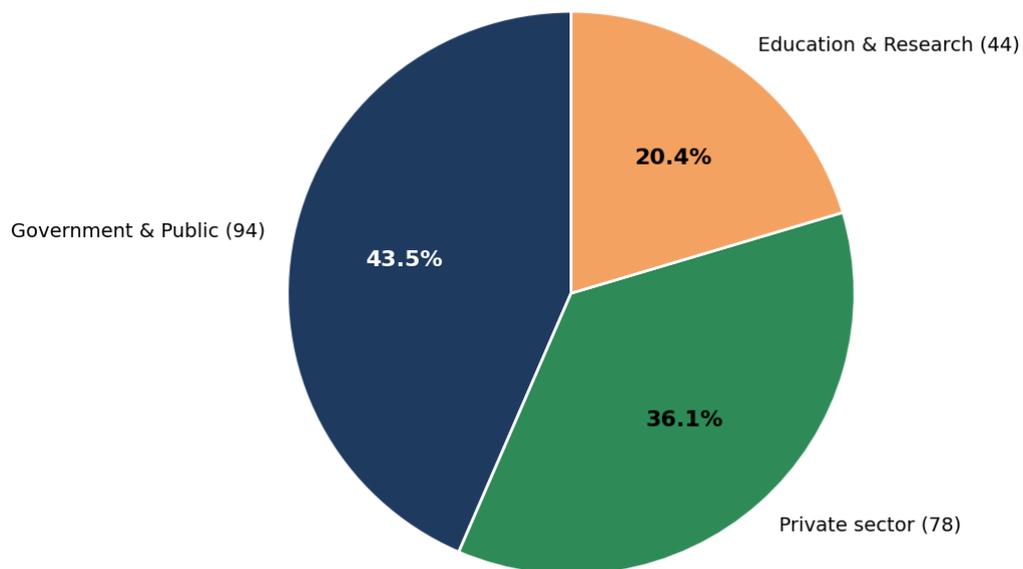


cases of temporary unemployment.

II. From a comparative perspective, *Foreign Economic Activity* demonstrated the **highest employment rate (95.8%)**, closely followed by *International Business Law (95.7%)* and *World Economy (94.9%)*. These results indicate particularly strong labour-market demand for graduates with competencies in economics, international trade, and applied business analysis.

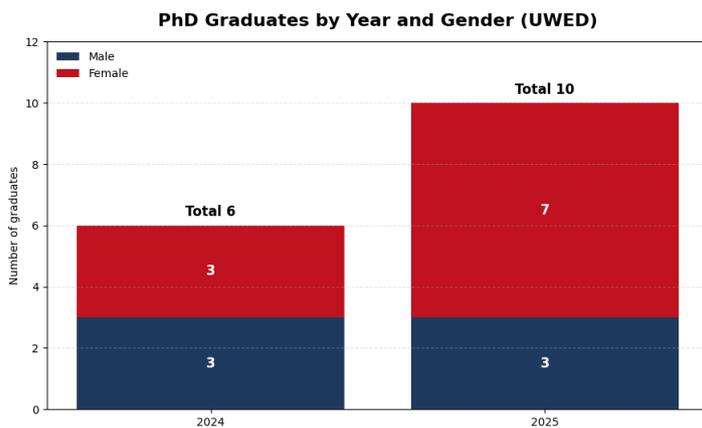
III. Sectoral analysis further shows that employed master’s students are distributed across key areas of national development. Of the **216 employed** students, **94 persons (43.5%)** are working in the **government and public sector**, including ministries, state agencies, judicial institutions, and regulatory bodies. The **private sector** employs **78** students, primarily in banking, consulting, legal services, logistics, and industrial enterprises. In addition, **44** students are engaged in the **education and research sector**, including universities, research institutes, and doctoral programmes.

Sectoral Distribution of Employed Master’s Students (2024–2025)



Overall, the **2024–2025 academic year** demonstrates a **consistently high and structurally balanced employment performance** among *UWED master’s degree* students. The combination of **high employment rates across faculties**, particularly in economics and law programmes.

