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THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF TURKEY'S COOPERATION WITH THE CENTRAL ASIAN STATES

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Abstract. The scientific article explores the main directions of Turkey's cooperation with the Central Asian states. The authors consider the dynamics and nature of cooperation in various fields, including politics, economics, culture and education. The article analyzes the historical and cultural ties between Turkey and the countries of Central Asia, as well as assesses the influence of geopolitical factors on the development and deepening of relations. Special attention is paid to cooperation in the fields of energy, transport and trade, as well as issues of security and stability in the region. The article also examines the challenges and prospects for further development of cooperation between Turkey and the Central Asian states in the context of a changing geopolitical situation and economic conditions.

Recently, the attention of the international community has been focused on Central Asia. This state of affairs is explained by the events that took place, directly or indirectly related to the region - the rise to power of the Taliban, events in Kazakhstan, the activation of the CSTO, etc. Against this background, Turkey began to show special activity, positioning itself as the leader of the "Turkic world" and trying to get involved in what is happening along with the main non-regional actors, such as like Russia and China. In this context, the Turkish development model was considered as the main tool, combining a secular democratic political system, respect for Islamic values, socially oriented public policy and a market economy. The factor of ethnic and confessional proximity of the countries was also important, which was used as an argument in favor of Turkey's formation of the status of a representative of the Turkic republics in the international arena.

The authors use analytical methods and data from official sources, as well as the results of interviews with experts and representatives of government agencies to develop their conclusions and recommendations for further cooperation. This article is of interest to researchers, international relations specialists and political scientists, as well as to practitioners involved in the development of foreign economic relations.

Key words: economic cooperation, military cooperation, soft power, institutional component, the Turkic world, the "Turan army", regional actors, strengthening the position

Introduction

The cooperation between Turkey and the Central Asian states constitutes a significant aspect of contemporary geopolitics and international relations. Historical, cultural, and economic ties between these regions form the foundation for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation across various domains. Currently, interest in these relations is growing amidst rapidly changing global political and economic dynamics.

Turkey's strategic location, serving as a bridge between Europe and Asia, has consistently influenced its foreign policy and international relations. In recent decades, Turkey has increasingly prioritized strengthening its relations with Central Asia, a region characterized by vast energy resources, significant geopolitical importance, and a shared cultural heritage. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked a pivotal moment, creating new avenues for Turkey to enhance its cooperation with the newly independent Central Asian republics. The common historical, linguistic, and cultural ties between Turkey and the Central Asian states have provided a robust basis for the expansion of multifaceted collaborations across various sectors, including trade, energy, security, and education.

This paper aims to examine the primary dimensions of Turkey's engagement with the Central Asian states, identifying critical areas of cooperation and analyzing the evolving nature of these interactions. By emphasizing political, economic, and cultural dimensions, the study will underscore Turkey's role in promoting regional stability and development, while also positioning the country as a significant actor in the broader Eurasian geopolitical context. Through an in-depth analysis, this research seeks to offer a comprehensive understanding of the complexities and opportunities that characterize Turkey's involvement in Central Asia.

Description of materials and methods

In this article, the primary methodology used is geopolitical analysis, which provides a framework for understanding the positioning and strategic role of each Central Asian country by considering a range of natural-geographical and socio-political factors. This approach helps to uncover the underlying motivations of foreign policies, territorial claims, and alliances that shape the political landscape of the region. By analyzing geographical features, such as proximity to key economic hubs and access to crucial resources like energy reserves, as well as political considerations, including historical ties, security concerns, and regional power dynamics, the geopolitical analysis allows for a comprehensive understanding of the interactions between Central Asian states and external actors, particularly Turkey.

