



STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LEGAL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLICS OF UZBEKISTAN AND TURKEY

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Article history:		Abstract:
Received:	6 th June 2024	In this article, the author divided the historical-legal analysis of the formation of the contractual-legal basis between the Republics of Uzbekistan and Turkey into three stages. The content and essence of the international agreements between the Republics of Uzbekistan and Turkey and their specific features have been systematically studied and scientifically and theoretically substantiated. Uzbekistan's diplomatic relations with Turkey and the development of international legal cooperation were analyzed using special, logical, political, theological, systematic, and normative interpretation methods.
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Turkey is one of the first countries to recognize the independence of Uzbekistan, and has always attached great importance to the development of comprehensive relations with our country by expanding the legal framework. The historical and legal analysis of the formation of the contractual and legal framework between the Republics of Uzbekistan and Turkey shows that the momentum of high-level bilateral relations, which helps to develop political dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation based on openness and mutual trust, continues to this day. We can divide the development of Uzbekistan's diplomatic relations and international legal cooperation with Turkey into three stages.

The first period, from 1991 to 2005, during which cooperative relations were established (December 16, 1991), an agreement on eternal friendship and cooperation was signed (1996), wide opportunities were created for Turkish businessmen in the republic, active cultural cooperation was established, thousands of students were sent to study in Turkey and Turkish schools and lyceums were established in Uzbekistan. During this period, Turkish Presidents and Prime Ministers made official visits to Uzbekistan and tried to bring mutual cooperation to the maximum level of the parties' capabilities.¹

The second period, including the years 2005-2016, is considered as a period of recession. This period is characterized by decisions within the framework of domestic and foreign policy and certain personal political ambitions for a number of reasons. The period of stagnation began in 2005 when Turkey voted in the UN General Assembly in favor of a resolution accusing the Uzbek government of using disproportionate force in connection with the events of Andijan (this resolution was not adopted). After that, relations became increasingly complicated. Another reason for the coldness between the parties was the fact that the opposition leader M. Salih, who left the country in 1993, received political asylum in Turkey and returned him to Uzbekistan without the Turkish authorities meeting the demands of the official Tashkent. One of the main features of this period is explained by the attempts to expel Turkish investors from the country.

In 2011, after the closure of the Turkuaz shopping complex in Tashkent, which belonged to the big Turkish businessman Vahit Gunesh, a number of questions arose in Turkish-Uzbek relations. This period began to end in Sochi in 2014 after the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov and Recep Tayyip Erdogan agreed to consider the development of cooperation relations.

¹ Jahangirov B.B. Cooperation relations of Uzbekistan with foreign countries in the field of science. Academic research in educational science. Volume 2 | special issue 2 | 02/2021;



The third period is the period from 2016 to the present, which began in 2016 after the meeting between Shavkat Mirziyoyev and Recep Tayyip Erdogan in Samarkand. During the past short time, the leaders of the two countries had about ten direct dialogues. 26 agreements were signed between the heads of state in the fields of aviation, transport, investment, diplomacy, education, healthcare, defense, trade, culture, and banking.²

Observing the signing of agreements in these periods, **the first period** we studied - in 1991-2005, diplomatic recognition, recognition of states, the establishment of diplomatic relations and the formation of mainly inter-state and intergovernmental agreements were observed, and the next period - in 2005-2016, the period in which no agreements were signed between the countries under study. In 2016-2024, the signing of intergovernmental and interagency agreements was intensified. During this period, cooperation areas developed on the basis of the signed intergovernmental agreements. Also, agreements within the framework of regional international organizations such as the Organization of Turkic States and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation were formed, and a number of conventions of these organizations were ratified.

Since 2016, the signing of inter-governmental and inter-departmental agreements has accelerated in the new period. The legal basis of cooperation was improved through the agreement on the establishment of a joint investment company in a new, modern direction, agreements on the modernization of agricultural infrastructure and the establishment of a modern agrocluster, agreements on the establishment of renewable energy, solar power plants.

The beginning of bilateral direct relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Turkey on December 16-19, 1991, during the official visit of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov to Turkey, the signing of documents such as "Agreement on the foundations and goals of relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Turkey", "Agreement on Economic and Trade Cooperation between Republic of Uzbekistan and Turkey" and "Protocol of Agreement" were the first step in this regard. On April 28, 1992, the arrival of Turkish Prime Minister S. Demirel to Uzbekistan was a major event in the development of relations between the two countries. On April 28, 1992, the embassy of the

Republic of Turkey was opened in Tashkent. Also, the embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Ankara started its activity in January 1993. It can be noted that the first legal foundations of diplomatic relations were formed from this period. During this period, states established diplomatic relations in accordance with the norms established in the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

The bilateral direct relations between Uzbekistan and the Republic of Turkey became a strong impetus for the further development of international legal cooperation between the two countries. In the documents signed during the visit, the fundamental rules indicating that Uzbekistan-Turkey relations have reached a new level in terms of quality were noted, favorable conditions were created for the improvement of all legal bases of cooperation. Establishment of an intergovernmental commission on trade and economic cooperation, promotion and mutual protection of investments, cooperation between banks of the two countries, exchange of news and cooperation in the fields of agriculture, science and technology, culture, education, health, tourism and sports, journalism. Consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs of the two countries, protocols on cooperation in the fields of railway transport, post and telegraph, as well as protocols on cooperation in the field of television were signed.

