

UDC 327

IRSTI 11.25.43

<https://doi.org/10.48371/ISMO.2024.58.4.018>

STRATEGIC DIRECTION OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN TURKEY AND THE CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS

*Bokova B.B.¹, Abilova A.K.²

*^{1,2} L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan

Abstract. The article analyzes the strategic directions of economic cooperation between Turkey and the Central Asian republics, with an emphasis on Turkey's role as a significant economic partner and a potential center for economic integration in the region. The main objective of the study is to identify key areas of cooperation, as well as to determine the factors influencing the success and sustainability of Turkey's partnerships with countries such as Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. The authors apply historical, comparative and case study methods to deeply analyze the dynamics and features of economic relations, revealing how Turkey adapts its strategies to the specific political and economic conditions of each country.

Based on the collected data, the study demonstrates that Turkey, relying on historical and cultural ties and geostrategic position, actively promotes its economic interests through projects in trade, infrastructure and energy. The comparative analysis reveals differences in Turkey's strategic approach to each republic, based on the unique economic and political characteristics of the Central Asian countries. The use of the case study method allows for a detailed examination of successful projects such as transport corridors and energy alliances, highlighting Turkey's role as a link between Europe and Asia.

The authors conclude that economic cooperation with Central Asia is an important element of Turkey's foreign policy and a mechanism for increasing influence in the region. The study emphasizes that building successful partnerships requires flexibility and consideration of the specific features of each state, which opens up additional prospects for deepening cooperation.

Key words: economic cooperation, Central Asia, Turkey, transport corridors, trade, investment, energy, regional partnership

Introduction

After the independence of the Central Asian countries and their formation as five separate States, after the collapse of the USSR, Turkey was the first country to recognize the sovereignty of these States and opened diplomatic missions in the region. From this period to the present, Turkey has adopted a policy of supporting the independence of the Central Asian States and adopted a Central Asian strategy based on fundamental interest. Turkey promised the newly created countries support for system modernization in accordance with the principles of independence.

During the last decade of the justice and development Party's rule, Turkey has made excellent progress in modernizing its political and economic systems, especially after strengthening relations with the EU, and Turkey's reputation in the international arena has increased. Given the experience of Turkey's democratization, this fact was important for the Central Asian countries. This experience can create an important bridge between Turkey and the Central Asian countries, but it seems problematic. Despite the fact that it is able to form a significant bridge between Turkey and Central Asia, it may seem at first glance problematic due to the

subjectivity in the above-mentioned perception of Turkey's linguistic similarity, as well as the inability of Central Asian countries to Express an evidential distance deconstructive transaction in the relationship of the concept of identity. The only other interest identified by Ankara is related to financial relations. Since the 1980s, Turkey has tried to establish its own economy in a competitive and constantly growing state in a massive way. despite numerous financial downturns, Turkey's macroeconomics has shown a visible increase, especially since the 2000s. In particular, during the administration of the Justice and development party, due to the last decade, the stagnation of the economy was under control, the second largest increase in society after the country of China overtook the country, but unemployment and lack of foreign trade entered a downward trend.

In connection with this, Turkey began to allocate more and more interest to the Eurasian Union without exception. The entire Eurasian region, including the Russian Federation, is located in the sphere of interests of Turkish firms in the geography of the Soviet Viceroy, but Turkish investment in Central Asia covers a significant role in the total amount of foreign trade.

The Central Asian region is considered by Turkey as a significant resurrection. It is possible to expect an increase in the financial significance of Central Asia, which has an impressive potential, especially in the relationship of the old energy keys. The financial significance that the district has for the purpose of Turkey is considered a significant area of regional politics in Central Asia. Turkic bridge area is also among the world markets, but also the implementation of major significance to the region through pipelines to supply energy relations the political figure, also comes in a number of financial interests of Turkey. Turkey's economic relations with the Central Asian republics were formed at a rapid pace, and significant growth was achieved in the sphere of trade, transport and communications. The Turkish Agency for joint work and formation (TICA) was founded with the aim of offering industrial support to these States and is functioning well in close collaboration with the district authorities of the district.

The size of Turkey's trade with the region's States in 2018 collected approximately us \$ 6 billion, but the total volume of Turkish firms ' investments in the region reached us \$ 15 billion [1]. The total price of projects implemented by Turkish contractors in the region exceeded 86 billion us dollars. There are almost 4 thousand Turkish companies operating in the localities. In order to improve trade and economic relations between Turkey and the Central Asian republics, agreements on trade and economic cooperation were signed, as well as mixed economic commissions were created to decompose emerging problems. Again, agreements on mutual promotion and protection of investments and the prevention of double taxation were concluded for this purpose.

In economic relations with Central Asia, we can talk about Eximbank loans to Central Asian republics, investments in these countries and trade with these countries. In a process that began in 1991, Turkey wanted to become the main foreign aid country in the region in order to have influence in the region, and state leaders made unrealistic promises of economic assistance. These promises soon reached the level of \$3 billion. However, Turkey's economic conditions did not

allow us to keep these promises. Looking at table 1, it seems that today loans to the Central Asian republics remain a total of 791 million dollars. Turkey has also rapidly increased its trade with this region over time. During the crisis years of 2001 and 2009, foreign trade naturally declined. Turkey's inability to adequately develop trade with the countries of the region, the lack of banking systems in these countries, the poor quality of goods produced, and difficulties arising from financing have come to the fore [2].

Investments of Turkish capital in the region by 2000 amounted to about 2 billion dollars, as of 2000-5.5 billion dollars [2]. To briefly describe investments in the region, it seems that investments are working in areas such as food production, marketing, construction, hospitality, Finance, oil production, communications. Judging by investments in the Central Asian republics, Turkey is still in the ranking after such countries as the United States, Russia, Canada, and Germany. A well-known Kazakh expert Murat Lyaumulın in his work points to the adoption by Turkey of a new medium-term economic development program for 2019-2021 with the ambitious name "New Turkey", since in 2023 there will be a round date-the 100th anniversary of the Turkish Republic and the fundamental modernization of the country is expected. A program was completed to reduce the current account deficit from the current 6% to 2.6% by 2021 by reducing dependence on imports. Thus, by Turkey, this factor means a huge leap in technological renewal and industrial diversification, a breakthrough not only in industrial development, but also the entry into the post-industrial period [3].

