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FROM HISTORY COOPERATION UZBEKISTAN AND GERMANY

Foreign relations play an important pole in state life. So, ever country connect with foreign states and regions. Uzbekistan is situated medium of Central Asia. One of aims Germany foreign policy placed Central Asia. Republic of Uzbekistan directed own foreign politic to development mutual relations with leader countries of Europe, mainly Germany, France and Great Britain, also countries of Central and Eastern Europe in useful fields. In the first years of independent established cooperation for develop trade, invest and finance cooperation, transfer of huger technology, science, technics, education, ecology, save of healthy and cultural field. Year by year Germany and Uzbekistan relations rising. Relations between Uzbekistan and Germany is multidiscipline. Established cooperation many fields. Political, economic, humanitarian, cultural and scientific spheres. This article is about the formation and development of Uzbek-German relations in the late twentieth century. We have opened not only economic relations between the two countries, but also humanitarian, cultural and scientific relations. Consideration is the establishment and development of full-fledged trade, economic and cultural relations with Germany.

Key words: Germany, processes of globalization, relations, economic cooperation, dialogues, enterprises, cultural relations, scientific conference.

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Өзбекстан және Германия тарихы ынтымақтастықтарынан

Сыртқы қатынастар мемлекет өмірінде маңызды тірек болып табылады. Осылайша, әрдайым ел шет мемлекеттермен және аймақтармен байланыс орнатады. Өзбекстан Орта Азияның ортасында орналасқан. Германияның сыртқы саясатының негізгі мақсаттарының бірі Орта Азияны қою. Өзбекстан Республикасы өзінің сыртқы саяси бағытын Еуропаның жетекші елдерімен, негізінен Германия, Франция және Ұлыбританиямен, сонымен қатар Орталық және Шығыс Еуропа елдерімен пайдалы салалардағы өзара қатынастарды дамытуға бағыттады. Тәуелсіздіктің алғашқы жылдарында сауданы дамыту, инвестициялық және қаржылық ынтымақтастықты дамыту, үлкен технологиялар трансферті, ғылым, техника, білім беру, экология, салауатты және мәдени саланы сақтау маңызды болды. Германия мен Өзбекстан арасындағы қатынастар жылдан-жылға жақсарып келеді. Өзбекстан мен Германия арасындағы қатынастар көп салалы. Көптеген салаларда ынтымақтастық орнатылды. Олар: саяси, экономикалық, гуманитарлық, мәдени және ғылыми сфераларда. Бұл мақала ХХ ғасырдың аяғындағы өзбек-герман қатынастарының қалыптасуы мен дамуы туралы. Біз екі ел арасындағы экономикалық қатынастарды ғана емес, гуманитарлық, мәдени және ғылыми қатынастарды да аштық. Германиямен толыққанды сауда-экономикалық және мәдени байланыстардың құрылуы мен дамуы қарастырылады.

Түйін сөздер: Германия, жаһандану процестері, қатынастар, экономикалық ынтымақтастық, диалогтар, кәсіпорындар, мәдени байланыстар, ғылыми конференция.

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Из истории сотрудничества Узбекистана и Германии

Международные отношения играют важную роль в государственной жизни. Итак, когда-либо страна соединяется с зарубежными государствами и регионами. Узбекистан расположен посреди Центральной Азии. Одной из целей германской внешней политики ставится Средняя Азия. Республика Узбекистан направила свою внешнюю политику на развитие взаимоотношений

со странами-лидерами Европы, главным образом, Германией, Францией и Великобританией, а также странами Центральной и Восточной Европы в полезных областях. В первые годы самостоятельной налаженной кооперации развивалось торговое, инвестиционное и финансовое сотрудничество, а также в области технологий, науки, техники, образования, экологии, сохранения здоровой и культурной сферы. Год от года отношения Германии и Узбекистана растут. Отношения между Узбекистаном и Германией носят многопрофильный характер. В этой статье говорится о формировании и развитии узбекско-германских отношений в конце XX века.

Ключевые слова: Германия, процессы глобализации, отношения, экономическое сотрудничество, диалоги, предприятия, культурные отношения, научная конференция.

Introduction

After established independence Republic of Uzbekistan did huge actions for make law basis of state foreign policy, also, make concept for its activities on the international area. Republic of Uzbekistan developed friendship relations on economic and cultural fields from firstly year own independence, such as members of contemporary system of international relations

The Republic of Uzbekistan, as a full member of the modern system of international relations, from the first years of its independence began to pay attention to the development of friendly relations in the sphere of economy and culture.

Uzbekistan rapidly moving toward prosperity. Uzbekistan is peace-loving state. In this day, Uzbekistan established diplomatic relation more than 130 countries of the world. Among them countries of Europe plays important role for Uzbekistan. At this time, the integration of Uzbekistan into the international community is one of the priorities of the country's foreign policy [Umarov, 2019: 21]. Uzbekistan and Germany – reliable partners. Germany was firstly countries, which owned independent Republic of Uzbekistan. On December 31, 1991, Germany officially recognized the independence of Uzbekistan, and on March 6, 1992, diplomatic relations established between the two countries [Umarov, 2018: 141]. Both sides were interested in contacts. For both united Germany and Uzbekistan, which has gained independence, it has to be a reliable and beneficial partner. Thus, the cooperation was intensified.

