



# General Assembly

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## Seventy-sixth session

Agenda item 20 (a)

**Sustainable development: towards the achievement of sustainable development: implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through sustainable consumption and production, building on Agenda 21**

### **Letter dated 9 February 2022 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to inform you that, on 29 January 2022, our country adopted the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026 (see annex).

I would appreciate it if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 20 (a).

*(Signed)* Bakhtiyor **Ibragimov**  
Permanent Representative



## **Annex to the letter dated 9 February 2022 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Russian]

### **Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026**

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan continues to take practical steps to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Under the strategy of action in five priority areas for the development of Uzbekistan in the period 2017–2021, some 300 laws and over 4,000 presidential decisions were adopted over that period, with the aim of bringing fundamental reform to all areas of life of the State and society.

In addition, systematic efforts were made to uphold human rights, strengthen the accountability and transparency of State bodies, and increase the role of civil society institutions, the media, public political participation and voluntary associations.

The strengthening of citizens' social protection and the reduction of poverty were defined as priority areas of State policy, and qualitative improvements were made in job creation and the provision to the population of a guaranteed source of income, skilled medical and educational services and decent living conditions.

The reforms in the country over the past five years have laid the political, legal, socioeconomic, scientific and educational foundations necessary for building a new Uzbekistan.

Following an in-depth analysis of the complex global processes and outcomes of previous development stages, the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026 and the State programme for its implementation in the “year for upholding people’s interests and developing the mahalla” was adopted, with the aim of determining the priorities of reforms designed to improve public welfare, transform sectors of the economy, accelerate the development of entrepreneurship, unconditionally uphold human rights and interests and foster an active civil society in upcoming years on the basis of the principle of the honour and dignity of the person. The following seven priorities were included:

- Build a humane State by emphasizing the honour and dignity of the person and the further development of a free civil society;
- Establish the principles of justice and the rule of law as fundamental and essential conditions of the country’s development;
- Accelerate the development of the national economy and ensure high growth rates;
- Carry out fair social policies and develop human capital;
- Promote spiritual development, stepping up efforts in that regard;
- Adopt an approach to global issues from the perspective of national interests;
- Strengthen the country’s security and defence capabilities and pursue an open, pragmatic and active foreign policy.

The Strategy outlines the implementation of 100 goals, in particular the following:

Legal mechanisms will be designed to define specific procedures for establishing and abolishing ministries and agencies; criteria for delimiting their scope; the review of the existing State governance structure; the recalibration of all actions by ministries and agencies to serve the citizenry, on the basis of the principle of the State being at the service of its people; the acceleration of efforts to decentralize the State governance structure; and the transparency of action by State bodies.

The role of parliament, the chambers of the Oliy Majlis, will be strengthened within the system of State authority and it will have more extensive powers to decide important issues of domestic and foreign policy.

The legal framework for eliminating causes of corruption in the civil service, hiring staff on a competitive basis and evaluating their performance will be improved.

One of the main goals of the new strategy is to further strengthen the role of the media; defend the professional activities of journalists; make effective use of their work to study problems of public concern and the implementation status of reforms; enhance the effectiveness of social partnerships; double State support for non-State non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions through subsidies, grants and the contracting of social services; and increase sevenfold the resources allocated to public funds in support of non-State non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions in councils of peoples' deputies (kengash).

Measures are set out for improving the legal culture, raising awareness of the law and ensuring effective cooperation among State bodies and civil society institutions, the media and educational organizations.

No less than 5 per cent of the budget of each region will be allocated to the most pressing issues identified on the basis of proposals made by the public under the "Citizens' budget" programme.

By the end of 2026, the level of digitalization of production and operational processes in the real economy and in the financial and banking sectors will increase to 70 per cent.

The energy, transport, health-care, education, environment, utilities, water management and other sectors are forecast to attract \$14 billion in public-private partnership investment, and the country's export potential will be further harnessed, resulting in total national exports of \$30 billion in 2026, with the private sector accounting for 60 per cent of the share of exports.

