

Uzbekistan's independence and integration of the world community.

Since 1991, the Republic of Uzbekistan has been developing as an independent state. A number of tasks have been set before this government. First, not only to declare constitutional independence, but to show it to the people in practice, to be loyal to basic ideas, principles. Secondly, the promotion of a state based on the principles of a democratic society and the pursuit of foreign policy on the basis of equal partnership.

Uzbekistan has undergone its development through reforms in all socio-economic and political developments, called the "Uzbek model".

Significant changes have taken place with the establishment of foreign policy. Our government has legally endorsed its foreign policy priorities by studying and analyzing various options for the social progress of the world.

Particularly, Article 17 of Foreign Policy, Section 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, states:

The Republic of Uzbekistan is a full-fledged subject of international relations. Its foreign policy is based on sovereign equality, non-use or threat of force, inviolability of borders, and peaceful resolution of disputes, non-interference in other internal affairs, and other universally recognized rules and norms of international law.

The Republic may form alliances, join the unions and other intergovernmental structures and withdraw from the state to ensure the highest interests, welfare and security of the people ".

The "Uzbek model" defines the main strategic direction of many aspects of foreign policy. In this regard, the first President of Uzbekistan on the difficult situation of independence, I.Karimov, said: "I read in a book an exemplary story ... Amir Temur conquered the half world, went to remote forest tribes, and eventually subjugated them to Caesar and the commander of the tribal leader, a militant, free and sincere, gave his weapons to Timur, saying, "O Temur! You defeated us with the power of arms. But we have the conditions to tell you. If you are a barber, cut us off, if you are a merchant, buy it if you are a king. "

... There is a great wisdom in this story. That is to say, the people should become the guardian of the people, the head of the people, and become aware of the hot cold of the people " (A lecture delivered in Tashkent on February 24, 1990, attended by representatives of the USSR, the Uzbek SSR and local Soviets of People's Deputies and the public).¹

In response to social political processes, a number of state-run changes have taken place since the first days of independence. In particular, the decree was issued on 27 August 1991 as confirmation of the independence of the Uzbek SSR President in the country. In order to protect the interests of the republic, the

¹ Islam Karimov. Uzbekistan is on the threshold of independence. T., Uzbekistan. 2012 - 18-19 pg.

Ministry of Internal Affairs and the State Security Committee have been legally subordinated to the Uzbek SSR. In addition, the internal troops of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs located in the Republic of Uzbekistan were directly subordinate to the President of the Uzbek SSR.

On the day of the next popular day - on August 31, 1991 at the Sixth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, Islam Karimov solemnly proclaimed independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Through the history of this political significance, the people began to restore confidence in their future, began to see their children and their family's peace, and began to be deeply grateful to the principles of humanism and good morals. At the same time, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Establishment of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and other important documents were signed on September 5 on the name of the square named after V. Lenin in Tashkent, signed on September 5th.

Important dates in recent years: The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 8, 1992, the Concept of further deepening democratic reforms and establishing civil society in the country on November 12, 2010, and every year, has adopted all the desires of Uzbek citizens.

"The Independence and Prosperity of Uzbekistan", "Uzbekistan Towards a Great Future", "Uzbekistan is Going to the XXI Century", "Towards the Independence of Uzbekistan", "Serving the Motherland in the Way of the Future and Great Future" is the highest happiness. ", and in his lectures and speeches, he has widely and publicly clarified how the people of Uzbekistan pursued the goals and societies they founded. Creating a decent standard of living for all people living in the country, including nationality, language and religion, by introducing a multi-property market economy, as well as securing a guaranteed standard of living and freedom, as in developed democracies, is the essence of our government's policy.

Uzbekistan has chosen a specific path of independent development.

The peculiarity of the "Uzbek model" and the issue of Uzbekistan's foreign policy issues.

This path was recognized as a way of development in the world recognized as the "Uzbek model". Its rational centrality is not the revolutionary way of thinking, but rather the evolutionary-evolutionary reform of society.

The way of development of Islam Karimov, the founder of Uzbek model Islam Karimov, differs from most other national models, which is not only economic development, but also a model of national reconciliation and social development in a broad sense. That is why it deals with the economy as well as the state building, the social sphere and the spirituality, all the spheres of the life of the society and the foreign policy reflecting them.