The contractual and legal framework formed at the first stage of development between the states illuminates the desire of the parties to create favorable conditions for mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields, to form legal mechanisms and means of implementing the agreements reached.

The opening of the embassies of the two countries has become important in the acceleration of mutual political, socio-economic and cultural relations. From June 29 to July 1, 1992, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov visited Turkey³. In addition to official visits, one of the cultural events held for certain purposes is the Summit of Heads of State of Turkic-speaking countries.

The leaders of 6 Turkish republics gathered at the first Ankara Turkic World Heads of State Summit held on October 29, 1992. The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, the then President Turgut Ozal and the then Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel also participated in the Turkish summit. The first step of the countries of the Turkic

² Kyrgyzboev A. International cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with Asian countries.-T.: "Science". 2004.

³ Президент Республики Узбекистан в Турции // Народное слово. 1 июля 1992 г. (President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Turkey // Narodnoe slovo. July 1, 1992.)



world aimed at bringing the cultural closeness and relations of the countries within the framework of linguistic, historical and cultural unity to social and economic cooperation was welcomed with excitement.

Although Turgut Özal proposed the creation of a "Common Market of the Turkic World" at the summit, this proposal was continued in bilateral relations due to various reasons and concerns.

The participants of the summit united in the idea of organizing a congress to identify the common problems of the countries of the Turkic world and work together to solve them.

A decision was made to establish the "Supreme Council of Turkish Republics" with the participation of the leaders of the Turkish republics. In addition, the establishment of a "Parliamentary Working Group among Turkic States" to cooperate in economic, cultural and social fields and to solve the problems of the Turkic world was also approved and accepted by all participants.⁴

In April 1993, the "Joint Statement on the Establishment of a Cooperation Council between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Uzbekistan" was signed and the Uzbekistan-Turkey Business Council was established. A total of four meetings were held with the participation of the presidents and prime ministers of the two countries, the first meeting of the Council was held in March 1994 in Istanbul. Uzbekistan's initiative in foreign policy and the development of trade relations between the two countries have caused Turkish companies to invest in Uzbekistan. Turkish companies invested the most in Uzbekistan. As a result of Turgut Ozal's official visit to Uzbekistan in 1993, the volume of trade between the two countries developed rapidly. In the first eleven months, the sales volume reached 237 million 327 thousand dollars. "UT Bank" established under Ziroat Bank in Uzbekistan started its activity. The first agreement of Turkish Eximbank on granting loans to Uzbekistan was signed in 1992.

Turkey opened vocational schools and universities for Uzbek students and gave them scholarships. Turkey's Directorate of Religious Affairs continued the construction projects of mosques and madrassas in Uzbekistan. He accepted those who came to Turkey to study in religious

schools and provided support and assistance in their education. In exchange, various educational institutions and Turkish schools were opened in Uzbekistan and their number increased rapidly.

As a result, new investments and new trade links provide new opportunities and commercial opportunities for the two countries.

Also, I. Karimov made an official visit to Turkey in June 1994 and November 1997, and in October 1998 he participated in the celebrations dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the Republic of Turkey.⁵ In this way, it has become a tradition to hold large celebrations, festivals and scientific conferences in cooperation between the two countries. In turn, Turkish President S. Demirel paid an official visit to Uzbekistan on May 7, 1996.⁶ In October of this year, President S. Demirel participated in the 4th high-level meeting of the leaders of Turkic-speaking countries held in Uzbekistan and in events dedicated to the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur⁷. In general, the legal basis of the relations between the two countries is the "Eternal Friendship and Cooperation" agreement concluded between the two countries in 1996 and the political, trade-economic, scientific-technical, fight against terrorism and illegal drug trade, health, transport, more than 70 documents were signed in tourism, culture and other fields⁸. The agreements reached by these governments, the contracts and agreements concluded served the development of all spheres of cooperation between the two countries. Turkish heads of state frequently visited Uzbekistan and expanded cooperation between the countries. Turkish President S. Demirel paid an official visit to Uzbekistan on March 15, 1999⁹. During the visit, while visiting the complex of the great hadith scholar Imam al-Bukhari in the city of Samarkand, he got acquainted with the creative works carried out last year in connection with the 1225th anniversary of the allama, and presented funds of 5 thousand US dollars to the complexes of Imam al-Bukhari and Bohouddin Naqshbandi. Also, the President of Turkey S. Demirel and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov participated in the opening ceremony of the

⁴ Çağlar, E. (2018). "Antalya'da Toplanan Türk Kurultaylarının Tarihi Değerlendirmesi". *Avrasya Sosyal ve Ekonomi Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 5 (6): 255.

