

UZBEKISTAN AND UNESCO: STRATEGIC COOPERATION AND GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT

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In recent years, the Republic of Uzbekistan has significantly increased its engagement in regional and international processes, resulting in a marked improvement in its international image. The country has begun to pursue a more active and pragmatic foreign policy than in the past, which is gaining recognition from the international community thanks to its progressive nature and peace-oriented approach. Today, Uzbekistan is opening up to the world and is establishing cooperative relations based on equality and mutual benefit with all states and international organizations that share its commitment to peace.

In alignment with Uzbekistan's contemporary peace-oriented and progressive foreign policy, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev of the Republic of Uzbekistan underscores the following key principles:

"In our dialogues with the leaders of a number of international organizations and states, we consistently stress that the need for mutual trust, justice, and solidarity at the global level is steadily increasing, and that these principles must be accorded priority importance in international relations. Common goals can only be achieved through open and sincere dialogue, as well as approaches based on respect for the interests and rights of all parties.¹

Indeed, in recent years, Uzbekistan's international relations have expanded substantially in geographical scope, and its cooperation with influential international and regional organizations, as well as global financial institutions, has advanced to a qualitatively new level. In brief, Uzbekistan has today established diplomatic relations with 165 countries and is a full member of more than 100 international organizations.²

UNESCO stands out among the international organizations with which Uzbekistan has developed effective cooperation. When addressing the role, global standing, and activities of this prestigious organization, it is important to note that UNESCO is one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, established in 1945 in the aftermath of the Second World War. Its Constitution explicitly defines its fundamental objective as "contributing to peace and security by promoting collaboration among

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¹ Ш.М.Мирзиёев. Ҳозирги замон ва Янги Ўзбекистон. -Тошкент, "Ўзбекистон" нашриёти, 2024. – 111 б

² Ўзбекистон ва Бағам ороллари ўртасида дипломатик муносабатлар ўрнатилди // <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2024/10/03/bagama/>

nations through education, science, and culture". Based in Paris, UNESCO is also informally known as the "ideas laboratory of the United Nations."³ . The eminent Indian thinker and statesman Jawaharlal Nehru once described UNESCO as "the conscience of humanity."⁴

Currently, UNESCO has 194 member states, in addition to 12 countries and territories with associate membership. Today, more than 400 international non-governmental organizations, foundations, and regional and international unions collaborate with UNESCO.

The Republic of Uzbekistan became a member of UNESCO on October 26, 1993. UNESCO office has been operating in Tashkent since 1996. According to the UNESCO Constitution, "Member States of the Organization shall establish National Commissions for UNESCO, through which they coordinate their relations with the Organization" . In line with this provision, the National Commission for UNESCO Affairs was established within the structure of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 29, 1994.

Over the past period, Uzbekistan has maintained effective cooperation with UNESCO in various fields. Notably, Uzbek historians and archaeologists played an active role alongside scholars from dozens of other countries in preparing the book History of Central Asian Civilizations for publication by UNESCO between 1992 and 2001⁵ .

Another area of UNESCO's activity is the celebration of anniversary dates. It is noteworthy that the commemoration of dates associated with Uzbekistan's ancient history under UNESCO's auspices began even before the country gained independence. For instance, within UNESCO, the 1000th anniversaries of the births of Abu Rayhan Beruni (1973) and Abu Ali Ibn Sina (1980) were celebrated. In the years following independence, this tradition has developed further. In 1994, the 600th anniversary of Mirzo Ulugbek was marked, and in 1996, UNESCO's headquarters in Paris hosted celebrations for the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur, which included the "Amir Temur Week," a scientific conference, and an exhibition.

Between 1994 and 2025, dozens of anniversaries related to the glorious history of the Uzbek people have been commemorated under the auspices of UNESCO. Notably, in September 2023, UNESCO headquarters celebrated the 1050th anniversary of the birth of the encyclopedic scholar Abu Rayhan Beruni. Also, the following anniversaries were marked by UNESCO in 2024–2025: the 950th anniversary of Diwan Lughat al-Turk,

³ Устав Организации Объединенных Наций по вопросам образования, науки и культуры//https://unesco.ru/wp-content/uploads/add/unesco_constitution_ru.pdf

⁴ UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization // https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/organisation/unesco-united-nations-educational-scientific-cultural-organization_en

⁵ History of Civilizations of Central Asia // <https://www.unesco.org/archives/multimedia/document-1595>

the 550th anniversary of Ali Qushchi, and the 200th anniversary of Karakalpak poet Ajiniyaz Qosibay oghli .⁶

In addition, in cooperation with UNESCO, Uzbekistan has been hosting international cultural events under its auspices, including the "Melodies of the East" music festival, as well as festivals dedicated to folklore, the art of the Bakhshi (traditional storytellers), handicrafts, and Maqom music.

