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FORMATION OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF FOREIGN POLICY ACTIVITIES FOR CONDUCTING INTERSTATE RELATION

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Abstract

The leadership of Uzbekistan from the first days of gaining independence, showed great concern for an active multilateral foreign policy that meets the national interests of the country. At the same time, based on the strategy, principles and priority areas of foreign policy, Uzbekistan began to pay great attention to the establishment of international relations on an equal basis and the development of bilateral cooperation with almost all countries of the world community

Keywords foreign policy, Uzbekistan, bilateral cooperation.

INTRODUCTION

The history of international relations shows that in the conditions of the development of the modern world, no country can achieve its progress in a state of isolation from interaction with other states. Only the joint coexistence of states in conditions of peace, democracy and the coordinated solution of existing and emerging problems through diplomatic means can lead to the development of their socio-economic condition and increase their political authority in the international arena.

Given this truth, the leadership of Uzbekistan from the first days of gaining independence, showed great concern for an active multilateral foreign policy that meets the national interests of the country. At the same time, based on the strategy, principles and priority areas of foreign policy,

Uzbekistan began to pay great attention to the establishment of international relations on an equal basis and the development of bilateral cooperation with almost all countries of the world community. We, the leadership of Uzbekistan from the initial years of independent development began to pay special attention to the countries of Central Asia. On this issue, the position of Uzbekistan was clearly expressed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, noting that: "From now on, we will focus on strengthening multifaceted and mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries of Central Asia."

Based on the geopolitical location of Uzbekistan in the Central Asian region, which practically borders on all its countries, from the first years of independence, he began to establish diplomatic relations with them and develop multifaceted

mutually beneficial cooperation, as a new independent subject of the world community. Starting to implement this task, the Republic of Uzbekistan among the countries of Central Asia saw the Republic of Tajikistan as its equal partner in interstate relations.

Main idea: Uzbekistan and Tajikistan are connected by a common history, culture and spiritual values, as well as centuries-old traditions of mutual respect and good neighborliness, which have laid a solid foundation and fundamental principles of relations between the two states. However, in the context of the formation of a modern system of interstate relations in the post-Soviet space, time itself required the creation of a new design in mutual relations between states based on the provisions of the Charter and the principles of the UN and other international organizations. At the same time, one of the important tasks was the need to establish interstate diplomatic relations.

As a rule, diplomatic relations are the main form of maintaining official relations between sovereign states, as well as between states and other subjects of public international law in accordance with the norms of international law and the practice of international communication. Diplomatic relations are called upon to promote the development of friendly relations between states, the maintenance of peace and security.

Based on the provisions of diplomatic relations generally recognized in the world community, the Republic of Uzbekistan from the initial years of independence, remaining true to its main principles of foreign policy, began to establish such relations with all countries of the world. At the same time, the countries of Central Asia and, in particular, the Republic of Tajikistan were no exception. The consequence of this policy was that today the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been recognized by 182 countries

of the world and diplomatic, political, scientific, technical and cultural relations have been established with 142 of them. Embassies of 43 foreign countries, 4 honorary consulates, 2 trade missions, 7 departments of international organizations carry out their activities in Tashkent. With the participation of investments from foreign countries, 88 foreign representations, 24 intergovernmental and 13 non-governmental organizations, more than 5,000 joint ventures operate in the republic. Mutual relations have been established between Uzbekistan and more than 80 foreign banks in the world. Embassies and 10 Consulates General of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been established in 25 foreign countries. However, a somewhat different situation developed in the Republic of Tajikistan. The fact is that the formation of both diplomatic relations and the formation of the foundations of interstate cooperation of the Republic of Tajikistan with all subjects of the world community proceeded in difficult conditions. First of all, it was connected with the unstable political situation that developed in Tajikistan due to the protracted civil war. But, despite the complexity of the internal political situation in the country, the leadership of Tajikistan was aware of the objective need to comply with all norms of international law for the recognition of state independence by the world community. To solve this problem, intensive work has been carried out by the government and the country's foreign policy department. The consequence of this was that over the past thirty years of independent development of the country, significant successes have been achieved in the foreign policy of Tajikistan. In particular, the independence of the Republic of Tajikistan was recognized by more than 150 countries and a large number of international organizations, diplomatic relations were established with 128 countries, about 50 diplomatic missions of the Republic of Tajikistan were opened abroad, as well as at regional and

international organizations. In turn, more than 30 diplomatic missions of foreign countries, regional and international organizations are open in Tajikistan.

