

PRESIDENT OF UZBEKISTAN SHAVKAT MIRZIYOYEV IS A REFORMER AND POLITICAL LEADER OF A NEW FORMAT

Rafikov Kudratilla Mirsagatovich

Chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions of Uzbekistan

Abstract. The article analyzes the beginning of a new era in the transformation of the Republic of Uzbekistan into a civil society and a market economy - the election of Shavkat Mirziyoyev as the President of the country on December 4, 2016, and the reforms that began under his leadership and initiatives. During the period when Shavkat Mirziyoyev was the president of the country - 2017-2022, a new era began: the state and society were opened to other foreign countries; there have been changes in the provision of human rights and freedoms; freedom of the media and religion began to be ensured; forced labor ended; dialogues between citizens and state bodies began - the problems of citizens began to be solved by the Presidential and People's Reception Offices; established the principle that public authorities act in the interests of the people.

These reforms in Uzbekistan and their results have attracted the attention of developed countries and international organizations. Uzbekistan has been recognized as a democratic country in the international arena. Uzbekistan has become an active subject of international relations. President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev began to be supported by the political leaders of developed countries. As a result, the country of Uzbekistan entered the TOP-10 countries with the largest number of investments in the world, the country's gross domestic product began to grow rapidly.

Fundamental changes in Uzbekistan were made thanks to the initiatives and actions of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. He began to be recognized as a political leader in the country and on the world political arena. The reforms carried out by him began to be compared with the reforms carried out in the great countries.

The article analyzes the reforms carried out by the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev and his leadership qualities. This process will be studied in accordance with the reforms carried out in Uzbekistan over the next five years.

Keywords: leader, political leader, qualities of a political leader, transformation, civil society institutions, state authorities, administrative reforms, non-governmental non-profit organizations, self-governing bodies, rule of law, modernization, human rights and freedoms, foreign policy concept.

1. Introduction

During the first quarter of a century of independence, Uzbekistan lived under a tough authoritarian regime in 1991-2016. Free-thinking, intelligent and courageous cadres could not be brought closer to power. More than a thousand citizens who could boldly express their critical opinion were registered by the state's special services as politically unreliable persons. More than 20,000 people were registered as relatives of participants in extremist and terrorist activities, and their career, state and public activities are prohibited.

As a result of following market relations in the economy, signs of a crisis began to appear in society only on paper. Excessive centralization of state administration stopped the economic development of the country, and state statistics in this area disseminated false information. There was no economic freedom in the spheres of business and economy, the farmers were controlled only by state orders and governors. There are signs of a crisis in this area.

The rights and freedoms of the media were not ensured in the country. Severe censorship was imposed on the media in violation of the constitution.

Slow economic growth in 2010-2015 was achieved through the country's self-sufficiency regime and state-controlled planned economy. Due to state intervention, many industries were reformed, separate large enterprises were built (automobile industry, agricultural engineering, oil and gas engineering, railway engineering, consumer electronics, etc.). But because the "Uzbek model" was designed to protect the growing economy from excessive competition, it took on the character of a temporary residence.

In Uzbekistan, the course towards economic liberalization and expansion of the private sector, based on the principle "Do not destroy the old until you build a new house", has been very slow. The reforms that followed were halted by the following strategic dilemma: capital and trade liberalization ran counter to complex security considerations (both social and state). For example, the pace of lending by private banks has criminalized the person who received the loan for losses.

In 1991-2016, the Republic of Uzbekistan was at the lowest level of political, social and economic development and transformation into a new civil society. This legacy has largely been accumulated over a quarter of a century of former union and independence. There were signs of a political explosion in the country. In such conditions, after the death of the first President I.A. Karimov on September 2, 2016, a tense socio-political situation arose. In such a situation, Shavkat Mirziyoyev began to work as the President of Uzbekistan. After he came to power, large-scale reforms began in the country within 3-4 months.

Since the institution of a political leader has not been formed in the country for a long time, a historical necessity is necessary for the emergence of a political leader, a person who has influence on changing historical development and is able to take the country into his own hands from economic and political backwardness has not yet appeared. Another reason why Shavkat Mirziyoyev, who served as Prime Minister of Uzbekistan for almost 13 years, embodies the qualities of a political leader is that he lived during the crises from 2003 to 2016, created and used thousands of ways and methods to the way out of these crises, and the experience gained in these processes, was the discovery of his inky will and character.

As a result of large-scale reforms implemented in 2017-2022 at the initiative of Shavkat Mirziyoyev, Uzbekistan became known to the world, quickly joined the world economic integration, and the country's leader began to come up with new initiatives within the UN.

The article describes Shavkat Mirziyoyev's research on the formation of political leadership qualities and qualities during his presidency, his unique management methods in the implementation of economic and political reforms, and the formation of a new system of working with the people.

2. Materials and methods

In writing the article, the methods of political leaders in developed countries and the societies of Uzbekistan were studied. The levels of development of Uzbekistan in 1991-2016 and 2017-2022 were comparatively analyzed.

In the process of writing the article, attention was paid to the analyzes and recommendations of well-known experts on the subject. President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, who led the transformation of the society and the state in Uzbekistan and the acceleration of this process and fundamental reforms, was taken as the research object of the article.

The article used general scientific methods of research - comparative, comparative-systemic, logical and statistical analysis, in addition, they turned to the methods of analyzing the structure and dynamics, generalization, comparison and systematization of data and sources.

The analysis of the topic was made by well-known scientists who conducted research in the field of political leadership - R.Linton, R.Ticker, J.Downton, S.Barnes, H.Laswell, G.Edwards, G.Maranel, F.Greenstein, J.Blondel, R.Dahl, M.Djilas, E.Canette, A.Leiphart, K.Lesh, K.Mannheim, C.Mills, R.Michels, S.Moscovichi, K.Popper, W.Reich, F.Hayek, G.Schiller, A.Turen, K.Mallinson and others theoretical and methodological opinions and recommendations were used.

