

ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONAL AMBASSADORS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: In this article you will learn about international ambassadors in Uzbekistan.

Key words: Ambassadors history, significant informations.

INTRODUCTION

The article examines information about the importance of international ambassadors in our country and their role in establishing strong relations with the countries of the world. In particular, more than forty embassies of different countries are operating in Tashkent today. It can be seen that our country is determined to establish strong and long-term relations with the world community. If we look at the past, our great grandfather Amir Temur was able to establish mutually beneficial and strong diplomatic relations with the world community. In addition, he received the ambassadors of different countries and strengthened mutual relations by sending ambassadors to many countries.

By the 16th century, during the period of the Bukhara Khanate, these relations grew even more. For example, over a hundred ambassadors were sent and received from the Khanate of Bukhara to the Russian Empire in one year. It can be seen from this that the diplomatic relations in our country have been developing at a high level since ancient times and have reached their present appearance. Activities of international ambassadors in Uzbekistan. Uzbekistans international relations. 1992 2-january Republic of Uzbekistan and China Between the People's Republic diplomatic relations installed. 23- January Republic of Uzbekistan and Egypt between the Arab Republic diplomatic relations installed. 26-january Republic of Uzbekistan and diplomatic between Japan relations have been established. 29- January Republic of Uzbekistan and between the Republic of Korea diplomatic relations installed. Uzbekistan and the United States 19- Diplomatic between states February relations have been established. Uzbekistan and Saudi Arabia 20- diplomatic between the kingdom February relations have been established. Uzbekistan and Israel 22- diplomatic relations between February installed. Uzbekistan and France 1- Diplomatic between the republic March relations have been established. Uzbekistan and Turkey 4- Diplomatic between the republic March relations have been establish Uzbekistan and India 18- Diplomatic between the republic March relations have been established.

Uzbekistan and Russia 20- diplomatic between the Federation March relations have been established. Road maps of embassies and international organizations are being developed in Uzbekistan calendar. Roadmaps for the activities of embassies and multidisciplinary international organizations operating in Uzbekistan are being developed. Sadiq Safojev, the first deputy chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, informed about this at the meeting of the International Press Club on multilateral relations. According to him, multilateral diplomacy is a priority today, as the current era of globalization demands it. "Currently, the committee on international relations, foreign economic relations, foreign investments and tourism issues is developing a roadmap for the activities of each embassy. In addition, roadmaps for the activities of wide-ranging organizations such as the UN will also be developed. There will be no superficial approach to the road maps, it will be necessary to study it by experts, organize its preliminary hearing and go through the process of official approval. This is one of the important signs of the updated foreign policy," said Safojev. Currently, within the framework of the renewed foreign policy, rapid relations are being established with all countries. Safojev emphasized that cooperation relations with all countries in economic, cultural-humanitarian, security and ecological issues will be continued and he informed that this is positively evaluated by the international community. The British Embassy in Tashkent is celebrating the 25th anniversary of British-Uzbekistan relations On February 17, the Ambassador of Great Britain to Uzbekistan Mr. Chris Allan held a press conference dedicated to the 25th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Uzbekistan. 20 February 2017 Her Majesty's Ambassador to Uzbekistan, Mr. Chris Allan at the press conference. On February 17, the Ambassador of Great Britain to Uzbekistan Mr. Chris Allan held a press conference dedicated to the 25th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Uzbekistan. The ambassador spoke to Uzbek and foreign journalists about the achievements of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Uzbekistan in 25 years, and especially in 2016. The ambassador spoke about the current state of bilateral relations and future prospects. February 18, 2017 marked the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Republic of Uzbekistan. Of course, the relations between our countries go back to a much longer history. Correspondence between King Henry IV and Amir Temur dating back almost 600 years has been preserved. But only after Uzbekistan gained independence, our relations became permanent. Today, our bilateral relations cover many fields, including political, trade, security, education and culture. UK-Uzbekistan security ties include analytical exchanges on Afghanistan and cooperation on a number of common regional issues. The British Embassy has been working with the Uzbek government to combat international organized crime challenges such as drug and human trafficking. The UK is working with the Parliament

