

The new stage developments in Uzbekistan

Silk Road Economic Development Research Centre

One Belt One Road Research Institute
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History of Uzbekistan

Ancient history of Uzbek statehood has more than 3 thousand years.



Samarkand



Bukhara



Khiva



Shakhristabz



Tashkent

VI century BC – Sogdiana



Map of Sogdiana



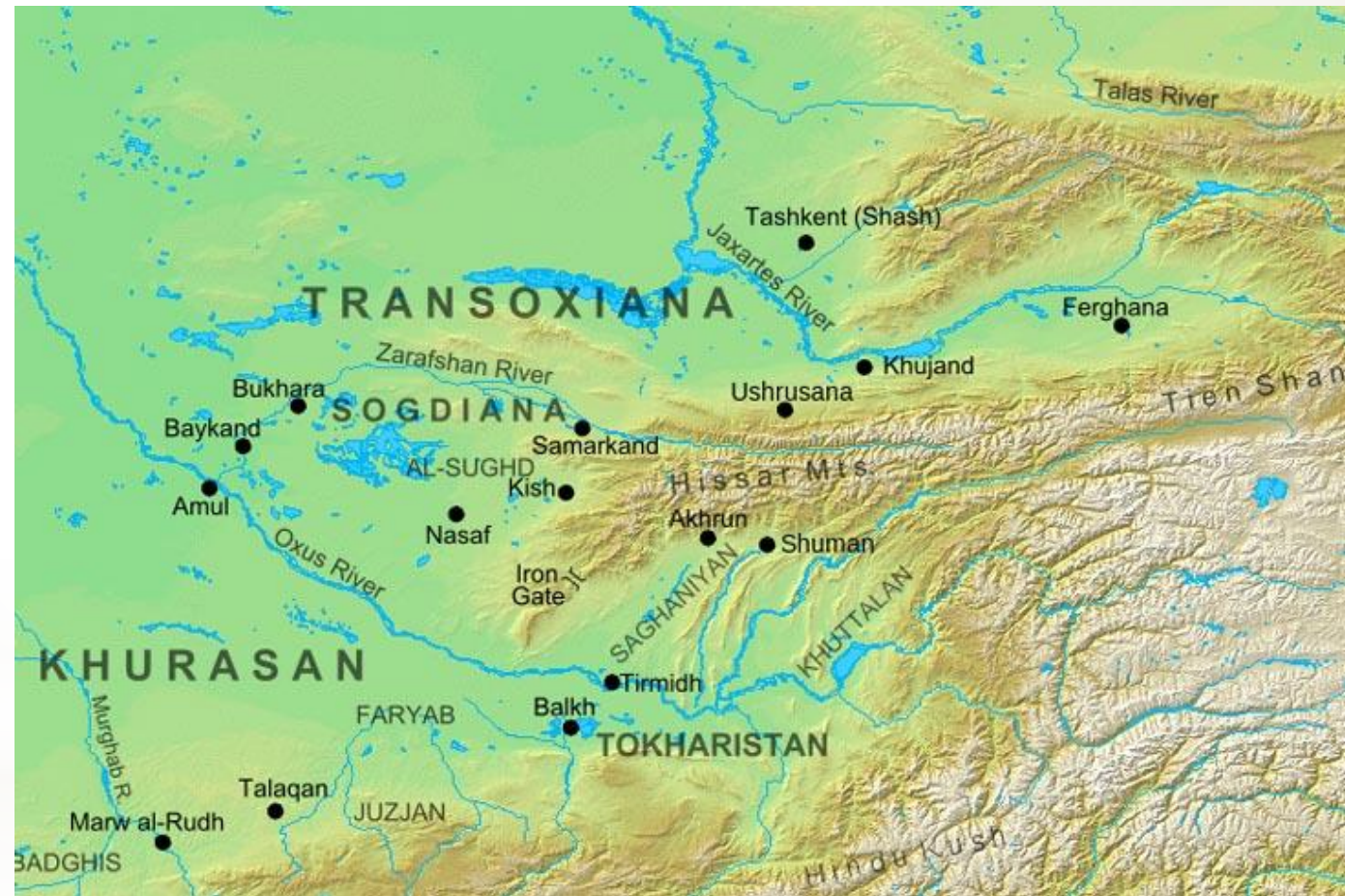
A Chinese sancai ceramic statuette depicting a Sogdian stableman, dated to the Tang Dynasty (AD 618–907)

