

Samarqandda bo'lib o'tadigan "Markazi Osiyo - Ko'rfa'z arab davlatlari hamkorlik kengashi" sammiti Saudiya Arabistonining "Arab News" gazetasining diqqat markazida

ARAB NEWS

SAUDI ARABIA MIDDLE EAST WORLD BUSINESS MEDIA LIFESTYLE OPINION SPORT RESEARCH & STUDIES PODCAST

LATEST NEWS / Middle-East Al least 11 Saudis killed in US drone strike

Home / The Space / Central Asia and the GCC: from historical ties to strategic partnership

Dr. Abdulaziz Sager and Dr. Eldor Aripov

27 April 2025

Central Asia and the GCC: from historical ties to strategic partnership



Short Url <https://arab.news/8eger>

Updated 12 min ago

In recent years, relations between Central Asia and the Gulf Cooperation Council have shown steady, positive growth. The economic potential of both regions, along with deepening political dialogue, shared cultural and historical ties, and advantageous geostrategic positioning, is boosting the strategic importance of this partnership.

April 27, 2025 08:45

TheSpace

Kamel Al-Mursajed

New era of Saudi Arabia-Italy partnership beckons

Dr. Eldor Aripov and Dr. Abdulaziz Sager

Central Asia and the GCC: from historical ties to strategic partnership



Together, these regions can build a mutually beneficial partnership where sustainable development and digital transformation form the foundation for a new model of cooperation

in recent years, relations between Central Asia and the Gulf Cooperation Council have shown steady, positive growth. The economic potential of both regions, along with deepening political dialogue, shared cultural and historical ties, and advantageous geostrategic positioning, is boosting the strategic importance of this partnership.

A turning point in this process was the historic first summit of GCC and Central Asian heads of state in Jeddah on July 10, 2023, which laid the foundation for long-term strategic cooperation. The second summit is scheduled for May 2025 in Samarkand.

Centuries of relations between Central Asia and the Arabian Peninsula provide a strong foundation for the revival of mutually beneficial cooperation. Since the 2nd century BCE, the Great Silk Road facilitated active trade; silk, paper, jewelry, and horses were exported from Central Asia to Arabia, while incense, spices, and jewelry were traded in return, establishing the basis for civilizationally interconnectedness.

With the spread of Islam in the 8th century, interactions deepened. A key institution in this process was the renowned House of Wisdom (Bait Al-Hikma) in Baghdad, where scholars from Central Asia and the Arab world together laid the foundations of global science.

Samarkand, Bukhara, and Merv became not only trade hubs but also intellectual centers in the Islamic world. Scholars from the region made significant contributions to both theological and secular knowledge: Al-Khwarizmi systematized the math, Al-Tarsici developed algebra, and Al-Farabi and Ibn Sina merged ancient philosophy with Islamic thought.

Makkah and Madinah played crucial roles in the development of Islamic science, becoming key centers for studying hadith, where scholars including Ibn Abbas and Malik ibn Anas developed methodologies for collecting and verifying hadith, forming the basis of Islamic Jurisprudence. This network of intellectual centers from the Arabian Peninsula to Central Asia fostered a regular exchange of knowledge, creating a unified scientific space in the Islamic world.

However, from the 16th century onward, traditional connections weakened due to geopolitical and geoeconomic changes. The discovery of maritime trade routes during the Age of Exploration shifted global trade patterns, diminishing the importance of overland routes. In the 20th century, international processes and the rise of ideological barriers further distanced the regions.

Dr. Eldor Aripov is the director of the Institute for Strategic Studies under the president of Uzbekistan. Dr. Abdulaziz Sager is the chairman of the Gulf Research Center. For full version, log on to www.arabnews.com/thospace

Saudiya Arabistonining ingliz tilidagi yetakchi gazetasi - "Arab News"da O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Strategik va mintaqalararo tadqiqotlar instituti direktori Eldor Aripovning Saudiya Arabistonining "Gulf Research Center" tadqiqot markazi direktori Abdulaziz Sager bilan hammualliflikdagi "Markazi Osiyo va KADHK: tarixiy aloqlardan strategik sheriklik sari" sarlavhali maqolasi e'lon qilindi.

Maqolada Markazi Osiyo va Ko'rfa'z arab davlatlari hamkorlik kengashi (KADHK) mamlakatlari o'rtasidagi jadal rivojlanayotgan munosabatlar atroficha tahlil qilinib, ikki mintaqal o'rtasidagi strategik sheriklik istiqbollari belgilab berilgan.

