



Uzbek-US relations

Farmonov Muxiddin
Uralovich

SamSU Faculty of History
Level 2 Master

ABSTRACT

Establishing relations between The United States and the United States, reaching the events of September 11, 2001, and the essence of the Declaration on Strategic Partnership signed between the United States and the United States in 2002. Official visit to the United States in 2018.

Keywords:

I. Karimov and B. Clinton, J. Bush, 1992 U.S. Embassy, NATO "Cooperation Program for Peace", 1995 United Nations Anniversary, 1992-2001, Declaration of Strategic Partnership, 2017 UN 72nd Session, Sh. Mirziyoyev and D. Trump.

In his 1992 essay "Uzbekistan's Own Way of Life and Development," the first president of Uzbekistan, I. Trump, wrote: "There are many that are in the national interests of Uzbekistan. Implementation of an active foreign policy is a necessary prerequisite and a very important means of strengthening the independence of our state, addressing economic difficulties and improving the lives of the people" He said¹. "From 1991 to 2001, 165 countries recognized Uzbekistan, and diplomatic relations with more than 120 countries were established.² On February 15-16, 1992, U.S. Secretary of State James Beiker made an official visit to Uzbekistan and established diplomatic relations between the two countries. On March 16, 1992, the first U.S. Embassy was opened in Tashkent. On September 14, 1993, Strob Talbot, ambassador to the U.S. State Department for special missions, was in the country and with the president of Uzbekistan on cooperation. On April 6, 1995, U.S. Secretary of Defense William

Percy arrived in Uzbekistan, discussing Uzbekistan's participation in the NATO "Cooperation for Peace" program. A division of the U.S. Armed Forces participated in military exercises aimed at ensuring peace at the U.S. Army Training Center. Agreements have been concluded between the U.S. and the United States on the promotion and mutual protection of investments, and the non-double taxation. Tashkent and a direct airway was opened between New York cities. Uzbekistan President I. Trump met with U.S. Vice President Albert Gore in 1995—during the United Nations Anniversary Session. The meeting discussed world and regional security issues and the development of equity between the two countries. To assist economic and cultural relations between the two countries, the American-U.S. Chamber of Commerce was formed. The chamber has provided great opportunities for the development of trade and investment relations. Until early 1996, with the

¹ Karimov I.A. Uzbekistan o'z destination vain taraqqiyot they're reading.-T Uzbekistan, 1992, B.24

² Sobirov A. Independent Uzbekistan History.- T, Akademiya, 2013 and B.412

participation of American investors, 200 "U.S.-American joint ventures were established and operated in the country.

Our bilateral relations with the United States are progressing consistently and steadfastly in very important areas of international relations. This was facilitated by the visit of the official delegation of Uzbekistan to the United States in the summer of 1996. During that visit, meetings were held with U.S. President B. Clinton and other high-ranking figures. Uzbek-American political mockery was also held. It has developed a multilactic relationship with the United States, a leading country in the world with great political and military and technological potential. The United States has contributed greatly to the renewal, reform and democratization of our society and the strengthening of the sovereignty and sovereignty of our republic. We want to implement joint investment projects with American companies and firms, establish long-term, mutually beneficial partnerships with them. We attach great importance to expanding the participation of American capital in our market. The meeting discussed deepening relations between the two countries, political, economic, and security issues that are in the interests of the parties. Bill Clinton emphasized that the U.S. administration is interested in the independence, stability and prosperity of Central Asian countries, wants to build a thick relationship with the U.S., and will help Uzbekistan integrate into the world community faster. During the visit, a set of bilateral documents was signed. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared³. together with the National Bank of Foreign Economic Affairs (TIF) and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency for the production of aviation at the Tashkent Aviation Manufacturing Company agreement on grant allocation by The United States for the preparation of feasibility

³ Karimov.I.A. Security vain stable progress On the way.-T. Uzbekistan. B.133

study, Memorandum of Cooperation between the TIF Milli Bank of Uzbekistan and "Bank of America", "Newmont-Mayning" with the National Geology and Mineral Resources Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation between the Company, joint development of "Kyzylolmasoy" and "Kochbuloq" ore mines between the National Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Corporations "Newmont-Mayning" and "Mitsui" These include the agreement. The event was attended by the heads of leading companies in more than 70 US financial, mining, and manufacturing." The protocol on funding and insurance of projects between the National Corporation of Uzbekistan and the Enron Corporation and THE OPEC, the National Bank of Foreign Economic Affairs of Uzbekistan and the Keys Corporation, signed agreements on the formation of a leasing company.

The \$400 million allocated by OPEC under the protocol on funding and insurance of projects will contribute to the development of the gas industry in the country. Documents signed during the trip paved the way for American entities and investments to enter the U.S. more freely. Between 1996 and 2001, 28 companies, firms and banks in the United States opened their offices in the country⁴.

Private business figures have also contributed greatly to U.S.-American cooperation. For example, in 1997, with the help of the American company Case Interneyshnl, the Tashkent tractor factory was rebuilt and the production of modern tractors of the company was launched. Boeing, on the other hand, supplied passenger-carrying aircraft on the basis of mutually beneficial conditions (leasing). Boeing differs greatly from Russian aircraft in terms of convenience and flight safety.