The concept of the Uzbek model, first of all, means the co-ordination of what the state of independent Uzbekistan should be and the most general theoretical conclusions and targets that uniquely orientate it to the concrete objectives of the state aimed at achieving the stated goals. The development models of Germany,

Sweden, Japan, South Korea, France and China were the most economical models. They do not encompass the radical renewal of political, social and cultural life. In any of these countries, issues of national statehood, cultural heritage, mother tongue, foreign policy focus were not exhausted during the economic reform period (only important in South Korea, but in other countries, economic reforms were emphasized).

In the early years of independence, a strategy of reform was developed under the leadership of President Islam Karimov. The experience of transformation of the developed countries into market relations, the historical experiences of our country and their lessons, as well as the way of life and thinking of our people were taken as the basis. Thus, there are five fundamental principles of societal reform:

The first principle is economy's superiority over politics. Economic reforms should never be politicized, and they can not be controlled by an ideology. Internal and external economic relations must be free of ideology.

The second principle. The state is the chief reformer. It should define the priorities of reforms, develop and update policies and implement them consistently.

The first President Islam Karimov, on the basis of the scientific principle of the "Uzbek model," stated: "In the transition period, the state will support the activities of the national economy, especially its foundations, the system of regulators, to provide incentives, and to assist them in the provision of direct assistance. " These words argue the government's role as the chief reformer and at the same time, it means that various social groups, non-governmental and community organizations, and individuals are not limited to the reformist initiatives and activities, but rather the state.

The third principle. The rule of law in all aspects of society's life. Democratically-accepted constitution and laws should be respected and entrusted to them without any exception. There are some reasons for this.

First of all, this principle ensures the development of different forms of ownership on an equal legal basis. The relationship between forms of ownership and business entities is regulated by a strict competition law. Legal conditions are created to avoid arbitrariness and subjectivism in the economy, and to avoid various economic outbursts. Secondly, democracy develops, political culture and activity of the population increases.

Third, the interests of the individual, the whole social group, and the layers are considered more closely and their creativity and creative potential are more effective. The role and importance of public organizations grows year by year. Civil society is formed. Thus, the principle of the rule of law, in its broadest sense, contributes to social development in Uzbekistan, the renewal of the society and the rise of human personality.

The fourth principle. Taking a strong social policy, taking into account the demographic composition of the population. Along with the introduction of market relations, pre-existing measures to protect the population, especially the poor, children and the elderly, should be undertaken.

Strong social policies have many components and trends. They cover issues ranging from funding and reforming social security, creating new jobs, healthcare, public education, culture, sports and physical education, and combating crime and ensuring law and order. One of the principles that defines the humanitarian essence of the Uzbek model of strong social policy and social protection of the various strata of the population.

Fifth Principle. Gradual transition to a market economy on the evolutionary basis, taking into account the requirements of objective economic laws. This is accompanied by the establishment of legal basis and guarantees of reforms, social protection of the population and formation of new economic thinking.

That is exactly what happened in Uzbekistan. This policy has enabled and provides not only the efficient use of funds, but also the mobilization of people, the prevention of social shocks and the gradual development of forms of ownership. These principles have laid the foundation for the path of independence and development of Uzbekistan, the basis of the transitional program. Their implementation ensures consistent implementation of socio-political stability in the country, and most importantly, market relations. The Uzbek model of development is recognized by the international community as it relies on the national state traditions, values and mentality of our people, as well as based on the best world experience in society reform.

All this helped us step by step to our foreign policy. Because when there is a peaceful state in the state, it will be a global ouster abroad.

On the basis of cooperation with Uzbekistan on the world arena, the Constitution, the various documents, the Concept of Foreign Policy adopted in 2012 and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoev in connection with the "Year 2017 - People's Friendship and Human Interest Chapter" Strategies for the five priorities of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan ". Fifth direction is "Security, inter-ethnic harmony and religious tolerance" and "Priority directions in the field of deeply thought-out, practical and effective foreign policy", which defines the role of the country in the protection of sovereignty, as well as enhancing inter-civilizational, inter-ethnic, inter-confessional peace and reconciliation. m. It is not accidental.

From ancient times representatives of various nationalities live in friendly Uzbekistan.

All citizens have the right to have all political, economic, social benefits, regardless of nationality, national-cultural centers of nationality, respect for the languages, traditions and customs of all nations, ethnicities (there are more than 130 centers in Uzbekistan) should be equal.