Exports related to tourism, transport, information and other services, including programming services, are projected to increase by a factor of 1.7, bringing their export value to \$4.3 billion, and free trade zones will be established in border areas with neighbouring States.

Under the Strategy, the proportion of the country's population with access to a drinking water supply will reach 87 per cent and sewerage systems will be renovated in 32 major cities and 155 regional centres.

The infrastructure of tourist and cultural heritage sites in Uzbekistan will be expanded and a State programme on the effective management of over 8,000 cultural heritage sites will be adopted.

There are plans for the construction of additional tourist zones and recreational zones, the implementation of projects in the amount of \$300 million, the creation of 25,000 jobs and at least a tenfold increase in tourist services over the next five years.

Each citizen will have the opportunity to receive State-funded training in a specific profession. The scale of vocational training will be doubled, 1 million unemployed citizens will receive professional training, and the participation of non-State educational institutions in this process will increase to 30 per cent.

Under the Strategy, over 7,000 new non-State preschool educational institutions will be established by attracting private sector investment in the preschool education system and a national programme will be developed and implemented to build new schools, increase the number of private schools, improve the quality of education, raise the number of student places to 6.4 million by the end of 2026 and bring the proportion of organizations providing non-State educational services to 8 per cent in 2026, and to 3 per cent in 2022, by expanding the conditions and opportunities available to them.

Under the national education programme, 699 new textbooks, workbooks, teaching materials and mobile apps will be designated by 2026, including 296 of them in 2022.

There are plans for 38 per cent of young people to receive higher education in 2022, following the construction in Samarkand of a “student town” for 20,000 students and the placement there of at least four branches and campuses of foreign universities. This will bring the number of non-State higher educational institutions to 50, with at least one such institution established in each region of Uzbekistan by 2026.

A total of 46 inter-district perinatal centres, and, in 2022 and 2023, 61 family clinics and 215 family doctor’s offices, will be established, and 249 facilities of the Sanitary and Epidemiological Safety and Public Health Service will be built, renovated and repaired.

The Government of Uzbekistan intends to instil a zero-tolerance attitude to the harassment and violence of women in society, uphold the rights and legitimate interests of women, continue pursuing a gender equality policy, increase the social and political participation of women, continue to carry out reforms supporting them, halve the unemployment rate among women and provide State-funded professional training to over 700,000 unemployed women and girls.

The rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of young people will also be protected; their spiritual, intellectual, physical and moral development will be promoted; they will be provided with accessible and high-quality education; and an enabling environment will be created for young people to find work and be employed.

Improvements are planned to the mechanisms for assessing the level of environmental pollution, forecasting the level of such pollution, providing continuous information on public environmental control, monitoring the status of polluting sources and their impact on the environment, and conducting State environmental assessments to determine whether economic and other activities carried out in the territory of Uzbekistan comply with environmental standards.

Emissions of harmful gases per unit of gross domestic product will be reduced by 10 per cent by some sectors of the economy.

At least 200 million tree seedlings will be planted each year as part of the “Green land” nationwide project and, in line with the initiatives of this project, an aerobiological monitoring system will be set up in 10 regions of Uzbekistan.

There are plans to create an additional 500,000 hectares of green space on the dried seabed of the Aral Sea, bringing the total area of this to 2.5 million hectares, or 78 per cent of the territory, by the end of 2026, and to carry out projects in the amount of \$300 million in the Aral Sea area through programmes of the international Green

Climate Fund and the Global Environmental Fund to protect biodiversity, prevent climate change and soil erosion.

The Strategy provides for enhancing close cooperation in Central Asia in security, trade, economic, water management, energy, transport, cultural and humanitarian matters, as well as for continuing to pursue mutually beneficial cooperation with all partners in the promotion of the United Nations initiative entitled “A call to action for human rights”.

Overall, the systematic implementation of the objectives identified by the Government of Uzbekistan will contribute to the achievement of the Goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda”, while improving public welfare and addressing the pressing socioeconomic challenges facing the country.

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