

**RESPUBLIKA MA'NAVIYAT VA MA'RIFAT MARKAZI HUZURIDAGI  
IJTIMOIY - MA'NAVIY TADQIQOTLAR INSTITUTIDA ILMIY  
DARAJALAR BERUVCHI DSc.03/08.05.2024.F.135.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY  
KENGASH ASOSIDAGI BIR MARTALIK ILMIY KENGASH**

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**TOSHKENT DAVLAT SHARQSHUNOSLIK UNIVERSITETI**

**SHUKUROV ASILBEK KOMOLBEKOVICH**

**O'ZBEKISTON VA SAUDIYA ARABISTONI O'RTASIDAGI SIYOSIY VA  
SAVDO-IQTISODIY MUNOSABATLAR**

**23.00.04 – Xalqaro munosabatlar, jahon va mintaqa taraqqiyotining  
siyosiy muammolari**

**Siyosiy fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi  
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## **KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)**

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zaruriyati.** Zamonaviy xalqaro munosabatlarda sodir bo‘layotgan tub o‘zgarishlar tashqi siyosatni uzoqni ko‘zlagan holda olib borishni, xalqaro aloqalar geografiyasini kengaytirishni va an’anaviy hamkorlar bilan aloqalar ko‘lamini yanada rivojlantirishni taqozo etmoqda. O‘zbekistonning Ko‘rfaz arab mintaqasi, jumladan Saudiya Arabistoni Podshohligi bilan mavjud aloqalarini yanada kengaytirish, yangi va istiqbolli yo‘nalishlarda o‘zaro manfaatli hamkorlikni yo‘lga qo‘yish, keng mintaqalarni bog‘lovchi va O‘zbekistonni jahon bozoriga chiqishiga imkon yaratuvchi transport-logistika yo‘laklarini shakllantirishga qaratilgan tashqi siyosat strategiyasining ustuvor maqsadlari bugungi kunda dolzarb hisoblanadi.

Bugun xalqaro munosabatlar tizimidagi muhim aktorlardan biri sifatida rivojlangan siyosiy, iqtisodiy va harbiy salohiyatga ega bo‘lib borayotgan Saudiya Arabistoni taraqqiyotining asosiy modelini aniqlash zarurati ilmiy tadqiqot institutlarining diqqat-e’tibori va qiziqishiga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Shu jihatdan, O‘zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni o‘rtasidagi siyosiy, savdo-iqtisodiy va madaniy-gumanitar munosabatlarning shakllanish va rivojlanish jarayonlarini retrospektiv va perspektiv yondashuvlar asosida tadqiq etish so‘nggi yillarda ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarining muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biriga aylandi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Fors ko‘rfazi arab mintaqasidagi rivojlangan davlatlar bilan yaqin munosabatlarni yo‘lga qo‘yishi, eng avvalo, dunyo davlatlari bilan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hamda madaniy sohalarda hamkorlik o‘rnatishi va milliy manfaatlarini himoya qilishida muhim o‘rin tutmoqda. Mustaqillik yillarida O‘zbekistonda ushbu hamkorlikning tashkiliy va huquqiy asoslari yaratildi, nufuzli xalqaro tashkilotlar va turli davlatlar bilan barcha sohalarda o‘zaro manfaatli aloqalar yo‘lga qo‘yilib, qator ijobiy natijalar qo‘lga kiritildi.

Jahonda ikki tomonlama manfaatli hamkorlik aloqlari integratsiyasi kuchayib bormoqda. Xususan, O‘zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni o‘rtasidagi hamkorlik aloqalari ham ikki davlat manfaatlariga xizmat qilmoqda. Ushbu aloqalarning jadallashib, kengayib borayotgani mintaqamiz, qolaversa, dunyoning rivojlanish istiqbollari bevosita ta’sir etmoqda. Shuningdek, “ulkan iqtisodiy, tabiiy va intellektual resurslarga ega bo‘lgan Ko‘rfaz davlatlarining global barqarorlik va energetik xavfsizlikni ta’minlashdagi o‘rni beqiyosdir. Ayni paytda Markaziy Osiyo va Ko‘rfaz davlatlari bir-birlariga ishonchli va uzoq muddatli hamkor sifatida qaramoqda. Ayniqsa, so‘nggi yillarda O‘zbekistonning Ko‘rfaz mamlakatlari bilan aloqalari yangi bosqichga ko‘tarilgan...”<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning “Ko‘rfaz arab davlatlari — Markaziy Osiyo” oliy darajadagi birinchi sammitidagi nutqi. 19.07.2023. <https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/6494>

Mazkur dissertatsiya O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “O‘zbekiston — 2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi (2023-yil 11-sentyabr, PF-158-son), “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi (2022-yil 28-fevral, PF-60-son), “Millatlararo munosabatlar sohasida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi davlat siyosati konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi (2019-yil 15-noyabr, PF-5876-son), “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Tashqi ishlar vazirligi tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish hamda siyosiy va tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyatning ustuvor yo‘nalishlarini amalga oshirishda uning mas‘uliyatini kuchaytirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi (2018-yil 5-aprel, PF-540-son) farmonlari, “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida milliy madaniyatni yanada rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi (2018-yil 28-noyabr, PQ-4038-son), “Sharqshunoslik sohasida kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish va ilmiy salohiyatni oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi (2020-yil 16-aprel, PQ-4680-son) qarorlari, shuningdek, sohaga oid boshqa normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarning bajarilishiga muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga bog‘liqligi.** Mazkur dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi.** O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh. M. Mirziyoevning O‘zbekiston tashqi siyosati, xususan Saudiya Arabistoni bilan strategik hamkorlik aloqalari, munosabatlarni iqtisodiy rivojlantirishga oid konseptual va strategik g‘oyalari tadqiqotning ilmiy-metodologik asosini tashkil etgan<sup>2</sup>.

O‘zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni o‘rtasidagi siyosiy va savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlar yurtimiz olimlari tomonidan mustaqil tadqiqot ob’ekti sifatida yetarli o‘rganilmagan. O‘zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni o‘rtasidagi siyosiy va savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlarga oid ilmiy tadqiqotlarni quyidagi guruhlariga ajratib, tahlil qilish mumkin.

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<sup>2</sup> Мирзиёев Ш.М. Янги Ўзбекистон стратегияси. – Т.: “O‘zbekiston”, 2021. – 464 б.; Мирзиёев Ш.М. Миллий тикланишдан – миллий юксалиш сари. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2020. – 456 б.; Мирзиёев Ш.М. Нияти улуг халқнинг – иши ҳам улуг, ҳаёти ҳам ёруғ ва келажаги фаровон бўлади. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2019. – 400 б.; Мирзиёев Ш.М. Халқимизнинг розилиги бизнинг фаолиятимизга берилган энг олий баҳодир. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2018. – 508 б.; Мирзиёев Ш.М. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2017. – 592 б.; Мирзиёев Ш.М. Буюк келажагимизни мард ва олижаноб халқимиз билан бирга қурамиз. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2017. – 488 б.; O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti Bosh Assambleyasining 78-sessiyasidagi nutqi // O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining matbuot xizmati. 20.09.2023. <https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/6677>

**Birinchi guruh** tadqiqotlarida o‘zbekistonlik olimlarning ilmiy izlanishlari qamrab olingan bo‘lib, O‘zbekiston tashqi siyosati va uning ustuvor yo‘nalishlari, Saudiya Arabistonining bugungi ichki va tashqi siyosati, shuningdek, O‘zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni o‘rtasidagi siyosiy va savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlar atroflicha yoritilgan. Jumladan, Z. Munavvarov, M. M. Muhammadsidiqov, A. A. Abdullayev, A. Rizayev, A. A. Abdisattorov, A. Y. Neymatov, S. M. G‘ofurov, M. Sh. Tolipov, Sh. Yovqochev, M. M. Mirabzalov, F. O. Qo‘ysinova, D. I. Madaminova, A. K. Kurbanov, D. B. Sayfullayev, M. Rahimov, S. A. Pulatova, D. B. Nishonov, D. B. Raximberdiyeva<sup>3</sup> va boshqalar.

**Ikkinchi guruh** tadqiqotlari doirasiga MDH davlatlari olimlarining Ko‘rfaz arab davlatlari siyosiy holati va tashqi siyosiy munosabatlari, shuningdek, Saudiya Arabistoni tashqi siyosati va uning Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasi davlatlari bilan aloqalari kabi masalalarni qamrab olgan ilmiy ishlarni kiritish mumkin. Xususan, E. Melkunmyan, A. Subxim, N. A. Baranov, R. Landa, A. Ignatinko, G. K. Kosach, I. P. Bolyayev, A. Subxim, V. Bodyanskiy, V. Lazerov, A. Vasilev, M. M. Lebedev, A. Y. Melvil, E. A. Pozdnyakov, A. B. Torkunov, P. A. Sigankov, I. Kryuchkov, M. A. Safronova, B. Dikanya<sup>4</sup> kabi olimlar tadqiqot ishlarini olib borganlar.

**Uchinchi guruhga** g‘arb olimlarining hozirgi dunyo tartibotining xususiyatlari hamda davlatlarning bugungi xalqaro munosabatlardagi roliga doir tadqiqotlari, shuningdek, arab olimlarining Saudiya Arabistonining ichki va tashqi siyosiy faoliyatiga bag‘ishlangan ilmiy ishlarini kiritish mumkin. Jumladan, tadqiqot mavzuga oid masalalar K. Waltz, N. Patrik, Z. K. Bjezenski, F. Fukuyama, N. Fergyson, J. Nay, R. O. Kohone, S. Hantington, M. Shou, G. Sorensen G. Morgentau, P. J. Buchanan, I. M. Vallershteyn, P. F. Drucker hamda Muhammad Nurizamon, Al-Sudairiy, M. Bassim<sup>5</sup> va boshqa xorijiy mualliflarning asarlarida ko‘rib chiqilgan.

Yuqorida keltirilgan ilmiy ishlar mavzuni o‘rganishda katta ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan, ammo har bir tadqiqotchi muammoni, avvalo, o‘z mamlakatining milliy manfaatlari nuqtai nazaridan o‘rgangan. Tadqiqotlar doirasida O‘zbekiston tashqi siyosati, uning Saudiya Arabistoni bilan hamkorlik aloqalarini tahlil qilish borasida nazariy va amaliy yo‘nalishlarda muayyan natijalarga erishilgan, biroq aynan O‘zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni o‘rtasidagi siyosiy va savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlarni takomillashtirish masalalari atroflicha tadqiq etilmagan. Shu bois dissertatsiyada mazkur muammoni kompleks tadqiq etish vazifasi qo‘yilgan.

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<sup>3</sup> Ushbu tadqiqotlar dissertatsiyaning “Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati” qismida keltirilgan

<sup>4</sup> Ushbu tadqiqotlar dissertatsiyaning “Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati” qismida keltirilgan

<sup>5</sup> Ushbu tadqiqotlar dissertatsiyaning “Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati” qismida keltirilgan

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasi ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi.** Dissertatsiya Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasining 10-raqamli "Sharq mamlakatlarida kechayotgan ijtimoiy siyosiy jarayonlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va ularning xalqaro munosabatlarga ta'siri" mavzusidagi loyiha doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi.** O'zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni o'rtasidagi siyosiy va savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlarni tarixiy rivojlanish jarayonida, xalqaro va mintaqaviy tashkilotlar doirasidagi hamkorlik doirasida o'rganish, aloqalarning hozirgi holati va istiqbollarini bugungi voqelik asosida tahlil qilishdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

O'zbekiston Respublikasi tashqi siyosatini tadqiq etishning nazariy masalalari o'rganish va tahlil qilish;

O'zbekistonning arab davlatlari bilan o'zaro munosabatlarini o'rganish;

Saudiya Arabistoni tashqi siyosatining konseptual asoslari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari ochib berish;

O'zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni munosabatlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari tadqiq etish;

davlatlararo ijtimoiy-siyosiy va madaniy aloqalarning rivojlanish tendensiyalari va istiqbollarini ochib berish;

xalqaro tashkilotlar doirasidagi O'zbekiston-Saudiya Arabistoni aloqalari tahlilini amalga oshirish;

O'zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni o'rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorligining ustuvor yo'nalishlarini aniqlash;

O'zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlarini takomillashtirish masalalarini ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning obyekti** O'zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni o'rtasidagi siyosiy va savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlar etib belgilangan.