"2023-yil 19-iyulda Jiddada bo'lib o'tgan Markazi Osiyo va KADHK davlatlari rahbarlarining birinchi tarixiy sammiti bu jarayondagi burilish nuqtasi bo'lib, ushbu sammit uzoq muddatli strategik hamkorlik uchun poydevor yaratdi," deya ta'kidlaydi mualliflar.

Ushbu muloqotning ikkinchi sammiti 2025-yil may oyida Samarqandda o'tkazilishi rejalashtirilmoqda. Sammit o'tkazilishi uchun Samarqandning tanlangani "shaharning sivilizatsiyalar chorrahasi sifatidagi tarixiy ahamiyatini ko'rsatadi va mintaqalar o'rtasidagi an'anaviy aloqalarning qayta tiklanishini anglatadi."

Maqolada ta'kidlanishicha, Markazi Osiyo va KADHK mamlakatlarining iqtisodiy imkoniyatlari, siyosiy muloqotning chuqurlashuvi, madaniy-tarixiy aloqalarga bo'lgan o'zaro qiziqish va qulay geostrategik joylashuv bilan uyg'unlashib, ushbu hamkorlik formatining strategik ahamiyatini yanada oshirmoqda.

Mualliflarning qayd etishicha, so'nggi yillarda KADHK mamlakatlarining Markazi Osiyoga kiritayotgan investitsiyalari umumiy hajmi barqaror o'sish sur'atini ko'rsatib, 2022-yildan boshlab qariyb uch barobarga oshgan.

Tahlilchilarning so'zlariga ko'ra, turizm sohasida sezilarli yutuqlarga erishildi: Markazi Osiyo KADHK davlatlari sayyoohlari uchun jozibador makonga aylanmoqda. Masalan, 2023-yilda O'zbekistonga KADHK

mintaqasidan 8,3 mingdan ortiq sayyoh tashrif buyurgan bo'lsa, 2024-yilda kelib 12 ming nafar sayyoh tashrif buyurgan (2023-yilga nisbatan 44,5 foizga o'sish). Eng katta o'sish Saudiya Arabistoniga (71%) va BAA (51%) dan kuzatildi.

Mualliflar ko'p tomonlama kelishuvlar orqali savdoni kengaytirish, transport loyihamini (shu jumladan Transafg'on yo'lagini) amalga oshirish, infratuzilma va yuqori texnologiyalarga investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, agrosanoat majmuasini rivojlantirish, shuningdek, raqamli transformatsiya kabi hamkorlikning salohiyati hali to'liq ochilmagan istiqbolli yo'nalishlariga ham alohida e'tibor qaratadilar.

Yetakchi tahlil markazlari rahbarlarining fikriga ko'ra, ilmiy-intellektual hamkorlikni mustahkamlash yana bir muhim yo'nalish hisoblanadi. Mualliflarning ta'kidlashicha, ikki mintaqaning ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlari va tahlil markazlari o'zaro munosabatlarni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlarini belgilashda alohida ahamiyat kasb etishi lozim.

Shu munosabat bilan yaqinda Toshkentda (O'zbekiston) "Markaziy Osiyo - Ko'rfaz arab davlatlari hamkorlik kengashi o'rtaqidagi strategik sheriklikni mustahkamlash: tarixiy aloqalardan keng qamrovli hamkorlik sari" mavzusida Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlari va KADHK tahlil markazlarining birinchi forumini o'tkazish rejalashtirilmoqda, unda ikki mintaqaning yetakchi "aql markazlari" ishtiroy etish istagini bildirgan.

Birinchi mintaqalararo forum O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Strategik va mintaqalararo tadqiqotlar instituti hamda Saudiyaning yetakchi tadqiqot markazi "Gulf Research Center" tomonidan tashkil etilmoqda.

"Umuman olganda, Markaziy Osiyo va KADHK davlatlari o'rtaqidagi hamkorlik real strategik istiqbollarni ochadi. Birlashtiruvchi omil sifatida nafaqat madaniy-tarixiy yaqinlik, balki iqtisodiyotlarning bir-birini to'ldiruvchi xususiyatini ham qayd etishimiz mumkin," - deya xulosa qiladi Eldor Aripov va Abdulaziz Sager.