



INDICATORS OF FOREIGN POLICY EFFICIENCY RESEARCH IN THE POLITICAL-DIPLOMATIC FIELD

Tashev Kahramon Ozodbekovich

Independent researcher of UWED
98 308 41 40

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: July 4 th 2023 Accepted: August 4 th 2023 Published: September 6 th 2023	The article analyzes a group of indicators in the political-diplomatic field for researching the effectiveness of foreign policy. Also, the relevance and importance of these indicators are scientifically and practically justified with the help of examples.
Keywords: Indicator, Mediator, Sanction, Sovereignty, International Law, UN, Democratic Principles, Position, Threat.	

INTRODUCTION

Effective conduct of foreign policy serves the well-being of the country. In particular, the foreign policy of the country is aimed at improving the reputation of the country in the international arena, strengthening its independence, being able to resist external threats, reducing the level of poverty in the country, creating large industrial enterprises in order to provide employment to the population of the regions, social protection of the population, and the construction of social infrastructure objects.

APPROACHES TO THE TOPIC

Foreign countries and local experience show that there are different approaches and criteria for researching the effectiveness of foreign policy. In particular, indicators revealing the effectiveness of foreign policy are related to the country's political and diplomatic capabilities, military power and economic potential.

The analysis of data shows that the country is recognized in the international arena, that the country has its own sovereignty, that the country mediates in conflict situations in the world, that there are no problems with neighboring countries, that it is free from international sanctions, that the country's chosen position is supported by other countries, and that it is an issue on the agenda of international organizations. indicators such as the ability to introduce, advance proposals and initiatives at the regional and international level, the level of adherence to democratic principles, the ability to resist external threats, and the support of the government by the population can be examples of indicators in the political-diplomatic sphere.

The essence of the developed indicators and their importance in revealing the effectiveness of foreign policy will be shown below.

A GROUP OF INDICATORS IN THE POLITICAL-DIPLOMATIC SPHERE

International recognition of the country. Recognition is a unilateral voluntary act of the state, in which the state treats another state as a subject of international law and intends to enter into official relations with it, or the power established in a state or a part of its territory in an unconstitutional way is sufficient as a representative of the population of this state or the relevant territory in international relations. directly or indirectly states about effective output¹. In international law, there are constitutive and declaratory theories of recognition, the Estrada and Tobar doctrines, and de jure and de facto forms of recognition.² According to US diplomat Philip Jessup, international recognition of a country means "a state's recognition of another state's political system through open and secret ways."³ In this regard, according to the state program "Foreign political activity" approved in the Russian Federation in 2014, the indicator "Number of countries with diplomatic relations with the Russian Federation" was included among the target indicators in foreign policy.⁴

The state has its own sovereignty. According to this indicator, the state has absolute power and controls the territory, population and resources. Respect for sovereignty is a fundamental principle of

¹Musaev D., Satorov D. International law. Study guide. State Customs Institute. T. 2020 32 p.

²Saidov A.Kh. International law. MIA Academy. T. Justice. 2001. 352 p.

³Varun Ahuja. Concept of Recognition of State <https://www.legalpedia.co.in/articlecontent/concept-of-recognition-of-state.html>

⁴Gosudarstvennaya program "Vneshnepoliticheskaya deyatel'nost'" 04/15/2014.#325-10// Pravitel'stvo Rossiyskoy Federatsii <http://gov.garant.ru/session/pilot/main.htm>



international law and international relations. It is enshrined in the UN Charter and other international documents. State sovereignty is a state's complete sovereignty over its territory and its independence in the field of international relations. These are specific only to states, and determine the specific characteristics of states as the main subjects of international law. Sovereignty belongs to the state, not the country. It also has a certain social content. The norms of international law regulating mutual relations of states in the field of international relations are drawn up by states by agreement (declaration of will) and are aimed at strict observance of state sovereignty in international relations. Respecting the sovereignty of any state, recognizing the sovereign equality of all states is one of the basic principles of international law⁵. Only countries with state sovereignty have the right to conduct an independent foreign policy.

Mediation of the country in conflict situations in the world. Mediation is not only about an individual or a group, but also about countries. Mediation in international relations has its own requirements. A mediator who resolves disputes must first of all be reputable and have some experience and be impartial.⁶ According to the experience of the countries of the world, it can be seen that this task is mostly carried out by the USA, RF, EU, Turkey, Kazakhstan and other countries. Mediating the parties in conflict situations is one of the criteria determining the effectiveness of foreign policy.