And IBM, the world's most powerful computer company, has provided great practical assistance in computerizing the U.S. banking system. American institutions such as IREX,

⁴ Translation by Q. Uzbekistan History. National destination period.-T.Toshkent 2015 and. B. 296

ACCELS, and the Soros Foundation are implementing programs for specialists for Uzbekistan in scientific centers in the United States and Europe.

In addressing the difficulties of the transition, the U.S. government and charities provide humanitarian assistance and send medicines, medical equipment, clothing nights, and food supplies to the U.S. for children and health-care facilities. has been instrumental in developing effective relations between them.

On June 9-11, 1997, the formation of the Joint U.S.-American Commission showed that relations between the United States and The United States are strengthening and developing. The Joint Commission will discuss mutually beneficial issues covering regional political problems, the shift in political and economic reforms in Uzbekistan, cooperation in the military, and conditions for foreign investment in the country. February 26-27, 1998, the first joint commission in Washington, D.C., 24-25, 1999 On May, the second session was held in Tashkent. In ⁵ 1999, there were 282 million goods between Uzbekistan and the United States. was the U.S. dollar. Uzbekistan used to buy wheat, consumer goods and equipment from the United States. Exports consist mainly of cotton fiber. Successful cooperation of various companies and companies in the United States with Uzbekistan, exchange of delegations, will help strengthen relations between the two countries.

Uzbekistan has started to implement several joint projects. The largest of them are the use of gold ore in Zarephath by Newmont-Mayning, the creation and management of cable television networks in Tashkent by International Telset, Inc.

On September 11, 2001, during the tragic events of international terrorists in the United States, Uzbekistan was the first to advocate the U.S. government's proposal to form an anti-terrorism counterterrorism coalition.

On March 11-14, 2002, the first president of Uzbekistan, I. Trump, was in the United States at the invitation of U.S. President J. Bush. The official tour of the U.S. delegation to the United States differs greatly from previous visits. The official invitation of the U.S. delegation to this country is a growing interest of the United States in Uzbekistan. During the official visit, six documents were signed. For example, strategic partnerships between the United States and the Republic of Uzbekistan were established, and a declaration was signed on the basis of our cooperation. The declaration addresses political and military, technical and economic and social issues between the two countries. There are points in the declaration on security that whichever force or country poses some kind of threat to the United States or Uzbekistan, to strike together against it, to fight together.⁶

Uzbekistan advocates equal cooperation with the United States, cooperation of the parties in ensuring regional stability signed in Washington on March 12, 2002 It was set out in the Declaration of Strategic Partnership. Analyzing the contents of the declaration, cooperation in it was determined by the scope of two and multilateral interests. On the scale of bilateral interests:- strategic partnership;

- Elimination of external taxation in Uzbekistan, assistance in the democratization process;
- military and military technical cooperation;
- cooperation in the economic sphere;
- cooperation in the development of humanitarian and human resources;
- cooperation in the legal sphere:

Scope of multilateral interests: - ensuring the principle of integrity of regional security;

- fight against interethnic security taxation;

⁵ Uz.wikipedia.org. UNITED STATES vain Uzbekistan relationships (30.01.2022 and)

⁶ Karimov.I.A. Security vain tinchlik uchun kuurashmoq crust.-T. Uzbekistan. 2002 and.B.128, 130

- NATO's planning and evaluation process program and "Cooperation for Peace;
- Cooperation in addressing emergency situations in natural technological and ecological movements:

After the signing of the 2002 Declaration, cooperation progressed rapidly with pictures. In fact, cooperation in this direction existed even before the signing of this Declaration, and this process intensified after a strong legal basis was established⁷. On March 12, I. Karimov held meetings in Washington with Agriculture Minister Weneman, Finance Minister Mr. Onil, and Mr. Powell, the head of the state department. Most importantly, for supporting the United States at testing moments, our first president, I. Trump, was awarded the "International Leader" award by the American community. This award is a symbol of the respect of the American people for the people of Uzbekistan

The Botkent events in Kyrgyzstan and terrorist activities in the border areas of surxon Valley, Uzbekistan, have failed to launch counterterrorism mechanisms within NATO's "Cooperation for Peace" program. The 2005 coup d'état in Kyrgyzstan and the May 2005 events in Anchorage "cannot govern the above in a new way, and those below do not want to live old" described the situation as having arisen. A wide range of and comprehensive currency from the United States in market economy reforms, which are being implemented by regional countries to be used by the U.S. Military Air Force as their military bases - did not justify the confidence of financial and socio-economic assistance, and such situations began to be the main obstacle to further development of relations between the United States and the United States⁸.

