



Uzbekistan - Indonesia Relations

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Abstract: The article analyzes the fact that after gaining independence, our state pursued a mutually beneficial and equal foreign policy based on the principles of foreign policy enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other laws, using the example of cooperation between Uzbekistan and the Indonesian state in political, security, tourism, communications, yarn trade, transport, electrical equipment, ferrous metallurgy and fish products, trade, investment, social and cultural spheres.

Keywords: Independence, foreign policy, security, tourism, transport, communications, yarn trade, electrical equipment, ferrous metallurgy, fish, products, trade - investments, social, cultural communications.

Introduction: Of particular importance is the study of internal and external positive factors of stable and rapid development of independent Uzbekistan, identification of the significance of interstate cooperation in this direction. As in all areas, scientific understanding of effective cooperation established with the Indonesian state in all respects is of primary importance from a theoretical and methodological point of view.

At the present stage of development of society, the role and significance of science is increasing. It is becoming increasingly obvious that solutions to problems in all areas faced by humanity can be found as a result of the work of scientists and researchers. Conducting a multilateral, active foreign policy that meets the national interests of Uzbekistan is a necessary condition and an extremely important means of strengthening the independence of our state, overcoming economic difficulties, and improving the lives of our people.

METHODOLOGY

Uzbekistan develops cooperation with Indonesia in the political, security, tourism, communications, textile, transport, electrical engineering, ferrous metallurgy and fish products, trade and investment, social and cultural spheres. In preparing the article, Sh.K. Alimov, E.K. Arifjanov, A.V. Narbekov, N.S. Works by A. Rasulova, K.B. Kadyrov, U.A. The materials of H. Khasanov, A. Kirgizboev, K. Usmonov, B. Jakhongirov, K. Ergashev, H. Khamidov, funds of the Current Archive of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, newspapers "Khamkor", "Khalk suzi", "Business Partner of Uzbekistan", Internet materials were widely used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Indonesia officially recognized Uzbekistan as an independent state on December 28, 1991. In May 1994, the Indonesian Embassy was opened in Tashkent. In April 1995, Indonesian President HM Suharto paid a state visit to Uzbekistan. [7.20]

During the visit of the President of Indonesia to Uzbekistan in 1995, 10 documents were adopted defining the rules and areas of mutually beneficial cooperation in the areas of bilateral interaction, air transport and tourism. The Embassy of Uzbekistan has been operating in Jakarta since December 1996. [5.1988]

In September 1997, a protocol was signed between the cities of Samarkand and Banda Aceh on the establishment of sister city relations. On June 25, 1997, in accordance with this Protocol, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. 322 "On the opening of the Embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Republic of Indonesia".

Trade turnover between the Republic of Uzbekistan and Indonesia in 2000 amounted to 361.8 thousand US dollars. Indonesia purchases cotton yarn from Uzbekistan and uses its transportation services. Currently, the company sells electrical equipment, ferrous metal products and fish products to Uzbekistan.

The joint venture Uztelecom International, created by the Indonesian company PT Bakri Communication Corporation and the Uzbek Agency for Communications and Information Technology, opened its branches in the Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Jizzakh and Samarkand regions. In addition, 2 enterprises with 100% investment from Indonesian investors were created; Buztel and Bakri Investido are engaged in the construction and operation of mobile telephone stations, as well as in providing services to tourists and organizing the hotel business. Currently, representative offices of PT Prima Comexindo and PT Bakri Communication Corporation operate in the Republic of Uzbekistan. [6.24] In addition, 23 joint ventures with

the participation of Indonesian investors operate in Uzbekistan. Indonesian investors have created such joint ventures as Uzbekistan International (marketing services in the field of telecommunications), PT Hikman Albros (hotel services). Uzbekistan exports to Indonesia such products as plastics and plastic products, cotton fiber, fruits and vegetables. Mechanical and electronic equipment, ferrous metals, and food products are imported to our country from Indonesia. Since 2001, an Indonesian language training center has been operating at the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service. More than 20 students study at this center annually. An Indonesian language and culture class has been created at the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, where Indonesian is taught as a lesson. In order to develop friendship, cooperation, and cultural and educational ties between the peoples of the two countries, the Uzbekistan-Indonesia Friendship Society was established in September 2002. [2.5]

In December 2005, the Memorandum of Understanding on the Establishment of a Bilateral Consultative Committee between the Foreign Ministers of Uzbekistan and Indonesia was signed in Tashkent and the first round of political consultations was held. Inter-parliamentary communication has consistently developed through exchanges of visits at various levels. In particular, in 2007, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Indonesia Agung Laksano paid an official visit to Uzbekistan. In 2008, the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis organized a trip to Indonesia. [14.59]