Interreligious relations also define many inter-religious relations. Whenever domestic and foreign policy worthy of the "Uzbek model" is carried out in our country, when people are active regardless of their language, religion, gender, ethnicity, they can make a worthy contribution to ensuring stability and security in our country, and then Uzbekistan will have its own unique image in the world community, integration becomes stronger.

The essence and essence of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Concept of foreign policy".

Central Asia's regional security will always be a priority for Uzbekistan's foreign policy. Uzbekistan carries out specific measures to help Central Asia to shape a positive international image and achieve a worthwhile geopolitical position in the world community. The idea of President Islam Karimov "Turkistan - our common home" is a vivid example of this. Uzbekistan has been striving to thoroughly investigate the threats posing a threat to the Central Asian region and gradually resolve these problems.

The Concept of Foreign Policy Activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, elaborated on the initiative of President Islam Karimov in September 2012, has greatly contributed to the international community. The head of our state emphasized the importance of the document at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the festive greeting to the defenders of the Motherland on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the establishment of the Armed Forces.

Indeed, in the conditions of complex situation in our region, the external world, aimed at preserving the peace and prosperity of our country, creating conditions for mutual understanding and cohesion with the neighboring states and peoples around us, at a time when various conflicts are getting stronger and closer, policy is in line with the true hopes and aspirations of our people. These are the views and approaches of the "concept of foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

The necessity of the development and adoption of this Concept at the present stage was borne out by the deepening of the transformation of Uzbekistan into a new stage in the path of independent development and the profound changes taking place in international political and economic relations. Throughout the years of independence, Uzbekistan has developed a comprehensive foreign policy course based on national interests and has been widely recognized in the world community and strengthened our country's reputation. At the same time, Uzbekistan's new foreign policy priorities, further strengthening of the role and role of our country in the system of modern international relations, as well as deep and intensive changes in world politics and economy have brought about the necessity of improving the conceptual foundations of our foreign policy.

Taking into account the abovementioned, in January 2012, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan set an important task to develop a doctrinal document for the balanced and active, stable foreign policy strategy in the context of the rapid and rapidly changing international political processes of the 21st century.

A special Interdepartmental Panel was set up to provide a comprehensive, comprehensive approach to the development of such a document at the state level. The Interdepartmental Council and a number of working groups established within its framework have conducted on-going consultations, workshops on drafting the draft document, its content, relevant sections and text. Together with a deep study of the range of issues related to foreign policy, a great deal of work has been done:

Firstly, the Concept was prepared taking into account the 20-year development of Uzbekistan's independence and the rich historical experience of Uzbek statehood.

Secondly, the experience of developed countries on the development and adoption of conceptual documents in foreign policy has been carefully analyzed and studied.

Thirdly, the current situation in our region and in the international arena, the peculiarities of the complex geopolitical situation around the country, as well as the issues of ensuring security and sustainable development of Central Asia are taken into account in the interests of comprehensive Uzbekistan.

Fourthly, the laws of our country, which regulate foreign policy and economic activity, and other legal acts, have been perfectly inventoried by international treaties.

The concept of foreign political activity meets the requirements for further national security, sustainable development, maintaining high economic growth rates, creating the most favorable external environment for the continuation of the tasks of building a free democratic nation based on a socially-oriented market economy and civil society.

The concept of foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is an integral system of ideas that defines the fundamental principles and strategic priorities of the foreign policy of our state, its goals and objectives in the international arena, mechanisms of promoting the national interests of Uzbekistan in the medium and long term.

The content and rules of the Concept are based on the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the Concept of Further Deepening Democratic Reforms and Forming Civil Society in the Country. It also complies with universally recognized norms and principles of international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on International Law, the Helsinki Final Act of the Council for Security and Co-operation in Europe and other relevant documents.

This document is based on the long-term strategic interests of our state in the fundamental tasks of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, speeches and speeches of President Islam Karimov, and realistic conditions in our region and the world, political and economic security processes.

The Concept consists of "General provisions" and four chapters:

I. "Assessment of the Changes in Current System of Public Relations in the Context of Uzbekistan's Interest";

II. "The Basic Goals, Principles and Duties of the Foreign Policy of the Republic of Turkey";

III. "Priority directions of foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan";

IV. "Mechanisms of Formation and Implementation of Foreign Policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

The first section gives a detailed description of the current state of public relations. It is recognized that changing the political and economic power in the international arena can lead to unpredictable consequences for regional and global

security. It is underlined that there is a growing threat to the security of traditional and unusual threats to the security of the country, the tension and strains of tensions near the borders of Uzbekistan, and the threat of an increase in the number of situations leading to new armed conflicts and conflicts in key parts of the world.