In May 2017, U.S. President Sh. Mirziyoyev attended a summit of the United States and

Arab-Muslim countries in Ar-Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia. On the framework of the summit, SH. For the first time, Mirziyoyev and US President Donald Trump met. During a meeting with the head of our state, Donald Trump highly esteemed the process of reforms that are taking place in the country. In September of this year, U.S. President SH. He was in the United States on the 72nd session of the United Nations and met with a group of U.S. citizens who were studying there. On September 19, the United Nations headquarters in New York City at his camp met with UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres. On the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly, another important event was held for our country and our people. A machete of the magnificent Registry Area was erected in the UN building. In September 2017, during the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, U.S. President AbduRahman held a series of fruitful meetings with U.S. business circles, He also participated in the U.S.-U.S. business form with the participation of more than a hundred leading companies in the United States. At the end of the event, U.S. companies covered the fields of petroleum and petrochemistry, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, and civil aviation, with a total value A large collection of documents worth US \$ 2.6 billion was signed. In 2017, the U.S.-American Chamber of Commerce was opened in New York to promote extensive work on new and recycled vegetable products, folk craftsmanship, and textiles produced in the country. He allowed to coordinate the efforts of businesspeople and increase exports of products produced by our country's entrepreneurs. Effective relations have also been established between the legislative bodies of our country⁹. In 2017, a delegation from the U.S. Supreme Court organized a visit to the United States. A group of American Congressmen led by Trent Kelly,

⁷ Kucharov.CH. Central Asia regional integratsion process muommolari.-T. Uzbekistan Republic Subjects Academy.Fan published by Jehovah's Witnesses. B.74-76

⁸ Kucharov.CH. Central Asia regional integratsion process muommolari.-T. Uzbekistan Republic Subjects Academy.Fan published by Jehovah's Witnesses. B-69

⁹ <http://xs.uz>. Turg'unboyev. SH."World"AA. Uzbekistan – USA: Sales economic collaboration further rivojlanadi. (12.02.2022 y)

a member of the U.S. Congressional House of Representatives, arrived in the republic.

In a telephone conversation between our country's leader and U.S. President Donald Trump in December 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan developed good cooperation with the countries of the region and praised his open and constructive foreign policy, which will serve to strengthen peace and stability in Central America, aimed at activating cooperation. Presidents Sh. Mirziyoyev and Donald Trump's meeting in Washington, D.C., marked the priorities of Uzbekistan and the United States for the coming years, as well as bilateral international has enabled us to correct significant relationships.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has visited the United States in May 2018, which further strengthened relations between the two countries. In 2019, the U.S. assistance program to Uzbekistan grew by almost \$ 100 million, which was 10 times more than in 2016.

In November 2020, a delegation led by U.S. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Abdulaziz Kamilov participated in the eighth round of political consultations in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. In the negotiations, the United States expressed its readiness to support strategic partnership and substantial reforms in the country. The U.S. government highly esteemed the results of broad friendly reforms that encompass all aspects of life being carried out in the country under the direction of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Important achievements of Uzbekistan in implementing reforms to improve human rights protection, combat forced labor, expand religious freedoms and welcomed Uzbekistan's election to the UN Human Rights Council in 2021-2023.

During the negotiations, the American side was given detailed information on the conceptual significance of the initiatives put forward by the head of Uzbekistan at the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly. "It 1" has been acknowledged that the form C5+ plays an

important role in advancing regional cooperation and identifying specific areas of work together. Ensuring deep integration into the global transport and transitory corridors of Central Asia and trade between the countries of the region in the economic, investment and energy sectors issues of strengthening practical measures to activate relations were discussed.

U.S. judgment, noting the serious economic impact of its crisis with the coronavirus, strongly confirmed that the United States of America will help Uzbekistan fight the consequences of the global pandemic¹⁰

Conclusion

Instead, it should be said that during the years of Uzbekistan's independence, the United States recognized the independence of our country, along with many countries. In an effort to establish a good relationship with Uzbekistan, the U.S. secretary of state was the first to visit our country, and the two countries In 1992, the first U.S. Embassy was opened in the country. The meeting, which strengthened relations between the two countries, was held in 1996 by I. On an official visit, He traveled to the United States, the same year the U.S. Embassy was opened in the United States. Under US President Clinton alone, there were more than a dozen meetings between the two countries. J. Even by the Bush era, relations between the two countries did not cease. I. Current President of Uzbekistan Sh. He further developed and strengthened him. In this, Sh. In 2017, U.S. President D. Meetings with Trump, and in 2018, Sh. Mirziyoyev's official visits to the United States further strengthened diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Available literature

1. Abdurahman I. A. Uzbekistan's own way of life and prosperity.-T Uzbekistan, 1992, B.24
2. Sobirov A. Independent History of Uzbekistan.-T,Academy, 2013 B.412

¹⁰ <http://www.gazeta.uz>. Uzbekistan AQSH strategic collaboration mustahkamladi. (13.02.2022 y)

3. Abdurahman.I.A. On the road to security and sustainable development.-T.Uzbekistan. B.133
4. Kucharov.CH. Problems with the regional integration process in Central Asia T. Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.Fan journal.2008 B.74-76
5. Uz.wikipedia.org. Relations between the United States and Uzbekistan
6. Abdurahman. I. A. We need to cure for security and peace.-T. Uzbekistan. 2002 B.128, 130
7. History of Uzbekistan. National Independence Period.-T.Tashkent 2015.B. 29