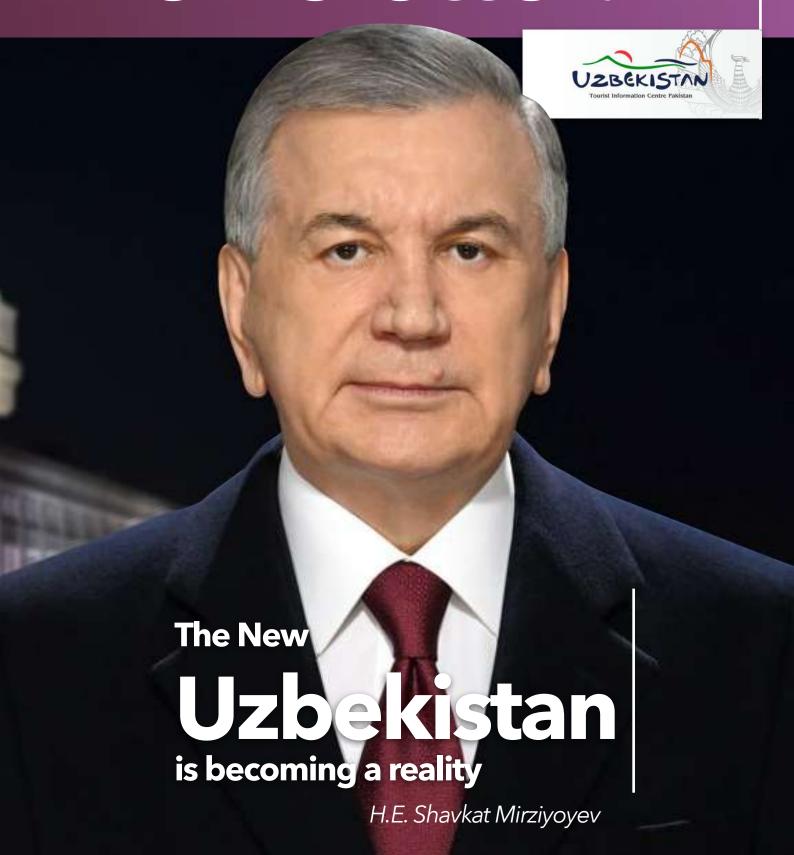
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Uzbekistan Opens All Visa Categories for Pakistani Nationals

In a significant move to strengthen bilateral relations and promote tourism, Uzbekistan has opened all categories of visas for Pakistani nationals, effective from September 2024. This includes both individual and group visas, with group visas starting for as few as five tourists.

Uzbekistan's decision aims to encourage Pakistani travelers to explore the country's rich cultural and historical heritage. Popular tourist destinations like Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva are now more accessible than ever for Pakistani visitors.

To facilitate travel further, Uzbekistan Airways has launched direct flight operations to Lahore, providing a convenient and comfortable travel option for Pakistani tourists.

Officials from the Embassy of Uzbekistan in Pakistan have expressed their enthusiasm for this initiative, emphasizing the shared cultural and historical ties between the two nations. They highlighted that Uzbekistan is eager to welcome Pakistani tourists to experience its stunning architecture, ancient landmarks, and vibrant culture.

This move has been widely appreciated by Pakistani travelers and tourism operators, who see it as an excellent opportunity to explore Uzbekistan's historical treasures and strengthen the bond between the two countries.

For more information about visa applications and travel guidelines, Pakistani nationals are encouraged to visit the official website of the Embassy of Uzbekistan or contact the Uzbekistan Airways office for flight bookings.







United Nations Climate Change



COP29 Baku Azerbaijan

Address by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP29)

Distinguished heads of delegations!

would like to sincerely congratulate the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, His Excellency Ilham Aliyev, for the excellent organization of this historic Conference in the beautiful city of Baku.

We fully support Azerbaijan's active efforts in broadening the international partnership to effectively address current climate challenges.

Dear participants of the conference!

Climate change is now emerging as a major global threat, and directly influencing the escalation of geopolitical tensions.

It primarily exacerbates the problems of poverty eradication, food and energy security, as well as access to water and resources.

In Central Asia, we feel these problems especially acutely. Climate challenges are posing new barriers to improving the quality of life of our people and implementing national development strategies.

Our main goal under the Paris Agreement is to prevent the region from outpacing temperature rise, and to keep it within 1,5-2 degrees this century.

In this regard, we are resolutely pursuing extensive reforms in Uzbekistan to achieve carbon neutrality.

We have set a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 35 percent by 2030. We are ready to extend this commitment by 2050.

We will increase the share of green energy to 40 percent. We are creating electric car and "green" hydrogen clusters, along with hubs for solar and wind energy generation.

We are drastically expanding green areas under the "Yashil Makon" (Green Space) Program.

Together with neighboring countries, we have embarked upon the implementation of a Regional Climate Strategy.

In the coming days we will sign a multilateral agreement on suppling green energy to the European Union.

Ladies and gentlemen!

Uzbekistan is committed to expanding its practical contributions to jointly overcoming the consequences of global climate change.

First. Increasing technical support from major powers and multilateral institutions to identify climate risks faced by developing countries is important.

In this regard, we propose to consider the establishment of an International Centre for Climate Loss and Damage Assessment.

Second. Unified approaches are essential in preventing the pollution of transboundary water resources and preserving sustainable biodiversity.

Using our region as an example, I would like to highlight that the total disappearance of the Aral Sea before the eyes of a single generation has become a global tragedy.

In this regard, we support the development of a Declaration on Obligations to Ensure the Ecological Safety and Health of River Ecosystems under the auspices of the United Nations.

Third, we plan to launch a Regional Genetic Resources Bank, involving leading multilateral structures in order to improve crop resilience to climate change.

We put forward an initiative to create in our country the UN Agro-Industry Innovation Hub for landlocked countries

Fourth, we propose to create an Alliance of World Climate Capitals for the transfer of advanced knowledge and best practices on sustainable development in megalopolises and cities, which are negatively affected by climate change, and host its first forum in the city of Tashkent.

Fifth, we invite the representatives of your countries to participate at the Global Youth Festival of Digital Green Initiatives on May 15, 2025 in the Aral Sea region as part of the International Climate Day.

Dear participants of the summit!

I would like to reiterate Uzbekistan's readiness for open dialogue and partnership for the common well-being and green development.

Thank you for your kind attention.











Interview with Newly appointed Ambassodar of Uzbekistan H.E. Alisher Tukhtaev to Pakistan

Interview by Hamid Mahmood

Mr. Alisher, congratulations on your appointment as Ambassador of Uzbekistan to Pakistan. Could you share with us your thoughts and emotions as you take on this significant role?

Thank you for your kind words. I am truly honored to serve as the Ambassador of Uzbekistan to Pakistan. This role is both a privilege and a responsibility, as I represent a nation with deep historical, cultural, and economic ties to Pakistan. My emotions are a mix of excitement and determination. I look forward to building on the strong foundation of friendship and cooperation between our countries and exploring new opportunities for collaboration.

How do you envision the relationship between Uzbekistan and Pakistan evolving under your leadership?

I envision our relationship becoming even more robust and multifaceted. Uzbekistan and Pakistan are natural partners due to our shared history, cultural heritage, and complementary economic interests. My focus will be on fostering mutual trust, enhancing connectivity, and expanding collaboration in areas like trade, education, culture, and regional stability. I believe we can achieve significant progress by working closely on projects of mutual benefit and by strengthening people-to-people connections.

Uzbekistan and Pakistan have a long history of diplomatic relations. What are some of the key areas you believe hold potential for deeper cooperation between our countries?

There are several areas with immense potential for deeper cooperation. Trade and investment are key, particularly in agriculture, textiles, and pharmaceuticals. Infrastructure and connectivity projects, such as transport corridors linking Central Asia with South Asia, are also promising. Education and cultural exchanges can further strengthen our bonds, while collaboration on regional security.

Trade and economic cooperation between Uzbekistan and Pakistan have been growing steadily. Are there any specific initiatives you plan to focus on to further strengthen economic ties?

To further strengthen economic ties, I plan to prioritize the development of direct trade routes and logistics, such as the Trans-Afghan Railway project, which will link Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. We will also work on increasing trade volumes by simplifying customs procedures and exploring opportunities for joint ventures in key sectors. Another

focus will be enhancing access to each other's markets through trade exhibitions and business forums, enabling businesses from both countries to connect and collaborate.

What are your thoughts on the importance of connectivity, particularly in the fields of transportation and energy, between the two countries?

Connectivity is critical for unlocking the full potential of our relationship. Geographically, Uzbekistan and Pakistan are strategically positioned to serve as gateways between Central and South Asia. Improving transportation links, such as road and rail networks, will significantly boost trade and people-topeople interactions. In energy, there is great potential to cooperate on projects that can ensure energy security for both nations.

Cultural diplomacy plays an important role in international relations. What initiatives do you plan to pursue to promote Uzbek culture in Pakistan, and vice versa?

Cultural diplomacy is indeed a cornerstone of strengthening bilateral relations. We plan to organize cultural festivals, exhibitions, and performances showcasing Uzbekistan's rich heritage, from traditional music and dance to our cuisine. Similarly, we will support initiatives to bring Pakistani culture to Uzbekistan, fostering mutual appreciation. Academic programs promoting the study of Uzbek and Pakistani history, language, and culture will also play a key role. Such exchanges not only celebrate our shared past but also build a foundation for future collaboration.

How do you think the people-to-people connection between Uzbekistan and Pakistan can be enhanced in the future?

People-to-people connections are fundamental for building trust and understanding. To enhance these ties, we will focus on increasing tourism through direct Uzbek Airways flight routes and promoting each other's cultural and historical landmarks. Encouraging academic and professional exchanges, internships, and joint research programs will allow individuals to form personal and professional bonds. Additionally, fostering collaboration between artists, writers, and entrepreneurs will further strengthen these connections.

Education and youth exchange programs have been effective tools for fostering bilateral relations. What steps will you take to promote such exchanges between Uzbekistan and Pakistan?

Education and youth exchanges are vital for fostering long-term understanding. We will work on expanding scholarship programs for students from both countries and encouraging collaboration between universities. Establishing joint research initiatives and academic conferences will also enhance knowledge sharing. Moreover, creating platforms for young entrepreneurs, scientists, and leaders to interact will inspire innovative solutions to shared challenges.

What are your short-term and long-term priorities for your tenure as Ambassador to Pakistan?

In the short term, my priority is to strengthen the framework for trade and investment by improving connectivity and removing barriers to economic cooperation. I will also focus on enhancing cultural and educational exchanges. In the long term, my goal is to solidify Uzbekistan-Pakistan relations as a model of regional cooperation, particularly in trade, energy, and transport. I envision a relationship that not only benefits our nations but also contributes to the prosperity and stability of the wider region.

In your opinion, what are the most important challenges and opportunities that lie ahead for Uzbekistan-Pakistan relations?

The most significant challenge lies in improving infrastructure and connectivity to facilitate trade and travel. However, this challenge also presents a great opportunity to develop transformative projects like the Trans-Afghan Railway. Another challenge is ensuring regional stability, but Uzbekistan and Pakistan share a commitment to peace and cooperation. The opportunity to act as a bridge between Central and South Asia offers immense potential for mutual growth and prosperity.

Finally, what message would you like to send to the people of Pakistan as you begin your role as Ambassador?

