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TASHKENT URDU

ALL ABOUT SILK ROAD AND BEYOND



Tashkent Urdu is a leading international digital media platform based in Uzbekistan, dedicated to provide comprehensive and reliable coverage of both national and international news. Positioned at the crossroads of the historic Silk Road, the platform serves as a vital bridge between cultures and perspectives, bringing the stories of this vibrant and strategically significant region to a global audience. Tashkent Urdu caters to Urdu-speaking communities worldwide, featuring an inclusive perspective on events and developments. Its mission is to keep its audience informed and engaged with up-to-date breaking news, in-depth analysis, and feature stories that delve into the intricate social, cultural, and political dynamics of the Silk Road and surrounding regions. By focusing on regional and global issues, Tashkent Urdu fosters a nuance understanding of the interconnected world and the critical role of Central Asia in global scenario. Committed to high journalistic standards, Tashkent Urdu give a diverse range of content tailored to the interests and needs of its audience. From political developments and economic trends to cultural heritage and human-interest stories, the platform provides a rich blend of content that highlights the diversity and complexity of the Silk Road and its neighboring regions. Leveraging modern digital tools and a user-friendly interface, Tashkent Urdu ensures accessibility for its growing audience. Its multilingual team of experienced journalists and analysts brings authenticity and depth to its reporting, making it a trusted source for Urdu-speaking audiences seeking insightful and balanced news coverage. As a voice for the Silk Road's past, present, and future, Tashkent Urdu continues to expand its reach, celebrating the historical significance of the region while addressing contemporary challenges and opportunities.



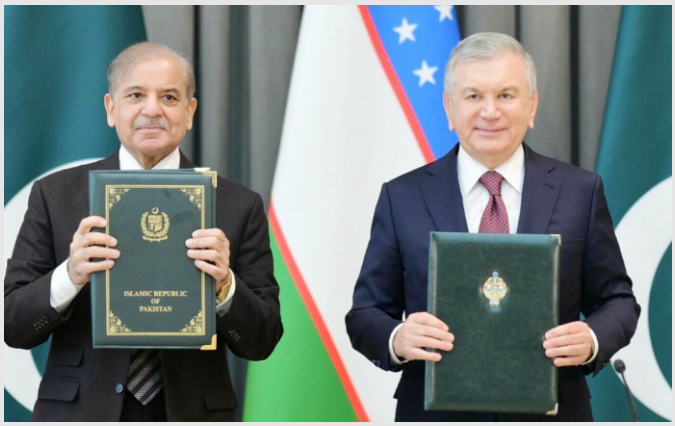
Uzbekistan-Pakistan **Strategic Partnership Gains Momentum** Across Eurasia

Bilateral relations between Uzbekistan and Pakistan have strengthened significantly in recent years, evolving into an increasingly important strategic partnership in Eurasia. Historically linked by the ancient Silk Road, the two countries are now expanding modern cooperation across trade, investment, transport, digital technology, education, and culture, reflecting a new model of regional connectivity.

According to a report by Nigora Sultanova, a researcher at the Institute for Strategic and Regional Studies, relations between Tashkent and Islamabad have accelerated since 2020, largely driven by strong political commitment and mutual trust between the two leaderships. In 2021, both countries signed a Joint Declaration on Strategic Partnership, paving the way for enhanced high-level exchanges, regular foreign ministerial contacts, and closer coordination at international forums.

The report highlights the official visit of Shehbaz Sharif to Uzbekistan in February 2025 and his meeting with Shavkat Mirziyoyev as a major milestone in bilateral ties. The two leaders expressed satisfaction over expanding cooperation in economic development, investment, transport, digital transformation, and cultural exchanges. Prime Minister Sharif praised Uzbekistan's ongoing reforms, noting that extraordinary achievements stem from clear vision, hard work, and firm determination.





During the visit, both sides announced the establishment of a High-Level Strategic Partnership Council, described as a key step toward institutionalizing bilateral cooperation. Parliamentary friendship groups have also been playing an active role in promoting legislative cooperation, business facilitation, and transparent legal frameworks.

Expanding Economic and Trade Cooperation

Economically, Pakistan has emerged as one of Uzbekistan's key trading partners in South Asia. Bilateral trade volume exceeded $440 million in 2025, a twelvefold increase compared to 2016, with Uzbek exports accounting for more than $320 million. Both sides have set an ambitious target of raising trade to $2 billion in the near future.