Moreover, economic analysis is employed to assess the trade and investment flows between Turkey and the Central Asian countries. This method includes the examination of key economic indicators, such as export-import statistics, foreign

direct investment (FDI), and participation in regional and international economic organizations. The analysis further explores the economic impact of major infrastructure projects, including transportation corridors, energy pipelines, and technological initiatives that are central to the bilateral relations between the two regions. In addition to geopolitical and economic analyses, comparative analysis is utilized to evaluate the educational, cultural, and scientific exchanges between Turkey and the Central Asian states. This approach involves examining collaborative initiatives such as academic partnerships, student exchange programs, joint research projects, and the diffusion of cultural practices, all of which serve as significant pillars in strengthening diplomatic and people-to-people relations. By comparing these exchanges across multiple sectors, the study seeks to highlight the extent to which cultural diplomacy and educational cooperation influence the broader foreign policy goals of both Turkey and Central Asian nations.

The study systematically analyzes the main directions of Turkey's cooperation with the Central Asian states, focusing on political, economic, and socio-cultural dimensions. The research integrates both qualitative and quantitative data, drawing on primary sources such as government reports, international treaties, trade agreements, and academic publications, as well as secondary sources including expert opinions and analysis from think tanks and international organizations. This multi-method approach provides a well-rounded assessment of the dynamic and evolving relationships between Turkey and Central Asia.

Results

The analysis of Turkey's cooperation with the Central Asian states reveals significant progress across multiple domains, including political relations, economic partnerships, cultural exchange, security cooperation, and energy collaboration. The following key findings are drawn from the study, with particular emphasis on specific initiatives and examples:

Political Cooperation: Turkey has actively sought to strengthen its political ties with Central Asian countries through strategic diplomatic initiatives and high-level visits. Notably, Turkey's involvement in the Organization of Turkic States (OTS) and the Cooperation Council of Turkic-Speaking States (CCTS) has served as a platform for deeper political engagement. For example, in 2021, Turkey's President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan visited Uzbekistan, a pivotal moment in cementing Turkey's role as a key regional actor. Through these diplomatic efforts, Turkey has expressed strong support for the sovereignty of Central Asian countries, offering assistance in democratization processes and regional conflict resolution.

Economic Engagement: Economic cooperation between Turkey and Central Asia has been marked by significant growth in trade and investment. In 2020, Turkey's trade volume with Kazakhstan reached approximately \$4 billion, while trade with Uzbekistan also showed a notable increase following the 2017

Uzbek reforms. Turkey has been involved in various infrastructure projects, including the construction of roads, railways, and airports. One notable example is Turkey's involvement in the construction of the Khorgos Gateway, a major logistics and trade hub located on the border between Kazakhstan and China. Turkish companies, such as the construction giant Enka, have been instrumental in infrastructure development across Central Asia, enhancing regional connectivity.

Cultural and Educational Cooperation: Cultural diplomacy has emerged as an essential tool for enhancing mutual understanding between Turkey and Central Asian countries. The opening of Turkish schools and educational institutions, such as the International Turkish School in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, represents Turkey's commitment to fostering cultural exchange. Furthermore, initiatives like the "Turkish Language Olympiads," which involve Central Asian students, have contributed to the growing influence of the Turkish language and culture in the region. Central Asian governments have also shown interest in Turkey's educational model, with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan increasing their scholarships for Turkish universities.

Security and Defense: Security cooperation has expanded, particularly in counterterrorism, border security, and military collaboration. One of the key examples of this partnership is the joint military exercises held between Turkey and Turkmenistan in 2021, aimed at enhancing the defense capabilities of both nations. Additionally, Turkey has supported Central Asian countries through intelligence-sharing frameworks to combat regional threats, such as extremism and drug trafficking. Turkey's role in the regional security architecture has been further highlighted through its participation in the NATO-led Central Asia–NATO Partnership, which strengthens military ties and addresses common security concerns.

Energy Cooperation: Energy collaboration remains a cornerstone of Turkey's strategic interests in Central Asia. Turkey has become a critical energy transit route for Central Asian countries seeking alternative pathways to European markets. A prime example is the Trans-Caspian Pipeline initiative, which seeks to transport natural gas from Turkmenistan through Azerbaijan and into Turkey, thereby reducing reliance on Russian pipelines. Moreover, in 2022, Turkey signed a memorandum of understanding with Kazakhstan to enhance energy cooperation, particularly in the areas of oil and natural gas exploration. These efforts underscore Turkey's growing role as a key energy hub connecting Central Asia to Europe and other global markets.