To the people of Pakistan, I extend my heartfelt gratitude for your warm welcome. Uzbekistan values its strategic partnership with Pakistan deeply, and I am committed to strengthening this relationship. Together, we have the potential to achieve great things for our nations and our region. I encourage you to explore Uzbekistan and its culture, just as we invite you to share Pakistan's vibrant traditions with us. Let us work hand in hand to build a future of shared success and mutual respect.



Speech of Ambassador H.E. Alisher Tukhtaev

Dear Professor Salim Mazhar, Honourable Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

e are delighted to welcome all of you to our Embassy. We extend our heartfelt gratitude for your participation in this event celebrating the 35th anniversary of Uzbek language was granted the status of the State Language and the 630th anniversary of the birth of the Great Statesman and Scholar - Mirzo Ulughbek.

Dear Friends,

35 years ago on October 21, 1989, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the State Language was adopted, granting the Uzbek Language official status.

This event holds great significance for our culture and identity, as language is an inseparable part of our national spirit, traditions and self-awareness.

The Uzbek language has always been more than just a means of communication. It is a living heritage of our ancestors, reflecting deep wisdom, history as well as customs. Through language, values are passed down that connect generations and strengthen our society. Each proverb, each line of poetry, and each folk song is a treasure preserved by our language.

For centuries, the Uzbek language has served as a cultural bridge, uniting various ethnic groups and peoples who have lived on this land. It has fostered the development of literature, art and science, making our contributions to global culture invaluable.

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan places special emphasis on strengthening and promoting the Uzbek language, both domestically and internationally. initiatives have been implemented to develop education in the Uzbek language, support young writers and create opportunities for preserving linguistic heritage.

The law adopted 35 years ago which laid the foundation for the status of the Uzbek language, and much has been done since then to popularize it.

Thanks to the efforts of our Government and civil society organizations, the Uzbek language has become an integral part of all aspects of our life - from education to the

media.

The Uzbek language continues to thrive, and even abroad, including here in Pakistan, favorable conditions are being created for learning it. The Dictionaries are being published and various modern IT programs are being developed.

As a result of strengthening the bonds of friendship between our nations, with roots that go back thousands of years, our languages have also enriched each other. A testament to this is the Uzbek-Urdu Dictionary of Mushtarak Words, compiled by the Uzbek scholar Ansoriddin Ibrohim. There are more than 4,000 similar words in Uzbek and Urdu languages, which foster understanding between our brotherly peoples.

The Uzbek Language Learning Center was established in 2005 at the National University of Modern Languages. Today, Ms. Saniya Iskanova, a representative of this Center joined to us and we extend our special gratitude to her for teaching the Uzbek language to our Pakistani friends.

I am confident that in the future, we will continue to work on ensuring that the Uzbek language continues to grow and flourish as a cornerstone of our culture and identity. For in this, we find not only our past, but also the future of our people.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me to share a few thoughts on the great Mirzo Ulughbek, his scientific legacy and role in the history and spiritual life of the Uzbek People.

Mirzo Ulughbek was a great Uzbek scholar, thinker and statesman whose name is forever inscribed in the history of world civilization and science.

He was not only a great ruler of the Timurid Dynasty but also an outstanding scholar whose achievements had a profound impact on the development of astronomy, mathematics as well as education.

His greatest achievement was the establishment in the early 15th century of one of the most famous observatories in the world - the Samarkand Observatory.

The Observatory became a center of scientific research, where Mirzo Ulughbek and his research-students made groundbreaking discoveries. Among these was the renowned astronomical catalog "Ziji Jadid-e Kuragoni" which accurately described the positions of 1,018 stars.

This work not only amazed his contemporaries but remained a benchmark for scholars from various countries for centuries. Mirzo Ulughbek showed that science knows no boundaries, and his works

inspired subsequent generations of astronomers.

However, his contributions were not limited to science. Mirzo Ulughbek was a true educator who understood the importance of knowledge for society. In his famous

madrasa in Samarkand, he gathered the best scholars of the time, fostering the

development of science, education, and culture in the region. Under his guidance, Samarkand became one of the largest intellectual centers of the world.

Mirzo Ulughbek laid the foundations of the scientific method, based on observation and precise calculations, which became a crucial step in the advancement of modern science. His discoveries, made more than five centuries ago, remain relevant today,

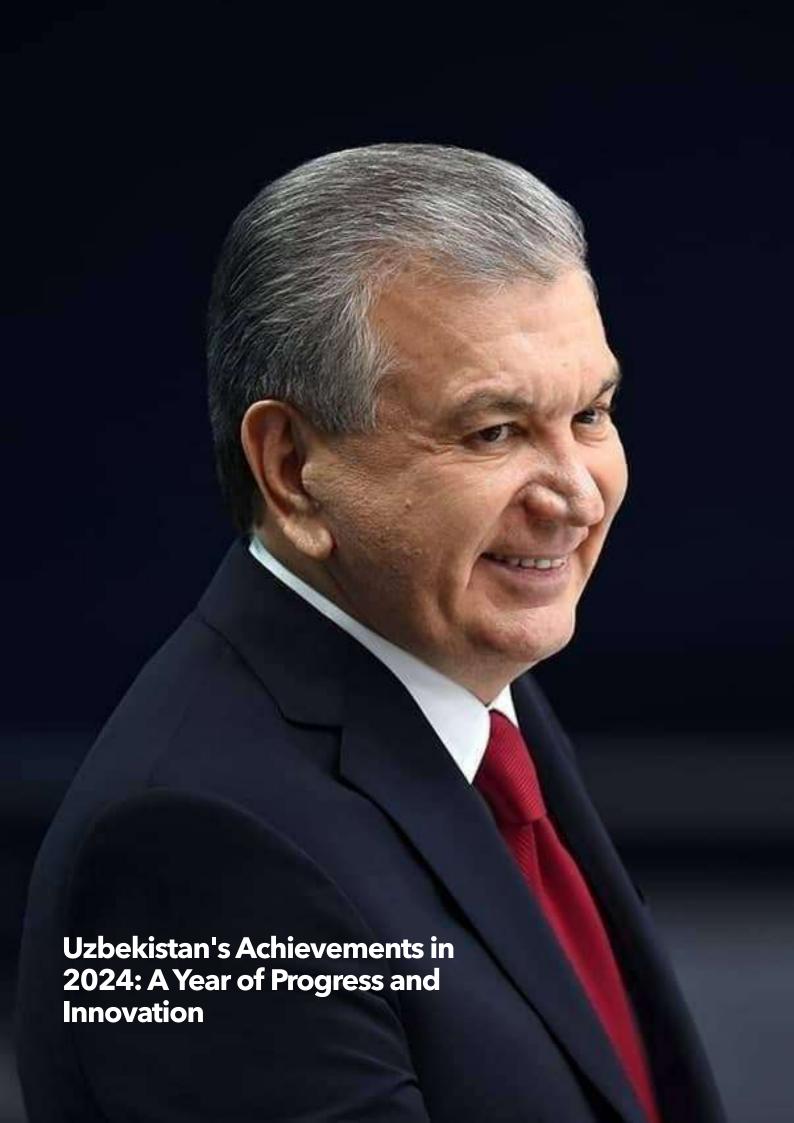


highlighting the genius of this great man.

His life is a shining example of how a passion for knowledge and science can change not only one's own era but also influence the future of all humanity. Mirzo Ulughbek left an indelible mark on world science and culture. His name has become a symbol of the quest for truth and knowledge.

We are proud that Mirzo Ulughbek is an integral part of our historical and cultural heritage, and his scientific achievements continue to inspire scholars worldwide today, including renowned Pakistani astronomers like Muhammad Shahid Qureshi, Maulana Muhammad Musa Bazi Rouhani, Sami Khan Solanki, and others.

Thank you very much for your attention!



EDITORS NOTE



Hamid Mahmood

leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, Uzbekistan has continued its remarkable trajectory of

reform, development, and international engagement in 2024. His vision for a modern, prosperous, and inclusive Uzbekistan has brought significant achievements across various sectors, consolidating the country's position as a regional leader in Central Asia.

Economic Growth and Diversification

One of the most notable accomplishments in 2024 has been the sustained growth of Uzbekistan's economy. GDP growth remained strong, supported by diversification efforts in key sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and services. President Mirziyoyev's policies to attract foreign direct investment (FDI) yielded impressive results, with billions of dollars invested in infrastructure, technology, and energy projects. The government's drive to create a business-friendly environment has encouraged both domestic and international entrepreneurs, placing Uzbekistan among the most improved nations in global business rankings.

The transformation of the textile and leather industries, guided by reforms initiated under President Mirziyoyev, has significantly boosted exports. Additionally, advancements in the mining and metallurgical sectors have added further value to Uzbekistan's natural resources, supporting sustainable economic growth.

Agricultural Reforms and Food Security

Uzbekistan made substantial progress in agricultural modernization in 2024, a cornerstone of President Mirziyoyev's strategy to enhance food security and rural development. Through innovative irrigation technologies, expanded subsidies, and increased mechanization, agricultural productivity reached new heights. Farmers benefited from better access to markets and financial resources, reducing rural poverty and

ensuring the availability of affordable food for all citizens.

Social Development and Poverty Reduction

Under President Mirziyoyev's leadership, Uzbekistan achieved significant milestones in social development. The poverty rate continued to decline in 2024, driven by targeted welfare programs and initiatives to create new employment opportunities. Special attention was given to women and youth, with programs aimed at fostering entrepreneurship, providing skills training, and ensuring equal access to education and healthcare.

The government's expansion of affordable housing projects and enhancements to urban infrastructure have improved the quality of life for millions of citizens. The "Affordable Housing for All" initiative, introduced by President Mirziyoyev, was lauded as a transformative program addressing the needs of low-income families.

Education and Innovation

Education reforms remained a top priority in 2024. Investments in preschool and school infrastructure, teacher training, and curriculum modernization have elevated the standards of education in Uzbekistan. President Mirziyoyev's focus on integrating digital technologies into the education system has prepared Uzbekistan's youth for the demands of a modern economy.

Uzbekistan also emerged as a regional hub for technological innovation. With support from the government, startups and research institutions flourished, particularly in the fields of artificial intelligence, robotics, and telecommunications. The establishment of new innovation centers and technology parks reflects President Mirziyoyev's commitment to fostering a knowledge-based economy.

Healthcare Improvements

In 2024, Uzbekistan's healthcare system witnessed substantial upgrades, thanks to President Mirziyoyev's comprehensive reforms. Modernization of medical facilities, expansion of healthcare coverage, and investments in pharmaceutical production ensured better access to quality healthcare services for all citizens. Public health

campaigns addressing critical issues like maternal and child health, noncommunicable diseases, and preventive care contributed to improved health outcomes nationwide.

International Diplomacy and Regional Leadership

President Mirziyoyev's active engagement in international diplomacy has further strengthened Uzbekistan's global standing. In 2024, Uzbekistan hosted several high-profile international summits, fostering dialogue on economic cooperation, climate change, and security in Central Asia. The country's constructive role in promoting regional connectivity and peace has been widely recognized.

Uzbekistan's "Open Door" foreign policy has attracted strategic partnerships with countries across Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. Enhanced trade relations, cultural exchanges, and visa liberalization have cemented Uzbekistan's reputation as a dynamic and forward-looking nation.

