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**SILK ROAD NEW ECONOMIC ZONE AND TURKISH -SPEAKING
COUNTRIES**

Sheripzhan M. Nadyrov

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the problem of determining the place and role of Turkish -speaking countries in the system of new Silk Road economic belt (SREB) and their impact on regional reconstruction of the economy spatial organization and the formation of transport and logistics centers. In these circumstances, the Turkish -speaking countries need a new paradigm of social - economic development combining the tasks of forming SREB in accordance with their own interests. Objectively, SREB must accelerate economic consolidation, the basis of integration, but integration based not on ethnic principles, based on the principles of preservation of national identity and unity of the Turkish peoples and Turkish roots. For this reason, the policy of Turkish -speaking countries on the development SREB determines by a special, flexible approach that in the implementation of the gradual integration principle of Turkish -speaking countries into world innovative technological chain with the maximum natural resources efficiency including their economic security. The question how the formation of Turkish model of economic cooperation and how it will relate with traditional in Central Asia realities? What will be the place of Turkey in the proposed model? How the formation of the Eurasian space of another international organization of the Cooperation Council of Turkish Speaking States (CCTS) will be correlated with the existing realities in the Turkish - speaking countries. Is it possible to use the territory of the Turkish - speaking countries are not in a transit, and as a factor capable of influencing not only growth, but also the development of their national economies in the context of integration into the global technological chains and transition to new technological orders

Keywords: New Silk Road Economic Belt (SREB), The Turkish -Speaking Countries, Geopolitics, Geo-Economics, Paradigm, Strategy.

INTRODUCTION

Assessment of the role and place of the Turkish -speaking countries in the system of Silk Road new economic belt and their potential in the economic, technological, humanitarian, intellectual breakthrough is complicated and subregional geopolitical problem. At the same time in addition to identifying the positive and negative SREB sides need a scientific foundation for the possible consequences of the project for current Turkish -speaking countries in general, and for each country, because SREB not only unity, but also the opposition of interests caused by many reasons. So, SREB, after the project is to become a global logistics chain and become part of the world economy, able to withstand the negative manifestations of the global economy. But this does not mean that the problem will disappear at the

global, subregional, regional level, SREB country participants, including from the Turkish-speaking countries of Central Asia, Azerbaijan and Turkey.

The use of the territory of the Turkish-speaking countries of Central Asia as a transit logically should promote not only growth, but also the development of their national economies in the context of integration into the global technological chains and the transition to the new technological order, if any, will be the priorities of the national economies of the Turkish - speaking countries. So, the current situation in Turkish-Russian relations as a whole and with the Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC) and outlined the geopolitical fault line, after the events of summer 2016 in Turkey, objectively strengthens the cooperation of Turkish -speaking countries, not only in the socio-cultural, humanity but also economically. However, SREB runs through the busiest economic corridor along which are located more than 60 countries, with a population of about 4.5 billion, and their volumes economies account for about 21 trillion US dollars, which is equal to 63% and 29% of the world total, respectively [1]. On the one hand - this is the growing economy of East Asia, on the other - developed economies of Europe, and between there are countries, including Turkish -speaking, with a huge potential for development. This is largely due to the SREB direction:

from China through Central Asia and Russia to Europe (the Baltic Sea);

from China through Central Asia to West Asia to the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea;

from China to Southeast Asia, South Asia, and to the Indian Ocean.

21st century Silk Road Maritime Directions are two:

from Chinese ports across the South China Sea to the Indian Ocean and on to Europe;

from Chinese ports across the South China Sea to the southern Pacific Ocean.



Figure 1. The main routes of the new Silk Road economic belt.

In these circumstances, the Turkish-speaking countries need a new paradigm of social - economic development combining the tasks of SREB forming in accordance with their own interests. Objectively, SREB must accelerate economic consolidation, the basis of integration, but integration based not on ethnic principles, and on the principles of preservation of national identity and unity of the Turkish peoples and Turkish roots. This is to a certain extent have impacted on the population spiritual culture increase and would strengthen the desire of the peoples overcome having a place of civilization, socio-economic and technological gap existing between them and post-industrial countries populations.

