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MUTUAL POLITICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THEIR ROLE IN THE WORLD COMMUNITY

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Hamdamov Botir Zokir O'g'li

4th Year Student Of The Faculty Of International Relations, University Of World Economy And Diplomacy, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The processes of globalization and regional integration, recognized as its “small laboratory”, which opposed the 21st century with its comprehensive intensity, are leading humanity towards increasingly new perspectives. This process, which is considered a natural phenomenon, pushes all large and small states on earth to its domain and further Chipmunks The Peoples of the world.

KEYWORDS

Benelux, Harmonized System, European Union, post-CIS, Fortezza de Basso.

INTRODUCTION

The integral processes that continue with success in Europe are preparing the basis for the fulfillment of centuries-old dreams of peoples to live as a whole. The economic solidarity on the way to creating a market came out of its narrow core and stepped towards a single civil and general foreign policy.

French Foreign Minister R. On the basis of the Sumerian proposal, on April 18, 1951, the Paris agreement was signed between France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg (Benelux) on the establishment of the “European Coal and Steel Community”. Agreements on the establishment of the “European Economic Community” and the “European Atomic Energy

Community”with the participation of the same states were signed on March 25, 1957 in the city of Rome and entered into force in 1958.

Thus, cooperation was established in the main areas of the economy. Within the framework of the general customs union, a common market for the free circulation of goods (products) was introduced. Within the communities, a single space was created for the free movement of Labor, Service and capital. The Maastricht Treaty, signed in 1992, and the Lisbon Treaty, adopted in 2007, laid the foundation for a single organization called the European Union instead of the European Communities.

Today it is 4,233,262 kv.km the European Union, which has an area, has a population of 450 million, with representatives of more than 100 nationalities speaking 46 languages. Geographically, 15 of the member states are Western Europe, 10 are central and Eastern European countries. And two (Malta, Cyprus) – are located in the Mediterranean Sea basin.

The role of the European Union in the world economy has special recognition. 28 percent of the total domestic product produced in the world, that is, 15 trillion. The US dollar corresponds to the Union account. This means a sixth of the world economy. 161 of the 500 largest companies recognized as having the largest revenue in the world are located in the European Union. The European Union's Export-import

share in the world trade turnover is 20 percent, that is, 3,645,933 million. is equal to the euro. Of this, the share of imports is 1,714,224 million. EUR, while the export share is 1,931,709 million. is the euro. In global commodity exports (total 13 636.6 million. euro) if the share of the Union is 15.6 percent (total 2 131.7 million. euro), in global commodity imports (total 13,958.4 million. euro) and its share is equal to 13.9 percent (or 1 935.3 million. euro). In the Export-Import of Global Services, the Union ranks first in the world with an average share of 22 percent.

The specificity of foreign trade relations of the European Union is that its foreign trade turnover is approximately 200 billion annually. it ends with a positive saldo in euro size. The Union, which cooperates with 209 countries of the world, has received 4,555 types of products registered in the international standard Harmonized System number 6 (Harmonized System (HS6)) in trade turnover.

The role of the European Union in the foreign policy of Uzbekistan, which unites 27 countries in itself, ranks third after China and India in terms of population, and seventh in the world in terms of land area, is significant. Multilateral and bilateral relations with the Organization of the European Union and its member states are one of the main directions of our country's foreign policy. In the documents defining the fundamental principles of Uzbekistan's foreign policy, this competence is mentioned separately. The

importance of bilateral relations for Uzbekistan is reflected in:

First of all, the advanced countries of the European Union (Germany, France, Italy, Spain, The Netherlands, etc.) are a source of high technologies for Uzbekistan. The involvement of the most modern Western technologies in all areas of aircraft construction, mechanical engineering, agriculture, pharmaceuticals, construction and, in general, production plays an important role in the development of small and medium-sized businesses in our republic.

Secondly, the European Union, in a single whole with all its member states, forms the largest post-CIS consumer market for finished and raw materials products of Uzbekistan. However, considering the purchasing power of consumers, the European market is more attractive for the goods of Uzbekistan than any market.

Thirdly, Western Europe is not only one of the main partners of our country in the field of trade, but also the main source of investment. The volume of investment directed to foreign countries of the union is less than 10 trillion. it is in dollars. Taking this into account, great attention is paid to the issue of attracting European investments to our country, creating a favorable investment climate for them.

Fourth, maintaining and ensuring regional and global security is an urgent task for both parties. Both sides

are equally interested in combating international terrorism, drug trafficking, extremism and other seemingly transnational threats and ensuring regional stability. According to European experts, “for security reasons, the border of Europe begins with the borders of Afghanistan.”

Establishing broad-front cooperation with Uzbekistan is the same term for the European Union and its member states. In particular, the European Union Commission will dwell on this in its first document, adopted in 1995, “communication on relations with new independent states of Central Asia.” In communications “ ” the Union has significant interests in Central Asia. These interests are of both economic and geopolitical importance. It is especially noted that the European Union, which provides this region with services, various equipment and Investments, is also a consumer of energy reserves coming from the region with significant opportunities, which is of particular interest to the development of the energy sector in the region. The document, which was later adopted by the Council of the European Union on May 30, 2007, called “the European Union and Central Asia: a strategy for a new partnership”, further expresses the strategic interests of the European Union in the region.

This is how the relations of Uzbekistan and the European Union decided on the basis of equal mutual interest. On December 31, 1991, with the” joint declaration of the Twelve”, the European Communities

and their 12 member states of that time recognized the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. On April 15, 1992, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Commission of European Communities. On November 16, 1994, diplomatic relations were established between the parties. The mission of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the European Communities began its activities in Brussels on May 6, 1995. In turn, in October 2002, in order to support the implementation and management of the activities of the European Union Commission in our country, the European House, temporarily acting as the diplomatic mission of the European Communities in Uzbekistan, began its activities in Tashkent and, subsequently, on May 31, 2011, was transformed into a permanent diplomatic mission of the European Union in our country.

The establishment of multilateral diplomatic relations between the European Union and its member states and the Republic of Uzbekistan laid the foundation for the development of cooperation between the parties in economic, political, cultural, scientific and other spheres. The expansion of the European Union at the expense of the new member states also had a strong impact on the scale and quality of relations.

Over the years, the contractual and legal basis for interaction has also been formed and strengthened. To date, more than 20 bilateral and multilateral

agreements have been in force. On June 21, 1996, at the next high summit of the member states of the European Union at the level of heads of state and government, held at Fortezza de Basso, Florence (Italy), an agreement on partnership and cooperation between the European Communities and their member states and the Republic of Uzbekistan was signed the Republic of Uzbekistan, on the one hand, and the European

The agreement covered a very wide range of bilateral relations, which reflected such goals as regulating economic, political, trade relations between the parties, creating a solid basis for cooperation in the social, financial, Science, Technology and cultural spheres. At the moment, it has also fulfilled an important political task, such as ending the past sarcophagi of the former empire, in contrast to the replacement of the agreement between the European Communities “on trade and Economic Cooperation” and the Soviet Union, concluded on December 18, 1989, which is still the basis of bilateral relations. At present, the preparation of a new text of the partnership and cooperation agreement in the form of the “Enhanced Partnership and cooperation agreement” is being completed.

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