Another significant area of collaboration with UNESCO is the establishment of UNESCO chairs in the country's higher education institutions, aimed at directly supporting the development of human capital. Leading universities in Uzbekistan currently host eight UNESCO chairs, covering areas such as "Comparative Study of World Religions," "Water Diplomacy, Water Resource Management, and Environmental Protection," and "Cultural Tourism" .

In Uzbekistan's bilateral relations with UNESCO, the organization's international lists occupy a particularly important place. In this context, several registers and lists can be highlighted.

1. Seven sites related with the history of Uzbekistan have been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List: the Itchan Kala in Khiva, the historic center of Bukhara, the historic center of Shakhrisabz, Samarkand – Crossroads of Cultures, the Western Tien-Shan, the Turon Deserts, and the Silk Roads: Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor⁷ .

In recent years, efforts to include various historical sites and cultural monuments from Uzbekistan on UNESCO lists have expanded. Notably, the Silk Roads: Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor was inscribed in 2023. Its nomination was jointly prepared and submitted by Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan .⁸

The Silk Roads: Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor nomination encompasses a total of 31 historical monuments built across different periods, all located along the historical Great Silk Road. These unique sites, which represent the rich cultural and historical heritage of Central Asian peoples, are distributed as follows: 15 in Uzbekistan, 9 in Tajikistan, and 7 in Turkmenistan. The 15 monuments within Uzbekistan included in the Silk Roads: Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor nomination are: the Jartepa Zoroastrian temple, Sulaimantepa, the Kafirqala fortress, the Dabussia fortress, the Qosim Shaykh architectural complex, the Mirsayid Bahrom mausoleum, the Raboti Malik caravanserai and Sardoba, the Deggaron mosque, the Chashmai Ayub mausoleum, the Vardonze fortress, the

⁶ Празднования юбилейных дат в 2024-2025 гг. при участии ЮНЕСКО // <https://www.unesco-iicas.org/ru/press-office/News/>

⁷ World Heritage Sites – Uzbekistan // <https://www.unesco.org/en/world-heritage/list?P%5B0%5D=countries%3Ad535a709-593a-5521-95ef-2cd729dfd5bc>

⁸ Zarafshan-Karakum corridor of the Great Silk Road included in UNESCO World Heritage List // <https://kun.uz/en/14185854#>

Vabkent minaret, the Bahaiddin Naqshband architectural complex, the Chor Bakr necropolis, the Varaksha fortress, and the Poykent fortress⁹.

2. Fifteen elements of the intangible cultural heritage of the Uzbek people have been inscribed on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. These include:

Shashmaqom (in collaboration with Tajikistan), Cultural traditions of Boysun, Katta Ashula, Askiya - the art of wit, Culture and traditions associated with Pilaf, Navruz celebrations (in collaboration with Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, India, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Turkey), Margilan craft development center: preservation of traditional technologies for making atlas and adras fabrics, Lazgi dance, Miniature art, Bakhshi art, Silk production and traditional silk-making techniques, Traditional stories about Khoja Nasreddin, Uzbek pottery art, Illumination art: naqsh - ornamental painting (in collaboration with Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Iran), and Iftar and its socio-cultural traditions (in collaboration with Azerbaijan, Turkey, and Iran).

It is noteworthy that another nomination related to the rich intangible heritage of Uzbekistan – "The Art of Making and Playing the Rubab" – was inscribed on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in December 2024.

The relevant decision was approved at the 19th session of UNESCO's Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. The initiative to inscribe the art of rubab-making and performance was jointly proposed by Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and Iran.

The Committee's decision highlighted that the rubab is one of the oldest musical instruments in Central, South, and Southwest Asia. The inscription emphasized that this art contributes to cultural and social cohesion, promotes cultural exchange and solidarity, and supports education, gender equality, and sustainable development.