Invasion of Alexander the Great

IV century BC - Transoxiana



Alexander the Great



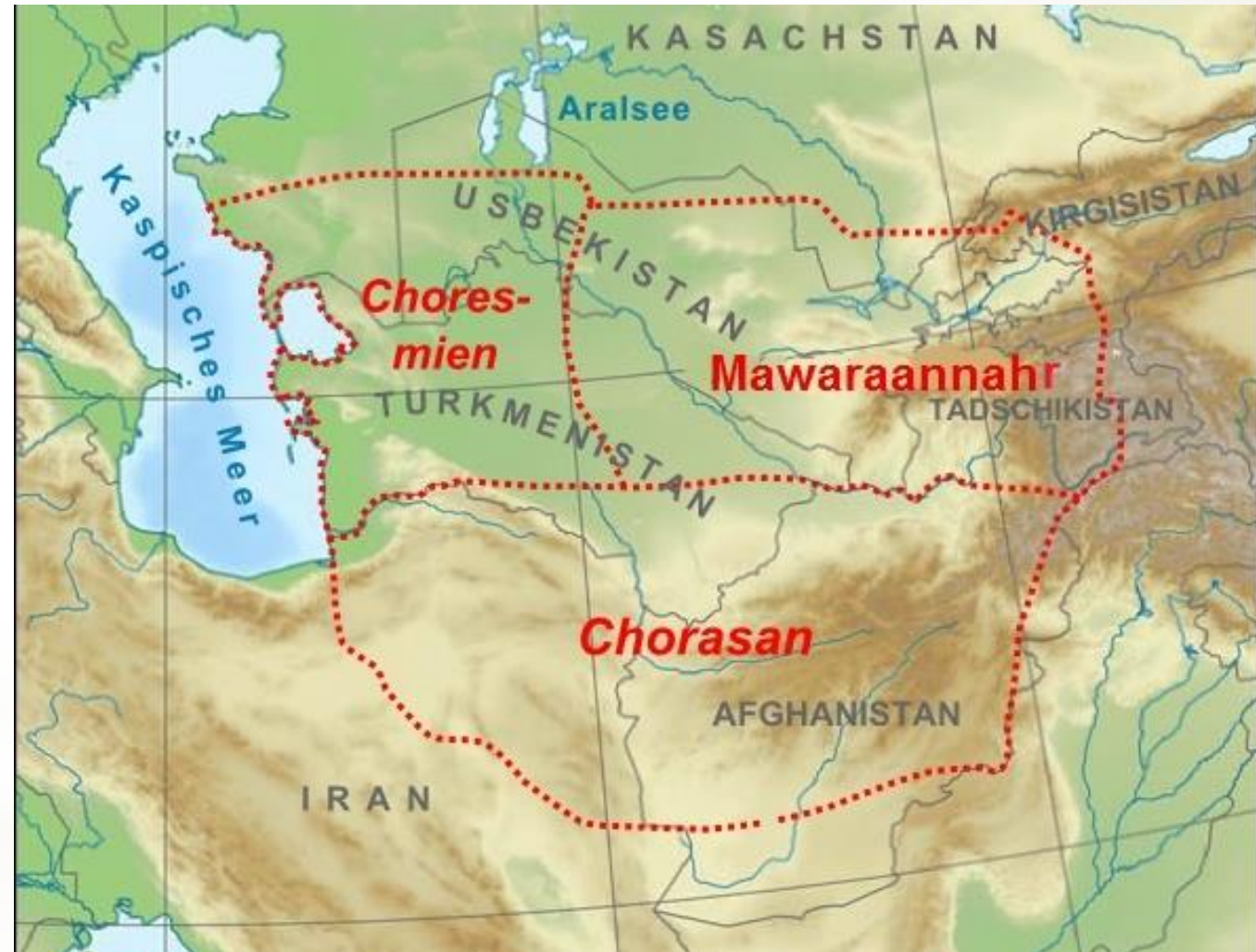
Map of Transoxiana

Invasion of Arabs

VII century - Mawaraannahr



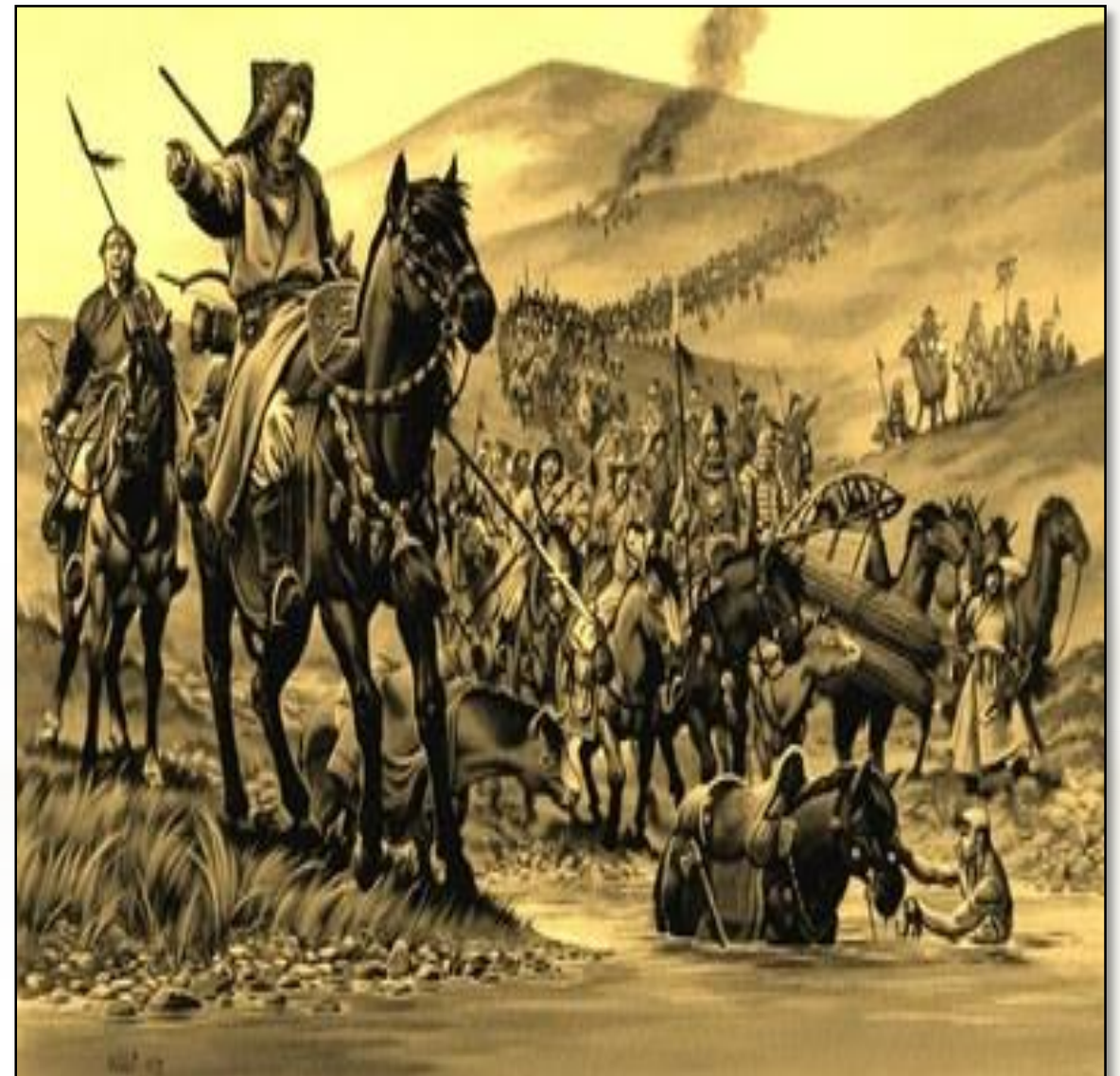
Arab warriors



Map of Mawaraannahr

Invasion of Genghis Khan (XIII century)

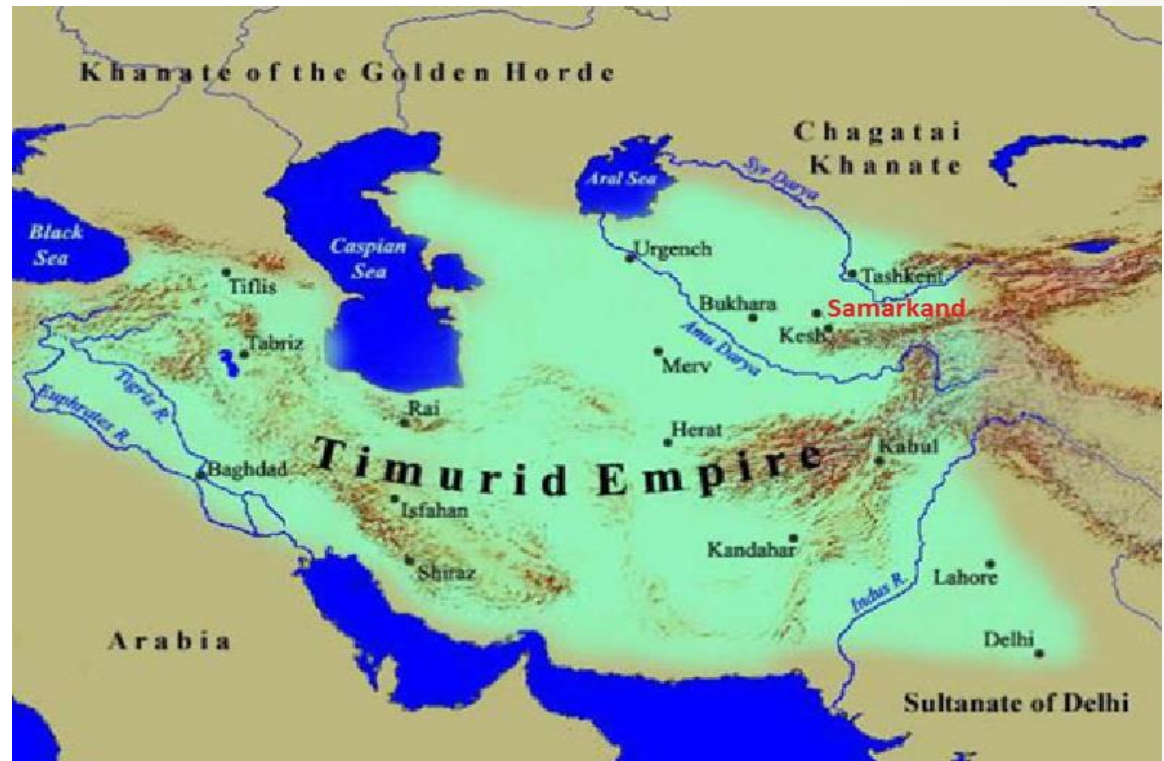
Mongols completely destroyed city of Samarkand and the capital of the state of Khorezmshah Gurganj (Urgench)



Amir Timur and The Timurid Empire



Amir Timur



Map of Timurid Empire

Due to efforts of Amir Timur there were established favorable conditions for economic development, the institutions of state, social and military administration were significantly improved.