Environmental Sustainability

Environmental protection remained a key focus area in 2024. President Mirziyoyev's administration implemented ambitious initiatives to combat desertification, restore the Aral Sea region, and promote renewable energy projects. Investments in solar and wind energy have reduced Uzbekistan's reliance on fossil fuels, aligning with global sustainability goals.

The year 2024 has been another chapter of success for Uzbekistan under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. His reforms have not only transformed the nation's economy and society but also strengthened its global presence. With his commitment to inclusive growth, innovation, and regional cooperation, President Mirziyoyev continues to guide Uzbekistan toward a brighter and more prosperous future.

As The President of Uzbekistan H.E. Shavkat Mirziyoyev said "The New Uzbekistan is becoming a reality."





he formation of a free society and state is impossible without the formation of stable electoral legal culture. It is a generally accepted fact that elections are the basis of people's power. It is generally accepted that the existence of free elections in the country is one of the principles of a democratic regime of government and a republican form of government.

In accordance with clause 1 of Article 9 of the Convention on Standards of Democratic Elections, Electoral Rights and Freedoms in the CIS Member States: "Genuine elections ensure the identification of the freely expressed will of the people and its direct implementation».

Over the past few years, significant changes have taken place in the political system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which have affected all spheres of socio-political life. One of these changes is the innovation of the electoral legislation. This means changing the electoral system of the Republic of Uzbekistan from majority to majority-proportional one (sometimes it is called mixed) in elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The mixed electoral system, in which two classical electoral formulas (majority and proportional) are linked, is also used in a number of other states on different continents, from the states of the European Union (Bulgaria, Hungary, Germany, Italy, etc.) to the states of the Far East (Japan, etc.)

What is the purpose of the transition to majority-proportional electoral system?

Firstly, this system facilitates more complete accounting of votes and reflects the real political situation in the country more accurately.

Secondly, the representation of the regions of Uzbekistan in the lower house of parliament will become more balanced.

Thirdly, a change in the format of relations between parties and candidates, since parties will have to focus on the search for candidates who are really famous, authoritative and able to work actively with voters.

Fourthly, a platform is created for the emergence of new public politicians.

Mixed electoral systems are divided into three types:

- 1) with the dominance of proportional representation (proportional-majority);
- 2) with the dominance of the majority

system (majority-proportional);

3) balanced systems, in which proportional and majority systems are used on an equal footing.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the legislation enshrines the transition to the balanced system. Thus, Part 2 of Article 67 of the Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes that seventy-five deputies of the Legislative Chamber are elected in single-mandate electoral district, seventy-five -on the basis of the party list in proportion to the number of votes cast for political parties in a single electoral district. Usually, under such systems, on election day, the voter is given a separate ballot in which he votes specifically for the candidate, and a separate ballot in which he votes for the party. Although each state has its own practice. For example, in Germany, the precinct election commission issues one ballot, in which candidates of a singlemandate electoral district are placed on the one hand, and land lists are placed

stations.

Part 3 of Article 31 of the Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates that "the ballot paper shall contain the surname, first name, patronymic of the candidate in alphabetical order, indicating the year of birth and the political party that nominated him/her as a candidate", which characterizes the

elections to the Legislative Chamber

in single-mandate electoral districts.

on the other hand, in Russia voters

are given two ballots at polling

Part 4 of Article 31 of the Electoral Code establishes that "the ballot paper for the election of deputies of the Legislative Chamber in a single electoral district shall include the name and symbols of the political parties participating in them sequentially in accordance with the procedure in which they were allowed to participate in the elections." This means that two types of ballots will be produced in the elections to the Legislative Chamber. This norm is a serious test for political parties and implies painstaking work on the development of their political program in order to eliminate deliquescence and determine the clarity of party lines.

It should be noted that Art.401 of the Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan enshrined the norm on the registration and publication of the party list by the Central Election Commission, as well as single-mandate candidates. The idea of registering and publishing lists of

candidates running in a single electoral district is correct. The voter will form his own idea of the party, based on the candidates nominated by the parties in their party lists. At the same time, it is necessary to resolve the most important issue - the methodology for distributing mandates within the list.

The changes concerning the issue of detecting the election results are not less interesting. Candidates for deputy from a single-mandate electoral district are determined by the winner-take-all system. Thus, according to Part 5 of Article 96 of the Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the candidate who has received the largest number of votes becomes the winner. This system is very effective, except for cases when two or more candidates have received the same number of votes. The winner-take-all system is used as the only one for elections of any chamber of parliament (or both chambers) in 43 countries, including the United States and a number of states - members of the British



Commonwealth of Nations.

With regard to political parties elected in a single electoral district, Art.961 of the Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan established a seven percent threshold. Thus, a political party receives a parliamentary mandate only if it received seven percent of the votes of voters who took part in the voting in a single electoral district.

Why did the legislator establish this threshold? What is the reason for its existence? In the legal literature containing various opinions on this issue, the following grounds for its introduction are noted:

1) The threshold is introduced to reduce the participation in the distribution of seats in parliament of parties that received support from voters at the level of "noise", error or accident that occurred at polling stations, which made up about 2 percent of the total number of citizens' votes. This value is

considered acceptable due to the instability of the group of voters, the high share of accident and a number of other factors that affect the elections

- 2) The threshold is used to avoid excessive factional fragmentation within parliament, which could lead to its decentralization and paralysis of its work.
- 3) The threshold is introduced to exclude negative activity and the influence of small parties on the adoption of important decisions, including in the formation of the government. This effect lies in the fact that small parties form factions that have significant weight in making the final decision, which actually puts them in a dominant position over large parties. Ultimately, this resulted in the political crisis in Israel in 2019-2022, when five snap elections to the Knesset were held for 3.5 years.
- 4) The threshold is also introduced in order

to provide parties participating in the distribution of mandates with the opportunity to have efficient fractions for the most fruitful implementation of their functions.

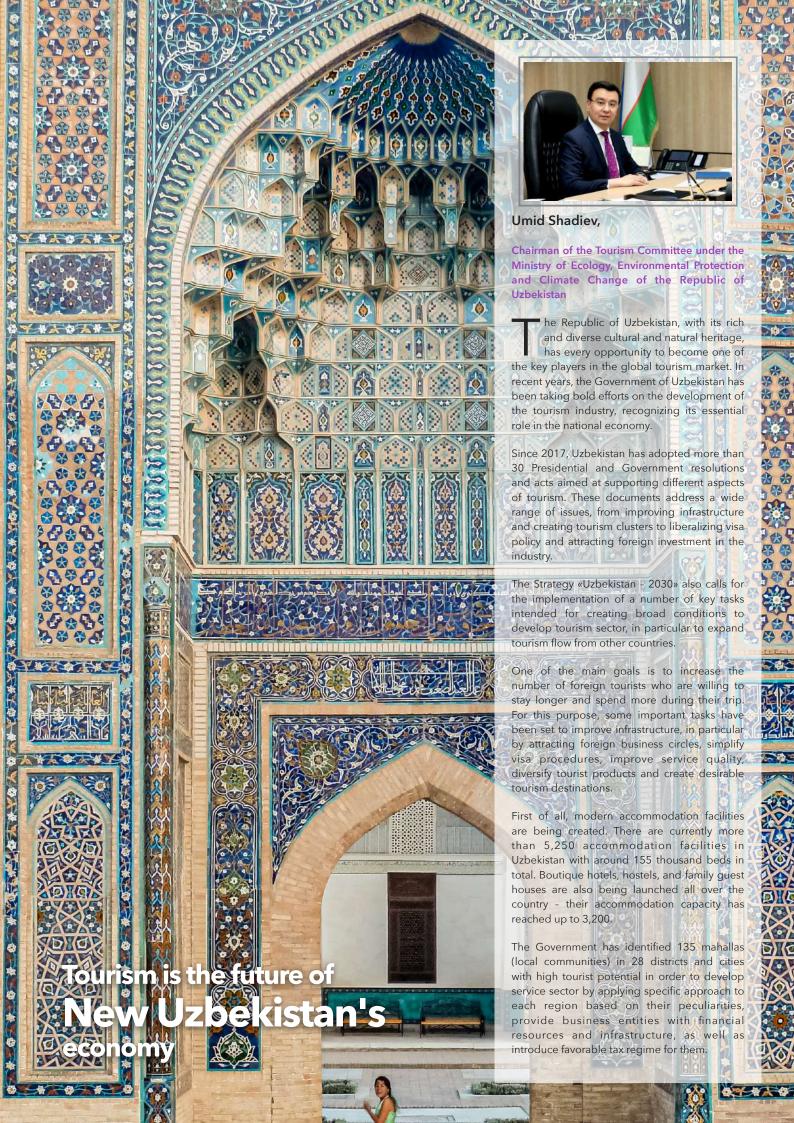
What is this threshold in foreign countries? In the Netherlands, it is 0.67%, Russia - 5%, Kazakhstan - 7%, Egypt and Liechtenstein - 8%, Turkey - 10%. Along with this, there is a number of countries where there is no threshold at all: we see this in Portugal, the United States, Great Britain, Canada, France, Sweden and some other countries.

Conclusion

Through its own mechanics, socio-political life has influenced the structure of interparty competition, and inter-party competition, in turn, is a factor in reforming the intra-party system. All this together is a determinant of changes in the electoral system. We have something to strive for. We are confident that the upcoming elections to the representative bodies of state power of the Republic of Uzbekistan will set us the task of developing and supplementing the sphere of electoral law with new ideas prompted by practice and experts.

Gulchekhra Malikova, Chief Researcher, Institute of Legislation and Legal Policy

under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan,



New types of services are being offered to move towards all-seasons tourism, including winter and adventure tourism. Today, two tourism-recreational zones are created («Charvak» and «Zomin»), with three more under construction («Shahrisabz», «Maydanak», and «Okhalik-Okbuyro-Mironkul»). For the integrated development of territories with high tourist potential we are working to improve their infrastructure based on master planning.

An important component of the efforts for creating new infrastructure is to ensure the attractiveness of investment climate in the country. Significant tax benefits are offered to companies that attract foreign direct investment, including for the projects in tourism industry. For instance, companies are exempt from many taxes for 3 years if they invest ranging from \$300,000 to \$3 million; for 5 years - from \$3 million to \$10 million; and for 7 years - over \$10 million.

In addition, numerous benefits and preferences have also been introduced to provide state support for building accommodation facilities and improving service quality. Until January 1, 2026, part of the investors' expenses for constructing and equipping new hotels is reimbursed from the state budget, amounting up to \$3,800 per room for three-star hotels, and \$6,200 per room for four and five-star hotels. The Government also partially finances costs for royalties of well-known and prestigious hotel brands represented in the TOP-50 hotel brands and TOP-5 hotel chains.

For the successful development of tourism, there is a need for intensified preparation of qualified specialists. The Silk Road International University of Tourism and Cultural Heritage and its 10 professional technical schools cooperate with educational institutions abroad and international organizations in capacity building of personnel in tourism applying advanced international experience in these processes. Currently, bilateral collaboration has been established with over 80 foreign educational institutions from the Republic of Korea, Japan, China, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Turkey, Switzerland, France, Great Britain, USA, Bulgaria, Italy, Germany, etc.

The network of air-connections is rapidly expanding, in particular, through increasing the participation of budget airlines (low-cost carriers) for foreign tourists both within the country and abroad. Currently, the number of flights to Uzbekistan from various countries has been increased to about 1,100 annually, involving over 40 national and foreign air-carriers. These figures significantly exceed those of previous years.

