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NEW UZBEKISTAN: COOPERATION OF UZBEKISTAN WITH ASIAN COUNTRIES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article examines the further development of political, trade, economic, cultural and humanitarian ties between Uzbekistan and Asian countries. It is noted that diplomatic relations between India and Uzbekistan were established on March 18, 1992. It is said that the Pakistani delegation led by Foreign Minister H.M. Asif took part in the Tashkent Conference on Afghanistan on March 26-27, 2018 and during the visit of the delegation of Uzbekistan to Bangladesh on January 23-28, 2018, the best practices of Bangladesh in the development of the textile industry were studied.

INTRODUCTION

According to historical data, Indian independence was declared on August 15, 1947. The first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, raised the Indian national flag over the Red Fort in Delhi. India became free. In January 1950, India adopted a new constitution. She declared the country a sovereign democratic republic and guaranteed basic human rights: assembly, demonstration, freedom of religion; universal suffrage was introduced. Caste discrimination was abolished, slavery and other types of forced labor were prohibited. Throughout the period after Indian independence, Kashmir was the center of confrontation between India and Pakistan. In May 1954, the Indian government decided to "join India" as a state of Jamma and Kashmir. On December 26, 1991, India was among the first to

recognize the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were established on March 18, 1992. During the official visit of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov to India on August 17-19, 1993, agreements were signed on economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation, on cooperation in the fields of culture, healthcare, science, technology, tourism, sports and media. The visit of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to India on May 1-3, 2000 raised cooperation between the two states to a new level. During the visit, negotiations took place with the President and Prime Minister of India, as a result of which about 10 documents were signed. Of particular importance among them were the Statement on Cooperation between Uzbekistan and India, aimed at a joint fight against international crime, terrorism, religious extremism, smuggling of drugs and weapons, an agreement on the provision of legal assistance and extradition in criminal investigation activities.

On April 25-26, 2006, the official visit of the Prime Minister of India M. Singh to Uzbekistan took place. During the state visit of the First President of Uzbekistan to India in May 2011, a Joint Statement on the Strategic Partnership between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of India was adopted. On July 6-7, 2015, Prime Minister of India N.Modi visited Uzbekistan on an official visit. On June 23-24, 2016, Prime Minister of India N. Modi was in Uzbekistan as part of his participation in the SCO Council of State Duma Summit. On September 30 - October 1, 2018, the state visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev to India took place. Since August 1997, inter-Ministry of Foreign Affairs political consultations have been regularly held at the level of deputy foreign ministers, the last round of which took place on March 23, 2017 in Delhi. In accordance with the signed Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation between the countries, the most favored nation regime in mutual trade has been established. In January-November 2018, trade turnover between Uzbekistan and India amounted to \$255.8 million.

Currently, 161 enterprises with the participation of Indian capital operate in Uzbekistan, incl. 22 - with 100% foreign capital. Since 2017, the Uzbek-Indian trading house has been operating in Delhi. On December 24, 2018, the opening of the Uzbek-Indian Entrepreneurship Development Center took place in Tashkent. Indian performers actively participate in the traditional International Music Festival "Sharq Taronalari" ("Melodies of the East") in Samarkand. In accordance with the Memorandum signed in 2004, the Indian-Uzbek Center for Information Technologies named after John Nehru operates in Tashkent. Currently, work is underway to transform the Center into an authorized institution of the Center for the Development of Advanced Computer Technologies of India. On July 31, 2017, with the assistance of the Embassy of Uzbekistan in Delhi, a corner of the Uzbek language and culture was

opened in one of the large universities in India - Jamia Millia Islamia University - where more than twenty Indian students study the Uzbek language. On March 22, 2018, the work of the Indian-Uzbek Friendship Society (Delhi) was resumed. During 2018, various cultural events related to Uzbekistan were held in India, in particular the "Uzbek Film Festival" in April in the cities of Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai, "Days of Culture of Uzbekistan" in September, the exhibition "Uzbekistan-India: Dialogue of Cultures" "in September-October at the National Museum of India.