⁵ Celebrations on the land of Turkey // People's word. October 30, 1998. (Ceremonies on the soil of Turkey // People's speech. October 30, 1998.)

⁶ Крепнут вековые узы братства // Народное слово. 8 мая 1996 г. (The age-old bonds of brotherhood grow stronger // Narodnoe slovo. May 8, 1996.)

⁷ ЎзМА, М-7-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 331-иш, 36-варақ. (NA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, M-7 fund, list 1, case 331, page 36.)

⁸ Ўзбекистан–Турция: Открываются новые горизонты сотрудничества // Народное слово. 11 мая 1996 г. (Uzbekistan – Turkey: New horizons of cooperation are opening up // Narodnoe slovo. May 11, 1996.)

⁹ Ўзбекистон–Туркия: абадий дўст ва ишончли ҳамкор // Халқ сўзи. 1999 йил 16 март. (Uzbekistan-Turkey: eternal friend and reliable partner // People's speech. March 16, 1999.)



joint venture "SamKochavto" in Samarkand¹⁰. The launch of this plant served to increase the economic potential of Uzbekistan and to become one of the countries that produce buses and trucks in Central Asia.

In the second stage of the development of cooperation relations between the Republics of Uzbekistan and Turkey (2005-2016), official visits were made by the heads of the Turkish government, but mainly the leaders of the two countries met at international conferences. For example, in September 2000, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov and the President of Turkey A. Sezer met within the UN "Millennium" summit. On October 16-17 of this year, Turkish President A. Sezer paid an official visit to Uzbekistan¹¹. At the meetings of the leaders of the two countries, an agreement on the foundations and goals of interstate relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the government of Turkey, protocols on the exchange of consular offices, an agreement on economic and trade cooperation, an agreement on mutual cooperation in the fields of culture, education, science, health and tourism, transport and an agreement on cooperation in the field of communications, protocols on cooperation in the field of information exchange, television and radio broadcasting and other regulatory legal documents were signed. On December 19, 2003, the arrival of Turkish Prime Minister R. Erdogan to Uzbekistan was of great importance in the further expansion of these deals and agreements. In particular, an intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in the fight against international terrorism and the cancellation of visas for holders of diplomatic passports was agreed. Trade and economic cooperation, agreements on mutual promotion and protection of investments, and agreements on the avoidance of double taxation have become important for the two countries. But due to various factors, there is a noticeable retreat in the political cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey. The weak relations between the two countries correspond to the years 2008-2013. Although trade, transit and other economic relations were maintained,

diplomatic and political relations were suspended. The following factors can be attributed to this:

1) Existence of currency conversion problems in Uzbekistan. problems in paying the monthly salaries of the workers of Uzbek-Turkish joint enterprises and teachers of Uzbek-Turkish lyceums, obtaining visas, air tickets, providing medical services;

2) the cooperation of some Turkish companies with international religious-political terrorist organizations, in particular, "Fethullahists" (a new generation that appeared in Turkey in the first half of the 20th century and mainly established itself in the internal governance system of Turkey and other countries and aimed to restructure the state, built on secrecy and extortion is a terrorist organization. Its leader, Fethullah Gulen, tried to influence the minds of young people in 1970. Today, his activities have been suspended, and his attempts to import banned literature into Uzbekistan have had a negative effect on the relations between the two countries. . For example, the closing of the Uzbek-Turkish lyceums established by the "Silm" company was the reason.

3) A number of Uzbek-Turkish joint ventures established in Uzbekistan, Turkish businessmen did not follow the terms of the contract when starting their business activities. For example, the closure of the "Turkuaz"¹² shopping centers in Tashkent in 2008, as well as the outdated and poor quality of the technical equipment brought to the joint ventures from Turkey. Due to the meetings of the leaders of the two countries in the framework of international conferences, the basis for the restoration of relations between the two countries was formed. On February 7, 2014, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, met with the President of Turkey, Recep Erdogan, as part of his trip to the opening ceremony of the XXII Winter Olympic Games in Sochi (Russia)¹³. It was also agreed that Islam Karimov and Recep Erdogan will hold meetings once a year at the level of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at the level of heads of state. When the First President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, traveled to every foreign country, while conducting negotiations with the heads of the government, he

¹⁰ Ўзбекистоннинг яна бир автомобиль заводи иш бошлади // Халқ сўзи. 1999 йил 17 март. (Another car plant of Uzbekistan has started operating // People's speech. March 17, 1999.)