The ongoing "geopolitical games", which are continuing in the world, focus on increasing intensifying "geopolitical rivalry" in the world of tensions and strategic abatement. It has been pointed out that some of the international actors are pursuing a short-term and pervasive system of unilateral actions, which are violating the fundamental principles of international law.

The chapter emphasizes that the globalization process is consistent and irreversible, while on the one hand it opens opportunities for the development of countries, and on the other hand, there are various risks in the fields of economics, energy, ecology, food, information exchange, humanitarian security. and that it has been proven to be harmful. The effects of these processes are: Increasing the interdependence of countries in the world; crisis situations in the world economy; Significant changes in the system of international financial relations; the Economic Development Center's transition to Asia; the sharpening of the struggle for strategic resources; the gap between the development of countries and regions of the world is growing.

The Concept also gives special attention to the Central Asian region and states that "vital interests of Uzbekistan are related to this region". Specifically, Central Asia is becoming a major destination of the world and a region where strategic interests of the largest countries are facing due to their significant geopolitical location and rich reserves of mineral resources. Large countries are showing that Central Asian countries are eager to influence their own model of development and political path, and the "rivalry" of external forces in the region is growing.

Particular attention was paid to the problem of rational use of water resources in Transboundary Rivers in the region. The complex environmental problems that threaten the health of the millions of people living in the region, the gene pool of the population, in particular, the catastrophic consequences of the Aral Sea construction, industrial pollution of transboundary water resources and environmental pollution, are increasingly dangerous for the well-being and prosperity of Central Asia highlighted.

In addition, the document highlights the fact that Central Asian countries have a negative impact on the prospects for sustainable economic growth, with the lack of alternative routes and restrictions on transport and communications routes that allow them to access the seaports in the region. Delimitation and demarcation of border crossings between neighboring countries has resulted in the complication of the situation in Central Asia, and some political and economic problems between neighboring states have been hampered by the difficulties of solving topical issues among their economic entities.

It should be noted that the Concept notes that Uzbekistan has a clear, good neighborhood, friendship and good-neighborly policy. Uzbekistan is committed to resolving all urgent issues in the region in accordance with the principles of international law, through negotiations, based on the principles of mutual interest,

non-interference in one another's internal affairs. Central Asian problems need to be solved by the countries in the region without the intervention of external forces.

This document focuses on the difficult and complicated situation in Afghanistan. In his speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the President emphasized that the withdrawal of the so-called "ESCAP" coalition troops from Afghanistan and beyond in 2014, the situation in this country and the surrounding region is aggravated by the threat of terrorism, extremism and drug trafficking. , even if the situation in the country may go beyond the borders, it is not a serious concern in neighboring countries.

Developments in this direction are not excluded by many prominent experts that the contradiction of today's conflict has become a conflict between nations and ethnicities, a new civil war in Afghanistan, and various dangers in the region.

It is safe to say that the best way to avoid such a negative event in the current situation is to form a dialogue team with United Nations, Afghanistan's neighbors, as well as the United States, NATO and Russia.

The main purpose of this group's action is to reach a compromise between the fighting forces and to form a coalition of the Afghan government. The main ethnic, religious, and religious groups in Afghanistan would be replaced by that government.

It should be noted that there is no alternative to this solution. This is clearly the position of Uzbekistan in relation to neighboring Afghanistan. Uzbekistan stands for long-term stability and long-term peace in Afghanistan.

Uzbekistan has formed its relations with neighboring Afghanistan on a bilateral basis, taking into account the national interests of the two nations, respecting the Afghan people's choice of the future of their country, and will continue to follow this principle.

The second part of the concept outlines the basic principles of Uzbekistan's foreign policy. Specifically, the following is specified:

- Commitment to the preservation of peace and security in the world and adherence to generally recognized international norms and principles;
- Openness to cooperation, irrespective of ideological views;
- equality and mutual benefit, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, non-interference in internal affairs, peaceful resolution of disputes, non-use of force or threat of force.

Uzbekistan advocates a pragmatic, rational, and consistent policy, and adheres to the principles of foreign policy goals and objectives that correspond to the long-term interests of the state, its resources and capabilities.

