



**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT
O'ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI**

**“GLOBALLASHUV SHAROITIDA
YOSHLAR MA'NAVIYATI”**

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RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-AMALIY**

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**MATERIALLARI
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Annotatsiya

Mazkur respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari to’plami "O'zbekiston – 2030" strategiyasi hamda "Yangi O'zbekiston — ma'rifatli jamiyat" konsepsiyasi doirasida belgilangan ustuvor vazifalar ijrosiga bag'ishlangan. To'plamda globallashuvning yoshlar dunyoqarashiga ta'siri, ijtimoiy-siyosiy va falsafiy talqinlar, shuningdek, mustaqillik yillarida O'zbekistonning iqtisodiy va madaniy taraqqiyoti masalalari chuqur tahlil etilgan. Alohida e'tibor yoshlarning axloqiy va valeologik strategiyalarini shakllantirish hamda ularda mafkuraviy immunitetni mustahkamlashga qaratilgan. To'plam tarkibidan soha mutaxassislari bilan bir qatorda, "Kelajak vorislari" sho'basi doirasida iqtidorli magistr va talabalarning ham ilmiy izlanishlari o'rin olgan.

Аннотация

Данный сборник материалов республиканской научно-практической конференции посвящен реализации задач, определенных в рамках стратегии «Узбекистан – 2030» и концепции «Новый Узбекистан — просвещенное общество». В сборнике глубоко анализируются вопросы влияния глобализации на мировоззрение молодежи, социально-политические и философские интерпретации, а также экономическое и культурное развитие Узбекистана в годы независимости. Особое внимание уделено формированию нравственных и валеологических стратегий молодежи, а также укреплению их идеологического иммунитета. Наряду со статьями ведущих специалистов, в сборник вошли научные изыскания одаренных магистров и студентов в рамках секции «Наследники будущего» (Kelajak vorislari).

Annotation

This collection of republican scientific-practical conference materials is dedicated to the implementation of tasks defined within the framework of the "Uzbekistan – 2030" strategy and the "New Uzbekistan — Enlightened Society" concept. The collection provides a profound analysis of globalization's impact on the youth's worldview, socio-political and philosophical interpretations, as well as the economic and cultural development of Uzbekistan during the years of independence. Special focus is placed on forming the moral and valeological strategies of young people and strengthening their ideological immunity. Along with the works of established experts, the collection features scientific research by talented graduate and undergraduate students within the "Successors of the Future" (Kelajak vorislari) section.

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THE REVIVAL OF THE SILK ROAD: FROM HISTORICAL DEPTH TO 2025 — A STUDY OF CHINA-UZBEKISTAN RELATIONS

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Abstract : The history of China-Uzbekistan relations spans over two millennia — from the camel caravans of the ancient Silk Road to the iron rails of the Belt and Road Initiative in the new era. This relationship has undergone a profound transformation from civilizational dialogue to strategic coordination. This paper systematically traces the evolution of bilateral relations, with a focus on the latest developments in economic cooperation in 2025. The study finds that 2025 marks a critical turning point, as China-Uzbekistan economic cooperation transitions from “quantitative accumulation” to “qualitative leap”: the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway has entered substantive construction, digital infrastructure cooperation has achieved historic breakthroughs, green energy projects have clustered intensively, and financial cooperation in local currency settlement has deepened. These developments indicate that bilateral relations have transcended the traditional framework of energy and trade cooperation, evolving into a multi-dimensional cooperation landscape encompassing digital infrastructure, green energy, artificial intelligence, and financial interconnectivity. The relationship is upgrading from “bilateral cooperation” to “regional integration,” serving as a key pillar in building a China-Central Asia community with a shared future.

