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## RELATIONS BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND GERMANY: STAGES OF FORMATION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Submission Date: January 02, 2024, Accepted Date: January 07, 2024,

Published Date: January 12, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijhps/Volume04Issue01-06>

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### ABSTRACT

Of particular importance are the relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan with countries of the world, diplomatic relations, economic and investment cooperation, relations between countries in the cultural and humanitarian spheres. The Republic of Uzbekistan and the Federal Republic of Germany have one of the most important and complex bilateral relations. Coordination and intensive implementation of the programs of cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the Federal Republic of Germany in political, economic, scientific and technical and cultural spheres, formation of a mutually beneficial atmosphere of trust and interest between Uzbek and German partners, investment of Germany, the main directions, such as creating favorable conditions for the implementation of economic changes in Uzbekistan with the involvement of management experience and technologies, are precisely the factors that indicate the relevance of this topic. The strategic competition they provide is one of the pressing issues of particular importance. The Federal Republic of Germany has taken a strong position in its relations with the Republic of Uzbekistan, working closely with its allies and partners to protect their interests and values. Currently, the policy of the two countries in world politics is taking its toll on other countries.

### KEYWORDS

Political relations, bilateral cooperation, investments, peoples trade, economic, social relations, geopolitical discussions, intellectual capital, innovative research, agreements on “scientific research and the emergence of a specialist fund” and “cultural cooperation”.

### INTRODUCTION

Today, progressive progress in all areas of society is almost impossible without the creation of new

scientific ideas, innovations, their technological development and new products. The state can have a

significant impact on the scientific and research directions of society through the development and implementation of innovative policy mechanisms. Given the contribution of the innovative component to the growth of the economy, this method is considered extremely important as the only way to renew and develop the country. Raw material economy and outdated industry not only do not provide bright prospects for the near future, but also directly link the entire economy, and therefore the life of citizens, to the world prices of raw materials. Innovations are able to create promising paths for the development of almost all areas in a short time and can become the basis of scientific and intellectual capital, innovative research and discoveries that exist in the country. And in addition, it is relevant at all times to further stabilize the developing economy of Uzbekistan, find a place in the world markets, improve the investment climate in the country, develop and conduct new innovative policies in the development of such areas as the field of scientific research and human capital.

A huge contribution to the future of mankind in the world, the history of which is instructive, rich in experience and the people of the hardworking States bisyor. Germany is considered one of these. Revolutionary inventions that have completely changed the way of life of mankind – from auto-building to a airbag that increases the chances of saving a person's life in the event of a severe road accident, from an X-ray machine to a drug called “aspirin”, from a computer to a chip or a very popular mp3 audio format-were discovered precisely in Germany. In this country, special attention has long been paid to science, art and culture. These works will be allocated large funds at the expense of the state budget.

The German economy is one of a number of developing countries from year to year. Experts say that the German economy is next to the United States, China and Japan. In particular Germany was ranked 9th out of 191 countries by the United Nations index, which identifies countries with the highest living standards. 70-75 years ago, the country, whose economy was in full swing in World War II, today has reached one of the highest in the world in terms of the amount of gross domestic product.

Analysis and results: Experts from the world associate the scientific and theoretical and practical basis of the modern market economy with the name of Ludwig Erhard and Franz Oppenheimer, authors of the “miracle of the German economy”. In addition, Germany is the 7th largest exporter of products to Uzbekistan, after China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkey, the Republic of Korea and Kyrgyzstan. It should be noted that the relationship between Uzbekistan and Germany has been developing rapidly in recent years. This can also be seen in the example that over the past 6 years Germany has increased the supply of products to Uzbekistan by 2.2 times. In other words, the turnover of goods and services between the two states also increased from \$ 530 million to \$ 1.2 billion. In the coming years, the same indicator is expected to double again due to the increase in mutual types of products and diversification.

The development of any country depends on the investment involved in the country in many respects. In this sense, ildam as Uzbekistan is the most correct way for a developing country to better establish investment cooperation with rich and technologically advanced countries. In particular, 4 million of the \$ 5.5 billion investment that Germany has so far invested in Uzbekistan has come down to the last year or two. Currently, more than a hundred joint ventures in

Uzbekistan are fully working with German capital or local entrepreneurs. Let's analyze the first stages of relations between this Germany and Uzbekistan.

Official relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Uzbekistan although it dates back to 1992, ties between the two nations can be traced back to a long period. At the beginning of the 20th century, the German sewing machine “Ginger” was extremely popular among Uzbek Knights. After Uzbekistan gained independence, equal relations were established between the two countries. The first Embassy of Uzbekistan in Western Europe was opened in Bonn, Germany in 1993. From then on, mutual relations and visits of delegations were established. The official visit of the German minister of Federal Economic Cooperation in August 1992 laid the foundation for the further development of bilateral relations. President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov His visit to Germany in April 1993 was a turning point that gave an important factor to mutual trade and economic relations. The agreement on “assistance in the implementation of capital investments and their mutual protection”, “creation of a fund of scientific research and specialists” and agreements on “Cultural Cooperation” signed at the end of this visit determined the legal basis of relations between the two states.

