

# Development Of Interterritorial Cooperation Between Uzbekistan And Russia

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**Abstract:** This article highlights the historical and modern features of Russia-Uzbekistan relations, interregional relations and historical aspects of socio-political, economic and cultural relations.

**Keywords:** Uzbekistan, Russia, relations, cooperation, interregional relations, economic interests

## Introduction

It is known from history that the roots of trade and economic relations between the peoples of the two countries go back many years. According to Arab geographers, trade and economic relations between the Central Asian cities of Tashkent, Mamaokand, Bukhara, Khiva and Tskov, Siberia, and the Baltic cities were carried out on a large scale already in the 10th century. According to Makhsudi, Shosh (Tashkent) was world-famous for its clothes, carpets, foodstuffs, bows and arrows, needles and scissors. Russian merchants also took leather goods and various fruits from Central Asia. Furs of various animals were mainly brought from Siberia[1].

## Analysis of sources

Trade and economic relations of Central Asia became more active by the 16th century. By this time, the borders of the Moscow State expanded to the East, and Kazan (1552) and Astrakhan (1552) were conquered. In the second half of the 16th century, a number of cities were built in the Siberian territory of Russia. For example, the establishment of Tabol in 1557, Tyumen in 1586, Tara and other cities in 1594 became the basis of trade relations between the cities of Russia and Central Asia.

At the end of the 18th century and at the beginning of the 19th century, Central Asian merchants traded with Russian merchants, often through the deserts of Kazakhstan and Mibir. According to M. M. Speransky, in the 20s of the 19th century, merchants from Tashkent, Kokand and Central Asia delivered 25,000 sheep and more than 2,000 horses to Semipalatinsk only from the deserts of Kazakhstan. In addition, 2485 rolls (pieces) of various types of gas products were also transported.

In turn, Bukhara and Tashkent merchants from Siberia delivered iron and copper household goods, leather, leather, glass, glass and other various products to Kashgar and China. For example, in 1750-1752, they supplied 781 cloths, 29,081 pieces of leather, 19 pudus and 10 pounds of sugar, 4,387 pieces of glass and other products[1].

In the first half of the 19th century, Russia became the main trading partner of the Central Asian khanates. From 1758 to 1853, the volume of products exported from the Kokand Khanate to Russia increased from 37,000 soums to 676,000 soums[2]. The products purchased by Russian merchants were mainly dried fruits, rice, silk and cotton products. The trade caravans of Central Asia going to Russia, mainly the vast steppes of Kazakhstan, became important for the development of trade relations with Russia.

At the beginning of the 19th century, Russia tried to strengthen diplomatic and trade-economic relations with all three khanates of Central Asia - Bukhara Emirate, Khiva and Kokan Khanates.

After Russia conquered Central Asia, it began to use Central Asia as raw material to develop its capitalist industry. For this, in 1899, the Kavkazorti railway connected Krasnovodsk with Ashgabat, and in 1906, the Orenburg railway with Tashkent.

After the establishment of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan, cooperation relations between Uzbekistan and Russia have been formed on the basis of mutual equal rights and are developing more and more. In the following years, the first interregional cooperation forum "Uzbekistan - Russia" was attended by representatives of ministries and agencies, heads of regions, and representatives of business circles of the two countries at a business breakfast on the topic of effective use of existing potentials. They exchanged views on issues such as the prospects of joint implementation of projects in economic zones to expand cooperation.

As the Minister of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan B. Khodzaev and Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation S. Gorkov noted at the event, this forum was an opportunity to bring beneficial relations to a new level, to use unused opportunities. Consequently, presentations were held on the prospects of establishing wholesale trade centers in the regions, expanding cooperation in all branches of industry, and introducing information technologies in utility facilities.