**Tadqiqot predmetini** esa O'zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni bilan siyosiy, savdo-iqtisodiy, madaniy-gumanitar sohalaridagi ikki va ko'p tomonlama aloqalari va ularning rivojlanish tendensiyalari, shuningdek, Markaziy Osiyoda mintaqaviy va global xavfsizlikni ta'minlash borasidagi hamkorligining xususiyatlari tashkil qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Tadqiqotda tarixiylik, tizimli tahlil, qiyosiy tahlil, davrlashtirish, tizimlashtirish, taqqoslash, kuzatish, kontent va ivalent-tahlil kabi usullaridan foydalanilgan.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

Saudiya Arabistoni Podshohligining "Yashil Yaqin Sharq" konsepsiyasi Yaqin Sharq mintaqasini barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlantirish, ekologik inqirozni oldini olish borasidagi innovatsion yondashuvlari hamda muqobil yashil energiya

resurslaridan oqilona foydalanishga qaratilgan “Nigoh-2030” dasturida belgilangan ustuvor vazifalar orqali amalga oshirilayotgani asoslab berilgan;

“Markaziy Osiyo – Ko‘rfaz arab davlatlari hamkorlik kengashi” formati doirasidagi hamkorlikni sifat jihatdan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish yuzasidan “Transport-logistika bog‘lanishi shartnomasi” loyihasini ishlab chiqish zaruriyati, O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Markaziy Osiyo va Ko‘rfaz mintaqasini o‘zaro bog‘lashdagi strategik hamkorlik aloqalarini yanada kengaytirish hamda mintaqaviy va global masalalar bo‘yicha muvozanatli va doimiy muloqot o‘rnatishga qaratilgan tashqi siyosat strategiyasiga ko‘ra dalillangan;

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “O‘zbekiston-2030” strategiyasi doirasida amalga oshirilayotgan ochiq va pragmatik tashqi siyosati, Ko‘rfaz arab davlatlari bilan o‘zaro siyosiy, savdo-iqtisodiy va madaniy-gumanitar hamkorlik aloqalarini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan tashabbuslari Saudiya Arabistoni Podshohligining “Nigoh-2030” strategik dasturida belgilangan ustuvor yo‘nalishlar va vazifaviy jihatlariga ko‘ra uyg‘un va mushtarak ekanligi isbotlangan;

Saudiya Arabistonining islom moliyasi sohasida qo‘lga kiritgan boy tajribasi va foydalanish amaliyotini e‘tiborga olgan holda, O‘zbekiston Respublikasining moliya va raqamli iqtisodiyot sohalarini rivojlantirishning ustuvor vazifalaridan kelib chiqib, mamlakatimizda islom moliyasi tizimini yaratish, hamda mazkur tizimning imkoniyatlaridan samarali foydalanish maqsadida O‘zbekistonda Islom moliyasini o‘rganish institutini tashkil etish lozimligi taklifi asoslab berilgan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

O‘zbekistonning Saudiya Arabistoni bilan ijtimoiy-siyosiy, savdo-iqtisodiy va madaniy hamkorlik munosabatlarini tadqiq etishda O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Milliy arxivi, Tashqi ishlar vazirligi, Din ishlari bo‘yicha qo‘mitasi, Investitsiyalar, sanoat va savdo vazirligi hamda boshqa tashkilotlarining joriy arxivlaridagi ma‘lumotlar tizimlashtirilib, ilmiy muomalaga kiritilgan;

bu ikki davlatning diplomatik aloqalarini ilmiy jihatdan o‘rganish asosida ta‘lim jarayonida qo‘llanishi mumkin bo‘lgan nazariy-metodik jihatlar aniqlangan;

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining SAP bilan strategik sheriklikka asoslangan ikki va ko‘p tomonlama siyosiy, savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorligini takomillashtirish yuzasidan amaliy tavsiya va takliflar ishlab chiqilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** ularning respublika darajasida va xalqaro miqyosda o‘tkazilgan ilmiy anjumanlar materiallarida, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi OAK ro‘yxatiga kirgan maxsus jurnallar va xorijiy ilmiy konferensiyalar materiallarida e‘lon qilinganligi, amaliyotda joriy etilib, vakolatli idoralar tomonidan tegishli tartibda tasdiqlangani bilan ta‘minlangan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati uning materiallari siyosatshunoslik, jahon siyosati, xalqaro munosabatlar, mintaqaviy-siyosiy jarayonlar, xalqaro va mintaqaviy xavfsizlik masalalariga oid darslik va qo'llanmalar tayyorlashda, tashqi siyosatga doir tadqiqotlar o'tkazishda foydali bo'lishi mumkinligi bilan bog'liq.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati esa tadqiqot materiallari va xulosalaridan tegishli vazirlik va idoralar, oliy ta'lim muassasalari va sohaga oid muassasalar mutaxassislari uchun tahliliy materiallar tayyorlashda, ixtisoslashgan ta'lim muassasalarining o'quv kurslari va dasturlarida "Konfliktologiya", "Siyosatshunoslik", "Geosiyosat", "Jahon siyosati" fanlarini o'qitishda hamda tegishli yo'nalishlardagi tadqiqot ishlarini bajarishda foydalanish mumkinligida ko'rinadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** O'zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni o'rtasidagi siyosiy va savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlarini tadqiq etish natijasida ishlab chiqilgan ilmiy xulosa va takliflar asosida:

O'zbekiston Respublikasining "O'zbekiston-2030" strategiyasi doirasida amalga oshirilayotgan ochiq va pragmatik tashqi siyosati, Ko'rfaz arab davlatlari bilan o'zaro siyosiy, savdo-iqtisodiy va madaniy-gumanitar hamkorlik aloqalarini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan tashabbuslari Saudiya Arabistoni Podshohligining "Nigoh-2030" strategik dasturida belgilangan ustuvor yo'nalishlar va vazifaviy jihatlariga ko'ra uyg'un va mushtarak ekanligi borasidagi xulosalardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Tashqi ishlar vazirligining "Janubiy Osiyo, Yaqin, O'rta Sharq va Afrika davlatlari bilan hamkorlik" boshqarmasi tomonidan foydalanildi. (*O'zbekiston Respublikasi TIVning 2025-yil 9-apreldagi №14/431 ma'lumotnomasi*). Natijada mazkur takliflar sohaning me'yoriy-huquqiy va axborot-tahliliy bazasini takomillashtirish va ularni amaliy qo'llashga xizmat qildi.

"Markaziy Osiyo – Ko'rfaz arab davlatlari hamkorlik kengashi" formati doirasidagi hamkorlikni sifat jihatdan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish yuzasidan "Transport-logistika bog'lanishi shartnomasi" loyihasini ishlab chiqish zaruriyati, O'zbekiston Respublikasining Markaziy Osiyo va Ko'rfaz mintaqasini o'zaro bog'lashdagi strategik hamkorlik aloqalarini yanada kengaytirish hamda mintaqaviy va global masalalar bo'yicha muvozanatli va doimiy muloqot o'rnatishga qaratilgan tashqi siyosat strategiyasiga ko'ra asoslanishiga oid xulosalardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Din ishlari bo'yicha qo'mitasi tomonidan qo'mitasi ish faoliyati va axborot tahliliy hujjatlar tayyorlashda foydalanilgan. (*O'zbekiston Respublikasi Din ishlari bo'yicha qo'mitasining 2025-yil 16-apreldagi 02-02/02/1/1028-son ma'lumotnomasi*). Natijada mazkur takliflar sohaning me'yoriy-huquqiy va axborot-tahliliy bazasini takomillashtirish va ularni amaliy qo'llashga xizmat qildi.

Saudiya Arabistoni Podshohligining “Yashil Yaqin Sharq” konsepsiyasi Yaqin Sharq mintaqasini barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlantirish, ekologik inqirozni oldini olish borasidagi innovatsion yondashuvlari hamda muqobil yashil energiya resurslaridan oqilona foydalanishga qaratilgan “Nigoh-2030” dasturida belgilangan ustuvor vazifalar orqali amalga oshirilayotgani borasidagi xulosalardan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Millatlararo munosabatlar va xorijdagi vatandoshlar masalalari bo‘yicha qo‘mitasi tomonidan vazirlik va idoralarga yuboriladigan axborot-tahliliy hujjatlarni tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (*O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Millatlararo munosabatlar va xorijdagi vatandoshlar masalalari bo‘yicha qo‘mitasining 2025-yil 15-apeldagi 14-07-96-son ma’lumotnomasi*). Natijada mazkur takliflar sohaning me’yoriy-huquqiy va axborot-tahliliy bazasini takomillashtirish va ularni amaliy qo‘llashga xizmat qildi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Tadqiqot natijalari 5 ta ilmiy anjumanda, jumladan, Respublika miqyosida 3 ta va 2 ta xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarda muhokama qilinib maqullangan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 12 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda sakkizta ilmiy maqola (6 tasi respublika, 2 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda) nashr etilgan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Tadqiqot ishi kirish, uchta bob va sakkiz paragrafni o‘z ichiga olgan. Shuningdek, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati hamda ilovalardan iborat bo‘lib, ishning tadqiqot qismi 144 sahifani tashkil etadi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

**Kirish** qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, mavzu bo‘yicha xorijiy adabiyotlar sharhi amalga oshirilgan, mavzuning o‘rganilganlik darajasi hamda uning dissertatsiya ishi bilan bog‘liqligi bayon qilingan, ishning maqsad va vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti belgilangan. Tadqiqning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijasi hamda asosiy tadqiqot usullari ko‘rsatib berilgan, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi asoslangan holda, ularning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, shuningdek, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy etilishi, aprobatsiya va e‘lon qilingan ishlar keltirilgan.

Tadqiqotning **“O‘zbekiston Respublikasi tashqi siyosatida arab davlatlari vektorini tadqiq etishning nazariy asoslari”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi tashqi siyosat konsepsiyasi, unda arab mintaqasi davlatlari yo‘nalishi hamda ular bilan hamkorlik aloqalari borasida nazariy yondashuvlar tahlil etilgan.

Xususan, **“O‘zbekiston Respublikasi tashqi siyosatini tadqiq etishning nazariy masalalari”** deb nomlangan birinchi paragrafda O‘zbekiston tashqi siyosatining konseptual-huquqiy asoslari va ustuvor yo‘nalishlarini belgilab beruvchi qonun hujjatlari, davlat rahbarlarining bayonotlari va tashabbuslari o‘rganilgan. Shuningdek bu borada bajarilgan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari, mahalliy va xorijiy olimlarning qarashlari qiyosiy tahlil etilgan. Tadqiqot natijasida xalqaro hamjamiyatning to‘la huquqli a‘zosi bo‘lgan O‘zbekiston tinchlik, totuvlik, qurolsizlanish, o‘z hududini begona harbiy bazalardan xoli qilish, yadroviy va boshqa ommaviy qirg‘in qurollarini saqlamaslik, suveren davlatlar o‘rtasidagi nizo va ziddiyatlarni hal etishda kuch ishlatish va tazyiqqa yo‘l qo‘ymaslik, boshqa davlatlarning ichki ishlariga aralashmaslik kabi xalqaro huquq qoida va normalariga og‘ishmay rioya etayotgani ko‘rsatilgan.

Hozirgi vaqtda O‘zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy, savdo-iqtisodiy islohotlar, eng avvalo, fuqarolarning turmush sharoitini yaxshilashga qaratilgan. So‘nggi yillarda O‘zbekistonning xalqaro siyosiy va iqtisodiy munosabatlarini rivojlantirish borasida amalga oshirilayotgan keng ko‘lamli islohotlar jahon hamjamiyati tomonidan keng e‘tirof etilib, mamlakatning xalqaro maydondagi siyosiy nufuzi yuksalishiga xizmat qilmoqda. Xususan, O‘zbekistonda keyingi yillarda tashkil etilayotgan turli xalqaro siyosiy, savdo-iqtisodiy sammit va forumlarda dunyo jamoatchiligi keng ishtirok etayotgani ana shundan dalolat bermoqda. Shundan kelib chiqib, hozirgi kunda nufuzli ekspertlar, ilmiy jamoatchilik vakillari, davlat va jamoat arboblari tomonidan O‘zbekistonda amalga

oshirilayotgan islohotlarni hamda respublikaning xalqaro munosabatlardagi ishtirokini ikki bosqichda ko‘rib chiqish maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi.

1991–2016-yillarni qamrab olgan birinchi bosqichda suveren mamlakat tajribasida ilk bor xalqaro siyosiy, savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlar shakllandi. O‘zbekistonning xalqaro darajadagi siyosiy ishtiroki hamda savdo-iqtisodiy aloqalari ikki va ko‘p tomonlama munosabatlar asosida yanada mustahkamlandi, uning dinamikasida turli siyosiy jarayonlar va xalqaro munosabatlar bilan bog‘liq faollashuv va susayish jarayonlari kuzatildi. Xalqaro miqyosdagi siyosiy, savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlarning evolyusiyasi mamlakat rahbariyatining siyosiy irodasi va savdo-iqtisodiy imijini xalqaro miqyosda tanitdi hamda targ‘ib qildi.

2016-yildan keyingi yillarni o‘z ichiga olgan ikkinchi bosqichda mamlakatning tashqi siyosiy va savdo-iqtisodiy aloqalarida yangi yo‘nalishlar ochildi. Jumladan, O‘zbekistonda siyosiy, savdo-iqtisodiy, madaniy va turistik sohalarda yangi yo‘nalishlardagi xalqaro tadbir va forumlar tashkil etilishi yo‘lga qo‘yildi. O‘zbekistonning mintaqaviy va global jarayonlardagi faollashuvi, boshqa davlatlar bilan siyosiy hamda iqtisodiy yaqinlashuvi ularning siyosiy va savdo-investitsiyaviy aloqalarida ham namoyon bo‘ldi. Bu, avvalo, O‘zbekiston Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasini o‘z tashqi siyosatining ustuvor yo‘nalishi sifatida belgilagani hamda dunyoning turli mintaqalari, xususan Ko‘rfaz arab davlatlari bilan o‘zaro munosabatlarini faollashtirganida ko‘zga tashlandi.