Thanks to the awareness on the part of the leadership of Tajikistan in the early years of independent development and, in the conditions of the civil war, about the need to intensify the country's foreign policy activities, the threads of diplomatic relations were laid. At the same time, based on the generally recognized norms of international diplomatic relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Tajikistan were established on October 22, 1992. This laid the foundation for the development of bilateral interstate political dialogue and the establishment of mutually beneficial cooperation. Taking such a step, the leadership of the two fraternal states understood that the establishment and development, with the implementation of mutually beneficial cooperation in the political, trade, economic, cultural and humanitarian spheres is an immediate requirement of the time.

However, considering the history of relations and cooperation between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan in the conditions of independent development, we involuntarily become witnesses to the fact that they did not have a stable growth rate. There were both objective and subjective reasons for this. In this regard, many representatives of historical and political science of both Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, studying the process of establishing interstate relations and developing cooperation between the two countries, divide it conditionally into two separate periods. In particular, according to one of the leading foreign policy experts of Uzbekistan, the period we are considering in the relationship between the two states can be "divided into two periods that are radically different from each other." include the period from the moment diplomatic relations were established to 2016. The

second is the period associated with cardinal changes in Uzbek-Tajik relations, which is accompanied by a pragmatic foreign policy of the leadership of Uzbekistan at the stage of the country's renewal, aimed at rapprochement and constructive mutual cooperation.

Indeed, considering the thirty-year history of Uzbek-Tajik interstate relations, one cannot but agree with the opinion of the scientist, which rightly divides it into two periods. Historical facts clearly show that each of the periods has its own characteristics. For the first period in the relationship between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, several characteristic features can be distinguished. One of the main and objective reasons should be called the unstable internal political situation in Tajikistan, associated with the protracted civil war in the 1990s, as well as the unresolved issue related to the delimitation and demarcation of state borders. Another reason for the aggravation of the situation in the relations between states was the lack of a unified approach to such issues as transport communications and the irrational use of water resources. All this led to a divergence of positions in the views of the leaders of the two states, which ultimately contributed to the cooling of mutual understanding in interstate relations.

The second period in the development of Uzbek-Tajik relations is fundamentally different from the first. It is primarily associated with the arrival in the Republic of Uzbekistan of the President of the country Shavkat Mirziyoyev. As a pragmatic politician and reformer, in the country's foreign policy activities, he began to pay great attention to strengthening and deepening mutually beneficial relations and developing equal cooperation, primarily with the countries of Central Asia. In total, following the results of the official visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the government delegation to the Republic of Tajikistan, a solid package of documents was

signed, consisting of 35 cooperation agreements. They covered such areas as energy, transport, automotive industry, electrical engineering, mining and light industry, science, education, sports and other areas. fraternal countries and peoples, achieving new concrete results in deepening the multifaceted partnership.

The world community is witnessing that our country, at the stage of renewal and construction of a new Uzbekistan, plays the role of a catalyst in uniting and strengthening mutual understanding between the countries and peoples of Central Asia. A vivid embodiment of such a vector of the country's foreign policy activity is the dialogue at the highest level that is growing stronger and developing between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan from year to year. This course of events is in the interests of both sides. In this regard, in order to continue a constructive and open dialogue between the heads of the two countries, at the invitation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, on June 2-3, 2022, an official visit of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rakhmonov to Uzbekistan took place. that this visit took place in the year of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations and was a clear confirmation of the strength of the centuries-old ties of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

During the meeting, the leaders of the two countries discussed issues of further expansion of mutually beneficial Uzbek-Tajik cooperation based on centuries-old ties of friendship and good neighborliness between our fraternal peoples. At the same time, issues of strengthening bilateral ties, cardinal expansion of the agenda of practical cooperation in the political, trade, economic, transport and logistics, investment, cultural and humanitarian spheres occupied a central place in the negotiations.