There is no doubt that the economic potential and investment attractiveness of our regions open wide horizons for bilateral relations. In addition to the presentations aimed at the rational use of existing potential, proposals were made for the implementation of joint projects with a specific purpose. As a result, 8 interregional and 3 intercompany agreements were reached. Agreements on trade-economic, scientific-technical and social cooperation between the administration of Namangan region and Chelyabinsk region, on foreign economic, trade-investment cooperation between Samarkand region and Orenburg region, Tashkent region and Ivanovo region, on cooperation between the cities of Tashkent and Moscow in 2018-2020 memorandum, agreements were reached between "Uztreyd" joint-stock company and "RusAgroMarketHolding" company, "Tashkent Metallurgical Plant" LLC and "Rossiysky eksportniy zavod" joint-stock company[3].

The intergovernmental agreement on interregional cooperation signed in 2017 is the legal basis for the expansion of cooperation in this field between Uzbekistan and Russia, and has opened up great prospects not only for the implementation of large economic projects, but also for small and medium-sized business entities of the two countries.

Uzbekistan and Russia have established close cooperation not only at the level of governments, but also at the level of regions. It should be noted that the regions of Russia and Uzbekistan have unique opportunities. Each of these regions has many opportunities for mutually beneficial relations. On October 19, 2018, the first Uzbek-Russian regional forum was held in Tashkent. According to its results, agreements on the implementation of 136 investment projects were reached between regional enterprises. On November 17, 2021, the II interregional cooperation forum brought together more than 800 participants - members of the government, heads of regions, ministries, agencies, industry associations, business associations, large companies and representatives of the private sector. As a result of the activities and negotiations held within the framework of the conference, about 600 bilateral documents with a total value of 9 billion dollars were signed, including 141 investment projects worth 7.4 billion dollars and 555 export contracts worth 1.6 billion dollars[4]. It was reported that the Joint Project Bureau established between the Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade of Uzbekistan will ensure the implementation of these investment projects. It was also noted that the leaders of the regions of the two countries will start work on 75 new investments in promising industries.

Since the beginning of 2018, more than 30 delegations from Russia to Uzbekistan visited Uzbekistan. In turn, Uzbek diplomats have tripled more than 30 regions of Russia. It is concluded that each region of the Russian Federation has a huge cooperation for cooperation, which can implement many mutually beneficial projects with the territories of Uzbekistan. It also applies not only to the economy, but also in the fields of culture, sports and education. In particular, in 2017-2018, the 2017-year levels of Russian regions, including the leaders of the Republic of Russia, the leaders of the Chechen Republic, St. Petersburg, Ivanabinsk, Ivanovsk and Orenburg regions were made with governors. The Altai Krai, Novosibirsk and Sverdlovsk regions visited delegations at the deputy heads of the leaders.

The mutual interest of cooperation at the level of regions and business entities can be observed in the active program of visits of representatives of the regions of Uzbekistan to the regions of Russia. For example, at the beginning of 2020, Fergana region and Perm region agreed on cooperation in the fields of ICT, agriculture, education and tourism. In the fall of last year, the delegation of Surkhandarya region visited Krasnoyarsk Territory in order to expand trade and economic relations. The parties discussed the issues of direct supply of vegetable products from Uzbekistan to this region of Russia with the help of regional wholesale and distribution center "Agroterminal", as well as export of grain, flour and dairy products to the regions of Uzbekistan. Issues related to the organized involvement of citizens of Uzbekistan for temporary work in the Krasnoyarsk Territory were also on the agenda.

In 2020, the delegations of Primorsk region and Omsk region came to Tashkent with a business mission. Representatives of Kashkadarya region became the fourth Uzbek region actively developing relations with

Nizhny Novgorod region. A Cooperation Agreement was signed between these two regions in the spring of 2021[5].

Nizhny Novgorod region has also signed memorandums with Syrdarya region with the Syrdarya region with an agreement with Tashkent and Bukhara regions. Like Nizhny Novgorod, like Novgorod, Kashkadarya region is also an industry region. The region has developed energy production, construction, textiles, food, flour production and mining.

Cooperation in the field of education in the regions of Uzbekistan is of great interest. Nizhny Novgorod region also represents this, among foreign students living in the world, among the world students. In particular, in the 2020/2021 academic year, more than 300 students of Uzbekistan were studied at Nizhny Novgorod region.