¹¹ Яқдиллик-муносабатлар ривожининг мезони // Халқ сўзи. 2000 йил 17 октябрь. (Criteria for the development of unity-relations // People's speech. October 17, 2000.)

¹² Туркия–Ўзбекистон иқтисодий ва сиёсий алоқаларида "эримайётган музлар". https://www.bbc.com/uzbek/uzbekistan/2011/04/110401_cy_turkey_uzbekistan 1.04

2011. ("Melting ice" in Turkish-Uzbek economic and political relations. https://www.bbc.com/uzbek/uzbekistan/2011/04/110401_cy_turkey_uzbekistan 1.04 2011.)

¹³ Uzbekistan-Turkey: The sun rose from the east again <http://vatandosh.uz/2017/03/uzbekistan-turkiya-kuyosh-yana-sharqdan/> 2.05. 2017. (Uzbekistan-Turkey: The sun rises again from the east <http://vatandosh.uz/2017/03/uzbekistan-turkey-sSun-fromtheeast/> 2.05. 2017.)



focused on the basis of "equal rights, mutual equal interests". According to experts, Islam Karimov once again conveyed this principle to the head of the Turkish government at the meeting in Sochi. It can be said that after a long period of stagnation, the Turkish government initiated a series of revivals and restoration of relations between Turkey and Uzbekistan. On May 20-21, 2014, within the framework of the fourth summit of the Council on Cooperation and Confidence Building Measures in Asia, which was held in Shanghai, China, and in July, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey Ahmet Davutoğlu, who visited Tashkent, met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Abdulaziz Komilov, and representatives of the government¹⁴. Issues related to further development of mutual cooperation relations were discussed at the meetings. The establishment of political dialogue between the two countries was connected with a number of factors. First of all, the struggle of the Turkish government against the ideological rival Fethullahchi religious-political organization and its leaders showed that the measures taken by the Uzbek government a few years ago turned out to be correct in practice. In particular, the closure of educational institutions sponsored by him caused the practical removal of the "invisible barrier" between Uzbekistan and Turkey. Secondly, the cooling of relations between Uzbekistan and Turkey forced the two countries, especially Turkey, to withdraw financial resources. Uzbekistan looked for alternative options for access to seaports, developed transit transport routes. In particular, the revival of relations with Latvia, and the fact that measures are being taken to access the Persian Gulf were equivalent to the loss of great economic opportunities for Turkey. That's why Ahmet Davutoğlu's words "Turkey's ports are also Uzbekistan's ports" sounds nice to every Uzbek, but in reality it was a request for Turkey to pay attention to its ports¹⁵. Thirdly, the fact that citizens of Uzbekistan visit Turkish cities such as Istanbul, Bodrum and Antalya for tourist purposes shows that strengthening economic cooperation with Uzbekistan will bring great benefits to

Turkey. Fourth, China plans to implement various transportation projects to enter Western European markets. According to the "Beijing Times" newspaper, the Chinese government developed three railway networks in 2014¹⁶. One of these networks starts from the city of Urumqi in western China and reaches Germany through Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran and Turkey. That is why Ahmet Davutoğlu notes that big projects are planned to be implemented in the field of transport, in particular, when he notes that China's "Beijing-Istanbul" railway project is also beneficial for Uzbekistan and allows Uzbekistan to access Turkish ports, these economic interests are also meant. During this period, in the development of cooperation relations with Uzbekistan-Turkey, the main attention was paid to economic and political dialogues.

The third stage of cooperation between the Republics of Uzbekistan and Turkey in 2016 and the following years, regular meetings between the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev and the President of Turkey R. Erdoğan brought the relations of the two countries to a new level. Because "There were periods of mistrust and coldness between us, but together we melted these ices and that coldness will never return"¹⁷, said Sh. Mirziyoyev. In particular, the leaders of the two countries met during the visit of Recep Erdogan to Samarkand in November 2016 and the "One Place, One Way" conference held in Beijing in May 2017, as well as the first Science and Technology Summit of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation held in Kazakhstan in September¹⁸. During the meetings, it was noted that there are unused opportunities between Uzbekistan and Turkey in trade and economy, investment, tourism, processing of agricultural products, textiles, transport communication and many other areas, and measures were taken to expand cooperation in this regard. The President of the Republic of Turkey R. Erdogan visited the city of Samarkand on November 17-18, 2016 and visited the grave of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov. Negotiations were held between the Acting President of

¹⁴ Abdulaziz Komilov met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey. <http://compatriot.uz/2014/05/erdogan-5-27.05-2014>. (Abdulaziz Komilov met with Turkish Foreign Minister. <http://vatandosh.uz/2014/05/erdogan-5-27.05-2014>.)

¹⁵ Uzbekistan-Turkey: The sun rose from the east again <http://vatandosh.uz/2017/03/uzbekistonturkiya-kuyosh-yana-sharqdan/> 2.05. 2017. (Uzbekistan-Turkey: The sun rises again from the east <http://vatandosh.uz/2017/03/uzbekistan-turkey-sSun-fromtheeast/> 2.05. 2017.)