Amir Timur's legacy



Registan



Bibi-Khanym mosque

Mirzo Ulugbek (1394-1449)

Mirzo Ulugbek made a great contribution to the development of art, craft, trade, literature and science. He built the first observatory of the world (1428-1429) in the ancient city of Samarkand.



Monument of Mirzo Ulugbek

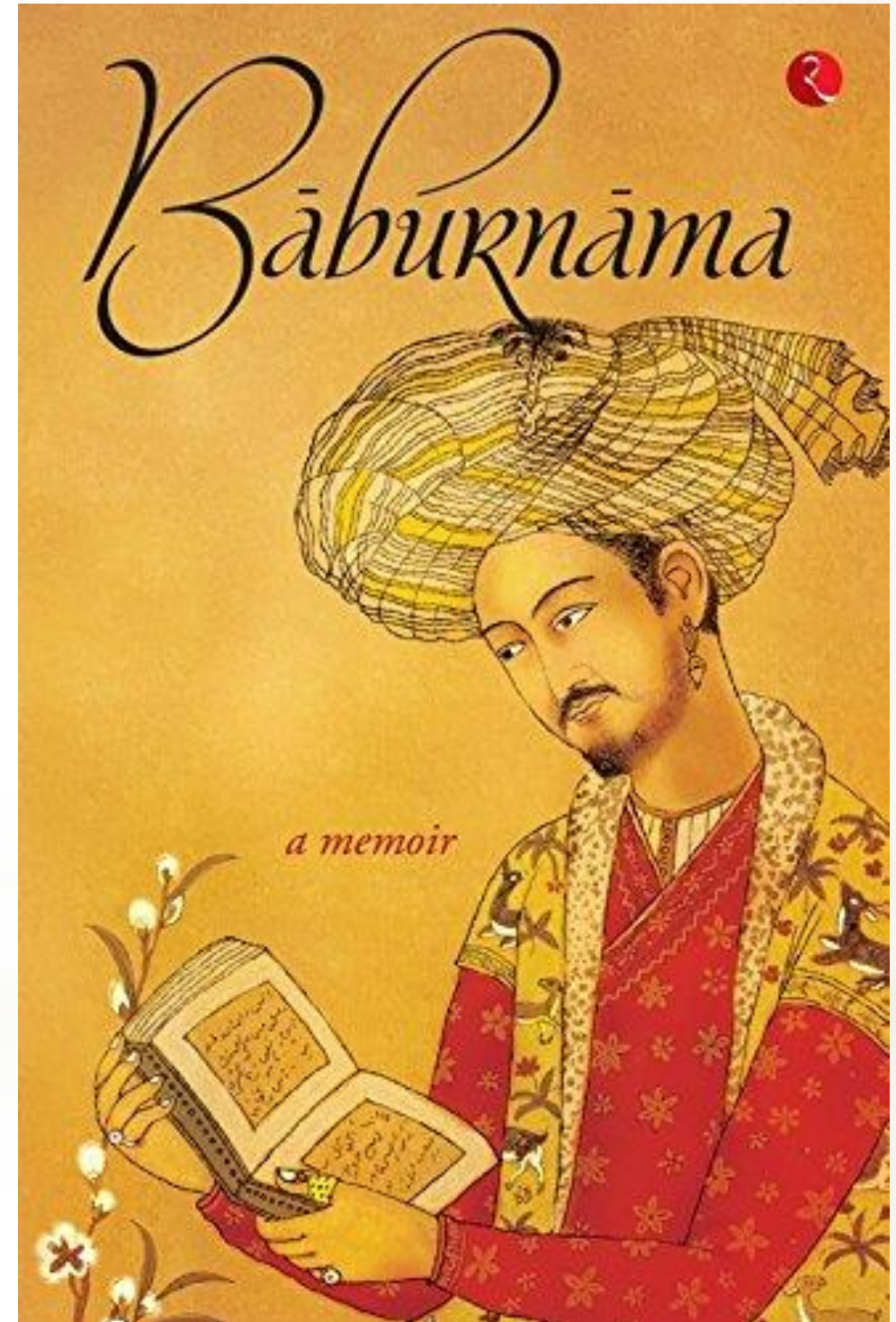


The observatory of Mirzo Ulugbek

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur (1483-1530)



Zahiriddin Babur
founded the
Mughal Empire
(1526-1857).



Growth of the Mughal Empire

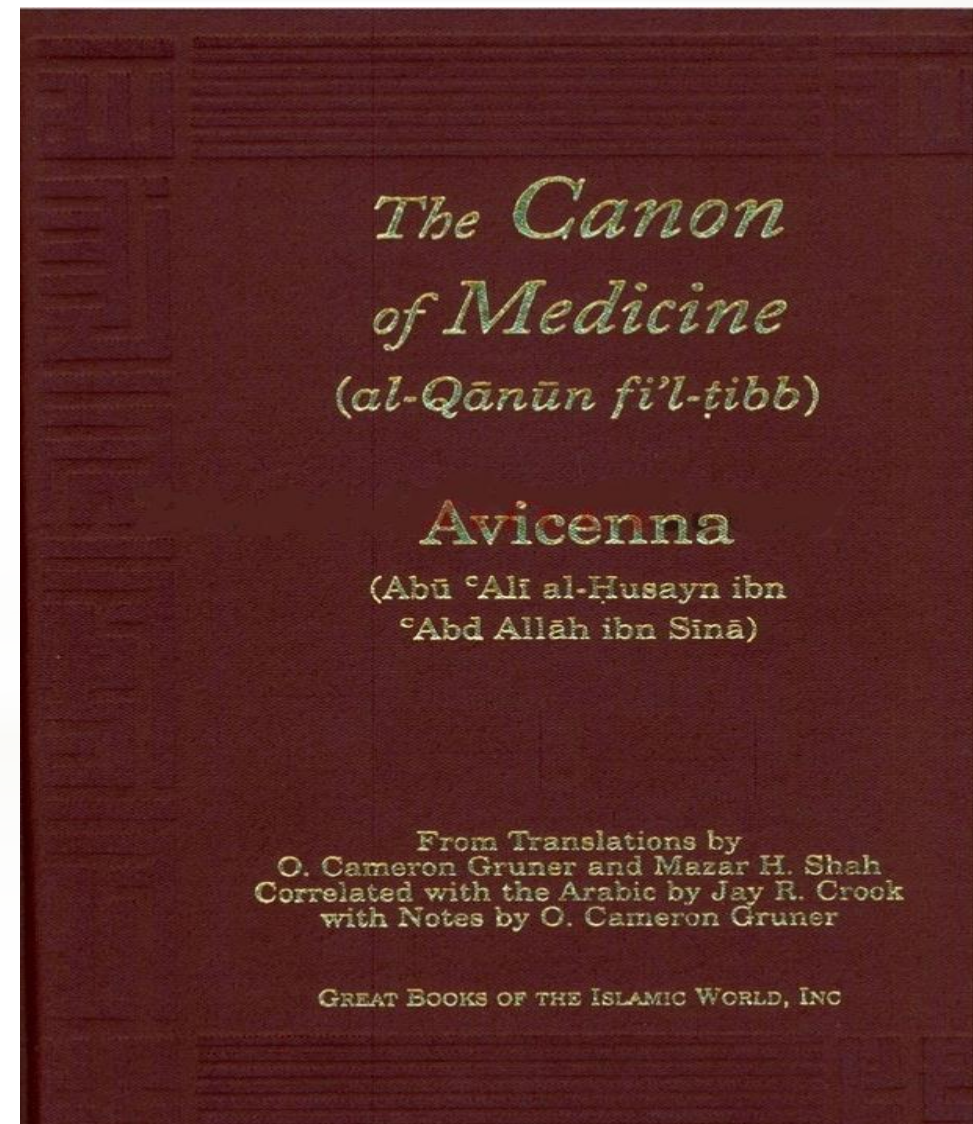


Abu Ali ibn Sina (980-1037)



Abu Ali ibn Sina

Abu Ali ibn Sina was born in the village of Afshona, Bukhara.