3. The UNESCO Memory of the World Register was established in 1992 with the primary objective of preventing the irreversible loss of, preserving, and disseminating documents or collections of documents of significant and enduring value, whether in paper, audiovisual, digital, or any other format.

By 2023, several collections from the Republic of Uzbekistan have been inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register, including the Holy Uthman Quran preserved in Tashkent, the manuscript collections held at the Beruni Institute of Oriental Studies, and the archival documents of the Khiva Khanate diwan. In 2023, two additional collections related to

⁹ Silk Roads: Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor // <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1675/>

Uzbekistan's history were added to the Register: the Mawlana Collection and the Archives of the Qushbegi Administration of the Bukhara Emirate¹⁰.

4. **UNESCO** also oversees the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, which includes two sites from Uzbekistan, namely the Chatkal State Biosphere Reserve (1978) and the Lower Amu Darya State Biosphere Reserve (2021)¹¹.

It is noteworthy that in recent years, relations between Uzbekistan and UNESCO have experienced a clear revitalization and increased activity. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation has entered a new phase, with various events being organized and promising joint plans developed.

UNESCO continues to serve as an important platform for enhancing the country's international prestige and expanding its bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the global community. As a result, a number of programs and projects have been implemented and continue to be carried out, among which the following merit particular attention:

- Seventeen unique examples of Uzbekistan's national cultural heritage have been inscribed on the UNESCO lists mentioned above and recognized internationally as part of humanity's shared heritage;

- The city of Bukhara was included in the UNESCO Creative Cities Network¹². It is noteworthy that the UNESCO Creative Cities Network was established in 2004 and updated every two years. The program aims to foster international cooperation among cities that invest in creativity as a driver of sustainable urban development, social integration, and the global impact of culture. It also supports UN initiatives, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030. Currently, approximately 300 cities worldwide are part of the program. Within this framework, the inaugural Modern Design and Craft Biennale was organized in Bukhara from September to November 2025, serving as an institutional platform for professional exchange and dialogue between local artisans and artists and their international counterparts.

- In 2022, for the first time in its history, Uzbekistan was elected as a member of UNESCO's Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage for the period 2022–2026;

- From November 14-16, 2022, Tashkent hosted the Second Global Conference on Early Childhood Education and Care, with the participation of UNESCO Director-General Audrey Azoulay, representatives from nearly 150 countries, and officials from international organizations;

¹⁰ Memory of the World International Register – Uzbekistan // <https://www.unesco.org/en/memory-world/list?f%5B0%5D=countries%3Ad535a709-593a-5521-95ef-2cd729dfd5bc>

¹¹ Biosphere reserves – Uzbekistan // <https://www.unesco.org/en/mab/list?f%5B0%5D=countries%3Ad535a709-593a-5521-95ef-2cd729dfd5bc>

¹² Бухоро ЮНЕСКОнинг «Ижодий шахарлар тармоғи» дастурига киритилди // <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2023/11/01/bukhara>

- In 2023, in cooperation with UNESCO, the Abu Rayhan Beruni UNESCO-Uzbekistan International Award was established to promote ethical practices in artificial intelligence and encourage scientific dialogue;

- At the conclusion of UNESCO's 42nd General Conference (November 2023), a historic decision was made to hold the next, 43rd session in 2025 in Samarkand, with the unanimous support of all 194 member states. This decision reflects the international recognition of Uzbekistan's systematic reforms in recent years.¹³

It is noteworthy that the General Conference is the supreme governing body of UNESCO, convening once every two years. For more than 40 years, sessions of the General Conference have been held exclusively in Paris, where UNESCO's headquarters are located, with the sole exception of 1985, when the conference took place in Sofia, Bulgaria.

The selection of Samarkand as the host city for the 43rd session of the General Conference carries profound symbolic significance. This ancient and ever-vibrant city has historically served as a center for encounters between civilizations and cultural exchanges, where diverse cultures have met, complemented, and enriched each other - a fact well documented in history. One prominent example is the activity along the Great Silk Road during the Middle Ages.

