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## New Uzbekistan - A New Model Of Foreign Policy

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### ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the main directions of Uzbekistan's foreign policy. The author takes into account that the acceleration of globalization processes has a huge impact on the economic, socio-political, cultural spheres of society. The main strategic directions of cooperation with the countries of Central and South Asia in the period of the new Uzbekistan have been studied. The significance of the international conference “Central and South Asia: regional interconnectedness. Challenges and Opportunities”.

### KEYWORDS

Foreign policy, international, organization, cooperation, integration, foreign policy activity.

### INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Uzbekistan, in accordance with its Constitution, builds its foreign policy activity, proceeding, first of all, from the supreme interests of the state, the people, their welfare and security [2].

Building equal and mutually beneficial relations with all states, in particular, in the humanitarian sphere, is the fundamental principle of this activity. At the same time, the most important task of the relevant structures is considered to

be active participants in the work of specialized international organizations, integration into the European, Asian and world cultural space. It should be noted that the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the Constitution, laws "On the Concept of Foreign Policy Activity", "On International Treaties" and other regulatory legal acts of the state, program speeches and reports of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.

Mirziyoyev, as well as at international conventions and treaties to which the country has joined. One of the main and priority tasks of foreign policy is the effective implementation of the Action Strategy in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. [3].

Special attention should be paid to the important initiatives put forward by the head of our state during the meeting of the 75th UN General Assembly, which have become a solid contribution of the republic to the development of mutually beneficial international cooperation. To date, Uzbekistan has become a member of more than 100 various international organizations and a party to more than 200 international multilateral treaties. On December 29, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev addressed the next message to the Oliy Majlis [4], and in his person - to the people of Uzbekistan. In his address, the head of state-defined further goals and set the most important tasks aimed at ensuring a consistent increase in the level of well-being and well-being of the country's population. One of the central places in the President's speech was taken by the issues of conducting an effective foreign policy capable of providing the necessary conditions for the implementation of a large-scale program of reforming and modernizing all spheres of life of society and the state. To this end, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev pointed out the need to improve the foreign policy strategy of the republic and adopt an updated concept of activities in this area. At the same time, the importance of ensuring the consistency of Uzbekistan's open, proactive and constructive foreign policy was especially emphasized.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The demand for conceptualizing foreign policy is due to the high dynamics of the transformation of Uzbekistan, the transition to a new stage in the formation of a democratic

legal state with a developed market economy. It can be said without exaggeration that the foundation of a new Renaissance epoch is being laid in the country, requiring qualitatively new approaches in foreign policy. In these conditions, the adoption of this Concept of Foreign Policy is intended to accelerate the consistent formation of a favourable external environment for sustainable internal development of the country, the effective promotion of national interests in the international arena and the progressive increase in the competitiveness of the country's economy in the world market. It should be noted that the main priority of foreign policy is the Central Asian region. Uzbekistan's policy in Central Asia is aimed at ensuring peace and stability in the region, solving key problems of regional security, including helping to resolve the situation in Afghanistan. Uzbekistan is interested in strengthening friendly and good-neighbourly relations with the countries of the region, developing scientific, technical, cultural and humanitarian cooperation with them, strengthening contacts between parliaments, border regions, public organizations and ordinary citizens. Uzbekistan will continue to expand ties with Afghanistan, actively participate in international efforts to peacefully resolve the situation in this country. A stable and prosperous Afghanistan is the key to regional security in Central Asia. Uzbekistan today invariably promotes the principle of multilateralism in the country's foreign policy. Uzbekistan stands for the development of creative processes of globalization, the establishment of mutually beneficial and equal international cooperation based on dialogue, mutual trust and respect for each other's interests. On July 15-16, 2021, state and political leaders arrived in Uzbekistan at an international high-level conference "Central and South Asia: Regional Interconnectedness. Challenges and Opportunities" to discuss important issues of not only regional but also global significance. It should be noted that the conference was attended by over 250

participants from more than 40 countries and international organizations, who confirmed their participation. The first breakout session "Trade and Transport Connectivity for Sustainable Growth" focused on:

- The prospects for modernizing the economy of Central and South Asia in the context of strengthening interregional interconnection;
- Opportunities for the development of transport and communication interconnection in Central and South Asia, including projects to expand existing and build new transport corridors;
- Priority areas of cooperation with foreign and international financial and investment institutions and other issues.
- The second section "Revival of cultural and humanitarian ties as a way to strengthen friendship and mutual trust" considered:
- Cooperation in the field of study, preservation and promotion of the historical and cultural heritage of Central and South Asia;
- Interaction in the fields of education, social support and protection of the interests of youth, health care, science and technology, ecology, tourism.

