

**ECONOMIC COOPERATION OF THE BUKHARA PUBLIC SOVIET REPUBLIC
(BPSR) WITH ITALY**

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Annotation: The following article explains BPSR`s cooperation with Italy. Trade representation in Bukhara`s Caucasus opens economic relations with Italian “Benedict LTD” and other firms. In addition to supplying agricultural machinery to Bukhara, Italian firms planned to cooperate in land development. As a result of Soviet Interference and pressure from foreign trade organizations, the trade union in the BPSR TransCaucasus was terminated and partnerships ceased. For the first time the material in the article is being debated.

Keywords: Bukhara Public Soviet Republic, Caucasus trade union, Trade with western countries, Trade with Italian firms, Benedict LTD, agricultural machinery, termination of cooperation.

Introduction. Socio-economic, political and cultural processes taking place in the world, the study of cooperation between the countries of the world is becoming one of the most pressing issues today. The strengthening mutually beneficial cooperation in the internal and foreign policy of the world, interethnic harmony, the issues of broad economic and cultural cooperation are of particular importance. Today the radical reforms and positive changes in the foreign policy of the republic of Uzbekistan add to the agenda the study of the history of foreign relations on an objective and scientific basis as one of the urgent issues. This process is making the history of economic and cultural relations of BPSR, which existed in 1920-1924, necessary to conduct a holistic study based on generally accepted scientific principles.

Suggestions. Scientific centers of the United States, Germany, Great Britain, Russia and Turkey studied the historical processes that took place in Central Asia during the Soviet era, in particular, the socio-political, economic and cultural processes in the Bukhara People’s Soviet Republic, the struggle against the Soviet rule. Nevertheless, the history of the BPSR with the Soviet Republics, Eastern countries, Western European countries and Italy in 1920-1924 is waiting for its scientific solution. This solution requires special research on these issues. Literature published during the Soviet era focused on the interpretation of the Red Army’s invasion of the Bukhara Emirate as a “People’s revolution” and “International help”. They ignored the issues of foreign relations of the Bukhara People’s Soviet Republic with foreign countries in 1920-1924.

Literature and research published during the years of independence provide an objective and critical assessment of the political, economic and cultural issues in the Bukhara region, and a realistic study of the negative consequences of the Soviet era. However, they did not study the issue of external relations of the BPSR as a separate research topic.

Scientific research methods such as systematization, comparative analysis, analysis and synthesis, as well as problem chronology were used in the coverage of the issue raised in the article. It studied the documents available in the background of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which were put into scientific circulation for the first time.

Acquisition of State Independence by Uzbekistan puts one of the topical issues of scientific coverage of the history of foreign relations of the Soviet Union not only in Uzbekistan but also in its territory. It is important to study scientifically the external relations that were not studied during the Soviet period in the history of the Bukhara Public Soviet Republic (BPSR), which existed in 1920-1924.

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The purpose of the BPSR's political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation with foreign countries was "to provide free prosperity to the people, economic freedom, and civilization of the people who had been enslaved by the emirate for centuries" [1. July 8, 1922, № 89].

Although the BPSR's foreign policy was carried out under agreements with the Soviet government, it was the first study of the history of Bukhara's cooperation with the developed countries of Western Europe.

Bukhara which is rich of raw resources, raised the issue of attracting foreign capital, primarily German capital, in 1921 for the national economy [2. page 38]. One of the most important prerequisites for establishing a modern national economy in Bukhara was the introduction of advanced agricultural machinery and the establishment of the raw materials processing industry. Prior to World War I, the emirate of Bukhara introduced its valuable raw materials as Karakul skins, sweets and other products to European markets, mainly Germany. When the Bolsheviks came to power in Russia in 1917, the situation changed dramatically and this process had an impact on the socio-political and economic situation in Bukhara. As a result of the Russian Civil War, Bukhara had lost its market for raw materials, industrial products and fuel for a few time. When the emirate was abolished in Bukhara in 1920, the new government, which had come to power, had the task of setting up a farm on a new basis. In the economic cooperation of the BPSR government with the Western European countries and the United States, the Caucasus region has served as a bridge to the ICC's markets. On December 15, 1921, the Government of the People's Republic of Bukhara decided to open trade offices in the Caucasus of the Bukhara Foreign Trade Department in Baku, Batumi, and Tbilisi [3. page 191].

It is well known that in the spring of 1921, with the transition to the new economic policy in the RSFSR economy, economic restrictions were abolished and foreign firms and foreign capital entered the economy. The BPSR government has established economic and technical cooperation with Western Europe and the United States through trade units demonstrated within the Caucasus Federation. The Tbilisi branch of the BPSR Trade Office operated from November 4, 1922 to September 15, 1923, and the Batumi branch operated from December 9, 1922 to September 7, 1923 [4 page 27].

Sales offices in the Caucasus, Baku, Tbilisi, and Batumi have settled cooperation not only with public and private firms here, but also with Western European and US firms with offices in the Caucasus. The sales office focuses on the supply of steam and electric vehicles to the Bukhara agriculture, the promotion of livestock products to foreign markets, not as raw materials. Concession plays an important role in the use of Bukhara's rich natural resources for the development of the country [5 page 38].

Trading offices in the Caucasus of the BPSR in early 1923 established economic relations with trade and industrial circles of Western Europe with Germany, Italy, Sweden, France, and the United States. For the first time, the history of cooperation of the Trade Representative Office of the People's Republic of Bukhara in the Caucasus with the trade and industrial establishments of Italy is being introduced into scientific circulation.