Challenges and Opportunities: While Turkey has made notable progress in its relations with Central Asia, several challenges remain. The presence of geopolitical rivals, such as Russia and China, complicates Turkey's efforts to solidify its influence in the region. However, there are significant opportunities for deepening cooperation in emerging sectors such as digital technology, environmental sustainability, and regional infrastructure. For instance, the digitalization of trade routes and e-commerce, particularly through the Middle

Corridor (linking China to Europe via Central Asia and Turkey), presents an opportunity for Turkey to further integrate Central Asia into its regional economic network.

These results demonstrate that Turkey's multifaceted approach to Central Asia, which combines political, economic, cultural, and security considerations, is contributing to the strengthening of bilateral relations. The examples outlined above underscore the growing depth of Turkey's engagement in the region, with a focus on fostering long-term partnerships, enhancing regional stability, and expanding Turkey's strategic influence in Central Asia. The aim of this study is not only to describe the current state of cooperation but also to identify development trends and promising directions for long-term interaction between Turkey and the Central Asian states. The challenges and opportunities facing both parties are analyzed, along with potential ways to strengthen partnerships and expand cooperation in various fields.

Discussions

The Republic of Turkey is currently actively leveraging the strengthening and deepening of economic cooperation as a key tool to expand its influence in the region. Ankara places particular emphasis on Central Asia as a promising area for investments in transportation infrastructure. The opening of new transport routes and highways aims to reduce the post-Soviet republics' dependence on infrastructural connections with Russia, making regional projects particularly relevant. At the December 2018 exhibition of goods from the Turkic Council countries, it was noted that the volume of Turkish investments in Central Asia exceeds 85 billion USD. In recent years, Turkey has undertaken several significant projects, including the construction of an international port in Ashgabat and the refurbishment of the port in Turkmenia. Furthermore, in 2020, the Turkish holding "TAV Airports" acquired 100% of the shares of Almaty Airport, the largest city in Kazakhstan. Future plans are ambitious; for example, Turkey intends to collaborate with China on the Trans-Caspian transport route project, a corridor that will connect the countries of the Turkic world. The construction of this corridor will provide Turkey with direct access to the Central Asian region, enabling increased exports of industrial goods and the corresponding import of raw materials. The region is also of interest to Ankara for diversifying energy supply routes to Turkey. Ankara aims to increase the supply of Kazakh oil via the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline and Turkmen gas through the Trans-Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline, part of the Southern Gas Corridor project. These plans indicate Turkey's aspiration to become the "energy hub" of Eurasia, channeling gas from Russia, Central Asia, Azerbaijan, and the Eastern Mediterranean to Europe.

It is important to note that the foundation for achieving Turkey's goals and plans is already substantial. Turkey's economy has a fundamentally different structure compared to the Central Asian countries, enabling Ankara to meet the

demand for types of goods not produced in the region. However, export volumes are limited due to the lack of developed infrastructure. From 2010 to 2020, trade between Turkey and the Central Asian countries increased from \$5.5 billion to \$6.3 billion. Nevertheless, this figure represents just over 1.5% of Ankara's total foreign trade turnover, indicating significant growth potential for Turkey. Turkey's largest trading partners in the region are Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, with each country's trade turnover exceeding \$2 billion. However, Turkey does not rank among the top three major trading partners for these republics [1]. It struggles to compete with the Russian Federation and China, and its achievements in enhancing its economic presence in the region pale in comparison to those of other significant actors.

Alongside deepening economic cooperation, Ankara also aims to strengthen its military relations with the Central Asian republics. This primarily involves bilateral contacts with regional countries, which have reached a new level in recent times. The idea of creating a "Turkic Army" - a military bloc involving Turkic states - is currently under active discussion. The first steps towards this initiative were taken back in 2013 with the establishment of the "Eurasian Law Enforcement Organization" (TAKM), which includes Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, and Mongolia. The Republic of Kazakhstan has expressed a desire to become a member of TAKM. The organization aimed to foster collaboration among the military law enforcement agencies of participating states. TAKM's objectives included combating organized crime, terrorism, and smuggling in the Caucasus and Central Asia. However, TAKM has yet to achieve substantial progress, despite being the initial endeavor to establish a framework for military cooperation that could serve as a platform for communication among all regional security forces under Ankara's auspices.

