

**FACTORS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS
BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND GERMANY**

Kholiqov G'olib

Associate Professor at the University of Information Technology and Management

Shaymardonov Ismat Uchqun ugli

2nd-year Master's student at the University of Information Technology and Management

Abstract: This article analyzes the main factors that led to the establishment of diplomatic relations between Uzbekistan and Germany. Uzbekistan's attainment of state independence, its integration into the international community, its aspiration to develop cooperation with European countries, as well as Germany's foreign policy interests in Central Asia are examined as key conditions shaping diplomatic relations. In addition, the mutual interest in developing political dialogue and economic and cultural cooperation is substantiated as a decisive factor in the formation of stable diplomatic relations between the two states.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, Germany, diplomatic relations, independence, foreign policy, international cooperation, European countries, Central Asia, political dialogue.

After gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan paid particular attention to establishing equal and mutually beneficial relations with the international community as one of the priority directions of its foreign policy. In particular, the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, one of the leading states of the European Union, became an important component of Uzbekistan's foreign policy. Germany's position as a politically, economically, and culturally developed country, as well as its interest in the Central Asian region, created a solid foundation for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two states. Within this context, a scientific and theoretical analysis of the main factors that influenced the establishment of diplomatic relations between Uzbekistan and Germany is of particular relevance.

The strategy, principles, and main directions of Uzbekistan's foreign policy, as well as the foundations of Germany's foreign policy, are analyzed. The advantages of the European vector are substantiated, and it is confirmed that the establishment of cooperation with Germany played a significant role in Uzbekistan's economic and cultural development during 1991–2021.

It should be noted that the Law "On the Foundations of the State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [1], the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan [3], the "Concept of Foreign Policy Activity" [2], and the "Action Strategy" [4] defined the strategy, principles, and main directions of Uzbekistan's foreign policy.

The main objectives of Uzbekistan's foreign policy course include strengthening state independence and sovereignty, protecting national interests, ensuring security and stability in the region, forming a favorable foreign policy environment for the country's sustainable development, and enhancing the state's international authority [5]. One of the key priorities of foreign policy is the development of mutually beneficial cooperation with leading European states, first and foremost Germany, including the expansion of trade, investment, and financial cooperation; the transfer of high technologies; and the strengthening of mutually beneficial

relations in science, technology, education, ecology, healthcare, and culture [6]. This is not accidental, as Uzbekistan's vital interests are closely linked with Germany as a leading country in this region.

Cooperation with Germany enables Uzbekistan to exchange views on regional and international issues of mutual interest and to strengthen its positions. In the economic sphere, Germany's advanced level of economic development and its superiority in technology and innovation, as well as its investment potential, make a substantial contribution to Uzbekistan's economic development. In this regard, Uzbekistan aims to make effective use of German credits and investments and to widely introduce German equipment and modern technologies into various sectors of the economy. In the field of science, the utilization of Germany's achievements is also envisaged as a means to enhance the country's scientific potential.

At present, Germany's foreign policy is based on three main pillars: classical diplomacy, economic policy, and cultural diplomacy. Germany considers itself an important bridge connecting Western and Eastern Europe and regards the deepening and expansion of integration processes among European Union member states as one of the priority directions of its foreign policy.

In addition, the following are regarded as key current directions of German foreign policy activity: strengthening the role and significance of authoritative international organizations such as the United Nations in global affairs and ensuring Germany's active participation within these organizations; further enhancing pan-European cooperation within the framework of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe; developing transatlantic cooperation, including within NATO; expanding partnership relations with neighboring EU countries as well as with regions such as the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and the CIS; and striving to promote and protect human rights worldwide [7].

Germany has also developed a specific system for implementing a "soft power" policy in its foreign relations. Non-governmental organizations, as well as foundations affiliated with political parties, constitute the majority of the executors of this "soft power" policy. These organizations pursue goals such as promoting the German language and culture, developing scientific and economic ties, and favorably presenting German products, services, and educational institutions in the international arena [8].

Germany views the Central Asian region as a key factor in pursuing its strategy and geopolitics in Asia, with Uzbekistan occupying a central position within this strategy. The Republic of Uzbekistan differs from other Central Asian states in that it does not share direct borders with the world's leading powers, which constitutes a geopolitical advantage.

On the other hand, Uzbekistan shares borders with all five Central Asian countries, which enables it to play a balancing role in interstate relations within the region. In addition, the factors underlying the high importance of Central Asian republics in Germany's foreign economic policy are also analyzed.

List of references:

1. Холиқов, Ф. (2025). ЎЗБЕКИСТОННИНГ ТИББИЁТ СОҲАСИ БЎЙИЧА ОСИЁ ДАВЛАТЛАРИ БИЛАН АЛОҚАЛАРИ. TANQIDIY NAZAR, TANLILY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G 'OYALAR, 1(7), 45-49.