At the same time, national scientists who conducted research on the topic of political leadership in Uzbekistan - scientific studies of B.Alimov, B.Saidov, M.Bozorov, A.Alimova, R.H.Rahimov, O.Eshonov, Q.Rajabov, N.Karimov, I.Nematov, Russian scientists – E.Vinnik, F.Razzakov and A.Ya.Melkumov, materials of mass media archives were used.

In addition, in the article were used books written by the author K.M.Rafikov, about the political leadership qualities of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, "Our first and last word: Motherland" (2019), Sadness of the Motherland and the Nation (2020), My President! (2021) .

3. Results and discussions

Shavkat Mirziyoyev, who started his presidency on September 8, 2016 in the political arena of Uzbekistan, started his initial reforms by developing the entrepreneur. In the last quarter of the year, two decrees were passed with the aim of liberating entrepreneurs and farmers and developing this sector. They mainly included the following changes:

- 1) to complete the process of formation of entrepreneurs and farmers as a strong social middle class of the society;
- 2) protection of the middle class from corruption, local authorities, law enforcement and tax authorities and ensuring its independence;
- 3) achieving manifestation of the middle class as a socio-economic support of civil society;
- 4) to raise the position of the middle class as the main factor of development of the country's economy;
- 5) turning the middle class into an export and import substituting entity of the country.

In September 2016, an unexpected event happened: Shavkat Mirziyoyev's idea that "State agencies should serve our people, not people to state agencies" as if thundering out of the clear sky. This idea quickly became the main principle of modernization of the country. Accordingly, he declared 2017 as "The year of dialogue with the people and human interests". In this case, the Head of State came from the bitter experience that reforms started without studying the personal life and livelihood of the population, citizens' opinions, do not correspond to the principles of justice in any era.

On December 28, 2016, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to fundamentally improve the system of working with appeals of natural and legal entities" was announced. According to it, on the basis of the Citizens Reception of the Office of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the People's Reception of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and virtual receptions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan were established in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent, as well as in each district and city (except the cities subordinate to the district). The main goal of this was to organize direct communication with the population, to establish a qualitatively new and effective system of work with appeals from individuals and legal entities, aimed at comprehensive protection of the rights and

freedoms and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities. The second goal was to create conditions for the unconditional exercise of the constitutional rights of citizens to apply to public authorities.¹

The following words of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in December 2016 prove that he is a true political leader: "We have forgotten to communicate with people... What do people want from government agencies these days?" Speaking of which, I want to draw your attention to an important issue... Here's what people are referring to. First of all, they are addressing the removal of bureaucratic obstacles in various fields, the cancellation of many departmental instructions that are against the law, the allocation of bank loans with the optimal rate, the abolition of illegal checks on entrepreneurship, the activities of law enforcement agencies... You see, dear friends, all these demands are legal and fair. I don't think there is any need for further comment on this matter" (Mirziyoyev, 2017).

The leaders and businessmen of foreign countries did not go unnoticed, whose scope and essence of reforms to democratize the country were developed by the president. As a result of the adoption by the head of state of the legal framework for the promotion and facilitation of investments, Uzbekistan entered the TOP-10 countries with the largest number of investments in the world.

Of course, the head of state planned to launch reforms to reorganize the economy based on market relations, and then adapt the state executive power and its structures accordingly. In other words, it was the first, but the main step towards the modernization of the executive power system. The legal basis and concept of modernization of the executive power system in Uzbekistan, which is typical for developed countries, was approved by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 8, 2017 "The concept of administrative reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan", developed on the basis of the ideas of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, embodied the legal basis and strategic concept for the modernization of the executive power system in the country.

Certainly, this reality was a historic turning point in the country. Because the system of executive power is in the interests of the people, and this decree of the President includes the modernization of state administration bodies in the country, ensuring their effective functioning, transferring the powers of state authorities to local self-government and self-government bodies. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the concept of administrative reforms was adopted in order to form a new state management system that can ensure the full implementation of reforms, adopted normative legal documents and state programs, as well as timely identify and effectively solve the problems of socio-political and socio-economic development. Its main task was to form a conceptual new national model of state administration.

In the concept of administrative reforms, the tasks of gradual decentralization of state administration were set, assuming the transfer of the powers of the republic's state administration bodies to local state authorities, from the region to the district (city) state authorities.

The President defined the following as the results expected from the implementation of administrative reforms:

- making the state administration free from bureaucracy and reducing its costs, increasing the efficiency and transparency of the management decision-making system;

- introducing a system of strategic planning, innovative ideas, developments and technologies;

- introduction of effective forms of public and parliamentary control, primarily aimed at preventing corruption.

The President's fundamental idea that "State agencies should serve our people, not people to state agencies" was clearly manifested in the decree "On measures to radically reform the national system for the provision of public services to the population", which he adopted on December 12, 2017. In order to modernize the civil service system, on the basis of a separate state body, the Public Services Agency under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its regional divisions were created.²

Citizens have the opportunity to apply to executive state bodies without direct communication with state officials, a mechanism has been created to ensure communication between citizens and state bodies, the possibility of providing fast and non-corrupt services to the population, conditions have been created to facilitate the daily life of citizens, free from bureaucracy and censorship.

As an effective mechanism of electronic cooperation of citizens with state bodies, the creation of a unified register of State services, development of unified administrative regulations for each type of state services, information systems, resources, databases and software products in the Agency, its regional offices and state service centers, as well as the implementation of measures for the introduction of hardware and software complexes was determined. An important principle was introduced in the provision of public services: "Documents move, not citizens." Citizens can use the Internet and mobile technologies, and state services can be provided remotely by electronic communication³.

Soon after, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 11, 2018 "On additional measures for the rapid development of the public service delivery system" was adopted. According to it, a new stage of modernization of the executive power and its local structures began. First, the task of adapting the main activities of the executive branch and its local structures to the provision of public services to the population was defined; secondly, in the process of modernization in this area,

¹Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to fundamentally improve the system of working with appeals of natural and legal entities" (December 28, 2016) // <https://www.gov.uz>.

²The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically reform the national system of providing public services to the population". December 12, 2017//<https://kun.uz/news/2017/12/13/preziden-tning-angi-farmoniga-sar-berildi>.