Keywords: *China-Uzbekistan Relations; Silk Road Economic Belt; 2025 Economic Cooperation; Digital Silk Road; Green Energy*

1. Introduction

The year 2025 marks a historic moment in China-Uzbekistan relations. During this year, the two countries not only held their second strategic dialogue at the foreign minister level but also achieved multiple breakthroughs in economic cooperation: the China Energy Engineering Corporation’s energy storage projects commenced commercial operation in Uzbekistan, Linkzhihua’s modular intelligent computing center broke ground, the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway entered rapid advancement, and local currency settlement cooperation continued to deepen. These intensive project implementations have made 2025 a landmark year in the history of bilateral relations.

Understanding this historic moment requires situating it within a broader temporal and spatial framework. China-Uzbekistan exchanges trace back to Zhang

Qian's journey to the Western Regions in the second century BCE. The Silk Road, spanning Eurasia, carried not only silk and porcelain but also dialogue and mutual learning between two great civilizations. Two thousand years later, the Belt and Road Initiative is reshaping the connectivity landscape of the Eurasian continent, with Uzbekistan—the most populous country in Central Asia occupying a strategically vital geographic position—emerging as a key player in this grand narrative.

This paper aims to systematically trace the evolution of China-Uzbekistan relations from ancient times to the present, analyze the latest developments and underlying logic of bilateral economic cooperation in 2025, and project future directions.

2. Historical Retrospect: From the Silk Road to Strategic Partnership

2.1 Ancient Exchanges: Pioneers of Civilizational Dialogue

The history of exchanges between China and Uzbekistan represents one of the longest-lasting civilizational dialogues in world history. In 138 BCE, Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty dispatched Zhang Qian on a mission to the Western Regions—an endeavor historically known as “opening the gateway”—which inaugurated systematic contact between China and Central Asia. Dayuan, located in present-day Fergana Valley, became the first key node of contact. The introduction of Ferghana horses and the spread of alfalfa and grape cultivation techniques bore witness to early material and cultural exchanges.

During the subsequent Han and Tang dynasties, the Silk Road reached its golden age. Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva functioned not only as commercial hubs but also as centers of knowledge dissemination. Sogdian merchants became the main carriers of Silk Road trade, transporting Chinese silk to Persia and Rome while bringing Central Asian gemstones, spices, and religious ideas into China. Islamic, Hellenistic, Indian, and Chinese civilizations intersected on this land, creating a unique landscape of cross-civilizational dialogue.

2.2 Thirty Years of Diplomatic Relations: From Political Trust to Comprehensive Cooperation

Uzbekistan's independence in 1991 opened a new chapter in bilateral relations. In January 1992, the two countries formally established diplomatic ties, with China being among the first nations to recognize Uzbekistan's independence and establish relations. In the early years, relations were grounded in political mutual trust, establishing core principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs—principles that remain the cornerstone of bilateral relations to this day.

The establishment of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) in the 21st century provided an important multilateral framework for bilateral relations. Coordination and cooperation in counterterrorism, border security, and economic affairs expanded the relationship from bilateral to regional multilateral dimensions. In 2012, the two countries established a strategic partnership. Following President Mirziyoyev's assumption of office in 2016 and his ambitious reform and opening-up policies, bilateral relations entered a "fast track." In 2017, relations were elevated to a comprehensive strategic partnership.

In 2024, bilateral trade volume reached US\$14 billion, the total portfolio of investment cooperation projects stood at approximately US\$60 billion, and over 3,500 Chinese-funded enterprises were operating in Uzbekistan. These figures demonstrate that bilateral relations have evolved from a diplomatically focused relationship of political trust into a comprehensive strategic cooperation driven by four pillars: politics, economy, security, and people-to-people exchanges.

3. 2025: The "Breakthrough Year" for China-Uzbekistan Economic Cooperation

The reason 2025 stands out as a landmark year lies in the multiple "firsts" achieved: the first overseas intelligent computing center invested by a Chinese company broke ground in Uzbekistan; the first energy storage project cluster commenced commercial operation; the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway moved from planning to substantive construction; and the foreign ministers' strategic dialogue mechanism became routinized. These breakthroughs signal that bilateral economic cooperation is transitioning from "quantitative accumulation" to "qualitative leap."