The Preferential Trade Agreement has become an important instrument in this effort, granting customs concessions on 17 categories of goods from each side. Around 180 companies with Pakistani investment are currently operating in Uzbekistan, reflecting growing business confidence.

Investment cooperation has also gained momentum. In 2024, projects worth $33 million were completed with Pakistani investment, while in the first seven months of 2025 alone, the figure reached approximately $70 million. Joint ventures are underway in textiles, pharmaceuticals, agriculture, perfumery, and other sectors. Uzbek companies are also exploring opportunities in Pakistan for manufacturing household appliances, tractors, and smart meters.

Connectivity and Regional Integration

Transport and regional connectivity remain central pillars of cooperation. In particular, the Trans-Afghan Railway project is regarded as a transformative initiative linking Central and South Asia. The project is expected to significantly reduce transit time to just a few days and lower transportation costs. Key stages of the feasibility study were completed in 2025.





Cultural and People-to-People Ties

People-to-people and cultural exchanges are also expanding rapidly. Thanks to direct air links, more than 10,000 Pakistani tourists visited Uzbekistan in 2025, nearly two and a half times more than in 2023. Religious and historical sites such as the shrines of Imam Bukhari, Imam Tirmidhi, and Bahauddin Naqshband remain major attractions for Pakistani pilgrims.

The report concludes that President Mirziyoyev's visit to Pakistan in February 2026 would mark another milestone in bilateral relations, potentially opening new avenues for cooperation in energy, transport, digital technologies, and economic development. Overall, the deepening partnership between Uzbekistan and Pakistan is not only reinforcing bilateral ties but also laying a strong foundation for broader regional integration and economic stability between Central and South Asia.

CDA Chairman Meets **Uzbek Ambassador** Alisher Tukhtaev in Islamabad

Chairman of the Capital Development Authority (CDA) and Chief Commissioner Islamabad, Muhammad Ali Randhawa, met with Alisher Tukhtaev, Ambassador of Uzbekistan, at the CDA Headquarters to discuss matters of mutual interest and avenues for strengthening bilateral ties.

During the meeting, Chairman Randhawa said that Pakistan values its relationship with the brotherly country of Uzbekistan with great respect and importance. He emphasized the need for practical steps to declare Islamabad and Tashkent as sister cities in order to promote closer cooperation at the municipal level.

Ambassador Alisher Tukhtaev highlighted the deep cultural, social, and religious affinities between Pakistan and Uzbekistan. He praised Islamabad's beauty, greenery, and cleanliness, describing the federal capital as a city blessed with natural charm.

The two sides also discussed the proposal to allocate a dedicated space in Fatima Jinnah Park (F-9 Park) to symbolize Uzbekistan. Chairman Randhawa responded positively, stating that space could be allocated for Uzbekistan in F-9 Park or any other suitable park in the capital.

The possibility of relocating the Uzbek Embassy to the



Diplomatic Enclave was also discussed. The CDA chairman noted that a formal proposal would be presented through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and briefed the ambassador on ongoing development and beautification work in the enclave.

Ambassador Tukhtaev further proposed naming a road in the federal capital “New Uzbekistan.” Chairman Randhawa said the matter would be taken up with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, assuring full cooperation from the CDA in facilitating the process.

Uzbekistan-Turkiye

Strengthen Strategic Partnership at High-Level Council Meeting



Uzbekistan President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, accompanied by his spouse, arrived in the Turkish capital Ankara for a state visit, where they were warmly received at Esenboğa International Airport by Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and his spouse. Both nations' flags were raised, and a guard of honor was presented. During the visit, President Mirziyoyev inaugurated the "Uzbekistan" residential project in Arsuz, Hatay, and attended the groundbreaking of an Uzbek school in Istanbul.

On this occasion, the fourth meeting of the High-Level Strategic Cooperation Council was co-chaired by Presidents Mirziyoyev and Erdoğan. The meeting coincided with the 30th anniversary of the "Eternal Friendship and Cooperation" agreement, highlighting the depth and longevity of bilateral ties. Leaders reaffirmed rapid progress in political relations, shared global positions, and continued mutual support through the UN, Organization of Turkic States, OIC, ECO, and other regional forums. Parliamentary friendship groups were also credited with strengthening ties.