³That source.

in addition to national traditions, attention was paid to the effective use of the experience of modernizing the system of executive power in Western countries, the United States, Japan, and South Korea; thirdly, for the first time in the history of our country, the activities of public administration and service had to be aimed at serving the people; fourthly, as a result of citizens' appeals to the Presidential and People's Reception Offices, public service bodies that provide information about the activities of civil servants and their abuse of official duties, a peculiar form of "people's monitoring" is manifested, and not only public control over the functioning of the executive branch was not created but also the civil legal framework to strengthen direct control. As a result of the implementation of a number of decrees adopted by the President, the use of the powers of officials of the executive power system, based only on the interests of citizens, has emerged as a unique domestic experience, legal and sanctioning norms which do not reveal social vices, such as abuse of power by officials, succumbing to corruption, putting their interests first, and conditions were created for the documentary manifestation of their actions, aspects of the provision of public services specific to civil society were formed.

In Uzbekistan, in 2017 - in one year, the country's political system was completely renewed, the government and its subordinate structures became public-serving bodies, schools and their material and technical base began to develop rapidly, higher education began to move to world standards, 2-3 of the number of students in it plans to increase the number of times were adopted, the healthcare system began to develop in a new way.

Since 2007, some foreign non-governmental organizations and companies started organizing calls in the foreign mass media to "boycott the purchase of cotton raw materials from this country as a protest against the use of child labor in cotton harvesting in Uzbekistan." As a result, the USA and Western countries put the purchase of cotton fiber and other textile products from Uzbekistan on the "black list". According to the "Responsible Sourcing Network" organization, more than 108 well-known global brands have stopped using Uzbek cotton (Kyrgyzboev, 2019).

Of course, the boycott of Uzbek cotton by Western countries was connected not only with the mobilization of children for forced labor. This also applied to issues of religious and political freedom. Restoration of the rights of 18,000 persons whose freedom of religion was violated, removal of restrictions on more than 1,000 persons accused of dissent, release of political prisoners, transformation of the executive branch, parliament and judiciary into state bodies serving the people, restoration of the rights and freedoms of the social class of owners, the restoration of friendly relations with neighboring countries began to be recognized at a high level by the world community. During the historic visit of our President to the United States, US President Donald Trump also emphasized this.

And finally, on March 25, 2019, the US Department of Labor removed Uzbek cotton from the "black list" of products grown with forced or child labor. Uzbek cotton was included in this list in 2010. In the decision of the US Department of Labor, it was noted that "new perspectives will be opened for Uzbek cotton producers to enter the US markets". Of course, this decision was made based on the conclusions of the international organization "Cotton Campaign" and the International Labor Rights Forum (ILRF). This was, of course, a major victory of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev not only in the field of education, but also in the world political arena. The reforms in Uzbekistan were recognized by the world community. This phenomenon was positively evaluated by the leaders of the western world and international organizations (Kyrgyzboev, 2019).

Fundamental changes and democratic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan at the initiative of the President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev began to be recognized by foreign experts, international organizations and statesmen. In particular, Kate Mallinson, a researcher of the "Russia and Eurasia" program, published on her site chathamhouse.org "Can the President of Uzbekistan fulfill the expected and high expectations?" In her article entitled ("Can Uzbekistan's President Meet Raised Expectations?"), she expressed her surprising opinion as follows: "In the years since Shavkat Mirziyoyev was elected president, he has initiated a wide-ranging reform process such as currency liberalization, the elimination of forced labor and the abolition of exit visas. This inspired both investors and residents... ..when Mirziyoyev came to power, Uzbekistan was on the verge of bankruptcy. The pragmatic economist, a 13-year prime minister and new president, has taken quick steps to open up Uzbekistan to its neighbors and remove barriers to trade and foreign investment. Lawyers and companies are occasionally surprised by the speed and ambition of the process of reform and liberalization of monetary policy and the economy (Mallinson, 2019).

In fact, many did not yet realize that hundreds of problems that have become a habitual life habit today, at one time threatened at the level of a national crisis. People and businessmen didn't experience much wandering just because of the conversion problem. Or because of the closed policy of the state, we almost became almost invisible to our brothers, the peoples of Central Asia, who have lived side by side for thousands of years, especially their leaders. Now it has become easy to talk about opening Uzbekistan and its people to the Central Asian region, about "straightening out" relations with neighbors. Since 2017, the goals of turning to the outside world have been set very high: integration into the national societies of neighboring countries, that is, regional integration, has become the norm of the day.

Political scientist Ekaterina Vinnik wrote in the "Vestnik Kavkaza" internet publication, "What changes took place in Uzbekistan during Shavkat Mirziyoyev's 4-year presidency?" In her article, she expresses the following opinion: "Uzbekistan, first of all, cotton came to mind, but now it is not like that. Today, Uzbekistan exports products to 42 countries, and since 2019, 59 new types of products have been exported" (Vinnik). Of course, this recognition is proof of how rapidly Uzbekistan has developed in a very short period of time.

In order to assess the effective reforms that have changed the country over the past five years, the national movement "Yuksalish" initiated an expert survey of 100 national foreign experts, politicians and economists, which they announced on July 24, 2021. In an expert survey, by voting, 10 most important initiatives of the head of state were identified, and according to the results of the 2021 global survey, 15 most important reforms of the President were identified. Below is a list of reforms approved by the expert group:

- 1) establishment of good neighborly relations, opening of borders and establishment of checkpoints in Central Asia;
- 2) liberalization of the currency market, elimination of problems related to cash;
- 3) development of the state services system, launching of state service centers, elimination of excessive bureaucracy;
- 4) introduction of visa-free regime for 90 countries and visa-free transit regime for citizens of 48 countries within the framework of tourism development;
- 5) strengthening of guarantees of human rights, termination of forced labor, including child labor;
- 6) implementation of a new system for working with population appeals and openness of state bodies;
- 7) expanding the media environment: increasing the role of mass media in society, important government decision-making;
- 8) bringing the gender policy to a new stage, in particular, the establishment of the Republican Gender Commission;
- 9) development of the higher education system: increase of university admission quotas, opening of branches of national and foreign HEIs;
- 10) improvement of the business environment, in particular simplification of business registration and management processes;
- 11) formal recognition of poverty and the formation of a comprehensive approach to its reduction;
- 12) implementation of legal and institutional changes in the fight against corruption;
- 13) introduction of a new system of youth support;
- 14) introduction of the procedure for citizenship for stateless persons who have lived in Uzbekistan for 15 years;
- 15) establishing a forest in the dry area of the Aral Sea. The launch of the Trust Fund for Human Security in the Aral Sea region under the UN, the adoption of a special resolution of the UN General Assembly on the declaration of the Aral Sea region as a region of ecological innovation and technology⁴.