•GALENVS ⁂ AVICENA ⁂ IPOCRATES

Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi (780-850)

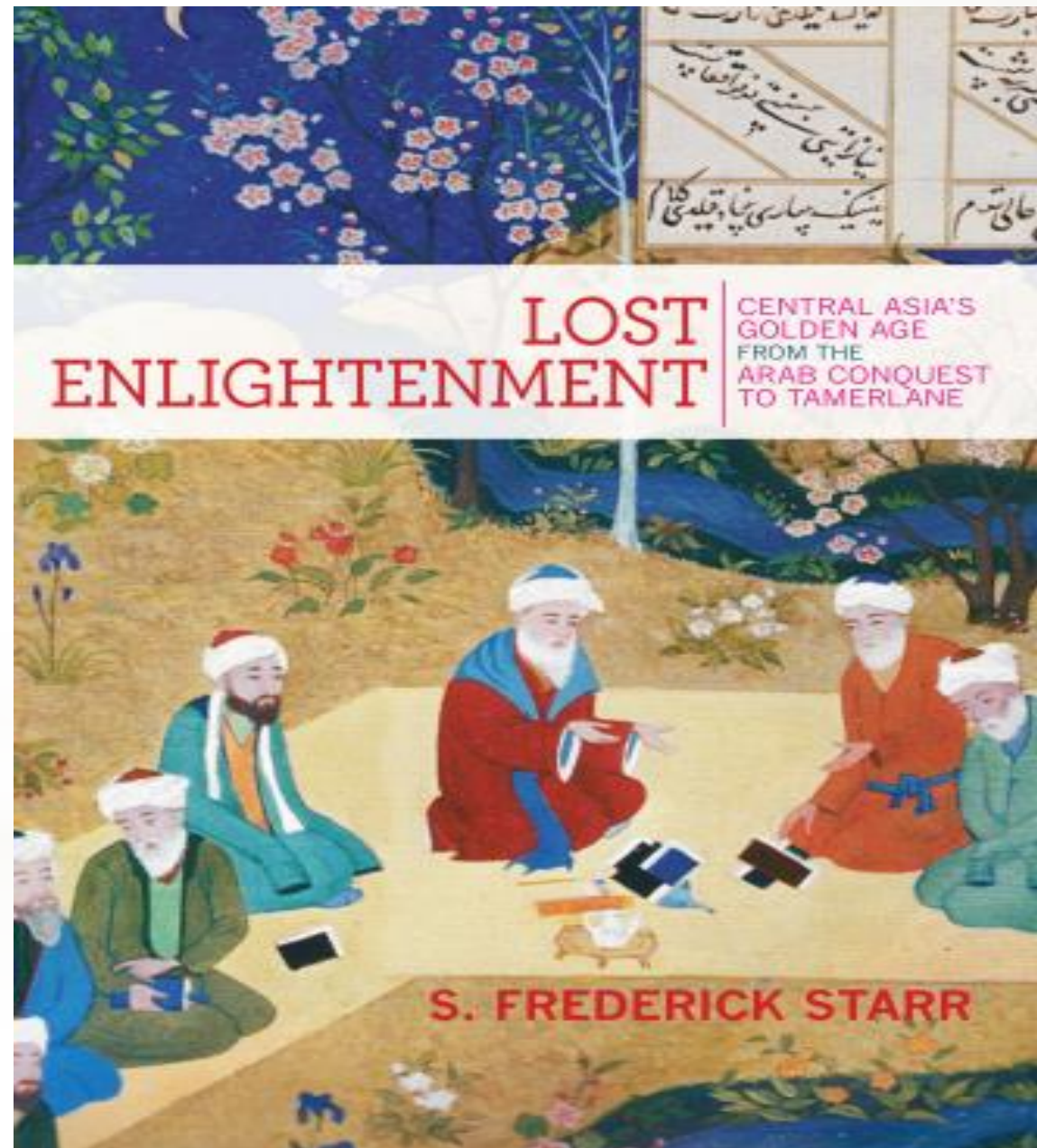
Al-Khwarizmi defined algebra as an independent discipline in mathematics. Moreover, he first introduced the concept of coordinates, and compiled a map of the eastern hemisphere.



Muhammad al-Khwarizmi

Lost Enlightenment: Central Asia's golden age from the Arab conquest to Tamerlane

Frederick Starr in his “Lost Enlightenment: Central Asia’s golden age from the Arab conquest to Tamerlane” stated that Central Asia has given mankind scientists, philosophers, and poets who were on an equal footing with Plato and Aristotle.



GREAT SILK ROAD

The revival of the Great Silk Road promoted the flourishing of trade, science and culture in the XIV-XV centuries. Amir Temur played an important role in renewing the intensive use of the Central Asian direction of the Great Silk Road.



Map of the Great Silk Road



Caravans walking along the Great Silk Road

Caravan trade between Central Asia and China developed actively. Main goods of trade were considered to be horses, camels, velvet, swords and armor.

Goods of trade



Davani horses of Ferghana



Velvet

The founding of the Silk Road historians refer to the II century B.C. when chinese ambassador Zhang Qian visited the countries of Central Asia with a diplomatic mission.

Fresco of Afrasiab city



Zhang Qian

XVII-XVIII centuries were characterized by the completion of the transition from a centralized state to three independent states - the Bukhara Emirate, Khiva and Kokand khanates.

