

Scottish International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation – SICMRI 2026

STRATEGIC COOPERATION OF UZBEKISTAN WITH THE G7 COUNTRIES: WAYS OF GLOBAL INTEGRATION AND ECONOMIC MODERNIZATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

Introduction

The purpose of the study is to analyze whether the Republic of Uzbekistan has opportunities to join the G7 (Big seven) states. Cooperation with the G7 countries, which account for about 45% of the world's gross domestic product (GDP), is not only an economic benefit, but also a strategic factor determining the country's prestige in the international arena. The scientific-theoretical analysis of the integration potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the G7 countries consists in the development of a strategy to exploit the investment and technological capabilities of these countries in the process of economic modernization. In this work, systematic analysis, comparative-legal method, economic-statistical forecasting and deduction methods were used. In particular, a comparative analysis of the correlation between the dynamics of foreign trade in the last five years of the G7 states and institutional reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan was carried out.

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MAIN PART

In the era of Global economic changes and geopolitical transformations, the Republic of Uzbekistan has made the principle of "open doors" a priority in its foreign policy. The G7 countries (United States, Japan, Germany, United Kingdom, France, Italy and Canada) are the world's largest economic capacities. These seven currently control nearly 43-45 percent of world GDP at face value (about US \$ 46 trillion) and 30 percent of global purchasing power parity. In order for the Republic of Uzbekistan to approach these giant economies, according to the strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan – 2030, the country should bring its GDP to \$ 160 billion. The increase in trade turnover with G7 members, such as Germany, France, and Italy, on average 25-30% in recent years, shows that the industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan is adapting to European standards. In the process of integration, the Green Growth Programs of G7 are in harmony with the energy reforms of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The attractiveness of the Republic of Uzbekistan for G7 is determined by its regional stabilizing role. The strategic importance of Central Asia was highlighted at the 2023 Japan Karuizawa summit of the G7 foreign ministers. The country's active participation in the "middle corridor" (Trans-Caspian Route) project is considered as the most convenient and safe way for G7 countries to get to the region.

G7 is not only economic, but also an "alliance of values". For the Republic of Uzbekistan, the most effective way is to communicate with G7 in the status of "guest-partner" (Guest country) at the present stage. This serves to protect the interests of the region in the global decision-making process.

The study shows that the steps of the Republic of Uzbekistan in combating corruption, digitizing public services and ensuring judicial independence are consistent with the institutional requirements of the G7. However, the completion of the World Trade Organization (WTO) membership process serves as the main legal foundation for "equal language" dialogue with these countries. It is also worth noting that the economic scale and institutional requirements remain the main obstacles. However, the acceleration of the WTO membership process and the consolidation of private property immunity in judicial order serve as a "green corridor" for G7 investments.

Conclusion

Studies conducted show that, relying on research results and global economic analysis, the following conclusion was reached on the possibilities of joining the G7 of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Based on the available data, we can say that:

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

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

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