



## HISTORY OF ACTIVE FOREIGN POLICY OF UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract:** This article is about the establishment of the first relations of Uzbekistan with neighboring countries, state visits, mutual agreements in the social, economic, political and cultural spheres, friendly relations and strategic relations.

One of the leading directions of Uzbekistan's foreign policy is Central Asia. It is aimed at strengthening friendship and cooperation with newly independent countries in Asia - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan. There are many similarities between the five countries in the region. The unity of our history, culture, language, and religion, the connection of our veins is the basis for bringing the peoples of these countries closer to each other. In January 1993, at the initiative of President Islam Karimov, the Tashkent meeting of the leaders of the Central Asian countries was organized. The Central Asian Commonwealth was founded at this high-level meeting. The leaders of five countries - Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan - signed the Commonwealth Agreement. This was welcomed and supported by the people of the region. The leaders of the Central Asian countries held meetings on the Aral Sea problem in 1993 in Kyzyl Orda of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in 1994 in the city of Nukus, in 1995 in the city of Tashkhovuz of the Republic of Turkmenistan, and again in 1995 in the city of Nukus. began to carry out practical work. In 1999, a meeting of the International Fund for Saving the Island was held in the palace of the President of Turkmenistan. At the meeting, the situation in the region of ecological disaster issues of development of cooperation regarding stabilization were discussed. The heads of state also exchanged views on mutual cooperation, regional security and international issues.

In 2017, the President of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev's initiative, a new era began in Uzbekistan's relations with neighboring countries. In the same year, official visits of the President of Uzbekistan were made to the countries of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan. In March 2018, a high-level meeting was held in Tajikistan. In addition, in 2017, under the auspices of the UN, a conference was held in Samarkand on the theme "Central Asia: common history and common future, cooperation for sustainable development and progress". 500 foreign participants took part in it.

Bilateral relations between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan were signed by N. Nazarbayev and I. Karimov during the official state visit of the President of Uzbekistan to Kazakhstan in June 1992 in the city of Turkestan between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan. was strengthened on the basis of the agreement on friendship and cooperation. In January 1994, the President of Kazakhstan, N. Nazarbayev, paid an official state visit to Uzbekistan. The two Presidents announced a mutually agreed credit, accounting, budget, tax, price, customs and currency policy between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, which provides for the free movement of goods, services, investments and labor force. signed an agreement on



provision. In October 1998, a treaty of eternal friendship was signed between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. At the meeting of the Presidents of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in 2000 in Tashkent, there was a meeting dedicated to the precise demarcation of the borders of the two countries. At the end of the negotiations, the "Joint statement of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan" was signed. 2001 President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov paid an official visit to Kazakhstan. The Presidents of the two countries signed the Agreement on the state border between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. 96% of the 2440-km-long cooperation border between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan has been marked. It was agreed to delimit the remaining part based on the agreement. In 2002, Islam Karimov visited Astana. The "Agreement on separate sections of the Uzbekistan-Kazakhstan state borders" was signed and the current issues related to the border between the two countries have been legally resolved. Kazakhstan is one of the important partners of Uzbekistan in Central Asia. The Agreement on Strategic Partnership between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan, signed in 2013, is one of the most important documents. In 2014, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov paid an official visit to the Republic of Kazakhstan. In June 2017, in connection with the Astana summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Sh. Mirziyoyev visited Kazakhstan. In September 2017, the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev paid an official visit to Uzbekistan. A number of documents were signed on the results of the meeting between the presidents of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Shavkat Mirziyoyev awarded Nursultan Nazarbayev with the Order of Honor of the Country. Due to the fact that about 550,000 Uzbeks live in Kazakhstan, and about one million Kazakhs live in Uzbekistan, great attention was paid to cultural relations. During the visit of the President of Kazakhstan to Uzbekistan in 2017, it was decided to hold the Year of Uzbekistan in Kazakhstan in 2018 and the Year of Kazakhstan in Uzbekistan in 2019.