In addition, the general opinion of all experts is expressed by Myusha Sever, director of the international non-governmental organization "Regional Dialogue": "Uzbekistan is on the right track and is opening up to the world. The world appreciates and respects it. I wish the country success in achieving its goals and in the next bold steps. We stand for the targeted training of potential new leaders at all levels of the state and society, the continuation of resolute efforts to reform the country".

For a quarter of a century of independence, Uzbekistan has lived not only as a country closed to international organizations and developed countries, but also in the conditions of various disputes and disagreements between the countries of Central Asia. As a result of disagreements between countries such as Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, which are rich in water resources, and Kazakhstan, which is relatively rich in energy resources, Uzbekistan has lived in conditions of shortage of water, energy, food and other resources. It was even customary for the presidents of the region to throw "stones" at each other during speeches and speeches.

In 2016-2018, thanks to the open and pragmatic policy of the President of Uzbekistan, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, an understanding was reached on the issue of determining the junction of state borders between Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. Solving the problems of a quarter of a century ago in a short time made a strong impression on foreign experts. British political scientist Sipir Furstenberg gave the following assessment: "Although Shavkat Mirziyoyev has not been in power for a long time, the good deeds of Shavkat Mirziyoyev are proved not only in words, but also in deeds. His visit to New York was the first visit of the head of Uzbekistan to the UN in the last 15 years.

Ellis Wells, US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for South and Central Asian Affairs, made the following statement: "One of the most important news today is that the initiatives promoted by the President of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, serve to further develop regional cooperation. As a result, the opportunities of the Central Asian countries to fully demonstrate their potential are expanding. Shavkat Mirziyoyev is opening the country to the outside world, extending a hand of friendship to the neighbors, and taking steps to resolve border issues" (Nematov, 2018).

Starting from 2017, an unprecedented event in the history of Uzbekistan took place - President Shavkat Mirziyoyev began to come up with a number of initiatives within the framework of the UN General Assembly. Until that time, none of the leaders of our republic could present their proposals within the framework of the UN, and also could not speak in the national Uzbek language from the UN rostrum. Undoubtedly, these characteristics of Shavkat Mirziyoyev as an enthusiastic, enterprising person, capable of protecting the interests of his people in any conditions, indicate that he proved himself to be a political leader in the international political arena.

On December 12, 2018, at the plenary session of the UN General Assembly, on the personal initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, a special resolution "Enlightenment and religious tolerance" was adopted. This document, the draft of which was developed under the leadership of the President, was unanimously supported by the UN member states. The initiative to adopt this resolution was put forward by Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly, held in New York in September 2017. The main goal of the resolution proposed by Uzbekistan was to ensure access to education for all, the elimination of illiteracy and ignorance. The document also calls for "the establishment of tolerance and mutual respect, ensuring freedom of religion, protecting the rights of believers and preventing their discrimination".

⁴ 15 important reforms of Shavkat Mirziyoyev were identified // <https://bugun.uz/2021/07/24/shavkat-mirziyoevning-15-ta-muhim-islohoti-aniqlab-berildi/>.

As all media journalists of the world noted in their articles, the resolution was not only unanimously supported by all UN member states, but more than 50 countries joined it as co-sponsors. The resolution emphasized the important role of expanding and developing education, peace, human rights, tolerance and friendship, as well as the importance of integration, mutual respect, protection of human rights, tolerance and mutual understanding for strengthening peace and security in the world.

At the same time, in the adopted resolution, the UN member states were also proposed to implement a communication strategy, such as carrying out large-scale propaganda work in the national and international mass media and on the Internet, and spreading educational information about tolerance, freedom of religion and belief.⁵

His policy of openness played an important role in introducing President Shavkat Mirziyev to the world, in recognizing his qualities as a new format of political leadership on a global scale: "We must be open to the world, and the world must be open to us. This is a requirement of today's life and development. We will definitely make this decisive principle the rule of our lives"⁶. Murari Lal Jalan, Chairman of MJ Developers, an Indian public figure who has implemented large-scale projects in Uzbekistan, was a thousand times right when he recognized him as "President Shavkat Mirziyoyev is truly a world-class leader" (Murari Jalan, 2019).

Another proof of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's global leadership is that he was awarded the StrategEast Westernization Award for his economic and social reforms. This event was announced by the British Parliament on February 28, 2019. Members of the British Parliament, representatives of analytical communities and journalists of the international media took part in this regard. According to the judges, Shavkat Mirziyoyev received the StrategEast Westernization Award in 2018 for his services to liberalizing the economy, improving the investment climate, the rule of law and protecting private property. It was also noted that President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev stopped border conflicts and improved relations with neighboring countries (the StrategEast Westernization award is given once a year to political figures who have contributed to the modernization of the post-Soviet countries, as well as to the economic, social and cultural development of the country)⁷.

Natalya Kharitonova, coordinator of the united Eurasian expert networks, characterizes President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's leadership qualities as follows: "There are unconscious aspects of active reformism, but Shavkat Mirziyoyev's methods, based on a new and unusual openness to the population, must be recognized. If he was considered president before he read the Address to Parliament, then he became the leader of the nation. The new role of the head of state was aimed at changing the way officials communicate with the population and the press, at a radical change in the mechanisms of the management system and the interaction between "higher and lower" strata of society."⁸

One of the leading economic publications of Turkey - "Derin Ekonomi" magazine, a team of commentators included the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in the list of the first ten world leaders capable of significantly influencing the changes in the situation in his country and region. This ranking of "Derin Ekonomi" magazine was also published in "Yeni Cafak" newspaper, another leading publication in Turkey.