The third section "Regional security. Challenges and Threats" focused on the prospects for regional cooperation in the fight against new threats and challenges, as well as in ensuring the security of the cross-border infrastructure. The conference will end with a summing up of the event by the moderators and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The conference began with a plenary session on the theme "Central and South Asia: Regional Connectivity". During the meeting, an address by the UN Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres, speeches by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, heads of foreign states and governments, foreign ministers, and international financial organizations were envisaged. During the meeting, the state and

prospects for the development of interregional cooperation in Central and South Asia, successful examples of interaction, promising infrastructure projects of interconnection were considered.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In his speech at the international conference "Central and South Asia: regional interconnectedness. Challenges and opportunities"[5] Based on historical facts and evidence, the President spoke about the historical proximity of the regions of Central and South Asia, the importance and need to strengthen it today based on mutual trust and interest. Thanks to the centuries-old socio-economic, political, cultural and scientific ties between the regions of Central and South Asia, mankind has received a huge spiritual and scientific heritage. As a result of this fruitful interaction, thousands of thinkers, scientists, writers and poets have emerged. In his speech, the President named the names of such thinkers as Charaka, Sushruta, Brahmagupta, Al-Khorezmi, Al-Fergani, Farabi, Beruni, Ibn Sino. The masterpieces of this cooperation are also rare works of such representatives of world classical literature as Khusrav Dehlevi, Alisher Navoi, Abdurahman Jami, Muhammad Haydar, Makhtumkuli, Mirzo Golib, Abay, Rabindranath Tagor, Sadridin Aini, Chingiz Aitmatov .. Their works are full of ideas of peace, friendship and humanism. "The works of the great scientists Abu Raikhan Beruni and Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur are considered to be real encyclopedias on the history, science and culture of the regions of Central and South Asia" the President emphasized.

One more aspect. Stressing the importance of restoring historical ties and uniting efforts, the head of our state substantiated that strengthening peace, good-neighbourliness and trust, as well as establishing a policy of cooperation, serve the interests of all states of Central and South Asia. In order to fully use the tourism potential of Central and South Asia,

opinions were expressed on the formation of a single platform for tour operators, as well as several other proposals.

The population of Central and South Asia is interested in the results of these activities. For the region is home to over two billion people. Undoubtedly, these good undertakings will have a positive impact on the well-being of people, ensure peace and economic growth of states. As is known, Uzbekistan attaches priority importance to such international spiritual and educational projects, which allow, first of all, ensuring sustainable development, promote the country's information, technological and communication entry into world relations.

One of these projects, initiated and subsequently actively supported by the country, was the revival of the Great Silk Road, which attracted more than 35 modern states. Since ancient times, the Great Silk Road ran through the territory of modern Uzbekistan, where numerous trade routes converged, there was an intensive exchange between different civilizations. This path played the role of a connecting link between countries of different civilizations and socio-economic systems, becoming a kind of prologue to the modern system of the world economy and modern globalization [6].

As you know, in 1972, UNESCO adopted the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage [11-14], which entered into force in 1975.

In the Convention, "cultural heritage" means monuments, ensembles; places of interest - works of man or the joint creation of man and nature, as well as areas, including archaeological sites, of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, aesthetics, ethnology or anthropology. Almost every year, the so-called World Heritage Committee holds sessions at which program objects are determined - natural or man-made

objects, the priority tasks in relation to which are preservation and popularization due to their special cultural, historical or ecological significance. In the mid-1980s, the Great Silk Road was also included in the World Heritage List [7-13].

## CONCLUSION

It should be noted in the works of the conference "Central and South Asia: regional interconnectedness. Challenges and Opportunities ", new ways of developing cultural tourism were discussed. The participants of the conference discussed issues of stable development of cultural tourism, cooperation and exchange of experience, improvement of tourism infrastructure, active and widespread promotion of cultural tourism and others. Most importantly, thanks to the use of this approach, the authority of Uzbekistan in the world arena is significantly strengthened, its international subjectivity is growing.

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