Based on such a paradigm should be developed strategy of socio-economic development with the appropriate mechanisms of transition to the new technological order including reconfiguration areas as urban planning basis for the national economies functioning, the formation of urban agglomerations and world, sub-regional and regional levels financial centers, affecting a significant part of SREB and EAEC.

THE CURRENT SITUATION IN THE TURKISH -SPEAKING COUNTRIES

largely due to the peculiarities of extremism or potential extremism zones placement along SREB that on a map basically coincide with zones of concentration or energy - and other strategic resources, or with the key areas to achieve geostrategic objectives. Ironically - it's basically the border of the West and China and the Islamic world, a large part of which acts as the Turkish world. They coincide with the boundaries of democracy and authoritarian regimes, with the boundaries of the major geopolitical players influence spheres for resource potential redistribution and global leadership in the twenty-first century boundaries. The eastern part of this zone includes the countries of Central Asia, or the "Great Central Asia" (GCA), the concept of which was developed in the late twentieth century by

American scientists, which in addition to Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan include Afghanistan and Xinjiang, as well as adjacent to it region in Russia, Mongolia, India, Pakistan and Iran. [2] In this regard, according to Chinese researchers, the countries - members of the SCO should not prevent the implementation of the American GCA project. The piquancy of the problem lies in the fact that the concept of the Silk Road is perceived in Russia with interest and without objection, but it is not put forward as an official. Russia prefers to use the term "Eurasian integration" and would like to maintain its traditional influence in Central Asia at the expense of equal cooperation and voluntary restoration of political and economic ties for mutual benefit, for which there is good reason. However, the Turkish -speaking countries of Central Asia with the southern neighbors are the problematic regions, for not only Russia, but also for entire modern world. The question is that how Russia can protect self-interests from other geopolitical players, including China, which dominates the economy of the Central Asian countries, namely in urban "economic zone" free trade.



Figure 2. Cities "economic zone" free trade.

There are next periods within last twenty years of economic development in Central Asia, as well as for most of the New Independent States (NIS)

1991-1999 years - A period of deep economic recession on the background of tight spaces disintegration of the former Soviet Union;

2000-2007 years - A period of rapid economic growth;

2008- up to the present time - the period of the global financial and economic crisis and the first post-crisis years, characterized by major changes in mirozyaystvennyh processes and their dynamics.

Comparative analysis of the socio-economic, regional and geopolitical development dynamics of the Central Asian States in the years 1991-2016 poses a number of questions, the answers to which could determine the development of the Turkish -speaking Central Asian countries in radically changed circumstances. Moreover, among the scientific publications of scientists from Central Asia countries almost no work on the analysis of errors, and those certainly are. Assessing the role of the Soviet heritage is reduced only to identify the negative aspects of the past. No objective analysis of internal capabilities, if any, they are too high, and the impact of external factors, in the new realities - especially the rapidly changing global and regional environment. Of course, without an analysis of the transformation of the former Soviet Union and trends that determine the changes in the future, it is difficult to build any predictions.

How important is the role of cooperation in the economic development of the Turkish states of Central not only in the senior management of the understanding, but also their ability to influence the formation of the integration process?

We believe that only together Turkish -speaking Central Asian countries could take advantage of its competitive advantages, to generate economic mechanism of interstate water allocation, and finally reach the path of sustainable regional development, but it does not happen.

Natural resource potential, socio-economic and technological opportunities of Kazakhstan favorably with those of other Central Asian countries, despite the fact that the Central Asian countries are also not deprived natural resources. The advantages are, first of all, in a more advantageous compared with Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, economic and geographical position, which defines certain dependence of these countries from Kazakhstan to transit of goods in Russia and Europe.