Ma‘lumki, mustaqillik yillarida O‘zbekiston jahon mamlakatlari va xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan siyosiy va savdo-iqtisodiy aloqalarni yo‘lga qo‘ydi. Xalqaro siyosiy va savdo-iqtisodiy aloqalar O‘zbekistonning rivojlanishi, xalqaro munosabatlarning to‘laqonli ishtirokchisi sifatida tan olinishi, tashqi siyosatida o‘z yo‘nalishini tanlab, jahonning yetakchi va rivojlangan davlatlari bilan teng asosda ikki va ko‘p tomonlama aloqalar o‘rnatishida katta ahamiyatga ega bo‘lmoqda. Shuningdek, O‘zbekistonning xalqaro siyosiy aloqalari va savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorligi mamlakatning xalqaro imiji va nufuzini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Mazkur bobning ikkinchi paragrafida O‘zbekiston Respublikasining arab davlatlari bilan o‘zaro munosabatlari dinamikasi hamda ushbu yo‘nalishda tadqiqot olib borgan olimlarning ilmiy izlanishlari kompleks tarzda o‘rganilgan, ularning nazariy yondashuvlari tahlil etilgan. Shuningdek, mamlakatimizning arab davlatlari bilan munosabatlarida uchrayotgan muammolar, ularni hal qilishga doir takliflar atroflicha tadqiq etilgan, mahalliy va xorijiy olimlarning bu boradagi ilmiy farazlari o‘rganilgan hamda ularning yondashuvlarini tadqiq etgan holda tegishli xulosalar taqdim etilgan.

Hozirgi vaqtda O‘zbekiston jahonda zamonaviy diplomatik aloqalarni mustaqil ravishda amalga oshirayotgan tinchliksevar davlat sifatida namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Bu jarayon, ayniqsa, uning pragmatik tashqi siyosat yuritishida,

nizolarni tinch yo‘l bilan hal qilishda diplomatiyaning ustuvorligiga tayanishida, shuningdek, savdo-iqtisodiy aloqalarda o‘zaro ishonchli sheriklikka asoslanishida namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Bugun Ko‘rfaz arab davlatlari bilan ikki va ko‘p tomonlama hamkorlik barcha jabhalarda davom etmoqda. O‘zbekistonda ushbu davlatlarning elchixonalari ishlab turibdi. Jumladan, SAP, BAA, Qatar, Ummon sultonligi, Quvayt Amirligi, Misr Arab Respublikasi kabi davlatlar bilan hamkorlik aloqalari ularning ijtimoiy-siyosiy, savdo-iqtisodiy, madaniy munosabatlari jarayonida izchil rivojlanib, takomillashib bormoqda.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Ko‘rfaz arab davlatlari bilan aloqalari, avvalo, iqtisodiy hamkorlikni rivojlantirishga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lib, bunda O‘zbekiston hukumati tomonidan tasdiqlangan respublikamizning arab mamlakatlari bilan ikki tomonlama hamkorligini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha tadbirlar dasturi alohida ahamiyatga molik. Mazkur davlatlar bilan siyosiy muloqotlar oliy va yuqori darajalarda amalga oshirilmoqda.

Ushbu bobning uchinchi paragrafi Saudiya Arabistoni tashqi siyosatining konseptual-huquqiy asoslarini tadqiq etishga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib, unda asosan SAP davlat boshqaruvi, tashqi siyosatining ustuvor yo‘nalishlari hamda bugungi o‘zgarishlari tahlil etilgan.

Saudiya Arabistonning bugungi tashqi siyosati va mintaqaviy geosiyosatini aks ettiruvchi “Nigoh — 2030”, “Yashil Yaqin Sharq”, “Yashil Saudiya Arabistoni” singari konsepsiyalari iqtisodiyotni diversifikatsiya qilish va zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali mamlakatning tabiiy energiya resurslariga qaramligini tugatish maqsadini ko‘zlaganidan dalolat beradi. Disertatsiyada bunday qarashlar Saudiya Arabistoni Podshohligi o‘zining bugungi tashqi siyosatida mintaqaviy kuch bo‘lish orqali faqat g‘arb davlatlari bilan hamkorlik qilishdan chekinayotganligi hamda ko‘p vektorli tashqi siyosat modelini qo‘llayotgani haqida xulosa chiqarilgan.

Saudiya podshohlik oilasi, xususan, valiahd shahzoda Muhammad bin Salmon mamlakatni 2030-yilgacha jahondagi yetakchi kuch markazlaridan biriga aylantirish uchun quyidagi uchta ustuvor vazifa mavjud deb hisoblaydi: davlatning arab-musulmon dunyosining markazi sifatidagi yetakchilik maqomini saqlab qolish; investitsiyaviy salohiyati va strategik qulay joylashuvidan foydalanib, xalqaro savdoni boshqarish markazlaridan biriga aylanish; shu orqali Afrika, Osiyo va Yevropani birlashtiruvchi kuch maqomiga ega bo‘lish. Shu jihatdan, ulkan iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarga ega bo‘lgan SAP bilan hamkorlik mamlakatimizning jahon iqtisodiyotiga integratsiyalashuvida qo‘l kelishi mumkin.

Dissertatsiyaning **“O‘zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni o‘rtasidagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy munosabatlarning rivojlanish tendensiyalari”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobi O‘zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni aloqalarining evolyusion

bosqichlari, konseptual huquqiy asoslari, tashqi siyosiy yo‘nalishlari, o‘zaro hamkorlikda foydalanilayotgan asosiy sohalarini hamda ulardan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan.

Bobning birinchi paragrafida yangi O‘zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni munosabatlarining bugungi bosqichiga xos xususiyatlar, siyosiy aloqalarning shakllanishi hamda o‘zaro ishonchga asoslangan munosabatlar, shuningdek, savdo-iqtisod, ta‘lim va sog‘liqni saqlash sohalaridagi hamkorlikning muhim jihatlari yoritilgan. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi SAPning sarmoyaviy imkoniyatlaridan foydalanib, neft-gaz va energetika, qishloq xo‘jaligi va turizm sohalarini rivojlantirish uchun moliyaviy va texnik yordam olishi, hamkorlik aloqalari orqali ikki davlat o‘rtasida tajriba va bilim almashish, ta‘lim dasturlari, madaniy meros, tibbiy texnologiyalar va amaliyotlar almashinuvini rivojlantirishi mumkinligi borasida xulosalar chiqarilgan.

Mazkur bobning ikkinchi paragrafida ikki tomonlama hamkorlikning ijtimoiy-siyosiy va madaniy jihatlari hamda rivojlanish tendensiyalari tadqiq etilgan. Unda asosan SAP va O‘zbekistonning tashqi siyosatida strategik sheriklik munosabatlari ustuvor ekanligi, ikki xalq o‘rtasidagi aloqalar tarixiy, geosiyosiy va geostrategik ahamiyatga egaligi ko‘rsatilgan. O‘zbekiston va SAP o‘rtasidagi hamkorlik jadal rivojlanib, yetuklik va barqarorlikning yangi bosqichiga o‘tgani, 2016-yildan boshlab o‘zaro munosabatlarda faol harakat va turli yo‘nalishlardagi hamkorlik tizimli rivojlanib, kompleks tus olgani qayd etilgan.

SAP hozirgi O‘zbekiston hududida yashab ijod qilgan musulmon olamining buyuk mutafakkir va allomalari islom sivilizatsiyasining rivojiga qo‘shgan katta hissani, Arabiston yarim oroli va Movarounnahr o‘rtasidagi tarixiy aloqalarni yuksak qadrlaydi. Bu esa madaniyatlararo muloqotni mustahkamlash uchun qulay shart-sharoit yaratib, turizm sohasida, jumladan, muqaddas qadamjolarini ta‘mirlab, ziyorat turizmini rivojlantirishda hamkorlik qilish uchun keng istiqbollari ochadi.

SAP qadimiy madaniy meros obidalari, islom olamining muqaddas tarixiy maskanlari va an‘anaviy qadriyatlarga ega mamlakatdir. Bu omillar turizm sohasi rivojlanishida asosiy omil bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda. O‘zbekiston uchun turizm sohasi yaxshi rivojlangan mamlakatlarning tajribasini o‘rganish juda muhim. Ayni vaqtda, O‘zbekistonga SAPdan ham ko‘plab sayyohlar tashrif buyurishiga erishish lozim. Bunda, asosan, ziyorat turizmini rivojlantirib, islom olamida tanilgan buyuk allomalar va muhaddislarning madaniy me‘rosidan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi. Hozirgi vaqtda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi bilan Saudiya Arabistoni o‘rtasida turizm sohasidagi hamkorlik kuchayib, turli xalqaro tadbirlar tashkil etilmoqda.

Bugun davlatlararo munosabatlarni yanada chuqurlashtirishning yangi mexanizmlarini izlab topish, ishga solish va yangi sifat darajasiga ko‘tarish uchun

qulay imkoniyatlar paydo bo‘lmoqda. “Nigoh — 2030” dasturi doirasida Saudiya Arabistoni O‘zbekistonga yangicha nazar bilan qarayotgani, bu esa hamkorlik aloqalarini kuchaytirishga xizmat qilayotgani, hamkorlikni rivojlantirish uchun o‘ndan ortiq istiqbolli rejalar tayyorlangani Saudiya – O‘zbekiston munosabatlari sifat jihatdan yangi bosqichga chiqqanidan dalolat bermoqda.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi SAP bilan siyosiy, savdo-iqtisodiy va madaniy sohalarda hamkorlik o‘rnatgan bo‘lib, ikki davlatning xalqaro va mintaqaviy tashkilotlardagi savdo-iqtisodiy aloqalari mustahkamlanmoqda, energetika va investitsiyaviy muhitni shakllantirishdagi ishtiroki kengaya boryapti. O‘zbekistonda SAPning bir qator kompaniyalari faoliyat yuritmoqda va bu o‘zaro iqtisodiy munosabatlarni chuqurlashtirishga xizmat qilmoqda.

Ikkinchi bobning “O‘zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistonining xalqaro tashkilotlar doirasidagi aloqalari” deb nomlangan uchinchi paragrafida tadqiqotchi mamlakatlarning o‘zaro munosabatlarini xalqaro va mintaqaviy institutsional ko‘p tomonlama platformalar kontekstida tahlil etgan. Bunda asosan O‘zbekiston va SAPning Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti (BMT), Islom Hamkorlik Tashkiloti (IHT), Islom taraqqiyot banki (ITB), Islom olami ta’lim, fan va madaniyat tashkiloti (ISESCO), Jahon sog‘liqni saqlash tashkiloti (JSST), Butunjahon ta’lim, bilim va madaniyat tashkiloti (YuNESKO), Butunjahon turizm tashkiloti (UNWTO), Ko‘rfaz arab davlatlari hamkorlik kengashi (KADHK), Shanxay hamkorlik tashkiloti (ShHT) kabi ko‘p tomonlama platformalardagi hamkorlik muloqotlari, ularning mohiyati ochib berilgan.

O‘zbekiston 2022-yilning mart oyida Toshkentda bo‘lib o‘tgan oliy darajadagi xalqaro konferensiya davomida yangi tahrirda qabul qilingan BMTning Markaziy Osiyoda terrorizmga qarshi global strategiyasini amalga oshirish bo‘yicha Qo‘shma harakatlar rejasining muallifi va faol ishtirokchisidir. O‘zbekiston va SAP munosabatlarining istiqbollari baholanar ekan, ular ikki tomonlama munosabatlarning barcha yo‘nalishlari bo‘yicha, jumladan, nizolarni hal qilish, gumanitar yordam ko‘rsatish va mintaqaviy xavfsizlikni mustahkamlash borasidagi hamkorlik masalalarida katta salohiyatga ega ekanligi ta’kidlangan.

Shundan kelib chiqib, O‘zbekiston va SAPning xalqaro tashkilotlar doirasidagi munosabatlarida umumiy madaniy meros hamda strategik manfaatlar uyg‘unligiga asoslangan va jadal rivojlanayotgan sheriklik aloqalari aks etayotgani, har ikkala davlatda ham IHTdagi madaniy-ilmii hamkorlikdan tortib BMT va boshqa ko‘p tomonlama platformalardagi zamonaviy hamkorlikka qadar global va mintaqaviy muammolarni hal qilishda ishonchli sherikchilikni namoyish etish, mamlakatlar barqaror rivojlanishi, xavfsizlikni ta’minlash va madaniy almashinuv bo‘yicha yaqin hamkorlik uchun katta imkoniyatlar mavjudligi, ushbu

hamkorliklik nafaqat O‘zbekiston va SAPga, balki mintaqaviy barqarorlik va global taraqqiyotga ham xizmat qilishi mumkinligi borasida xulosalar chiqarilgan.

**“O‘zbekiston bilan Saudiya Arabistoni o‘rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlarining istiqbollari”** deb nomlangan uchinchi bobda O‘zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistonining o‘zaro munosabatlarida savdo-iqtisodiy sohaning o‘rni, uning imkoniyatlari, qolaversa, investitsiya muhitini yaratish imkoniyatlari, muammo va istiqbollari ko‘rib chiqilgan.