The purpose of the study: to study Turkey's economic relations with Central Asia, identify key factors influencing the development of these relations, and assess their impact on regional politics and the economy. To achieve this goal, the author has set a number of *tasks*:

1. Analysis of the historical context of economic relations between Turkey and Central Asia.
2. Study of trade and investment volumes between Turkey and the Central Asian Republics.
3. Assessment of Turkey's role in the implementation of energy projects in the region.
4. Analysis of the impact of economic cooperation on political relations between Turkey and the countries of Central Asia.
5. Identification of the main problems and prospects for the development of economic relations.

Description of materials and methods

The methodology for studying the strategic directions of economic cooperation between Turkey and the Central Asian republics is based on the application of qualitative methods of political analysis, such as the historical method, the comparative method and the case study method. The *historical method* is used to study the evolution of economic and political relations between Turkey and Central Asia since the collapse of the USSR. This allows us to trace the key stages in the formation of bilateral relations, starting with Turkey's first initiatives to

strengthen economic and cultural ties in the 1990s and ending with modern projects to deepen economic integration. The historical context shows how Turkey has adapted its policies to changing conditions in the region and how these relations have been influenced by regional and global events. The *comparative method* is used to analyze the differences and similarities in Turkey's strategy towards individual Central Asian countries, such as Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. The comparison allows us to identify the specifics of Turkey's policies, adapted to the political, economic and cultural conditions of each country, and also helps to understand how successful Turkey's different approaches are and what opportunities there are for further cooperation. An important element of the study is the case study method, which allows for a deeper analysis of specific examples of Turkey's strategic interaction with Central Asian countries, such as economic projects, joint ventures, transport corridors and energy initiatives. This method identifies success factors and key challenges in the implementation of strategic projects, which helps to understand which approaches and practices can be transferred to other areas of cooperation.

Research hypothesis. Turkey's strategic economic cooperation with the Central Asian republics contributes to strengthening Turkey's influence in the region, and also creates preconditions for economic integration and sustainable growth in the Central Asian countries through the implementation of joint projects in the fields of trade, infrastructure and energy.

Research question. What areas and forms of economic cooperation between Turkey and the Central Asian republics are the most effective for achieving mutual strategic goals, and how does Turkey adapt its policies for successful interaction with each country in the region?

Results

1. *Historical support and recognition of independence.* Turkey was the first country to recognize the independence of the Central Asian Republics, which played an important role in their international legitimization and establishment on the world stage.

2. *Economic cooperation.* The volume of trade between Turkey and Central Asia has increased significantly over the past thirty years, reaching over 6 billion US dollars in 2018. The main areas of joint activity include construction, energy, agriculture and financial services.

3. *Investments.* Turkish investments in Central Asia have exceeded \$15 billion, which underlines Turkey's strategic interest in the economic development of the region and the promotion of its interests.

4. *Creation of a platform for interaction.* The "Summits of the Heads of Turkic States" initiated by Turkey have become an important tool for strengthening political and economic ties between the Turkic countries, providing an opportunity to discuss joint projects and strengthen cooperation.

5. *Problems of political integration.* Despite positive trends, studies have highlighted the existence of significant obstacles in the field of political integration of Central Asian countries, including instability of governing structures and

difficulties in the processes of transfer of power. This makes it difficult to form a unified strategy for regional cooperation.

6. *Prospects for sustainable development.* The study highlights the need for further strategic partnership between Turkey and Central Asia in the light of global challenges such as climate change and economic instability. Significant development requires an integrated approach to cooperation in areas such as infrastructure, technology and security.

7. *Turkey's role in the region.* Turkey is actively strengthening its position as a key player in Central Asia, but its success in establishing stronger ties depends on the ability of the countries of the region to overcome existing political and economic barriers.

Overall, the results of the study emphasize that, despite the many opportunities for cooperation, Turkey and Central Asia face serious challenges that require joint efforts to achieve a sustainable and mutually beneficial partnership in the future.

Discussion

Issues of foreign trade turnover between countries

Turkey and Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan, its 9th country, is very rich in natural resources. This factor plays a crucial role in the economy. Zinc, discovered in Kazakhstan, where available for more than 1200 kinds of mineral resources, the world's resources of lead, chromium and tungsten, silver and Uranium mines ranks second in area and third largest reserves of copper. In a year, 21 percent of the world's uranium production was carried out by Kazakhstan. In 1992, which we can call the decree year of economic relations between Turkey and Kazakhstan, our mutual trade amounted to only 30 million dollars. This figure grew rapidly in the following years and exceeded the \$ 1 billion limit in 2005. According to data published by the Turkish statistical office (TUIK), the volume of mutual trade between our countries increased in 2012 to 3 billion 12 Dec. In the following years, this figure began to decline and fell to \$ 1.7 billion in 2016. In 2017, our bilateral trade grew again to more than \$ 2 billion. We are open for trade with Kazakhstan [4].

This is mainly due to the fact that our imports from Kazakhstan are mainly the main metal raw materials (especially copper and its alloys), except for oil and natural gas, petroleum products, and ferrous steel. In Kazakhstan, we export textiles and clothing, home textiles and carpet products, agricultural and food products, jewelry, various machinery, construction of iron or steel its components are mainly located. When assessing that the volume of bilateral trade between Kazakhstan and Turkey remains below the desired level, it is necessary to pay attention to the factors affecting bilateral trade. The decomposition should take into account that the volume of bilateral trade between Kazakhstan and Turkey remains below the desired level. Geographical distance is an important factor. indeed, the transport costs of the methods currently used in transport are very high, which has a serious negative impact on bilateral trade. The Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway at full capacity is one of the factors that will significantly ease the delivery problem. With the connection of

this road across the Caspian Sea to the Western ports of Kazakhstan, the weight of the railway, a cheaper vehicle in commercialization, will be increased.

