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HISTORY OF TRADE-INVESTMENT RELATIONS BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND CHINA

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the recognition of the Republic of Uzbekistan by the Chinese state in the process of its international recognition after gaining independence and its importance is highlighted on the basis of scientific research.

KEYWORDS

Investment, substance, fair, international contract, export, import.

INTRODUCTION

After gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan took on a number of important tasks in internal and external political issues. Among them, the most important external issue is the international recognition of Uzbekistan as an independent, sovereign and equal state. Of course, behind this task

there were also the main tasks of finding important future economic, political and cultural partners of Uzbekistan and establishing diplomatic relations with them. At this time, recognition of its independence by major economic countries and establishing economic relations with them as soon as possible was an issue on

the agenda for Uzbekistan. Because the country had not yet achieved grain independence, and only a limited amount of food products remained in the country. This required finding partners in foreign policy who would help replenish food resources until the country achieves grain independence, and who would be able to conduct reliable trade and economic cooperation. Another aspect was that in order for Uzbekistan to access world trade routes, sea routes were also necessary. One of the closest countries that can meet such requirements is the People's Republic of China.

The government of the People's Republic of China has a long history of maintaining close trade and economic cooperation relations with the countries of Central Asia, especially the ancient countries of Uzbekistan, through the Great Silk Road, and these relations are beneficial for both sides, the Soviet Union After the disintegration of the Union, it considered the countries of Central Asia as reliable, close, important economic partners and showed great interest in establishing close relations with these countries.

RESEARCH METHODS

The article was written based on sources such as historical sources and literature, periodical press materials, Internet resources, and methods of historical research such as scientific objectivity, logical

consistency, comparative analysis, and chronological consistency.

RESULTS

On December 27, 1991, the PRC recognized Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan as independent states [1]. Central Asian countries, especially Uzbekistan, began to attract China's attention due to the fact that it is located in a geographically important area. At this point, this opinion of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Abduganiyevich Karimov, can be the proof of our words. "Strengthening cooperation with brotherly countries at a high state level will allow the republic to enter the world economic relations system based on the principles of equal partnership and mutual respect. First of all, our desire to establish foreign relations with the countries of Asia and the Pacific region is determined by the same" [2].

On January 2-3, 1992, during the visit of the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China Li Lanzin to Uzbekistan, diplomatic relations with Uzbekistan were established on Tuesday and Wednesday in Tashkent and it was agreed to open embassies [3]. On October 15, 1992, the embassy of the PRC was opened in Tashkent [4].

On March 12-14, 1992, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Abduganiyevich Karimov (1991-2016) laid the foundation for cooperation between the

two countries during his state visit to the PRC [5]. On March 13, President I. Karimov met with the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Jiang Xiamin and the head of the government of the People's Republic of China Li Peng [6]. Chairman of the People's Republic of China Li Shankun (1988-1993) said at the ceremony of receiving the delegation of Uzbekistan at the House of People's Assembly: "The leaders of China and Uzbekistan can solve many issues of bilateral relations. Because even before that, good relations were established between the two countries," he highly appreciated the cooperation between the two countries [7].

During this meeting, about 20 important wide-ranging contracts were signed in various fields [8]. Among them, signed on March 13; Uzbekistan-China joint information, Protocol between the Government of Uzbekistan and the People's Republic of China on the "Towards Solidarity", Agreement on the establishment of the Uzbekistan-China Intergovernmental Company on trade and economic cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the People's Republic of China, on scientific and technical cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Bank of China and the Bank of Foreign Economic Activities of the Republic of Uzbekistan consultation between the government of

the Republic of Uzbekistan and the government of the People's Republic of China, between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on the interbank agreement, promotion and mutual protection of investments on cooperation between the Ministry of Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Communications of the PRC, negotiations between the Civil Aviation Administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Civil Aviation Administration of the PRC, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the Government of the People's Republic of China on cooperation in the field of road and sea transport, protocol of negotiations between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the People's Republic of China on cooperation in the field of railway and transport,

On a state loan for the delivery of goods from the PRC to Uzbekistan, between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the PRC, on cooperation in the fields of culture, education, health and sports Uzbekistan Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the People's Republic of China on exchange of information and cooperation between the National Information Agency of Uzbekistan and the Agency of Uzbekistan and the State Information Agency of the People's Republic of China Xinhua, the

Republic of Uzbekistan Television and Radio Company and the PRC Cinematography, there is a protocol between the Ministry of Television and Radio Broadcasting on matters in the field of television and radio broadcasting. In addition, the Chinese side provided Uzbekistan with a loan of 30 million yuan for the purchase of food, i.e. grain [9]. This was a big step towards the economic development of the countries and the beginning of mutual cooperation.