Kazakhstan's geo-economic position between Russia and China and is a powerful factor that has a positive impact on the growth of the national economy of Kazakhstan. Advantages also lie in the characteristics of the border areas around the perimeter of the Kazakh-Russian border, which determine the development of production and technological ties, mutually beneficial and give direction to the innovative economic integration.

However, the Central Asian region is now more is a set of contradictions and centers of local and regional ethnic, intraethnic, ecological and interstate exertion [2]. The situation is similar in neighboring Afghanistan, Central Asia and Xinjiang - Uighur Autonomous Region (XUAR) of China, of course, taking into account the specificity of these countries. In the absence or weak expression of the processes of economic integration of the above mentioned factors, of course, are the indicators of the formation and development of a region-wide conflict. Playing on the existing contradictions, geopolitical players could successfully apply the theory of managed chaos at the level of individual states and the Central Asian region as a whole [2].

TURKEY AND THE TURKISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Turkey and Kazakhstan, being a leading regional player in the Turkish world with the real possibility of performing the economic framework for other Turkish-speaking countries on the road to integration, could play a significant role in solving the common regional problems. The total economy of Turkish states is more than \$ 1.3 trillion, which is just over 2% of total world GDP and continues to grow [1]. Calls on Turkish integration were many, however, put forward by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev's initiative on the creation of several Turkish structures, in particular the Standing Body of the Heads of Turkish-speaking States, Parliamentary Assembly of Turkish-speaking countries and the Council of Elders naturally led to the establishment of the Cooperation Council of Turkish Speaking States (CCTS). It became the basis for the creation of the first inter-state union of Turkish-speaking countries of the Turkish world in history, designed to strengthen the unity of the Turkish peoples. At the same time held in Almaty, the first summit of the Cooperation Council of Turkish Speaking States (CCTS) finally approved the establishment of the Eurasian space of another international organization. Today it includes Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey. It is possible that Turkey would already taken steps for the formation of the Union of Turkish-speaking countries, but more than 40 years, she unsuccessfully tries to join the European Union (formerly the European Economic Community). [3].

Turkey in recent years has been in the stage of strong economic growth and high internal transformations. A similar process takes place in Kazakhstan. Despite a rapidly growing population of Turkey, where GDP per capita increased three times compared to 2002, reaching in 2010 - 10 500 USD, and in 2012 - 13 000 USD. As a result, Turkey has changed its status of the country "average income" and in 2012 joined the league of the rich countries of the world. The volume of Turkey's GDP in 2013 amounted to \$ 1.1 trillion compared to \$ 120 billion Kazakhstan in purchasing power parity (PPP). [4].

Economic-geographical situation of Turkey is very favorable for the development of foreign economic relations with almost all countries of the world community. Being in close proximity to the European Union, the Middle East, the Customs Union, the Middle East and South Asia, Turkey is one of the few countries in the world to receive "geopolitical rent" for a good location. This can not be said about the rest of the Turkish-speaking countries. However, a failed military coup in Turkey, exacerbated Turkey's relations with the US and the EU, but a significant drift in the direction of Russia and the EAEC has not happened yet. Turkey's position towards Syria, LIH in part coincides with the western coalition. The unfolding situation for the Turkish-speaking countries creates new challenges and makes unpredictable future developments.

CHINA'S ROLE IN THE CREATION OF THE ECONOMIC CORRIDOR OF THE SILK ROAD: ILLUSIONS AND REALITIES

Installation on the construction of Economic Belt is included in core China policy documents: the plan of socio-economic development for 2015 and the report of the Government. They noted SREB would become one of the main tools for further development of China's international cooperation and implementation of this initiative will be the "focus" China foreign policy in 2015. The reality is that this huge project will be confirmed inclusion in the plan of the "13th Five-Year Plan", which will be approved in 2016. The illusion is that most of the SREB countries try to solve their tactical problems in the framework of the project, developed by another country, without their own scientifically-specific programs and policies.