Dubbed the "Jewel of the East", Samarkand now serves as a unique platform for advancing Uzbekistan's most important international and diplomatic initiatives. Recent years have witnessed the city hosting numerous international and regionally significant events, underscoring this role. These include: the international conference "Central Asia: Shared Past and Common Future, Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Prosperity" (2017); the Asia Forum on Human Rights (2018); the Samarkand Forum on Human Rights (2020); the Summit of SCO Heads of State (2022); and the 25th Session of the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) General Assembly (2023).

The 43rd session of the UNESCO General Conference was held in Samarkand from 30 October to 13 November 2025. Comprehensive preparations for this high-level event ensured its successful organization. The preparatory work was carried out at an elevated organizational level, guided by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 15 March 2024, titled "On Measures to Prepare for the 43rd Session of the UNESCO General Conference in Samarkand in 2025".

The opening ceremony of the conference on 30 October 2025 was attended by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, who delivered a keynote address. In his speech, the President highlighted UNESCO's enduring global role, particularly in today's complex

¹³ Место проведения 43-й сессии Генеральной конференции // https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000387713_rus

world. He stated: "We reaffirm our firm commitment to the noble and lofty goals of UNESCO. Uzbekistan is always ready to serve as a bridge between East and West, North and South, and as an open and constructive platform for cooperation accessible to all"¹⁴.

In this address, the President put forward a series of ideas and initiatives across several key areas, including cultural heritage and diversity; inclusive education and digitalization; intangible cultural heritage; climate change and environmental risks; the information environment and media literacy; and interreligious and intercultural dialogue and mutual understanding.

He particularly emphasized the need to strengthen joint efforts to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage of humanity, which constitutes an invaluable global treasure. The President highlighted that programs such as UNESCO's Memory of the World, created to preserve unique cultural assets - including oral traditions, manuscripts, archives, and valuable historical documents - and to ensure their accessibility to all, must be further developed and promoted.¹⁵

Overall, in his address, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan put forward a series of proposals and initiatives aimed at taking the country's cooperation with UNESCO to a new strategic level. These initiatives can be categorized as follows:

In the field of education:

- Establishment of a UNESCO platform to promote inclusive education for children with special needs;
- Hosting a World Summit on Vocational Education;
- Implementation of the pilot project "Artificial Intelligence at School" in Uzbekistan under UNESCO's guidance;
- Organization of an international expert conference on AI ethics.

In the field of cultural heritage:

- Further development of UNESCO's Memory of the World program;
- Designation of 19 November as the International Documentary Heritage Day;
- Establishment of an International Institute for Digital Heritage under the UNESCO system;

¹⁴ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг ЮНЕСКО Бош конференцияси 43-сессиясининг очилиш маросимидаги нутқи // <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/8610>

¹⁵ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг ЮНЕСКО Бош конференцияси 43-сессиясининг очилиш маросимидаги нутқи // <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/8610>

- Hosting an International Craft Congress in Bukhara in 2027.

In promoting women's leadership and capacity-building:

- Creation of a UNESCO Academy for Women's Leadership;
- Organization of a Global Forum on Women in Education, Culture, and Science in Samarkand.

In combating the climate crisis:

- Implementation of the UNESCO Global Initiative "Ecological Capital";
- Elaboration of a UNESCO Executive Board resolution on "Strengthening Measures to Safeguard Cultural Heritage in the Context of Globalization and Climate Change";
- Hosting an international symposium in Khiva on preserving cultural heritage under conditions of globalization and climate change.

Preventing the spread of misleading information in the virtual space:

Organization of an International Festival of Children's Cultural Content;

Development of a comprehensive UNESCO strategy for media literacy promotion.

In promoting religious tolerance:

Promoting Islamic culture and education globally as a means to effectively counter radicalism and Islamophobia;

Joint utilization of the potential of research centers dedicated to Islamic civilization, including studies on Imam Bukhari, Imam Maturidi, Imam Tirmidhi, and Bahauddin Naqshband¹⁶.