Kazakh-Turkish relations in the field of economy have been developing dynamically since the independence of Kazakhstan. In the period from 2003 to 2014, when the economies of developing countries experienced decadent growth, the economies of Turkey and Kazakhstan showed a favorable economic Outlook in General. Turkey's economy, which experienced a major consolidation after the 2001 crisis, especially in the banking sector, achieved a growth momentum focused on domestic demand, and also contained an abundance of global liquidity during this period. Average economic growth between 2003 and 2014 was close to 5%, although the economy shrank by more than 4% in the global crisis in 2009. Economic growth was about 5%. While the economy of Kazakhstan reached an average annual growth rate of about 7% over the same period, the growth dynamics are generally based on the country's rich oil and gas resources. Rapidly rising oil prices since 2002 have led to a significant increase in the country's income and have become the main cause of economic development. As of the end of 2014, about 76% of Kazakhstan's total exports are oil and other mineral fuels [4].

In parallel with the economic development that the two countries are experiencing, trade relations have also shown progress. But looking at the numbers, it seems hard to say that these relationships have the desired size. It would be appropriate to assess the development of economic relations between Turkey and Kazakhstan within the framework of two main decrees-foreign trade and investment. The growth of the economy of Turkey and Kazakhstan, of course, led to an increase in the volume of trade between the two countries. The Dean's office, which was also noted in the economy of Turkey and Kazakhstan, also led to an increase in trade between the two countries. Kazakhstan-Turkey. The total volume of trade between the two countries in 2006 amounted to 1 billion 691 million dollars, and as of the end of 2014, this figure has grown to 2 billion 214 million dollars. Decadent trade between the two countries in 2006 amounted to 1 billion 691 million dollars. During this process, Kazakhstan has always been in the position of a country open to Turkey in foreign trade. If you look at the basis of the product, refined petroleum products, the main products of the metallurgical industry other than iron and steel, vegetable products and grain are highlighted as the main items exported by Kazakhstan to Turkey [5].

Among the products exported by Turkey to Kazakhstan, textiles and clothing, chemicals and products, plastic products, General and special purpose machines and furniture occupy the first place. Goods such as textiles and clothing, chemicals and products, plastic products, General and special purpose machines, and furniture. Since a significant part of Kazakhstan's exports consists of oil and other mineral fuels, it would be more useful to see what share Turkey can get from Kazakhstan's imports from around the world and in what position to understand whether trade relations between the two countries are the desired size of decomposition. The fact that Turkey exported about \$ 697 million to Kazakhstan in 2006 and increased its exports to \$ 1 billion at the end of 2014 can be positively assessed in terms of the course of trade relations between the two countries. Exports to Kazakhstan increased

to 697 million dollars. But given that Turkey's share of Kazakhstan's total imports from all over the world is only 2.47%, in fact, it seems that there is a long distance to develop the volume of trade between the two countries. Trade between the two countries [5].

According to data at the end of 2014, Russia exported \$ 13.8 billion to Kazakhstan, while China exported \$ 7.4 billion, which is 50% more than the country's total imports. Given that Russia and China accounted for 39% of Kazakhstan's total imports in 2010, it is better to understand how much the two countries benefited from Kazakhstan's economic development compared to Turkey. In particular, Russia has significantly increased its role in Kazakhstan's foreign trade with the adoption of the Customs Union agreement. After these countries, Germany, the United States and Ukraine again come to the fore as other important trading partners. Thus, looking at these figures, Turkey, despite the fact that the figures have improved their trade relations with Kazakhstan, from a proportional point of view, it seems that there is actually a course that should be stable and seriously developed. Another problem in economic relations between Turkey and Kazakhstan is mutual investment. Decriminalization is a mutual investment. According to official data, the total investment volume of Turkey in Kazakhstan is more than 2.5 billion dollars [6].

According to the statistics Agency of Kazakhstan, Turkey ranks third in Kazakhstan after Russia and China in terms of the number of companies with foreign capital. From the point of view of Turkish companies that have signed very important projects in Kazakhstan in recent years, especially in the construction sector, the food industry, agriculture, Finance and banking, medical services and materials, the automotive sector and construction materials should certainly be considered as new investment areas. It seems that Turkey has the opportunity to increase its investment in Kazakhstan, and also in the sense that Kazakh investment in Turkey should be taken seriously. Kazakhstan's largest direct investment in Turkey over the past 10 years has been the acquisition of a 33.6% stake in sugar Bank by the Kazakhstan state Fund Samruk Kazyna. In General, Turkey, unfortunately, does not take the first place in Kazakhstan's direct investment abroad of about 33 billion dollars. The Netherlands accumulatively owns the Kazakh capital of 16.3 billion dollars, while in the UK this figure exceeds 7.7 billion dollars [6].

Turkey is doing work for Kazakh investors in potential sectors, which is of great importance for the development of economic relations in terms of mutual investment in the coming period. Given the mutual trade and investment between Turkey and Kazakhstan, it is clear that it is developing every day. Friendly trade and investment between Turkey and Kazakhstan. Judging by the number of foreign companies in Kazakhstan, Turkey ranks third. It is also known that in recent years there has been a significant increase in the number of Kazakh investors in Turkey. Kazakhstan ranks fourth in the total number of projects implemented by Turkish contractors abroad. 70 percent of construction projects in the capital of Astana are implemented by Turkish companies. Given the way of life of the two countries, how they respond to needs; agriculture, livestock, food, textiles, energy, construction, automotive, furniture, Finance and banking are important.