Economic cooperation was a central focus. Both leaders agreed to raise bilateral trade to $5 billion in the coming years. Measures include expanding the list of goods under the preferential trade agreement and identifying new priority industrial sectors. Delegations from all Uzbek provinces are expected to visit Turkey by year-end to advance joint projects in agriculture, horticulture, healthcare, and medical tourism.

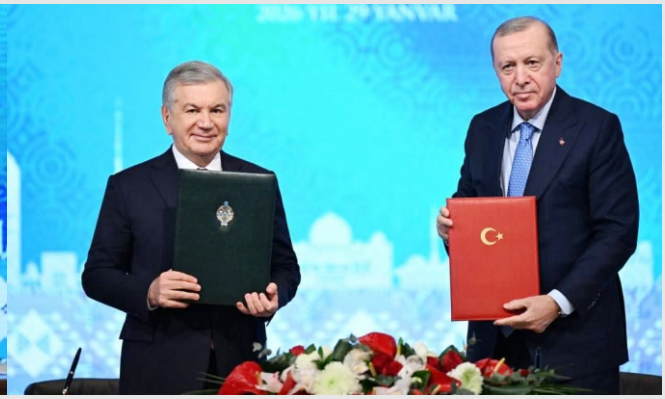
Cultural and educational collaboration was also emphasized, including tourism promotion, theater festivals, cultural weeks, joint historical film production, and preservation of cultural heritage. To further academic cooperation, the fourth Rectors' Forum will be held in Bukhara in spring 2026.



A package of agreements and memoranda was signed to strengthen cooperation in key areas: health, education, military medicine, economic and financial collaboration, mining, development of international transport corridors, special economic zones, nuclear and radiation safety, migration facilitation, citizen repatriation, and intergovernmental cooperation on religious affairs. Additionally, cooperation programs for 2026–2027 between foreign ministries, cultural projects, and higher education initiatives were formalized.

During a media briefing, President Mirziyoyev highlighted that bilateral trade surpassed $3 billion last year, joint projects exceeded 2,200, Turkish investment in Uzbekistan reached $10 billion, and nearly 100 weekly flights operate between the countries. Both leaders emphasized the importance of regular Strategic Cooperation Council meetings, joint commissions, and strategic planning groups to implement agreements.





Pakistan Embassy

International Institute for Central Asia Hold High-Level Roundtable in Tashkent

A high-level roundtable conference titled "Exploring Opportunities Between the Two Countries" was held in Tashkent, jointly organized by the International Institute for Central Asia and the Embassy of Pakistan in Uzbekistan.

The event brought together ambassadors, senior government officials, policy experts, think tanks, research institutions, and representatives from the business community of both countries.

The conference opened with welcoming remarks by Javlon Vakhabov, Director of the International Institute for Central Asia and Deputy Foreign Policy Adviser to the President of Uzbekistan, and Ahmad Farooq, Ambassador of Pakistan to Uzbekistan. Both leaders underscored the importance of sustained political dialogue, enhanced economic cooperation, and stronger people-to-people ties to advance the strategic partnership.



In his address, Ambassador Ahmad Farooq described Pakistan and Uzbekistan as natural partners bound by centuries-old historical, cultural, religious, and scholarly connections. Referring to the shared legacy of renowned scholars such as Imam Bukhari, Imam Tirmidhi, and Al-Biruni, he emphasized that connectivity remains the cornerstone of bilateral relations.

He noted that Pakistan offers Uzbekistan the shortest and most cost-effective access to seaports, while Uzbekistan serves as Pakistan's gateway to Central



Asia. He highlighted the Uzbekistan–Afghanistan–Pakistan railway project as a transformative initiative for regional connectivity and economic growth.

Participants were informed that bilateral trade had reached $450 million by the end of 2025, with both sides reaffirming their shared target of increasing trade volume to $2 billion. Expanding the Preferential Trade Agreement, improving trade facilitation measures, and strengthening transport and logistics links were identified as key priorities.

According to a statement issued by the Embassy of Pakistan in Tashkent, the conference featured three thematic sessions. The first focused on the evolution of Pakistan–Uzbekistan relations and the new phase of strategic partnership. The second explored cooperation in trade, transport, education, science, culture, and tourism. The third session examined ways to enhance regional connectivity between Central and South Asia, including transit and infrastructure projects.