Ushbu bobning “O‘zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorligining ustuvor yo‘nalishlari” deb nomlangan birinchi paragrafida hamkorlikning asosiy iqtisodiy yo‘nalishlari tahlil etilgan hamda O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga sarmoya kiritish jarayonlarining bugungi holati va kelgusi istiqbollari muhokama qilingan.

Tadqiqotda O‘zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlarini takomillashtirish masalalari yuzasidan olimlarning fikrlari hamda tadqiqot institutlari va davlat idoralariining statistik ma’lumotlari tahlil qilingan. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi bilan SAP o‘rtasidagi hamkorlik keyingi yillarda keng ko‘lamli sohalarni qamrab olib, yangi ko‘rinish kasb etayotgani, biroq, turli sohalarda erishilgan yutuqlarga qaramay, har ikki tomon muayyan muammo va qiyinchiliklarga duch kelayotgani qayd etilgan, muammolarni hal qilish yuzasidan nazariy takliflar ishlab chiqilgan.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi bilan SAP o‘rtasidagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy munosabatlarning rivojlanishi turli sohalarda ikki tomonlama hamkorlik mustahkamlanayotgan bir sharoitda ijobiy dinamika va o‘zaro aloqalar chuqurlashib borayotganini ko‘rsatmoqda. So‘nggi yillarda o‘zaro hurmat prinsipi, mintaqada barqarorlik va xavfsizlikni ta‘minlash manfaatlaridan kelib chiqib, ko‘p tomonlama tashkilotlar doirasidagi siyosiy aloqalar kuchaydi. Biroq hamkorlikni rivojlantirish yo‘lidagi asosiy to‘siqlardan biri O‘zbekiston va SAPning geosiyosiy manfaatlaridagi farqdir:

birinchidan, O‘zbekiston Markaziy Osiyoda, SAP esa Fors ko‘rfazida joylashgani ular tashqi siyosat va xavfsizlik masalalariga turlicha yondashishlariga olib keladi;

ikkinchidan, O‘zbekistonning qo‘shni Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari, Rossiya va Xitoy bilan aloqalarini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan tashqi iqtisodiy yo‘nalishi ba‘zan Fors ko‘rfazining boshqa davlatlari, shuningdek, Amerika Qo‘shma Shtatlari va Yevropa Ittifoqi kabi xalqaro aktorlar bilan yaqin hamkorlik qilayotgan SAPning tashqi iqtisodiy ustuvorliklariga ziddir;

uchinchidan, Markaziy Osiyo va Yaqin Sharqdagi geosiyosiy vaziyat, jumladan, hududiy mojarolar va terrorchilik guruhlarini tahdidi barqaror va uzoq muddatli hamkorlik aloqalari shakllanishini qiyinlashtirmoqda.

Shuningdek, Afgʻoniston va Suriyadagi mintaqaviy mojarolar va beqarorlik ikkala davlatni ham tashvishga solishi hamda ularning hamkorligiga qoʻshimcha qiyinchiliklar tugʻdirmoqda.

Bundan tashqari, Saudiya Arabistoni soʻnggi yillarda Oʻzbekistonning ishbilarmonlik muhitidagi ishtirokini kengaytirishga intilayotgani, ammo bu koʻp hollarda ayrim sohalarnigina qamrab olishi tufayli imkoniyatlardan toʻliq foydalana olmayotgani maʼlum boʻldi. Dissertatsiyada eng yirik hamkorlik energetika sohasi bilan cheklanayotgani borasida fikrlar bildirilgan. Biroq hamkorlikni sogʻliqni saqlash, metallurgiya, qurilish materiallari ishlab chiqarish, axborot-kommunikatsiya sohasi, transport va logistika, fond bozorini rivojlantirish, turizm kabi qator yoʻnalishlarda birgalikda qoʻshma loyihalar ishlab chiqish va ularni yanada rivojlantirish respublikada mazkur sohalar taraqqiyotiga ijobiy taʼsir koʻrsatishi borasidagi xulosalar taqdim etilgan.

Shuningdek, Saudiya Arabistonining xalqaro hamkorlik strategiyasi “Nigoh — 2030” dasturining asosiy maqsadlariga erishilishi Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasi hamda uning yetakchi davlati hisoblangan Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi uchun ijtimoiy, savdo-iqtisodiy va investitsiyaviy rivojlanishning yuqori natijalariga olib kelishi mumkin.

Saudiya Arabistoni oʻzining yordam dasturlarini amalga oshirishdan tashqari, barqaror rivojlanish sohasida BMTning tegishli tuzilmalari va boshqa xalqaro tashkilotlarni ham qoʻllab-quvvatlamoda, iqlim oʻzgarishi muammosiga hozirgi va kelajakdagi global muammolardan biri sifatida katta eʼtibor bermoqda. Shunday ekan, Oʻzbekistonda kelgusida yuz berishi bashorat qilingan choʻllanish hamda Orol dengizining qurib qolishi kabi ekologik falokatlarning oldini olishda SAP bilan qoʻshma loyihalar ishlab chiqilishi mumkin.

2021-yilning 1-aprel kuni Saudiya Arabistoni valiahd shahzodasi Muhammad bin Salmon ekologiya siyosatini amalga oshirish doirasida “Yashil Saudiya Arabistoni” va “Yashil Yaqin Sharq” degan ikki yirik tashabbusini eʼlon qildi. Oʻzbekiston ham Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasida ana shunday tashabbusli loyihalarni ishlab chiqishi va qoʻshni davlatlar hamda arab davlatlari bilan birgalikda ularni amalga oshirishi dolzarb masalalardandir.

Qolaversa, global energetika xavfsizligini taʼminlash uchun xalqaro tashkilotlar ham keng ishtirok etishi zarur, neft va gaz zaxiralari boʻlmagan davlatlar barqaror iqtisodiy oʻsish strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishi kerak, davlatlar energiya manbalaridan raqobat emas, balki hamkorlik vositasi sifatida foydalanishlari lozim.

Bugun Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi SAP bilan oʻzaro hamkorlik doirasida diplomatik aloqalarni jadal davom ettirmoqda. 2021 yilda Ar-Riyodda ikki davlat rahbarlari siyosiy, savdo-iqtisodiy, sarmoyaviy va madaniy-gumanitar sohalardagi

munosabatlarning hozirgi ahvoli va rivojlanish istiqbollarini, shuningdek, xalqaro va mintaqaviy hamkorlik masalalarini muhokama qildilar. Mamlakatlar o'rtasidagi hamkorlikni turli sohalarda davom ettirishga, jumladan, ijtimoiy-siyosiy rivojlanish, iqtisodiyot, sarmoya, energetika, qishloq xo'jaligi, transport va turizm sohalarini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan qator shartnomalar imzolandi.

O'zbekiston va SAP o'rtasidagi ikki tomonlama hamkorlikning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan yana biri an'anaviy va qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalarini o'z ichiga olgan energetika diplomatiyasi hisoblanadi. So'nggi yillarda har ikkala davlat o'z energetika sohalarini jadal rivojlantirishga urinmoqda. SAP O'zbekiston energetika sohasiga katta sarmoya kiritmoqda. O'zbekiston Markaziy Osiyodagi eng yirik tabiiy gaz va ko'mir qazib oluvchi sub'ektlardan biridir. SAP, o'z navbatida, uglevodorod konlarini o'zlashtirish va ulardan foydalanish borasida katta tajribaga ega. Bu esa mamlakatni texnologiya hamda sarmoya sohasida O'zbekiston uchun muhim hamkorga aylantirdi. O'zbekiston ham o'zining gaz konlarini o'zlashtirish, shuningdek, gaz ta'minoti infratuzilmasi va neft-kimyo sanoatini modernizatsiya qilish uchun SAP sarmoyasini jalb qilishdan manfaatdor. Neft sanoatidagi hamkorlik neft qazib olish va uni qayta ishlash texnologiyalari almashinuvini o'z ichiga oladi. SAP o'zining ilg'or texnologiyalari bilan O'zbekistonning neft va gaz sohasini modernizatsiya qilish, jumladan, tabiiy gazni tashish va saqlash uchun yangi texnologiyalar ishlab chiqishda muhim rol o'ynamoqda.

Umuman olganda, O'zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistonining savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlari, muammolar mavjudligiga qaramay, hozirgi vaqtda jadal rivojlanish bosqichida, ya'ni ijtimoiy-siyosiy va savdo-iqtisodiy sohalardagi o'zgarishlarga qarab bir necha muhim bosqichlarni bosib o'tgan.

## XULOSA

***“O‘zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni o‘rtasidagi siyosiy va savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlarni takomillashtirish masalalari”*** mavzuida o‘tkazilgan tadqiqot natijasida quyidagi xulosalarga kelindi:

1. O‘zbekistonda 2016-yildan keyin amalga oshirilgan siyosiy islohotlar nafaqat tashqi siyosatda, balki barcha yo‘nalishlarda islohotlar qilinib, yangiliklar kirib kelishiga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Davlatning hozirgi tashqi siyosiy faoliyatidagi ustuvor yo‘nalishlar Harakatlar strategiyasida ko‘rsatilgan vazifalar doirasida bo‘lib, xalqaro maydonda aloqalarni kengaytirishga yangicha yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqishga qaratilgan amaliy qadamlarda o‘z aksini topmoqda.

2. O‘zbekiston arab davlatlari va umuman, musulmon dunyosi bilan aloqalarini ikki va ko‘p tomonlama asosda rivojlantirmoqda. Xususan, Islom hamkorlik tashkiloti va uning tarkibiy tuzilmalari, Arab davlatlari uyushmasi, Iqtisodiy hamkorlik tashkiloti kabi xalqaro va mintaqaviy tashkilotlar doirasidagi aloqalar jadal rivojlanib bormoqda. Natijada O‘zbekiston arab-musulmon dunyosi davlatlari bilan ham ishonchli va do‘stona munosabatlarni yo‘lga qo‘yishga muvaffaq bo‘ldi. E‘tiborlisi, ushbu davlatlar mamlakatimizga istiqbolli investitsiya bozori sifatida katta qiziqish bildirmoqda.

3. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Saudiya Arabistoni, Qatar, Quvayt, Misr, Bahrayn, Ummon, BAA kabi arab mamlakatlaridagi diplomatik vakolatxonalarini orqali ikki tomonlama aloqalarni rivojlantirish borasida sa‘y-harakatlar qilmoqda. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining mazkur davlatlar bilan aloqalari, avvalo, iqtisodiy hamkorlikni rivojlantirishga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lib, bunda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi tomonidan tasdiqlangan Respublikamizning arab mamlakatlari bilan ikki tomonlama hamkorligini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha tadbirlar rejasi alohida ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Mazkur davlatlar bilan siyosiy muloqotlar oliy va yuqori darajada amalga oshirib kelinmoqda.

4. Saudiya Arabistonining bugungi tashqi siyosati hamda mintaqaviy geosiyosatini aks ettiruvchi “Nigoh — 2030”, “Yashil Yaqin Sharq”, “Yashil Saudiya Arabistoni” singari konsepsiyalar mamlakatning tabiiy energiya manbalariga qaramligini tugatish, iqtisodiyotni diversifikatsiya qilish va unga zamonaviy texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish maqsadini ko‘zlayotganidan dalolat bermoqda. Aslida, bunday qarashlar Saudiya Arabistoni Podshohligi o‘zining mintaqaviy kuch bo‘lishga qaratilgan hozirgi tashqi siyosatida G‘arb davlatlari bilan hamkorlik qilish bilan cheklanib qolmay, ko‘p vektorli tashqi siyosat modelini qo‘llyotganini ta’kidlashga asos bo‘ladi. “Nigoh — 2030” dasturining eng muhim jihatlaridan biri xalqaro strategik sheriklik bo‘lib, u Saudiya Arabistonidan faol tashqi siyosat olib borish hamda turli bloklarga qo‘shilmasdan

barcha ehtimolli hamkorlar uchun ochiq bo'lishni talab qiladi. Bu hol SAPning G'arb bilan an'anaviy aloqalarini saqlab qolgan holda Xitoy, Rossiya, Hindiston kabi davlatlar bilan hamkorlikni mustahkamlash istagi bilan bog'liq, lekin ularning bunday hamkorlikka to'sqinlik qilishiga yo'l qo'ymaydi.

5. Saudiya Arabistoni tashqi siyosati va diplomatiyasining konseptual-huquqiy asoslari va hozirgi boshqaruv tizimining asosiy tayanch nuqtasi islom huquqi manbalari hisoblanadi. SAPning mintaqaviy xavfsizlik siyosatida uchta asosiy yo'nalishni ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin. Bular: mutlaq yetakchilik, xavfsizlikni ta'minlash, iqtisodiy muvofiqlashtiruvchi vazifasini bajarish. SAPning asosiy tashqi siyosiy maqsadi Ko'rfaz mintaqasiga Eron, Iroq kabi kuchlar ta'sir etishiga yo'l qo'ymaslikdan iborat. SAPning mintaqaviy xavfsizlikni saqlash yo'lidagi ikkinchi maqsadi — Yaqin Sharq mintaqasida o'ziga raqib bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan (Eron, Turkiya, Misr, Isroil kabi) mintaqaviy kuch markazlari paydo bo'lishi va kuchayishiga yo'l qo'ymaslik. Bunda, avvalo, SAP Yaqin Sharq mintaqasida ustunlik o'rnatish orqali siyosiy rejimga qarshi bosimlarning oldini olmoqda. Umuman olganda, SAPning iqtisodiyotini diversifikatsiya qilish hamda harbiy sohani kuchaytirish bilan bir vaqtda tashqi siyosatda diplomatiyaga e'tiborni kuchaytirishi va murosasozlik yo'lini tutishi uning xalqaro munosabatlarda tobora ommalashib borayotgan "aqli kuch" vositalariga e'tiborini qaratayotgani oydinlashadi.