¹⁶ Silk Road Fund is officially established in Beijing. <http://www.silkroadfund.com.cn/enweb/23773/index.html> 29.12.2014.

¹⁷ Kuronov M. Celebration of brotherhood and cooperation // Voice of Uzbekistan. May 3, 2018. (Kuronov M. Ceremony of brotherhood and cooperation // Voice of Uzbekistan. May 3, 2018.)

¹⁸ Artykov Sh. Uzbekistan-Turkey: two great nations that created a great history // People's word. April 27, 2018. (Artiqov Sh. Uzbekistan-Turkey: two great nations with a great history // People's speech. April 27, 2018.)



the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoyev, and the President of the Republic of Turkey, R. Erdogan, at the Forum complex in Samarkand¹⁹. It was also agreed on issues of trade and economic cooperation. At the end of 2015, the volume of mutual trade was 1.2 billion US dollars. During the visit of the Uzbek government delegation to Turkey in February-March 2017, contracts worth 1 billion US dollars were signed in various areas of the economy, and in May of this year in Tashkent, at the fourth meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission on trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, the analysis of the current state and prospects of cooperation in all areas reviewed and signed contracts worth 2 billion US dollars²⁰. Intergovernmental meetings and agreements aimed at developing this mutual cooperation created the ground for the state visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev to Turkey on October 25-26, 2017, and this state visit showed that the relations between these two countries have entered a new stage. During the visit, at a business forum organized among business circles, 30 projects worth 3.5 billion US dollars in the fields of construction of large energy facilities and road infrastructures, production of textile products, electrical equipment, construction materials, establishment of modern industrial and logistics centers in the food and agro-industry network more than project agreements were signed²¹. In general, in 2017, mutual visits of various levels between our countries reached a new level. In particular, delegations headed by the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of National Defense of the Republic of Turkey visited Uzbekistan, and delegations headed by the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defense visited Turkey. A number of joint events and forums (the meeting of the Uzbekistan-Turkey intergovernmental commission on May 25, the business forums held in Tashkent on September 30 and Istanbul on October 6) were held and many promising directions

of cooperation were determined. At the invitation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the President of the Republic of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, came to Uzbekistan on a state visit from April 29 to May 1, 2018²². During the meeting, the heads of state discussed the current state of strategic relations between the two sister countries, prospects for their further development, expansion and deepening of bilateral cooperation in trade, economic, cultural and other spheres, and reaching concrete agreements on them. He expressed his support for regular meetings of the Uzbekistan-Turkey intergovernmental joint commission on trade and economic cooperation. On April 30, 2018, the President of the Republic of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's speech before the members of the parliament praised the development of relations between the Oliy Majlis and the Grand National Assembly based on mutual experience and information exchange, as well as the policy being conducted in Uzbekistan. The high-ranking guest spoke about the glorious past of the Uzbek people, the incomparable contribution of our great ancestors to human civilization²³. Uzbekistan is one of the main partners of Turkey in Central Asia. Uzbekistan's huge market, increasingly liberalized economy, favorable investment environment, historical cities, tourist destinations, and sacred religious sites are attracting great interest in Turkey. Therefore, both parties are interested in strengthening cooperation, which indicates that the prospects of mutual relations are high. Turkey is one of the 20 most economically developed countries in the world, and as a country that always supports Uzbekistan's peace policy in the international arena, it plays an important role in raising these relations to a higher level when the republic goes to Europe and the world. On September 3, 2018, the Summit of the Cooperation Council of Turkic-Speaking Countries was held at the "Ruh Orda" cultural center in Cholponota, Kyrgyzstan²⁴. For information, the

¹⁹ Rajabov Q., Bekmurotov Kh. From the history of economic and cultural cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey. - Tashkent: Tafakkur, 2017. - B.4. (Rajabov Q., Bekmurotov X. From the history of economic and cultural cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey. - Tashkent: Tafakkur, 2017. - Pp.4.)

²⁰ Yusupov A. Uzbekistan-Turkey: an important step in strengthening bilateral cooperation // People's word. October 21, 2017. (Yusupov A. Uzbekistan-Turkey: an important step in strengthening bilateral cooperation // People's speech. October 21, 2017.)

²¹ Alimova G. Common and common history is gaining consistency in the relations between our countries // People's word, May 2, 2018. (Alimova G. Common and common

history is gaining consistency in the relations between our countries // Xalq sozi. May 2, 2018.

²² Alimova G. Common and common history is gaining consistency in the relations between our countries // People's word, May 2, 2018. (Alimova G. Common and common history is gaining consistency in the relations between our countries // Xalq sozi. May 2, 2018.)