At the moment, we are talking not only about direct investment, but also about portfolio investment, which Turkey should be at the top in terms of relations with Kazakhstan. In total, about \$ 69 billions of Kazakhstan's portfolio investments amount to \$ 40 billion in US bonds. It is clear that Turkey must work to benefit from this pie, which can only get 75 million dollars. Another important area of bilateral trade and economic cooperation is Turkish Contracting companies that are studying in Kazakhstan. According to the Turkish contractors Association, as of the end of 2017, Turkish construction firms had undertaken more than 480 projects in Kazakhstan with a total cost of \$ 22.8 billion. By the volume of projects implemented by Turkish contractors abroad to date, Kazakhstan ranks 5th with a share of 6.4 percent. Turkey- Kazakhstan pays great attention to bilateral trade, and we continue our work in this direction. The upward momentum in our foreign trade volume continues during the first nine months of 2019. The volume of foreign trade with Kazakhstan in 2018 increased by 18.7 percent to 2.9 billion dollars. We are happy to recognize that the upward momentum in our foreign trade volume continues during the first 9 months of 2019. During this period, our country's exports to Kazakhstan increased by 13.4 percent to \$ 606 million, while imports from Kazakhstan increased by about 47 percent to \$ 2.3 billion [7]. Saparbekuly stated that the newly elected President Tokayev, being a well-equipped and experienced statesman, will add value to Turkish-Kazakh relations: "during the Tokayev period, Turkish-Kazakh relations will gain even more momentum." [8]

Turkey and Uzbekistan

Relations between Turkey and Uzbekistan and all Central Asian countries have developed mainly through multi-faceted and special economic relations. Due to the importance of transport and communications in the development of economic and trade relations, agreements were concluded on land and air transport with priority for cooperation in these areas. The Turkish Agency for cooperation and coordination (TICA) was established and started its activities in January 1992. Out of 83 organizations in Uzbekistan today, 15 million dollars of assistance was provided to Uzbekistan through TIKKA, which provides technical support to the agricultural and industrial sector, the development of small and medium - sized businesses, support for educational activities and assistance to hospitals in terms of financial and technical resources until 2011.

Uzbek entrepreneurs who started arriving in Turkey from the first years of their acquaintance often invested in the construction and food industries. On the other hand, with the suitcase trade, there has been a flow of goods between the two countries, and Turkish goods that "have European quality of goods but are cheaper" have become widely preferred in Uzbekistan. Trade has become available in Uzbekistan.⁸⁵ but as a result of political crises, many factors have affected relations, such as the mutual distrust of the parties, the difficulty of leaving Uzbekistan for Turkey. In addition, the recognition of Turkish investors, who were the first to arrive in Uzbekistan, as "those who are just around the corner", also damaged the image of Turkish capitalists. Looking at the parameters of foreign trade, you can see that in parallel with the fluctuations in political relations in the economy, there are also a number of UPS and downs. In 1992, the volume of foreign trade amounted to \$

75,458 million, and in 1997 this amount was \$ 305,362 million. After this sudden and large rise, it will begin to gradually decline as of 1997. In January 1997, a number of problems faced by Turkish investors were discussed with the Ambassador of Uzbekistan to Ankara, Abdugafur Abdurakhmanov, and in February a meeting of the Turkish - Uzbek business Council was held. But these negotiations to maintain trade relations will not be sufficient, so the volume of trade with Uzbekistan has been steadily declining as of the year. Having adopted a tight monetary policy, Uzbekistan re-introduced quotas over the same period and made many changes to remittances in a way that negatively affected foreign trade.⁸⁷ Kerimov's goal in organizing this policy was to revive his own domestic economy by shifting imports to investment goods. In April 1998, Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz visited Uzbekistan with a delegation of 64 people to discuss the latest developments and discuss ideas for providing facilities for Turkish investors [9].

The factor influencing this time in commercial relations, which were shaken up again in 1999, was the global economic crisis. Although independence 8. for Uzbekistan, which for many years had economic channels connected to the center, economic independence has not yet been established. This crisis, which hit Russia, turned the economic balance, and foreign capital for some time moved away from the region. The volume of foreign trade this year was about 146,500 million. Since the 80s, this amount would also have declined. In July 1999, Uzbekistan provided a loan of \$ 347 million from the Turkish Eximbank. The largest assistance in the production sector of the Eurasian geography was provided to Uzbekistan in the amount of \$ 700 million by 1999.

In October 2000, during the visit of foreign Minister Ismail CEM to Uzbekistan, representatives of the Turkezbek business Council met and discussed the problems of Turkish investors. Stressing that Turkey is in the process of joining the European Union, CEM promised that in the future, Turkey will help Uzbekistan enter new Sundays and jobs. The volume of trade, which grew steadily between 2010 and 2011 and 2012-2014, was recorded in 2014 data at \$ 1.384 billion. On this day, there are 700 Turkish companies in Uzbekistan working in many industries, mainly in textiles. The number of Uzbek companies in Turkey is 114. Turkish-Uzbek cooperation, sh. Mirziyoyev's State visit to Turkey in October 2017 and R. T. It was revived after Erdogan's visit to Uzbekistan in April 2018. The trading volume in 2016 was almost \$ 1.2 billion, and in 2019- \$ 2.5 billion. There are 1,300 companies with Turkish investments in Uzbekistan, and the project worth 500 million dollars will be implemented [10].

Turkey and Turkmenistan

Since December 1991, Turkey and Turkmenistan signed the first agreement providing for cooperation in the field of science and trade. During Gul's visit to Turkmenistan in 2007, it was an intergovernmental decree attended by the Ministers of transport, education, industry and energy from both countries, the Commission established. This Commission is required to prepare proposals for investment in tourism projects in the Avaza region and in the free trade zone that is expected to be established. It is assumed that 1.5 billion us dollars will be spent on the Avaza tourism project, launched during the Niyazov era (pedigree is a state separately.

Turkey and Turkmenistan have been cooperating in trade, science, education and technology since 1992. The volume of foreign trade between Ankara and Ashgabat in 2002 amounted to 216 million decadsents [11].