In the concept, the following rule of principle is also written:

- The Republic of Uzbekistan, in order to ensure the highest interests of the state, the people, its prosperity and security, make alliances with the priorities of the country's modernization, compliance with existing national legislation and accepted international commitments, accession to collective bargaining and other interstate structures, reserves the right;

- Uzbekistan conducts peacekeeping policies and does not participate in military-political blocs, and reserves the right to leave any interstate structures in military-political blocs;

- The Republic of Uzbekistan shall take into account political, economic and other measures to prevent armed conflicts in neighboring countries and to prevent tensions, and to prevent the deployment of foreign military bases and facilities on its territory;

In accordance with the Constitution, the Law on Defense, and the Military Doctrine, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan are established only to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, the peaceful life and security of the population and not participate in peacekeeping operations abroad.

In this section of the document, the tasks of Uzbekistan in the foreign policy area are clearly and clearly defined. At the same time, the following are of particular importance:

- pursue a consistent and active foreign policy strategy aimed at the strict protection and promotion of national interests;

- Keeping and strengthening peace and stability in Central Asia, transforming the region into security and sustainable development. Applying preventive diplomacy methods in timely resolution of problems in Central Asia to prevent problems and escalation of conflicts, conflicts, tensions and crises;

- Formation of balanced and multifaceted system of strategic partnership relations with leading countries and international organizations of the world; maintain geopolitical balance in the region; wide diversification of contacts in foreign political, economic, trade, transport and other spheres; attracting high technologies;

- Use of bilateral and multilateral cooperation mechanisms to increase the effectiveness of attracting foreign direct investment and advanced technology into the prioritized sectors of the national economy;

- Development and implementation of promising transport and communication projects aimed at eliminating problems related to the geographical location of the region, remote access to the open sea, practical assistance and acceleration of the process of formation of multimodal transport and logistics centers in our country;

- Consistent implementation of Uzbekistan's international initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and stability in the region and in the international arena, taking measures to further enhance the image and reputation of the country in the world community;

- comprehensive protection of legitimate rights and interests of citizens and legal entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad.

The third part of the document outlines another of the most sensitive and complex aspects of foreign policy - the geographical priority of external relations. The main priority of the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Central Asian region. Another priority is the relationship with CIS countries.

One of the priorities of Uzbekistan's foreign policy is the development of multifaceted cooperation with industrially developed Western countries, which is a

leading technology source for modernization processes, which takes a leading position in the global political and economic system. One of the main priorities of our foreign policy is the Asia-Pacific region, which occupies one of the leading positions in global politics and economy.

It is also underlined that Uzbekistan will continue to develop and strengthen mutually beneficial relations with traditional countries in the Middle East and with the traditional historical and cultural ties and the future features of the crucial changes taking place in this part of the world.

It is also widely recognized in the document that the expansion and deepening of contacts with Latin America and the leading countries in the Caribbean and countries in the African continent, both on a bilateral basis and within international organizations, are in line with the national interests of Uzbekistan.

One of the most important priorities of our foreign policy is the participation of Uzbekistan in international and regional organizations. In this regard, first of all, the relationships with the United Nations and its specialized structures are envisioned. It should be noted that Uzbekistan considers the United Nations as the only universal organization for the maintenance of global security and stability, the solution of interstate issues. We are consistently continuing our cooperation with Sustainable Development, Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations and its specialized agencies in addressing a range of issues in the Central Asian region, in particular, in addressing environmental issues.

As well as specialized agencies in the UN System, Uzbekistan will develop cooperation with UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Tourism Organization and other relevant agencies.

It should be noted that active participation in the activities of international organizations and associations such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and other similar nationalities is one of the priorities of our foreign policy.

The fourth part of the Concept is based on the implementation of a comprehensive, unified and integrated state policy, envisaging effective use of a complex of political, diplomatic, contractual, legal, trade-economic and other mechanisms, methods and styles, forms and tools for the country's foreign policy approach is required.

The implementation of the foreign policy strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is entrusted to the relevant state bodies and they are coordinated and coordinated to ensure the protection and advancement of the national interests of the country in the international arena, consistent implementation of the goals and objectives. Foreign policy of the country is carried out under the direction of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The President determines the strategic goals and objectives of the state on international and regional issues and acts as the head of state on behalf of the Republic of Turkey on the international arena.