²³ Kuronov M. Celebration of brotherhood and cooperation // Voice of Uzbekistan, May 3, 2018. (Kuronov M. Ceremony of brotherhood and cooperation // Voice of Uzbekistan. May 3, 2018.)

²⁴ Mirzaev A. Uzbekistan-Turkey relations are widely covered in the world press // Xalq sozi, May 2, 2018.



Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking countries was established in 2009, and the secretariat of the organization is located in Istanbul. Uzbekistan participated in this council meeting for the first time, and the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his speech at the summit said that the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on Central Asia in June 2018 was an important step among the peoples of the region. Therefore, on October 15, 2019, Uzbekistan's membership in the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking countries serves to further strengthen mutual cooperation with the countries of this structure in political, economic, cultural, scientific and other fields²⁵. Due to the similarity of the positions of the two countries on issues of regional and international importance, Turkey and Uzbekistan have effectively cooperated within international structures such as the UN, SCO, CIS, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. On November 10-12, 2017, an international conference on ensuring security and sustainable development in Central Asia was held in Samarkand on November 10-12, 2017²⁶. In order to turn Central Asia into a stable, economically developed and prosperous region, the Turkish side announced that it supports the efforts of Uzbekistan and other sister countries to activate high-level political dialogue in Central Asia, to strengthen mutual understanding, trust, good neighborliness and closer regional cooperation. In particular, the fight against international terrorism and religious extremism has taken an important place in the cooperation of the two countries. In his speech at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly on September 19, 2017, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said that the threats of terrorism are increasing in the world, that the method of combating them through the use of force does not justify itself, and in this regard, in most cases, it is limited to combating their consequences, not the main reasons that cause threats. emphasized that it is staying. "It takes a big heart and a strong will to speak about our great grandfathers on the high pulpit". No

President could do that. Only Shavkat Mirziyoyev could do it was the President of the Republic of Turkey, Recep Erdogan, who was the first to congratulate the President of Uzbekistan²⁷. Cooperation was also carried out in the field of strengthening the Islamic religion and values. In particular, the initiative of Uzbekistan to establish an international research center named after Imam Bukhari in the city of Samarkand in order to spread the educational aspects of Islam was highly appreciated by the President of Turkey, Recep Erdogan. Relations between the two countries have been consistently praised in the world media. For example, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev was recognized as the "foreign statesman of the year" in the annual ranking of the prestigious "Turcomoney" publication in Turkey. This was announced at a ceremony in Istanbul with the participation of the Chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey Binali Yildirim, Mayor of Istanbul Mevlyut Uysal, representatives of the parliament of the country's government, the public and the business community²⁸. In general, the recognition of Uzbekistan by Turkey raised the cooperation of the countries to a new level. At various times, at the meetings of the heads of state of Uzbekistan and Turkey, issues related to the most urgent areas of state and community life were discussed, agreements and contracts were signed and put into practice on the basis of specific strategic goals. Uzbekistan-Turkey cooperation has become especially important in ensuring political and economic stability in Central Asia.

During the official visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev to the Republic of Turkey on June 5-7, 2024, a number of documents were signed and the contractual legal framework between the Republics of Uzbekistan and Turkey was strengthened. During the negotiations, special attention was paid to the issues of further expansion of comprehensive strategic partnership relations between Uzbekistan and Turkey,

(Mirzaev A. Uzbek-Turkish relations are widely covered in the world press // People's speech. May 2, 2018.)

²⁵ Новая вежа в многовековой дружбе и укреплении братских уз // Правда Востока. 16 октября 2019 г. (A new milestone in centuries-old friendship and strengthening of brotherly bonds // Pravda Vostoka. October 16, 2019)

²⁶ . The speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the international conference on "Central Asia: unified history and common future, sustainable development and cooperation in the path of development" held in Samarkand // People's word. November 11, 2017. (Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the international

conference "Central Asia: common history and common future, cooperation for sustainable development and progress" in Samarkand // People's speech. November 11, 2017.)

²⁷ Kuronov M. Celebration of brotherhood and cooperation.// Voice of Uzbekistan, May 3, 2018. (Kuronov M. Ceremony of brotherhood and cooperation.// Voice of Uzbekistan. May 3, 2018.)

²⁸ President Shavkat Mirziyoyev was named "Foreign statesman of the year" in Turkey // People's word. December 28, 2018. (President Shavkat Mirziyoyev named "Foreign Statesman of the Year" in Turkey // People's speech. December 28, 2018.)



deepening of multifaceted cooperation, first of all, in the political, trade-economic and cultural-humanitarian spheres.

During the visit, the 3rd meeting of the Turkey-Uzbekistan High Level Strategic Cooperation Council will be held and agreements were signed between the two countries.

On the eve of the visit, a business forum was successfully held, as a result of which a large portfolio of new projects was formed in industry, "green" energy, electrical engineering, textiles, pharmaceuticals, agriculture and other areas, including within the framework of the public-private partnership program.