The Chinese leadership has allocated considerable resources to create economic corridors of the Silk Road. Thus, the project will be financed from the newly established Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank with a registered capital of 50 billion USD and the total assets of 100 billion USD as well as from the Silk Road Fund up to 40 billion USD. In China there is currently no reason to put forward projects to the detriment of the Russian Federation and other countries SREB. The main driving force behind the project - a natural desire for economic cooperation, but not to oust the Russian Federation. Cooperation, at this stage of development is the best format for the interests of both sides, and the competition with a view to ousting rival harm to both sides. It is well understood in Beijing, as some SREB programs that could be held under the auspices of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), have a serious potential to become the main site of interaction of China (SREB) - EAEC [5]. In this respect, Turkey - a key country in the realization of the strategy to create SREB transport economic corridor from Western China to Europe. Today, China is modernizing transport networks in Central Asia and Iran to enter the Turkish Railways to establish a direct link between their own export centers and European markets. [6]

MODEL FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION OF TURKISH -SPEAKING STATES

Socio-economic development of the Turkish -speaking countries is largely determined by the level of regionalization, in other words by level of economic integration between them, allowing joint efforts to resist the negative effects of globalization and geostrategic challenges of the world's leading countries in Central and Southwest Asia. In this situation, Turkey could play a significant role in getting the Central Asian countries in the global ocean.

Is it possible in this case, the formation of Turkish model of economic cooperation and how it will relate with traditional in Central Asia realities? What will be the place of Turkey in the proposed model? In any case, the formation of the Eurasian space of another international Turkish Speaking

States (CCTS) Cooperation Organization Council gives rise to fill new content Eurasian Economic Cooperation. Another thing is how durable is this regional organization? Of course, that is not the Turkish countries are talking about economic integration on an ethnic basis. It is only on the strengthening of interstate relations. Economic integration presupposes integrator country, such as Germany in the European Council (EU) or in Russia in the Customs Union (CU). Whether Turkey will raise this load? The question is rather complicated.

Saving and further formation of the CCTS is not an easy task and requires careful study geo-economic situation in the world and the development of Turkey and Kazakhstan regional policy in the context of their possible consequences. The strength of the Turkish economy, which can be used by it in our region - it is the involvement of the Turkish economy in international economic structures, including the network of multinational companies, which gives it the ability to use their technological advantages to penetrate our markets. To date, Kazakhstan has been operating for more than 320 Turkish companies (Turkey ranks third in the number of joint ventures in Kazakhstan), areas of interest which are civil and erection works, production of consumer goods, agro-processing, oil and gas projects, etc. Based on the foreign economic strategy of the Turkish Republic, we can assume that the activities of private Turkish companies in Kazakhstan will grow as economic conditions in Turkey for private companies is not critical. [7]. Turkey already has a significant place in the small and medium business in Kazakhstan, in the construction sector, although its role has declined slightly in recent years. The basis for the strengthening of cooperation is also a number of Turkish and Kazakh - Turkish University and an extensive network of Kazakh -Turkish schools and colleges.

CONCLUSION

In general, the Turkish states cooperation is not contrary to the strengthening of regional security and at the same time reinforces the economic integration of each of the Turkish -speaking countries among themselves and with the whole world economy. However, there are sensitive issues, such as Turkey's participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or Kazakhstan in the Organization of the Treaty on Collective Security Treaty Organization, which with a deterioration in the geopolitical situation, of course, affect the Kazakh-Turkish relations. However with the prevailing geopolitical situation over the last 20 independence years exacerbated differences between the Turkish -speaking countries of Central Asia, which appeared not once, but took place in the recent Soviet past, affect the process of regionalization of Central Asia at the moment and will impact on the future structure of international relations in the region.

Directions strategy for socio-economic development of the Turkish - speaking countries should be developed for each country separately through the prism of common interest that can make the SREB project

effective, meeting the interests of members of the Cooperation Council of Turkish Speaking States.

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