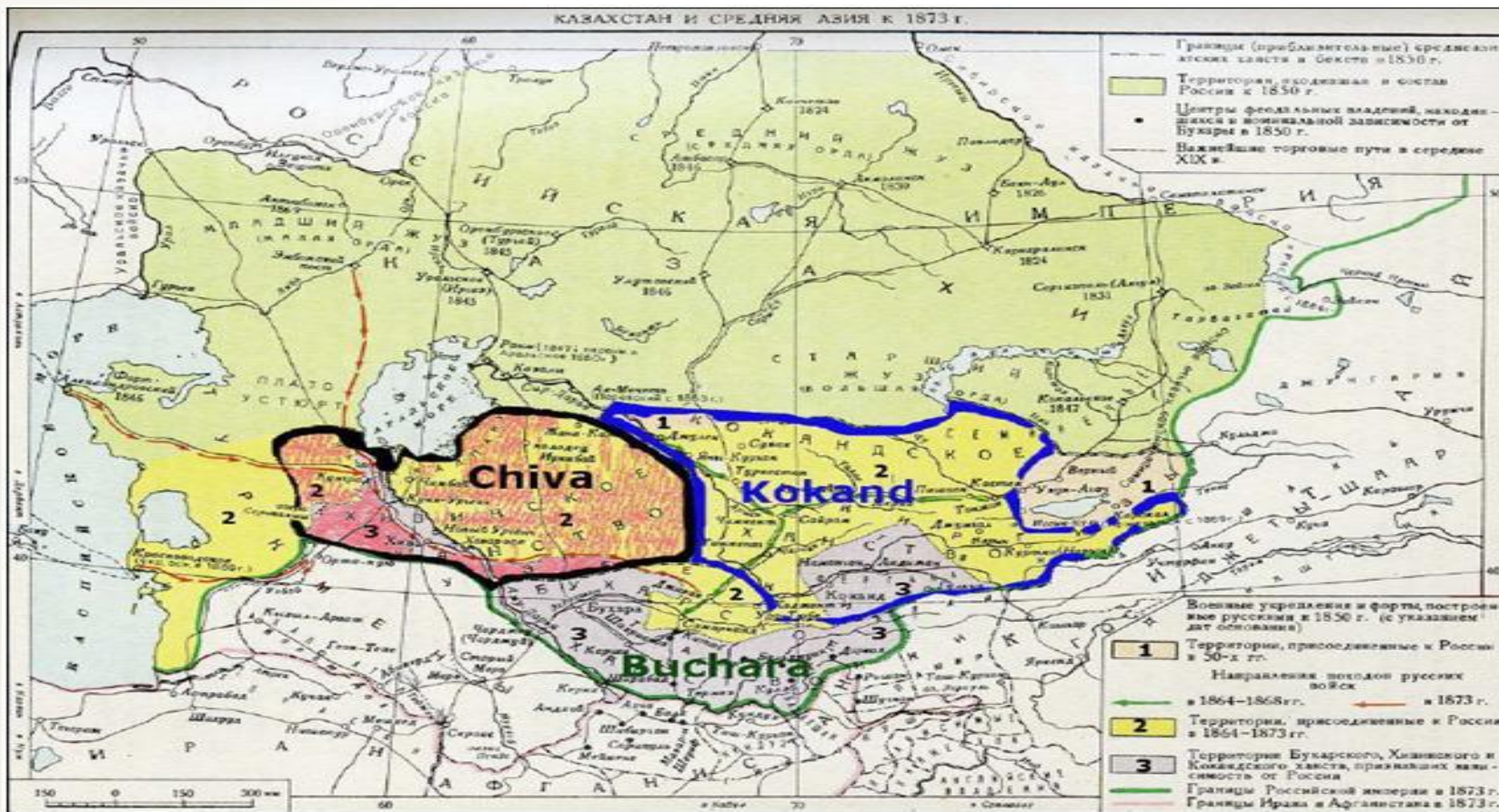
Discovery of sea routes



Decline of caravan trade



Isolation of Central Asian cities from trade centers of other countries



Uzbekistan

32,5 million people

130 nationalities, living in peace and harmony

2200 registered religious organizations

16 different confessions



After the declaration of independence in 1991, the Republic of Uzbekistan became an active participant in international processes.

Diplomatic relations with 133 countries of the world

Member of more than 100 international organizations



Advantages of Uzbekistan

- * enormous potential of its natural resources
- * important geographical location in the center of Eurasia
- * open and liberal economic policy

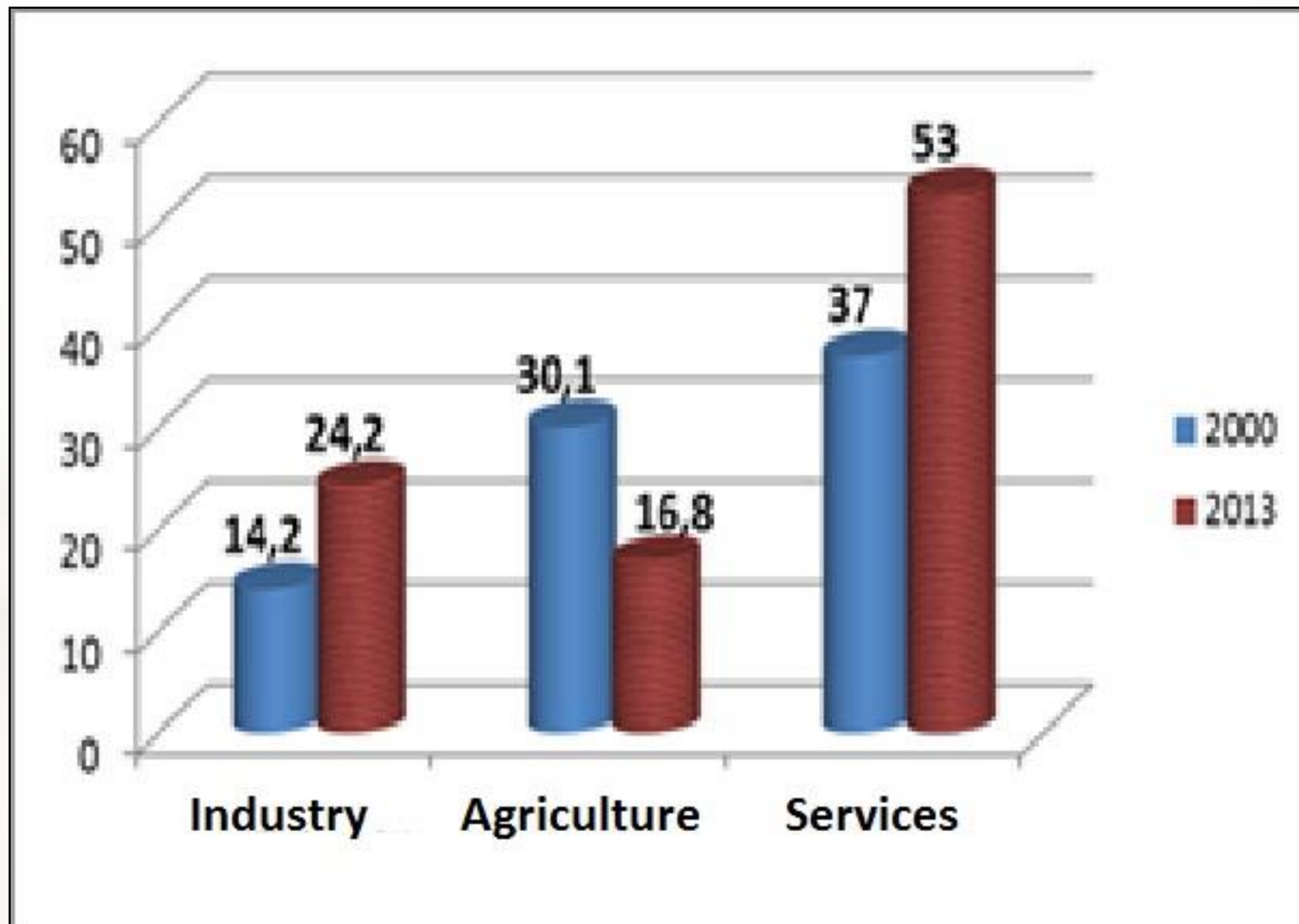
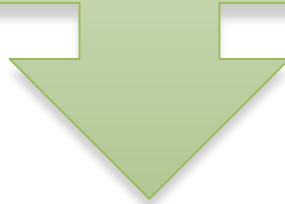
In the 1990s, the economy of Uzbekistan was one of the underdeveloped in the world, over-oriented in the production of cotton monoculture



The First President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov developed a program of fundamental reforms and structural transformation of the economy of Uzbekistan, based on the well-known five principles, which has received worldwide recognition as the "Uzbek model" of development. The program was aimed at ensuring economy's self-sufficiency and reducing dependence on external imports of finished products.



The results of economic reforms were a significant increase in the share of industry, agriculture and services in the economy of Uzbekistan.