Discussions and information regarding the consolidation of military cooperation between Turkey and the Central Asian countries began after the resumption of the Karabakh conflict in 2020. In the fall of 2020, amidst intense combat, Minister of Defense Hulusi Akar visited Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. During these visits, an agreement on military and military-technical partnership between Turkey and Uzbekistan was signed, and discussions on Turkish-Kazakhstani strategic cooperation were conducted. Experts viewed this brief tour as the beginning of a project to establish a unified Turkic army. Discussions about the "Turkic Army" intensified when Turkey's Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu visited Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan in March 2021. The formation of a military-political bloc under Ankara's leadership aims to bolster Turkey's position in the competition for regional leadership. Thus, despite the ambitious nature of the project, Ankara's plans to create the Turkic Army could face several obstacles. Firstly, other regional actors in Central Asia - such as Russia, China, and Iran - may perceive the formation of the "Turkic Army" as a threat to their security interests. Secondly, it is important to consider that Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan are members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization

(CSTO), while Turkey itself is a member of NATO [2]. Upon their potential accession to this new bloc, a crucial question arises regarding the status these countries will preserve within their traditional alliances, if they maintain any at all. Moreover, prior to establishing the “Turkic Army,” Ankara must first achieve greater strides in cooperation with Central Asian countries across various other spheres of interaction. Furthermore, the absence of sufficient resource capacity in its comprehensive sense presents a formidable obstacle to military integration.

Alongside its economic efforts, Turkey began emphasizing the use of a broad range of soft power tools in Central Asia as early as the 1990s. Turkish policy in the region has been largely shaped by several key directions, prominently including initiatives aimed at promoting the Turkish language, culture, and history, encompassing education in a broader sense. Within the framework of this policy, several primary priority goals pursued by Turkey can be identified. This also involves the development, under its guidance, of a “new Turkic identity” primarily based on the idea of cultural and religious commonality, forming a unified set of values that underpin the worldview of the populations of Turkic-speaking countries. This prospectively serves as the foundation for effective cooperation both economically and politically. Furthermore, Turkey places special significance on maintaining ties with ethnic Turks capable of advocating the country's interests abroad and creating favorable conditions for its activities overseas [3]. This is primarily achieved through the preservation and dissemination of knowledge about Turkish culture, history, and language among Turkish communities. Programs are implemented to educate bilingual children, establish educational organizations focusing on the history and culture of Turkey, and develop educational initiatives, among other efforts.

Ankara places significant importance on the task of creating and maintaining a “new image of the country,” which has undergone substantial transformations since the 2010s. Initially, the “Turkish model” was positioned as an effective synthesis of Islamic values, democratic societal principles, and a thriving market economy. However, from the 2010s onwards, due to various foreign policy factors (such as the Arab Spring) and domestic political changes (the transformation of the ruling AKP's policies), there has been a shift towards portraying Turkey as a “defender of Muslims and Turks” worldwide. To achieve its objectives, Ankara actively promotes Turkey's mass culture products, particularly its film industry and the entertainment sector as a whole. As a result, there is a cultural imprint in the public consciousness of Central Asian countries depicting images that enhance Turkey's cultural, historical, and religious status. Concurrently, this activity is closely tied to an intensified policy of providing humanitarian assistance to the region's republics. This includes not only financial aid and debt relief but also infrastructure and logistical plans within the noted directions.

The institutional component of Turkish policy in Central Asia stands as one of its most contradictory elements. On one hand, there is a visible and extensive network of institutions actively utilized by Turkey since the 1990s as conduits

in the region. On the other hand, the fragmented and often nominal structure of these institutions reflects their fundamental weakness and limited effectiveness. Therefore, it is crucial to consider this aspect when studying Turkey's policies and positions in the region, dividing the existing network of institutions into several blocs within the context of Turkish policy in the region [4].