This top ten list includes the names of leaders who, with their important decisions, change the current situation in their countries and regions and thereby actively influence the situation in the international arena, and who remain the "newsmaker" of the world media, that is, the object of their attention.

In fact, the world is always changed by political leaders, important decisions of historical figures, global initiatives. There is no doubt that this high appreciation of Turkish journalists is based on a historically significant policy that serves the aspirations of not only the people of Uzbekistan, but also the peoples of millions of neighboring countries living in Central Asia, which has great potential and human resources (Rafikov, 2019).

The restoration of human rights and freedoms in Uzbekistan, the opening of the country to the world, the democratization of society and public administration, the reforms carried out in the country by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, came to the attention of the US government. First, the heads of state, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, met in Riyadh in May 2017 and in New York in September. During a telephone conversation in December 2017, US President Donald Trump invited Uzbek President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to hold an official meeting in the United States.

On May 16, 2018, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev was received by President of the United States of America Donald Trump at the White House. As a result of mutual dialogues and negotiations, the presidents of both states signed a joint statement "Uzbekistan and the United States of America: the beginning of a new era of strategic partnership".

During the visit of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the USA, more than 20 major contracts were signed between Uzbekistan and US companies, and if they are implemented, they are estimated at 4.8 billion dollars. Most importantly,

⁵ The UN General Assembly adopted the resolution developed by Uzbekistan // <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2018/12/%2013/bmt-rezolyutsiya>.

⁶ Development strategy of new Uzbekistan // <https://invest.gov.uz/uz/mediacenter/news/development-strategy-of-the-new-uzbekistan/>.

⁷ President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev awarded with a prize StrategEast Westernization // <http://mustaqillik.uz/ru/events/year>.

⁸ President Mirziyoyev is changing the style of governance in Uzbekistan // <https://www.dw.com/ru/prezident-mirziyoev-menjaet-stil-upravlenija-v-uzbekistane/a-42163628>.

Donald Trump supported Shavkat Mirziyoyev's reform program and recognized Uzbekistan's growing role as an economic leader.⁹

In 2017, the US-Uzbekistan trade index was \$210 million, and in 2018 the figure was \$596 million. As a result of these two presidential meetings, the activities of leading US companies began in Uzbekistan. In particular, with the participation of the "General Motors Corporation", the plant "General Motors Powertrain Uzbekistan" operates, which is designed to produce engines for cars. In addition, "Boeing" has become a permanent partner of the National Airline Uzbekistan Airways, providing modern airliners, in particular the new generation "Boeing-787-8 Dreamliner" (Alimov, 2021).

The fact that President Shavkat Mirziyoyev is one of the world's political leaders can be seen in the process of implementing his initiatives to develop relations between China and Uzbekistan at an unprecedented level in history. On May 12-13, 2017, the President visited China and held talks and dialogue with President of the People's Republic of China Xi Jinping. After the official ceremony, Xi Jinping said the following warm words to Shavkat Mirziyoyev at a meeting in narrow format: "We are pleased with the rapid development of our cooperation in all areas. On the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations, a new stage has begun in Chinese-Uzbek relations". During the negotiations, China's investments in Uzbekistan reached \$7.8 billion, according to the data at the end of 2016, the mutual exchange of goods amounted to \$4.2 billion dollars, the fact that 700 companies with Chinese capital are operating in Uzbekistan means that a new era of cooperation between the two countries has begun. The leaders of the two countries sign a joint statement.

In general, 100 interstate, intergovernmental and interinstitutional documents were signed at this meeting. Based on the agreements reached, 23 bln. It was planned to implement investment projects consisting of dollars¹⁰. Of course, the introduction of such astronomically huge investments by the Chinese state into Uzbekistan was the achievement of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's great and personal qualities. His innate and sincere relations with the Chinese leader, the reforms he implemented in Uzbekistan in a short period of one year were highly recognized by the Chinese state.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev met with the President of the People's Republic of China Xi Jinping again on June 6, 2018, at the "One Space, One Road" international forum in Beijing in 2019, and at the summit of the heads of states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on November 10, 2020. The meetings of the two world leaders began to bear their results and results. In 2020, China accounted for 12.8 percent of the total volume of Uzbekistan's foreign trade. It is planned to build 226 large industrial and other infrastructural facilities in Uzbekistan in cooperation with China (Saidov, 2021). As of June 11, 2022, among the countries with the largest number of enterprises operating in Uzbekistan with the participation of foreign capital, after Russia and Turkey, China is in the lead. Their number reached 2565¹¹.

Later, on April 26, 2019, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, during a meeting with the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, Li Zhangshu, praised the socio-economic reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan. He expresses the following opinion about Shavkat Mirziyoyev: "The reforms and policies of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in terms of their goals and scope, are quite comparable to the great Chinese reformer Deng Xiaoping."¹²

Of course, not only Li Zhangshu, but also many world politicians, observing the rapidly ongoing reforms in Uzbekistan, compare Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the initiator of these reforms, with Deng Xiaoping, the author of the "Chinese Miracle". Perhaps analysts see this similarity between Deng Xiaoping's single slogan "Let people live better this year than in the past" and Shavkat Mirziyoyev's practical initiatives "People should live well today, not tomorrow, not in the distant future" (Rafikov, 2019).

The role of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in the development of cooperation between Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation is incomparable. In general, the desire to develop relationships, the development of multilateral relations with the Russian Federation is one of the strategic directions of Uzbekistan's foreign policy. By 2018, a contractual and legal framework has been formed, consisting of 337 interstate, intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements that define the most important areas of bilateral relations.

According to the results of negotiations with the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin during the state visit of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to Russia in April 2017, an unprecedented event in the history of mutual relations took place - 55 agreements worth 16 billion US dollars were signed with Russia. This certainly shows that Shavkat Mirziyoyev is not only a political leader, but also an unparalleled diplomat. This visit in April 2017 was a turning point in Uzbekistan-Russia relations. During the implementation of the specially designed "roadmap" for the

⁹Report from the meeting between Donald Trump and Shavkat Mirziyoyev: a new era of strategic partnership. 2018 May 17 //xabar.uz.

