

**FROM THE HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN'S DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS
WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA****Sabina Abdukokhorova**third-year student at Tashkent State
University of Oriental Studies

Since gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has actively pursued relations with countries in Asia, the East, and the West. The United States of America was among the first countries to recognize Uzbekistan's independence back in December 1991. The protocol establishing relations was officially signed on February 19, 1992¹. That same year, the US Embassy was opened in Tashkent, and the Embassy of Uzbekistan was opened in Washington.

Cooperation between the two countries covered a number of areas, including regional security, civil society issues, economic, cultural, and educational spheres. In 1993, in the city of Zarafshan in the Navoi region of Uzbekistan, a joint Uzbek-American jewelry enterprise, Zarispark, was established for processing gold and silver. The founders of the enterprise were NMMC and the company Eurotrade International. At the end of 1996, a long-term agreement was signed in Washington to supply Uzbek uranium to the US market. In the US, which consumes 40% of the world's nuclear fuel production, Uzbekistan's Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Plant became one of the leading exporters².

The United States actively supported reforms and the process of building an independent state, providing technical assistance through USAID programs³. However, since 2005, cooperation between the two countries has temporarily ceased.

With the advent of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, who adheres to a policy of openness, pragmatism, and the establishment of friendly relations, this has contributed to the active resumption of dialogue with the United States⁴. Shavkat Mirziyoyev's official visit to the United States in 2018 was an important step in signing a number of important agreements in the areas of economics, investment, education, and security⁵. The total contract package, according to the US State Department, exceeded US\$8.5 billion⁶.

Back in 2015, a diplomatic platform was created between the United States and five Central Asian countries (the C5+1 format) with the aim of developing regional cooperation, strengthening security, combating terrorism and extremism, expanding economic cooperation, combating climate change, and developing a green economy.

In recent years, projects aimed at developing transport and logistics corridors have been implemented within this framework. In particular, at the initiative of Uzbekistan, the Trans-Afghan Corridor project (Termez – Mazar-i-Sharif – Kabul – Peshawar) is being implemented, which will provide direct access to the Indian Ocean. A major regional railway project, China-

¹ Sadykov S. Relations between Uzbekistan and the United States in 2016-2021// <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/otnosheniya-uzbekistana-i-ssha-v-2016-2021-godah/viewer>

² 1 Metals of Eurasia. – Tashkent, 1998. – No. 4. – P. 4.

³ USAID Uzbekistan Official Site. <https://www.usaid.gov/uzbekistan>

⁴ The Diplomat. "Uzbekistan's New Foreign Policy Under Mirziyoyev." — 2017

⁵ White House Press Release. "Remarks by President Trump and President Mirziyoyev of Uzbekistan." — May 16, 2018.

⁶ Reuters. "Uzbekistan signs \$8.5 billion deals with U.S. companies." — May 2018.

Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan (KKU), where Central Asia acts as a link connecting China with Europe/

Within the framework of the C5+1, the expansion of the Central Asia – Middle East route (via Iran) running from Uzbekistan to the Persian Gulf countries is being discussed. The Trans-Caspian international route from China to Kazakhstan and through the Caspian Sea to Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkey and Europe, where our country is actively involved in the implementation of railway connection projects to the Caspian ports. The Central Asia – Caucasus – Europe project includes a route from Uzbekistan to Kazakhstan, then Turkmenistan from the Caspian Sea to Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkey and Europe.

From November 3 to 7, 2025, President of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev, at the invitation of US President Donald Trump, flew to Washington on a working visit to participate in the C5+1 summit of Central Asian and US leaders. On November 6, Uzbekistan Airways and Boeing signed an agreement in Washington, D.C., to purchase eight Boeing 787-9 aircraft. Uzbekistan ordered a total of 22 aircraft, with the deal valued at over \$8 billion.

Thus, thanks to the well-thought-out and constructive proposals of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, Uzbekistan has managed to take a worthy place among developed and developing countries in recent years. The initiatives of the head of our state aimed at strengthening regional security, sustainable development, protecting human rights, expanding international cooperation, strengthening the role of women and youth in society, and proposals to combat climate change are increasingly attracting the attention of the global community.

Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the United States have gone through several stages between 1992 and 2025, from inception to strategic partnership. Today, these ties serve not only the interests of the two countries, but also strengthen stability throughout Central Asia.