Governments were tasked with increasing trade to 5 billion dollars, including expanding the range of products within the preferential trade agreement. An agreement was reached on the establishment of a trade representative office of Uzbekistan in Istanbul.

The decision to establish the Uzbekistan-Turkey Business Council under the chairmanship of the heads of state and its first meeting will be held.

Issues of expanding mutually beneficial partnerships in the fields of agriculture, water resources management and digitization were also discussed.

The need to further strengthen and coordinate cooperation in the field of security and defense, combating terrorism, extremism and radicalism was emphasized.

The parties agreed to continue active cultural and humanitarian exchanges. Special attention was paid to issues of cooperation in the fields of education, healthcare, tourism and sports. Particular attention was paid to the need to create the most favorable conditions for the citizens of the two countries.

The leaders of Uzbekistan and Turkey also discussed current issues of the regional and international agenda, including the development of the situation in Afghanistan.

On June 26, 2024, the delegation led by the Minister of National Defense of Turkey Yashar Guler, who was in Tashkent on a practical visit, was received by the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev.

Current issues of further deepening of comprehensive strategic partnership relations between Uzbekistan and Turkey were discussed. Prospects for the development of military and military-technical cooperation, including strengthening close interdepartmental relations, organizing joint events, training military specialists and other issues were discussed.

Particular attention was paid to strengthening and coordinating cooperation in the field of security, combating terrorism, extremism and radicalism. They exchanged views on ensuring peace and stability in the region, including the situation in Afghanistan.

Referring to the content of the international agreements signed in the third stage of legal cooperation in general terms, we emphasize that they express their clear agreement not only as subjects of international law, but also in providing mutual legal assistance. The Republic of Turkey expresses its readiness to develop more effective legal guarantees for the development of all-round relations between the two countries, to implement the agreements in this regard, to deepen the exchange and cooperation with Uzbekistan in the field of legislation and judiciary, and to assist in civil, commercial and criminal cases, including extradition agreements were made and a number of documents were signed. At the same time, the extradition treaty is a successful combination of international and domestic legal norms and performs an important production function in ensuring the principle of inevitability of punishment.

The Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Turkey concluded contracts and agreements with each other on matters directly related to their mutual relations, as well as on the establishment of the legal regime that legal entities and individuals must follow in their relations when they are participants in international relations. We remind you that "the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a subject of international law, as a guarantee of international cooperation of the republic, allows to solve the issues related to the interaction between international and national legal norms on the basis of new norms. In fact, this also applies to issues of mutual relations between states, because a state, entering the international arena, presents its citizens and organizations as sovereign.

The preamble of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan reflects the constitutional norm on the priority of universally recognized principles of international law. Article 7 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan "If the international agreement or agreement stipulates different rules than those of the



civil legislation, the rules of the international agreement or agreement shall be applied²⁹.

With the help of this general amendment norm, the issue of legal force of international agreements in the regulation of cooperation with other countries, including the Republic of Turkey, was resolved in the legal system of Uzbekistan. In this regard, in Turkey, all international agreements are concluded in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey and the Law "On Conducting and Coordination of International Relations"³⁰, the Law "On Giving the President the Right to Conclude Certain Agreements"³¹, and the Decree of the President "On the Procedure and Principles of Ratification of International Agreements"³² and we emphasize that the necessary internal legal procedures must be followed.

It can be seen from the content of the documents signed at this stage that the foreign economic agreements between the two countries are being implemented for different purposes and in different forms. They can be carried out by concluding agreements on sales, product delivery, contracts, mediation, transportation, loans, donations, scientific and technical assistance, insurance licenses, counter sales.

As a result of our study of the development of international legal relations between the Republics of Uzbekistan and Turkey, the following conclusions can be made:

Firstly, Turkey, as one of the developed countries in the world, as one of the first countries to recognize the independence of Uzbekistan, launched a practical and constructive dialogue.

Secondly, in the establishment of relations between Uzbekistan and Turkey, first of all, great importance was attached to the formation of the legal basis of cooperation. During official interstate meetings, state visits and high-level political dialogues of the Presidents of the two countries, agreements were signed in all fields, and the legal bases of the field were formed based on these documents.

Thirdly, cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey developed in different ways during the years of

independence. Thanks to the political activity of the heads of state of Uzbekistan and Turkey, Sh. Mirziyoyev and R. Erdogan, relations between the countries have reached a new strategic level. Uzbekistan, based on the principles of peace, stability, equal rights, mutual trust, respect and interest, non-use of force, became a supporter and initiator of establishing and developing bilateral and multilateral agreements in foreign relations.

Fourthly, in the development of international legal cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey, regular contacts between the ministries and agencies of the two countries play an important role. The analysis of the implementation of international agreements in Uzbekistan shows that the work carried out by the republic's ministries and state bodies on the conclusion and implementation of international agreements contributes to the realization of the state's foreign policy and foreign economic interests.