The 43rd session of the General Conference brought together more than 4000 delegates representing over 190 Member States of the Organization, with the full participation of UNESCO's senior staff. Over the course of two weeks, alongside the plenary meetings of the General Conference, more than 150 side events were held, including seminars, conferences, international exhibitions, and concert programs. More than 20 of these events were organized directly at the initiative of Uzbekistan, in cooperation with relevant ministries and governmental agencies. These supplementary events were devoted to promoting the reforms currently being implemented in the country, as well as to advancing priority areas for expanding cooperation between the Organization and its Member

¹⁶ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг ЮНЕСКО Бош конференцияси 43-сессиясининг очилиш маросимидаги нутқи // <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/8610>

States. Among these additional events, the following may be highlighted in particular:

- An international conference entitled "The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Museums" was organised by the Uzbekistan Culture and Arts Development Foundation in cooperation with UNESCO, the French Ministry of Culture, the Guimet Museum, and the International Council of Museums (ICOM). Attended by UNESCO Director-General Audrey Azoulay the conference examined the impact of artificial intelligence on museums, including issues related to the preservation, interpretation, and dissemination of cultural heritage¹⁷ ;

- In collaboration with UNESCO, the Committee on Family and Women of the Republic of Uzbekistan organized an event entitled "Advancing Gender Equality through Multilateral Cooperation," showcasing Uzbekistan's initiatives to support women and highlighting UNESCO's activities in this area¹⁸ ;

- The Uzbekistan Culture and Arts Development Foundation hosted the award ceremony for the UNESCO–Uzbekistan International Prize named after Abu Rayhan Beruni for scientific research in the field of the ethics of artificial intelligence, in partnership with UNESCO. This prestigious prize, established jointly by the Government of Uzbekistan and UNESCO, was awarded for the first time. The recipients included Virgílio Augusto Fernandes de Almeida, Emeritus Professor of Computer Science at the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG) in Brazil; Susan Perry and Claudia Roda, Professors at the American University of Paris; and researchers from the Institute for International Artificial Intelligence Governance at Tsinghua University in China¹⁹ ;

- UNESCO's 14th Youth Forum was convened under the theme "Climate Action and Its Social Impact, Particularly for Youth";

- The 12th Meeting of National Commissions for UNESCO was also held;

- The 25th session of the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was convened. During the session, Ms. Gayane Umerova, Chairperson of the Uzbekistan Culture and Arts Development Foundation and Head of the National Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for

¹⁷ Самарқандда сунъий интеллектнинг маданий меросни асрашдаги ўрни муҳокама қилинмоқда // <https://www.uzdaily.uz/uzc/samarqandda-suniy-intellektning-madaniy-merosni-asrashdagi-o%C4%BBni-muhokama-qilinmoqda>

¹⁸ Гендер тенглигини қўп томонлама ҳамкорлик орқали ривожлантиришга оид халқаро тadbир ўтказилади // https://uza.uz/uz/posts/gender-tengligini-kop-tomonlama-hamkorlik-orqali-rivozhlantirishga-oid-xalqaro-tadbir-otkaziladi_778367

¹⁹ Абу Райхон Беруний номидаги ЮНЕСКО — Ўзбекистон халқаро мукофотининг илк совриндорлари аниқланди // https://uza.uz/uz/posts/abu-rayhon-beruniy-nomidagi-yunesko-ozbekiston-xalqaro-mukofotining-ilik-sovrindorlari-aniqlandi_779785

UNESCO, was elected Chair of the 25th session of the General Assembly of this prestigious body;

- The Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan organised a special presentation dedicated to Uzbekistan's accession to UNESCO's Global Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education²⁰;

- During the 43rd session of the UNESCO General Conference, a tree-planting ceremony took place at the "Eternal City" complex in Samarkand. This event symbolized Uzbekistan's dedication to environmental preservation, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and mitigating the negative impacts of climate change. Similar tree-planting ceremonies were broadcast live from all regional centres across Uzbekistan²¹;

- The International Institute for Central Asia, in cooperation with the Culture and Arts Development Foundation, organized a special forum in Samarkand entitled "The New Central Asia: Pathways to Joint Development and Prosperity through Culture, Education, and Science"²² ;

- An international seminar entitled "Preserving the Past, Building the Future," dedicated to the safeguarding of cultural heritage, was held at the Samarkand State University of Architecture and Construction as part of the 43rd session of UNESCO's General Conference²³ ;

- The Uzbekistan Culture and Arts Development Foundation organised the 7th Samarkand Marathon in cooperation with the Ministry of Sports;

- In cooperation with the National Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for UNESCO, the Samarkand Regional Administration hosted an international conference aimed at providing a scholarly assessment of Samarkand's three-thousand-year history and at comprehensively highlighting its role in human civilization. The conference presented the results of scientific and archaeological research demonstrating that the history of Samarkand dates back at least 3,000 years²⁴ .