The Concept defines a central role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the system of government agencies involved in the implementation of the foreign

policy of the country and in particular is responsible for the overall coordination of activities in this area.

It is worth noting that the document highlights the role of parliament in the implementation of the state foreign policy strategy of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The role of the Parliament in the implementation of foreign policy goals and objectives, the perfection of the legislative framework of foreign policy and economic activity, and the development of inter-parliamentary relations with mature foreign countries are recognized to be unsurprising.

This section of the Concept defines the importance of organizing and continuously developing information and analytical work systematically to implement a foreign policy strategy. Continuously developing on the international arena, continuous monitoring of the development of our country's events, identifying threats that may or may threaten our national security and interests, and timely development of appropriate proposals and measures on a thorough basis. is becoming increasingly popular.

Ensuring our national security in a rapidly changing world is not just a response to the processes and events occurring in our neighborhood, but also the timely prevention of their negative consequences, the foreseeable potential threats, the development of appropriate precautions, and the elimination of threats that is to say.

Another important issue in the Concept is the professionalism of the world in the political, economic, military and other spheres, understanding the essence and significance of the objectives and tasks of the international community, which effectively utilizes the achievements of modern science and technology and improving the training and delivery system of national cadres with high professional skills.

Priority directions of Uzbekistan's foreign policy (based on the Strategy of Action of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021).

One of the main determinants of Uzbekistan's foreign policy is the Strategy for Action in the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. It outlines the key aspects of Uzbekistan's foreign policy.

Ensuring security, inter-ethnic accord and religious tolerance, as well as priorities for deeply thought-out, mutually beneficial and effective foreign policy

Priority areas for security, religious tolerance and interethnic accord:

- protection of the constitutional order, sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Ensuring information security and information security, timely and appropriate response to information threats;
- Strengthening civic, inter-ethnic and inter-confessional peace and accord;

- Strengthening the defense capability of the state, increasing the combat capability and capabilities of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Prevention of ecological problems that may affect the environment, population health and gene pool;
- Improvement of the emergency prevention and control system.

Priority directions in deeply thought-out, mutually advantageous and practical foreign policy:

- Strengthening the sovereignty and sovereignty of the state, increasing the role and role of the country as an equal right for international relations, joining the developed democracies, forming a climate of security, stability and neighborhood in the vicinity of Uzbekistan;

- Strengthening the international standing of the Republic of Uzbekistan, impartial information to the international community about the ongoing reforms in the country;

- Improving the legal and regulatory basis of foreign policy and foreign economic activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the contractual framework of international cooperation;

- Solving the issues of delimitation and demarcation of the state border.

Shaukat Mirziyoyev, who received credentials from ambassadors of foreign countries in Tashkent on 2 May 2017, noted that Uzbekistan has consistently pursued a well-thought out foreign policy from its first days of independence.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev sincerely congratulated the heads of the diplomatic missions, saying that Uzbekistan attaches great importance to the development of cooperation with these countries. Well-considered policy "Since the early days of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan is consistently pursuing a well thought-out foreign policy," said Shavkat Mirziyoev. "Its basis is the centuries-old history, culture, traditions and values of our people, their noble dreams and aspirations.

Uzbekistan's foreign policy is in full compliance with the fundamental principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitution, our international commitments. "

"We are committed to continuing our foreign policy in the strategic goals and priorities set forth in the Concept of Foreign Policy Activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and we are always committed to the peaceful, political, and peaceful solution of the chosen, peaceful, and contradictory confrontation." said the head of state. Failure to join any of the military-political blocs, to prevent the deployment of military bases and facilities in other parts of Uzbekistan, and to prevent the participation of our military in foreign operations is a strict political position of our state. Shavkat Mirziyoev, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, emphasized that we are pragmatic in the spirit of openness and sympathy for all our foreign policy partners. Uzbekistan and the European Union highly value the effective relations with Uzbekistan. The solid legal basis of this is the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement. Based on this document, effective mechanisms of multilateral relations - the Cooperation Council and the Committee, the Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Committee and other structures.

Holding a regular meeting of the EU-Central Asia ministerial ministers in autumn this year will help boost mutually beneficial cooperation.

Last year, “The textile agreement”, approved by the European Parliament, opens new prospects for further strengthening trade and economic cooperation. The country is actively working on further development of cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development within the framework of the large-scale investment program of Uzbekistan - the European Union.