Bilateral cooperation between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan was established and is being developed on the basis of an agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan. This agreement was signed in Tashkent in 1992 during the official state visit of the President of Kyrgyzstan Askar Akayev to Uzbekistan. During the official state visit of Islam Karimov to Kyrgyzstan in 1993, the Declaration on the development of economic integration between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan for 1994-2000 was signed in Osh. This document was aimed at coordination of national programs developed in both republics, effective use of raw materials and labor force, and scientific potential. In January 1994, the President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov visited Kyrgyzstan. At the end of the official visit, the Presidents of the two countries signed an agreement defining the free movement of goods, services, investment, labor force, mutually agreed credit settlement, budget, tax, price, customs and currency policy. In July 2010, in the context of the overthrow of the discredited President's power in Kyrgyzstan, bloody international events organized by extremist forces, Uzbekistan accepted more than 100,000 refugees, children, women, and the elderly into the territory of Uzbekistan. made, placed and provided with all the necessary things. In such a situation, diplomatic relations between the countries weaken.

2017 opened a new page in the relations between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. In September of this year, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited Bishkek at the invitation of Kyrgyz President Almazbek Atambayev. The presidents of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan signed an agreement on the border, which covers 85 percent of the distance. In this regard, the border



posts between the two countries, which had been closed for 7 years, were opened for the return of the population. In December 2017, at the invitation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the newly elected President of the Kyrgyz Republic Sooranbay Jeenbekov came to our country on an official visit.

The fraternal war in Tajikistan, which lasted from 1992 to 1996, had a negative impact on the economic development of Tajikistan, as well as on its cooperation with neighboring countries, including Uzbekistan. In 1997, after the national reconciliation agreement between the official authorities of Tajikistan and opposition forces was reached in Moscow, Tajikistan's relations with neighboring countries were restored again. In January 1998, at the invitation of the President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, the President of Tajikistan, Emomali Rahmon, paid a working visit to Uzbekistan. The leaders of the two countries signed a joint statement on the results of the visit. The governments of the two countries signed agreements on cargo transportation and gas supply, mutual settlement of Tajikistan's debt. Uzbekistan uses transport communications that pass through the territory of Tajikistan. The volume of trade between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan has been increasing year by year.

2017 also opened a new page in the relations between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. In May of this year, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev met with the President of Tajikistan Imamali Rahmon for the first time as part of his participation in the summit of the United States and Arab Muslim countries held in Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia. Many beneficial agreements were reached during the meeting. In April 2017, after a 25-year break, air travel between Dushanbe and Tashkent was restored.

In April 2017, for the first time in the history of bilateral relations, a large-scale exhibition of products produced in Uzbekistan was held in Dushanbe. At the beginning of May, for the first time in the history of Tajik-Uzbek relations, Days of Uzbekistan culture were held in Tajikistan.

In 1991, at the meeting of the Presidents of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, an agreement on friendship and cooperation was signed between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Turkmenistan. In January 1996, the President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov paid a business visit to Turkmenistan. Negotiations were held between S. Niyazov and I. Karimov and between the delegations of the two countries in Chorjoi. The presidents signed an agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, a state agreement between Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan a number of agreements on cooperation in mowing the saddle and on water management issues were signed. From 1991 to 2016, the leaders of the two countries had 11 high-level visits. More than 150 international agreements signed at the interstate, intergovernmental and interdepartmental levels, covering the current directions of large-scale cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, serve as a solid legal basis for the relations between the two countries.

On March 6-7, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev paid an official visit to Turkmenistan. This is Sh. Mirziyoyev's first official visit to foreign countries as President.

The Republican Turkmen Cultural Center established in 2001 is operating in our country. Today, about 170,000 people of Turkmen nationality live in various regions of Uzbekistan, and the Turkmen language is taught in 70 schools. During the official visit of the President of Turkmenistan Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov to our country in May 2014, a number of bilateral



documents were signed on the issue of further development of Uzbekistan-Turkmenistan cooperation.

In 2017, Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited Turkmenistan twice (March, May) at the invitation of the President of Turkmenistan, Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov. A number of agreements were reached during the visits. At the end of the negotiations in March 2017, the presidents signed the strategic partnership agreement between Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. A number of documents were signed between the ministries and agencies of the two countries on the development of cooperation and interregional relations in the economy, agriculture and chemical industry, railway transport, cultural and humanitarian spheres.

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