¹⁰ The President of Uzbekistan held talks with the head of China <https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2017/05/13/china-docs/>.

¹¹ Russia is still the leader in the number of foreign enterprises in Uzbekistan //https://kun.uz/news/2022/06/11/rossiya-ozbekistonda-xorijiy-korxonalar-soni-boyicha-hamon-yetakchilik-qilmoqda.

¹² Great reformer: Li Zhanshu compared Shavkat Mirziyoyev with Deng Xiaoping 26.04.2019 г. //https://uz.sputniknews.ru/20190426/Velikiy-reformator-Li-Chzhanshu-sravnil-Shavkata-Mirzieva-s-Den-Syaopinem-11359946.html.

development of mutual cooperation, both sides have intensified mutual cooperation between governments, parliaments and business circles. At the same time, the process of establishing new relations between the territories of both countries began.

In 2017, bilateral trade increased by 20% and reached \$5 billion. At the same time, the volume of Russian investments exceeded \$8.5 billion. In 2017-2018, the number of mutual business missions rapidly increased, their geography expanded (Bozorova, 2018).

During the exchange of views between Presidents Shavkat Mirziyoyev and Vladimir Putin on November 19, 2021 in Moscow, the President of Russia openly acknowledged that Shavkat Mirziyoyev is a true political leader. The following conversation took place between them. During the interview, Vladimir Putin told the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev the following words: "All your work is being done. You are confidently moving forward, raising the country, and there are results. People see and feel these things, so there are echoes of what you have done in recent years. The results show that people trust you. From the bottom of my heart I congratulate you on them and wish you success in your next presidency. I believe that our mutual cooperation with Russia and Uzbekistan will help expand Uzbekistan's opportunities and improve the well-being of the country's citizens.

... 18 percent of Uzbekistan's total trade is with Russia. Despite the spread of the pandemic, trade is growing, increasing by more than 15 percent last year alone. This is a very good indicator of our interaction in the most difficult times, which means that we continue to successfully interact. Capital invested by Russia reaches \$10 billion¹³. As can be seen from the dialogues and conversations, firstly, V. Putin warmly welcomes President Shavkat Mirziyoyev; secondly, the result of bilateral agreements is expressed in large astronomical numbers; thirdly, in the interview format, the dominance of one side is not felt at all; fourthly, before the signing of such large-scale agreements, several hundred negotiations took place, during which Shavkat Mirziyoyev was able, with the help of his potential, favorable image and political leadership, to provoke the tendency of the Russian leader to conclude large-scale agreements of qualities and talent. Of course, this was a high respect and recognition of Shavkat Mirziyoyev as the leader of the largest country in the world.

As of June 1, 2022, the number of enterprises and organizations with the participation of foreign capital operating in Uzbekistan reached 14,119 units. Among them, the number of enterprises operating in our country with the participation of Russian capital reached 2565. Turkey (2013 enterprises) and China (2003 enterprises) took the next 2nd and 3rd places.¹⁴

The friendly relations of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev with the President of the Republic of Turkey Rajab Tayyip Erdogan began during his tenure as Prime Minister, but his mutual meetings and dialogues as head of state began during the visit of Rajab Tayyip Erdogan to Uzbekistan on November 17-18, 2016. The Uzbek and Turkish peoples are closely linked by centuries of common history, common language and religion, common values and similar traditions, so the leadership qualities and nationalistic qualities of the two Presidents were similar and close. This situation played an important role in the further cooperation and commonwealth of the two countries. At this meeting, the leaders of the two countries agreed to hold the next meeting of the Intergovernmental Joint Commission and organize an Uzbek-Turkish investment forum within its framework.¹⁵

The state visit of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to Turkey in October 2017 opened a new era in bilateral friendly relations. In 2017, the volume of trade between Uzbekistan and Turkey increased by 30% and reached 1.5 billion US dollars. In the first quarter of 2017, this figure increased by 20% to \$400 million. Following the talks, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev and President of Turkey Rajab Tayyip Erdogan signed a very important joint statement in its content, aimed at raising our large-scale strategic cooperation to a new, higher level. In order to further strengthen the legal foundations of Uzbek-Turkish cooperation between the governments, ministries and departments of our countries, 24 documents were signed on the economy, trade, transport and logistics, industrial, scientific, educational, tourism and other areas.

Agreements were reached on the implementation of more than 50 new investment joint projects worth \$ 3 billion as part of the Uzbekistan-Turkey business forum of entrepreneurs, organized at Uzexpomarkaz. The Presidents noted that such business forums are important for the further development of mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries.¹⁶

On February 19, 2020, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited Turkey. He visited the Anitkabir memorial complex in Ankara and laid a wreath at the grave of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the first President of the Republic of

¹³ Vladimir Putin held talks in the Kremlin with President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev. November 19, 2021. // <http://kremlin.ru/events/president/news/67142>.

¹⁴ Russia is still the leader in the number of foreign enterprises in Uzbekistan. June 11, 2022. // <https://kun.uz/news/2022/06/11/rossiya-ozbekistonda-xorijiy-korxonalar-soni-boyicha-hamon-yetakchilik-qilmoqda>.

¹⁵ Meeting of Mirziyoyev and Erdogan: what did the two leaders agree on? [9.11.2016](https://sputniknews-uz.com/20161119/Mirziyoyev-va-Erdogon-uchrashuvi-ikki-rahbar-nimalarga-kelishib-oldi-4168381.html) // <https://sputniknews-uz.com/20161119/Mirziyoyev-va-Erdogon-uchrashuvi-ikki-rahbar-nimalarga-kelishib-oldi-4168381.html>.

¹⁶ Uzbekistan-Turkey is a partner based on trust and friendship // <https://uza.uz/uz/posts/zbekiston-turkiya-zaro-ishonch-va-d-stlikka-asoslangan-amkor-01-05-2018>.

Turkey. Shavkat Mirziyoyev and Rajab Tayyip Erdogan met in a narrow circle and discussed the development of political, trade, economic, cultural and humanitarian cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey.