In July 2021, within the framework of the trip of delegations of Namangan and Fergana regions to Sverdlovsk region, the possibilities of strengthening cooperation in agriculture and textile industry, issues of developing new promising directions of partnership were discussed. The dialogue participants exchanged opinions on the issues of establishing the logistics of direct product delivery, their certification and Q-coding.

The first "Uzbekistan-Russia" interregional cooperation forum was very effective for the parties, as expected.

In fact, despite the fact that this conference is being held for the first time, the number of participants and the agreements reached were significant. Agreements were reached on projects worth more than 2 billion dollars[6].

Among these are ECO Kultura LLC in the Stavropol region of the Stavropol region of Surkhandarya region per year, with a limited loan "Navoi" and Ivanovo region Limited Liability Company It is appropriate to emphasize a million dollar agreements. Therefore, due to this enterprise, which is being built in the Navoi free economic zone, 100 most modern cars will be compiled annually. 50 people are employed.

To date, more than 1,500 joint ventures have been established in almost all regions with the participation of Russian investment. For example, 19 enterprises with Russian investment are operating in Jizzakh region alone[7].

During the visit of the Jizzakh delegation to Rostov and Krasnodar, an agreement was reached for the implementation of seven investment projects worth \$ 54.2 million. These include projects construction, construction, textiles, formattics, agricultural products construction and processing of buildings and facilities in Rostov region, in our region. An agreement was reached with Russian companies such as Formasentesis, Salon Auto, Asia Tether, Stroyvest.

The construction of an enterprise designed for cars in Pakhtakor district LLC is fasted for cars, clearing the production of airtifty, high-voltal wires, with the support of Russia's Tosol Synthesis, 5.1 million US dollars. The full installation work is being carried out at the joint venture dollar. Once the enterprise is commissioned, 100 local youth staff will be ensured.

Work is underway on the implementation of projects for 2019 with the capital of "Netkomsvyaz and Allians Capital from Gallaorol district for the development of tungstams, granite and hyperpriced bricks[8].

In the field of telecommunications, "Unitel" LLC, a branch company of "VympelKom" company, has been operating in the market of Uzbekistan since 2006. To date, his total investments are more than 1.15 billion dollars. The share of the company in the communication market is about 50 percent (10 million subscribers).

"Ohangorontsement" OJSC, part of the Russian "Evrotsement" holding, ranks second in terms of cement production capacity in Uzbekistan. Currently, the holding is implementing a project to build a new plant for the production of cement by the "dry method" in the Tashkent region.

A joint venture for the production of combines with the participation of the Rostselmash plant is successfully operating at the base of JSC "Chirchik Agricultural Machinery Plant"[9].

As part of the international business mission, the Uzbek delegation was in Tyumen region. The V2V inolent talks has been organized by the Small and Media Support Support Center for representatives of regional enterprises.

The country has established active relations with the Russian cities of Russia, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Novosibirsk, Orenbursk, Orenburg and Sverddovsk regions of Russia. In particular, the Sverdlovsk region delegation signed \$ 106.7 million on the results of a practical visit to Namangan region in November 2019[4].

Relations between Uzbekistan and Tatarstan are also important in increasing trade. Tatarstan is not only a priority partner, but also the eternal friend from the country's country. The indicators of trade and economic processes and many joint accounted for this region of Russia. In particular, in December 2020, an exhibition of national products produced in Uzbekistan was organized in Kazan. The conference showcased the potential of exports of Uzbek companies to Tatarstan. In April in April this year, the largest delegation of Tatarstan in the history of cooperation between Uzbekistan and took part in the International Innustron International Industrial Exhibition "Innoprom" held in the capital.

The leaders of Tashkent region held talks at the Petersburg International Economic Forum in May 2018. At the time, an agreement was reached between the Tatarstan government and the Tashkent regional administration to carry out international and foreign trade relations in trade, economic, scientific-technical, social and cultural spheres. Today in the capital city of the region Tatarstan is considering a branch of Tatarstan, the effective use of Angren EASE capacity use[10].

