

UZBEKISTAN'S STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP WITH G7 COUNTRIES: PATHS TO GLOBAL INTEGRATION AND ECONOMIC MODERNIZATION

Dadabayev S.S.

Turan International University

E-mail: saidbekdadabayev@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.22251620>

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasining jahonning eng rivojlangan davlatlari — G7 bilan aloqalarini yangi bosqichga ko'tarish imkoniyatlari tadqiq etiladi. Tadqiqotda mamlakatning so'nggi yillardagi tashqi siyosiy ochiqligi, Markaziy Osiyodagi yetakchilik salohiyati va institutsional islohotlar tahlil qilingan. G7 formatida ishtirok etishning iqtisodiy va geosiyosiy afzalliklari bilan bir qatorda, mavjud to'siqlar va ularni bartaraf etish bo'yicha ilmiy asoslangan tavsiyalar keltirilgan.

Аннотация: В данной статье исследуются возможности вывода отношений Узбекистана с группой наиболее развитых стран мира — G7 на новый уровень. В исследовании анализируются внешнеполитическая открытость страны последних лет, её лидерский потенциал в Центральной Азии и институциональные реформы. Наряду с экономическими и геополитическими преимуществами участия в формате G7, представлены существующие барьеры и научно обоснованные рекомендации по их преодолению.

Abstract: This article examines the opportunities for elevating Uzbekistan's relations with the G7, the group of the world's most advanced nations, to a new level. The study analyzes the country's recent foreign policy openness, its leadership potential in Central Asia, and institutional reforms. Along with the economic and geopolitical advantages of participating in the G7 format, current barriers and science-based recommendations for overcoming them are presented.

Kalit so'zlar: G7, O'zbekiston, iqtisodiy integratsiya, C5+1, strategik sheriklik, global boshqaruv, investitsiya muhiti.

Ключевые слова: G7, Узбекистан, экономическая интеграция, C5+1, стратегическое партнерство, глобальное управление, инвестиционный климат.

Keywords: G7, Uzbekistan, economic integration, C5+1, strategic partnership, global governance, investment climate.

Introduction

The purpose of the study is to analyze whether the Republic of Uzbekistan has the opportunity to become a member of the G7 (Group of Seven) countries. Cooperation with the G7 countries, which account for about 45 percent of the world's gross domestic product (GDP), is not only an economic benefit, but also a strategic factor determining the country's influence in the international arena. The aim is to conduct a scientific and theoretical analysis of the potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan for integration with the G7 countries, and to develop a strategy for using the investment and technological capabilities of these countries in the process of economic modernization. This work used systematic analysis, comparative legal methods, economic and statistical forecasting and deduction methods. In particular, a comparative analysis was conducted of the correlation between the dynamics of foreign trade of the G7 countries over the past five years and institutional reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Main part

In the era of global economic changes and geopolitical transformations, the Republic of Uzbekistan has established the principle of "open doors" as a priority in its foreign policy. The G7 countries (the United States, Japan, Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy and Canada) are the largest economic powers in the world. Currently, these seven control about 43-45 percent of the world's GDP in nominal terms (about 46 trillion US dollars) and 30 percent of global purchasing power parity. In order for the Republic of Uzbekistan to catch up with these giant economies, according to the "Republic of Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy, the country must increase its GDP to \$ 160 billion. The average growth in trade turnover with G7 members such as Germany, France and Italy in recent years by 25-30 percent indicates that the industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan is adapting to European standards. In the process of integration, the G7's "Green Growth" programs are in line with the energy reforms of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The attractiveness of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the G7 is determined by its regional stabilizing role. The strategic importance of Central Asia was especially noted at the 2023 Karuizawa Summit of G7 Foreign Ministers in Japan. The country's active participation in the "Trans-Caspian Route" project is considered the most convenient and safe way for the G7 countries to access the region.

The G7 is not only an economic one, but also a "union of values". At the current stage, the most effective way for the Republic of Uzbekistan to interact with the G7 in the status of a "Guest country". This will serve to protect the interests of the region in the process of global decision-making.



The study shows that the steps taken by the Republic of Uzbekistan to combat corruption, digitize public services, and ensure judicial independence are in line with the institutional requirements of the G7. However, the completion of the WTO accession process will serve as the main legal basis for an "equal" dialogue with these countries. It is also worth noting that economic scale and institutional requirements remain the main obstacles. However, the acceleration of the WTO accession process and the strengthening of the inviolability of private property in the judicial system will serve as a "green lane" for G7 investments.

Conclusion

The conducted studies show that, based on the results of the research and global economic analysis, the following conclusion was made regarding the possibilities of the Republic of Uzbekistan to join the G7. Based on the available data, we can say that:

The Republic of Uzbekistan cannot currently become a full member of the G7. The main reason for this is the economic scale and the strict political and economic criteria of the G7. The G7 countries see Central Asia not only as a resource base, but also as a key link in the "Green Energy" and "Middle Corridor" logistics chains.

Although the Republic of Uzbekistan's full membership in the G7 is unlikely in the near future, development based on the organization's standards (ESG principles, digital economy, human capital) is a strategic achievement for the country. The goal is not to become a member of the G7, but to create an economic environment at the G7 level.

List of references:

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-158 dated September 11, 2023 on the "Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy.
2. G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting Communiqué, Karuizawa, Nagano, April 2023.
3. World Bank. (2024). Uzbekistan Economic Update: Toward a Market Economy. Washington, DC.
4. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. New Uzbekistan Strategy. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2021.
5. IMF. (2023). Regional Economic Outlook: Middle East and Central Asia.
6. OECD. (2022). Sustainable Infrastructure for Low-Carbon Development in Central Asia.
7. Ugli, U. K. K. (2024). Developing critical thinking, research, and problem-solving skills through historical contexts in improving natural science literacy of schoolchildren. American Journal of Social Sciences and Humanity Research, 4(10), 361-366.



8. Ugli, U. K. Q. (2023). Artificial intelligence technologies in creating personalized science tasks for 4th grade students. In Next Scientists Conferences (pp. 100-102).
9. UZOQBOEV, X. (2024). BOSHLANG 'ICH 4-SINF O 'QUVCHILARINI TABIIY-ILMIY SAVODXONLIGINI OSHIRISHNING INNOVATSION TEXNLOGIYALARI. News of the NUUz, 1(1.5. 1), 218-220.
10. Uzoqboyev, X. (2026). SUN'IY INTELLEKT YORDAMIDA O 'QITISHDA SHAXSGA YO 'NALTIRILGAN YONDASHUV. Ijtimoiy-gumanitar sohada ilmiy-innovatsion tadqiqotlar, 3(5), 189-192.



WOC
WORLD
ONLINE
CONFERENCES