The first bloc of institutions is represented by the Cooperation Council of Turkic-Speaking States (since 2021 known as the Organization of Turkic States) and a complex of organizations operating under its auspices. Turkey currently positions this organization as the central platform for the integration and interaction of Turkic states. Evidence of Turkey's desire to enhance the significance of this institution is its involvement in the resolution process of recent events in Kazakhstan. Presently, the organization includes Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, and Uzbekistan, and operates within it are branches such as the International Organization of Turkic Culture (TURKSOY), the Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic-Speaking Countries, the International Turkic Academy, and the Turkic Culture and Heritage Foundation. These institutions address issues related to the dissemination and strengthening of cultural ties, the enhancement of political dialogue, the development of research and studies in Turkic studies, and the preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Turkic member countries [5]. Discussing the global goal of this institutional direction, it is noteworthy that it aims to foster productive integration among representatives of the Turkic world through strengthening cultural, educational, economic, and socio-political ties. All of these efforts are grounded in Turkey's thesis on the concept of a unified Turkic world and, consequently, Turkic identity.

The second bloc of institutions is associated with Turkey's educational and, in a broader sense, socio-cultural vector of activity, which forms the basis of the country's Central Asian policy. In this context, the activities of the Yunus Emre Foundation, along with the Yunus Emre Institute based on it, and its worldwide representation in the form of Yunus Emre Cultural Centers, should be noted. Although these centers do not currently have representation in Central Asian countries, the Foundation implements projects and conducts events oriented towards this region and its population. Recently, the Maarif Foundation has assumed an important role, focusing on promoting Turkish education and developing Turkey's international relations in this field. It oversees the operation of Turkish educational institutions abroad and partially addresses issues related to foreigners receiving subsidized education in Turkey. It is important to highlight that the Maarif Foundation has intensified its activities in the context of the process of reorienting a broad network of educational institutions associated with the organization "FETO" [6]. According to some reports, this organization was directly involved in the preparation of a failed military coup in Turkey in 2016.

The activities of the Directorate for Turks Abroad and Related Communities are unquestionably important, promoting Turkish education through initiatives such as the state scholarship program "Turkish Scholarships."

They also popularize the study of Turkish language, history, and culture abroad, particularly focusing on the Central Asian states, which are the primary targets of all institutions within this bloc. Additional functions within the socio-cultural bloc are carried out by organizations like the Directorate of Religious Affairs (Diyanet), which operates in over 140 countries worldwide. Diyanet contributes to religious education aligned with cultural values through a network of schools, universities, educational centers, and other institutions.

The third bloc of organizations pertains to humanitarian activities, stemming from the humanitarian policy proposed by Ahmet Davutoglu in the early 2000s, aimed at improving human conditions globally. A pivotal institution within this context is the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), originally established with a focus on the Central Asian republics. TIKA serves as Turkey's primary institution for Official Development Assistance (ODA) under the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). While expanding its operations far beyond Central Asia, TIKA implements projects in the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, and beyond. Turkey has emerged as a significant donor of humanitarian aid and ranks among the leaders globally in terms of the percentage of Gross National Income devoted to this effort. Over the past decade, the primary recipients of Turkish humanitarian aid have shifted towards the Middle East and Africa, though Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan continue to feature prominently in the top 10 recipients [7]. Today, Ankara asserts itself as a leader in several regions worldwide, including the "Turkic world," underscoring its global significance as a strengthening center of power within the multipolar international system. This places its policy in the Central Asian region in a highly significant light. It is crucial to understand that beyond its demonstrated activity and ambitions, this policy is constrained by several distinctive features.