The development of full-fledged political, trade and economic relations with Germany is a priority in the overall process of integration of Uzbekistan into the world community. Uzbekistan considers Germany as an important strategic partner and is interested in the further development and deepening of comprehensive ties and cooperation.

As you know, Germany is one of the key partners of Uzbekistan on the world stage. It seems that history itself has led to mutual interest, consistent

rapprochement and development of fruitful relations, which at the present stage have taken the form of equal and mutually beneficial partnership and cooperation in all directions.

The foreign policy changes introduced by the government of Uzbekistan during the reign of Shavkat Mirziyoyev caused great stir among the international community. In more than three years of his presidency, Mirziyoyev was able to establish relations with all neighbors, significantly increase interaction with Afghanistan, and strengthen cooperation with regional and world powers, including Germany [Egamov and Sattarov, 2018.].

The new president, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, while continuing to follow the concept of non-aligned status of the state and non-participation in military conflicts outside of Uzbekistan, has taken a course towards achieving regional leadership, eliminating the country's isolation and intensifying foreign policy, especially in relations with neighboring states. This is determined, firstly, by the political ambitions of the ruling elite of Uzbekistan. And, more importantly, the need for investment in the economy of the country, which is currently in stagnation. In this regard, the need for building stable and favorable external relations is growing.

Economic cooperation

Foreign relations plays an important role in state economic life. From the very beginning, Germany advocated close interstate relations in the global economy and the principles of the international division of labor. In accordance with this, the foreign trade policy of Germany is also being built. Openness to the outside world led to the fact that in the late 1990s. Germany had the second largest foreign trade turnover in the world (after the USA) (Germaniya).

Main fields of cooperation Uzbekistan and Germany are trade and investment. In trade sphere between Uzbekistan and Germany established system huge quality. Uzbekistan exported ряд продовольственных goods, textile, chemical goods, some trans-

port goods, telecommunication and others services. Germany imported mechanical, electrical constructions, means of conveyance, pharmaceuticals, chemicals and other products, instead of Uzbek goods.

Visit of first President Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov to Germany on April 1993 was important step for develop trade-economic relations between Uzbekistan and Germany. During visit established agreements, which defined law basis relations of two countries. In particular, contract “On Facilitating the Implementation and Reciprocal Protection of Investments”, agreements “Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on Financial Cooperation” [O’RMDA, F. M-37. In. 1. C. 1761. L 257.], and “On Cultural Cooperation” [O’RMDA, F. M-7. In. 1. C. 327. L. 244.].

In order to coordinate and operationalize cooperation programs between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Federal Republic of Germany, in accordance with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 42 of August 20, 1993, an interdepartmental commission was created, which included the heads of several ministries, departments and enterprises of the republic [DP No. 22: 3.]. The main supplier of products to Uzbekistan was Germany, which in 1995 Uzbekistan imported goods and services for \$ 374.7 million [Nuriddinov, 2002: 120.].

The investment policy of Uzbekistan has been developed and implemented taking into account the current economic conditions and capabilities of the country, and strategic directions of development of the national economy. Over the past years, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan has taken a number of measures to attract foreign investment. And in this area the German share is huge among the EU countries [DPU, No. 12 (261): 11.].

Foreign trade turnover between Uzbekistan and Germany was growth tendency. In 1996 Uzbekistan and Germany’s foreign trade turnover total 672, 64 million USD dollar [O’RMDA, F. M-115. In. 1. C.8. L. 52.].

The structure of imports from Germany for 1996 is mainly represented in the form of sugar and confectionery, grain, mechanical and electrical equipment, land vehicles, various chemical products, meat and edible offal, ferrous metal, essential oils, devices and optical devices.

In 1997, 98 enterprises created with the participation of investors from Germany were already operating in the territory of our republic. Of these, 34 – with one hundred percent German capital. Representative offices of 28 well-known German compa-

nies were accredited in the republic; representative offices of Deutsche Bank and Berliner Bank operate [DP, № 39:6.]. Germany companies total 132 in 2018 in Republic of Uzbekistan. About 132 enterprises with participation of investors from Germany are operating in Uzbekistan, including 33 enterprises with 100% German capital, representative offices of the 31st company and companies in 2019¹.

On July 1, 1999, within the framework of the representative office of the German economy in Uzbekistan, the Central Asian Bureau of the Society of Specialized Manufacturers of Construction Machines, Equipment for the Production of Building Materials and Field Development of the Union of German Engineering Enterprises (VDMA) was opened [DPU, 37:12.].

World experience convinces us that economic development should be in complete harmony with spiritual development, and high morality. This is precisely what the policy is consistently pursued by the leadership of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Cooperation on the field culture

Along with economic relations, ties are expanding in the scientific, technical and cultural fields. The Agreement on Cultural Cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and Germany, signed in 1993 in Bonn, further strengthened cooperation between the two countries. This agreement provided great opportunities for interaction in the cultural sphere. Our peoples have a rich cultural heritage that has left a noticeable mark in the history of human civilization. Cultural ties between Uzbekistan and Germany are successfully developing today.