Participants stressed the need for youth-oriented and future-focused policies, removal of trade barriers, exploration of new avenues of cooperation, and deeper people-to-people engagement. The conference was described as an important step toward strengthening trust, cooperation, and regional stability between Pakistan and Uzbekistan.





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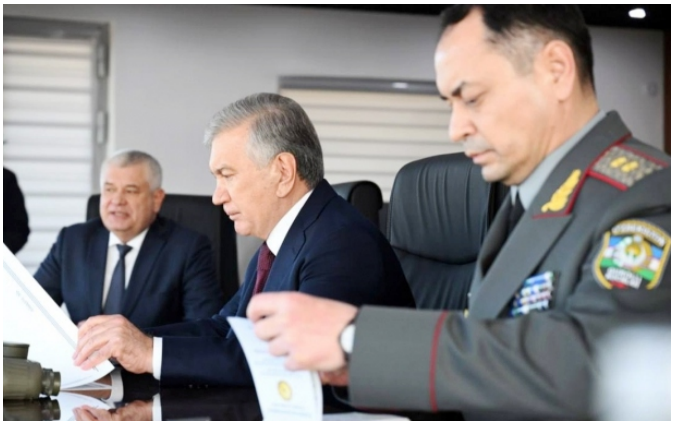
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PRESIDENT MIRZIYOYEV
Visits Chirchiq Aviation Repair Plant After Security Council Meeting





Following a meeting of the Security Council, Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited the Chirchiq Aviation Repair Plant to review large-scale modernization efforts and newly established high-tech departments at the facility.

During the visit, the president was briefed on the plant's Airbus helicopter maintenance center, the only facility of its kind in the Central Asian States and the wider region. The center is officially certified by Airbus, confirming that its operations meet international standards and comply with the company's technical requirements.

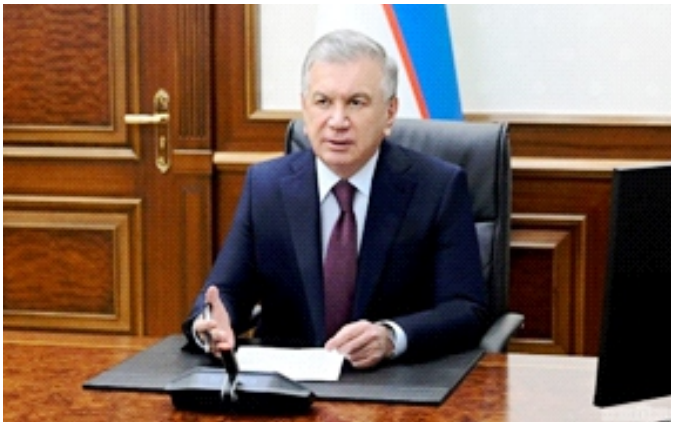
The facility provides full servicing and repair capabilities for modern Western-built aviation equipment, including Airbus H125, Airbus H215, and Airbus H130 helicopters. The initiative is expected to position Uzbekistan as a key regional hub for the maintenance and operation of Airbus helicopters.

President Mirziyoyev inspected the center's capabilities and interacted with engineers and technical specialists. He was also briefed on newly established workshops dedicated to the overhaul and deep modernization of Sukhoi Su-25 fighter aircraft. These upgrades include the installation of advanced navigation systems, night-vision equipment, and enhanced self-protection systems using modern technologies.

Mirziyoyev issued directives to relevant officials aimed at further strengthening the country's defense industry capacity and expanding its high-tech aviation capabilities.



Uzbekistan to Launch **Smart Migration Stations Under New Presidential Decree**



Uzbekistan is starting a major reform to modernize its migration and identification system. The changes were announced in a presidential decree signed on January 19 by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Under the decree, migration offices of the Ministry of Internal Affairs will gradually be turned into modern Smart Service Centers. These centers will provide faster, more transparent, and higher-quality public services.

From May 1, the Migration and Personal Identification Department will begin a pilot project called “Smart Migration Stations.” These stations will use artificial intelligence and automated service systems. The pilot program will first be launched in one district or city in Tashkent, Samarkand, and Fergana, as well as in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Starting February 1, citizens applying for a national ID card for the first time will receive a free electronic digital signature. They will also be automatically registered in the unified e-government identification system. This will make it easier for them to use online public services.