In short, it would not be an exaggeration to state that the 43rd session of UNESCO's General Conference was a significant global historic event. During this session, the strategic goals and objectives of UNESCO

²⁰Иқлим ўзгаришлари ва унинг ечими ёшлар нигоҳида // https://uza.uz/uz/posts/iqlim-ozgarishlari-va-uning-echimi-yoshlar-nigohida_776167

²¹ ЮНЕСКО Миллий комиссияларининг 12-йигилиши бошланди // https://uza.uz/uz/posts/yunesko-milliy-komissiyalarining-12-yigilishi-boshlandi_776842

²²Гаянэ Умерова ЮНЕСКО Бош Ассамблеяси 25-сессияси раиси этиб сайланди // https://uza.uz/uz/posts/gayane-umerova-yunesko-bosh-assambleyasi-25-sessiyasi-raisi-etib-saylandi_781760

²³Маданий меросни асрашнинг замонавий ёндашувлари // https://uza.uz/uz/posts/madaniy-merosni-asrashning-zamonaviy-yondashuvlari_779701

²⁴ "Самарқанд – 3000 йиллик мерос" // https://uza.uz/uz/posts/samarqand-3000-yillik-meros_779329

often described as the “conscience of humanity”- for the near- and medium-term future were adopted.

Reflecting on the outcomes of the event, Khondker Mohammad Talha, the Chair of the 43rd session of UNESCO’s General Conference, emphasized the following: “For the first time in the Organisation’s nearly forty-year history, the 43rd session of the General Conference was successfully held outside of UNESCO’s headquarters in Paris, in the world-renowned city of Samarkand. I would like to underscore that this was realised at the historic initiative of the President of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, and with the full support of representatives of all Member States. Through this, Uzbekistan once again demonstrated its strong support for UNESCO’s mission, as well as its openness to international diplomacy and dialogue.

Over the course of two weeks, Samarkand brought together representatives of almost 190 UNESCO Member States, more than 4,600 participants, around 20 non-governmental organizations, three international organisations, and 240 delegates, creating a unique platform for hearing their voices. Through these voices, we heard calls for decisive action on the global challenges confronting humanity today, appeals to resolve conflicts in various regions through diplomatic dialogue, a shared commitment to addressing climate change collectively, efforts to protect the interests of women, to guarantee access to quality education for children, and to address other critical issues. The discussions held and the decisions adopted here will undoubtedly contribute to the realization of UNESCO’s objectives and to the effective protection of the interests of the peoples of the world²⁵.

Undoubtedly, one of the most significant decisions adopted during the 43rd session was the election of the next Director-General of UNESCO. The term of office of Ms. Audrey Azoulay, who had served as Director-General of UNESCO since 2017, came to an end, and she was formally honored upon the conclusion of her mandate. Mr. Khaled El-Enany, aged 54, was elected to this position. An Egyptian scholar, he has worked extensively in a number of academic research institutions and held senior public offices, most notably serving as Minister of Tourism and Antiquities.

He conducted his election campaign under the slogan “UNESCO for the People,” emphasizing the need to bring the Organization closer to communities and to prioritize education, culture, and science. Following his formal confirmation as Director-General, he announced that particular attention would be devoted to such key areas as “Education of the Future,” “Intellectual Heritage,” “Biodiversity,” and “Artificial Intelligence and Ethics.”

²⁵ ЮНЕСКОнинг тарихий Самарқанд форуми Ўзбекистоннинг халқаро дипломатия ва очиқ мулоқотга доим тайёрлигини намойён этди // https://uza.uz/uz/posts/yuneskoning-tarixiy-samarqand-forumi-ozbekistonning-xalqaro-diplomatiya-va-ochiq-muloqotga-doim-tayyorligini-namoyon-etdi_782448

Khaled El-Enany also underscored that strengthening the Organization's financial sustainability would be among his top priorities. This issue is of critical importance, as UNESCO has faced significant challenges in financing its programs and projects since the official withdrawal of the United States from the Organization in 2018.

In conclusion, Uzbekistan's hosting of the 43rd session of UNESCO's General Conference was, without doubt, a historic event of global significance. This major international forum demonstrated the steady growth of Uzbekistan's international standing and its emergence as an active and influential member of the global community with a distinct voice and position. It also reflected the increasingly resonant "Voice of Samarkand," rooted in the principles of peace, dialogue, and sustainable development.