3.1 The Digital Silk Road: From Concept to Reality

In December 2025, the modular intelligent computing center project, jointly developed by China's Linkzhihua and Uzbekistan, officially broke ground in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. This landmark event represents the first overseas deployment of Chinese AI infrastructure and has been designated a national strategic project by Uzbekistan.

The project plans a total scale of 300 MW, to be implemented in two phases: Phase I will deploy 60 MW of intelligent computing facilities, and Phase II will expand to 240 MW, ultimately establishing a national-level intelligent computing hub serving Central Asia and beyond, supporting AI training, large model inference, and big data processing.

The project's rapid advancement reflects strong strategic consensus: a memorandum of cooperation was signed in June 2025, a presidential decree in October provided tax incentives and land guarantees, and groundbreaking followed in December. This "from signing to groundbreaking within six months" pace demonstrates both Uzbekistan's urgent need for digital transformation and Chinese companies' efficient execution. Notably, the project simultaneously launched a local talent cultivation program, partnering with local universities to train data center operations and AI application talent.

3.2 Green Energy Cooperation: From Single Projects to Project Clusters

In 2025, China-Uzbekistan energy cooperation achieved cluster-level breakthroughs in the direction of "green transition." In December, Uzbekistan's major energy project launch and inauguration ceremony took place in Tashkent, attended by President Mirziyoyev. China Energy Engineering Corporation's energy storage project cluster was featured prominently.

The Lochi 150MW/300MWh and Ozi 150MW/300MWh energy storage projects commenced commercial operation in January 2025, becoming Uzbekistan's first energy storage projects to both break ground and enter commercial operation, setting a record for the fastest construction timeline. Simultaneously, four additional 100MW/200MWh storage projects (Jiatan, Aken, Qizi, and Obi) broke ground in September 2025 and are

scheduled for commercial operation in 2026. Once completed, they will provide approximately 580 million kWh of power regulation capacity annually.

This intensive implementation of energy storage projects carries multiple implications: at the technical level, it marks the large-scale application of Chinese energy storage technology in the Central Asian market; at the strategic level, it effectively supports Uzbekistan's green energy transition goals; at the cooperation model level, it represents an upgrade from single-project contracting to integrated “investment-construction-operation.”

3.3 Financial Cooperation: Local Currency Settlement and Financing Channels

Finance serves as the “lifeblood” of economic cooperation. In October 2025, the National Bank of Uzbekistan and the Export-Import Bank of China signed a strategic partnership agreement, committing to deepen local currency settlement cooperation to enhance the resilience of bilateral financial relations.

This agreement's context is noteworthy: since the signing of a RMB 2 billion credit line in Xi'an in May 2023, financial cooperation has continued to deepen. The Exim Bank of China announced a new US\$100 million equivalent credit line in RMB to support priority investment projects. As of the end of 2024, the Exim Bank had supported approximately US\$1.8 billion in infrastructure and social projects in Uzbekistan, covering energy, transportation, telecommunications, healthcare, education, water management, and industry.

The advancement of local currency settlement carries strategic significance—reducing reliance on third-party currencies amid global financial volatility enhances the resilience of both economies and lays the groundwork for deeper financial connectivity in the future.

3.4 Strategic Dialogue and Connectivity

In November 2025, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi and Uzbek Foreign Minister Saidov held their second strategic dialogue in Tashkent. The joint press statement emphasized deepening Belt and Road cooperation, advancing the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway, and expanding cooperation in emerging areas such as green development and high technology.

The China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway represents the shortest land route connecting China to Central Asia. Upon completion, it will reduce freight distance by approximately 900 kilometers and save 7-8 days in travel time. This project will transform Uzbekistan from a “double-landlocked” country into a transit hub for the Eurasian continent, fundamentally changing its geo-economic position.