Major projects with foreign capital

New joint auto factories for the production of passenger cars with the “GM” (USA) in Asaka, buses with the “IZUSU” (Japan) and trucks with the “MAN” (Germany) in Samarkand



Factory for the production of automobile powertrain systems at joint venture “GM Power Train Uzbekistan”



Bukhara Oil Refinery in
cooperation with TECHNIP
(France)



Shurtan Gas Chemical Complex in
cooperation with "ABB"
(Switzerland)



Kungrad Soda Plant in cooperation
with the company "CITIC" (China)



New railways between the cities and regions of the country, including in cooperation with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (“JBIC”), the “Angren-Pap” electrified railway, and the tunnel at the Kamchik Pass with the participation of the Chinese company “China Railway Tunnel Group”



More than 40 textile companies in cooperation with “Spentex” (India), “Daewoo International” (Korea)





Sh. Mirziyoyev stated at the 72nd session UN General Assembly: “The strategy is the program of real actions of renewal. We are consciously moving forward with resolute reforms, and are committed to forming a new image of our country”.

Under the initiative of the President Sh. Mirziyoyev, a new five-year program, “Action Strategy for the five priority areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021”, was adopted, taking into account an objective assessment of our potential and opportunities, as well as mistakes made in previous years.



One of the main goals of the “Strategy of Actions” is to become competitive in the world arena in the field of science, intellectual potential, staff training and high technologies



I. IMPROVING THE STATE AND PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM

There has been established a completely unique system of “feedback” by the population, including the **People's Reception** and the **Virtual Reception** of the President of the Republic of **Uzbekistan**. Citizens are able to apply with complaints and statements, as well as proposals on topical social issues.

Number of appeals received the Virtual Reception of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan



II. ENSURING THE RULE OF LAW AND FURTHER REFORM OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Judicial Council has been established as
an organ of the judiciary



III. DEVELOPMENT AND LIBERALIZATION OF THE ECONOMY

The macroeconomic stability is being further strengthened and high economic growth rates are maintained, the competitiveness of the national economy is being improved.



IV. DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL SPHERE

This direction is aimed at a consistent increase in real incomes and employment of the population, improving the system of social protection and protecting public health, increasing the social and political activity of women, implementing targeted programs to build affordable housing, developing and modernizing road transport, engineering, communication and social infrastructure, ensuring the improvement of living conditions of the population, the development of the sphere of education and science, the improvement of the state youth policy.



V. ENSURING THE SECURITY, INTER-ETHNIC HARMONY AND
RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE, IMPLEMENTATION OF BALANCED,
MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE FOREIGN POLICY

Successive measures are being taken to create a zone of stability and prosperity around Uzbekistan.



In December 2017, for the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, the President Sh.Mirziyoyev delivered a speech to Oliy Majlis

During his speech the head of state outlined the priorities for the following years. In this regard, he stressed that Uzbekistan is moving to the path of innovative development aimed at radically improving all spheres of life of the state and society. The 2018 was named the “Year of Supporting of Active Business, Innovative Ideas and Technologies”.



Sphere of economic development

- * rendering all possible support to entrepreneurs, in particular, in the formation of favorable conditions for the import and introduction of high technologies into the production, the latest achievements of science;
- * strengthening the fight against illegal inspections, unreasonable interference in the activities of private business, the revision of the system of verification of business entities. In this connection, it is planned to switch an electronic system for issuing permits for inspections and to impose appropriate controls on the General Prosecutor's Office;
- * stopping the of revision of financial and economic activities of private entrepreneurs for coming 2 years;
- * holding monthly meetings of the heads of the supervisory bodies headed by the Prosecutor General with active business entities in order to listen to the problems that concern them and take measures to eliminate them.



Sphere of public administration

President offered to create a completely a new system to be worthy of payment of labor and social security of civil servants, introduce effective mechanisms for fighting corruption. In this vein Sh.Mirziyoyev proposed to adopt the “Law on public service”.



Social sphere



- * There is being created a special web page “My opinion” in order to illustrate citizens’ positions on important issues relating to the life of the state and society.
- * In the reforms aimed at building an open civil society, ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, an important role belongs to non-state non-profit organizations.
- * Currently, there are more than 9,000 NGOs, branches and representative offices of 29 international and foreign non-governmental organizations are operating in Uzbekistan.

Judicial and legal system

- * strengthening parliamentary and public control over the judiciary;
- * continuation of the work on the introduction of the Habeas Corpus;
- * strengthening judicial control in the conduct of the investigation;
- * strengthening the rule of law in the activities of law enforcement agencies.



Sh.Mirziyoyev outlined the following framework.

- * The internal affairs bodies should deal with ensuring public order and security;
- * National security agencies to fight against internal and external threats;
- * The prosecutor's office to monitor the execution of laws;
- * The courts to ensure justice, making a legal, justified and fair decision in each case.

Ensuring inter-ethnic harmony and religious tolerance

In this field, special attention is paid to the development of cultural, educational and educational centers. Uzbekistan is traditionally the key center of Islamic culture in the region. In this regard, the creation of the Center for Islamic Civilization in Tashkent, The international research center named after Imam Bukhari have received global support.





During the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly Sh.Mirziyoyev initiated to adopt a special resolution of the General Assembly on “Education and Religious Tolerance”, which aims to promote universal access to education, the elimination of illiteracy and ignorance.

Main principles of foreign policy of Uzbekistan

First, openness to cooperation, adherence to universally recognized international norms and principles, preservation of peace and security.

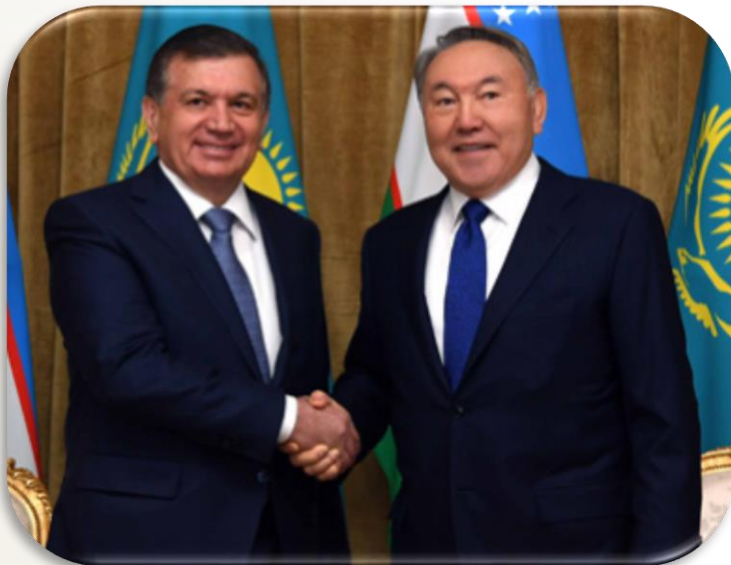
Second, equality and mutual benefit, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and non-interference in the internal affairs of states. Uzbekistan has been and remains committed to the peaceful settlement of conflicts and contradictions, the nonuse of force or the threat of force.

Third, Uzbekistan pursues a peaceful policy and does not join military-political blocs. The Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan are created exclusively to protect state sovereignty and territorial integrity, and do not take part in operations abroad. Uzbekistan does not allow the deployment of foreign military bases on its territory.

Uzbekistan has identified **Central Asia** as the main priority of its foreign policy.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is determined to dialogue, constructive interaction and strengthening of good-neighborliness, and ready for reasonable compromises with the countries of the region on all issues.

Today, the world community recognizes that, thanks to the new foreign policy of Uzbekistan in Central Asia, a new political atmosphere is being formed in the region.