In order to coordinate cooperation programs and to implement them faster, an interagency commission was formed in August 1993 and an Uzbekistan-Germany permanent working group in may 1995. The commission and the group regularly hold meetings to address important issues such as investment guarantees and insurance, project financing, privatization assistance, and the creation of the securities market. In 1993, a representative office of the German society for technical cooperation was

opened in Tashkent. Thanks to the activities of the society, by conducting seminars and training courses on the market economy, a program for training specialists, economic legislation, privatization, development of small and medium-sized Entrepreneurship, Environmental Protection, development of laws and regulations on urban passenger transport, advice on measures “Protection of motherhood and childhood” began to be implemented.

In 1994, the German union of Chambers of Commerce and industry opened a representative Bureau of the German economy in Tashkent. Its main task is to provide information to Uzbek and German businessmen. K. in Tashkent in June of the same year. A representative office of the Adenauer Foundation was opened. The “economy days of Uzbekistan”, held during the period of operation of the Hanover International Fair (April 1994), were of great interest to the public and businessmen of the GFR. During the visit of the president of the GFR to Tashkent on April 11-13, 1995, a joint business seminar was held with the participation of businessmen from both countries. In the following years, practical training, conferences and useful meetings were held for employees of banks, Academy of Sciences and various ministries and institutions of Uzbekistan. The 1995 exhibition “Uzbekistan: the legacy of the Great Silk Road” at the Linden Museum in Stuttgart was a significant event in the development of Uzbek — German cooperation.

On June 18-19, 1996, on the initiative of the German Central Asia Society, Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt am Main and the Embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the GFR, the International Conference “days of the economy of Uzbekistan in Germany” was held in Frankfurt. “The National Bank of foreign economic activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan has concluded

some agreements with German banks such as "AKA", "KfV", "Berliner Bank", "Deutsche Bank". At least 778.7 million on the basis of these transactions. the provision of funds for various projects in the amount of the German brand began.

Germany has an official embassy in Tashkent. The Republic of Uzbekistan includes the embassy in Berlin, as well as the consulate-general in Frankfurt, Maine, and the Honorary Consulate in Bremen. The German foreign ministry describes relations with Uzbekistan as close and reliable. However, there are complex bases for trade and investment, and human rights issues are also being raised by Germany. The Uzbek-based Termez air base was used as a logistics base to supply the German military contingent in Afghanistan and was very important. Bilateral relations are characterized by active economic relations. According to the German Ministry of foreign affairs, in 2012 Germany ranked 6th as a country exporting goods to Uzbekistan with a 3.8 percent share. German exports to Uzbekistan: machine equipment, cars and spare parts, as well as pharmaceutical products. In 2012, the turnover between the countries amounted to 414.9 million euros.

Germany is actively involved in bilateral development relations. From 1992 to 2013, Germany raised over 300 million euros for projects to promote technical and financial cooperation with Uzbekistan. Support for the modernization of the health sector of Uzbekistan, as well as support for sustainable economic development, is an important component of the development of relations and policies.

In 1993, a cultural agreement was signed between the countries and took effect from 2002. The German Foreign Office argues that this fact is important for cultural cooperation. German cultural organizations such as the Central Directorate of schools abroad, the

Goethe Institute, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation are represented in Uzbekistan with a total of about 15 workers.

On August 20, 1993, Resolution No. 424 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the formation of an interdepartmental Commission on issues of cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany" was signed.

President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov Told Germany His visit on 2-5 April 2001 marked the beginning of a qualitatively new era in the relations of the two countries. During the visit, 14 documents were signed, which envisaged further expansion of cooperation in such areas as finance, tourism, science and Technology, fight against drug smuggling. According to the Ministry of macro economy and statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 1997 Germany ranked 4th (after Russia, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland) in terms of foreign trade with the countries of the world, and among European countries 2nd (after Switzerland). In 2000, the mutual trade volume was 291.9 million. US dollars.

Entering the German market is a rather complicated process. In Germany, EU regulatory standards are used as an integral part of the pan-European market. Any product sold in the European Union Market, depending on the category in which it is classified, is subject to certain criteria. There are certain trade restrictions that are enforced by security or trade measures, i.e. tariff rates and customs procedures. In addition, goods imported into the European Union must meet sanitary and phytosanitary requirements for the protection of human and animal health.

