



His Excellency

Bakhtiyor Ibragimov

Permanent Representative to the
United Nations from Uzbekistan

The new Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations, Bakhtiyor Ibragimov, presented his credentials to UN Secretary-General António Guterres in May 2017.

Until his latest appointment, Mr. Ibragimov was Deputy Chief of Mission at his country's Embassy in Seoul, Republic of Korea, since 2011, holding the rank of Political Counsellor. Between 2009 and 2011, he was the Director, United States and Americas Affairs Department, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a post he previously held from 2003 to 2004.

A career diplomat, Mr. Ibragimov was appointed Political Counsellor and Deputy Chief of Mission at Uzbekistan's Embassy in Washington, D.C., serving between 2004 and 2009. He was previously Third Secretary at the Embassy, between 1993 and 1995. From 2002 to 2003, he was Director of the Foreign Ministry's Division on

Coordination of Activity of Overseas Consular Offices, having previously served as First Secretary.

Mr. Ibragimov graduated from Tashkent Economic University in 1989, and completed diplomatic courses at the Institute of Diplomacy and International Relations in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, between 1992 and 1993.

He is married and has two children.

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WHO WE ARE

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INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT

Uzbekistan

THE FLAG OF Uzbekistan



The flag of Uzbekistan consists of three horizontal blue, white and green bands separated by two thin red fimbriations, with a crescent moon and twelve stars at the canton. Adopted in 1991 to replace the flag of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR), it has been the flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan since the country gained independence in that same year. The design of the present flag was partly inspired by the former one.

The white stands for peace and purity, while blue represents water and the sky.

<https://www.cia.gov> ; en.wikipedia.org/

<http://travel.nationalgeographic.com/travel/countries/uzbekistan-facts/>

- Once part of the Turkic Khaganate and later Timurid Empires, the region that today includes the Republic of Uzbekistan was conquered in the early 16th century by Eastern Turkic-speaking nomads. The area was gradually incorporated into the Russian Empire during the 19th century, and in 1924 what is now Uzbekistan became a bordered constituent republic of the Soviet Union.



- During the golden age of the Samanids, Bukhara became a major intellectual center of the Islamic world, second only to Baghdad. The historic center of Bukhara, which contains numerous mosques and madrasas, has been listed by UNESCO as one of the World Heritage Sites.
- Uzbekistan is still one of the largest exporters of cotton, and the world's largest open-pit gold mine is at Muruntau in the Qizilqum desert.



- The Silk and Spice Festival takes place annually in the Great Silk Road city of Bukhara.



- About 80 percent of the country is flat desert, with mountain ranges rising in the far southeast and northeast.
- Islam is by far the dominant religion in Uzbekistan, as Muslims constitute 96% of the population while 2% of the population follow Russian Orthodox Christianity, and 2% of the population follow other religions.
- Tashkent's metro features chandeliers, marble pillars and ceilings, granite, and engraved metal. It has been called one of the most beautiful train stations in the world.



- Uzbekistan's signature dish is palov (plov or osh), a main course typically made with rice, pieces of meat, and grated carrots and onions.