

Uzbekistan - Germany Relations

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Abstract

The article presents information on the most promising areas for establishing long-term cooperation between Uzbekistan and Germany in the fields of energy, chemical, food and textile industries, metallurgy, automotive industry, agriculture, production of building materials, electrical engineering, as well as pharmaceuticals and healthcare, as well as information on the intensification of cooperation, the development of new joint projects and their results.

Keywords: State, cooperation, contract, joint ventures, trade, economy, culture, education, science, healthcare, financing, securities, investments, project, business forum, seminar.

Introduction

Germany is one of the most developed countries in the world, with vast trade and economic resources, broad investment potential and advanced technological developments. Uzbekistan considers Germany to be its reliable and strategic partner. Our countries are linked by deep historical roots. It is worth noting that Uzbekistan established active diplomatic relations with Germany in the first years of its independence - March 6, 1992. In recent years, the scale of cooperation with this most developed country in Europe has expanded and yielded high results. The official visit of the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation of Germany in August 1992 laid the foundation for the development of bilateral relations. [1]

The first embassy of Uzbekistan in Western Europe was opened in Bonn in 1993. From that moment on, mutual contacts and visits of delegations began. An important impetus to the development of mutual trade and economic relations was given by the visit of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov to Germany in April 1993. The agreements signed following the visit, including the "Agreement on Assistance in the Implementation of Capital Investments and Their Mutual Protection", "On the Establishment of the Fund for Scientific Research and Specialists" and "On Cultural Cooperation", laid the legal basis for relations between the two countries. [2]

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

Intergovernmental agreements concluded between Uzbekistan and Germany over the years of independence on trade, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, political and anti-terrorist cooperation are reflected in the scientific research of K. Usmanov, B. Dzhakhongirov, A.

Kirgizbaev, and agreements in the fields of energy, chemical, food and textile industries, metallurgy, automotive industry, agriculture, production of building materials, electrical engineering, as well as pharmaceuticals and health care - in archival funds, statistical data and materials of the daily press.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In order to coordinate and accelerate the implementation of cooperation programs, an interdepartmental commission was created in August 1993, and in May 1995, a permanent Uzbek-German working group was created. This commission and group hold regular meetings and consider such important issues as investment guarantees and insurance, project financing, assistance in privatization and the creation of a securities market. In 1993, a representative office of the German Society for Technical Cooperation was opened in Tashkent. In 1994, the Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry opened the German Economic Representative Office in Tashkent. Its main task is to provide information to Uzbek and German businessmen. In June of the same year, a representative office of the Adenauer Foundation was opened. [3]

The "Days of the Economy of Uzbekistan" held during the Hannover International Fair (April 1994) aroused great interest among the public and business circles of the Federal Republic of Germany. During the visit of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany to Tashkent on April 11-13, 1995, a joint business seminar was held with the participation of entrepreneurs from both countries. In recent years, practical classes, conferences and useful meetings have been held for employees of banks, the Academy of Sciences, various ministries and departments of Uzbekistan. [5]

In 1995, the Linden Museum in Stuttgart hosted an exhibition entitled "Uzbekistan. The exhibition "Heritage of the Great Silk Road" became a significant event in the development of Uzbek-German cooperation. On June 18-19, 1996, an international conference "Days of the Uzbek Economy in Germany" was held in Frankfurt on the initiative of the German Central Asia Society, Deutsche Bank, the Frankfurt am Main City Council and the Embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Federal Republic of Germany. The National Bank for Foreign Economic Activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan concluded framework agreements with such German banks as AKA, KfW, Berliner Bank and Deutsche Bank. Based on these agreements, at least 778.7 million. Financing of various projects in the amount of German marks began. [4]

The visit of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov to Germany from April 2 to 5, 2001 marked the beginning of a qualitatively new era in relations between the two countries. During the visit, fourteen documents were signed, providing for further expansion of cooperation in such areas as finance, tourism, science and technology, and the fight against drug smuggling. According to the Ministry of Macroeconomics and Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 1997 Germany ranked 4th (after Russia, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland) in terms of foreign trade between our country and other countries of the world and 2nd among European countries (after Switzerland). In 2000, the volume of mutual trade amounted to 291.9 million US dollars. [6]

Uzbekistan supplies cotton fiber, copper and copper products, other non-ferrous metals to Germany, and also provides various services. Representative offices of 40 German firms and

companies are registered with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Among them are such world-famous companies as Daimler Benz, Siemens, Alcatel, Thyssen, Lufthansa, BASF and Salamander.[7]