Absence of problems with neighboring countries. This principle was first put forward by former Turkish Foreign Minister A. Davutoglu in 2013 within the framework of the "Strategic depth" concept. Its goal is to conduct an active and pragmatic foreign policy through the elimination/positive solution of long-standing problems in relations with neighboring countries. According to A. Davutoğlu, this situation will bring economic benefits to the countries, and will serve to increase Turkey's image in the international arena.⁷

Freedom from international sanctions. Measures used by the world community to put pressure on countries that violate international law are considered international sanctions. In foreign policy, international sanctions lead to political and economic weakening of the state. Today, the countries living under international sanctions include the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the People's Republic of China, North Korea, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, Iraq, Venezuela and other countries.⁸ Although these countries are rich in fuel and energy resources, mineral and mineral wealth, the sanctions announced at the international level against certain industries and sectors hinder the country's political stability and economic development. As a result, countries under sanctions remain isolated in many areas. The application of international sanctions to a country leads to a weakening of the effectiveness of foreign policy.

Support of the country's chosen position by other countries. The positions advanced by the powerful countries in the UN Security Council and other prestigious events on the issue of security are often supported by other countries. For example, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, which was put forward as an alternative to the Kyoto Protocol, has the support of 194 countries to date.⁹

Public support for the government. The opinion and attitude of the population towards the government is formed over the years and is more often reflected in the elections. As a result of the elections, the government can either change or be re-elected. The attitude of the population towards the government can be determined by the degree of popularism of the decisions taken on domestic politics. In turn, the government's support from the population indicates that the state is conducting an effective domestic and foreign policy. From this point of view, foreign policy is a continuation of domestic policy¹⁰.

[affairs-of-the-republic-of-turkey-published-in-foreign-policy- magazine-2.en.mfa](https://www.mfa.gov.tr/article-by-h e -mr -ahmet-davutoglu -minister-of-foreign-affairs-of-the-republic-of-turkey-published-in-foreign-policy- magazine-2.en.mfa)

⁸EU Sanctions Map
03.08.2023 <https://www.sanctionsmap.eu/#/main>

⁹Parisian health. Mery po borbe s izmeneniem klimata. Organization ob'edenennyyx natsyy <https://www.un.org/ru/climatechange/paris-agreement>

¹⁰Salman Ahmed. At the Intersection of Domestic and Foreign Policy Are significant changes to US foreign policy required to better advance the economic interests of America's middle class? John Glenn College of Public Affairs at The Ohio State University and Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. December 10,

⁵Musaev D., Satorov D. International law. Study guide. State Customs Institute of the Republic of Uzbekistan. T. 2020 25 p.

⁶Togaev S. Who are mediators, what is mediation? // Syrdarya Region Justice Department 07.07.2020 <https://sirdaryo.adliya.uz/uz/news/detail.php?ID=38147>

⁷Davutoğlu A. Zero Problems in a New Era. Realpolitik is no answer to the challenges posed by the Arab Spring // Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey <https://www.mfa.gov.tr/article-by-h e -mr -ahmet-davutoglu -minister-of-foreign-affairs-of-the-republic-of-turkey-published-in-foreign-policy- magazine-2.en.mfa>



The ability of the state to protect its security from external threats. This indicator is an important structural element of the state. In this, the state relies on its armed forces to fight against threats and protect national interests. The main goal of foreign policy is to ensure peace and security of the country. Achieving this goal means effective foreign policy¹¹.

Humanitarian aid of the country to other countries. This indicator allows to have a positive influence on the international reputation of the country. Within the framework of international organizations, countries such as the USA, Germany, Japan, and Turkey have been providing humanitarian assistance to countries that are lagging behind in development and to peoples who have suffered disasters of various degrees. As a result, the efforts of these countries are recognized within international organizations.

Protection of human rights and interests. This criterion is characterized by the fact that it allows protecting the rights and interests of citizens in foreign countries. In this regard, it is possible to mention various agencies working with compatriots living in foreign countries. Providing various assistance to its citizens abroad with the help of embassies, consulates and other representative offices shows the effectiveness of the foreign policy of this country.

MAIN CONCLUSIONS

The researches of local and foreign scientists in the field and the analysis of normative and doctrinal documents showed that deep scientific researches on the effectiveness of foreign policy have not been conducted. Nevertheless, it was found that there are some indicators in this regard, but they have not been entered into the system.

The scientific and methodological basis of researching the effectiveness of foreign policy was developed on the basis of theories, doctrinal documents, experts' opinions and statistical data.

The relevance and necessity of the indicators included in the group of indicators in the political-diplomatic field were explained in detail.

The proposed indicators serve to clarify the state of the work being carried out to strengthen the country's political independence, increase its defense potential, and raise its international image.

2018 https://carnegieendowment.org/files/USForeignPolicy_Ohio_final.pdf

¹¹The National Security Concept // The Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Latvia.
26.09.2019 https://www.mod.gov.lv/sites/mod/files/document/NDK_ENG_final.pdf