On March 13, 1992, the signing of the "Agreement on Promotion and Protection of Investments between the Governments of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the People's Republic of China" between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the People's Republic of China was of particular importance. It is considered an event because this transaction was one of the events that started the entry of foreign investments into Uzbekistan. This agreement consisted of 16 articles. It has a preamble, Article 1 definition 4 paragraphs, Article 2 promotion and protection of investments 2 paragraphs, Article 3 national remedies, Article 4 most important national remedies 3 paragraphs, Article 5 fair and fairness 4 paragraphs, Article 6 Expropriations, Clause 4, Article 7 Compensation for damages and losses Clause 2, Article 8 Transfers Clause 4, Article 9 subrogation, Article 10 Waiver of Benefits Article 2, Article 11 Settlement of Disputes Between Contracting Parties Article 7, Article 12 Settlement of Disputes Between Investors and One

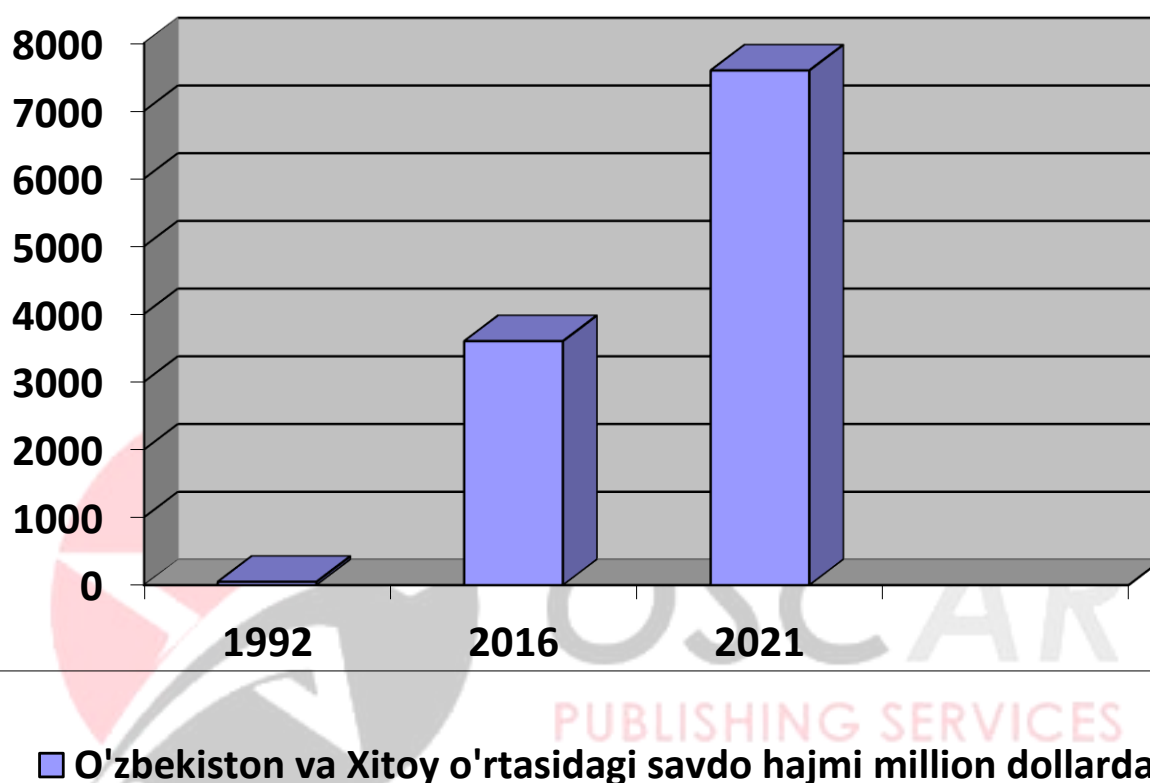
Contracting Party Article 10, Article 13 Other Obligations 3 paragraph, Article 14 annex 2 paragraph, Article 15 consultation paragraph 2, Article 16 comment paragraph 2, Article 17 amendment, Article 18 entry into force, term and termination of the contract 3 paragraph. According to part 3 of Article 18 of the agreement, the part of the agreement from Article 1 to Article 16 should be valid for 10 years from the time of signing the agreement [10]. Li Yuqing, Minister of Foreign Economic Affairs, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Communications and Trade, and Rahim Rajabov, Deputy Prime Minister of Uzbekistan, signed it [11].

On April 19, 2011, the agreement "On the promotion and protection of investments" was signed in Beijing, and this agreement is based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 18, 2011 No. PQ-1580 "On the approval of international agreements On the basis of the decision of "On", the agreement of 1992 will be canceled as a result of the agreement coming into force on December 30, 2011 [12].

In 1992, the volume of trade between Uzbekistan and China was only 47.52 million dollars. However, as a result of the strengthening of relations between the parties, taking into account the reliable growth of the volume of mutual trade in the future, the volume of mutual trade in 2016 was 3.6 billion dollars. In 25 years, the volume of trade increased by 76 times [13]. Boron

has increased 140 times in just 30 years, and in 2021 this figure was 7.4 billion dollars [14]. The basis of such a great result and great growth was the result of

reasonable steps taken by the parties during this historical period.



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