



Current State And Prospects Of Strategic Partnership Between Uzbekistan And China

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ABSTRACT

This article outlines plans for future Uzbek-Chinese strategic partnership.

KEYWORDS

Uzbekistan, China, cooperation, economic, political cooperation, Jizzakh.

INTRODUCTION

As for diplomatic relations between Uzbekistan and China, China is one of the first countries to recognize our country. Uzbekistan recognized its independence on December 27, 1991, and on October 15, 1992, the Embassy of the People's Republic of China opened. The Embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Beijing was opened on May 6, 1995. In the late 1990s and to this day, the President of Uzbekistan paid several official visits to China, which played an important role in the development of cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries. The state visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov to China in August 2014 raised the bilateral strategic partnership to a new level. During the visit,

more than twenty documents on projects worth \$ 5.2 billion, as well as trade agreements worth \$ 800 million were signed, and a total of \$ 6 billion worth of agreements were reached. Relations between our countries The Joint Declaration on Strategic Partnership, the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the Joint Declaration on Further Deepening and Development of Bilateral Strategic Cooperation and many others is developing steadily on the basis of important bilateral documents. Expanding trade, economic, investment, scientific, technological and humanitarian ties, strengthening security cooperation are among the priorities of bilateral relations. Both Uzbekistan and China have huge economic

potential. Trade and economic cooperation between our countries is yielding great results. Due to the great interest in the development of cooperation, the volume of bilateral trade is growing rapidly. About 500 joint ventures with Chinese capital have been established in Uzbekistan. Representatives of more than 70 leading Chinese companies operate in our country.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The scope of investment cooperation is constantly expanding. Many Chinese businessmen are interested in the Uzbek market, investing in our country and setting up joint ventures. Today, China is one of the largest investors in the Uzbek market and the second largest in foreign trade relations with our country. Today, our countries are actively cooperating in the implementation of various high-tech projects. In particular, in 2013, the Uzbek-Chinese high-tech industrial park was established in the form of a special industrial zone “Jizzakh”. The production of mobile phones, construction materials and other products were launched here. More than fifteen joint projects with more than \$ 50 million in direct investment from Chinese companies are being implemented in the Jizzakh Special Industrial Zone. This is a clear confirmation of the effectiveness of trade and economic cooperation between our countries. Cooperation with China in the fuel and energy sector is also developing. All four branches of the Central Asia-China gas pipeline, which pass through the territory of our country, demonstrate a high level of trust and mutual interest. Chinese companies are actively involved in the exploration and development of hydrocarbon deposits in Uzbekistan. A railway network connecting our countries is being built in cooperation. This road will provide Uzbekistan with access to China and East Asia, and China to Central and South Asia. Uzbek-Chinese relations are also developing rapidly within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), which is a

unique platform for security, stability and development in the region. The interaction in the cultural and humanitarian spheres is also important. The establishment of the first Confucius Institute in Central Asia in Tashkent testifies to the steady development of our cooperation in the field of education. In June 2010, the Uzbek language department was opened at the Central University for Nationalities of China.

Starting from the 2012-2013 academic year, Uzbek language is taught at Peking University of Foreign Studies. There is a great interest in the Chinese language and literature in Uzbekistan, and in Uzbekistan in the Uzbek language, culture, traditions and our country in general. Effective and active relations have been established between the representatives of culture and arts of the two countries, and cultural figures of the two countries are active participants in various exhibitions and cultural conferences in Uzbekistan and China. The Uzbekistan-China and China-Central Asia Friendship Societies play an important role in strengthening cultural and humanitarian ties. As interactions develop, so does the need for information exchange. In this regard, great attention is paid to intensifying the exchange of information and experience between the media of Uzbekistan and China. Recently, a group of Uzbek journalists visited Beijing and Xindao, China, where they got acquainted with the activities of print and online publications and TV and radio channels, training and professional development in this field. The relations between Uzbekistan and China will continue to develop on the principles of mutual trust, respect, equality and mutual benefit, strategic partnership, and the friendly ties between our peoples will continue to strengthen. The main goods imported from China to Uzbekistan are electronic communications equipment, oil extraction equipment, chemical and piastmas products, clothing, footwear, food products and others. Exports include: cotton, oil and oil products, copper, various fabrics, etc.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that in recent years, the relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the People's Republic of China have reached a qualitatively new level. Therefore, the relations with China in Uzbekistan's foreign policy remain relevant. At the heart of the rapid development of cooperation based on mutual interest, equality and openness of both countries is, first of all, the similarity, closeness and harmony of goals and principles of their development and foreign policy strategy.

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