The project to extend the «Afrosiyob» high-speed train to new destinations is an important element in our efforts to improve transport accessibility for tourists. During the last years the route has been prolonged to Bukhara and Shahrisabz. With an investment of \$450 million, it is planned to extend the route to Khiva. The projects to be also implemented for construction and modernization of at least 1,000 km of modern toll highways, including the construction of the Tashkent-Samarkand and Tashkent-Andijan roads.

Foreign consulting companies are engaged in the modernization of tourism industry, in particular in introducing international management and service standards, elaborating tourism development strategies, and increasing the country's recognition as favorable tourist destination. Cooperation with such companies like McKinsey & Company, Boston Consulting Group,

Deloitte, PWC, JLL, KPMG, Euromonitor, etc., helps Uzbekistan to adopt the best international practices in the sector.

The measures taken are stated to give significant results, which is reflected in the steady growth in the number of foreign travelers to our country. In 2022, the number of foreign tourists was 5.2 million, and in 2023, this figure reached 6.7 million. In 8 months of 2024, 5.04 million tourists visited Uzbekistan - 17% growth to compare to the same period of last year. The average

length of stay has also increased to 7-8 days - 2 times if compared to the previous periods (3-4 days).

The creation of unique tourism products allows attracting different types of tourist groups. In the near future, ecotourism and agricultural tourism are emerging as key tourism areas for Uzbekistan. The country possesses significant natural resources, from the majestic Tien Shan mountains to deserts and green oases. Ecotourism and agricultural are becoming more and more popular, especially among those who are looking for exclusive opportunities for nature-based tourism.

There is a huge potential in the field of medical tourism with spa treatments, therapeutic resorts and sanatoriums, especially in regions such as Tashkent, Charvak and the Ferghana Valley. Here, tourists can enjoy the wellness procedures,

the treatment of various diseases to improve their health in unique natural conditions.

Gastronomic tourism is also advancing, it could include not only tasting local cuisine but also organizing cultural events and festivals dedicated to national cuisine, which will help strengthen interest in Uzbekistan as a country with vibrant traditions and amazing culinary recipes.

Tashkent, Samarkand and other major cities are becoming venues for business (MICE) tourism, especially for international business forums, exhibitions and conferences. It is expected that the rise of business trips to country will contribute to improving hotel infrastructures and modern business services.

The country has over 1,200 religious shrines which creates incredible opportunities for the promotion of pilgrimage tourism.



Uzbekistan can rightfully be called a crossroads of religions, with architectural structures reflecting Buddhist, Christian, and Muslim influences. This adds another potential million tourists annually.

Tourism industry represents a significant potential for sustainable economic growth in Uzbekistan. Last year, this sector generated about \$2 billion revenues in total, while in 2024 this mark has already been overcome by August (within 8 months). With the right concept and support from the Government and the international community, the country has all the prerequisites to become one of the leading tourist destinations on a global level. The «Best Tourism Destination 2024» award by Lonely Planet and «The Most Desirable Emerging Destination for 2024» award by prestigious Wanderlust Reader Travel Awards confirms that Uzbekistan has taken the correct tourism development strategy.

he history of Uzbekistan is rich with the names of great thinkers and scholars who have left an indelible mark through the ages. They lived in different times, but their knowledge, progressive, and humanistic views contributed to the advancement of science and culture. Among the constellation of encyclopedic scholars, a special place is occupied by Mirzo Ulugbek - a scientist-astronomer, mathematician, historian, connoisseur of music, poetry, statesman, who made a huge contribution to the development of world science and human civilization.

Mirzo Ulugbek (Muhammad Taragay) was born on March 22, 1394, in Sultania (Iranian Azerbaijan) during one of Amir Timur's campaigns in Iraq and Azerbaijan. He was the eldest son of Shahrukh and the grandson of the great Amir Timur on his father's side, and on his mother's side, the grandson of the influential Kipchak Amir Ghiyath ad-Din-Tarkhan. The name Muhammad Taragay, given at birth, was replaced by the nickname Ulugbek ("Great Bek") in his childhood.

Very little information about Mirzo Ulugbek's childhood years is found in written sources of the 14th-15th centuries. Ulugbek, from his early years, accompanied Amir Timur on his military campaigns alongside his tutor Saray Mulk-Khanum, attended important meetings, and receptions of foreign envoys. It is worth noting Amir Timur's special involvement in the upbringing, education, shaping his grandson's interests, and acquiring knowledge. Sahibkiran sensed in him an extraordinary mind and aptitude for learning. Ulugbek remained at his grandfather's court surrounded by the best teachers until his grandfather's

After Amir Timur's death in February 1405, there was a struggle for the throne in Mawarannahr for several years, in which Sahibkiran's younger son Shahrukh emerged victorious, and the vast state was divided into two large regions - Mawarannahr and Khorasan. By the end of the first decade of the 15th century, almost all of Amir Timur's legacy was concentrated in the hands of Shahrukh. In 1409, he appointed his son as the ruler of Mawarannahr and remained in Khorasan, which he had governed during his father's lifetime.

Mirzo Ulugbek became the ruler at the

age of 15 under the guardianship of Shah-Malik. His independent reign began in 1411, and for forty years, until 1449, there was political and economic stability in Mawarannahr, and Samarkand turned into a center of education, science, and culture.

Mirzo Ulugbek paid great attention to education. By his order, madrasahs were built: in 1417 in Bukhara, in 1420 in Samarkand, in 1433 in Gizhduvan, where alongside religious sciences, students received knowledge in mathematics, geometry, astronomy, medicine, and other disciplines. These madrasahs have survived to this day.

The most advanced educational institution was the Samarkand madrasah located on the Registan Square. According to researchers' estimates, it is one of the best monumental structures of the Middle Ages. Mavlana Muhammad Khawafi, a dervish, a commoner with deep scientific knowledge, was appointed as the first muḥaḍḍith.

Famous scholars of their time, associates of Mirzo Ulugbek, such as Qazi-Zadeh Rumi, Ghiyath al-Din Jamshid, Husayn Birjandi, and Ali Kushchi, taught at the madrasah.

According to written sources, Mirzo Ulugbek sometimes lectured students himself on mathematics and astronomy.

Emphasizing the importance of sanitary and hygienic conditions, Mirzo Ulugbek ordered the construction of a bathhouse and a barber shop near the madrasah. Trees were planted around the madrasah so that students could study and relax in the shade during hot summer days.

Alisher Navoi in his work "Khayr al-Abrar" wrote that young people came to Samarkand hoping for the support that Mirzo Ulugbek provided to those who wanted to study. Even boys from poor families could receive education in the madrasah. He ordered scholarships and clothing to be provided to such students.

The Samarkand madrasah gained fame far beyond Mawarannahr. It is known that it trained not only mosque servants but also state officials, scholars, and teachers for maktab schools and madrasahs. This contributed to the advancement of science and culture.

The main difference of the Samarkand madrasah of Mirzo Ulugbek from other similar institutions in Mawarannahr was the teaching methods applied. Mirzo Ulugbek carried out a reform in the madrasah. Students were not required to blindly obey or memorize texts. A schedule was established mandatory for both students and teachers. Attendance of classes was recorded.

One of the points of Mirzo Ulugbek's reform was the inclusion of madrasah maintenance expenses in the state budget.

For astronomical observations, Mirzo Ulugbek built an observatory in Samarkand. As the renowned academic Galina Pugachenkova wrote, "The forty-year reign of Ulugbek was a time of brilliant flourishing of secular culture in Mawarannahr, especially the development of exact and natural sciences, mathematics, and astronomy, which this extraordinary scientist, unparalleled in the history of the East, passionately pursued."

The main result of Mirzo Ulugbek's scientific activity, which brought him worldwide fame, was the "Zij-i Jadid-i Guragani" ("New Guragan Astronomical Tables" or "New Guragan Zij"). The work is valuable because it was compiled as a result of practical observations long before the invention of the telescope.

It is well known that similar catalog tables were compiled before Mirzo Ulugbek, but by the beginning of the 15th century, there was a need in science for more accurate and detailed tables. Ulugbek's "Zij" met all the requirements of that time. The work consists of four books. The first is dedicated to the chronology and calendars of the Chinese, ancient Turks, Persians, Greeks, and Arabs. The second covers spherical astronomy and mathematical geography, presenting mathematical and geographical tables. The third discusses the movement of planets and stellar astronomy, with tables of planetary motions and a star catalog describing the coordinates of 1,018 fixed stars. The fourth book is dedicated to astrology.

Mirzo Ulugbek's contributions as a medieval scholar and ruler of Mawarannahr were recognized and highly esteemed worldwide. He was and remains a great scholar of his era. The research results of the Samarkand astronomical school have taken a worthy place in the treasury of world science.





1. The birth of Ulugbek saved the lives of many people

In 1394, Amir Temur laid siege to the Mordin fortress in Iraq. At this time, Ulugbek was born in the Sultan's residence of Sahibkiran. Historian Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi writes in his work "Zafarnoma" that the envoy came to Amir Temur and told him good news about the birth of Ulugbek and that astrologers predicted that this grandson would become both a scientist and a ruler in the future. Sahibkiran with joy stops the siege of the Morda fortress and cancels the ransom imposed on his people.

2. At the age of 15, grandfather Amir Temur ascended the throne

After the ruler of Khorasan Shorukh, the fourth son of Amir Temur, was recognized as the Supreme ruler of the Timurid state in 1409, he restored the power of Sahibkiran, transferring control of the captured Maverannahr along with the Turkestan region to Ulugbek. As a teenager, Ulugbek ruled these territories, first with the help of the Shahstvo, and from the age of 19 he began to independently rule Maverannahr. During his reign, Ulugbek made 2 major military campaigns.

3. Skillfully used military strategies

Mirzo Ulugbek, during his first major military campaign in Mongolia in 1425, ordered each warrior to kindle a fire in five places at night so that the enemy had no idea about the number of troops. This technique used by Ulugbek is called argay ut in military art (Mongolian arga - deceit, Turkish ut - fire). It is used to exaggerate and exaggerate the number of troops in order to distract the enemy. The campaign ended with the victory of Ulugbek.

4. Jade tombstone on the grave of his grandfather

Representatives of the Timurid dynasty are buried in the mausoleum of Emir Guri in Samarkand. At the top of the sanctuary is Mir Sayyid Baraka, the patron of Timur, at the foot of his grave Amir Temur is buried. A blue jade tombstone carved on the grave of Timur was brought by Ulugbek during his campaign in Mongolia. Words glorifying Timur and his genealogy are carved on a stone slab. Later, Ulugbek himself was buried here.