The decree also includes new visa rules. From May 1, foreign citizens and stateless persons who enter Uzbekistan with an electronic visa can extend their visa once for up to 30 more days. Educational institutions and companies will be allowed to extend visas and residence registration for their foreign students and employees. The institutions will pay the related costs.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs will also have the power to issue work permits to foreign citizens. From September 1, students will be able to complete their residence registration at the same time they sign a hostel accommodation agreement.

By August 1, the government plans to launch a mobile app called “Passport Visa.” The app will allow people to use migration services, get online legal advice, and see which offices have fewer visitors. In addition, the “E-Rozilik” platform will introduce remote identity verification and consent services using Face ID technology.

Officials say these reforms aim to digitalize migration services, reduce bureaucracy, and make services more convenient for citizens and foreign residents.



Uzbekistan Unveils **“UZBEKISTAN-2030”** Strategy to Boost Tourism to **20 million Visitors**

The government of Uzbekistan has announced a comprehensive long-term plan to significantly expand its tourism sector, setting an ambitious target of attracting 20 million foreign visitors annually by 2030.

The initiative is part of the country's newly introduced “Uzbekistan-2030” strategy, which has been presented for public consultation. The roadmap outlines sweeping reforms aimed at strengthening both international and domestic tourism through infrastructure upgrades, improved visitor services, and expanded cultural and recreational offerings.

According to official projections, the number of foreign tourists is expected to reach 12 million by 2026, rising steadily to 20 million by 2030. Authorities also plan to increase tourism service exports, generating billions of dollars in additional revenue for the national economy.

Domestic tourism is another key pillar of the strategy. Under the “Travel Around Uzbekistan” program, local tourist trips are projected to reach 24 million in 2026, climbing to 25 million by the end of the decade. Religious and pilgrimage tourism will receive special attention, with the number of pilgrims expected to grow from 2 million in 2026 to 3 million by 2030.

The strategy further envisions the establishment of tourism clusters across various regions, alongside major improvements in regional infrastructure. Through private sector investment, new tourist destinations will be developed, and thousands of hotels, guest houses, and hostels will be constructed nationwide to accommodate rising visitor numbers.

Improved connectivity is also central to the plan, including road construction in mountainous areas and enhanced access to remote destinations. Authorities aim to expand the number of districts, villages, and neighborhoods included in official tourism routes.

According to the report published on Tashkent Urdu website, the “Uzbekistan-2030” strategy ultimately seeks to position Uzbekistan as a modern, competitive global tourism destination while ensuring the development of high-quality tourism infrastructure across the country.

Uzbek Outbound Tourism Surges22% in 2025
Kyrgyzstan Emerges as Top Destination



Outbound tourism from Uzbekistan recorded a significant increase in 2025, with approximately 7.6 million Uzbek citizens traveling abroad for tourism purposes a 22% rise compared to the previous year, according to data released by the national statistics authorities.

Experts attribute the surge to the full recovery of international travel following the global pandemic, improved household incomes, and expanded travel facilities and connectivity.

The data shows that most Uzbek travelers preferred neighboring Central Asian countries. Kyrgyzstan emerged as the most popular destination, welcoming more than 3.3 million Uzbek tourists during the year. Kazakhstan and Tajikistan also ranked high, each receiving around 1.3 million visitors from Uzbekistan. Visa-free regimes and simplified travel procedures were cited as key factors driving tourism to these countries.

Beyond Central Asia, Russia remained a preferred destination. In 2025, more than 433,000 Uzbek citizens traveled there, with tourism, family visits, and business engagements among the primary reasons for travel.

Saudi Arabia was another prominent destination, attracting over 366,000 Uzbek travelers, many of whom visited for Umrah and other religious pilgrimages.





Turkey continued to grow in popularity, drawing more than 269,000 Uzbek tourists. Historical attractions, improved air connectivity, and a tourist-friendly environment were cited as major pull factors. Meanwhile, the United Arab Emirates welcomed over 139,000 Uzbek visitors, particularly to Dubai and Abu Dhabi, where shopping and leisure tourism were key attractions.

The report also noted that Egypt, China, and Vietnam attracted a growing number of Uzbek travelers, supported by expanding tourism opportunities, cultural appeal, and the availability of direct flights.

Analysts expect the upward trend to continue, particularly toward Asian and Middle Eastern destinations, as travel demand among Uzbek citizens remains strong.