The new trends in Turkey's foreign policy in Central Asia could have several implications for the region. Specifically:

- Increased competition among Turkey and other countries for influence in the region. Turkey is not the only country seeking to expand its influence in Central Asia; other countries like Russia, China, and the USA also show interest in this region. Heightened competition among these countries could lead to increased tension in the region.
- Shifting the balance of power in the region. Turkey's strengthened position in Central Asia could alter the balance of power in the region. Turkey may become a more influential player, potentially shifting the situation in favor of its interests.
- Potential increase in regional conflict. Intensified competition among countries for influence in the region may escalate conflict dynamics. This is because countries might employ various methods, including non-constructive ones, to achieve their goals.

These implications underscore the complexities and potential challenges associated with Turkey's evolving foreign policy stance in Central Asia.

Furthermore, it is essential to emphasize that the future trajectory of events in Central Asian countries will hinge on several factors, including the policies of other nations in the region and internal dynamics within these countries themselves. Therefore, despite the dynamic rhetoric surrounding military cooperation, the primary emphasis is placed on domains where the influence of other players is limited. This includes culture, education, humanitarian efforts, and economic components. However, such a direction does not necessarily indicate its effectiveness and success, given the specific nature of the outcomes from unconventional instruments in foreign policy. Moreover, the lack of success in “integrating” the region under Turkish “leadership” and the predominance of bilateral cooperation primarily based on pan-Turkism ideology also limit Ankara’s actions. In addition, the actual effectiveness of this institutional framework for cooperation remains low. Finally, a critical issue is Turkey’s objectively insufficient internal resources - financial, technological, military, etc., compared to other non-regional actors in the region (particularly Russia and China) [8]. Despite this, Ankara continues to maintain a multi-vector approach to foreign policy, albeit to a lesser extent.

All of the above determines that despite the apparent intensification of Turkish policy in the Central Asian region and the ambition of its plans, including the existing efforts to increase the country’s influence in Central Asia, they largely appear exaggerated and not sustainable in the long term. This, in turn, does not negate Turkey’s growing importance for the Central Asian republics overall in the context of strategies pursued by third countries - non-regional actors such as Russia, China, and others. However, we believe that the primary condition for Ankara’s successful development in this situation is the strengthening of the economic cooperation bloc with the region’s countries. This bloc should not merely complement Turkey’s actions in cultural and humanitarian relations but should form the foundation of Turkish influence in the region.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the cooperation between Turkey and the Central Asian states plays a strategic role within the framework of contemporary geopolitical dynamics. It is founded upon historical, cultural, and economic linkages, as well as shared interests in regional stability and development. Analyzing key areas of collaboration such as trade, investments, energy, transport, and education underscores their potential for deepening and diversification. It is crucial to consider differences in interests, cultural nuances, and geopolitical aspects while working towards strengthening trust and mutual understanding among partner countries. In the rapidly changing geopolitical landscape and economic conditions, it is crucial to maintain flexibility and adaptability within the framework of cooperation. Only in this way can sustainable and mutually beneficial partnership between Turkey and the Central Asian states be ensured, contributing to the overall prosperity and development of the region. It is hoped

that this article will prove valuable for further academic and practical exploration of cooperation issues between these regions and facilitate informed decision-making in the field of international relations.

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ТҮРКИЯНЫҢ ОРТАЛЫҚ АЗИЯ МЕМЛЕКЕТТЕРІМЕН ЫНТЫМАҚТАСТЫҒЫНЫҢ НЕГІЗГІ БАҒЫТТАРЫ

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Аңдатпа. Ғылыми мақалада Түркияның Орталық Азия мемлекеттерімен ынтымақтастығының негізгі бағыттары зерттеледі. Авторлар саясат, экономика, мәдениет және білім беруді қоса алғанда, әртүрлі салалардағы ынтымақтастықтың динамикасы мен сипатын қарастырады. Мақалада Түркия мен Орталық Азия елдері арасындағы тарихи және мәдени байланыстар талданады, сондай-ақ геосаяси факторлардың қатынастардың дамуы мен тереңдеуіне әсері бағаланады. Энергетика, көлік және сауда саласындағы ынтымақтастыққа, сондай-ақ өңірдегі қауіпсіздік пен тұрақтылық мәселелеріне ерекше назар аударылады. Мақалада сондай-ақ өзгермелі геосаяси жағдай мен экономикалық жағдайлар контекстінде Түркия мен Орталық Азия мемлекеттері арасындағы ынтымақтастықты одан әрі дамытудың сын-тегеуріндері мен перспективалары қарастырылады.