5. A giant tablet is installed in the Bibi-Khanum mosque

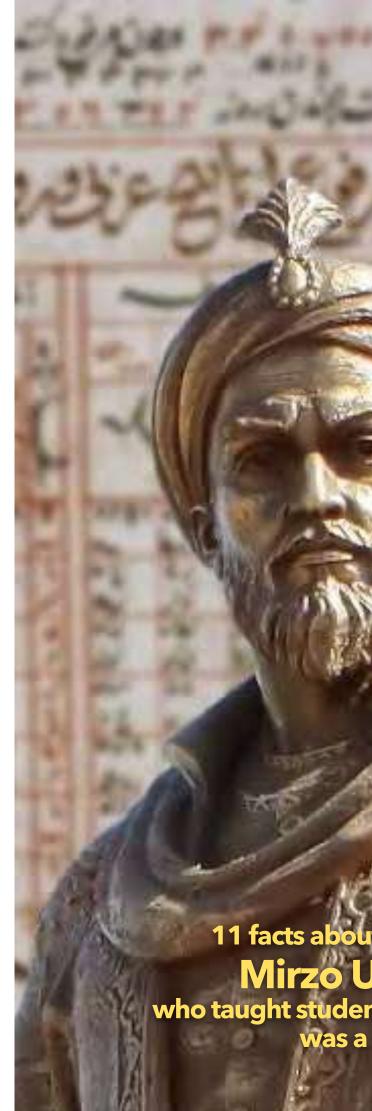
Despite the fact that the elder wife of Amir Temur, Bibikhanum, had no children, Sahibkiran, along with his grandchildren, directly transferred Ulugbek to be raised by Bibikhanum. In Samarkand there is the Bibi-Khanum mosque, which Amir Temur built in honor of Bibikhanum.

In the middle of the courtyard of the mosque there is a large marble plaque - special for reading the Koran, which was originally located inside the main building (in 1875, fearing the collapse of the large dome, it was removed in the center of the courtyard).

The tablet was made in the middle of the 15th century by the decree of Ulugbek. It was written on it: "Sultan Azim, Supreme Khakan, patron of religion, envoy of the Hanafi sect, noble Sultan, ibn Sultan, Emir Mumin, Ulugbek Kuragan."

6. Taught students even though he was a sultan

Ulugbek built two madrasahs in Samarkand: one as part of the Registan ensemble and the other as





part of the Guri Emir ensemble. Among other prominent scientists, Ulugbek himself gave lectures in each of these madrasas once a week.

The rest of the time he devoted more to astronomical observations, work on the "Zij" and state affairs. Until recently, he was considered exclusively an astronomer a n d mathematician. But at the end of the 20th century, his work died many times, and it was discovered that he also wavered his pen in chapters of history, poetry and music. Ulugbek also wrote poetry.

7. Ulugbek had a huge globe and a 50-meter sundial

The observatory built by Mirzo Ulugbek in Samarkand in the 15th century had a large globe. It shows the boundaries of climates, mountains, deserts, seas and rivers. Consequently, the second globe in the world was made by Samarkand astronomers. After the death of Ulugbek, he was lost by fanatics. Historical sources testify that Ulugbek made a sundial 50 meters high in Samarkand. These unique clocks have not been preserved either.

8. The epos of Ulugbek has come down to us

The Manuscript Fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan contains a copy of Mirzo Ulugbek's "Zizhi Koragoniy", copied by the Samarkand calligrapher Azizullo around 1439, when Ulugbek was 45 years old. The pages of the manuscript also contain Ulugbek's corrections. These patches provide information about his signature.

9. A porcelain palace was built in Samarkand

In the 1840, Ulugbek built a palace on Choponot hill in Samarkand, not far from Ulugbek's observatory. It is also called Porcelain because its walls are covered with porcelain.

Ulugbek and other scientists rested here after astronomical observations and scientific research. Colored glass was used in the porch. Archaeological excavations have revealed that one of the stone tablets found at Chinnihan had the inscription "Be Happy".

10. The son of Padarkush could not live even half of his father's life.

Ulugbek was executed near Samarkand on October 27, 1449 at the age of 55 with the approval of his stubborn, selfish and ambitious son Abdullatif. Abdullatif, who had taken his father's throne, was also killed on May 8, 1450, at the age of 27, by Grandfather Hussein Bahodir, one of Ulugbek's prominent military leaders, after a six-month reign.

11. Ulugbek's treasures were saved by his disciple

A scientist from Samarkand, father of Ali Kushchi, a close student of Mirzo Ulugbek, was the head of the residence of Amir Temur. Ali was nicknamed "Kushchi" because of the crows in Ulugbek's palace. Ali Ulushbek in the preface to "Ziji Koragoniy" called Ali Kushchi "My child arjumand".

After the death of Ulugbek, his famous library of 15,000 books in Samarkand was under threat. Ali Kushchi, known as the "Ptolemy of his time", is believed to have preserved the library. The legend says that Ali Kushchi moved most of the books in the library to the village of Hazrat Bashir near Samarkand. Soon he was forced to leave Samarkand, fleeing persecution.



In **Uzbekistan**, strengthening interethnic and interfaith solidarity is always a priority of state policy

n recent years, geopolitical tensions have been increasing in different regions of the world, and interethnic conflicts and contradictions on religious grounds continue to worsen.

In the context of such instability, maintaining an open and constructive dialogue between different religious and cultural groups is becoming vital. Strengthening religious tolerance helps to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding, respect and generosity in society, which in turn alleviates tensions and prevents the escalation of conflicts.

Every year on November 16, the world celebrates the International Day of Tolerance. On this day in 1995, UNESCO Member States adopted the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance. According to this document, tolerance is a political and legal need, a duty to promote human rights, pluralism, democracy and the rule of law. Everyone can hold their own beliefs and recognizes the same right for others, while the views of one person cannot be imposed on others.

In 1996, the General Assembly invited UN Member States to celebrate this day normative legal acts aimed at protecting and ensuring human rights regardless of race, nationality, language, religion and social origin.

Constitutional guarantees provide all citizens of the country with equal socio-political conditions and opportunities for realizing their interests and participating in the socio-political life of the country.

It should be noted that the policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on establishing interethnic and interfaith harmony is fully consistent with the main provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international legal documents. The priority areas of the political course chosen by Uzbekistan were the protection of human rights and freedoms, ensuring security, interfaith harmony and tolerance. These areas were reflected in the "Strategy of Actions for Five Priority Areas of the



Despite the enshrinement of the principle of human rights protection in the legislation of many countries, this norm is subject to restrictions, violations and attacks. According to experts, people living even in some developed countries of the world experience intolerant attitudes towards themselves or face quite serious restrictions on the rights and freedoms of certain national groups. Persecution, repression and discrimination based on ethnic origin, faith or unbelief are becoming everyday reality for many people.

In this regard, today ensuring interreligious tolerance and interethnic harmony is a collective responsibility of the world community.

annually and to organize appropriate events for it, aimed at both educational institutions and the general public.

The UN, in turn, called on the international community to develop and improve public policy in order to ensure equal opportunities for all groups and individuals in societies.

The Republic of Uzbekistan also expresses its firm commitment to ensuring and strengthening tolerance by deepening mutual understanding between cultures and representatives of different nations living in the country. These principles are the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and are enshrined in national

Country's Development in 2017-2021", "Strategy for the Development of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" and the Strategy "Uzbekistan - 2030", adopted on the initiative of the President of the country Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

In particular, in the fifth direction of the "Strategy for the Development of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" the tasks of further improving the system of state support for national and cultural centers, implementing the concept of state policy in the field of interethnic relations, creating favorable conditions for young people of different nationalities, strengthening patriotism, improving the culture of interethnic communication based on

tolerance are outlined. In addition, one of the important goals of the Strategy "Uzbekistan - 2030" is to strengthen the atmosphere of interethnic harmony in society and develop friendly relations with foreign countries, as well as bringing the number of friendship societies in the country to 60 and increasing the number of sister cities.

According to these documents, ensuring social unity and religious tolerance in the country is an integral part of the development of Uzbekistan as a modern state. In particular, in recent years, more than 50 legislative acts and about 40 decisions have been adopted in the field of state building, ensuring interethnic harmony, freedom of conscience and belief. Most of these legal acts are aimed at expanding the rights and freedoms of citizens regardless of their religion or nationality, including active involvement in the management of public

of different nationalities and peoples.

The activities of the Committee on Religious Affairs, which coordinates the relationship between government agencies and religious organizations, have also been improved.

At present, these government agencies are making a significant contribution to ensuring tolerance, interethnic and interfaith harmony in the country.

New mechanisms for interfaith dialogue have also been developed. In 2018, a new composition of the Council on Confessions under the Committee on Religious Affairs was approved, which expanded from 9 to 16 members due to representatives of all faiths. The main tasks of the Council are to ensure tolerant interaction between religious organizations, assist them in their activities, jointly develop proposals and measures to

institutions of the country. Scientific, practical and educational events will be held on the topics "We are one people living in one country", "Religious education and interethnic tolerance - a condition for the stability of society", "Interethnic harmony and tolerance - ancient values", as well as round tables

At the same time, in 2019 and 2022, the holding of the international forum "Dialogue of Declarations" by the Institute for Strategic and Interregional Studies under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan jointly with the Institute for Global Engagement (USA) with the support of the relevant ministries and departments of Uzbekistan in the historical cities of the country is part of Uzbekistan's consistent efforts to practically implement the principles and provisions enshrined in the Special Resolution of the UN General Assembly "Enlightenment and Religious



and state affairs.

By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 19, 2017, for the first time in the practice of Uzbekistan, an interdepartmental public administration body was created to coordinate the implementation of a unified state policy in the field of interethnic relations - the Committee on Interethnic Relations and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries. Also in 2019, the Concept of State Policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Field of Interethnic Relations was approved, providing for the implementation of a unified state policy in this area, the formation of mutually respectful relations between representatives ensure interreligious cooperation.

Along with this, the "Tolerance Week" is held annually in Uzbekistan at a high organizational level, timed to coincide with November 16 - the International Day of Tolerance. All events allow demonstrating the positive experience accumulated by Uzbekistan in strengthening mutual unity and harmony, friendly ties between peoples and religious confessions, educating young people on the basis of the noblest ideas. As part of the "Tolerance Week", events aimed at maintaining peace and harmony between peoples, essay competitions, exhibitions "National Traditions and Customs", musical events, poetry evenings, festivals are organized in mahallas and educational Tolerance", adopted in 2018 on the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, as the main UN document.

Following this forum, representatives of various faiths, prominent theologians, religious scholars and legal scholars from 10 countries of the world adopted the "Bukhara Declaration", which emphasizes the important contribution of Uzbekistan to the establishment of ideas of religious tolerance and interethnic harmony on a global scale.

At the same time, the President of the country Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his speeches at high-level events, repeatedly draws the attention of the international community to the inadmissibility of manifestations of

religious intolerance and Islamophobia, which have recently been observed in some countries.

In particular, in 2023, at the 78th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Head of our country put forward a number of ideas and initiatives that also concern ensuring interreligious tolerance.

The practical implementation of the initiatives of the Head of the country was the holding of international scientific and practical conferences on the topics "The Role of the Scientific Heritage of Imam Termizi in Islamic Civilization" and "Islamthe Religion of Peace and Goodness" in the cities of Termez, Tashkent and Khiva in October of this year. More than 70 leaders of international organizations, religious figures, muftis and famous scientists from 22 countries of the world, such as Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, Jordan, Oman, Russia, the

USA, France, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, India and Pakistan, took part in the events.

The main goal of the conference was the widespread promotion of the values of Islam, its peaceful essence in the context of intensive globalization, educating young people in the spirit of religious tolerance and respect for universal values, as well as conveying to the international community the experience of Uzbekistan and its efforts to maintain a balance of religiosity and secularism.

Following the conference, prominent religious figures unanimously supported the teachings of Uzbek theologians, free from extremist interpretations, which contribute to the strengthening of interethnic and interfaith relations. And also, through education, they called on the world community to confront dangerous conspiracies that threaten global stability.