6. SAP O'zbekistonning strategik sherigi bo'lib, ikki mamlakat xalqlari o'rtasidagi aloqalar tarixiy, geosiyosiy va geostrategik ahamiyatga ega. O'zbekiston va SAP o'rtasidagi hamkorlik jadal rivojlanib, yetuklik va barqarorlikning yangi bosqichiga ko'tarildi. 2016-yildan boshlab o'zaro munosabatlarda faollashuv yuzaga kelib, turli yo'nalishlarda kechayotgan hamkorlikda tizimli, kompleks yondashuv ustunlik qilmoqda. Hozirgi kunda munosabatlarni yanada chuqurlashtirishning yangi mexanizmlarini izlab topish va ishga solish uchun qulay imkoniyatlar paydo bo'lib, ushbu holat munosabatlarni sifat jihatdan yangi darajaga ko'tarish uchun asos yaratmoqda.

7. O'zbekiston Respublikasi va SAP o'rtasidagi hamkorlikning yangi bosqichi ikki mamlakat uchun turli sohalarda o'zaro manfaatli aloqalarni ko'paytirish uchun keng imkoniyatlar ochib berdi. O'zbekiston va SAP Markaziy Osiyo va Yaqin Sharqda katta iqtisodiy va geosiyosiy ta'sirga ega. Har ikki mamlakatda qishloq xo'jaligi, turizm, neft-gaz sanoati va iqtisodiyotning boshqa tarmoqlarini rivojlantirish uchun boy tabiiy resurslar va katta iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar mavjud. O'zbekiston Respublikasida keyingi yillarda iqtisodiyotni liberallashtirish va xorijiy sarmoyalarni jalb etishga qaratilgan qator islohotlar amalga oshirildi. Shu jihatdan qaralganda, dunyoning eng yirik neft eksportchilaridan biri bo'lgan SAP O'zbekistonning energetika sohasini rivojlantirish uchun muhim hamkor

hisoblanadi. Keyingi yillarda iqtisodiyotning turli tarmoqlariga sarmoya kiritish bo'yicha ko'plab shartnoma va bitimlar imzolandi.

8. O'zbekistonda boshlangan ochiq konstruktiv tashqi siyosat sharoiti arab davlatlariga munosabatning o'zgarishiga olib keldi. O'zbekistonning arab davlatlariga nisbatan hozirgi siyosati Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasi va uning atrofida barqarorlik hamda xavfsizlik hududini barpo etish masalalarini qamrab olgan "2017–2021-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha harakatlar strategiyasi"da ko'zda tutilgan asosiy vazifalardan kelib chiqadi.

9. SAPning Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasidagi manfaatlarini, ichki modernizatsiya jarayonlarini, global geosiyosiy notinchlik sharoitini hisobga olib, hozirgi bosqichda SAP o'zining diniy nufuzi, moliyaviy va iqtisodiy ta'sir vositalaridan foydalangan holda Markaziy Osiyodagi jarayonlarning asosiy ishtirokchisi sifatida o'zini namoyon qilish uchun katta sa'y-harakatlarni amalga oshirmoqda. O'zbekiston va SAP Islom hamkorlik tashkiloti (IHT), Islom taraqqiyot banki (ITB), Islom olami ta'lim, fan va madaniyat tashkiloti (ISESCO), Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti (BMT), Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti (JSST), Butunjahon ta'lim, bilim va madaniyat tashkiloti (YUNESKO), Butunjahon turizm tashkiloti (UNWTO), Ko'rfaz arab davlatlari hamkorlik kengashi (KADHK), Shanxay hamkorlik tashkiloti (ShHT) kabi ko'p tomonlama platformalar doirasida ham hamkorlik aloqalarini jadal davom ettirmoqda.

10. Islom hamkorlik tashkiloti — musulmon olamining diniy, madaniy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy, gumanitar aloqalari rivojlanishiga asosiy tayanch vazifasini o'taydigan tashkilot. Unga a'zolik O'zbekiston Respublikasining islom dunyosida faollashuvida ham muhim omil bo'ldi. Hozirgi vaqtda mamlakatimizning ushbu tashkilotdagi ishtiroki natijasida Islom taraqqiyot banki va Islom birdamlik qo'mitasi musulmon va arab davlatlari o'rtasidagi diplomatik munosabatlarning rivojlanishiga erishmoqda. Shuningdek, IHT arab davlatlari, Markaziy Osiyo, Yaqin va Uzoq Sharqda yashovchi musulmon davlatlarning o'zaro diplomatik munosabatlarini rivojlantirish, diniy aloqalari ravnaq topishi, madaniy aloqalar yo'lga qo'yilishi, ta'lim sohasi rivojlanishi uchun tayanch vazifasini o'tamoqda.

11. SAPning turizm va mehmonxona biznesi sohasidagi boy tajribasini inobatga olgan holda O'zbekistonda turizm infratuzilmasini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan yirik sarmoyaviy loyihalarni amalga oshirish joiz. Saudiyalik investorlar yangi mehmonxona majmualari, dam olish maskanlari qurilishida, shuningdek, zamonaviy sayyohlik markazlari barpo etilishida ishtirok etishlarimaqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Buning uchun O'zbekiston va SAPdagi ma'naviy meros va tarixiy obidalarni asrab-avaylash hamda ommalashtirishga qaratilgan loyihalar ishlab chiqilishi lozim. Masalan, qadimiy me'moriy yodgorliklarni tiklash

loyihalarini ishlab chiqish yoki islom sivilizatsiyasi tarixini o'rganish uchun madaniy sayohatlar tashkil qilish, shuningdek, muntazam ravishda turlar e'lon qilib borish orqali ham buni amalga oshirsa bo'ladi.

12. O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga SAP sarmoyalarini jalb qilish Toshkent tashqi iqtisodiy siyosatining muhim elementiga aylanmoqda. O'zbekiston saudiyalik investorlarni yirik loyihalarga, xususan, energetika, qishloq xo'jaligi, qurilish va xomashyoni qayta ishlash tarmoqlariga jalb qilishdan manfaatdordir. O'z navbatida, SAP ham O'zbekistonga, ayniqsa mamlakatda barqaror o'sish va iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiya qilish kuzatilayotgan sharoitda, sarmoya kiritish ko'lamini kengaytirish uchun istiqbolli bozor sifatida qaramoqda. Hozirgi vaqtda SAP taraqqiyot jamg'armasi ko'magida sog'liqni saqlash, ta'lim, suv ta'minoti va boshqa sohalarda qator loyihalar ro'yobga chiqarilmoqda. O'zbekistonning iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish uchun qo'shma fond tashkil etilmoqda. SAPga qarashli "ACWA Power" kompaniyasi dastlab O'zbekistonning yashil energiya sohasiga 13,9 mlrd dollar sarmoya kiritishni rejalashtirgan bo'lib, keyinchalik bu raqam yana ortishi mumkin.

O'zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni o'rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlarni takomillashtirish, shuningdek, ikki mamlakat siyosiy hamkorligining Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasidagi siyosiy jarayonlarga istiqboldagi ijobiy ta'sirini kuchaytirish maqsadida quyidagi **taklif va tavsiyalarni** ilgari surish mumkin:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasining Markaziy Osiyo va Ko'rfaz mintaqasini o'zaro bog'lashdagi strategik hamkorlik aloqalarini yanada kengaytirish hamda mintaqaviy va global masalalar bo'yicha doimiy muloqot o'rnatishga qaratilgan tashqi siyosat strategiyasidan kelib chiqib, "Markaziy Osiyo — Ko'rfaz arab davlatlari hamkorlik kengashi" formati doirasidagi hamkorlikni sifat jihatdan yangi bosqichga ko'tarish uchun "Transport-logistika bog'lanishi shartnomasi" loyihasini ishlab chiqish;

2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi va Saudiya Arabistoni Podshohligi o'rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy va investitsiyaviy sheriklik aloqalarini takomillashtirishga to'siq bo'layotgan geografik omilning ta'sirini, raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda foydanilmayotgan imkoniyatlardan hamda Saudiya Arabistonining islom moliyasi sohasida qo'lga kiritgan boy tajribasidan to'liq va samarali foydalanish zarurligini e'tiborga olib, O'zbekistonda Islom moliyasini o'rganish institutini tashkil etish;

3. O'zbekiston va Saudiya Arabistoni o'rtasida qo'shma iqtisodiy komissiyalar tuzib, investitsiyaviy loyihalar bo'yicha strategiyalar ishlab chiqish;

4. Turizmni rivojlantirish maqsadida ikki davlat o'rtasida charter reyslarini yo'lga qo'yish va sayyohlik infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish;

5. Ilmiy va madaniy almashinuv dasturlarini kengaytirish uchun oliy ta'lim muassasalari va ilmiy markazlar o'rtasida hamkorlikni rivojlantirish.

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**TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES**

**SHUKUROV ASILBEK KOMOLBEKOVICH**

**POLITICAL AND TRADE-ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN  
UZBEKISTAN AND THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA**

**23.00.04 – International Relations and Political Issues of Global and Regional Development**

**ABSTRACT OF THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PHD) DISSERTATION IN POLITICAL  
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## **INTRODUCTION (Abstract of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) Dissertation)**

**Relevance and Necessity of the Dissertation Topic.** The profound transformations currently taking place in modern international relations necessitate a long-term strategic approach to foreign policy, the expansion of geographical reach in international cooperation, and the development of deeper ties with traditional partners. One of the key priorities in Uzbekistan's foreign policy strategy is to strengthen and expand relations with the Gulf Arab region, particularly with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This includes fostering mutually beneficial partnerships in new and promising areas and establishing transport and logistics corridors that connect broad regions and facilitate Uzbekistan's access to global markets.

Saudi Arabia, as a significant actor in the international system, possesses substantial political, economic, and military capacities. Understanding the developmental model that underlies its success has attracted the interest of research institutions. In this context, the formation and development of political, economic, and cultural-humanitarian relations between Uzbekistan and Saudi Arabia has become an important object of academic inquiry, requiring both retrospective and prospective approaches.

Forging close relations with the advanced countries of the Gulf Arab region plays a crucial role in shaping Uzbekistan's international cooperation, particularly in securing national interests in the socio-economic and cultural spheres. Since gaining independence, Uzbekistan has laid the institutional and legal groundwork for developing such ties. The country has established beneficial bilateral relations across various fields with prestigious international organizations and numerous states, achieving notable outcomes.

In a global environment increasingly characterized by integrated and mutually beneficial cooperation, the expansion of Uzbekistan–Saudi Arabia relations serves the interests of both countries. The growing intensity of these relations has direct implications for both regional and global development prospects. Moreover, the Gulf states, which possess vast economic, natural, and intellectual resources, play a unique role in ensuring global stability and energy security. In this regard, introducing free trade regimes, harmonizing technical regulations, and promoting e-commerce with the Gulf countries are timely measures. Presently, Central Asia and the Gulf region view each other as reliable and long-term partners. Notably, Uzbekistan's relations with the Gulf countries have entered a new phase in recent years. It is especially worth emphasizing that

Saudi Arabia has emerged as a reliable and strategic partner for Uzbekistan in the field of "green" energy<sup>6</sup>.

This dissertation contributes to the realization of several key policy documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the Presidential Decree “On the Strategy for Uzbekistan – 2030” (No. DP-158, dated September 11, 2023); “On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026” (No. DP-60, dated February 28, 2022); “On the Approval of the Concept of State Policy in the Sphere of Interethnic Relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan” (No. PF-5876, dated November 15, 2019); “On the Measures for Radical Improvement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs System and Strengthening Its Responsibility in Implementing Priority Areas of Political and Foreign Economic Activity” (No. PF-5400, dated April 5, 2018); “On the Concept for the Further Development of National Culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan” (No. DP -4038, dated November 28, 2018); and “On the Measures for Radical Improvement of the Personnel Training System in Oriental Studies and the Development of Scientific Potential” (No. DP -4680, dated April 16, 2020), along with other sectoral normative legal acts.

**Relevance of the Research to the National Priorities in the Development of Science and Technology.** This dissertation is directly related to one of the national scientific and technological development priorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, namely Priority Area I: “Formation and implementation of a system of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an information society and democratic state”.

**Degree of Study of the Problem.** The scientific and methodological foundation of this research is based on the conceptual and strategic ideas of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, regarding Uzbekistan’s foreign policy – particularly the strategic partnership with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia—and the development of economic relations within this framework<sup>7</sup>.