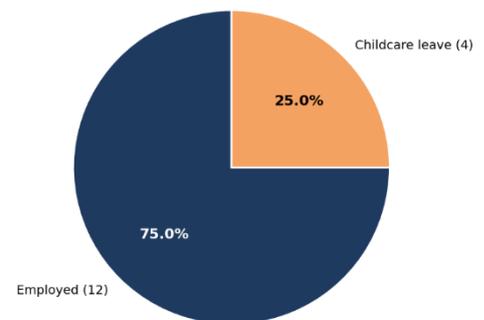
PhD GRADUATES



In the reporting period, the *University of World Economy and Diplomacy* recorded a total of **16** **basic** doctoral students and doctoral students who completed their programmes in **2024** and **2025**. Of these, **6** **doctoral graduates completed their studies in 2024**, while **10** **graduates completed their studies in 2025**. In terms of gender composition, doctoral graduates in **2024** were equally distributed between **male (3)** and **female (3)** students, whereas in **2025** the cohort comprised **3 male** and **7 female** graduates, indicating a growing participation of women in doctoral-level academic training.

Overall employment monitoring demonstrates a **high level of professional integration** among PhD graduates. Out of the total **16 doctoral graduates**, **12 persons (75.0%)** were in confirmed employment at the time of reporting, while **4 graduates (25.0%)** were on childcare leave. No cases of unemployment or military service were recorded among PhD graduates, which indicates a **stable employment profile and strong labour-market relevance** of doctoral training at *UWED*.

Employment Status of PhD Graduates (UWED)

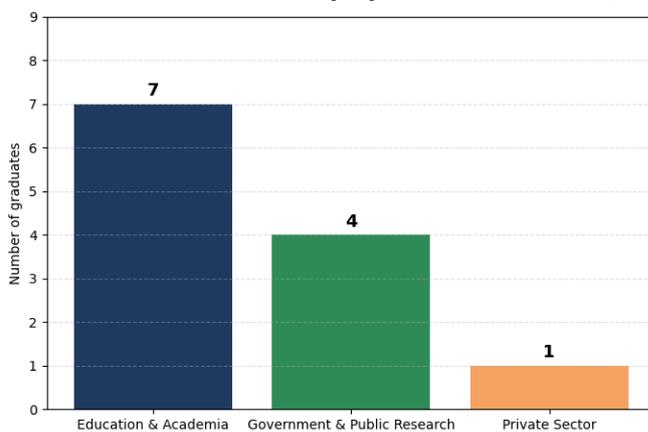


A sectoral analysis of employed PhD graduates shows a clear concentration in education, research, and public policy-oriented institutions. The **education and academic sector** represents the dominant area of employment, with **7 graduates (43.8% of the total cohort and 58.3% of those employed)** working as lecturers, senior lecturers, or associate professors at *UWED* and other higher education institutions, including *Gulistan State University*. This reflects the strong academic

orientation of *UWED* doctoral programmes and their direct contribution to national higher education capacity.

The **government and public research sector** employs **4** doctoral graduates (**25.0%** of the total cohort). These graduates hold positions in policy-oriented and analytical institutions, including the *Center for Progressive Reforms*, the *Institute of Social and Spiritual Research*, and the *Center for Foreign Policy Research and International Initiatives under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs*. This distribution highlights *UWED*'s role in preparing highly qualified researchers and analysts for national governance, strategic planning, and foreign policy analysis.

Sectoral Distribution of Employed PhD Graduates (UWED)



Employment in the **private sector** is represented by **1 graduate (6.3%)**, who occupies a senior managerial position as *Director of Development and Investments* in a private enterprise. Although numerically limited, this case demonstrates the applicability of

doctoral-level competencies in business development and strategic economic management.

From the perspective of academic specialisations, the highest number of employed doctoral graduates is observed in *International Relations and Political Problems of World and Regional Development (23.00.04)* and *World Economy (08.00.09)*, each accounting for 5 employed graduates. *International Law (12.00.10)* and *History of International Relations and Foreign Policy (07.00.05)* show smaller but stable employment outcomes, with employment primarily concentrated in academia and research, alongside cases of childcare leave.