The implementation of these initiatives has allowed us to create a platform for disseminating the unique experience and established traditions of religious tolerance in our country at the regional and international levels, to strengthen expert dialogue and exchange of opinions on ensuring interfaith harmony between countries.

Obviously, the interethnic factor plays a major role in maintaining socio-political stability. Historically, representatives of various cultures, faiths and civilizations - different peoples and ethnic groups - have lived in friendship and good neighborliness

on the territory of Uzbekistan. Even in the most difficult periods of the history of Uzbekistan, there were no conflicts on religious grounds between representatives of different faiths. Peaceful coexistence was largely facilitated by such ancient qualities inherent in the inhabitants of the region, regardless of their nationality and religion, as mutual respect, kindness, hospitality and cordiality. The continuity of these qualities and traditions, passed down from generation to generation, ensure tolerance in a diverse society.

Currently, representatives of more than 130 nations and nationalities live in the country, more than 150 national cultural centers and about 40 friendship societies operate, the activities of which are based on the principles of careful attitude to history and comprehensive support of cultural and spiritual values, national traditions and customs of all peoples and ethnic diasporas



living in Uzbekistan.

At the same time, more than 2,300 religious organizations of 16 different faiths operate in our country, including: Muslim, Orthodox, Catholic, Lutheran, Baptist, Full Gospel, Adventist and other Christian churches, as well as religious communities of Jews, Baha'is, Krishnaites and Buddhists. Representatives of different faiths in our country freely celebrate their various religious holidays.

The culture of tolerance is an important element of a harmonious society, so its education must begin in early childhood, especially during school years. During this period of life, moral values and the ability to be tolerant of people of different cultures, nations and religions are formed, which contributes to positive interaction and mutual understanding. In Uzbekistan, where representatives of many nations and nationalities live, education in more than 10 thousand general education institutions is conducted in 7 languages - Uzbek, Karakalpak, Russian, Tajik, Kazakh, Turkmen and Kyrgyz.

Strengthening interethnic and interfaith solidarity in Uzbekistan, educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism, national and universal values, is always a priority of the state policy, which is practically reflected in reality.

The principles of tolerance and humanity have deeply penetrated into all spheres of life of our society. In any region of the country there are mahallas, where representatives of different ethnic groups and faiths live peacefully and amicably. They jointly celebrate national holidays, help and support each other. Thus, in places of their compact residence, mutual enrichment of cultures occurs, which is an important element in ensuring tolerance and stability in society.

In general, the policy pursued in Uzbekistan in the field of strengthening mutual respect, tolerance between representatives of all

nations and nationalities living in Uzbekistan, as well as various religious confessions, is designed to ensure interethnic and interreligious unity in society.

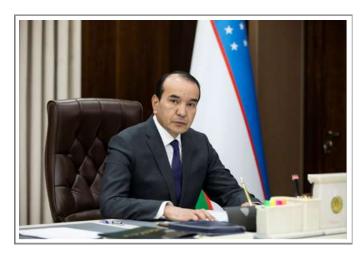
At a time when national-ethnic relations in the world are becoming more complicated, and even in the most developed countries problems of discrimination, humiliation and oppression of representatives of a small number of nations are emerging, the principles of ensuring interethnic and interfaith harmony

chosen by Uzbekistan, without exaggeration, can be considered as an exemplary example. The way of life of the peoples of Uzbekistan, formed over the centuries, continues to serve as a solid basis for establishing a dialogue between peoples and ensuring interfaith tolerance, stability of society and development of the state.



Samariddin Sattorov,

Chief Researcher of the Institute for Strategic and Regional Studies under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Ozodbek Nazarbekov,

Minister of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan

rom the very beginning of his tenure,
President Shavkat Mirziyoyev of
Uzbekistan has prioritized
strengthening ties with foreign nations.
Uzbekistan is steadily fostering
constructive and mutually beneficial
cooperation with other countries and
international organizations.

The practical steps in our foreign policy are rightfully recognized by representatives of the global community, international experts, and political figures from various nations, bringing us immense satisfaction.

The achievements in international diplomacy, particularly in the field of cultural diplomacy, are especially noteworthy.

Cultural diplomacy encompasses the exchange of art and cultural elements to foster mutual understanding, respect for traditions, and strengthened relationships among nations and ethnic groups sharing the same space. Uzbekistan, with its unique historical potential, has ample resources to implement distinctive cultural diplomacy initiatives, especially in the context of its active and pragmatic foreign policy.

Significantly, cultural and humanitarian ties have been advanced through documents signed during presidential visits to foreign nations, resulting in the organization of "Uzbekistan Culture Days" in partner countries. Between 2017 and 2020, such events were held in nearly 20 countries worldwide, and from 2021 to 2024, this number rose to 40.

Moreover, Uzbekistan has launched numerous initiatives to enhance cultural

cooperation within the framework of its collaboration with various international organizations. The country has ratified 100 over agreements on cooperation in culture, science, and education, with the primary aim of promoting Uzbekistan's rich artistic and cultural heritage globally.

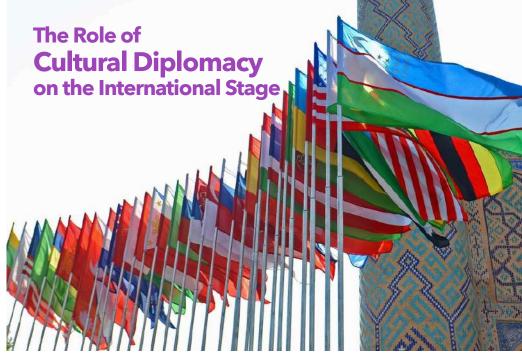
Uzbekistan's cultural diplomacy is rooted in its globally renowned historical, cultural, and spiritual values, as well as its ancient architecture and unique traditions. Examples of these achievements include progress in

the 63rd International Flower Festival in Namangan (May-June), the Second International Maqom Art Forum in Zomin (June 27-30), and the 13th Sharq Taronalari International Music Festival in Samarkand (August 26-30) were held with great success.

This growing cultural collaboration extends to relations with the UAE. For example, in November-December 2021, the National Symphony Orchestra of Uzbekistan was in Dubai. On November 27, 2021, the Alisher Navoi State Academic Grand Theater presented the "Lazgi" ballet in Dubai.

Such cultural partnerships contribute significantly to strengthening friendly relations in the near future.

It is worth noting that the Development Fund for Culture and Arts has also



science, culture, art, sports, tourism, and education.

Among the tools and mechanisms widely utilized in cultural diplomacy are cinema, art, literature, science, and national and international festivals. Organizing such art festivals has become a tradition in Uzbekistan. Creative teams have increasingly embarked on foreign tours. For instance, in 2024 alone, 28 international tours of creative teams from concert organizations were organized. Prominent events such as the Second International Lazgi Dance Festival in Khiva (April 26–30), the Second International Gold Embroidery and Jewelry Festival in Bukhara (May 3–5),

undertaken significant initiatives in culturalhumanitarian diplomacy. Between 2021 and 2024, 26 international events were held in major cities worldwide, including Dubai, Sharjah, Doha, Milan, Venice, Florence, Paris, Berlin, Beijing, Hangzhou, and Baku.

These efforts not only enhance the positive image of nations on the international stage but also lay the groundwork for strengthening ties with the peoples of other countries.

In conclusion, cultural diplomacy plays an unparalleled role in fostering friendly relations among nations, mutual respect, understanding, and productive cooperation.



ccording to UNESCO, by 2030, there will be 1.3 billion young people living in the world. This demonstrates the importance of the role that youth will play in ensuring dynamic development, especially in developing countries, where they make up 90% of the world's population.

It is no secret that young people largely set the direction for the formation and development of society and the state. It has always been so. Philosophers have rightly noted that "although young people do not know what they want, they are determined to achieve it". Indeed, young people are full of creative ideas, the spirit of innovation and pioneering. Most technological innovations and discoveries in recent decades have been made by young people, often during their student years.

Today we live in a rapidly changing world that brings new trends into the lives of young people: goals and interests change, other social narratives appear. Young people are not afraid to pursue their cherished dreams, which makes them more unpredictable. Due to this and a number of other factors, attention to young people in the world is currently permanently increasing. According to sociologists, young people, as the most receptive group in society, reflect the established social relations in all areas of life - economics, politics, culture.

The study of youth has always been linked to the search for the key to understanding the future. Young people are more sensitive to the "spirit of the times" than any other age group.

At the same time, it is necessary to recognize that today's youth lives in difficult conditions. As experts note, modern youth are growing up in very difficult conditions, when old values have already been broken, and new ones have not yet been formed or have not become generally accepted. In fact, they have to solve not only personal problems, but also complex socially significant issues that were not on the agenda of the previous generation (climate crises, pressure from the digital space, etc.).

Youth of the New Uzbekistan in the context of ongoing reforms

It is worth noting that the above trends are also characteristic of the youth of Uzbekistan, which makes up almost a third of the country's population, and in the age group from 0 to 30 years, this figure reaches 60%.

It should be emphasized that the youth agenda is one of the priority tasks in implementing the strategic course for the development of our state. The President of Uzbekistan assigns a special role to young people, emphasizing the need for their involvement and active participation in the development and prosperity of the country. Evidence of this is the fact that 2021 was declared the "Year of Supporting Youth and Strengthening Public Health."

Three years later, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev declared 2024 the Year of Support for Youth and Business, thereby demonstrating the country's desire to strengthen the role of youth in socio-economic development.

Meanwhile, over the past eight years, the approach to youth policy has changed dramatically. A comprehensive systemic youth strategy has been developed, a solid regulatory framework has been created that meets modern requirements and the spirit of the times, and the legal and institutional foundations of state youth policy as a whole have been strengthened.

The country also has a unique vertical system of managing work with youth. It provides an opportunity through youth leaders in mahallas at the lower level to resolve many issues of youth related to their training in various professions, ensuring employment and social support, organizing their meaningful leisure.

Thanks to the introduction of a new system that helps increase the income of young people through the allocation of land plots, in 2024 alone, based on the recommendations of the "mahalla seven", 60 thousand hectares of land were leased to 156 thousand young men and women for a period of 30 years, which was an important step in this direction.

In the Strategy "Uzbekistan - 2030", a special place is given to the younger generation receiving a decent quality education and, consequently, increasing the scientific potential of the country's youth.

This indicates the key role of youth in the process of modernization of society and the state.

In particular, presidential and creative schools, specialized schools in mathematics, chemistry, and biology are being created to help young people master science and high technology. The number of educational institutions with a focus on the IT sphere is growing.

As a result, during this time, the coverage of young people with higher education has increased 4 times - from 9% to 38%, and 151 thousand students have received preferential educational loans in the amount of 1.7 trillion soums.

The reforms being implemented are already bringing tangible results. Over the past three years, the youth of Uzbekistan have won about 5.5 thousand prizes at prestigious international competitions and contests.

Also, within the framework of the Strategy, new educational programs are being introduced aimed at developing entrepreneurial skills in young people that are necessary for the modern economy, and youth small industrial zones are being created, which represent a platform for implementing business projects. This not only serves the development of youth entrepreneurship, but also stimulates the creation of new jobs, and therefore the economic development of the country.

In addition, a Youth Parliament was formed under the Oliy Majlis, the Agency for Youth Affairs, and the Interdepartmental Council on Youth Issues were created. The Institute for the Study of Youth Problems and the Training of Promising Personnel operates under the Agency for Youth Affairs.

