

## COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

*Oripov Shahjahan Furqat oqli*  
*1st year Student of the Faculty of History*

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### Abstract

The establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States is the establishment of mutual economic and cultural relations (in the case of Uzbekistan). All summits of the CIS, as well as the coat of arms, agreements, and international agreements are listed. The role of Uzbekistan in the Commonwealth of Independent States has been highlighted.

**Keywords:** CIS, Belarus, Russia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Almaty, assembly, Georgia, USSR, Afghanistan, UN, Abkhazia (Abkhazia), Crimea, Karabakh, Chechnya, Tatarstan, Bishkek, Minsk, Moscow, Chisinau, Yalta, Astana, Kazan, Tashkent, Buraboy, Sochi, Ashgabat, budget, customs, currency.

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President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Qasim-Jomart, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the

Commonwealth of Independent StatesT President of the Republic of Azerbaijan during the summit Ilhom Aliyev, Nikol Pashinyan, Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, Belarus President of the Republic Alexander Lukashenko, President of the Kyrgyz Republic Sadir Japarov, President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin, Tajikistan President of the Republic Emomali Rahman, President of

Turkmenistan Serdar Berdimuhamedov and the chairman of the CIS Executive Committee – Executive Secretary Sergey Lebedev attended. In accordance with the agenda, heads of delegations will develop multilateral cooperation within the organization and exchanged opinions on the results achieved in this regard, discussed issues of further expansion of relations in political, trade-economic and cultural-humanitarian spheres. It was noted with satisfaction that it is possible to ensure positive growth rates in all areas within the CIS. In particular, Uzbekistan's trade with member states of the organization increased by 35% compared to the end of last year. Mechanical engineering, energy, chemistry, pharmaceuticals, cooperation projects in textile and other fields are being successfully implemented. Only in recent months More than 800 new enterprises were launched with partners in the CIS countries. As for cultural relations, regular festivals, concerts, fairs, sports and other events are held. Mutual innovative cooperation and President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in order to expand relations in the youth issue proposed to hold the first congress of young scientists of the CIS countries under the slogan "Youth support innovation" in Uzbekistan next year at the same time, the CIS of Uzbekistan is education, science, health care, sports, willingness to actively assist and participate in the implementation of joint projects and programs in the field of culture and art was noted.[1] Within the framework of the CIS, in 2023, St. Petersburg will be the capital of culture of the CIS the decision to be announced was supported. In 2024, Samarkand was nominated to be named the capital of culture. At the meeting, the leaders exchanged views on the implementation of the agreements reached within the framework of the CIS and the promotion of important cooperation projects. As a result of the summit, a number of important documents on various fields of multilateral cooperation were adopted.[2] Currently, the population of the CIS countries is 283 million. constitutes a person. 120.5 million of this population. is engaged in the economy. 29.4% of them work in industry and construction, 21.5% in

agriculture, forestry and fisheries.[3]

The CIS agreement will be held in Moscow on January 25, 2000. This agreement is based on PQ-4813 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 24, 2020 “On approval of international agreements” approved by the decision of. (Enforced for the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 21, 2020). Activation of trade relations between the participating states of the

Commonwealth of Independent States, the development of economic integration between the participating states of the Commonwealth was launched. The Agreement on the creation of a Free Economic Zone of April 15, 1994 and the amendments and additions to this Agreement dated April 2, 1999 are being negotiated. In particular, the UN General Assembly on April 9, 1985. In order to carry out a coordinated policy on the protection of consumer interests, agreed on the following:

For the purposes of this Agreement, the following tariffs are used:

#### Article 1

National legislation on consumer rights protection — a set of legal norms applicable in the country and regulating relations in the field of consumer rights protection; consumer — intending to order goods (work, service) for personal (household) use, or to order producer - an organization that produces goods for sale to consumers, regardless of the form of ownership, as well as an individual entrepreneur; executor - regardless of the form of ownership, an organization that performs work or provides services for a consumer, as well as an individual entrepreneur; seller - an organization that sells goods to a consumer under a sales contract, regardless of the form of ownership, as well as an individual entrepreneur; dishonest business entities - those who violate the laws on the protection of consumer rights in their activities, who allows situations that are contrary to business practices, if these violations cause or may cause property or non-property damage to citizen-consumers and/or the environment, seller, producer, performers; consumer public organizations — Citizens and/or legal entities established to protect the legal rights and interests of consumers in accordance with the national laws of the participating states of this Agreement Article 2.

This is the purpose of the Agreement To protect the interests of the citizens of the Commonwealth of Nations from the dishonest activities of business entities operating in the territory of the parties to this Agreement protection of consumer rights aimed at creating equal conditions is to create the legal and organizational basis of cooperation on the implementation of a coordinated policy in the field.