Cooperation between the capitals of the two states covers not only the economic sphere, but also the socio-cultural sphere. After the transfer of the capital of Germany from Bonn to Berlin on April 3, 2001, a new building of the Embassy of Uzbekistan was opened in Berlin. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov took part in the event. [14] Cooperation in the field of culture, art, science, public education, mass media, health care and sports is also of great importance in bilateral relations. A striking example of this is the wide presentation of Uzbek music, fine arts and theater in the cities of Berlin, Potsdam, Dortmund, Bonn, Stuttgart, Hamburg, Munich, Hanover, Wiesbaden within the framework of the Days of Uzbek Culture in Germany. Masters of theater and cinema of our country also took an active part in festivals held in Tubing, Berlin, Cottbus, Mannheim, Mülheim. In turn, the Days of German Culture were also successfully held in our republic. K. contributed to the development of bilateral cooperation. Adenauer, F. Ebert Foundation, Goethe Institute, G. Conference of Rectors of Higher Education Institutions and Universities, Deutsche Welle television company. The Germany-Uzbekistan Friendship Society and the Berlin public and cultural association EPOG make a significant contribution. [6]

With the support of the Adenauer Foundation, a scientific conference on the topic "Amir Temur and his place in world history" and a symposium on the topic "National and international aspects of the ecological tragedy of the Aral Sea" were held in the city of St. Augustine. At the initiative of a group of journalists and representatives of the German creative intelligentsia, a documentary film about the Aral Sea was shot. Fundraising was organized for the purchase of medicines and medical equipment for children's hospitals in Karakalpakstan, and funds were collected for the construction of water treatment facilities in the region.

Cooperation between the National University of Uzbekistan and Samarkand University with the universities of Humboldt, Bamberg and Göttingen is developing fruitfully. About 25 thousand people of German nationality live in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In March 2021, a video conference was held between the President of Uzbekistan and the Chancellor of Germany.[8]

It is worth noting that currently in our country there are more than 160 enterprises with German capital, of which 42 were created with 100% German capital. The National Bank of Uzbekistan has established relations with 57 German banks. A branch of Deutsche Bank has been opened in Tashkent. Evidence of the growing strength of our cooperative relations is the fact that last year the volume of trade between our countries increased by 25 percent and amounted to more than 770 million dollars. [9] In our country, manufacturing enterprises created jointly with well-known German industrial giants - MAN, Klaas, Knauf and others - are successfully operating. Bilateral cooperation in the automotive industry is developing rapidly. Until now, the production of trucks of one of the German auto giants - MAN - has been stable, but according to the agreement reached yesterday, the assembly of Volkswagen commercial vehicles will begin in our country in the near future. [11]

At the same time, during the negotiations, which were held in the spirit of traditional friendship, sincerity, openness and mutual understanding, the Presidents signed agreements on the exchange of information and the protection of information, the reduction of harmful gas emissions and

adaptation to climate change, the establishment of a Nuclear Medicine and Radiotherapy Center in Tashkent, which will undoubtedly be of great importance in maintaining the health of our people and further improving their healthy and prosperous lifestyle.[13]

This is evidenced by the fact that the volume of trade between the two countries has doubled over the past 5 years. By the end of 2022 alone, the volume of bilateral trade increased by another 50 percent and exceeded 1 billion euros for the first time. [10]

Consistent dynamics are also observed in investment and industrial cooperation. The number of enterprises created in Uzbekistan with the participation of German capital has almost tripled in a few years, exceeding 200. The total volume of German investments developed since 2017 has increased 11 times and currently amounts to more than 4 billion euros. Many German companies, such as MAN, CLAAS, Knauf, GP Papenburg, Viessmann, Deutsche Kabel, LEMKEN, are actively and successfully doing business in Uzbekistan and launching new production facilities.[12]

In general, the visit of our President to this country has become a truly historic event. All this has created a solid foundation for the interests of Uzbekistan and the well-being of our people. In this regard, I am confident that this visit, which is a historic event in our relations, will take bilateral cooperation to a new level that meets our national interests. [15] Today, in our country, where representatives of more than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups live, more than 8,000 citizens of German nationality also live safely, freely and happily. The German Cultural Center "Wiedergeburt" and the Friendship Society "Uzbekistan-Germany" make a worthy contribution to the preservation, protection and development of German culture and traditions. The Konrad Adenauer and Friedrich Ebert Foundations, the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), the Goethe Institute and a number of other organizations consistently operate in Uzbekistan. [17]

CONCLUSION

In short, this year marks the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Federal Republic of Germany and the adoption of the Basic Law. The fact that this date is celebrated in the regions of our country with the participation of our German partners is a sign that the friendship and solidarity of our peoples have deep roots. Today, relations between our countries are recognized as reliable, important and long-term partners in the international arena. A special role in ensuring the effectiveness of the reforms carried out in our country is played by the implementation of priority and urgent tasks in all areas of bilateral cooperation: political dialogue, inter-parliamentary relations, trade and economic, investment, cultural and humanitarian and many other areas. This is evidenced by the heated discussions and successful agreements of the leaders of Uzbekistan and Germany on the development of comprehensive cooperation.

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