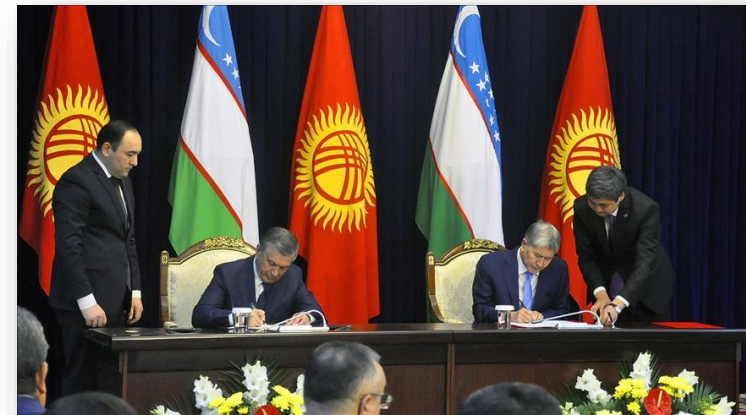


Main accords between Uzbekistan and Central Asian states in 2017

Establishment of strategic cooperation with Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan



The signing of the Treaty on the State Border with Kyrgyzstan



Opening of an auto way along the route of the international highway Tashkent-Andijan-Osh-Irkeshtam-Kashgar



Signing of a number of important documents on further deepening the strategic partnership with Kazakhstan



Establishment of air links between Tashkent and Dushanbe



Opening of new railway and automobile roads of Turkmenabad-Farab through Amu Darya



Signing of an agreement on border issues between Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan



An agreement was reached on the construction of “Uzbekistan-Kyrgyzstan-China” railway



Foreign policy of Uzbekistan towards Afghanistan


Peace and stability in Afghanistan is a strategic opportunity for the countries of the region in fully realizing the full potential of trade, economic and cultural-humanitarian cooperation.




- Compliance with the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan




- Building of relations on a bilateral basis



- Respecting the choice that the Afghan people will make about the future of their country



- Contribution to the socio-economic reconstruction of Afghanistan



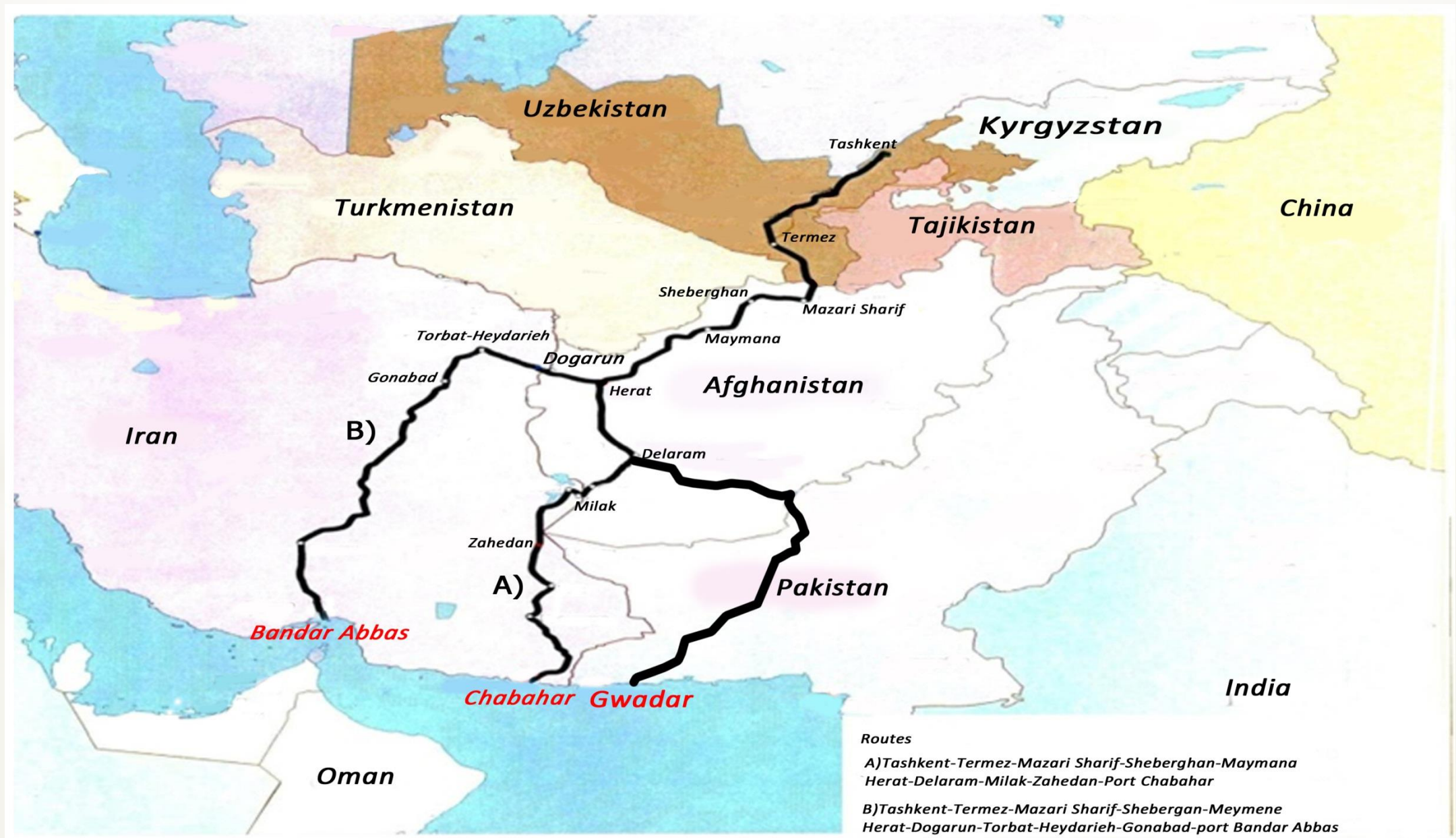
- Development of transport and communications, energy potential, as well as the training of Afghan personnel

STATE VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF AFGHANISTAN ASHRAF GHANI TO UZBEKISTAN



Uzbekistan's participation in the design and construction of the Mazar-i-Sharif-Shibergan-Maymana-Herat railway will contribute to the recovery of Afghanistan's economy.

Trans-Afghan transport corridor



Priority tasks of
Uzbekistan's
interaction with
leading countries of
the world

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graph TD; A[Priority tasks of Uzbekistan's interaction with leading countries of the world] --> B[Attraction of direct foreign investments and advanced high technologies to the national economy]; A --> C[Formation of a multidimensional system of transport communications in the Central Asian region];
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Attraction of direct
foreign investments
and advanced high
technologies to the
national economy

Formation of a
multidimensional
system of transport
communications in the
Central Asian region

Foreign policy activity of Shavkat Mirziyoyev in 2017



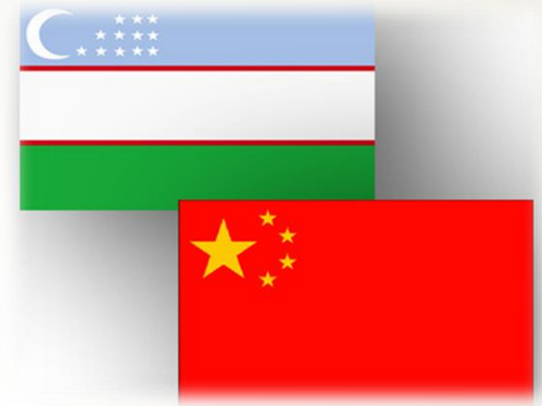
Visits and meetings of
Sh.Mirziyoyev with leaders and
representatives of more than 60
states and international
organizations (21 top-level
visits)