#### Article 3.

The rights of consumers and their protection are guaranteed by the national legislation on the protection of consumer rights and this Agreement.

Citizens of each CIS participating state, as well as other persons residing in their territory, In the territories of the participating states of the Commonwealth of Nations, citizens of these states have enjoy the same legal protection and to state and public organizations under the same conditions to protect the rights of consumers as well as citizens of this country, has the right to apply to other organizations, file lawsuits and perform other procedural actions.

#### Article 4

The parties shall comply with the national legislation on the protection of consumer rights, taking into account the generally accepted norms of international law in this field, they cooperate in the following main directions in the protection of consumer rights:

goods (work, service) of consumers, state bodies and public associations of consumers, providing up-to-date and reliable information about producers (sellers, performers);

Preventing the activities of dishonest business entities in the territory of the participating states of this Agreement and taking measures to prevent the entry of low-quality goods (services);

Creating conditions that allow the consumer to freely choose goods (works, services) through the development of fair competition;

Implementation of educational programs in the field of consumer rights protection as an integral part of citizen education in the educational system of the states; mass media, including involving radio and television in systematic coverage and promotion of consumer rights protection issues;

Convergence of the national legislation of the member states of this Agreement in the field of consumer rights protection to the extent necessary for the implementation of this Agreement.

#### Article 5.

The parties are independent public associations of consumers, including in the formation of policies in the field of consumer rights protection, in the development of regulatory legal documents affecting the legal rights and interests of consumers and procedures for consideration of consumer complaints, also help to create conditions for the parties to participate in the creation of a consumer information exchange system.

#### Article 6.

This Agreement is implemented by the relevant national bodies of the participating states of this Agreement within the framework of their powers established by the national legislation of their countries. In order to coordinate activities related to the implementation of this agreement, the parties will establish an advisory council for the protection of consumer rights of the CIS participating states. The status of the Council and its duties are regulated by the Regulation on the Advisory Council on the Protection of Consumer Rights of the CIS Participating States, which is an integral part of this agreement. In the process of implementing this agreement, the Council will cooperate with public associations of consumers. Consumer public associations may participate in the implementation of this agreement in accordance with their charters and the national legislation of their countries.

#### Article 7

The terms of this Agreement do not affect the rights and obligations of the Parties under other international agreements.

#### Article 8.

From the moment of signing this Agreement, for countries whose legislation requires the implementation of internal procedures for the entry into force of this document — shall come into force from the date of submission of relevant documents to the depository. Article 9

Changes to this Agreement by mutual consent of the Parties and additions may be made, which are formalized by separate protocols that are an integral part of the Agreement.

#### Article 10.

Disputed issues related to the application or interpretation of this Agreement shall be resolved through consultations and negotiations between the interested Parties.

#### Article 11.

This Agreement is valid for five years from the date of its entry into force. After this period, the Agreement will be automatically renewed for a period of five years, unless otherwise decided by the Parties.

Article 12.

Either party may withdraw from this Agreement by sending written notice to the depositary six months prior to the withdrawal date.


Article 13.

This Agreement shall be open to accession by other States which support its objectives and principles by depositing instruments of accession with the Depositary.[4] it was said.



Mail dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the CIS


9 independent countries are members of this organization:



 Armenia December 21, 1991  Belarus December 8, 1991


 Azerbaijan December 21, 1991  Kazakhstan December 21, 1991

 Kyrgyzstan December 21, 1991  Moldova December 21, 1991 Russia December 8, 1991  Tajikistan December 21, 1991. Uzbekistan, December 21, 1991

Observer State:  Turkmenistan

A country that has left the organization:  Ukraine

Also other countries of the world, including:  Mongolia is acting as an observer in some structures of the CIS.  Afghanistan expressed its desire to join the CIS in 2008, He has been acting as an observer in the "Inter-Parliamentary Assembly" of the CIS.

A number of unrecognized countries that want to join the CIS, autonomous regions and members of the UN" said. The CIS has not implemented an agreement with these countries. These are the following:  Abkhazia Abkhaziya, Ukrainadagi Qrim, Tog'li Qorabog' respublikasi Crimea, NagornoKarabakh Republic in Ukraine, Transnistria Moldova Republics, Chechnya in Russia, Republic of Serbian Kraina in Croatia.