According to the results of the survey conducted by the Republican Center for the Study of Public Opinion "Ijtimoiy Fikr", the majority of young respondents are optimistic about the youth policy being implemented in the country. Thus, 85.7% of the young people surveyed believe that this policy helps young people have even more opportunities due to the conditions created in the country for the development and realization of youth potential.

In general, the results of the sociological study show that the majority of young people positively assess the current socioeconomic situation in the country. Young people are confident that Uzbekistan

ensures economic and social stability of society, improves the system of public administration, develops the country's investment potential, strengthens international relations, develops many industries and agriculture, which contributes to the sustainable growth of citizens' wellbeing.

At the same time, given that in modern conditions the state youth policy should be based not only on the current international system of human rights, but also on the principles and norms enshrined in a special international document on the rights of youth, Uzbekistan actively advocates at various international venues with relevant initiatives.

Thus, the President of Uzbekistan first



proposed to develop and adopt a Convention on the Rights of Youth at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly in September 2017. This initiative was also announced at the anniversary 75th session of the UN General Assembly. The purpose of the Convention is to increase efforts at the international, regional and national levels to meet the needs, strengthen the potential and guarantee the rights, freedoms and interests of youth in all their diversity throughout the world.

A practical step towards achieving this goal was the holding of the Samarkand Web Forum in August 2020 on the theme "Youth 2020: Global Solidarity, Sustainable Development and Human Rights". Following the event, a resolution was adopted emphasizing the need to adopt an International Convention on the Rights of Youth.

Currently, in order to effectively use foreign experience and develop international cooperation in this area, relations have been established with 13 foreign youth organizations.

In 2018, Uzbekistan was admitted to the SCO Youth Council, and in 2020 - to the CIS Youth Council as an equal member. Uzbekistan is included by the UN among the ten countries in the world for exemplary implementation of the "Youth Strategy - 2030"

In conclusion, it is worth noting that thanks to the reforms carried out under the leadership of the President of the country, huge opportunities are opening up before the youth of Uzbekistan for the full realization of their potential, and conditions conducive to their development are being created.

The youth of Uzbekistan have great potential for the country's development. Their determination and education, creative potential and entrepreneurial spirit are becoming key factors in achieving sustainable development in Uzbekistan.

As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "We are mobilizing all the forces and capabilities of our state and society so that our youth have independent thinking, high intellectual and spiritual potential, are

not inferior to their peers from other countries in any area, are happy and confident in their future".

In this regard, it is extremely important that the new youth policy reflects and meets the needs of the youth themselves. Young people themselves must be a guide and active participant in the implementation of reforms and the solution of various problems. This is when the youth policy becomes most effective and efficient, since it truly responds to the needs of its target audience.

And in this context, we can safely emphasize that the youth of the New Uzbekistan is not just the country's demographic reserve, but its real active force and support.

Tursunboy Zikirov

Leading Researcher, Institute for Strategic and Regional Studies under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan



he managing company of Uzbekistan Airports has summarized the results of 2024, showcasing significant growth across all key indicators. Last year, Uzbekistan's airports handled a record number of passengers and flights.

Thus, by the end of 2024, 113,622 flights

were served by the international airports of Uzbekistan. Of these, 80,213 flights were made to international destinations and 33,409 to domestic destinations. The increase compared to 2023 year was 33%.

In 2024, passenger traffic reached 13,503,199 people, which is a 30% increase compared to 2023 (10,409,609 passengers). Of the total number of passengers, 2,480,359 traveled domestically, while 11,022,840 flew internationally.

Over the past year, 73,969 flights were carried out by resident airlines and 8,735,996

passengers were transported. During the year, foreign airlines made 39,653 flights and transported 4,767,203 passengers.

Freight traffic also showed substantial growth, reaching 87,461 tons of cargo and mail, which is 23% more than last year.

In 2024, Uzbekistan's airports welcomed nine new passenger airlines: World2Fly and

IberoJet (Spain), WizzAir (Hungary), Batic Air (Malaysia), LOT Polish Airlines (Poland), Qatar Airways (Qatar), Ajet (Turkey), TezJet (Kyrgyzstan), and FlyAdeal (UAE). This reflects Uzbekistan's growing attractiveness as a tourist destination and the strengthening of its international aviation ties. The successful 2024 year demonstrates the steady growth and development of















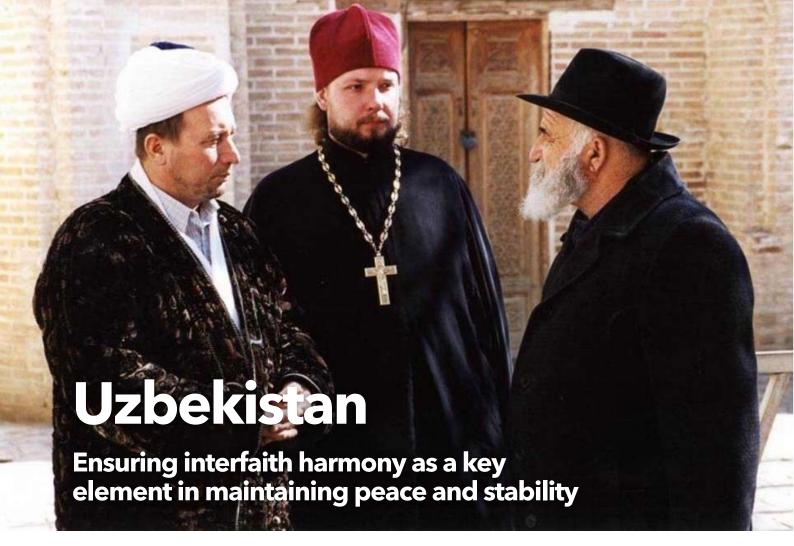












n the modern world, geopolitical tensions and bloc confrontation are increasing and often escalate into value and ideological conflicts. Inter-confessional harmony is being undermined and social polarization is increasing. As a result of political and economic instability and distorted perceptions of other cultures and faiths, religious violence is escalating in some parts of the world.

At the same time, analysts argue that the main reason for the problem of growing religiously motivated violence in the world is lack of understanding and respect between people of different faiths, as well as lack of knowledge about beliefs, stereotyping and biased thinking. about beliefs, stereotyping and biased thinking. In an era of misinformation, when inaccurate information is spread at an incredible speed, this only exacerbates the situation, creating favorable conditions for increasing interfaith mistrust and deepening social and political divisions.

Another reason for the increase in religious violence may be ineffective religious freedom policies. According to the UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, N. Ganea, "in many states, people and communities are deprived of fundamental rights to their identity in the field of religion or belief from the moment

of birth'

In the context of such instability, maintaining an open and constructive dialogue between different religious and cultural groups becomes a vital resource for maintaining peace and stability. Open and free discussion of interfaith and interethnic disagreements, the search for common paths to cooperation, minimizes the likelihood of confrontation. Only the joint work of representatives of different religions and cultures is the key towards peaceful coexistence in a multicultural world.

Against this backdrop, the United Nations in 2019 decided to designate 22 August as the International Day Commemorating the Victims of Acts of Violence Based on Religion or Belief which raises global awareness of religious intolerance, violence and belief-based discrimination.

Experts believe that to ensure interfaith harmony and eradicate religious intolerance, it is necessary to establish dialogue between different faiths, as well as encourage mutual understanding and respect. At the same time, sharing knowledge about each other's beliefs and launching common programs aimed at solving public problems can be important factors in strengthening interfaith harmony.

In this context, it is important to note the experience of Uzbekistan, which is home to representatives of more than 130 nations and 16 confessions, in ensuring interconfessional harmony in society is considered to be one of the most recognized in the world. It should be emphasized that numerous peoples of different religions have peacefully coexisted in our country for centuries. Our ancestors have always respected representatives of other faiths and worked side by side with them for the good of the country. It is noteworthy that in the history of our state there are no cases describing confrontations and conflicts on religious grounds.

Maintaining the tradition of friendliness and tolerance, Uzbekistan has implemented a number of reforms in this direction in recent years.

Firstly, it is notable that from the first years of independence, it was the state that assumed responsibility for ensuring inter-confessional harmony and maintaining a balance of interests in society. At the same time, today in the country the issues of ensuring effective religious policy have been brought to a new level.

In particular, since 2016, thanks to the political will of the President of the Republic

of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, there has been a fundamental shift in the very essence of the policy in the field of religion and critically analyzed the experience of past years. In the course of the transformation, special emphasis has been placed on education, ensuring religious freedoms, expanding the rights of believers and a new approach to combating extremism.

As a result, the emphasis is currently placed not on forceful methods of solving problems, but on eliminating the causes that determine the spread of extremism and terrorism, as well as on preventive measures.

An important step was the significant strengthening of the legislative basis of state policy in the religious sphere and ensuring freedom of religion. In 2021, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" was adopted in a new edition, during the preparation of which international norms and requirements in this area were carefully studied and taken into account. The law clearly regulates the rights and obligations of citizens, and it also strengthens legal guarantees for ensuring freedom of conscience and religion.

In particular, the registration procedure has been simplified and termination of the activities of religious organizations, and the ban on appearing in public places in religious attire was lifted and etc.

At the same time, the updated version of the Constitution, adopted in 2023, enshrined the principles of secularism and the prohibition of the imposition of any religion. At the same time, the Basic Law laid the foundations of a secular state as the most optimal model for maintaining harmony in society.

Secondly, although more than 95% of the population in Uzbekistan is Muslim, special attention is paid to religious minorities and their integration into society. Equal conditions have been created to satisfy the spiritual needs of representatives of all faiths. Thus, over the past 5 years, more than 100 religious organizations have been registered in the country, of which 20 are non-Islamic. Representatives of various faiths are given ample opportunities to make pilgrimages to holy places: Christians to Russia, Greece and Israel, Jews to Israel. They are provided with comprehensive assistance, medical services, fast and unhindered processing of visa documents,

Thirdly, a feedback mechanism has been established in order to maintain interfaith

dialogue in society. The state actively coordinates the establishment of mutual respect between citizens professing different religions and between religious organizations. For these purposes, there is a special state body - the Committee for Religious Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Under the Committee, a Council for Religious Affairs was created, which is a public advisory body, the composition of which in 2018 was expanded from 9 to 17, which included representatives of all religious denominations operating in Uzbekistan. The main tasks of the Council are to ensure tolerant interaction between religious organizations, assist them in carrying out their activities, and jointly develop proposals and measures to ensure interreligious cooperation.

Fourthly, special attention is paid to Islamic education and science, as well as the study and dissemination of humanistic and peaceloving principles, ideas of tolerance of the religion of Islam. In recent years, the centers of Imam Bukhari, Imam Termizi, Imam Matrudi, as well as the Center for Islamic Civilization have been created in the country. The main task of these scientific institutions is an in-depth study of the rich and multifaceted heritage of the great ancestors of the Uzbek people, who made a tremendous contribution to thedevelopment of Islamic culture and human civilization.

Fifthly, Uzbekistan has significantly intensified international cooperation in the field of ensuring interreligious harmony and religious tolerance. Thus, the special resolution "Enlightenment and religious tolerance" proposed by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly was unanimously approved by all UN member countries.

The document emphasizes the importance of establishing tolerance and mutual respect, ensuring freedom of religion, protecting the rights of believers and preventing discrimination against them.

