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COOPERATION OF "NEW UZBEKISTAN" WITH THE WORLD COMMUNITY IN THE FIELD OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SPHERE AND FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

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Annotation:

This article describes the interaction of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the world community in the fight against socio-economic and counterterrorism, its role and place in this area, the strategy for work in this area, the historically significant activities of Uzbekistan in the fight against terrorism. information is given.

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From the first years of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has rapidly entered the world community, strengthened cooperation with international organizations and authorities, signed a number of agreements and regulations in socio-economic, transport, security and other fields. -implementing measures and ensuring strong cooperation.

Members of various extremist and terrorist groups, who do not see the independence of our country, with the help of their leaders in foreign countries, have committed a number of acts of sabotage to intimidate and intimidate the people, threaten the constitutional order, damage international relations and cast doubt on the stability and security of our state.

Historical events to date show that the term "international terrorism" has now appeared in the dictionary of the world community, and the fact that international terrorism is manifested in various forms and continues to exist is a matter of great concern.

President Mirziyoyev said that the growing international terrorism, extremism, drug trafficking, illegal migration, human trafficking and environmental problems are of great concern to all mankind, including us. In such a difficult situation, maintaining peace and tranquility in our country and region is becoming more important than ever. "[3] From this, we can understand that today the issues raised by our President are topical and very serious.

It is estimated that there are about 500 terrorist organizations in the world today. Eighty percent of them operate under the guise of Islam. These include ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant), Jabha al-

Nusra, Ansar al-Sham (Syria), al-Qaeda, al-Jihad al-Islami, al-Takfir and others. -I-Hijra "(Egypt), "Abu Sayyaf "(Philippines), "Free Achex ", "Lashkari Jihad "(Indonesia), "Armed Islamic Movement "(Algeria), "Boko Haram "(Nigeria), "Islamic Jihad Association ", "Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan "Tolbion (Afghanistan, Pakistan) [7].

In his speech on the 16th anniversary of Uzbekistan's independence, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov said: "[1: p.43].

The Republic of Uzbekistan has a position on combating terrorism and extremism and contributes to peace and stability not only in the region but also in the world. In particular, the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Eurasian Economic Cooperation Organization, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and other international organizations have signed documents and agreements on combating extremism and international terrorism. has been actively involved in the implementation.

To date, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan has signed more than 180 multilateral agreements and more than 60 bilateral agreements with leading international organizations and states in the socio-economic, security and other spheres. More than 30 bilateral and multilateral agreements have been signed with the world community to combat organized crime, including the CIS member states (Russia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Moldova), a number of developed countries (Turkey, Germany, Italy, Austria, China, India, Pakistan, the Czech Republic, and Bulgaria) have counter-terrorism agreements [2: p.145].

The threat of religious extremism and international terrorism for Central Asian countries in the 1990s in Namangan and Andijan, during the 1990-1996 civil war in Tajikistan, on February 16, 1999 in Tashkent, in 1999-2001 in Batken, Kyrgyzstan, Surkhandarya and Tashkent regions of Uzbekistan. we can see.

In particular, the terrorist act against the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Tashkent on February 19, 1999 was considered by the world community as a very painful situation. President of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev, President of Turkmenistan Saparmurat Niyazov and other leaders expressed deep condolences.

The Government of Uzbekistan is actively drawing the attention of the world community to the joint fight against terrorism in the international arena and is beginning to act as one of the initiators.

At a meeting with heads of diplomatic missions, representatives of international organizations, foreign and national journalists in Tashkent on December 27, 1997, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan supported the initiative to ban arms supplies to Afghanistan by the UN Security Council, the OSCE and the European Parliament. noted that it was reflected in its decisions. Also, on August 28, 1998, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution defining the principles of a new political solution to the Afghan conflict. The first high-level meeting of the 6 + 2 group - the foreign ministers of China, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Iran, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, the United States and the Russian Federation - was held on September 21 at the UN Secretariat. to unite the representatives of the struggling group, to initiate mutual negotiations between the parties to resolve the major peacefully. On July 19-20, Tashkent hosted a regular meeting of the UN-sponsored 6 + 2 group on peace and stability in Afghanistan. It was attended by delegations of member countries, the UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Afghanistan, who praised the results of the meeting [6: p.147].

In December 2001 and August 2002, Uzbekistan submitted reports to the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee on the implementation of the provisions of UN resolutions.

Russia, China and the United States were invited to an international conference on Afghanistan held in Tashkent on March 26-27, 2018. The joint initiative of Uzbekistan and Afghanistan was supported by a

number of countries, including China, Russia and the United States. It was announced at a meeting of the UN Security Council on Afghanistan and Central Asia in January. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev expressed readiness of Uzbekistan to cooperate with Russia, Central Asia and other CIS countries in helping to find a political solution to the Afghan problem [4: p.331].

In addition, on November 4, 2014, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Interpol General Assembly in Monaco, the SCO RATS and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) signed a Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in combating terrorism, organized crime and drug trafficking. The SCO Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure has been accepted as an observer to this influential international organization.

To date, about 130 cooperation projects are being implemented within the SCO. Significantly, the three most important tasks of the SCO, the Convention of June 15, 2001, set out the directions for combating terrorism, separatism and extremism.

To date, Uzbekistan has chaired the SCO three times - in 2003-2004, 2009-2010 and 2015-2016, and important documents and decisions have been adopted to further develop cooperation in various fields.

It should be noted that the Republic of Uzbekistan is actively fulfilling the tasks and obligations set out in international treaties and documents. This is evidenced by the fact that the delegation of the Republic of Uzbekistan actively participated in the 47th session of the UN Human Rights Council in July 2021, as well as seminars on "Rehabilitation and reintegration of women and children evacuated from conflict zones." Five hundred women and children left behind in Mehr -1, 2, 3, 4, 5 operations in Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan are among the main international human rights documents, as well as in accordance with the principles of international humanitarian law [9]. Most importantly, it is important that the repatriation, protection and reintegration of women and children who have gone to areas where armed conflict continues continues to be addressed at the national level.

The results of the work carried out during these periods show that the Republic of Uzbekistan has a role and place in the fight against terrorism and extremism among the international community.

The scourge of terrorism is still one of the most pressing problems in the world today, and positive results can be achieved only if all countries work together to combat it.

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