

KEY PRINCIPLE OF UZBEKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY: OPEN DIALOGUE AND CONSTRUCTIVE COOPERATION

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Annotation: This article analyzes the priority directions of the foreign policy of New Uzbekistan. It examines the strategy for strengthening regional and global ties, based on the principles of openness, mutual understanding, and constructive partnership put forward by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. The article demonstrates Uzbekistan's firm commitment to developing international cooperation.

Keywords: New Uzbekistan, foreign policy, open dialogue, constructive cooperation, international partnership, mutual understanding, global solidarity, regional integration, diplomacy, UN (United Nations), sustainable development, security, dialogue strategy, progress

Introduction. Today, New Uzbekistan is stepping into the international arena with a completely new approach. Under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the core of the country's foreign policy is based on the principles of open dialogue, mutual understanding, and constructive cooperation. The goal of this policy is not only to ensure regional security and stability but also to actively participate in solving pressing global problems. Uzbekistan is manifesting itself as a subject open to the world, ready for equal partnership with all states.

In his speech at the 80th session of the UN General Assembly, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized this determination: “New Uzbekistan is committed to mutual understanding, open dialogue, and close partnership. We are always ready to strengthen dialogue between peoples, cultures, and civilizations, and to contribute to the achievement of universal goals”.

Uzbekistan's new foreign policy path is aimed at creating an atmosphere of trust and constructiveness in international relations, which is a key condition for peace and progress not only at the regional but also at the global level. This pragmatic policy means that the country prefers to participate actively in solving problems rather than turning a blind eye to complex processes in the international arena.

This resolute policy is reinforced by proposals to reform international institutions such as the UN. This is because in the current geopolitical situation, the structures of the UN, in particular the composition of the Security Council, have come to meet the requirements of the post-World War II era. In his speech, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev specifically noted the need to strengthen global solidarity and emphasized the desire to preserve the UN's role as a key platform: “We highly appreciate the efforts of Secretary-General António Guterres to preserve our organization as the main platform for resolving the most complex and acute global problems on the basis of consensus”.

Main Part. Currently, developing countries and regional associations (for example, the African Union or the G4 countries – Brazil, Germany, India, Japan) are demanding the expansion of the permanent membership of the UN Security Council. Uzbekistan's call in this regard, aimed at protecting the interests of developing countries, is in harmony with this global trend. This is because it is crucial that the voices of countries like Uzbekistan be heard in the Security Council at a time when they are facing direct threats such as water scarcity or climate change.

Uzbekistan's readiness for international dialogue is based on the understanding that global problems can only be solved together. For example, active efforts to resolve the Afghan problem, or the proposal to promote the ideas of enlightened Islam by opening the Center of Islamic Civilization in Bukhara under the auspices of the UN—all these are vivid examples of abandoning “unilateral” policy and moving to “multilateral” diplomacy.

As emphasized in the President's speech, decision-making based on consensus is considered the most effective way of global diplomacy. For instance, the fact that long-standing border and water disputes between Central Asian states have been resolved in recent years specifically through open dialogue and mutual understanding proves the vital effectiveness of this policy. This experience is the core of Uzbekistan's foreign policy, and it is bringing this approach to the global stage.

Uzbekistan's support for reforms in the UN and its striving for constructive cooperation is a strategic decision that signifies the country's readiness to work not with outdated rules, but with modern challenges. This active participation is aimed at shaping global political processes on a fair and mutually beneficial basis.

The most important achievement of Uzbekistan's foreign policy has been the creation of a new atmosphere of cooperation in the Central Asian region. The era of closed borders, unresolved disputes, and tensions is in the past; thanks to an open and pragmatic policy, a “New Central Asia” is taking shape in the region. As President Mirziyoyev noted: “Due to mutual understanding, stability, and a growing regional identity, it [Central Asia] is increasingly occupying a firm place as an independent subject in the system of international relations”.

The country proposes the adoption of a UN General Assembly resolution to support partnership and economic integration in the region, and also calls for collective solutions to problems such as water scarcity, climate change, and “green” technologies. Uzbekistan is not indifferent to global issues. The speech emphasized the need to stabilize the situation in Afghanistan, to help resolve the conflict around the Gaza Strip on the basis of the “two states – two peoples” principle, and welcomed diplomatic dialogue regarding the situation in Ukraine.

Furthermore, attention was drawn to pressing environmental and social problems. The resolute policy of mitigating the consequences of the Aral Sea tragedy continues. The problem of water scarcity was specifically noted in the President's speech: “Currently, more than two billion people in the world are

deprived of clean drinking water. We plan to hold a World Water Saving Forum in our country”.

In addition, for the sake of the future of the youth, a proposal was put forward to organize the “World Youth Movement for Peace,” aimed at instilling ideas of humanism and friendship, and to locate its headquarters in Uzbekistan.

Conclusion. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's speech at the UN General Assembly confirmed the new paradigm of New Uzbekistan's international policy. This paradigm is based on the priority of international law, open dialogue, and constructive cooperation, turning the country into an active participant in global processes. Uzbekistan has demonstrated its readiness to contribute significantly to the world not only through its internal reforms but also through its activity in foreign policy—namely, by ensuring regional security, seeking solutions to global problems, and promoting humanitarian ideas. All of this testifies to New Uzbekistan's firm will to build equal and mutually beneficial relations with all states in the future.

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