The topic of improving political and trade-economic relations between Uzbekistan and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has not yet been sufficiently explored as an independent object of research by domestic scholars. Existing

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<sup>6</sup> O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning “Ko‘rfaz arab davlatlari – Markaziy Osiyo” oliy darajadagi birinchi sammitidagi nutqi. <http://yuz.uz/uz/news/ozbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyoyevning-korfaz-arab-davlatlari--markaziy-osiyo-oliy-darajadagi-birinchi-sammitidagi-nutqi>

<sup>7</sup> Мирзиёев Ш.М. Янги Ўзбекистон стратегияси. – Т.: “O‘zbekiston”, 2021. – 464 б.; Мирзиёев Ш.М. Миллий тикланишдан – миллий юксалиш сари. – Т.4. Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2020. – 456 б.; Мирзиёев Ш.М. Нияти улуг халқнинг – иши ҳам улуг, ҳаёти ҳам ёруғ ва келажаги фаровон бўлади. – Т.3. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2019. – 400 б.; Мирзиёев Ш.М. Халқимизнинг розилиги бизнинг фаолиятимизга берилган энг олий баҳодир. – Т.2. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2018. – 508 б.; Мирзиёев Ш.М. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз. – Т.1. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2017. – 592 б.; Мирзиёев Ш.М. Буюк келажагимизни мард ва олижаноб халқимиз билан бирга кураамиз. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2017. – 488 б.; O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti Bosh Assambleyasining 78-sessiyasidagi nutqi // O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining matbuot xizmati. 20.09.2023. <https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/6677>

studies related to this theme can be grouped and analyzed in the following categories.

The first group consists of research conducted by Uzbek scholars, which addresses Uzbekistan's foreign policy, its priority directions, the internal and external policies of Saudi Arabia, their current status, and, to some extent, the political and trade-economic relations between the two countries. Notable contributors in this group include Z. Munavvarov, M. M. Muhammadsidiqov, A. A. Abdullayev, A. Rizayev, A. A. Abdisattorov, A. Y. Neymatov, S. M. G'ofurov, M. Sh. Tolipov, Sh. A. Yovqochev, M. M. Mirabzalov, F. O. Qo'ysinova, D. I. Madaminova, A. K. Kurbanov, D. B. Sayfullaev, M. Rahimov, S. A. Pulatova, D. B. Nishonov, D. B. Rakhimberdieva<sup>8</sup>, among others.

The second group of studies includes research conducted by scholars from the CIS countries, focusing on the political landscape and foreign relations of the Arab Gulf states, including Saudi Arabia's foreign policy and its relations with the countries of the Central Asian region. Noteworthy among these researchers are E. Melkumyan, A. Subkhim, N. A. Baranov, R. Landa, A. Ignatenko, G. K. Kosach, I. P. Bolyaev, V. Bodyansky, V. Lazerov, A. Vasiliev, M. M. Lebedev, A. Y. Melville, E. A. Pozdnyakov, A. B. Torkunov, P. A. Tsygankov, I. Kryuchkov, M. A. Safronova, and B. Dikanya<sup>9</sup>, who have conducted valuable studies on these topics.

The third group includes studies by Western scholars written in English that focus on the characteristics of the modern world order and the role of states in contemporary international relations, as well as works by Arab scholars published in Arabic and English that analyze the internal and external political activities of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Prominent figures in this group include K. Waltz, N. Patrick, Z. K. Brzezinski, F. Fukuyama, N. Ferguson, J. Nye, R. O. Keohane, S. Huntington, M. Shaw, G. Sorensen, H. Morgenthau, P. J. Buchanan, I. M. Wallerstein and P. F. Drucker, along with Arab scholars such as Muhammad Nurizamon, Al-Sudairiy, and M. Bassim<sup>10</sup>, whose works have addressed these themes.

While acknowledging the aforementioned scholarly works, it is important to note that each researcher has approached the issue primarily from the perspective of their own country's national interests. Within the scope of these studies, certain theoretical and practical outcomes have been achieved concerning Uzbekistan's foreign policy and its cooperative relations with Saudi Arabia. However, the specific issues related to enhancing political and trade-economic relations between Uzbekistan and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have not been thoroughly explored

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<sup>8</sup> These studies are listed in the "List of References" section of the dissertation.

<sup>9</sup> These studies are listed in the "List of References" section of the dissertation.

<sup>10</sup> These studies are listed in the "List of References" section of the dissertation.

in these works. Based on this observation, the relevance of the topic is substantiated, and this study sets out to examine it in a comprehensive and systematic manner.

**Relevance of the research to the scientific research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was conducted.** This dissertation was carried out within the framework of Project No. 10 of the scientific research plan of Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, titled “Specific Features of Ongoing Socio-Political Processes in Eastern Countries and Their Impact on International Relations”.

**The purpose of the research** is to examine the historical development of political and trade-economic relations between Uzbekistan and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to analyze their cooperation within the framework of international and regional organizations, and to explore the current state and future prospects of these bilateral relations.

**Research Tasks:**

To study and analyze the theoretical issues related to the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

To examine Uzbekistan’s bilateral relations with Arab countries;

To reveal the conceptual foundations and development trends of the foreign policy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

To investigate the specific characteristics of Uzbekistan–Saudi Arabia relations;

To identify the development trends and prospects of interstate socio-political and cultural relations;

To conduct an analysis of Uzbekistan–Saudi Arabia relations within the framework of international organizations;

To determine the priority areas of trade and economic cooperation between Uzbekistan and Saudi Arabia;

To study the existing challenges in bilateral cooperation and propose solutions;

To develop proposals and forecasts for improving Uzbekistan–Saudi Arabia relations.

**The object of the research** is the study and comprehensive analysis of political and trade-economic relations between Uzbekistan and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

**The subject of the research** comprises the bilateral and multilateral relations between Uzbekistan and Saudi Arabia in the political, trade-economic, and cultural-humanitarian spheres, the trends in the development of these relations, as well as the specific features of their cooperation in ensuring regional and global security in Central Asia.

**Research Methods:** The study employs a range of research methods, including the principles of historicism, systems analysis, comparative analysis, periodization, systematization, comparison, observation, as well as SWOT analysis, content analysis, and event-analysis.

**Scientific Novelty of the Research:**

It has been substantiated that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's "Green Middle East" initiative is being implemented through the priority tasks outlined in the "Vision 2030" program, aimed at the sustainable economic development of the Middle East region, preventing ecological crises, and promoting the rational use of alternative green energy resources.

The necessity of developing a "Transport and Logistics Connectivity Agreement" project within the framework of the "Central Asia – Gulf Cooperation Council" (GCC) partnership format has been justified as a means to elevate regional cooperation to a qualitatively new stage. This corresponds to the strategic objectives of Uzbekistan's foreign policy, which is aimed at further expanding strategic cooperation between Central Asia and the Gulf region and establishing a balanced and continuous dialogue on regional and global issues.

It has been demonstrated that the open and pragmatic foreign policy pursued by the Republic of Uzbekistan within the framework of the "Uzbekistan-2030" strategy, including initiatives to strengthen political, trade-economic, and cultural-humanitarian cooperation with the Gulf Arab states, is fully aligned and mutually complementary with the priority directions and functional objectives set forth in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's "Vision 2030" strategic program.

Taking into account Saudi Arabia's extensive experience and practices in the field of Islamic finance, and based on the strategic priorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the development of the financial and digital economy sectors, the proposal to establish an Institute for the Study of Islamic Finance in Uzbekistan has been substantiated with the aim of creating an Islamic finance system and ensuring the effective use of its potential.

**Practical Results of the Research:**

As part of the study of Uzbekistan's socio-political, trade-economic, and cultural relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), data from the current archives of the National Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Religious Affairs, the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade, and other relevant institutions have been systematized and introduced into academic circulation.

Based on the scholarly analysis of Uzbekistan's diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia, theoretical and methodological approaches applicable in the educational process have been identified.

Practical recommendations and proposals have been developed to improve Uzbekistan's bilateral and multilateral strategic partnership with Saudi Arabia in political, trade-economic, and other spheres.

**Reliability of the Research Results:** The reliability of the dissertation results is ensured by the application of research methods and approaches recognized in modern historical science, the use of normative documents related to foreign policy, archival sources, as well as relevant scientific studies, periodicals, and internet publications. The validity of the conclusions, proposals, and recommendations is also supported by their implementation in practice and confirmation by competent authorities.

**Scientific and Practical Significance of the Research:** The scientific significance of the research lies in the potential application of the ideas and conclusions presented in developing forward-looking foreign policy roadmaps for the Republic of Uzbekistan, expanding the theoretical foundations of new textbooks and teaching aids on the history of the country's foreign policy, and conducting future scholarly investigations on the topic. The practical significance of the research results is reflected in their applicability for preparing analytical materials related to the country's foreign policy, training professional specialists in Oriental and international relations, teaching courses such as "International Relations," "Political Science," and "History of International Relations," and serving as a source for conducting research in the relevant academic fields.

**Implementation of the Research Results:** Based on the scientific conclusions and proposals developed as a result of the research on the political and trade-economic relations between Uzbekistan and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

The conclusion that the open and pragmatic foreign policy pursued by the Republic of Uzbekistan under the "Uzbekistan-2030" strategy aligns with the strategic directions and functional priorities outlined in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's "Vision 2030" program—particularly in strengthening mutual political, trade-economic, and cultural-humanitarian relations with the Gulf Arab states—was utilized by the Department for Cooperation with South Asia, the Near and Middle East, and African Countries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (*Reference: Note No. 14/431 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated April 9, 2025.*) As a result, the submitted proposals contributed to the improvement of the normative-legal and analytical-information framework in the field and were implemented in practice.

The conclusion regarding the need to develop a "Transport and Logistics Connectivity Agreement" within the framework of cooperation between Central Asia and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), as a means to bring bilateral collaboration to a qualitatively new level and to expand Uzbekistan's strategic partnerships connecting the Central Asian and Gulf regions through balanced and sustained dialogue on regional and global issues, was used by the Committee for Religious Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in its institutional activities and the preparation of analytical-informational

materials. (Reference: Note No. 02-02/02/1/1028 of the Committee for Religious Affairs, dated April 16, 2025.) Consequently, these proposals contributed to the enhancement and practical application of the sector's regulatory and analytical framework.

The conclusion that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's "Green Middle East" initiative is being implemented through the priority objectives set out in the "Vision 2030" program—targeting sustainable economic development in the region, innovative approaches to addressing ecological crises, and the rational use of alternative green energy sources—was used by the Committee for Interethnic Relations and Relations with Foreign Diaspora under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in preparing informational and analytical documents for various ministries and agencies. (Reference: Note No. 14-07-96 of the Committee for Interethnic Relations and Relations with Foreign Diaspora, dated April 15, 2025.) As a result, the relevant proposals contributed to the refinement of the legal and informational-analytical basis in the respective field and facilitated their practical implementation.

**Approbation of the Research Results:** The results of the research have been presented and approved at five scientific conferences, including three national-level and two international scientific-practical conferences.

**Publication of Research Results:** A total of 6 articles have been published on the topic of the dissertation. Among them, 8 articles (including 4 in national and 2 in international journals) have been published in scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of key results of doctoral dissertations.

**Structure and Volume of the Dissertation:** The research consists of an introduction, three chapters comprising eight paragraphs, a conclusion, a list of references, and appendices. The main body of the dissertation amounts to 135 pages.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The *Introduction* substantiates the relevance and necessity of the research topic, establishes its alignment with the priority directions of scientific and technological development in the Republic, and presents a review of international scholarly literature. It also outlines the degree of scholarly development of the topic, defines the object and subject of the study, and articulates the main goals and tasks. The section highlights the scientific novelty and practical significance of the research, describes the employed methodology, and presents the rationale for the reliability of the findings, their theoretical and practical importance, and the implementation, approbation, and publication of the results.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled "*Theoretical Foundations for the Study of the Arab Vector in the Foreign Policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan*", is devoted to analyzing the conceptual framework of Uzbekistan's foreign policy, with a particular focus on its orientation toward Arab states and the nature of bilateral cooperation.

The first section, "*Theoretical Issues in the Study of Uzbekistan's Foreign Policy*", addresses the conceptual and legal bases of the country's foreign policy, reviewing key legal documents, presidential statements, and strategic initiatives that outline its principal foreign policy directions. Furthermore, relevant academic research, as well as the perspectives of domestic and foreign scholars, are analyzed in a comparative fashion. These analyses reveal that as a full-fledged member of the international community, Uzbekistan adheres to universally recognized principles and norms of international law, including peace, disarmament, the prohibition of foreign military bases on its territory, the rejection of weapons of mass destruction, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other sovereign states.

The ongoing socio-political and economic reforms in Uzbekistan are primarily aimed at improving citizens' well-being and elevating the country's international standing. In recent years, Uzbekistan's ambitious reforms to expand international political and economic relations have been acknowledged globally and contribute to enhancing its political image. This is evidenced by Uzbekistan's hosting of numerous international political and economic summits and forums with broad global participation.

Given this context, leading experts, scholars, and public figures have identified two distinct stages in the development of Uzbekistan's foreign relations:

The first stage (1991–2016) witnessed the formation and strengthening of the country's foreign policy and trade-economic relations as a sovereign state. Uzbekistan's participation in international political and economic relations, both bilateral and multilateral, became more active and diversified. Naturally, fluctuations in the dynamics of these relations occurred, influenced by changing political processes and international developments. Nevertheless, this period

marked a significant step in promoting the country's political will and trade-economic image on the global stage.