In 2013, the Chairman of the Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Committee of the House of Representatives of Indonesia S. Hidoyat paid an official visit to Uzbekistan. In April and May 2015, Mahyudin and Irman Gusman, the Speaker of the Upper House of the Indonesian Parliament, paid an official visit to Uzbekistan. [15.129]

On August 20-25, 2017, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan Z.T. The delegation headed by Mirzaev visited Indonesia on an official visit. During the negotiations between the two countries, agreements were reached on fisheries, cultivation of hot peppers and their export. In particular, during the visit, a meeting was organized with the President of the Republic of Indonesia J. Widodo. According to the State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan, bilateral trade turnover between the countries amounted to 35.6 million US dollars in 2017. Currently, there are 4 enterprises with Indonesian capital operating in Uzbekistan. [16.12]

Uzbekistan and Indonesia expressed satisfaction with the holding of bilateral consultations between a

number of high-level officials, including bilateral political consultations in 2020. They particularly noted the meeting of the heads of state of the two countries on the sidelines of the UN Climate Change Conference (COP28) in Dubai in December 2023, the visit of the Vice President of Indonesia to Uzbekistan in 2023, the meetings of the foreign ministers of the two countries in New York in September 2024 and in Doha in 2020, the visits of the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy of Indonesia to Uzbekistan in 2023, as well as the visit of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources to Indonesia in 2017. [9.2]

The second meeting of the Joint Commission on Bilateral Cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Indonesia was held in Jakarta on 10-11 February 2025. The Uzbek delegation was led by Foreign Minister Bakhtiyor Saidov and was accompanied by representatives of the Uzbek government. The Indonesian delegation was led by Indonesian Foreign Minister Sugiono and included officials of the Indonesian government. Both ministers expressed satisfaction with the long-standing relations and friendship between Uzbekistan and Indonesia, as well as the sincere diplomatic ties that have been established for over 32 years. He noted that the second meeting of the Joint Commission is an important step towards taking bilateral cooperation between the two countries to a higher level. [8.285]

Officials from both countries noted with satisfaction that trade relations between the two countries have expanded significantly over the past five years. The trade turnover between the two countries is expected to reach US\$147.6 million in 2024 and US\$141 million in 2023, significantly up from US\$82.5 million in 2022. The two sides agreed to conclude the Trade and Investment Partnership Agreement and establish a Joint Working Group on Trade as soon as possible, focusing on growth dynamics. They also supported the initiative to sign a bilateral trade agreement. They drew attention to the need to increase investment indicators between the two countries, including the need to initiate discussions on the revision and implementation of the 1996 Bilateral Investment Treaty between Indonesia and Uzbekistan. They called for the implementation of the 1996 agreement between the two countries on the establishment of the Joint Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation (JCETC) and the deepening of economic ties. [13.1020]

Both sides supported the event "Creating Opportunities and Strengthening Cooperation, Indonesia-Uzbekistan Business Forum" organized by the Embassy of Uzbekistan in Jakarta in partnership with the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and

Industry on 11 February 2025. [15.129]

Given the existing interaction between the universities of the two countries, work is underway to develop cooperation in the field of higher education, as well as to conclude an agreement between the ministries of higher education of the two countries. (and a Joint Working Group on Culture and Technology was established).

Our countries highly appreciated the exchange program in the field of sports, including stone lifting, wrestling, boxing, gymnastics and especially pencak silat, a traditional Indonesian martial art. It was noted that more than 7,000 pencak silat masters work in the Pencak Silat Federation of Uzbekistan (UPFS). The ministers called for more active cooperation in the field of pencak silat and supported the initiative to conclude an Agreement on the Development of Relations in the Field of Sports. [17.]

The ministers exchanged views on the latest situation in Palestine and discussed the situation in Afghanistan, especially the difficult economic and humanitarian situation in the country. They discussed the promises made by the current Afghan government to the international community to urge it to do more to help the people of Afghanistan. Officials from the two countries supported the close cooperation between Indonesia and Uzbekistan in all multilateral forums such as the UN and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), and stressed their readiness to cooperate on issues related to the priorities and challenges of the global South, as well as to continue mutual assistance in international forums.[18]

CONCLUSION

People-to-people contacts between Uzbekistan and Indonesia have now significantly exceeded pre-pandemic levels. In particular, cooperation in the development of the tourism sector is of particular importance, including the conclusion of a Memorandum of Understanding on Tourism between the two countries. The need to maintain and further develop transport and communication links between the two countries, which serves as an important factor in further strengthening bilateral relations and encouraging closer cooperation.

Development of cooperation between the two countries in the political, security, trade and investment, tourism, communication, social and cultural spheres, as well as on regional and international issues of interest to both sides, especially the situation in Afghanistan and Palestine, is relevant today.

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