Turkey is one of the important trading partners of Uzbekistan; in 2017-2019, a favorable investment and business environment appeared, and the activities of Turkish business representatives expanded. In 2019, the volume of mutual trade exceeded 2.5 billion US dollars. Meanwhile, investment projects worth \$500 million have been implemented with Turkey. In 2016, that figure was less than \$20 million. In 2017-2019, the flow of tourists from Turkey doubled. In particular, 64,000 Turkish tourists visited our country last year.

As part of the visit of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to Turkey, on February 19, 2021, the first meeting of the High-Level Council for Strategic Cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey was held in Ankara. Following the talks, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev and President of Turkey Rajab Tayyip Erdogan signed a joint statement following the first meeting of the Strategic Cooperation Council. Documents related to the economy, trade and technology were also signed. At a briefing for media representatives, Rajab Tayyip Erdogan expressed satisfaction with the visit of the President of Uzbekistan and expressed the following opinion: The visit of these people is very dear to us. We appreciate that our relations with Uzbekistan have been raised to the level of a strategic partnership based on strong fraternal ties¹⁷.

The last visit of Turkish President Rajab Tayyip Erdogan to Tashkent began on March 29, 2022. 9 documents aimed at further expansion of mutual cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey were signed there. First, the President of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, and the President of Turkey, Rajab Tayyip Erdogan, signed a joint statement on the results of the second meeting of the high-level Strategic Cooperation Council. The documents received were as follows: preferential trade agreement; Protocol on the preliminary exchange of information on the movement of goods and vehicles across the state border; memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the field of labor and employment of the population; memorandum of cooperation in the field of forensic examination; memorandum of understanding in the field of construction; action plan for 2022-2023 between ministries of health.

At the second meeting of the Uzbek-Turkish High-Level Strategic Cooperation Council, it was noted that relations in the field of trade and investment are developing dynamically. In particular, in recent years, mutual trade has increased 2.5 times and exceeded \$3.6 billion. The number of joint ventures operating on the basis of Turkish capital increased by 5 times and exceeded 2,000 (Turkey overtook China in this area and came in second place after Russia). Investment cooperation indicators have grown 70 times. In order to further develop bilateral cooperation, the parties discussed priority areas for further expansion of partnership, including trade, economic, investment, transport, textile, energy, agricultural, cultural and humanitarian exchange.¹⁸

As can be seen from the analysis, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev and President of Turkey Rajab Tayyip Erdogan are political leaders in the world political arena, which was shown by their success in the foreign policy field. Two great nations have achieved a radical change in their foreign policy through the zeal of their political leaders and their actions based on the interests of their nation.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev met with President of South Korea Moon Jae In (2019, 2021), President of France Emmanuel Macron (2018), Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Angela Merkel (2019) President of Germany Frank-Walter Steinmeier (2019), Prime Minister of Japan Shinzo Abe (2019) and many other leaders of the world political arena, interacted with them, concluded bilateral investment agreements with each country for several billion dollars, according to which he was recognized as a political leader.

Of course, the object of our research is not a systematic study of the processes of development of the foreign policy of Uzbekistan in 2016-2022, but a comparison of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev with world-famous political figures, their relationship to each other, their role in foreign policy reform, and relations between one country and another. In the context of the issue of the role of political leaders in the development of cooperation, to prove that Shavkat Mirziyoyev is not only the President, but also a political leader in the world political arena.

The most interesting and important thing is to understand how Shavkat Mirziyoyev received investments from 2 billion to 20 billion from the largest countries in the world, and the reasons why Uzbekistan entered the TOP-10, where the most investments are received in the world. Of course, the first reason for this is the global political leadership of Shavkat Mirziyoyev, and the second reason is that the reforms of Shavkat Mirziyoyev radically changed Uzbekistan, as a result of which the main elements of civil society were formed in the country. Qualities such as personal appearance, charm, skill and courage of a political leader alone cannot reveal his true political portrait. His services, activities and their results, recognized by the people of the world, show his true political leadership. We are convinced of this by

¹⁷ The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited this country on February 19, 2020 at the invitation of the President of the Republic of Turkey Rajab Tayyip Erdogan. <http://ddsmfa.uz/uz/ozbekiston-turkiya-oliy-darajadagi-strategik-hamkorlikning-yangi-bosqichi>.

¹⁸ During Erdoğan's visit to Tashkent, 9 documents were signed to expand cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey <https://parstoday.com/uz/news/uzbekistan-i70652-%D0%AD%D1%80%D0%B4%D1%83%D2%93%D0%BE...>

means of the above analysis, as well as Shavkat Mirziyoyev's reforming and transforming skills and other personal qualities.

4. Conclusion

In 1991-2016, the Republic of Uzbekistan was at the lowest level of political, social and economic development and transformation into a new civil society. Such was the legacy of the new leadership of Uzbekistan. This legacy has largely been accumulated over a quarter of a century of former union and independence. There were signs of a political explosion in the country. In the same period, from September 8, 2016, Shavkat Mirziyoyev began to work as President of Uzbekistan. From the first days of his presidency, he showed that solving people's problems and ensuring their well-being is not in the interests of the political elite. Millions of citizens began to turn to public receptions.

During the state leadership of Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the modernization of the state power bodies in the country, especially the executive power system, first began with the preparation of conditions for the self-government bodies to reach the level of functioning based on the requirements of the civil society institution.

During this period, a historical turning point in the country began. The transformation of the executive power system into a governing body working on the basis of the interests and needs of the people meant that the features and characteristics of the civil society and the legal state were formed in the country.

The idea that Shavkat Mirziyoyev announced "State agencies should serve our people, not the people to the state agencies" and its implementation became the main principle of modernization of the country. As a result, the principle of self-management of the society is strengthened due to the fact that the state authorities limit the activities of the society management.

The reforms of Shavkat Mirziyoyev radically changed Uzbekistan, as a result of which the main elements of civil society were formed in the country. Such qualities as the appearance, charm, skill and courage of a political leader cannot reveal his true political portrait. His merits, activities and their results, recognized by the people of the whole world, testify to his true political leadership. We are convinced of this through the above analysis, as well as the transformative and transformative abilities of Shavkat Mirziyoyev and other personal qualities.

