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**Sardor Umarov**  
Researcher,  
Samarkand State University  
Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

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## THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK-GERMAN COOPERATION IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

**Abstract:** This article is about the formation and development of Uzbek-German relations in the processes of globalization. We have opened not only political and economic relations between the two countries, but also humanitarian, cultural and scientific relations.

**Key words:** globalization processes, relations, economic and political cooperation, dialogues, enterprises, cultural relations, scientific conference.

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### Introduction

The modern world system represents a variety of processes of interaction and mutual influence. There are different opinions about the development of world processes. Thus, the concept of inter-civilization dialogue has a whole complex of relations aspects and is aimed at expanding cooperation. In addition, the adoption of civilization distinction is prerequisite in the modern development of relations between different countries and regions of the world. In the context of complex globalization processes, international economic-political cooperation are great importance a key aspect of national development our country.

In the process of formation of a democratic constitutional state priority is the formation and development of international relations. The successful development of external relations in various fields of international relations is one of the fundamental guarantees of national security and political stability in Uzbekistan, sustained implementation of democratic reforms, the progressive integration of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the international political, legal, economic and cultural space.

The formation of Uzbekistan's foreign policy is inextricably linked with the process of strengthening its statehood, the development of socio-economic

reforms, the creation of a democratic legal framework for Uzbek society that emerged after the collapse of the USSR.

After gaining, its independence in a relatively short time in all areas of socio-economic and political life has achieved. During this period established diplomatic relations with 133 countries [1] and more than 15 organizations [2] in the world.

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.

The president Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev emphasized, "Development mutual cooperation with leader countries of Europe, mainly Germany, France and Great Britain, countries of Central and Eastern Europe play important role for Uzbekistan" [3].

### Political-economic relations.

Modern Germany pursues its foreign policy under radically changed international conditions. They are caused by the unification and significant



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strengthening of the German state, the violation of the former balance in the European Community, the disintegration of the USSR, the formation of a political vacuum in Central and Eastern Europe, the termination of the existence of the bipolar world. These conditions were extremely favorable for Germany. They allowed the German establishment to make the transition to a new foreign policy that adequately responded to Germany's economic power and its growing international political influence. If the foreign policy of the former FRG, formed in the context of the East-West bloc confrontation, boiled down to tactical actions within the framework of the overall strategy of the West, now Germany's claims to occupy a more significant place in the system of international relations and the desire to strengthen the German influence on world politics are traced.

After the proclamation of national independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan began to carry out a huge work on laying down the legal bases for the country's foreign policy and developing a clear concept of its activities in the international arena.

The Republic of Uzbekistan, as a full-fledged participant in the modern system of international relations, has paid attention to the development of friendly relations on the basics of cultural communication since the first years of its independence.

Uzbekistan regards Germany as its most important partner in the European Union. Cooperation encompasses a whole range of areas within society. Dialogue with Uzbekistan covers not only the overall conditions for trade and investment, which for years have been difficult, but also addresses human rights issues.

Germany's leadership with Uzbekistan not only the economic cooperation, also context of cultural and humanitarian fields. Germany has been careful to maintain a close relationship with Uzbekistan, and the friendship between these two nations based of historical cooperation. At the same time, Germany has been instrumental in helping new nations, particularly the formerly communist states of Central Asia.

Germany supports the country's willingness to engage in regional cooperation and advocates continuing a critical dialogue with Uzbekistan with the aim of promoting further democratic reform and improving the human rights situation in the country.

Uzbekistan and Germany are reliable partners. The Uzbek-German diplomatic relations established in March 6, 1992. Germany was recognized independence of Uzbekistan firstly. In 1992, opened Germany embassy in Tashkent [4]. Mutual visits both countries leaders was create economic and cultural nearness. The first president Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov visited to Germany in April 1993. April 28, began official meetings. The actual problems of mutual relations between two countries discussed by President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov and

Federal President of Federal Republic of Germany Richard von Weizsacker [5]. During this visit were signed contract and agreements, which attributed law basis of relations two countries [6. P.3]. In addition, president I. Karimov met and told about our country and economy with leaders of country and politicians, powerful companies, representatives of trade and finance. The result of this visit, Germany gave 500 billion USA dollars for economy of Uzbekistan [7].

From 1993 among governments Republic of Uzbekistan and Federal Republic of Germany were begin consultation mutually, which discussed problems of financial and technological cooperation [6. P.3].

In May-June 1994, Uzbekistan received two government delegations of Germany, headed by leaders of ministry of economic cooperation and development B. Shvayger and P. Reprnic for took part bilateral consultation. The program of the visit was rich and eventful. Meetings and negotiations with members of the government confirmed the mood to intensify the bilateral dialogue. In results of these dialogues were signed agreement about cooperation in finance and technology during 1994 and 1995. The next consultations between governments were on November 6, 1995, in Bonn. In this meeting were signed final protocol about finance and technology cooperation between Republic of Uzbekistan and FRG. September 26, 1996, in Tashkent city signed next agreement between Uzbekistan and Germany about finance and technology cooperation during 1997. From this agreement national airline company "O'zbekiston havoy'llari" and German airline company "Lyuftganza" were signed contract, which will open Tashkent-Frankfurt airline, a five times a week. Uzbekistan's foreign trades with FRG develop regularly. It was underlined that bilateral relations had been development. The volume of mutual trade was steadily growing: over the 1996 mutual trade was 672, 64 USA dollar [6. P.3]. The volume of German invest to economy of Uzbekistan consist of 17, 4 USA dollar. In general, in Uzbekistan there were 98 enterprises with participation Germany capital. They had been 64 company were opened together, 34 were 100 percent German companies [8]. German companies were steadily growing; there are 42 German companies in 1997 [9].

