

ACTIVITY OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION IN 1992-2020

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ANNOTATION

This article is about enhancing global peace and security, developing inter-state collaboration, maintaining international peace and security, and ensuring international cooperation in resolving cultural issues.

Keywords: Peace, security, States, Cooperation, Development, people, cultural, problem.

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization whose mission is to improve peace and security on the planet by fostering state cooperation. It was founded in the year 1945. The decision to restore the UN was made in Moscow in 1943 by the foreign ministers of the USSR, the United States, England, and China, and the Charter was adopted in San Francisco in 1945. The United Nations Charter was signed by 51 countries at first, and by 2000, it had grown to 189. UN permanent jobs (headquarters) are located in New York. It is a center that harmonizes the movement of nations toward these common goals by ensuring the development of friendly relations between nations, the existence of cooperation among nations in solving economic, social, and cultural problems, and adhering to the principles of international peace and security, equality of peoples, and self-determination, as stated in the United Nations Charter.

Uzbekistan joined the United Nations on March 2, 1992, shortly after declaring independence. The Republic of Uzbekistan's state flag was raised in front of the United Nations General Assembly building on this day. Tashkent now has a United Nations office (1993.24.8). The Republic of Uzbekistan's UN Office has begun operations. The Republic of Uzbekistan also joined UNESCO, the United Nations body that deals with educational, scientific, and cultural issues.

Uzbekistan, as a member of the United Nations with its own voice and perspective, is raising vital and serious concerns. The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan during the UN General Assembly's 48th session (September 1993), which was dedicated to the UN's 50th anniversary (1995 Oct.), The United Nations General Assembly's speeches at the Millennium Summit (September 2000) piqued the world's interest. In particular, at the organization's largest conference in the late twentieth century, Uzbekistan's president made proposals to address issues such as international terrorism and drug addiction; to ensure regional security, including stability and security in Central Asia; and to improve the world security system.

The Republic of Uzbekistan, as an equal member of the United Nations, strictly adheres to the goals and rules of this most influential international organization

On March 2, 1992, the Republic of Uzbekistan was admitted to the United Nations as an equal member of the international community. The suggestions put out by First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov on the UN platform were overwhelmingly accepted by the UN and the rest of the world community, which aspires to build peace and stability around the

world, promote socio-economic development, and prevent nuclear weapons proliferation. On September 28, 1993, at the 48th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Islam Karimov, the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, gave his inaugural speech. It included a number of significant ideas, including the recognition of Central Asia as a core zone and the establishment of a UN Special Commission on the island problem. The UN Office in Tashkent began operations in October 1993.

Tashkent Council-seminar on security and cooperation in Central Asia was held in September 1995 on the initiative of Uzbekistan and under the auspices of the United Nations. On the 50th anniversary of the United Nations in New York on October 24, 1995, I.A. Karimov, the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, said that the key to resolving the conflict in Afghanistan is to eliminate external intervention first. First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, noted the importance of adopting a program of measures to increase the UN's role and importance in solving regional and global problems from the UN platform at the 55th session of the UN General Assembly in 2000, adding that Germany and Japan should be included in the permanent. A special part of the UN Security Council dedicated to the fight against terrorism was established in 2001 on the initiative of the Republic of Uzbekistan's first president. Antoniu Guterrish studied 131 different strategies to settle in Samarkand. The visits of UN Secretary General Anan to Uzbekistan in October 2002 and UN Secretary General Pangi Mun to Uzbekistan in April 2010 demonstrate our country's growing status in the international community. Uzbekistan was visited by UN Secretary General Antoniu Guterrish in June 2017. He visited with President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in Samarkand. Guterrish paid a visit to the grave of Islam Karimov, the Republic of Uzbekistan's first president, and then learned about the condition in the Aral Sea region.

The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the UN Economic Commission for Europe (EIC), and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) have all established large-scale cooperation with Uzbekistan. He is also a member of specialized institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan within the framework of the UN – the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization, the International Children's fund (UNICEF), the International Olympiad, the International Automobile Union and other organizations. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev delivered a speech during the United Nations General Assembly's 72nd session on September 19, 2017. A number of issues are addressed in it, including the development of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the adoption of a special resolution of the General Assembly titled "Enlightenment and Religious Tolerance" by the Central Asian Council on the rational use of Water Resources. From the UN platform, Sh. Mirziyoyev displays a map of the Aral Sea. The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov had his first UN General Assembly address in September 1993 during the 48th session, whereas Shavkat Mirziyoyev gave his first speech at the 72nd session in September 2017. 132 use, the problem of the construction of the Aral Sea, the strengthening of good neighborly relations with the countries of the army, the Enlightenment of peace in Afghanistan touched on the issues of the y ways. Uzbekistan and UNESCO. Uzbekistan's

relations with UNESCO, an international organization engaged in education, science and culture under the auspices of the UN, are increasingly strengthening.

In 2013, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at that time was on the initiative of I.A. Karimov, as an official document of the 68th session of the UN General Assembly, the "program of measures to eradicate the consequences of the island's construction and prevent the destruction of the Aral Sea ecosystem" was put forward. In the face of an ever-worsening environmental situation in our region and a fresh water shortage, ensuring the sensible use of water resources in Central Asia on a global scale and in the context of an ever-worsening environmental situation in our region remains a serious issue. The two great transboundary rivers of Central Asia, the Amudarya and the Sirdarya, have long been a common source of wealth and life for the region's inhabitants. The Aral Sea basin was flooded as a result of these rivers' torrential rains. Taking these factors into account, the Republic of Uzbekistan could not remain oblivious to the efforts of the Republics of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan to construct large andose dams on a global scale, such as ROG, which stands 350 meters tall in the upper Amudarya and upper Sirdarya and is used to power the Qambarota hydroelectric power plant. Uzbekistan believes that an impartial international investigation should be done under the auspices of the United Nations to establish how it may damage the natural flow of the Amudarya and Sirdarya, the environment, and the world of animals and plants. Due to a lack of cooperation in the subject of cross-border river management, bilateral relations between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan remain tense. The Republic of Uzbekistan's First President Rogue was adamantly opposed to the construction under the rule of I.Karimov. The country indicated that the water in the rivers will drop as a result of the HPP's development, and warned of the risk of an environmental calamity if the HPP dam were to fail. With the election of Sh. Mirziyoyev as President, Uzbekistan's position in respect to the rank has shifted slightly. In the summer of 2017, he stated that Uzbekistan is not opposed to nuclear power plant building, but that only Uzbekistan's national interests should be considered.

"On measures to strengthen the organizational and staffing structure of various overseas institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan and raise the efficacy of their actions," the president signed a resolution.

It was stated that the agreement was adopted in order to develop and implement bilateral and multilateral cooperation priorities in the political, trade-economic, and cultural-humanitarian domains, as well as to ensure effective protection of citizens' rights and legitimate interests: According to the resolution, additional positions of appropriate driver-mechanic and First Secretary were added to the state table of Uzbekistan's permanent office under the United Nations and the General Consulate of Uzbekistan in New York City (USA) on February 1, 2020, with a corresponding change in the fund for payment of labor remuneration.

The amended state tables of the Republic of Uzbekistan's Permanent Mission to the United Nations and the Republic of Uzbekistan's General Consulate in New York City have been approved.

In accordance with the established procedure, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan verifies the cost estimate for the supply of the permanent office and the general consulate in 2020, taking into account changes in the state tables.

The Republic of Uzbekistan's Ministry of Finance will fund the permanent office and the Consul General's expenses within the limits of the sums allowed for foreign institution financing in the current fiscal year's budget, taking into consideration changes in the state tables.

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