References:

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to fundamentally improve the system of working with appeals of natural and legal entities" (December 28, 2016) // <https://www.gov.uz>.
2. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically reform the national system of providing public services to the population". December 12, 2017 // <https://kun.uz/news/2017/12/13/preziden-tning-angi-farmoniga-sar-berildi>.
3. Alimov B. Uzbekistan-USA: are relations developing? 2021 April 10 // <http://beruniyalimov.uz/archives/931>.
4. Bozorova M. Uzbekistan and Russia: strategic cooperation - in practice. 19.10.2018 // <https://isrs.uz/uz/maqolalar/uzbekiston-va-rossia-strategik-amkorlik-amalda>.
5. Kyrgyzboev M. The decision of the US Department of Labor is another victory for the reforming Uzbekistan! // People's word, 2019, March 29.
6. Mallinson Kate. Can Uzbekistan's President Meet Raised Expectations? // <https://www.chathamhouse.org/2019/12/can-uzbekistans-president-meet-raised-expectations>.
7. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Ensuring the rule of law and human interests is a guarantee of the country's development and people's well-being: speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 24th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (December 7, 2016) - T.: Uzbekistan, 2017. - P.114-115.
8. Nematov I. Acceleration of formalization of state borders is a priority direction of Uzbekistan's foreign policy. August 17, 2018 // <https://xs.uz/uzkr/post/davlat-chegaralarini-rasmijlashtirishni-zhadal-lashtirish-ozbekiston-tashqi-siyosatining-ustuvor-jonalishi>
9. Rafikov K.M. Our first and last words: Homeland!.-T.:Akademnashr. 2019.-P.197.
10. Saidov B. China's Leading Information and Analytical Resources. February 11, 2021//<https://isrs.uz/ru/xalqaro-hamkorlik/uzbekistan-i-kitaj-novye-grani-sotrudnicestva-i-razvitiya>.
11. Vinnik E. What changes took place in Uzbekistan during Shavkat Mirziyoyev's 4-year presidency? // <https://kknews.uz>.
12. 15 important reforms of Shavkat Mirziyoyev were identified // <https://bugun.uz/2021/07/24/shavkat-mirziyoevning-15-ta-muhim-islohoti-aniqlab-berildi/>.
13. The UN General Assembly adopted the resolution developed by Uzbekistan // <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2018/12/%2013/bmt-rezolyutsiya>.
14. Development strategy of new Uzbekistan // <https://invest.gov.uz/uz/mediacenter/news/development-strategy-of-the-new-uzbekistan/>.
15. "World-class leader", Murari Jalan about President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. March 19, 2021.// <https://uznews.uz/posts/5589>.
16. President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev awarded with a prize StrategEast Westernization//<http://mustaqillik.uz/ru/events/year>.

17. President Mirziyoyev is changing the style of governance in Uzbekistan // <https://www.dw.com/ru/prezident-mirziyoyev-menjaet-stil-upravljenja-v-uzbekistane/a-42163628>
18. Report from the meeting between Donald Trump and Shavkat Mirziyoyev: a new era of strategic partnership. 2018 May 17 // xabar.uz
19. The President of Uzbekistan held talks with the head of China <https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2017/05/13/china-docs/>.
20. Russia is still the leader in the number of foreign enterprises in Uzbekistan // <https://kun.uz/news/2022/06/11/rossiya-ozbekistonda-xorijiy-korxonalar-soni-boyicha-hamon-yetakchilik-qilmoqda>.
21. Great reformer: Li Zhanshu compared Shavkat Mirziyoyev with Deng Xiaoping 26.04.2019 г. // <https://uz.sputniknews.ru/20190426/Velikiy-reformator-Li-Chzhanshu-sravnil-Shavkata-Mirziyeva-s-Den-Syaopinem-11359946.html>.
22. Vladimir Putin held talks in the Kremlin with President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev. November 19, 2021. // <http://kremlin.ru/events/president/news/67142>.
23. Russia is still the leader in the number of foreign enterprises in Uzbekistan. June 11, 2022. // <https://kun.uz/news/2022/06/11/rossiya-ozbekistonda-xorijiy-korxonalar-soni-boyicha-hamon-yetakchilik-qilmoqda>.
24. Meeting of Mirziyoyev and Erdogan: what did the two leaders agree on? 9.11.2016 // <https://sputniknews-uz.com/20161119/Mirziyoyev-va-Erdogon-uchrashuvi-ikki-rahbar-nimalarga-kelishib-ol-di-4168381.html>.
25. Uzbekistan-Turkey is a partner based on trust and friendship // <https://uza.uz/uz/posts/zbekiston-turkiya-zaro-ishonch-va-d-stikka-asoslangan-amkor-01-05-2018>.
26. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited this country on February 19, 2020 at the invitation of the President of the Republic of Turkey Rajab Tayyip Erdogan. // <http://ddsmfa.uz/uz/ozbekiston-turkiya-oliy-darajadagi-strategik-hamkorlikning-yangi-bosqichi>.
27. During Erdoğan's visit to Tashkent, 9 documents were signed to expand cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey // <https://parstoday.com/uz/news/uzbekistan-i70652-%D0%AD%D1%80%D0%B4%D1%83%D2%93%D0%BE%...>
28. Mamajonov, A. T. (2021). Accounting of income and expenses for regular activities. *European Journal of Agricultural and Rural Education (EJARE)*.
29. Mamazhonov, A., & Muydinov, E. (2021). Documenting An Audit Of Financial Statements Based On International Auditing Standards. *International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies (IJPST)*, 2.
30. Mamazhonov, A. T. (2020). Conceptual issues of accounting for finished goods in the automotive industry. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*.
31. Akramjon Turgunovich, M. (2021). ORGANIZATIONAL BASIS OF INFORMATION SOURCES OF ANALYSIS OF BASIC PRODUCTION COSTS IN FARMING. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 17, 247-250. Retrieved from
32. Khamidullina Zuleikha Chulpanovna, Yusupova Malika Botiraliyevna, & Mamazhonov Akramjon Turgunovich. (2021). SOCIETY INTERESTS, PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE AND ETHICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS. *World Economics and Finance Bulletin*, 4, 3-5. Retrieved from