Uzbekistan and Pakistan on the path toward a new architecture of **STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP**



Abduaziz Khidirov

In February 2026, a state visit by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan will take place, aiming to become a defining stage in the development of the strategic partnership between the two countries.

The upcoming high-level talks will be held against the backdrop of unprecedented intensification of bilateral political dialogue and are aimed at the practical implementation of a key economic objective: increasing the volume of mutual trade to $2 billion in the coming years. The central element of the agenda will be the structural transformation of economic cooperation: the parties intend to move from a model of simple trade in goods to the formation of sustainable industrial cooperation chains, the establishment of joint high-tech production facilities, and the systematic removal of tariff barriers within the framework of an expanded Preferential Trade Agreement.

Growth dynamics and strategic priorities

An analysis of current macroeconomic indicators indicates a steady, positive trend in bilateral cooperation. By the end of 2024, trade turnover between Uzbekistan and Pakistan amounted to $404 million. The growth trend not only continued but also strengthened in 2025: from January to November, the volume of mutual trade reached $434.4 million, 16.9 percent higher than in the same period of the previous year. Compared with the figures for January-November 2023 ($356.0 million), the increase amounted to 22.0 percent, confirming the resilience of trade and economic ties to external volatility.





Despite steady progress, the parties acknowledge that the current figures do not reflect the true economic and resource potential of the two countries. During high-level negotiations, the leaders defined clear target benchmarks (KPIs) for the governments' economic blocs. The immediate tactical objective is to increase mutual trade to $1 billion in the short term.

As a strategic medium-term goal, a target of $2 billion has been approved. To achieve such multiple growth, based on the positions of the diplomatic agencies and relevant ministries, a qualitative revision of the trade balance structure is required. The simple exchange of raw materials has exhausted its growth potential – the implementation of the ambitious agenda calls for a transition to deep cooperation and the systematic removal of





tariff barriers that restrict market access.

Liberalization instruments and digital integration

To implement ambitious plans to increase trade turnover significantly, the governments of Uzbekistan and Pakistan are focusing on creating a favorable legal and technical trade regime. The foundation for expanding volumes is the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA), signed in March 2022. At present, the relevant agencies of both countries are actively working to revise the terms of the agreement with a view to scaling it up. The parties intend to substantially expand the range of goods covered by the preferential customs regime, with plans to increase the list from 17 to 100. It is expected that the formalization of agreements on the expanded PTA format will take place in the near future, providing a direct incentive for exporters.

In parallel with tariff liberalization, mechanisms for the digital administration of cargo flows are being introduced. A key infrastructural solution will be the launch of an Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) system between the customs services of Uzbekistan and Pakistan. The technical teams on both sides are already working to operationalize this system, which will ensure the real-time exchange of cargo information. The digitalization of documentation aims to eliminate the need for physical verification, minimize bureaucratic delays at borders, and enhance the predictability of delivery times.

A significant element of the agenda is the systematic removal of non-tariff barriers, which often constrain trade more than duties. During government-level negotiations, measures were agreed upon to unify standards and harmonize sanitary, phytosanitary, and quarantine requirements. The standardization of documentation and inspection protocols will create conditions for accelerated clearance of agricultural products and light industrial goods, thereby reducing operational and logistical costs for businesses.

Financial infrastructure is the backbone of trade

A critical prerequisite for the sustainable growth of trade turnover and the transition to more complex forms of economic cooperation is the establishment of reliable settlement



mechanisms. For a long time, the lack of direct interbank channels and the complexity of conducting transactions remained significant constraints for businesses, forcing entrepreneurs to use third-country jurisdictions.

A breakthrough in addressing this systemic issue will be the opening of a branch of the National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) in Uzbekistan. According to Alisher Duschanov, Trade and Economic Counsellor at the Embassy of Uzbekistan, the branch is scheduled to become fully operational in 2026. The emergence of an institutional financial player of this level will not only legitimize and expedite payments but also create a platform for trade financing of export-import operations.

Preparations for this step have been carried out systematically. In April 2025, a delegation from the Central Bank of Uzbekistan, together with representatives of the country's leading commercial banks, visited Karachi to hold negotiations with the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) and key financial institutions, including HBL, Meezan Bank, and Bank Al-Habib. The parties thoroughly addressed the issues of opening correspondent



accounts and harmonizing compliance control procedures. The integration of banking systems will enable small and medium-sized businesses to minimize transaction costs and currency risks, which is a necessary condition for achieving the declared trade volumes.