400 trade and
investment
agreements for 60
billion US dollars

Development of 40
“road maps” with
foreign partners

Uzbek-Chinese Relations

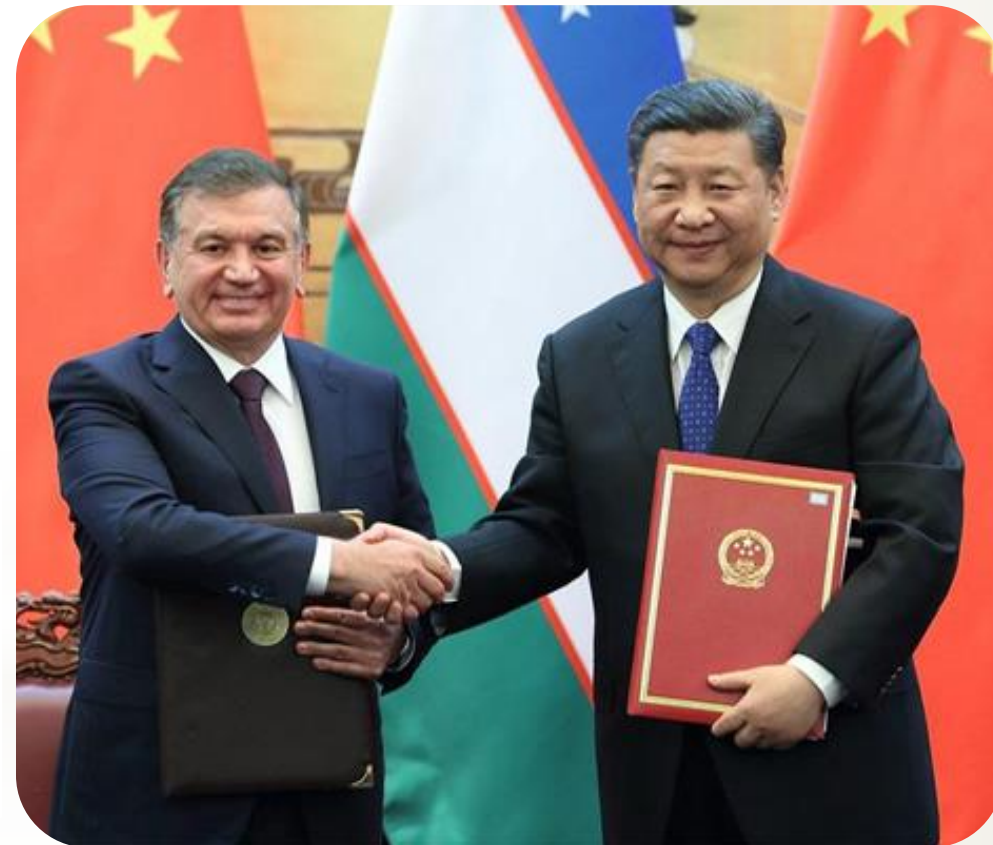


The first state visit of the President of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev to China in May 12-15, 2017 was the most productive.

Following the talks
the two leaders
signed:

a joint statement on
the deepening of a
comprehensive
strategic partnership

a solid package of
documents - 100
contracts worthy 23
billion US dollars



China is a reliable partner of Uzbekistan for a long time.

Uzbekistan and China actively cooperate both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of international and regional organizations, including UN and SCO structures.

700 companies and enterprises are operating with the participation of Chinese capital

Total amount of Chinese investment in Uzbek economy amounts to 7.8 billion US dollars

In 2016, the volume of bilateral trade amounted to 4.2 billion dollars.

Participation of Sh.Mirziyoyev in the Internationa Forum “One belt, one road” (May 14-15, 2017, Beijing)

Sh.Mirziyoyev positively assessed the proposal of the Leader of China on holding regular meetings within the Forum and expressed his readiness to host one of the forums in Uzbekistan.



Uzbekistan counts on the implementation of major projects in the field of transport, energy, trade, investment and high technology in Central Asia. OBOR opens the possibility for the participating countries to fully realize their potential, expand the cooperation, stimulate trade and investment. In this regard, the main priority in cooperation for Uzbekistan should be the development of conjuncture, industry, active involvement of Uzbekistan in the implementation of innovative projects in the region.

The Institute for Strategic and Regional Studies under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (ISRS)

The Institute was established in 1992 in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

International Cooperation

Central Asian states

India

Pakistan

China

Japan

Republic of Korea

Iran

Turkey

Great Britain

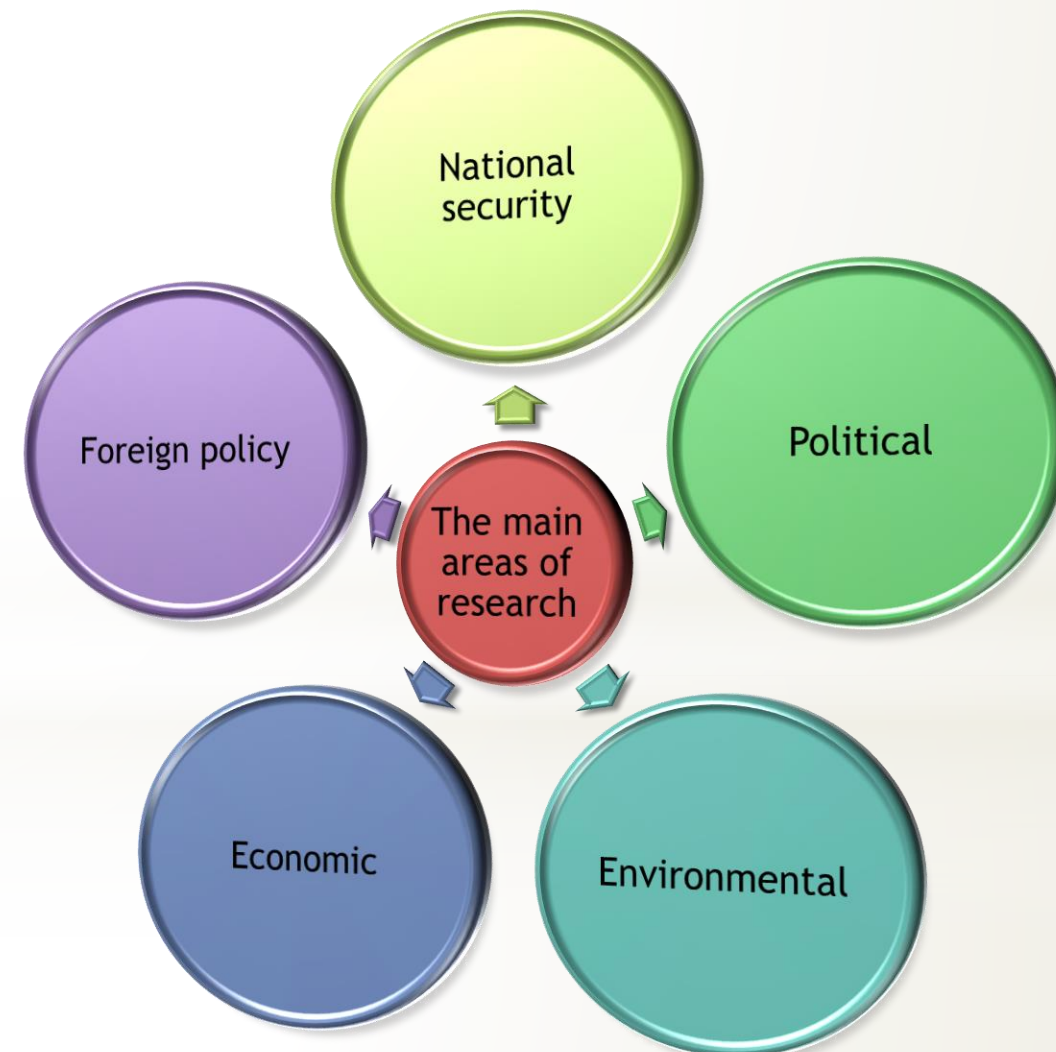
France

Germany

Belgium

Portugal

USA



Interaction with leading research and academic institutions of China



Thank you for your attention!