Regular exchanges of delegations. 20 employees, who conduct effective work in Uzbekistan, represent German cultural intermediary organizations (German Academic Exchange Service, Goethe Institute in Tashkent, Central Administration of Schools Abroad, Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Konrad Adenauer Foundation, and the Institute for International Cooperation of the Association of German Public Universities).

Evidence of the strengthening of Uzbek-German cooperation in the cultural sphere is provided by the Days of German Culture in Uzbekistan, held in 1996 and 2008, and the Days of Uzbekistan Culture in Germany in 1997 [O’RMDA, F. M-7. In. 1. C. 486. L. 1.] and in September 2000 in Bonn, “Days of Bukhara Culture” [DP, No. 42: 3.].

¹ Материалы государственного статистического комитета РУз.

The participants of the “Days of German Culture in Uzbekistan” became well-known creative groups. The German cultural delegation included musicians, artists, composers, poets, representatives of fine art, and journalists. During the meetings, the German guests were given a warm welcome. The guests had the opportunity to get acquainted with the socio-economic achievements of the republic. They also became convinced that Uzbekistan is quite successfully creating a democratic society [Nuriddinov, 2002: 168.].

In “Days of Culture of Germany in Uzbekistan”, an exhibition of unique photographs entitled “Germany and Central Asia: Sketches of the Meeting” was very popular. In general, the Days of Culture of Germany in Uzbekistan were saturated with a wide range of cultural events. These days, representatives of German culture presented interesting theatrical performances, concert performances by masters of classical and modern music to the audience. Documentary films from the life of the German people were demonstrated, as well as meetings with prominent figures of literature and art, authoritative scientists of Germany [Nuriddinov, 2002:169]. Similar events, with the participation of representatives of Uzbekistan, are also held in other European countries. They serve as a bridge of friendship and cooperation between East and West. Cultural institutions of Uzbekistan play an important role in their organization and conduct.

“Days of Uzbekistan Culture in Germany” officially opened in April 1997. In anticipation of this event, the Ferghana Puppet Theater [O’RMDA, F. M-7. In. 1. C. 486. L. 45.], “Tomosha” Children’s Folk Theater from Tashkent [O’RMDA, F. M-7. In. 1. C. 486. L. 58.], the works of the best artists of Uzbekistan from the funds of the Directorate of Exhibitions and Panoramas [O’RMDA, F. M-7. In. 1. C. 486. L. 6-8.].

The great opening concert in Bonn, dedicated to the opening of the Culture Day, was a huge success. The best performers and musical groups from all over Uzbekistan attended the concert program.

The performance «1001 Nights», staged by the Ferghana Puppet Theater, began the Days of Culture of Uzbekistan in Germany. At the same time, the exhibition «Painting and sculpture of Uzbekistan on the threshold of the 21st century» opened in Bonn. About fifty works by famous authors, reflecting

the modern potential of fine art in our republic, were present on it [DP, No. 15. (158): 15.]. With a very original program, in April 1997, the Tashkent Folk Theater “Tomosha” performed in the Federal Exhibition Hall of Bonn.

During these cultural days, the German people learned about our country and our rich historical heritage. Finally, we can say that the “Days of Uzbekistan’s Culture in Germany” opened a new page in Uzbek-German relations. The positive role was shown of cultural days in the development of bilateral cooperation between countries.

In December 1999, with the participation of composers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Uzbekistan-Germany Friendship Society organized a concert of classical music from works by German and Uzbek authors. This was the first event held by the Uzbek-German friendship society, allowing us to think about creating cultural ties in the spirit of public diplomacy. At time of the concert, world-famous works of great maestros such as Ludwig van Beethoven, Johann Sebastian Bach, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Josef Haydn, Robert Schuman, as well as famous Uzbek composers Mukhtar Ashrafi, Suleiman Yudakov and others sounded. Events once again confirmed the truth – music unites peoples [DPU, No. 51:16.].

In 1997, in the building of the K. Adenauer Foundation, a scientific conference was held on the theme “Amir Temur and his role in world history”, organized by the Adenauer Foundation and the Ministry of Culture of Uzbekistan with the assistance of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic. Scientists attended the conference from Uzbekistan – T. Juraev, A. Ziyaev, T. Shirinov, K. Saidov and A. Urinbaev [DP, No. 19 (162): 2.].

In the autumn of the same year, a large-scale autumn cultural program was launched, which organized by the German Embassy in Uzbekistan. It began with concerts by the popular German rock band M. Walking on the water in the Edelweiss art club and in the Turkistan Palace. Concluded the autumn program, a concert of another musical duet. These were two young girls – Asli Kilik and Almut Frenzel [DP, No. 36: 2.].

Thus, the establishment of mutual cooperation between Uzbekistan and Germany in a wide range of economic and cultural fields serves as further evidence that our republic is a full participant in a new type of international relations.

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