Sectoral drivers: a course toward deep processing

The economic agenda of the visit goes beyond trade in raw materials, focusing on industrial cooperation and value chain creation. The textile industry serves as the flagship of this process. Uzbekistan, which is implementing a strategy to deepen cotton fiber processing, has set an ambitious goal of attracting $2 billion in foreign investment into the sector to modernize capacities and expand export potential.

Pakistani companies, with their significant experience in garment manufacturing and the global marketing of textile products, are viewed as strategic partners. During meetings with representatives of the All Pakistan Textile Mills Association (APTMA), Uzbekistan's Ambassador Alisher Tukhtayev



emphasized that combining Uzbekistan's low-cost energy resources and raw materials with Pakistan's technologies would enable the production of competitive goods for third-country markets. At present, 130 joint ventures with Pakistani capital are already operating in Uzbekistan.

The second strategic area is pharmaceuticals. Given that the annual volume of pharmaceutical imports into Uzbekistan amounts to approximately $3 billion, the localization of production is becoming a priority of state policy. Pakistani investors are showing strong interest in establishing production facilities in specialized zones, such as the innovative scientific and industrial pharmaceutical cluster Tashkent Pharma Park.

Successful cases are already being implemented: Novugen Pharma has launched production in the country, and during recent business forums, memorandums of cooperation were signed with Bio Labs and Caraway Pharmaceuticals. Investors are provided with tax incentives and exemptions from customs duties on the import of equipment and raw materials, making entry into the Uzbek market economically attractive.

The potential for cooperation also extends to other high-tech sectors. In the leather and footwear industry, projects are being developed to process leather raw materials and produce high-value finished goods for export. In the mining sector, negotiations are underway to develop copper deposits: a Pakistani delegation has already visited the Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Complex (AMMC) to assess the prospects for a technological partnership. In addition, the parties intend to expand cooperation in the production of agricultural machinery and electrical equipment, using the industrial zones of both countries as a springboard for entering the markets of the CIS and South Asia.

Agro-industrial cooperation: complementarity and technology transfer

The agricultural sector demonstrates strong complementarity between Uzbekistan and Pakistan, providing a natural foundation for balanced bilateral trade growth. Pakistan has established itself as one of the key export markets for Uzbek fruit and vegetable products: according to data for January 2025, this country accounted for 19.5 percent of Uzbekistan's total fruit and vegetable exports. The Uzbek side intends to increase the supply of fresh produce, legumes, and processed food products, leveraging the region's transit potential.



Reciprocal trade flows are being formed through the import of in-demand food items, including tropical fruits. In January 2026, in Islamabad, a delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture of Uzbekistan held a series of negotiations with leaders of Pakistan's private sector. In particular, logistical routes and delivery volumes of Pakistani mangoes and mandarins to the Uzbek market were discussed in detail with OFood's leadership. At the same time, negotiations are underway with Sindhu United Links Exports (Pvt.) Ltd. on the processing and packaging of potatoes and “1121 Sella” rice for subsequent export to Uzbekistan and the CIS countries. Details of chilled meat supplies in compliance with sanitary standards are also being worked out in cooperation with Fauji Meat Ltd.

Cooperation extends beyond trade operations, encompassing agricultural science and innovation. During the Uzbekistan delegation's visit to Islamabad, an agreement was reached to develop and sign a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC). The document is intended to systematize joint work in seed production, breeding, and the introduction of advanced agricultural technologies.

Scientific and technical partnership is already being discussed at the level of specific projects. With the Pakistani company Watercon, aspects of cooperation are being explored, including the cultivation of seed potatoes using aeroponic and in-vitro methods, the introduction of frost-resistant olive varieties, and the creation of oil-processing infrastructure. A separate area will be the exchange of experience in livestock farming: the parties intend to cooperate in adapting high-yield goat breeds (with milk production of up to 10 liters per day) to the climatic conditions of Uzbekistan.

From intentions to systemic integration

The upcoming state visit of the President of Uzbekistan to Pakistan marks the completion of the stage of building political trust and the transition to a phase of rigorous economic pragmatism. An analysis of the current agenda shows that the economic diplomacy of Tashkent and Islamabad is shifting its focus from declarative statements to the creation of fundamental infrastructure, both physical and financial.