2. Roziqova, H., & Kholiqov, G. O. (2025). FORMATION AND EFFECTIVENESS OF SANITARY-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SERVICES IN THE UZBEK SSR DURING THE 1970s–1980s. *Journal of Applied Science and Social Science*, 1(4), 552-556.
3. Golib, K. (2022). Uzbekistan's Cooperation with Foreign Countries in Protecting A Healthy Family and Its Results. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(1), 554-557.
4. Jahongirovich, X. G. O., & Erkinovna, C. N. (2025). THE ROLE OF CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH IN THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF THE QASHQADARYO OASIS. *SHOKH LIBRARY*, 1(10).
5. Karomov, G. U., & Nafasova, K. (2025). THE ESTABLISHMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR IN THE TURKESTAN ASSR (1917–1920). *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence*, 1(4), 2024-2029.
6. Ochilov, U. B., & Karomov, G. U. (2025). THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION IN QASHQADARYO REGION: MODERN STAGE, URGENT ISSUES AND ACHIEVED RESULTS. *Journal of Multidisciplinary Sciences and Innovations*, 1(3), 945-949.
7. Каромов, Г. Х. (2019). Особенности городской культуры Самарканда Раннего Средневековья. *Евразийское Научное Объединение*, (1-7), 373-374.
8. Murodullayevich, B. O. (2025). Changes in the education system of Qashqadaryo in the early years of independence. *SHOKH LIBRARY*, 1(12).
9. Murodullayevich, B. O. (2025). Development of cultural–educational institutions and administrative reforms in Qashqadaryo region. *SHOKH LIBRARY*, 1(12).
10. Murodullayevich, B. O. (2025). Transformations in the healthcare system of the Uzbek SSR (1945–1990). *SHOKH LIBRARY*, 1(12).
11. Murodullayevich, B. O. (2025). Provision of medical specialists to healthcare institutions in the Uzbek SSR (1945–1990). *SHOKH LIBRARY*, 1(12).
12. Murodullayevich, B. O. (2025). О ‘ZBEKISTONDA QISHLOQ JOYLARDA IJTIMOY-MAISHIY OMILLARNING AHOLI SALOMATLIGIGA TA’SIRI (XX ASR 50-80 YILLARI). *Международный научный журнал*, 2(1), 52-58.
13. Бурунов, О. (2021). ЭТАПЫ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ОЗДОРОВИТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕРОПРИЯТИЙ В СЕЛЬСКОЙ МЕСТНОСТИ (1991-2021 ГГ.). In *ПСИХОЛОГИЯ И ПЕДАГОГИКА 2021* (pp. 22-26).
14. Buronov, O. (2021). ETAPY REALIZATSII OZDOROVITELNYX MEROPRIYATIY V SELSKOY MESTNOSTI (1991-2021 GG.). *PSYCHOLOGY I PEDAGOGIKA*, 22-26.
15. Buronov, O., & Nurmanov, Z. G. (2024). Socio economic and cultural life of

Kashkadarya in the 1920s–early21stcentury (The case of Kasan district). Analysis of Modern Science and Innovation, 1(2).

16. Buronov, O., & Kasimjonova, R. F. The shrines of Kitab District–Symbols of our national heritage. Modern Problems in Education and Their Scientific Approaches, 104-111.

17. Boronov, O. History of medical prevention and sanitary-epidemiological stability in rural areas. Journal of Social Sciences, 1(02).

18. Buronov, O., & Makhkamova, S. (2025). PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN QASHQADARYO IN THE POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD. International Journal of Artificial Intelligence, 1(5), 689-696.

19. Makhkamova, S., & Buronov, O. (2025). SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE BUKHARA KHANATE DURING THE PERIOD OF ABULFAYZKHAN. Journal of Applied Science and Social Science, 1(5), 400-404.

20. Shaymardonov, I., & Buronov, O. (2025). MODERN TRENDS IN CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL DIALOGUE BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND GERMANY. Journal of Applied Science and Social Science, 1(5), 243-248.

21. Maxkamova, S., & Buronov, O. (2025). OBSTACLES IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR OF UZBEKISTAN DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST THEM. Journal of Applied Science and Social Science, 1(5), 249-255.

22. Vaxadirova, D., & Buronov, O. (2025). THE DEVELOPMENT OF GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS AND IMPROVEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN QASHQADARYO REGION (BASED ON THE PERIOD OF 1991–2024). Journal of Multidisciplinary Sciences and Innovations, 1(3), 941-944.

23. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Давлат мустақиллиги асослари тўғрисидаги қонун // Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Кенгашининг Ахборотномаси, 1991 й., 11-сон, 246-модда.

24. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2018.

25. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Ташқи сиёсий фаолияти концепцияси // Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлиси палаталарининг Ахборотномаси. – Тошкент, 2012. – № 9/1.

26. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисидаги Фармони // Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлиси палаталарининг ахборотномаси. – Тошкент, 2017. – № 2. – Б. 72-85.

27. История международных отношений Республики Узбекистан: коллективная монография. Под. ред. Р.Фармонова. – Ташкент: УМЭД, 2017. – С. 12.; Новейшая история Узбекистана: Учебник / Под ред. д.и.н., проф. М.А. Рахимова. – Т.: «Адабиёт учқунлари»,

2018. – С. 381.

28. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Ташқи сиёсий фаолияти концепцияси // Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлиси палаталарининг Ахборотномаси. – Тошкент, 2012. – № 9/1. – Б. 13.

29. Ўзбекистон-Германия: ўзаро манфаатли ҳамкорликнинг янги саҳифаси. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон” НМИУ, 2019. 25-бет.

30. Ланьшина Т.А. «Мягкая сила» Германии: культура, образование, наука // Вестник международных организаций. Т. 9. 2014. № 2. – Б. 28.