It should be noted that the Tatarstan President met with Tatars in Uzbekistan during the working visit to our country last year. At that time, they applied to the Tatarstan leader to host the Tatar theaters and various national ensembles. This is not enough a year later, this idea was implemented. In the September 2018 in September, Tatia State Academic Theater named after 2018 was established.

According to the agreement, the Tashkent-Kazon will be held. Along with the closer to two people closer together, it allows to establish strong ties between the business circles. Today, more than 240,000 Tatar diasporas live in our country. About half of them live in Tashkent and Tashkent region. In 1990, the Tatar Social Cultural and educational Center was established in Tashkent. He founded the most active cultural center in our country. It is one of the most active cultural centers in our country. It has become a good tradition to hold various holidays by this institution, active attracting young people. In the regions, there are eight Tatars social associations, which is involved in the maintenance of language, culture, customs and values of the Tatar people.

In recent years, Uzbek entrepreneurs have shown interest in establishing direct cooperation with Russia's "Magnit", "Pyaterochka", "Yarche" and other large wholesale trade chains. Uzbek businessmen are intensifying efforts to directly supply agricultural products grown in our country through the wholesale-distribution center "RusAgro-Market" located in Novosibirsk and other systems. In particular, since January 2021, more than 30 businessmen of our country have been in Novosibirsk and held negotiations with the management of "RusAgro-Market". As a result, agreements were reached on the supply of fruit and vegetable products.

More than 20,000 Uzbek citizens live in Novosibirsk region, and more than 12,000 of them work in construction, agriculture and service industries.

In 2020, the trade turnover between the regions of Uzbekistan and the Novosibirsk region amounted to 79.8 million dollars.

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The regions of Uzbekistan are traditional trade and economic partners of the Samara region and occupy leading positions in its foreign trade turnover. The volume of foreign trade between the Russian entity and our country increased by 19.7% last year. Also, the volume of exports of Samara region to the regions of our republic increased by 25.8 percent. This was due to the increase in the supply of mineral fuel, industrial equipment, vegetable and animal oils.

Russia's Ruzdra-distribution center has opened in Tashkent in October 2020 in order to increase the trade turnover between the two countries, to ensure the active work of foreign economic activity. The center



is designed to assist the technical equipment, accessories and railways of warehouse terminals, customs clearance services, logistics and consulting services, and other issues. Ruz Trader's territory has also developed a strategy for creating such a project. In November 2020, the Asia Invest was opened in Russia. It is planned to provide full services to Uzbek exporters.

In June 2021, at the end of the joint commission of the two countries, a number of intergovernmental and interagency documents were signed between JSC, "Russia's export center" JSC "Russia - Logistics" JSC, and Uzagrolistics CENTERS. The memorandum envisages the creation of an export-import railway agrological station between the two countries.

In order to promote joint projects and programs in the field, the Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Investments and the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Russia was organized.

In recent years, the number of businesses increased significantly. The number of Russian capital in Uzbekistan has doubled over the last four years and today there are 2,600 enterprises with the support of Russian investments. In addition, 307 enterprises based on Russian capital were registered in Uzbekistan during the 2020 Pandermi. Russia's investigated Russian investments in 2014-2020 amounted to \$ 10.4 billion[5].

## Conclusions

Russia is one of the leading trade and economic partners of Uzbekistan. In the last three years, the growth rate of trade turnover with Russia was 60 percent. This provides an opportunity to double the indicator in the near future. He set before the leaders of our countries the important task of increasing the volume of mutual trade to 10 billion dollars in a short period of time. According to preliminary calculations, if the positive dynamics of the growth of trade turnover continues at this rate, we will achieve this goal by 2024-2025. The main task in this regard is to increase the trade load while ensuring the parity balance of import and export.

In general, cooperation between the regions of Uzbekistan and Russia is carried out in trade-economic, scientific-technical and humanitarian spheres. It should be noted that the above-mentioned visits and initiatives are only a part of the signed mutually beneficial agreements and many joint projects that are being implemented.

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