On September 28, 2018, a seminar on the topic "Uzbek-Indian relations from ancient times to the present" was organized at the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies with the assistance of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. The state of Pakistan came into existence on August 15, 1947 as a result of the division of India into two states. Until December 1971, Pakistan also included East Bengal, which, as a result of the national liberation movement, seceded and formed the new state of Bangladesh. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan recognized the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 20, 1991. Diplomatic relations between the countries were established on May 10, 1992. The Embassy of the PRI in Tashkent was opened in June 1992. The Embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the PRI began functioning in Islamabad in July 1994. Cooperation between Uzbekistan and Pakistan began thanks to the official visit of the First President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov in 1992 and the documents signed during this visit. Cooperation agreements were signed between the two countries in the fields of water resources, electrification, irrigation and land reclamation, postal services and communications; on the exchange of representative offices between state and national banks; on the protection of investments and investments. In June 2010, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran A. Zardari visited Uzbekistan to participate in the SCO summit in Tashkent. On the sidelines of the event, a meeting of the leadership with A. Zardari took place. In June 2016, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran M. Hussein visited Tashkent to participate in the SCO summit. On the sidelines of the meeting, a conversation took place between the First President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov and M. Hussein. On June 8, 2017, within the framework of the SCO summit in Astana, the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev met with the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran N. Sharif. During the OIC summit on science and technology in Astana on September 17, 2017, the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev held a meeting with the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran M. Hussein. As part of the SCO summit in Qingdao in June 2018, President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev held a meeting with President of the Islamic Republic of Iran M. Hussein.

The Pakistani delegation led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Pakistani Republic Kh.M. Asif took part in the Tashkent Conference on Afghanistan on March 26-27, 2018. The Foreign Minister of the

Pakistani Republic was received by the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev. The contractual legal basis of bilateral relations consists of 42 documents of an interstate, intergovernmental and interdepartmental nature on cooperation in the field of extradition, assistance in criminal cases, the fight against terrorism, air traffic, transit cargo transportation, trade and economic cooperation, support for small and private businesses, avoidance of double income taxation, combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, science and technology, etc. There is a Joint Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Uzbekistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The last 5th meeting of the commission was held on March 17, 2011 in Islamabad.

In accordance with the Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation, most favored nation treatment has been established between the parties.

For January-November 2018, the indicator of mutual trade between Uzbekistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran amounted to 92.4 million dollars, exports - 28.7 million, imports - 63.7 million. Uzbekistan exports leather raw materials, silk and silk fabrics to Pakistan, glass, crystal, machinery and equipment for light industry. Consumer goods such as ready-made clothing, footwear, leather goods, cocoa and sugar are imported from Pakistan. From April 5, 2017, the Tashkent-Lahore-Tashkent flight was resumed with a flight frequency of 2 times a week.

As of October 1, 2018, there are 81 enterprises in Uzbekistan with the participation of Pakistani investments, including 4 with 100% Pakistani capital, of which 23 joint ventures were established in 2018. The People's Republic of Bangladesh recognized the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 30, 1991. On October 15, 1992, a protocol was signed in Tashkent on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries at the embassy level.

In 2018, trade turnover between Uzbekistan and Bangladesh amounted to \$53.0 million. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, 6 enterprises with the participation of Bangladeshi capital operate, including 1 enterprise with 100% foreign capital. On May 5-7, 2012, the 1st meeting of the Uzbek-Bangladeshi intergovernmental commission on trade and economic cooperation was held in Tashkent. On April 24-25, 2014, a visit of a delegation of the Republic of Uzbekistan led by the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations, Investment and Trade E. Ganiev to Dhaka took place. During the visit, the second meeting of the Uzbek-Bangladeshi intergovernmental commission on trade and economic cooperation was held. On January 23-28, 2018, a visit of the Uzbekistan delegation led by First Deputy Minister of Economy

M. Mirzayev to Bangladesh took place. During the visit, the best practices of Bangladesh in the development of the textile industry were studied.

CONCLUSIONS

Uzbekistan's relations with such great Asian countries as China and India are developing fruitfully. Close trade and economic relations have been established with these countries. A feature of the relationship is the possibility of establishing connections between Uzbekistan, China and India on a clearing basis without the involvement of freely convertible currency. Especially the Republic of India is a major strategic partner of Uzbekistan. In March 1992, a protocol was signed in Tashkent on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Uzbekistan and India. The first official visit took place in August 1991. During the visit, an agreement on the principles of interstate relations and cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of India on trade and economic cooperation and a number of other agreements were signed. Thus, Uzbekistan pursues a peaceful foreign policy that meets the security of all peoples of the world and carries out mutually beneficial cooperation with Asian countries.

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