Fifthly, the intergovernmental agreements concluded between the Republics of Uzbekistan and Turkey regulate various spheres of cooperation between the states as sources of international law. They have all the necessary features of an international treaty, provided for in the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties³³. Intergovernmental agreements differ from interstate agreements in that they define more specific components of legal regulation, clearly define the executors of the obligations assumed.

Sixthly, legal regulation of cooperation between the Republics of Uzbekistan and Turkey is carried out on the basis of national legislation, because the effectiveness of modern international law depends not only on its compatibility in the field of interstate relations, but also on the implementation of international law. Here, the Law "On International Agreements of the Republic of Uzbekistan" has an important place, which has an important place in the field of formalizing the legal bases of various relations with the Republic of Turkey. "The law embodies the principle of fair implementation of international agreements, without which modern international law cannot function normally"³⁴.

²⁹ Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (Article 7 as amended by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 21, 2021 No. ORQ-683 — National Legislative Information Database, April 21, 2021, No. 03/21/683/0375)

³⁰ Milletlerarası Münasebetlerin Yürütülmesi ve Koordinasyonu Hakkında 1173 sayılı Kanun

³¹ Bazı Andlaşmaların Yapılması için Cumhurbaşkanına Yetki Verilmesi Hakkında 244 sayılı Kanun

³² Milletlerarası Andlaşmaların Onaylanmasına İlişkin Usul ve Esaslar Hakkında 9 sayılı Cumhurbaşkanlığı Kararnamesi

³³ 1969 йилда қабул қилинган "Халқаро шартномалар ҳуқуқи тўғрисида"ги Вена конвенцияси. // <https://lex.uz/docs/2646414>

³⁴ Bazı Andlaşmaların Yapılması için Cumhurbaşkanına Yetki Verilmesi Hakkında 244 sayılı Kanun



Seventhly, on the other hand, it is reflected in the Decree of the Republic of Turkey "On the Procedure and Principles of Ratification of International Agreements"³⁵ It is generally accepted that high-level agreements and contracts signed between governments or states, and contracts concluded between government agencies should not conflict with legislation.

Eighthly, at all stages of the development of international legal cooperation between the Republics of Uzbekistan and Turkey, the process of implementing international agreements implemented by issuing internal documents and directly applying these agreements regulates relations. Acceptance of references to international norms does not require the issuance of domestic documents to apply them in the use of their legal relations. Norms contained in self-executing international agreements of two countries, unless otherwise stipulated in the international agreement, can be implemented by the subjects directly, without any additional conditions and without the obligation to adopt any internal regulatory documents or reference norms.

Ninthly, within the framework of the studied topic, it is necessary to dwell on the role of states in the implementation of agreements, the influence of national legislation on these processes. Since Uzbekistan and Turkey are primary subjects of international law, they are also considered primary subjects of contract law. As R. Kokorev correctly stated, the most important feature of the state as a subject of international law is the ability to initially and independently participate in the creation of international law norms, as well as the ability to fulfill its international obligations. This feature is a necessary condition for the effective functioning of a modern state within the framework of the international legal community and peaceful interstate cooperation³⁶. Developing this idea, we add that the state acts as a single, integrated organism in the international legal sphere, representing the interests of the entire nation and in order to ensure them, as well as to implement subjective rights and obligations in international relations.

Regarding the influence of national legislation on the processes related to the development of the legal

basis of relations between states, we agree with the opinion of the Russian scientist V.V. Milinchuk, who believes that the relevant international documents, no matter how well they are developed, are surrounded by detailed and well-thought-out procedures, but if they they remain only recommendations unless implementation is supported by action at the national level by States³⁷.

In general, it can be seen from the periodical division of the process of formation and development of the international contractual-legal cooperation between the Republics of Uzbekistan and Turkey into three historical stages that the main legal, political and historical conditions for the formation of the contractual-legal framework are highlighted. They are characterized by the progressive trend of consistently improving and increasing the effectiveness of the contractual and legal instruments that implement the legal regulation of the spheres of cooperation between the two countries. There is no doubt that this trend will serve to further improve the international legal aspects of Uzbekistan-Turkey legal cooperation, make adjustments to it taking into account the requirements of the time, and further expand the various directions of mutual cooperation between the two countries.

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³⁵ Milletlerarası Andlaşmaların Onaylanmasına İlişkin Usul ve Esaslar Hakkında 9 sayılı Cumhurbaşkanlığı Kararnamesi

³⁶ Казаков В.Н. О некоторых чертах современного международного правопорядка/ Государство и право. Москва, 2003.- №004- С.89

³⁷ Милинчук В.В. Проблемы и перспективы совершенствования Механизмов имплементации международных инструментов в области предупреждения преступности и борьбы с ней//Государство и право.- Москва, 2005, №001,- С.40-52



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