of Uzbekistan, the Central Election Commission and the National Center for Human Rights on issues of public administration reforms and universal values. The UK continues to strengthen trade, economic and investment ties with Uzbekistan, particularly through the UK-Uzbekistan Council for Trade and Industry. Ambassador Allan spoke about the many positive achievements made in the 25 years of bilateral relations between Great Britain and Uzbekistan. He mentioned that the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, visited Great Britain in November 1993, and that this was a strong impetus for the development of relations between our countries. It should be mentioned here that the 25th anniversary of Uzbekistan's independence last year played a very important role in our bilateral relations. In April 2016, Deputy Foreign Minister Tobias Ellwood visited to deepen bilateral relations. In December 2016, Deputy Foreign Minister Sir Alan Duncan also visited Uzbekistan. Minister Duncan became the first foreign official to greet President Mirziyoyev face-to-face after he was sworn in. On the part of Uzbekistan, the visit of His Excellency Mr. Abdulaziz Komilov, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Great Britain in November 2013 was an important step in the further expansion of our relations. We look forward to welcoming the minister again in London this year. Inter-parliamentary cooperation has been an important part of our bilateral relations. The cooperation group of the Oliy Majlis with the British Parliament was established in August 2010. In September 2010, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Oliy Majlis group and the "Britain-Uzbekistan" Inter-Party Parliamentary Group. In November 2011, the British Parliament welcomed a group of members of the Parliament of Uzbekistan led by Senators Safoyev and Artikova. In 2013 and 2016, Baroness Vivien Stern, a member of the House of Lords, organized a return visit to the Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan. They discussed relations between our parliaments and developments in the field of human rights. Speaking in the field of trade and investment, the British Embassy also encouraged and supported trade, economic and investment relations with Uzbekistan, direct relations between Uzbek and British business entities, and the travel of trade missions to Great Britain and Uzbekistan. stated that he will continue to work on increasing and strengthening cooperation through OBSSK. O'BSSK was established in 1994 and has been an annual event since then. Now it is co-chaired by the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade of Uzbekistan, Mr. Elyor Ganiyev, and Mrs. Barbara Hey, of Great Britain. The Ambassador also emphasized that last year's event was held in Tashkent in November and was attended by representatives of the Uzbek government and a record number of British businessmen. This served to further improve trade and investment relations between the two countries. This year's OBSSK will be held in London in autumn. According to the statistics published by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investment and Trade for 2016, the trade turnover between Uzbekistan and Great Britain reached 151

million US dollars. This represents an increase of about 43% compared to the same period last year. The main export products from Uzbekistan to Great Britain were ferrous metal and cotton. Major imports from the UK include services, machinery and equipment, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and consumer goods. In addition, the Ambassador emphasized the important role of the defense sector in the relations between Great Britain and Uzbekistan and expressed his gratitude for Uzbekistan's help in organizing the transit of the military operation in Afghanistan. During this period, the defense cooperation between our two countries has been growing and continues to develop in a mutually beneficial manner. Among our many other achievements, we are proud that the UK was the first country to sign the Defense Education Agreement through our military academies. The ambassador also touched on the achievements of cooperation in the field of education. In 2016, the 20th anniversary of the British Council representative office in Uzbekistan was celebrated. During these years, the British Council managed to establish strong relations with the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of Uzbekistan. It is contributing to wide-ranging national reforms in English and education. These include the creation of new types of guides for English language learners, the provision of training for English teachers at every stage of the education system and access to the UK's modern educational resources. Thousands of English teachers have directly benefited from these programs. In 2015, the British Council re-launched the arts program, giving arts professionals and organizations access to international collaboration, innovation and access to new audiences and audiences. Since 1994, many talented young specialists from Uzbekistan have been able to return to study at the master's level at the most prestigious British universities through the Chevening grant program of the British government. All graduates of the program are now in good jobs and contributing to the development of Uzbekistan. In addition, we managed to place Uzbek candidates in the International Leaders Program of the British Foreign Ministry for those who have demonstrated leadership skills in the fields of public service, business, media, scientific and international organizations. The ambassador emphasized that the international Westminster University in Tashkent and the rapidly developing British school are creating good opportunities for cooperation in the field of education for the youth of both countries. Among many other areas, the Ambassador touched on people-to-people relations. This includes the growing number of British tourists who travel to Uzbekistan to learn about its deep history and culture and meet its hospitable people. Our sports teams are meeting more and more, many of our athletes are visiting Uzbekistan to participate in prestigious sports events. We invited a British coach to prepare the national rugby team of Uzbekistan for the Asian Rugby Championship held in Tashkent in 2016.

CONCLUSION

The Ambassador noted that Uzbekistan's efforts to improve the business environment, eliminate corruption, and attract foreign investment are very important and positive steps. He said changes to improve government communication with citizens through an online portal and other assessment mechanisms are yielding many positive results. The ambassador said that the UK is happy to support these reforms as far as it can, either by sharing experience with Uzbek institutions or by funding their capacity building. This year, the British Embassy is looking to invest more than \$500,000 in project funding to support the government's economy, transparency, accountability and criminal justice reforms. At the same time, Great Britain, which is one of the main donors of the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the European Union, annually allocates many million dollar grants and preferential loans for the development of Uzbekistan. In conclusion, Ambassador Allan once again emphasized the UK's support for the reform plan in Uzbekistan. Great Britain believes that the future of Uzbekistan is bright and hopes that our relations will strengthen even more in the coming years. In conclusion, I can say that today the increase in the number of international embassies in our country indicates that our country's relations with the world community are reaching even higher levels. I hope you did.

References

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