While the us dollar, by 2007 this figure had grown to 750 million us dollars. Thus, Ankara has risen to the position of the third partner in foreign trade of Ashgabat after Moscow and Tehran. Turkmenistan, which exports petroleum products, textiles, and chemicals to Turkey, imports iron, steel, construction materials, chemicals, and food from Turkey. Construction, energy and textiles in Turkmenistan As of 2008, there are a total of about 400 Turkish entrepreneurs working in this sector (warm message to Ashgabat/). A third of foreign firms in Turkmenistan are Turkish firms. Thus, 35% of all foreign investment comes from Turkey. Turkish construction firms perform 95% of contract services conducted in Turkmenistan (from Central Asia important visit, time, 24.03.2008). Turkish companies operating in Turkmenistan, in the period from 1992-2008 years implemented projects in the amount of 14.1 billion in December. 4 of this amounts, Turkish companies that took on a billion in 2008 took on 26 projects with a total cost of one billion 663 thousand us dollars on January 1, 2009. The vast majority of these projects are contract work carried out in the Avaza tourist region). Former foreign trade Minister Kurshad Hartman said Turkish firms were in 2008. They took on projects in Turkmenistan with a total cost of about five billion US dollars. Turkish Eximbank. In 1992, it provided Turkmenistan with a subsidiary loan of us \$ 75 million. In addition, the Turkish government provided the Turkmen with a project loan in the amount of 88.3 million US dollars (Bulletin of the country of Turkmenistan, 20). According to unofficial data, only 30 of the 400 Turkish companies said to be registered in Turkmenistan are operating. More than 350 construction and infrastructure projects in Turkmenistan. This was undertaken by firms. For example, the numerical value of projects undertaken by Turkish firms in 2004 was us \$ 5.5 billion. Companies such as Polimex, life construction, effort construction, 5m construction, Sece construction, BVT construction, Sehil construction and GAP construction. These are some of the Turkish companies working in the construction sector in Turkmenistan [11].

Projects completed by these companies include the Turkmenbashi international airport, Laing airport, the National Museum building, the presidential Palace, the Turkmenbashi Olympic stadium, the Kopetdek stadium, the State archive building, the restoration of the Turkmenbashi oil refinery, various hotel structures and government buildings structures located (Bulletin of the country of Turkmenistan, 20). In addition, a modern cinema with a capacity of 500 spectators and a cost of 18 million us dollars was built in the building. Turkish construction and infrastructure companies operating in Turkmenistan have continued to engage in contract work in this country since mid- 2002. Firms in this sector often built factories and workshops for textile firms in their early years. After that, they focused on the construction of buildings such as a hotel, airport, and water treatment facilities. According to decree data, between 1991 and 2004, Turkish Contracting firms operating in Turkmenistan performed works worth us \$ 5 billion, and in 2004-2006, the cost of the loaded project was us \$ 1.3 billion. A total of 52, the last of

which was an iron and steel plant that was opened for production on May 15, 2009 in Turkmenistan, by the construction firm Sehila, which Mohammad Chag headed by the Board of Directors signed the project was completed [12].

The firm, which also works in tourism and education, has built two universities and a Police Academy. In addition, until 2009, the company in question was engaged in the construction of three hotels with a resort in the tourist area of Avaza. Foreign firms have implemented more than 5 billion American projects in the Avaza region. Among the Turkish companies investing in this region; Sehil Inshaat, Polimex, dekanat, an extensive group. Entrepreneurs like Belda are located. For example, in the Belda-Avaza district, he built a 400-bed rehabilitation center at a cost of us \$ 26 million. In this regard, it is also necessary to solve some problems in Turkey's trade relations with Turkmenistan. The decriminalization of the Turkmen government, the unwillingness of Turkish companies to carry out reforms that will form a functional market economy, the inability of Turkish investors to easily enter the Turkmen market, the inability of Turkish investors in the financial sphere, the inability of the Turkmen government to timely pay the deserved money of Turkish firms, the lack of an accreditation mechanism between the two countries, free access in Turkmenistan. Issues such as the large difference between the market and official exchange rates and the introduction of visa obligations for Turkish businessmen are among the important issues that negatively affect the activities of Turkish companies.

Turkey and Tajikistan

The most important drawback of Turkey's economic relations with Tajikistan is that the country's economy is quite weak. Tajikistan is the country with the lowest GDP per capita among the former Soviet republics at \$ 1,036. the Dean's office is the country with the lowest GDP per capita. Agriculture, which accounts for 111,75% of the population living in rural areas, is the most important element of the economy. Most often, cotton, grain, fruit and vegetable farming and small-scale animal husbandry are carried out. The civil war, which began soon after independence and continued until the armistice in 1997, caused huge damage to the country's economy, as well as huge human losses. Due to the fact that about 1 million Tajiks were forced to emigrate, their labor force was seriously affected, and many farmlands were unable to engage in agriculture. Throughout the war, GDP declined by about 15% annually. During this period, Turkey provides economic assistance to the country. By the end of 1993, aid to Tajikistan had reached \$ 3.8 million.¹ In the 1990s, several cooperation agreements were signed to develop bilateral economic relations. The agreement on trade and economic cooperation in April 1993, the agreement on international road transport signed in 1996, and the agreement on mutual promotion and protection of investments signed in the same year are the first texts to appear in this sense. In 1993, as in all other Central Asian countries, the Turkish Eximbank opened a loan of up to \$ 50 million for Tajikistan. The devastating impact of the civil war on the economy caused Tajikistan to face repayment problems in 1998, and as a result of negotiations, the parties agreed to defer payments for 12 years [13].

Collections that began in 2010 continue today without interruption. In 1999, the last step towards ending internal tensions in Tajikistan was to drain dissidents, and then the beginning of the Caesar period put economic relations in a more optimistic process. On September 10, 2000, the first meeting of the Turkish-Tajik Mixed economic Commission, which met in Dushanbe, adopted a number of decisions providing for cooperation between the two States in such areas as agriculture, trade, energy, and mining.¹¹⁵ The second meeting of the same meeting was held in Ankara in December 2002, while the decisions taken at the previous meeting resulted in a Treaty, and Turkey agreed to provide a number of transport benefits, such as road repairs and airport upgrades.

In 2003, when political relations entered a period of revival, economic relations were also tried to improve with the help of collected councils and meetings. On the other hand, Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan led a delegation of 200 businessmen on an official visit, stressing that the delay in relations will be compensated in every sense. In addition, a number of steps were taken to improve bilateral trade relations, for example, it was decided to receive aluminum from Russia via Tajikistan.