Another problem is ease of transportation and logistics. Today, the transportation of consumer goods between Central Asia and Europe is usually expensive.

Therefore, Germany's main foreign trade partners are large economies such as the United States, France, the Netherlands, China, the United Kingdom, Italy, Poland, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium. Over € 700 billion of Germany's imports of goods worth around € 1.05 trillion correspond to the European Union.

Against this background, German-Uzbek trade still looks modest in the period from January to October 2018, its volume amounted to 542 million euros. However, turnover is growing at a high rate. Uzbekistan last year ranked second among the post-Soviet countries with the fastest growth in German mutual trade. According to preliminary estimates, the volume of turnover increased by almost 16-20% compared to 2017. In addition, both exports from Germany and imports from Uzbekistan grew.

Many experts clearly state that there is a significant potential for expanding trade and economic relations between Uzbekistan and Germany. This is also confirmed by the very strong set of agreements reached at the Uzbek-German business forum in Berlin on January 14. As a result, more than a dozen declarations of intent and investment agreements with a total value of more than 4 billion euros were signed.

These agreements opened up a large cycle of thorough work aimed at increasing mutual trade and achieving balance. The use of the facilities will allow Uzbekistan's enterprises to significantly expand the organization of export of finished textile products, electrical and chemical products, fresh and processed fruit and vegetable products to Germany.

In the fall of last year, an important step was taken in this regard. At the last meeting of the Uzbekistan-EU Cooperation Council, Brussels confirmed its readiness to promote unilateral tariff benefits within the framework of the general system of Preferences Plus,

which allows duty-free import of more than 6,200 types of Uzbek goods into Uzbekistan, bringing goods to the European market.

However, in addition to exporting Uzbek products to Europe, I think there are great opportunities in the production of products in cooperation for the nearby markets of Central, East and South Asia in attracting German investments and technologies to Uzbekistan. The Eastern Committee of the German economy has a high assessment of the potential of Uzbekistan, which ranks first in Central Asia in terms of population. The country has a developed industry, a highly skilled workforce, a rich raw material base and energy resources. In free economic zones there are preferential tax and customs regimes. However, from the point of view of investors, Uzbekistan's greatest advantage – high GDP growth rates – is more than 5% per year, which makes it possible to get more profit.

Such cooperation can be particularly effective in Afghanistan. German Mayor Sharif-Herat is able to support Uzbek initiatives such as the construction of transport corridors, laying Surkhan – Pulı-Khumri power lines, assisting business projects in Surkhandarya region with his own funds. Development of trade and economic relations with Afghanistan.

Conclusion: In addition, taking into account the active process of modernizing the economy of Uzbekistan, German entrepreneurs can offer complete services for almost all sectors. In Germany, it is possible to organize the training and mastering of advanced management experiences. The introduction of innovative German business and production management practices makes it possible to successfully conduct business, as well as ensure high business performance in Uzbekistan.

In a word, we have many promising directions for cooperation with Germany, and, as you can see, we are

talking about mutual cooperation with “German quality”, that is, the establishment of long-term, stable and profitable relations. In this regard, the visit of our president to Germany will make it possible to transform the political assets and noble intentions of the parties into real achievements in the trade-economic, investment and cultural-humanitarian spheres.

Educational ties between Germany and Uzbekistan have evolved from a focus mainly on basic humanitarian aid and technical assistance to a more significant and meaningful long-term cooperation covering a variety of fields.

During the next official visit of the head of our country to the German state on may 2-3 of this year, an intergovernmental declaration was signed with the Federal President of Germany Frank-Walter Steinmeier on the further development of multilateral cooperation. During the dialogue, a promising project aimed at expanding innovative and technological partnership with leading companies of this country, as well as programs were discussed. In accordance with tradition, the leader of Uzbekistan also met with progressive representatives of German business. It should be noted that the issue of the development of cultural and humanitarian cooperation is also under the constant attention of the heads of both states. During the last trip, our honored President attended the opening of an exhibition on the historical and cultural heritage of Uzbekistan in the capital Berlin. In addition, it was agreed to prepare a comprehensive program for the study of the German language in Uzbekistan, as well as to further expand the activities of the Goethe Institute, which operates in Tashkent. Our honored President Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited Berlin on September 28-30 with a practical visit at the invitation of German Federal Chancellor Olaf Scholes. In

accordance with the program of the visit, bilateral negotiations with the Federal Chancellor Olaf Scholes and the Federal President Frank-Walter Steinmeier and meetings of the heads of state of Central Asia and Germany were held. The head of our country also took part in business activities organized by the Eastern Committee of the German economy.

In a word, as a result of the firm will and practical efforts of the two heads of State, Uzbekistan and Germany's relations are developing rapidly. This visit of our honored President to the German land also served to take the cooperation of the two countries to a new level in every possible way.

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