



HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN'S ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH THE STATES OF KAZAKHSTAN AND KYRGYZSTAN (1991 - 2000)

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Аннотация: В статье рассматривается история внешнеэкономических связей Узбекистана со странами Центральной Азии: Казахстаном, Кыргызстаном, в рамках различных международных организаций и между собой, а также перспективы сотрудничества, на основе анализа исторических источников и литературы.

Ключевые слова: Центральная Азия, экономическая интеграция, Организация тюркских государств, Содружество Независимых Государств, единое экономическое пространство, вечная дружба, стратегическое партнерство.

Abstract: The article covers the history of Uzbekistan's foreign economic relations with the Central Asian countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, within various international organizations and among themselves, as well as the prospects for cooperation, based on an analysis of historical sources and literature.

Keywords: Central Asia, economic integration, Organization of Turkic States, Commonwealth of Independent States, single economic space, eternal friendship, strategic partnership.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada O‘zbekistonning Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari: Qozog‘iston, Qirg‘iziston bilan turli xalqaro tashkilotlar doirasidagi hamda o‘zaro tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalari hamda hamkorlik istiqbollari tarixi manbalar va adabiyotlar tahlili asosida yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Markaziy Osiyo, iqtisodiy integratsiya, Turkiy davlatlar tashkiloti, Mustaqil davlatlar hamdo‘stligi, yagona iqtisodiy makon, abadiy do‘stlik, strategik sheriklik.

LITERATURE REVIEW: Studies in the political sphere in the Russian Federation [1] have covered the international relations, regional integration, and geopolitical aspects of the problem. Sao Juan, who defended his thesis in Moscow in 2025, also analyzed the process of regional integration in Central Asia in a geopolitical context and indicated the place of the TUT in this process. In his opinion, when the Cooperation Council of Turkic-Speaking States officially changed its name to the Organization of Turkic States (OTS) on November 12, 2021, this historical event marked a new stage in the process of cooperation and integration of the Turkic states. In general, the TUT is still at the initial stage of integration, and despite the progress made in some areas, this process will continue for a long time [2]. The scientific works and dissertations defended in Moscow by Kazbekova and Ziyodullayev[3] allow us to reveal the economic aspects of the topic.



In addition, scientific works in the field of history, protected in the Russian Federation[4], conclude that the Turkic factor plays an important role in the development of relations with Turkic-speaking countries, primarily Turkey, and creates a natural basis for cooperation in various fields.

Scientific works created by Kyrgyz scientists discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this country's foreign economy and its place in the international arena, as well as, in part, cooperation with its western neighbor, Uzbekistan[5].

In her article, Kazakh historian A.I. Orazbayeva focused on the phenomenology of the "Turkic world" and analyzed how strongly the cooperation of Turkic states can influence international relations. In her opinion, it is not known who and when introduced the concept of the "Turkic world" into scientific circulation. However, in today's world political society, this term is gaining civilizational significance[6]. Historical, ethnic, national, cultural and economic ties served to ensure political harmony in the region. In this process, the concept of the "Turkic world" acquired a broad and significant status. Thus, the term "Turkic world" is being effectively used in modern scientific research.

Another Kazakh scientist, N. Arashova, published an article covering important aspects of the geography and economy of Turkic-speaking countries. It states that the Turkic-speaking countries of Central Asia (Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan) have many common features in nature and economy. When they were part of the Soviet Union, these republics and Tajikistan together formed the "Central Asian economic region". In general, the economy of Turkic-speaking countries includes agro-industrial complexes, oil and gas, fuel and energy, chemistry, non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy and other economic sectors.

DISCUSSION. Tajikistan is the only Central Asian country that is not part of the Turkic states. Since the early years of independence, Uzbekistan has established good cooperation relations and economic agreements with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan. These agreements and agreements are of strategic importance and require mutual cooperation and foresight in border services, customs, transport and logistics, natural and energy resources for the development of economic trade and business. In particular, the states of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, located on the northern and eastern borders of Uzbekistan, are of particular importance in this regard.

In fact, historical relations between Turkic countries cover very long periods. In the 20th century, this process manifested itself in more variable features under the influence of political, economic, and cultural factors. In this, the Turkic status gained importance based on various ethnic, cultural, economic and other approaches.

The first summit to establish the Turkic Council was held in 1992 under the auspices of the President of the Republic of Turkey, Turgut Özal. At the 1992 Ankara summit, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan E. Elchibey, President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev, President of Kyrgyzstan A. Akayev, President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov and President of Turkmenistan S. Niyazov met for the first time on behalf of the Turkic world in the international arena.

The Ankara Declaration was signed by all participants. In terms of its subject matter and scope, the Ankara Declaration was limited to statements such as increasing security in Central Asia, resolving differences of opinion peacefully, and cooperation in oil and natural gas production[7].

On January 16, 1994, the Kyrgyz Republic joined the Agreement on the Creation of a Single Economic Space signed between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. The Agreement on the Single



Economic Space provides for the free movement of goods, various services, funds and labor within the territories of the contracting states, as well as for mutually agreed settlement, credit, budget, tax, price, customs and currency policies between these states[8]. In accordance with this Agreement, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan have established active cooperation in creating a legal framework for further expanding integration processes in the Central Asian region. On April 24, 1995, a meeting of the Council of Prime Ministers of these fraternal countries adopted a program of economic integration until the year 2000. At the last meeting of the heads of state of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, an action program for the creation of a single economic space for 1996-1998 was approved. This program provides for the signing of agreements on free trade, mutual protection of investments, avoidance of double taxation of profits and property, and a single scientific and technical zone. This played an important role in harmonizing the legislation of the Central Asian countries that signed the agreement on the creation of a single economic space[9].

On December 24, 1996, the Agreements “On Eternal Friendship” were adopted between the Republics of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan[10]. On October 31, 1998, Uzbekistan signed a similar Agreement “On Eternal Friendship” with the Republic of Kazakhstan. According to the agreement, the two countries will now “begin to create the necessary legal, economic, financial and trade conditions for the gradual transition to the free movement of goods, services and capital”[11]. In addition, the leaders of the two states: I. Karimov and N. Nazarbayev, managed to sign the Agreement on the Deepening of Economic Cooperation between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in 1998-2005[12]. In general, during this period, Kazakhstan was one of the leading CIS countries in terms of the volume of mutual trade relations with Uzbekistan and was interested in further developing and improving trade and economic relations. By 2000, the trade turnover between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan had reached its highest level since 1993, and the main foreign trade activities were related to the trade in energy resources[13].

CONCLUSION. Uzbekistan has been developing mutually beneficial relations with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, which are members of the Turkic Council, within the framework of international economic structures such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Eurasian Economic Union, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and the World Trade Organization (WTO), as both a member and an observer state. At the heart of mutually beneficial relations between the Turkic states is cooperation in the economic sphere. Since ancient times, the peoples of the East have united regions through trade relations. This historical foundation is still developing and expanding today, based on the new challenges of the era.

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