Turkey and Kyrgyzstan

By decree of Kyrgyzstan, economic relations between Turkey began to develop on May 29, 1991, when the Prime Minister of Kyrgyzstan signed the "Protocol on economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries during a visit to Turkey. This Protocol contains provisions for the development and diversification of mutual trade and is sorted as follows: processing and processing of agricultural products such as cotton, wool, fur, as well as raw materials such as finished products, light industry materials, paper, ceramics and porcelain, cement, tiles, paint, processing of glass products, modernization and construction of new light industry facilities, decompression and processing of mineral raw materials and non-ferrous metals, processing of pharmaceutical raw materials, construction of buildings, oil exploration and production, such provisions as the creation of tourist infrastructure and the implementation of the Great silk road were included.

After the visit and negotiations of the President of Kyrgyzstan to Turkey in December 1991, agreements were reached on the establishment of the Turkish-Kyrgyz Business Council, the extraction and processing of various raw materials, cooperation in the construction industry, the creation and development of small and medium-sized industries, conducting mutual air expeditions, the development and modernization of communication systems in the Kyrgyz Republic, culture, tourism, sports, education and technology, banking, business management and marketing. In December, 1991, the State Secretariat of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Association of Turkish chambers and exchanges signed an agreement on the establishment of a Business Council, and the Turkish-Kyrgyz business Council was established. The Council's goal is to unite the business circles of the two countries and promote economic and commercial cooperation. Economic and trade relations between the two countries are being deconstructed at an increasingly rapid pace. These relations have reached the expected level, when about 200 Turkish companies are engaged in

commercial activities. About 100 out of 200 firms have opened offices and jobs in Kyrgyzstan as a Kyrgyz-Turkish partnership, while others have opened Turkish firms. The total amount of work or investment that these firms have loaded in Kyrgyzstan has reached \$ 250 million (Kyrgyzstan country report, TIKa, 1998). Turkish and Kyrgyz-Turkish joint investments are active in all regions of Kyrgyzstan. Turkish firms operating in Kyrgyzstan are usually small and medium-sized enterprises. These firms are engaged in production activities and wholesale and retail sales in stores [14].

Turkey's investment in Kyrgyzstan and the Turkish republics: another area that has weight in Turkish-Kyrgyz economic relations is Turkey's investment in the Turkish republics. Indeed, Turkey's total investment in the five Central Asian Turkish republics amounted to 4.5 billion us dollars. Turkey became the second country to invest the most in the Turkish republics after Russia, which invested us \$ 5.2 billion with this amount. After Turkey come Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Germany, Kuwait and the United States. Turkey's share of the \$ 4.5 billion investment in Kyrgyzstan is \$ 279 million. This amount is quite low compared to other investments in the Turkish Republic [14]. The Company "ENKA" as the largest Turkish company operating in Kyrgyzstan. Due to the contribution of this company, the Kumtor gold mining enterprise was built.

The Bishkek plant and the tea factory that produces Coca-Cola are working thanks to the active work of Turkish companies. Turkish companies such as Anadolu Group and beta tea participated in the implementation of these projects. Another Turkish company, Entes, received a tender for the reconstruction of the main transport route connecting the southern and Northern regions of Kyrgyzstan. From 2000 to 2011, the trade turnover between Turkey and Kyrgyzstan amounted to 1 billion 521 million 258.99 thousand Dec. Kyrgyzstan's main exports to Turkey are agricultural products such as beans and cotton. For example, in 2011, Kyrgyzstan exported \$ 14.9 million worth of beans to Turkey. According to the Ministry of economy of the Republic of Turkey for 2017, Turkey is moving to Kyrgyzstan its exports are basic items such as carpets, jewelry, textiles. Its main imports are dry legumes, copper alloys, and cotton [15].

The decree use of anti-corruption and foreign capital to expand and strengthen cooperation between the two countries attracts foreign investment, especially Turkish investors. In addition, the volume of trade between the two countries as a priority to increase the reduction of transport costs, with transport, improved conditions, highways, and sirabaska alternative means of transport that are believed to be used.

When studying the economic relations between Turkey and Kyrgyzstan, we can say that these relations demonstrate periodicity. In some periods, especially in the early 1990s, Turkey has made efforts to develop these relations with great excitement and desire. However, in more recent times, both economic crises and other countries have come into play, leading to a relative weakening of Turkey's economic activity in the region. But limiting such relations only at the macro level and state policy contradicts economic logic. Because they reduce public influence on the economy of Turkey and Kyrgyzstan and accelerate privatization. Then they

should pay more attention to the private sector in the development of relations between the two countries. At the moment, an important question is what problems private entrepreneurs face in their activities in Kyrgyzstan and how these problems can be overcome.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the economic and political relations between Turkey and Central Asia represent a complex and multidimensional process that has been taking shape over the past three decades. Since the independence of Central Asia in 1991, Turkey has shown itself to be one of the first supporters of the new political course of these countries, actively supporting their aspirations for sovereignty, stability and prosperity.

Turkey, relying on historical, cultural and lexical ties, has sought to develop cooperation in various fields, including trade, investment and energy projects. The creation of the "summits of the heads of Turkic States" was an important step towards strengthening solidarity among the Turkic peoples and promoting closer cooperation.

However, along with the positive aspects of cooperation, there are also significant challenges. Political instability in Central Asia, the lack of sustainable interstate integration and difficulties in the transfer of political power create obstacles to effective partnership. Even with friendly relations between the States of the region, so far, they have not been able to create a single platform for regional integration, which makes it difficult to jointly solve common problems.

Thus, for the further development of relations between Turkey and Central Asia, it is important to take into account both historical ties and modern political and economic realities. The application of initiatives aimed at further strengthening mutual cooperation, as well as the creation of stable political structures in Central Asia itself, could contribute to a more harmonious and mutually beneficial development of these relations in the future. Cooperation in the fields of trade, investment, energy and security remains the main priorities, which can contribute to increasing economic stability and political stability in the region as a whole.