The BPSR, which existed in 1920-1924, had to carry out foreign economic relations with the permission and control of Soviet government agencies. In the spring and summer of 1923, the European partners of the Trade Representative Office expanded. These relations are based on the agreements made by the Soviet state with these countries. Bukhara's products were exported to foreign markets in the manner prescribed by the Soviet government. In March-June 1923, the BPSR Trade Division, which operated beyond the Caucasus, established trade relations with Italian trade and manufacturing firms. Through a representative of the RSFSR People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade, Trieste, a partnership was established between Italian trading firms and the BPSR Caucasus Trade Department. Sheep gut was one of the products that were sent to Trieste. In March 1923,

164,512 lambs or 740 poods of sheep were supplied to Italian trading partners [6. page 45). The BPRS's Caucasian trade department was responsible for the export of sheep colon to Italy through the Eastern Trade Syndicate of the RSFSR Foreign Trade Commission [7. page 36].

On May 24, 1923, 5920 kg of processed lambs were shipped to Italy's Mundus Joint Stock Company, and on June 15, 3096 kg [8.page 47]. The sheep's lambs belonging to the BPRS sales department were delivered by Take Sukra, a joint stock company in Genoa, Italy [9. page 94].

In the beginning of 1923, the relations of trade departments operating in the Caucasus with foreign trade and manufacturers of foreign countries expanded. During this period, Bukhara was considered as an important task of importing foreign equipment and capital into the national economy. The economic cooperation of the trade office of the BPRS Caucasus with the Italian “Benedict LTD” focused on the introduction of foreign equipment in the Bukhara national economy.

The use of advanced technology in this field by attracting foreign capital into the Bukhara agriculture in 1920-1924, the development of new lands was one of the important issues for the BPSR government. Italian “Benedict LTD” contacted the BPSR Caucasus Trade Representative and recommended the machinery required for Bukhara agriculture. An Italian firm has presented to the BPSR government a project to create a mixed society between the two sides. According to him, the Italian firm has secured a supply of tractors and other equipment, capable of cultivating 75,000 deciles in Bukhara. The Italian company had 259 tractors during the same period, which could be delivered to the port of Batumi in the Caucasus within two months. The Italian company took over the entire process of establishing and operating a joint venture. It also agreed to oblige at least 100 local residents to use new technology. Most important, the Italian company guaranteed to pay half the cost of machinery supplied to Bukhara at its own expense [10. page 19]. The Italian company provides information about agricultural machinery and their value to the BPSR Trade Representative Office on May 20, 1923. The total cost of Italy's tractors "Averi" is 1,362,000, the Lase Plates and Rocks - 32,200, the spare parts - 186,200 rubles, the total cost of the goods is 1,580,400 rubles. The contract sets out the mutual financial obligations of the parties, and the purchase of 400,000 rubles in a set amount, 200 000 rubles a year, and 200 000 rubles, two years later. It is determined that the Italian company will pay 50% of the amount specified in the agreement [10. page 24]. The above data indicate that Italian partners have a respectful view of economic interests in Bukhara. The areas of cooperation between the two countries expanded. An agreement was also reached between the Italian Benedict and the BPSR Trade Representative Office on the supply of mutton. In the spring and summer of 1923, it was agreed to supply 150,000 lambs to the Italian company for the first time and 25,000 lambs [8. pages 31-32].

The successful implementation of the economic cooperation of the BPSR with the European countries has had a negative impact on the fact that the relations between the parties were implemented and controlled by the Soviet authorities. Trade relations between the BPSR Trade Representative and Italian Trading Companies were mediated by a representative of the RSFSR Foreign Trade Commission in Rome. The Soviet authorities were not interested in expanding and developing the BPSR's economic relations with foreign countries and were trying to prevent it in various ways. For example, as a result of widespread Soviet trade authorities, there was a violation of the quality of sheep's intestines, with fewer cases of output than documented. Such cases have led to the loss of mutual trust between the parties and the breakdown of trade relations.

In the autumn of 1923, as a result of the Soviet government's policy, the trading offices in the Caucasus of the BPSR were abolished, and the economic cooperation of the BPSR with the Italian trade and manufacturing establishments ended. In conclusion, the closure of the BPSR's Caucasian Trade Representative resulted in the termination of the cooperation of the BPSR trade departments with Italian companies.

The above-mentioned facts are being introduced for the first time in science, so it is natural to see misidentifies here and sorry for that. Our main goal is to attract Italian researchers to this issue and to encourage them to cooperate. We hope that the scientific cooperation between the two countries will contribute to the further expansion of cooperation between our peoples and countries in various fields, and we hope that you will express your views on this matter.

BPSR Despite the fact that the ICC has existed for a short period of time and the complexities of the period, as an independent state, a lot of work has been done to establish mutually beneficial cooperation with countries around the world. The trade mission in the Caucasus has done several work to bring capital and technics of advanced countries to the national economy of the BPSR. The government of the BXSР brought its products to the world market through the trade organizations in the Caucasus, in exchange for the import of industrial products necessary for the republic's economy. In the economic policy of the "Young Bukhara" advanced countries, including Italy, signed an agreement with the Italian company "Benedict ltd" to attract equipment and capital to the Bukhara economy, an agreement was reached on the development of 75,000 acres of land in Sherabad. The BPSR's lack of full independence didn't allow these plans to be implemented. After the USSR was formed, it was begin to finish the soviet republics and political and economical missions in foreign countries of the BPSR, which is officially independent, as a result, the republic's cooperation with foreign countries has not been sufficiently implemented.

Conclusion. However, despite the historically short economic ties with Italian producers, the BPSR plays an important role in direction of the government's economic policy to build a modern economy in Bukhara.

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