Cooperation in motorcar construction, machine-building, automotive, electrical, chemical, pharmaceutical, textile, food industries, tourism and many other areas is expanding. The motorcar construction enterprises in Kharazm and Fergana valley in 1993 built by the most German company "Mercedes-Bens". Thus, 200 trailers to lend given by "Mercedes-Bens" [10]. In the context was play important role "Man Truck&Bus Group" company.

The MAN AUTO-Uzbekistan Company is an joint venture between the German MAN Nutzfahrzeuge AG and the Uzbek OJSC UzAvtosanoat. The joint venture was founded in August 2009. Subsequently, the employees at the plant were trained by the MAN staff to ensure a proper assembly of the vehicles and to increase the theoretical knowledge of the workforce [11]. The consolidation of the contractual joint venture took place on 4 September 2009 at the Oqsaroy Residence in Tashkent. Agents of the parties were on the Uzbek side the President Islam Abdug'aniyevich Karimov



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and the chairman of the UzAvtosanoat Mr. Ulugbek Rozukulov [12]

UzAvtosanoat is the only truck manufacturer of Central Asia and plans to become a monopolistic company of the commercial vehicle sector. After the collapse of their former SamKochAvto joint venture, MAN is a promising partner for the company [11].

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Germany to Uzbekistan Neithart Höfer-Wissing negotiated at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan on 7 October 2014.

The press service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan said that the sides exchanged opinion on actual Uzbek-German relations, in particular, practical aspects of upcoming contacts at the level of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs. At the meeting, the sides also discussed some regional and international problems [13].

Uzbek delegation visited to Germany in 2017. During the visit, our government's members took part conference which organized by company Allianz SE. This conference organized for will grow relations with counties of Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Russian. In addition, this day was measure organized by Easter Committee of German economic and company Allianz SE. In period, this measure were dialogues and bilateral meeting Uzbek delegation with German partners, which representatives of big company of Germany. For example: TUI, Deutsche Bahn, Papenburg, Bosch, Bionorica. Uzbek delegations members were agreement to corporation and will realization new projects to together. Visitors had been many of manufactories and companies in Germany. This Uzbek government delegation's visit have open new era of bilateral relations [14].

### **Humanitarian, cultural and scientific relations.**

Uzbek and German peoples had rich cultural heritage, which remained famous periods of history of human civilization. Cultural relations between Uzbekistan and Germany effective development today.

Regular exchanges of delegations have taken place. German cultural intermediary organizations (the German Academic Exchange Service, the Goethe Institute in Tashkent, the Central Board of Schools Abroad, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, the Conrad Adenauer Foundation, and the Institute for International Cooperation of the Association of German People's Universities) have about 20 second employees and carry out their activities in Uzbekistan.

The growing cultural and educational relations with political-economic cooperation. In humanitarian field, the Germany society called "Red Christ", which helped people among societies of world firstly, helped surrounding populations of Aral Sea. Thus, the cleaning water building in Taxtakupir region Republic of Karakapakistan built with initiative this society. This building could providing 10 000 people with pure water a day-night [15].

In 1996 "Days of German Culture in Uzbekistan", also in 1997 "Days of Culture of Uzbekistan in Germany" and in September 2000 in Bonn "Days of Culture of Bukhara" testify to the strengthening of Uzbek-German cooperation in the cultural sphere.

"The Germany's culture weekly" happened in Uzbekistan, in 1996. The cultural relations growing connect to events "The culture days of Uzbekistan in Germany". The events "The culture days of Uzbekistan in Germany" were along the Germany in 1997. The performance "1001 night" Fergana puppet theatre began days culture of Uzbekistan in Germany [16]. Several events organized by members of these days, during this historic event. However, on the eve of this event, the Fergana Puppet Theater, the children's folklore theater from Tashkent "Tomosha" already performed in Bonn, the works of the best artists of Uzbekistan from the funds of the Directorate of exhibitions and panoramas exported in the federal exhibition hall.

During these cultural days, the German people learned about our country and our rich historical heritage. Finally, it can be said, that the Days of Uzbek Culture in Germany opened a new page in Uzbek-German relations. After these events, Uzbek-German relations are developing at a rapid pace. The role of cultural days in the development of bilateral cooperation between our countries was proved.

One of the important activities of the German side in the field of culture in Uzbekistan is cooperation in the field of preserving cultural heritage. So the former German Center for Folk Craft and Monument Protection took part in the restoration of the Shadi Mulk-Aga Mausoleum in the historical necropolis of Shakhi-zinda in Samarkand. In cooperation with the Potsdam Specialized Institute (Fachhochschule Potsdam) with the financial support of the German Foreign Ministry, this project was continued and completed in 2005, as well as works to preserve another important architectural monument, the Tilla-Kari dome, on the world famous Registan Square in Samarkand. Currently, the Potsdam Specialized Institute is engaged in the restoration of the Temurid's Mausoleum Ishrat-Khana in Samarkand. In addition, in Bukhara, with the financial support of the German Research Society, a large inter-branch project of the University of Bamberg is underway to study part of the old city of Bukhara.

In Bonn was opened exhibition "The imitative arts and sculpture of Uzbekistan in threshold XIX century" in 1997, during days culture [17].

The building of found K. Adenauer happened scientific conference "Amir Timur and his role on the world history", organized by Found Adenauer and Ministry culture of Uzbekistan with Republic Academy of science [18].

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### Conclusion

In conclusion may be say, countries of Europe region plays important role in foreign policy of Republic of Uzbekistan. During independence years, Uzbekistan connected durable relations with

Germany. Germany capital volume portion take possession in Uzbek economy. Thus, not only Federal Republic of Germany will remain important for Uzbekistan in Europe region.

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