REFERENCES

- [1] Türkiye'nin Orta Asya Politikası Eksiklikler ve. www.tuicakademi.org/turkiyenin-orta-asya-politikasi-eksiklikler-ve-oneriler
- [2] Aras B. Turkey's Policy towards Central Asia. - Turkish Studies. - Cilt, 2000.
- [3] Лаумуллин М. Турция и Центральная Азия. <https://isca.kz/ru/analytics-ru/3478>
- [4] Кудряшова Ю.С. Роль Турции в энергетических проектах Центральной Азии и Кавказа. <https://mgimo.ru/about/news/experts/145841/>
- [5] Kaynak C., Can Aktan. Tjurkiye Avrupa Birliđi'nin Neresinde? - İzmir: EĞİAD Yayını, 2000.
- [6] Dilip Hiro A Political and Cultural History of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Iran. - Inside Central Asia изд. - London: Overlook Press Duckworth, 2009. - 480 с.
- [7] Турция и Казахстан: 28 лет дружбы. <https://www.aa.com.tr/ru/политика/инфографика-турция-и-казахстан-28-лет-дружбы/1752057>

[8] Токаев предложил странам Тюркского Совета разработать совместный "План действий". <https://zakon-kz.turbopages.org/s/zakon.kz/5016424-tokaev-predlozhit-stranam-tyurkskogo.html/>

[9] Чотоев З. Влияние Турции на развитие государств Центральной Азии. https://cac.org/journal/2003/journal_rus/cac-02/10.chotrus.shtml

[10] Kızıltoprak S., Mimar Sinan. Orta Asya dış politika dinamikleri ve Türkiye Özbekistan ilişkileri. Üniversitesi. <https://www.star.com.tr/acik-gorus/orta-asya-dis-politika-dinamikleri-ve-turkiye-ozbekistan-iliskileri-haber-1518832/>

[11] Кадыров Ш. Туркменская искра. <https://centrasia.org/newsA.php?st=1354687860>

[12] Üyesi Vecihi, Sefa F.H. Türkiye ile Orta Asya Cumhuriyetleri Arasında Eğitim Alanındaki İlişkiler. www.bitlisuseak.com

[13] Mutlu G. Turkey's Foreign Aid Policy Toward Central Asia. - Volume 5 изд. - Ankara: USAK Yearbook of Politics and International Relations, 2012.

[14] Yıldırım O., Stamalieva M. Kyrgyzstan Economy in Terms of Economic Developments. - Lisbon, Portugal, 2018.

[15] Ramazanoğlu G., Acar İ. Bir Geçiş Ekonomisi Örneği Olarak Kırgızistan: Siyasi, Ekonomik ve Toplumsal Yanışimler // Review of Social, Economic & Business Studies. – 2008. - Vol. 7/8.

REFERENCES

[1] Türkiye'nin Orta Asya Politikası Eksiklikler [Turkey's Central Asia Policy Deficiencies] www.tuicakademi.org/turkiyenin-orta-asya-politikasi-eksiklikler-ve-oneriler [in Turk.].

[2] Aras B. Turkey's Policy towards Central Asia. - Turkish Studies. - Cilt, 2000.

[3] Laumullin M. Turcija i Central'naja Azija [Türkiye and Central Asia]. <https://isca.kz/ru/analytics-ru/3478> [in Russ.].

[4] Kudrjashova Ju.S. Rol' Turcii v jenergeticheskikh proektah Central'noj Azii i Kavkaza [The role of Turkey in energy projects in Central Asia and the Caucasus]. <https://mgimo.ru/about/news/experts/145841/> [in Russ.].

[5] Kaynak C., Can Aktan. Tjurkiye Avrupa Birliđi'nin Neresinde? [Where is Tjurkiye in the European Union?]. İzmir: EĞİAD Yayını, 2000 [in Turk.].

[6] Dilip Hiro A Political and Cultural History of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Iran. - Inside Central Asia izd. London: Overlook Press Duckworth, 2009, 480 s.

[7] Turcija i Kazahstan: 28 let druzhby [Turkey and Kazakhstan: 28 years of friendship]. <https://www.aa.com.tr/ru/politika/infografika-turcija-i-kazahstan-28-let-druzhby/1752057> [in Russ.].

[8] Tokaev predlozhit stranam Tjurkskogo Soveta razrabotat' sovместnyj "Plan dejstvij". [Tokayev proposed that the countries of the Turkic Council develop a joint "Action Plan"]. <https://zakon-kz.turbopages.org/s/zakon.kz/5016424-tokaev-predlozhit-stranam-tyurkskogo.html/> [in Russ.].

[9] Chotoev Z. Vlijanie Turcii na razvitie gosudarstv Central'noj Azii [Chotoev Z. The influence of Turkey on the development of Central Asian states]. https://cac.org/journal/2003/journal_rus/cac-02/10.chotrus.shtml [in Russ.].

[10] Kızıltoprak S., Mimar Sinan. Orta Asya dış politika dinamikleri ve Türkiye Özbekistan ilişkileri. Üniversitesi [Central Asian foreign policy dynamics and Türkiye-Uzbekistan relations. University]. <https://www.star.com.tr/acik-gorus/orta-asya-dis-politika-dinamikleri-ve-turkiye-ozbekistan-iliskileri-haber-1518832/> [un Turk.].

[11] Kadyrov Sh. Turkmenskaja iskra [Turkmen spark]. <https://centrasia.org/newsA.php?st=1354687860> [in Russ.].

[12] Üyesi Vecihi, Sefa F.H. Türkiye ile Orta Asya Cumhuriyetleri Arasında Eğitim Alanındaki İlişkiler [Relations in the Field of Education between Türkiye and the Central Asian Republics]. www.bitlisuseak.com

[13] Mutlu G. Turkey's Foreign Aid Policy Toward Central Asia. Volume 5 izd. Ankara: USAK Yearbook of Politics and International Relations, 2012.

[14] Yıldırım O., Stamalieva M. Kyrgyzstan Economy in Terms of Economic Developments. -Lisbon, Portugal, 2018.

[15] Ramazanoğlu G., Acar İ. Bir Geçiş Ekonomisi Örneği Olarak Kırgızistan: Siyasi, Ekonomik ve Toplumsal Yanlışlar [Kyrgyzstan as an Example of Transition Economy: Political, Economic and Social Implications]. Review of Social, Economic & Business Studies, 2008, Vol. 7/8 [in Turk.].