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“Xalqaro munosabatlar: siyosat, iqtisodiyot, huquq” jurnali O'zbekiston Respublikasi Tashqi ishlar vazirligi tasarrufidagi Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universitetining ilmiy-nazariy nashrlarining fanlararo turkumiga mansub.

«Xalqaro munosabatlar: siyosat, iqtisodiyot, huquq» ilmiy-nazariy jurnali O'zbekiston axborot va matbuot agentligida 2007 yil 11 yanvarda (ruxsatnoma №0127) rasmiy ro'yxatdan o'tgan. Jurnal O'zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy nashr palatasi tomonidan ham rasmiylashtirilib, bosma nusxasi ISSN 2010-6203 va onlayn nusxasi ISSN 2181-1113 indeksiga ega. O'z navbatida bu indeks, xalqaro referativ nashrlar haqidagi ma'lumot bazasiga mutanosibligidan dalolat beradi.

Jurnal sahifalarida nashr etiladigan maqolalar o'zbek, rus va ingliz tillarida bosib chiqariladi. Jurnal bosma ravishda nashr qilinib, yiliga to'rt marotaba, ya'ni yiliga har uch oy choragining birida tarqatiladi.

Jurnal tahririyatiga kelib tushadigan maqolalarning aksariyati zamonaviy xalqaro munosabatlar va jahon siyosati masalalari bilan bog'liq holatlarning analitik tahliliga oid bo'lib, jamiyat va davlat boshqaruvining turli ko'lami doirasidagi xalqaro-huquqiy masalalar mohiyatining tartiblashuvi, jahon xo'jaligi rivojlanishi va xalqaro iqtisodiy munosabatlar, O'zbekistonning ijtimoiy-gumanitar sohasi va xalqaro hamjamiyatlardagi dolzarb muammolar yoritilishiga qaratilganligi bilan ajralib turadi. Tahririyat fanning boshqa yo'nalishlariga aloqador maqolalar chop ettirish huquqiga ham ega. Jurnal nazariy, metodologik, mavzuga aloqador, sharhiy mavzuga doir analitik maqolalarni; nashrga oid ilmiy taqriz va boshqalarni nashr ettirishi mumkin. Maqolani jurnalda chop etish uchun to'lov badali undirilmaydi

MUALAFLAR UCHUN

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- Jamiyat va davlat ishlarining turli tomonlarini xalqaro huquqiy tartibga solish
- Jahon iqtisodiyoti va xalqaro iqtisodiy munosabatlarning rivojlanishi
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Журнал «Международные отношения: политика, экономика, право» является междисциплинарным научно-теоретическим изданием Университета мировой экономики и дипломатии при Министерстве иностранных дел Республики Узбекистан. Научно-теоретический журнал «Международные отношения: политика, экономика, право» зарегистрирован в Агентстве печати и информации Узбекистана 11 января 2007 года (лицензия за № 0127). Журнал зарегистрирован в Национальной книжной палате Республики Узбекистан, имеет индекс печатной версии ISSN 2010-6203 и онлайн версии ISSN 2181-1113, что обеспечивает информацию о нём в соответствующих международных реферативных изданиях.

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Свою основную миссию журнал видит в стимулировании и структурировании научных исследований и дискуссий в контексте задач, поставленных в Концепции внешнеполитической деятельности Республики Узбекистан и Стратегии Развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022 – 2026 годы.

Журнал «Международные отношения» нацелен на размещение наиболее интересных и глубоких материалов, привлекающих внимание национального и международного исследовательского сообщества на актуальные и малоизученные темы.

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Статья также должна содержать следующие разделы:

- Аннотация (200–300 слов на узбекском, русском и английском языках)
- Ключевые слова (минимум 7–8 слов на узбекском, русском и английском языках)
- Методы и область исследования – описание методологии исследования, соответствующей теме.
- Основная проблематика – четкое изложение центральной проблемы исследования и ее актуальности для современных международных исследований.
- Краткое изложение и рекомендации – краткое изложение выводов и практических рекомендаций исследования.

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- Автор несет полную ответственность за точность и достоверность представленной информации.
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