Upon completion of the discussion of a wide range of issues of interaction, 11 documents were signed at the level of governments, ministries and departments of the two countries, providing for the further expansion of the multifaceted Uzbek-Tajik cooperation. Among them: "Roadmap" for further deepening and expanding cooperation in the field of industrial cooperation; Agreement between the ministries of culture in the field of culture and art for 2022-2023; "Roadmap" for the development of bilateral cooperation between the Jizzakh region of Uzbekistan and the Sughd region of Tajikistan; Memorandum of cooperation in the field of environmental protection and rational nature management; Memorandum of cooperation in the sericulture industry and others.

However, the key moment during this visit and the meeting of the leaders of the two countries was the fact that the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev and the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rakhmonov signed the historic Declaration on strengthening eternal friendship and alliance. This was a clear evidence that Tajikistan is a close neighbor, a true friend and a reliable strategic partner that has been proven for centuries. At the same time, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, assessing this document, noted that: "Uzbekistan sincerely values the relations of friendship and good neighborliness with the fraternal Tajik people, which are based on common history, spiritual and cultural heritage and good traditions of ancestors. We always stood shoulder to shoulder, supported each other, both on bright days and during trials. ...It is thanks to this that a truly historic decision has been made today. We signed a historic Declaration on the strengthening of eternal friendship and alliance.

Conclusion: The President of the Republic of Tajikistan is of the same opinion. "In Tajikistan, the personal contribution of the President of Uzbekistan to the development of good- neighborly

Tajik-Uzbek relations is highly appreciated. Emomali Rakhmonov noted. – In October this year, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations. It is significant that in the anniversary year for us we made a decision of historic significance - to raise the level of our relations to the level of an alliance.

So, in the matter of strengthening and sustainable development in interstate relations, treaties and agreements reached between the heads of state and government of the two countries play an important role. They are practically the legal basis for interaction and mutual understanding in the development of multilateral relations of interstate cooperation. Considering the relationship between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, we become witnesses of the fact that since 1992, since the establishment of diplomatic relations between them, more than 200 interstate, intergovernmental and interdepartmental treaties and agreements have been signed. Considering the issues of the formation and development of Uzbek-Tajik interstate relations, we were able to come to the conclusion that after gaining political independence, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, forming the main criteria for the country's foreign policy, could become full participants in the modern system of international relations.

Uzbekistan and Tajikistan based on the generally accepted provisions of the UN and other international organizations were able to develop their own concept of foreign policy. The peculiarity of these concepts is that they have developed the same approaches and foreign policy priorities, taking into account the interests of both the country and the region as a whole. Based on the main postulates of foreign policy and proceeding from the interests of interstate and interregional relations, the path was paved for a diplomatic dialogue between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

As evidenced by the materials of this chapter, meetings of heads of state at the highest level played an important role in strengthening and developing Uzbek-Tajik interstate relations. They contributed to the signing of such important documents as - the Treaty of Friendship, Good Neighborhood and Cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Tajikistan; the Treaty of Eternal Friendship; Agreement on strategic partnership between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Tajikistan and other intergovernmental agreements. All this played an important role in strengthening the Uzbek-Tajik interstate relations. Moreover, they laid a solid legal foundation for mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries in the trade, economic, investment, cultural and humanitarian spheres. In addition, they contributed to mutual discussion and decision-making on topical issues in the field of security and sustainable development, both from the standpoint of the interests of interstate relations, and from the standpoint of interests on the scale of the entire Central Asian region.

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