ТҮРКИЯНЫҢ ОРТА АЗИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКАЛАРЫМЕН ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ҮНТЫМАҚТАСТЫҚТЫҢ СТРАТЕГИЯЛЫҚ БАҒЫТЫ

*Бокова Б. Б.¹, Әбілова А.К.²

*^{1,2} Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті,
Астана, Қазақстан

Аңдатпа. Мақалада Түркияның маңызды экономикалық серіктес және аймақтың экономикалық интеграциясының әлеуетті орталығы ретіндегі рөліне баса назар аударып, Түркия мен Орталық Азия республикалары арасындағы экономикалық ынтымақтастықтың стратегиялық бағыттары талданады. Зерттеудің негізгі мақсаты – ынтымақтастықтың негізгі бағыттарын анықтау, сондай-ақ Түркияның Қазақстан, Өзбекстан, Қырғызстан, Тәжікстан және Түркіменстан сияқты елдермен серіктестіктерінің табыстылығы мен тұрақтылығына әсер ететін факторларды анықтау. Авторлар экономикалық қарым-қатынастардың динамикасы мен ерекшеліктерін терең талдау үшін тарихи, салыстырмалы және кейс-стади әдістерін қолданады, Түркия өз стратегияларын әр елдің нақты саяси және экономикалық жағдайларына қалай бейімдейтінін ашады.

Жиналған деректерге сүйене отырып, зерттеу Түркияның тарихи-мәдени байланыстары мен геостратегиялық орналасуына негізделген сауда, инфрақұрылым және энергетика саласындағы жобалар арқылы экономикалық мүдделерін белсенді түрде алға жылжытып жатқанын көрсетеді. Салыстырмалы талдау Орталық Азия елдерінің бірегей экономикалық және саяси ерекшеліктеріне негізделген Түркияның әрбір республикаға стратегиялық көзқарасындағы айырмашылықтарды көрсетеді. Кейс-стади әдісін қолдана отырып, Түркияның Еуропа мен Азия арасындағы дәнекер ретіндегі рөлін көрсете отырып, көлік дәліздері мен энергетикалық альянстар сияқты сәтті жобаларды егжей-тегжейлі қарастыруға болады.

Авторлар Орталық Азиямен экономикалық ынтымақтастық Түркияның сыртқы саясатының маңызды элементі және аймақтағы ықпалды арттыру механизмі болып табылады деген қорытындыға келеді. Зерттеуде табысты серіктестіктерді қалыптастыру икемділік пен әрбір мемлекеттің ерекшеліктерін ескеруді талап ететіні, бұл өзара іс-қимылды тереңдету үшін қосымша перспективалар ашатыны атап өтілген.

Тірек сөздер: экономикалық ынтымақтастық, Орталық Азия, Түркия, көлік дәліздері, сауда, инвестициялар, энергетика, аймақтық серіктестік

СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА ТУРЦИИ С ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОАЗИАТСКИМИ РЕСПУБЛИКАМИ

*Бокова Б.Б. ¹, Әбілова А.К. ²

Аннотация. В статье анализируются стратегические направления экономического сотрудничества Турции с Центральноазиатскими республиками, с акцентом на роль Турции как значимого экономического партнера и потенциального центра экономической интеграции региона. Основная цель исследования – выявить ключевые направления сотрудничества, а также определить факторы, влияющие на успех и устойчивость партнерских связей Турции с такими странами, как Казахстан, Узбекистан, Киргизия, Таджикистан и Туркменистан. Авторы применяют исторический, сравнительный методы и метод кейс-стади для глубокого анализа динамики и особенностей экономических отношений, раскрывая, как Турция адаптирует свои стратегии под специфические политические и экономические условия каждой страны.

На основе собранных данных исследование демонстрирует, что Турция, опираясь на историко-культурные связи и геостратегическое положение, активно продвигает свои экономические интересы через проекты в торговле, инфраструктуре и энергетике. Сравнительный анализ выявляет различия в стратегическом подходе Турции к каждой республике, основанные на уникальных экономических и политических особенностях стран Центральной Азии. Использование метода кейс-стади позволяет подробно рассмотреть успешные проекты, такие как транспортные коридоры и энергетические альянсы, подчеркивающие роль Турции как связующего звена между Европой и Азией.

Авторы приходят к выводу, что экономическое сотрудничество с Центральной Азией является для Турции важным элементом её внешней политики и представляет собой механизм для усиления влияния в регионе. Исследование подчеркивает, что формирование успешных партнерских отношений требует гибкости и учета особенностей каждого государства, что открывает дополнительные перспективы для углубления взаимодействия.

Ключевые слова: экономическое сотрудничество, Центральная Азия, Турция, транспортные коридоры, торговля, инвестиции, энергетика, региональное партнерство

Information about authors:

Bokova B.B. - PhD student, Department of Regional Studies, Faculty of International Relations, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan, e-mail: b.re.2016@mail.ru

Abilova A.K. - PhD student, Expert of accreditation and rating sector, Department of strategy development, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan, e-mail: aia-sk18@mail.ru

Авторлар туралы мәлімет:

Бокова Б. Б. – PhD докторант, Аймақтану кафедрасы халықаралық қатынастар факультеті, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Астана, Қазақстан, e-mail: b.re.2016@mail.ru

Әбілова А.Қ. - PhD докторант, Стратегиялық даму департаменті, Аккредиттеу және рейтинг бөлімінің сарапшысы, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Астана, Қазақстан, e-mail: aia-sk18@mail.ru

Сведения об авторах:

Бокова Б.Б.- ¹PhD докторант факультета международных отношений кафедры «Регионоведение», Евразийского национального университета имени Л.Н. Гумилева, Астана, Казахстан, e-mail: b.re.2016@mail.ru

Әбілова А.К. – PhD докторант, эксперт отдела аккредитации и рейтинга департамента стратегического развития Евразийского национального университета имени Л.Н. Гумилева, Астана, Казахстан. Казахстан, e-mail: aia-sk18@mail.ru