International Conference

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Key prospects of economic integration in Central Asia

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What is Central Asia?



The main problems of Central Asia

- Territorial problems: borders and water
- Drug trafficking
- Security problems
- Economical problems

The main stages of the integration in Central Asia

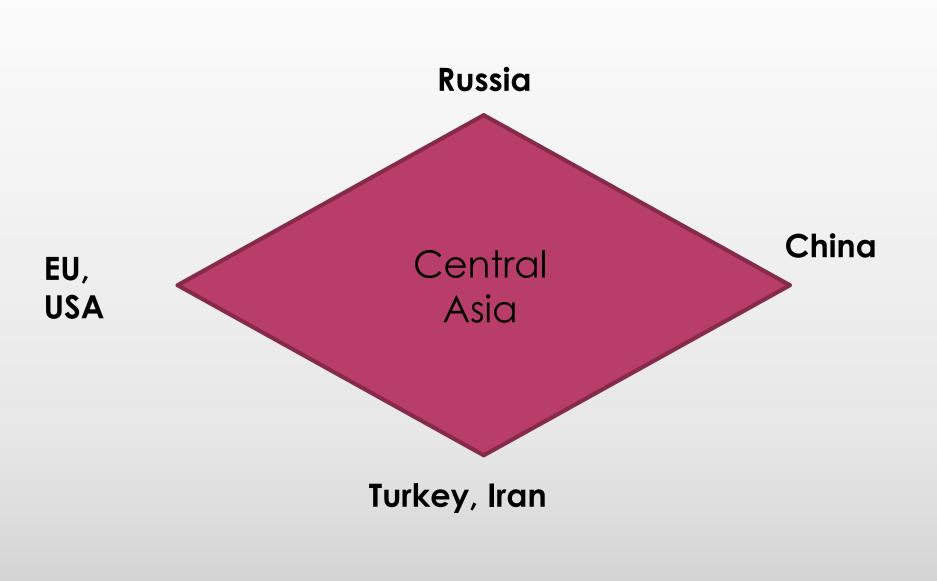
- 1994 Single Economic Space (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan)
- 1998-1999 Central Asian Economic Community (joined Tajikistan)
- 2001-2002 Central Asian Union (CAU)
- 2005 2014 CAU joined the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC)
- 1/01/2015 Eurasian Economic Union

Main periods in the integration of Central Asia:

- 1990-1993 a foundation for the integration process was created.
- 1994-2005 Single Economic Space (1994)

 → CA Economic Community
 (1998) → CA Union (2002)

 2005-to the present CAU →EurAsEC



Integration projects for CA (scenario):

- Russia offers integration project in the framework of the post-Soviet space through the institutions of the Customs Union and CSTO.
- China offers as the most likely mechanism of economic and political cooperation the SCO.
- US in April October 2005 initiated the establishment of "Greater Central Asia".
- The European Union since the late 1990's is actively working on implementation of the Central Asia regional project that would come up with a unified position. This is also designed a new, amended EU strategy for Central Asia for the period 2007-2013, implemented in 7 areas.



- the joint management of water and energy resources.
- the economic integration of the countries of Central Asia is to intensify trade and economic cooperation.
- cooperation in the transport and communication sector.
- deepening and widening industrial cooperation and developing of direct economic ties.

Recommendations for cooperation:

- 1. The common energy market and network of transport corridor in Central Asia,
- 2. Promoting economic growth in the region through special programs through "pulling" to the average level of the less developed members, similar to European Union
- 3. Unification of the current legislation in the monetary sphere as the basis for the development of mechanisms for domestic investment
- 4. Widespread implementation of programs on economic, educational, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation,
- 5. Creating authorities to counter non-traditional security threats, in particular, anti-money criminal funds, organized crime and terrorism.

Thank you for attention!