The second stage (from 2016 onwards) is characterized by new trends and directions in foreign policy and trade-economic cooperation. During this period, Uzbekistan launched international events and forums across political, economic, cultural, and tourism sectors. The country's increasing involvement in regional and global processes has been accompanied by closer bilateral and multilateral relations, particularly in trade and investment. This phase highlights Uzbekistan's prioritization of Central Asia within its foreign policy, while simultaneously intensifying engagement with other regions, notably the Arab Gulf states.

Since gaining independence, Uzbekistan has established political and trade-economic relations with many countries and international organizations. These relations have been vital in affirming Uzbekistan's status as a recognized actor in the international system, defining its foreign policy trajectory, and enabling it to build equitable bilateral and multilateral ties with leading and developed nations. Furthermore, Uzbekistan's international cooperation has positively influenced its global image and prestige.

The second section of this chapter analyzes the current state and development trends of Uzbekistan's relations with Arab countries, as well as the theoretical approaches of scholars who have studied these topics. The research includes an in-depth study of existing issues in these relations and proposes practical recommendations for their resolution. The theoretical assumptions of domestic and foreign scholars are also explored, and analytical conclusions are presented based on their comparative assessment.

Uzbekistan is increasingly emerging as a peace-oriented state actively engaged in modern diplomacy. This is particularly evident in its pragmatic foreign policy approach and commitment to resolving conflicts peacefully. The country's foreign economic relations also reflect mutual trust and strategic cooperation. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the Gulf Arab states is actively developing across various sectors. Uzbekistan currently hosts embassies from several Arab states, including the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, the Sultanate of Oman, the State of Kuwait, and the Arab Republic of Egypt. These partnerships are steadily expanding and improving in the fields of politics, trade, economics, and cultural exchange.

It is worth noting that the relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Gulf Arab states are primarily oriented toward the development of economic cooperation. In this regard, the Program of Measures for Further Enhancing Bilateral Cooperation with Arab Countries, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, holds particular significance. Political dialogue with these countries is currently being conducted at high and highest levels, which attests to the strategic importance of such cooperation.

The third section of the chapter focuses on the conceptual-legal foundations and modern features of Saudi Arabia's foreign policy. This part analyzes the governance structure of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the priority directions of its foreign policy, and the recent transformations underway. In particular, strategic policy frameworks such as *Vision 2030*, *Green Middle East*, and *Green Saudi Arabia* reflect Saudi Arabia's goal of reducing its dependence on natural energy resources, diversifying its economy, and embracing modern technologies. These strategic orientations suggest that Saudi Arabia is increasingly pursuing a multi-vector foreign policy model, moving away from exclusive reliance on Western partnerships and asserting itself as a regional power.

Based on this, one can conclude that the Saudi royal family—especially Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman—envisions three major strategic priorities in transforming the Kingdom into one of the leading global power centers by 2030: 1) asserting leadership as the heart of the Arab-Muslim world, 2) maximizing investment potential, and 3) leveraging its strategic geographical position to become a global trade hub that links Africa, Asia, and Europe. Given its robust economic potential, enhanced cooperation with Saudi Arabia could significantly contribute to Uzbekistan's integration into the global economy.

The second chapter of the dissertation, titled "*Trends in the Development of Socio-Political Relations between Uzbekistan and Saudi Arabia*," is dedicated to analyzing the evolutionary phases of bilateral relations, their conceptual and legal foundations, the directions of foreign policy cooperation, the main sectors involved in mutual cooperation, and the potential avenues for further development.

The first section of the chapter examines the distinctive features of the current stage in Uzbekistan–Saudi Arabia relations, focusing on the formation of political ties, mutual trust, and important aspects of cooperation in trade, economics, education, and healthcare. Accordingly, it concludes that Saudi Arabia may provide financial and technical assistance to develop Uzbekistan's potential in energy, agriculture, and tourism sectors. Furthermore, such cooperation could foster educational exchange programs, cultural heritage initiatives, and collaboration in medical technologies and practices between the two nations.

The second section of this chapter investigates the socio-political and cultural dimensions of bilateral cooperation and its development trends. It emphasizes the strategic importance of relations between Saudi Arabia and Uzbekistan in the foreign policy of both countries. The historical geopolitical and geostrategic significance of ties between the peoples of the two nations is also underscored. Since 2016, bilateral relations have entered a new phase marked by dynamic growth, maturity, and stability, characterized by a systemic and comprehensive approach across various areas of cooperation.

Saudi Arabia highly values the contributions of renowned Islamic scholars and thinkers from the lands of modern-day Uzbekistan to Islamic civilization, as well as the historical ties between the Arabian Peninsula and the region of Mawarannahr. These historical-cultural connections create favorable conditions for strengthening inter-civilizational dialogue and unlocking new opportunities for

cooperation in the tourism sector—particularly religious tourism. Saudi Arabia's reverence for Uzbekistan's Islamic heritage suggests promising prospects for joint initiatives to develop pilgrimage tourism.

It is important to emphasize that Saudi Arabia, with its ancient cultural monuments and status as a sacred center of the Islamic world, holds a unique place in global tourism. These attributes enable the country to be a major driver of tourism development in modern contexts. For Uzbekistan, learning from Saudi Arabia's experience in developing a successful tourism sector is of great importance. Moreover, efforts should be made to attract Saudi tourists to Uzbekistan, especially for religious and heritage tourism. It is advisable to promote visits to the shrines and legacy of the great Islamic scholars and hadith transmitters who once lived in the region. Presently, cooperation between Uzbekistan and Saudi Arabia in tourism is developing, with several international events already organized.

Today, there are favorable conditions for identifying and utilizing new mechanisms to deepen bilateral relations, which opens the way to a qualitatively new stage of partnership. Third, under the framework of *Vision 2030*, Saudi Arabia is approaching Uzbekistan with a renewed perspective, further intensifying their cooperation. With more than ten joint initiatives currently under development, it is evident that Saudi–Uzbek relations have entered a qualitatively new phase.

Uzbekistan has established cooperation with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) in political, economic, and cultural spheres. This partnership continues to strengthen through engagement in international and regional organizations, expansion of trade and economic relations, and the Kingdom's participation in shaping Uzbekistan's investment and energy environment. Several Saudi companies are currently operating in Uzbekistan, contributing to the deepening of bilateral economic ties.

The third section, titled “*Uzbekistan–Saudi Arabia Relations within International Organizations*”, analyzes the interaction between the two countries in the context of multilateral institutional platforms. The study focuses on their cooperation within organizations such as the United Nations (UN), the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the Islamic World Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ICESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). The section highlights the significance and mechanisms of these interactions.

In March 2022, during a high-level international conference held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan actively contributed to the drafting and adoption of the updated UN *Joint Plan of Action on the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia*. Assessing the future of Uzbekistan–KSA relations reveals significant potential in all areas of bilateral cooperation, including conflict resolution, humanitarian assistance, and regional security.

Accordingly, Uzbekistan and Saudi Arabia's multilateral engagement reflects a dynamic and evolving partnership grounded in shared cultural heritage and strategic interests. From cultural-scientific collaboration within the OIC to joint initiatives under the UN and other international platforms, both countries are demonstrating mutual commitment to addressing regional and global challenges. Their deepening cooperation in areas such as sustainable development, security, and cultural exchange holds promise not only for both nations but also for regional stability and global progress.

Chapter Three, "*Prospects for Trade and Economic Relations between Uzbekistan and Saudi Arabia*," discusses the importance of economic cooperation within the broader bilateral relationship, examining opportunities to create a favorable investment climate, existing challenges, and future prospects.

The section titled "*Priority Directions of Uzbekistan–Saudi Arabia Trade and Economic Cooperation*" analyzes the main sectors of cooperation, including current investment conditions and future trends. The research evaluates scholarly perspectives, statistical data from research institutions and state agencies, and the evolving nature of bilateral cooperation, which has expanded across a wide range of sectors in recent years.

Despite significant achievements in various fields, the analysis reveals persistent challenges and obstacles, for which the study proposes theoretical solutions. The growing trend of political, social, and economic cooperation between Uzbekistan and KSA reflects deepening engagement and positive dynamics. Recent years have seen increased mutual respect, stability and security cooperation in the region, and more active diplomatic engagement within multilateral frameworks.

However, one of the main impediments to deeper cooperation lies in the divergent geopolitical interests of both nations:

First, Uzbekistan is situated in Central Asia, while KSA is located in the Persian Gulf, leading to differing approaches to foreign policy and security issues.

Second, Uzbekistan's foreign economic strategy emphasizes ties with neighboring Central Asian countries, Russia, and China, which may at times diverge from KSA's partnerships with other Gulf countries, the United States, and the European Union.

Third, geopolitical instability in Central Asia and the Middle East—marked by territorial conflicts and terrorist threats—can hinder the establishment of long-term cooperation.

Additionally, ongoing conflicts and instability in Afghanistan and Syria pose shared concerns and potential complications for both countries. The findings also suggest that although Saudi Arabia is expanding its engagement in Uzbekistan's business environment, its involvement remains limited to a few sectors. For instance, most cooperation is concentrated in the energy sector.

Nonetheless, there is considerable potential for expanding joint projects in healthcare, metallurgy, construction materials production, information and communication technologies, transportation and logistics, capital markets, and

tourism. Such cooperation could positively influence the development of these sectors within Uzbekistan.

The Kingdom's international cooperation strategy—especially its *Vision 2030* program—could significantly contribute to Uzbekistan's social, economic, and investment development, especially considering Uzbekistan's status as a leading state in the Central Asian region.

A further important aspect is Saudi Arabia's active support of UN agencies and international organizations in implementing sustainable development goals. Saudi Arabia recognizes climate change as a pressing global issue and places great importance on addressing environmental challenges. In this regard, the study proposes joint projects aimed at mitigating the impact of climate change in Uzbekistan, including desertification and the drying of the Aral Sea—two major ecological disasters forecasted for the future.

On April 1, 2021, Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia officially announced two major initiatives: “*Green Saudi Arabia*” and “*Green Middle East*.” These initiatives clearly demonstrate the Kingdom's commitment to implementing green energy and environmental policies at the regional level. In light of this, it is essential for Uzbekistan to develop similar initiative-based projects within the Central Asian region and to pursue collaborative efforts with neighboring and Arab states in this direction. The development and implementation of such multilateral environmental and energy strategies have become increasingly urgent.

Furthermore, within the framework of bilateral cooperation, it is imperative for international organizations to play an active role in ensuring global energy security. Countries that lack oil and gas reserves must develop sustainable economic growth strategies, and energy resources should be treated not as a matter of competition, but as a tool for cooperation. This reflects a growing consensus in current international relations.

At present, the Republic of Uzbekistan continues to actively and amicably develop its diplomatic and cooperative relations with Saudi Arabia. In 2021, the heads of state of both countries met in Riyadh to discuss the current state and future prospects of political, economic, investment, and cultural-humanitarian relations, as well as international and regional cooperation. During this visit, a number of bilateral agreements were signed to strengthen cooperation across various sectors, including social-political affairs, the economy, investment, energy, agriculture, transport, and tourism.

One of the key strategic directions in Uzbekistan–Saudi Arabia cooperation is energy diplomacy, which encompasses both traditional and renewable energy sources. In recent years, both nations have expressed strong interest in developing their respective energy sectors. Saudi Arabia has been actively investing in Uzbekistan's energy industry. Uzbekistan is one of the largest producers of natural gas and coal in Central Asia, while Saudi Arabia possesses extensive experience in the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbon reserves. This makes the Kingdom a vital technological and investment partner for Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan is interested in attracting Saudi investments to develop its gas fields, improve gas supply infrastructure, and modernize its petrochemical industry. Cooperation in the oil industry includes the exchange of advanced technologies for the extraction and processing of crude oil. Saudi Arabia, with its cutting-edge expertise, plays a key role in the modernization of Uzbekistan's oil and gas sector, including the development of new technologies for transporting and storing natural gas.

In summary, despite existing challenges, trade and economic relations between Uzbekistan and Saudi Arabia are currently in an active stage of development. These relations have undergone several significant phases, shaped by political, social, and economic transformations, and continue to expand across multiple strategic sectors.

## CONCLUSION

As a result of the conducted research, the following conclusions have been reached:

1. The scope of changes introduced into Uzbekistan's foreign policy since 2016 has not only transformed its international orientation but also triggered broader reforms across multiple sectors. The current foreign policy priorities are implemented within the framework of the *Action Strategy*, which provides a basis for practical steps aimed at expanding international engagement and introducing new approaches to diplomatic relations.

2. Uzbekistan continues to actively develop both bilateral and multilateral relations with Arab and broader Muslim-majority countries. In particular, it has intensified its participation within organizations such as the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the League of Arab States, and the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). As a result, Uzbekistan has succeeded in establishing stable and friendly relations with many Arab-Muslim states, which, in turn, have shown a growing interest in Uzbekistan as a promising investment destination.

3. Through its diplomatic missions in the Middle East and surrounding regions, Uzbekistan is making active efforts to strengthen bilateral relations with Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, Egypt, Bahrain, Oman, Jordan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, India, and Pakistan. These relations, primarily aimed at developing economic cooperation, are guided by the *Program of Measures for Expanding Bilateral Cooperation with Arab Countries*, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Political dialogues with these countries are being conducted at high and highest levels.