Experts and religious figures visits are organized on a regular basis in Uzbekistan, within the framework of which international conferences and round tables are held to strengthen interfaith dialogue. In particular, in May 2022, the international forum "Dialogue of Declarations" was held in Bukhara, where about 40 prominent theologians, religious scholars, jurists and government officials from 10 countries, including the USA, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, United Arab Emirates, Austria, Pakistan, Ghana, Nigeria and others took part.

The "Bukhara Declaration", adopted at the end of the forum, was recognized as an official document of the 76th session of the UN General Assembly. This declaration, promoting the idea of the peace-loving essence of religions, became a logical continuation and addition to the declarations previously adopted in Marrakech (2016), Jakarta (2017), Potomac (2018), Punto del Este (2018), Mecca (2019), as well as the important contribution of Uzbekistan to the establishment of the ideas of religious tolerance and interethnic harmony on a global scale.

This document confirms the importance of the religious factor in the life of modern society and calls on representatives of all religions to promote the development of a culture of tolerance and respect for human dignity.

At the same time, work in this direction continues actively. Thus, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, speaking at the 78th session of the UN General Assembly in 2023, emphasized that: "Instances of religious intolerance and Islamophobia, which have recently been observed in some countries, cannot be allowed" and in order to promote ideas in the world interreligious tolerance and harmony proposed to create an International Center for Interreligious Dialogue and Tolerance in Uzbekistan under the auspices of UNESCO, as well as to hold an international conference in 2024 on the topic "Islam - a religion of peace and goodness."

The implementation of these initiatives will create a platform for disseminating the unique experience and established traditions of religious tolerance of our country at the regional and international level, strengthen expert dialogue and exchange of views on ensuring interfaith harmony between countries.

In general, the experience of Uzbekistan in the field of ensuring interfaith harmony and religious tolerance can, without exaggeration, be studied as an effective example. The way of life of the Uzbek people, which has been formed over the centuries, continues to serve as a solid basis for establishing dialogue between peoples and interfaith tolerance in ensuring the stability of society and the development of the state.



he Uzbekistan Tourist Information
Center Pakistan serves as the
official representative office of
the Ministry of Tourism of Uzbekistan in
Pakistan. Established to bridge the gap
between the two nations, this center is
dedicated to promoting tourism
opportunities and facilitating seamless
travel experiences for Pakistani travelers
to Uzbekistan.

Our mission is to provide a one-window solution for all tourism-related needs, whether it's Ziyarat Tourism, Medical Tourism, Study Tourism, Business & Exhibitions, or Youth Tourism. By offering state-of-the-art services such as visa facilitation, accommodation, transport arrangements, ticketing for flights, trains, and buses, and

professional guide and translation services, we ensure that every traveler's journey to Uzbekistan is convenient and memorable.

As a key partner of the Uzbekistan Ministry of Tourism and closely working with the Uzbekistan Embassy in Islamabad, the center is committed to fostering cultural and economic ties between the two countries. Whether you're a tourist, a businessman, or a student, our center is your trusted gateway to explore Uzbekistan's rich heritage, business opportunities, and world-class services

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eport on Agreement Between the Diplomatic Service Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Uzbekistan, and Uzbekistan Tourist Information Center, Pakistan

In a significant step towards strengthening tourism ties between Uzbekistan and Pakistan, the Diplomatic Service Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Uzbekistan Tourist Information Center in Pakistan have signed an agreement to promote Uzbekistan tourism in Pakistan. This collaboration marks a new chapter in fostering closer connections between the two countries, offering immense opportunities for Pakistani travel companies to partner with Uzbekistan and benefit from a range of exceptional services.

Key Highlights of the Agreement:

Promotion of Uzbekistan Tourism: The partnership aims to enhance awareness of Uzbekistan's rich cultural heritage, historical landmarks, and vibrant landscapes, encouraging Pakistani travelers to explore the country.

Opportunities for Pakistani Travel Companies: Travel companies in Pakistan are invited to collaborate and leverage the services offered by the Uzbekistan Tourist Information Center, paving the way for mutually beneficial growth in the tourism sector.

Services Now Available to Pakistani Travelers:

Pakistani travelers can now avail the following services through the Uzbekistan Tourist Information Center in Pakistan:

Visa and Legal Services:

Extension of Visa Term: Assistance in extending visa durations for Pakistani travelers.

Temporary Registration: Facilitation of mandatory registration processes for visitors in Uzbekistan.

Legalization and Translation: Support in document legalization and certified translations.

Protocol and Airport Services:

Protocol Services: Tailored services for smooth travel experiences.

VIP Lounge Services: Access to exclusive lounges at Tashkent airports.

Business and Residency Assistance:

Services for Residents and Non-Residents: Catering to individuals a ffiliated with accredited diplomatic missions and foreign companies.

Opening & Legalization of Companies: Guidance on establishing and legalizing businesses in Uzbekistan.

Rental of Premises: Assistance in securing rental properties.

Transportation and Cargo Support:

Domestic and International Flights: Facilitation of flight bookings within Uzbekistan and internationally.

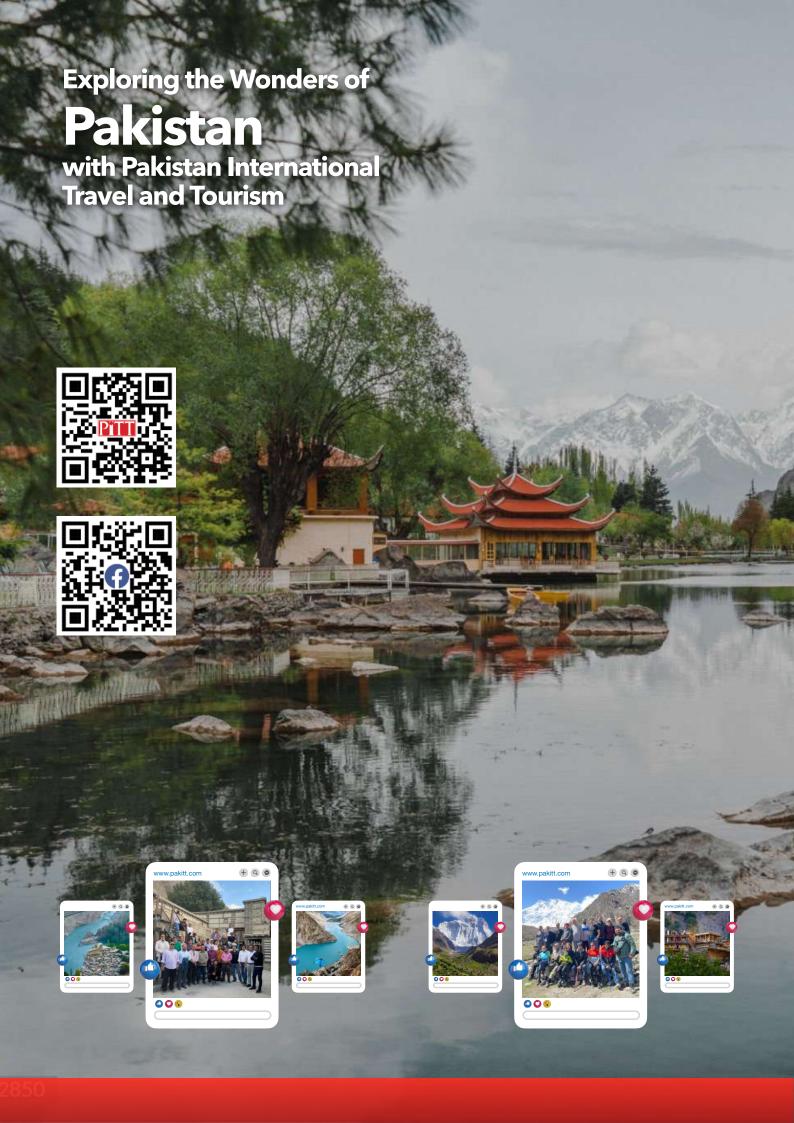
Cargo Services: Consultation on cargo customs clearance, storage solutions, and declarations.

This agreement offers a gateway for Pakistan's travel sector to explore the untapped potential of Uzbekistan tourism. By providing seamless services and robust support, the partnership ensures that Pakistani travelers experience the best of Uzbekistan with ease and convenience.

Call to Action for Travel Companies:

Pakistani travel companies are encouraged to seize this excellent opportunity to collaborate with the Uzbekistan Tourist Information Center. Together, we can unlock new horizons in tourism and build a lasting relationship between our nations.





akistan is a land of incredible diversity, offering breathtaking landscapes, rich cultural heritage, and a history that spans millennia. From the towering peaks of the Himalayas to the golden sands of the Thar Desert, the country has much to offer to both domestic and international travelers. At **Pakistan International Travel and Tourism**, we are dedicated to showcasing the beauty of Pakistan and making every travel experience

A Land of Diverse Beauty

Pakistan is blessed with some of the most striking natural wonders in the world. Northern Pakistan is a paradise for adventurers and nature lovers, featuring destinations like:

- Hunza Valley, renowned for its vibrant culture, majestic peaks, and tranquil surroundings.
- Skardu, often referred to as the gateway to the mighty Karakoram Range, including K2, the world's second-highest mountain.
- Swat Valley, also known as the "Switzerland of the East," with its lush greenery and pristine rivers.

Meanwhile, southern Pakistan boasts historical sites such as Mohenjo-Daro, an ancient city of the Indus Valley Civilization, and the vibrant city of Karachi, offering modern attractions alongside cultural landmarks.

Cultural and Historical Treasures

Pakistan is a treasure trove for history enthusiasts. The country is home to centuries-old forts, mosques, and archaeological sites. Highlights include:

- Lahore, often called the cultural heart of Pakistan, with landmarks like the Badshahi Mosque, Lahore Fort, and Shalimar Gardens.
- Taxila, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, showcasing the remnants of ancient Buddhist civilizations.
- Makli Necropolis in Sindh, one of the largest funerary sites in the world.

Additionally, the country's festivals, such as Basant and Shandur Polo Festival, highlight the vibrant traditions and hospitality of its people.

Pakistan International Travel and Tourism: Your Trusted Partner

At **Pakistan International Travel and Tourism**, we specialize in curating unique and comprehensive travel experiences tailored to individual preferences. Our services include:

- Adventure Tours: Trekking, mountaineering, and jeep safaris in the rugged terrains of the north.
- **Cultural Tours: E**xploring Pakistan's historical landmarks and traditional lifestyles.

- **Religious Tourism:** Pilgrimages to sacred sites such as Sikh Gurdwaras, Buddhist monasteries, and Sufi shrines.
- **Eco-Tourism:** Tours focusing on Pakistan's natural beauty and wildlife conservation areas.

With a commitment to excellence, we provide seamless services, including visa assistance, transport, accommodation, and guided tours. Whether you're planning a family trip, a solo adventure, or a corporate retreat, our expert team ensures a hassle-free and unforgettable journey.

Pakistan: A Must-Visit Destination

As global travel trends shift towards discovering hidden gems, Pakistan is emerging as a sought-after destination. Its blend of natural beauty, cultural richness, and warm hospitality makes it an ideal choice for travelers seeking unique experiences.

At Pakistan International Travel and Tourism, we take pride in promoting Pakistan as a top-tier destination. Join us in discovering the wonders of this incredible country, where every journey promises to be a story worth sharing.

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