Жақында халықаралық қоғамдастықтың назары Орталық Азияға аударылды. Бұл жағдай аймаққа тікелей немесе жанама байланысты болған Оқиғалармен - “Талибан” қозғалысының билікке келуімен, Қазақстандағы Оқиғалармен, ҰҚШҰ-ның жандануымен және т. б. түсіндіріледі. Ресей және Қытай. Бұл тұрғыда түрік даму моделі зайырлы демократиялық саяси жүйені, ислам құндылықтарын құрметтеуді, әлеуметтік бағытталған мемлекеттік саясатты және нарықтық экономиканы біріктіретін негізгі құрал ретінде қарастырылды. Түркияның халықаралық аренада түркі республикаларының өкілі мәртебесін қалыптастыру пайдасына аргумент ретінде пайдаланылған елдердің этникалық және конфессиялық жақындығының факторы да маңызды болды.

Авторлар ресми дереккөздерден алынған аналитикалық әдістер мен деректерді, сондай-ақ сарапшылармен және мемлекеттік органдардың

өкілдерімен сұхбат нәтижелерін одан әрі ынтымақтастық бойынша өз қорытындылары мен ұсынымдарын әзірлеу үшін пайдаланады. Бұл мақала зерттеушілерді, халықаралық қатынастар мамандары мен саясаттанушыларды, сондай-ақ сыртқы экономикалық байланыстарды дамытумен айналысатын практиктерді қызықтырады.

Тірек сөздер: экономикалық ынтымақтастық, әскери ынтымақтастық, жұмсақ күш, институционалдық құрамдас бөлік, Түркі әлемі, “Тұран армиясы”, өңірлік актерлер, позицияны нығайту

ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА ТУРЦИИ С ГОСУДАРСТВАМИ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ

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Аннотация. Научная статья исследует основные направления сотрудничества Турции с государствами Центральной Азии. Авторы рассматривают динамику и характер сотрудничества в различных сферах, включая политику, экономику, культуру и образование. Статья анализирует исторические и культурные связи между Турцией и странами Центральной Азии, а также оценивает влияние геополитических факторов на развитие и углубление отношений. Особое внимание уделяется сотрудничеству в области энергетики, транспорта и торговли, а также вопросам безопасности и стабильности в регионе. В статье также рассматриваются вызовы и перспективы дальнейшего развития сотрудничества между Турцией и государствами Центральной Азии в условиях изменяющейся геополитической обстановки и экономических условий.

В настоящее время Центральная Азия привлекает значительное внимание международного сообщества из-за ряда событий, непосредственно или косвенно связанных с регионом, таких как приход талибов к власти, внутренние события в Казахстане и активизация Организации Договора о коллективной безопасности. В этом контексте особую активность проявляет Турецкая Республика, которая стремится занять лидирующую позицию в «тюркском мире» и участвовать наравне с другими влиятельными международными акторами, такими как Россия и Китай. Основным инструментом в этом контексте рассматривается турецкая модель развития, объединяющая секулярную демократическую политическую систему, уважение к религиозным (исламским) ценностям, социально ориентированную государственную политику и рыночную экономику. Также важным фактором является этноконфессиональное единство стран, которое используется в качестве аргумента в пользу признания Турции представителем тюркских государств на мировой арене.

Авторы используют аналитические методы и данные официальных

источников, а также результаты интервью с экспертами и представителями государственных структур для выработки своих выводов и рекомендаций по дальнейшему сотрудничеству. Эта статья представляет интерес для исследователей, специалистов по международным отношениям и политологов, а также для практических работников, занимающихся развитием внешнеэкономических связей.

Ключевые слова: военное сотрудничество, экономическое сотрудничество, мягкая сила, институциональная составляющая, тюркский мир, «армия Турана», региональные акторы, укрепление позиции

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