4. Strategic policy documents such as *Vision 2030*, *Green Middle East*, and *Green Saudi Arabia* reflect the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's aim to end dependence on natural energy resources, diversify its economy, and integrate modern technologies. These initiatives also indicate the Kingdom's shift from an exclusive Western alignment toward a multi-vector foreign policy. One of the pillars of *Vision 2030* is openness to international strategic partnerships without adherence to exclusive alliances, which allows the Kingdom to strengthen ties with China, Russia, India, and others while maintaining its traditional relations with the West.

5. The conceptual and legal foundation of Saudi Arabia's foreign policy and diplomacy is grounded in Islamic legal sources. The Kingdom's regional security doctrine comprises three key components: leadership consolidation, security assurance, and economic coordination. Its regional policy aims to counter external influence in the Gulf—particularly from Iran and Iraq—and to prevent the rise of rival regional power centers such as Iran, Turkey, Egypt, or Israel. At the same time, Saudi Arabia has adopted a dual strategy of internal diversification and diplomatic flexibility, increasingly relying on "smart power" tools in its international relations.

6. Saudi Arabia is a strategic partner of Uzbekistan, and their bilateral relationship holds a priority status in Uzbekistan's foreign policy agenda. Historical, geopolitical, and geostrategic factors further strengthen this relationship. Since 2016, the partnership has evolved dynamically, entering a new stage of maturity and stability based on systemic and comprehensive engagement. Currently, there are favorable conditions for identifying and activating new mechanisms to further deepen cooperation, laying the foundation for a qualitatively new stage in bilateral relations.

7. The new phase of Uzbekistan–Saudi Arabia cooperation opens wide-ranging prospects for mutually beneficial engagement across diverse sectors. As two influential countries in Central Asia and the Middle East, Uzbekistan and Saudi Arabia possess substantial resources and opportunities in agriculture, tourism, oil and gas, and other industries. In recent years, Uzbekistan has implemented economic liberalization reforms and actively attracted foreign investments. In this context, Saudi Arabia—one of the world's leading oil exporters—emerges as a key partner in the development of Uzbekistan's energy sector. Numerous agreements have been signed for investment in various sectors of the Uzbek economy.

8. Uzbekistan's adoption of an open and constructive foreign policy has led to a shift in perceptions of Arab states. Its current policy toward the Arab world is aligned with the *Development Strategy for 2022–2026*, which encompasses seven priority areas, including the establishment of a belt of stability and security in Central Asia and its periphery. This strategic orientation reflects a comprehensive vision for regional peace, sustainable development, and enhanced international cooperation.

9. Taking into account Saudi Arabia's interests in the Central Asian region, the internal modernization processes within the Kingdom, and the ongoing global geopolitical instability, it can be observed that Saudi Arabia is making significant efforts to assert itself as a key player in Central Asia. To this end, it is actively leveraging its religious influence, financial power, and economic tools. Both Uzbekistan and Saudi Arabia are engaged in active cooperation across various multilateral platforms, including the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the Islamic World Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ICESCO), the United Nations (UN), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).

10. The OIC serves as a fundamental platform for the development of religious, cultural, political, economic, and humanitarian relations among Muslim-majority countries. Uzbekistan's membership in the OIC has played an essential role in strengthening its engagement with the Islamic world. As a result of its active participation, Uzbekistan has deepened cooperation with institutions such as the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Committee, and has

enhanced its diplomatic relations with Muslim and Arab states. The OIC continues to serve as a bridge for diplomatic engagement, religious cooperation, cultural exchange, and educational advancement among Arab states, Central Asia, and the broader Islamic world.

11. Given Saudi Arabia's extensive experience in the tourism and hospitality industries, there is strong potential for implementing large-scale investment projects in Uzbekistan aimed at developing tourism infrastructure. Saudi investors may participate in the construction of modern hotel complexes, resorts, and tourism hubs. To facilitate this, it is important to develop joint Uzbekistan–Saudi Arabia initiatives focused on preserving and promoting shared spiritual heritage and historical monuments. Examples include restoration projects of ancient architectural sites and the organization of cultural tourism packages centered on Islamic civilization. Regularly offering such curated tour programs could significantly boost religious and cultural tourism.

12. Attracting Saudi investment to Uzbekistan has become a critical element of the country's external economic policy. Uzbekistan is interested in involving Saudi investors in large-scale projects, especially in energy, agriculture, construction, and raw material processing sectors. Conversely, Saudi Arabia views Uzbekistan as a promising market, particularly in the context of stable economic growth and modernization. A number of development projects in healthcare, education, water supply, and other fields are currently being implemented in Uzbekistan with the support of the Saudi Development Fund. Furthermore, a joint investment fund is being established to enhance Uzbekistan's economic potential. Notably, Saudi Arabia's "ACWA Power" company has initially committed to investing \$13.9 billion in Uzbekistan's clean energy sector, with the possibility of further expansion in the future.

In light of the necessity to improve trade and economic cooperation between Uzbekistan and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as well as to increase the prospective positive influence of bilateral political cooperation on political processes in the Central Asian region, the following **proposals and recommendations** may be advanced:

1. Based on Uzbekistan's foreign policy strategy aimed at expanding strategic cooperation that connects Central Asia and the Gulf region, and promoting balanced and consistent dialogue on regional and global issues, it is recommended to initiate a new phase of collaboration within the "*Central Asia – Gulf Cooperation Council*" format. Specifically, a "*Transport and Logistics Connectivity Agreement*" should be drafted to establish a formal framework for linking regional infrastructure and enhancing inter-regional mobility.

2. Considering the geographical barriers hindering trade and investment relations between Uzbekistan and Saudi Arabia, as well as the underutilized potential of the digital economy and Saudi Arabia's extensive experience in Islamic finance, it is advisable to:

Establish an *Institute for Islamic Finance Studies* in Uzbekistan to promote the development of Sharia-compliant financial instruments.

Create *Uzbekistan–Saudi Arabia Joint Economic Commissions* to design strategic investment roadmaps and identify priority sectors for collaboration.

3. To boost tourism cooperation, it is essential to launch direct *charter flights* between the two countries and to invest in the development of tourism infrastructure. This will enhance accessibility and support the growth of religious, cultural, and medical tourism.

4. The establishment of joint economic commissions—as noted above—should be prioritized for developing coordinated strategies on investment projects, facilitating bilateral business forums, and ensuring regulatory harmonization.

5. In order to broaden scientific and cultural exchange, inter-university cooperation and partnerships between research institutions should be expanded. This can include joint academic programs, faculty and student exchange initiatives, and collaborative research on shared heritage and regional development challenges.

**РАЗОВЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ НА БАЗЕ ЦИФРОВОГО  
НАУЧНОГО СОВЕТА ПРИ ИНСТИТУТЕ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ДУХОВНЫХ  
ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКОГО ЦЕНТРА ДУХОВНОСТИ  
И ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ, ПРИСУЖДЕНИЯ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ  
DSc.03/08.05.2024.F.135.01**

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**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ**

**ШУКУРОВ АСИЛБЕК КОМОЛБЕКОВИЧ**

**ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ И ТОРГОВО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ  
МЕЖДУ УЗБЕКИСТАНОМ И САУДОВСКОЙ АРАВИЕЙ**

**23.00.04 – Международные отношения, политические проблемы мирового и регионального  
развития**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ**

**диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по политическим наукам**

**Ташкент – 2025**

**Тема докторской диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD) по политическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан за № B2024.2.PhD/Ss498**

Диссертация выполнена в Ташкентском государственном университете востоковедения.

Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) на сайте Научного совета ([www.tsuos.uz](http://www.tsuos.uz)) и на информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» ([www.ziynet.uz](http://www.ziynet.uz)).

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**Ведущая организация:**

**Международная академия исламских исследований**

Защита диссертации состоится на заседании одноразового диссертационного совета, созданного при Научном совете по присуждению учёных степеней № DSc.03/08.05.2024.F.135.01 при Институте социально-духовных исследований при Республиканском центре духовности и просвещения, в 2025 году «\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ в \_\_\_ часов. (Адрес: 100060, г. Ташкент, ул. Амира Темура, дом 20. Тел.: (99871) 233-34-24; Факс: (998971) 233-52-24; Электронная почта: [sharq\\_ilmiy@mail.ru](mailto:sharq_ilmiy@mail.ru))

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ташкентского государственного университета востоковедения (зарегистрирована под № \_\_\_\_). Адрес: 100060, г. Ташкент, улица Амира Темура, дом 20. Тел.: (99871) 233-45-21.

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## **Введение (Аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))**

**Цель исследования** заключается в раскрытии исторического развития политических и торгово-экономических отношений между Республикой Узбекистан и Королевством Саудовская Аравия, анализе их сотрудничества в рамках международных и региональных организаций, а также изучении текущего состояния и перспектив двусторонних связей.

**Объектом исследования** являются политические и торгово-экономические отношения между Республикой Узбекистан и Королевством Саудовская Аравия, а также их изучение и всестороннее раскрытие.

**Предметом исследования** выступают двусторонние и многосторонние связи Узбекистана с Саудовской Аравией в политической, торгово-экономической и культурно-гуманитарной сферах, тенденции их развития, а также особенности сотрудничества в обеспечении региональной и глобальной безопасности в Центральной Азии.

### **Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:**

Обосновано, что концепция «Зелёный Ближний Восток» Королевства Саудовская Аравия реализуется через приоритетные задачи, определённые в программе «Vision 2030», направленные на устойчивое экономическое развитие региона Ближнего Востока, предотвращение экологического кризиса и рациональное использование альтернативных зелёных энергетических ресурсов.

Доказана необходимость разработки проекта «Соглашения о транспортно-логистической взаимосвязи» в рамках формата сотрудничества между Центральной Азией и Советом по сотрудничеству арабских государств Персидского залива как основы для выведения партнёрства на качественно новый уровень. Это соответствует внешнеполитической стратегии Республики Узбекистан, направленной на дальнейшее расширение стратегических связей между Центральной Азией и регионом Персидского залива, а также на установление сбалансированного и устойчивого диалога по региональным и глобальным вопросам.

Установлено, что открытая и прагматичная внешняя политика Республики Узбекистан, реализуемая в рамках стратегии «Узбекистан – 2030» и ориентированная на укрепление взаимного политического, торгово-экономического и культурно-гуманитарного сотрудничества с арабскими странами Персидского залива, гармонирует и совпадает с приоритетными направлениями и функциональными задачами, закреплёнными в стратегической программе «Видение-2030» Королевства Саудовская Аравия.

Учитывая богатый опыт и практику Королевства Саудовская Аравия в сфере исламских финансов, обосновано предложение о создании в Республике Узбекистан Института изучения исламских финансов в целях формирования национальной системы исламского финансирования и обеспечения эффективного использования её потенциала в соответствии с приоритетными задачами развития финансового и цифрового секторов страны.

**Внедрение результатов исследования.** На основе научных выводов и предложений, разработанных в ходе исследования политических и торгово-экономических отношений между Узбекистаном и Саудовской Аравией:

Выводы о соответствии инициатив открытой и прагматичной внешней политики Республики Узбекистан, реализуемой в рамках Стратегии «Узбекистан–2030», направленной на укрепление взаимных политических, торгово-экономических и культурно-гуманитарных связей с арабскими странами Персидского залива, приоритетным направлениям и функциональным целям, зафиксированным в стратегической программе «Видение–2030» Королевства Саудовская Аравия, были использованы Департаментом по сотрудничеству с государствами Южной Азии, Ближнего и Среднего Востока и Африки Министерства иностранных дел Республики Узбекистан (*справка МИД РУз №14/431 от 9 апреля 2025 года*). В результате данные предложения послужили развитию нормативно-правовой и информационно-аналитической базы сферы, а также их практическому применению.

Выводы, касающиеся необходимости разработки проекта «Соглашения о транспортно-логистической взаимосвязи» в целях выведения партнёрства в формате «Центральная Азия – Совет сотрудничества арабских государств Персидского залива» на качественно новый уровень, и обоснования внешнеполитической стратегии Республики Узбекистан, направленной на расширение стратегического сотрудничества между Центральной Азией и регионом Персидского залива и установление сбалансированного устойчивого диалога по региональным и глобальным вопросам, были использованы Комитетом по делам религии при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан при подготовке аналитических материалов (*справка Комитета по делам религии от 16 апреля 2025 года №02-02/02/1/1028*). В результате данные предложения способствовали совершенствованию нормативно-правовой и информационно-аналитической базы данной сферы.

Выводы о реализации концепции «Зелёный Ближний Восток» Королевства Саудовская Аравия через приоритетные задачи программы «Видение–2030», направленные на устойчивое экономическое развитие

региона, предотвращение экологического кризиса и рациональное использование альтернативных источников зелёной энергии, были использованы Комитетом по международным отношениям и связям с зарубежными соотечественниками при подготовке информационно-аналитических материалов для министерств и ведомств (*справка Комитета по международным отношениям и связям с зарубежными соотечественниками от 15 апреля 2025 года №14-07-96*). Эти предложения также внесли вклад в развитие нормативно-правовой и информационно-аналитической инфраструктуры и их практическую реализацию.

**Структура и объём диссертации.** Диссертационная работа состоит из введения, трёх глав и восьми параграфов, а также заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложений. Основная исследовательская часть охватывает 135 страниц.

**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI**  
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