Meanwhile, subnational cooperation is also intensifying. In October 2025, Uzbekistan held a roundtable with the Gansu Provincial Enterprises Association to explore cooperation in investment, trade, agriculture, tourism, and energy, presenting a portfolio of 500 promising projects to the Chinese side. In September, the Uzbek Investment Promotion Agency held a project matching meeting with 38 Chinese enterprises focusing on energy and IT sectors. This multi-layered cooperation network of “central + local” and “government + enterprise” provides bilateral economic cooperation with greater resilience and sustainability.

4. Logic of Cooperation and Future Prospects

The intensive breakthroughs in China-Uzbekistan economic cooperation in 2025 are not accidental but the result of multiple converging factors.

From the Uzbek perspective, President Mirziyoyev’s “New Uzbekistan” strategy prioritizes digital transformation and green energy. The intelligent computing center received presidential decree support, and energy storage projects were inaugurated by the President himself—demonstrating the highest level of political commitment.

From the Chinese perspective, Uzbekistan serves as a key pivot for the Belt and Road Initiative in Central Asia. The China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway is a vital component of the Trans-Caspian International Transport Corridor, the intelligent computing center is a benchmark project for the Digital Silk Road, and the energy storage project cluster is a model for green energy cooperation—each project carries demonstration effects that can “leverage a point to influence the whole.”

From an external environment perspective, global geopolitical shifts are accelerating Central Asian countries’ “pivot to the East,” while China’s technological capabilities—particularly in digital infrastructure and green energy—align closely with Central Asian development needs.

Looking beyond 2026, three major trends are likely to shape China-Uzbekistan economic cooperation: First, continued expansion of cooperation areas, extending from traditional energy and infrastructure to emerging high-tech fields such as AI, green technology, and biomedicine; second, continued upgrading of cooperation models, transitioning from engineering contracting to integrated “investment-construction-operation” and from product trade to technology standard export; third, continued expansion of cooperation space, extending from the bilateral level to the multilateral framework of China-Central Asia, with the experience and models of China-Uzbekistan cooperation likely to be replicated and promoted throughout the region.

5. Conclusion

From Zhang Qian’s caravans to the fiber optics of intelligent computing centers, from silk trade on the Silk Road to data flows on the Digital Silk Road, the history of China-Uzbekistan relations is a history of civilizational dialogue and mutual benefit. In 2025, the cluster-level breakthroughs in digital infrastructure, green energy, and financial services mark a new historical stage in bilateral relations.

The defining characteristic of this stage is that bilateral cooperation is transitioning from “bilateral cooperation” to “regional integration,” from “project-driven” to “strategy-driven,” and from “traditional sectors” to “emerging sectors.” The China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway will reshape the logistics landscape of Eurasia, the intelligent computing center will drive Central Asia’s digital transformation, and the energy storage project cluster will support the region’s green energy transition—these projects serve not only the common interests of China and Uzbekistan but are also shaping the future of the entire Central Asian region. In the grand narrative of building a China-Central Asia community with a shared future, the China-Uzbekistan relationship is writing its most brilliant chapter.

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CHINA'S ECONOMIC MIRACLE AND THE SILK ROAD REVIVAL: A STUDY OF CHINA–UZBEKISTAN COOPERATION

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Abstract: This paper elucidates the intrinsic mechanisms behind China's economic miracle and its rising global influence by examining the tripartite synergy of developmental strategy, cultural heritage, and diplomatic practice. Since the initiation of the Reform and Opening-up policy, China has maintained a trajectory of high-speed growth, emerging as the world's second-largest economy and a primary engine for global recovery. The study posits that this "Chinese Model" is not merely a result of market-oriented reforms but is deeply rooted in a 5,000-year civilization that prioritizes harmony, resilience, and innovation. The cultural DNA—characterized by Confucian ethics, the dialectical

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