In 1985-1988, due to the weakening of the Soviet regime, mass civil movements began to appear in these republics. At first, they came out with the demand for national culture and nature protection, then for the transfer of the republics to the economic account, and, finally, with the demand for true sovereignty and independence. 1989 in May the Baltic Assembly elected by the patriots of the three countries is a republic[5]

Summits of the CIS:

12.1991  Kazakhstan, Almaty\_\_ 10.1992  Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek\_\_

04.1993  Belarus, Minsk 10.1994  Russia, Moscow

05.1995  Belarus, Minsk 05.1996  Russia, Moscow 

01.1997 Russia, Moscow 04.1998  Russia, Moscow

04.1999  Russia, Moscow 06.2000  Russia, Moscow

10.2001		<u>Russia, Moscow</u>	10.2002		<u>Moldova, Kishinev</u>
09.2003		<u>Ukraine, Yalta</u>	09.2004		<u>Kazakhstan, Astana</u>
08.2005		<u>Russia, Kazan</u>	10.2006		<u>Belarus, Minsk</u>
10.2007		<u>Tajikistan, Dushanbe</u>	10.2008		<u>Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek</u>
10.2009		<u>Moldova, Kishinev</u>	05.2010		<u>Russia, Moscow</u>
09.2011		<u>Tajikistan, Dushanbe</u>	05.2012		<u>Uzbekistan, Tashkent</u>
12.2012		<u>Turkmenistan, Ashxobod</u>	10.2013		<u>Belarus, Minsk</u>
10.2014		<u>Belarus, Minsk</u>	10.2015		<u>Kazakhstan, Buraboy</u>
09.2016		<u>Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek</u>	10.2017		<u>Russia, Sochi</u>
09.2018		<u>Tajikistan, Dushanbe</u>	10.2019		<u>Turkmenistan, Ashgabat</u> [6]

The meeting of the CIS countries on December 1, 2000 in Minsk, the capital of Belarus, was of particular importance. At this summit, the head of Uzbekistan put forward a proposal to quickly move to practical work on the establishment of a free trade area within the framework of the Commonwealth of Uzbekistan. At the summit, I.A. Karimov explained Uzbekistan's approach and views on a number of issues adopted within the framework of the CIS.[7] In the early years of independence, 70-80 percent of the volume of foreign trade was accounted for by the CIS countries. By 1998, 65.6 percent of exports and 72 percent of imports were made with developed foreign countries.[8]



The coat of arms of the Commonwealth of Independent States together with the flag. 1996 approved on January 18. On May 3, 1995 CIS participating states of the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly "Flag of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Independent States[9]tashqi siyosiy faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish, coordination of foreign political activities, creation of common economic space, development of transport and communication systems, protection of public health and environment, social issues and immigration policy, it implies cooperation in the fight against organized crime, cooperation in defense policy and protection of external borders. The following organs of the CIS were established: Davlat boshliklari kengashi, Hukumat boshliqlari kengashi, Tashqi ishlar vazirlari kengashi, Council of Heads of State, Council of Heads of Government, Council of Foreign Ministers, Interstate Economic Committee, The Inter-Parliamentary Assembly with its center in St. Petersburg and other permanent working bodies of the CIS are located in Minsk.

A coordinating advisory committee. A permanent secretariat works under him. The Council of Heads of State is held at least twice a year. The CIS prevented the outbreak of civil war in the territory of the former USSR, helped countries gradually enter the system of international relations and strengthen their independence and sovereignty. During its activity, the CIS made too many decisions, but in most cases they



were not implemented. In December 1993, Georgia joined the CIS, and in the same year, the CIS Economic Union Agreement was established in 1993. In this contract, the free movement of services, capital and labor force, mutually agreed monetary and credit, budget, tax, price, foreign economic activity, customs, foreign exchange policy, adherence to the general statistics base is envisaged.[10-158] Uzbekistan took the initiative to establish a collective security system within the Commonwealth, In this regard, the meeting of the CIS heads of state and government in Tashkent in May 1992 was probably the first hope that the commonwealth would be able to integrate with each other. One of the most important decisions signed in Tashkent is the Agreements on

Collective Security and Airspace Use, and forming a single budget for allocating money for the implementation of the space program, 13 documents, such as providing money for the border troops, reducing the armed forces, and other vital agreements, have taken steps towards real cooperation.[11-286] And the management system of the CIS is the supreme body of the CIS - "Council of Heads of State" is also "Council of Heads of Government", "Economic Council", "Council of Defense Ministers", "Council of Foreign Ministers".[12-153]

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is an interstate organization. Created by Belarus, Russia, Ukraine on December 8, 1991 in Minsk. In the Agreement signed by the heads of these countries, it was noted that the USSR had fallen into deep decline and disappeared as a result of disintegration, All three countries expressed their desire to develop cooperation in political, economic, humanitarian, cultural and other fields. On December 21, 1991,

Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan,

Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan joined the Agreement. Together with Belarus, Russia and Ukraine, the goal of the CIS.[13]

Summary:

In conclusion, Uzbekistan has a great role in the CIS. In particular, strengthening the stability of Uzbekistan with all countries on earth, has been establishing wideranging relations beneficial to all. Even now, the diplomatic relations in the educational system that Uzbekistan leads for the CIS are supported by the CIS countries.

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