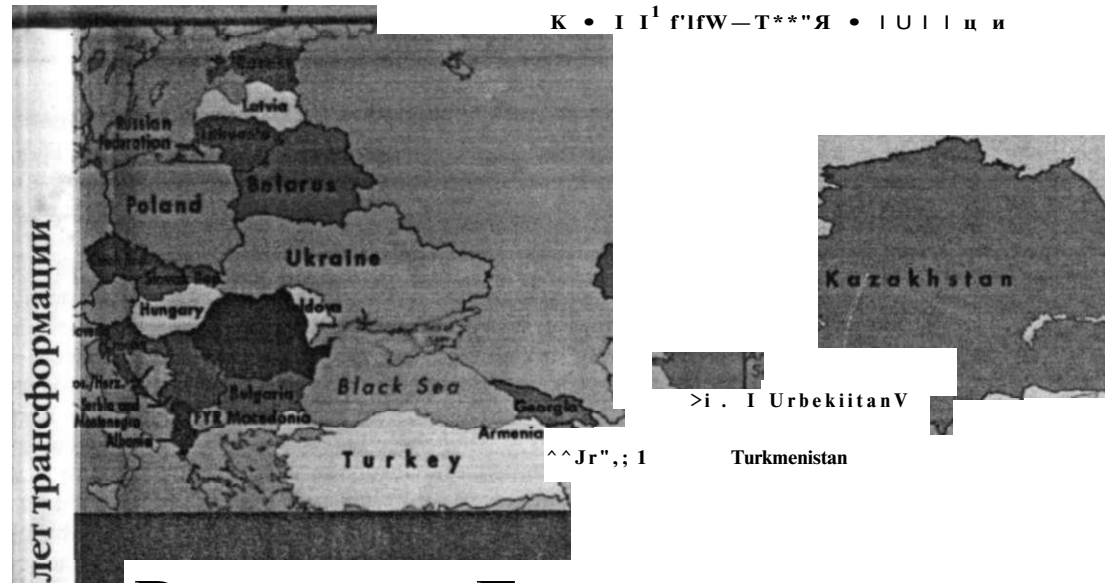


РАСПРОСТРАНЯЕТСЯ
БЕСПЛАТНО

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Восточная Европа и Центральная Азия: 20 лет трансформации, развитие интеграционного потенциала и взаимного сотрудничества

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архитектурасын қуру керек. Турақтылықты мүддегі шарты - «орталық-азиялық аймақтық қауіпсіздік кешені» қалыптасуына АҚШ-тың қатысуы.

Бұл кешенді қамтамасыз етудің негізгі қағидалары: қауіпсіздік барлық түрдегі бірлік, өзара байланыс, теңгерімділік және жағдайға байланыста олардың басымдылығының өзгеруі; ұсынылатын шарттардың ақиқаттылығы.

Әрине, келетін мәселелердің аймақтық қауіпсіздік кешені барлық мүмкін қауіптерге орай әрекет ете алмауы үшін мемлекеттік деңгейде менің керек.

Әскери жоспарда басқа орталық-азиялық мемлекеттердің мүмкіншілік шектеуіне, сол себепті ұзақ мерзімі келешекте қауіпсіздік саласындағы аймақтық ынтымақтастық пен сырттан әскери көмек аймақтық бірлік республикасы үшін тұрақтылығы сақтаудың маңызды факторы болып табылады.

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Sadykova Raikhan

CENTRAL ASIA IN WORLD AND EUROPEAN POLITICS

Резюме

В статье рассматривается роль Центральной Азии в мировой и европейской политике. Роль региона рассматривается в контексте национальных интересов внутри государства и внешних игроков. Автор уделяет внимание отдаленным вопросам, для того чтобы раскрыть роль Центральной Азии в мировой политике: взаимоотношения между государствами региона, интересы и политика соседних государств как Россия и Китай, интересы других ведущих акторов, как ЕС и США. Автор приходит к заключению что внутренние и внешние факторы определяют роль Центральной Азии в регионе, и в качестве внутреннего фактора рассматривается взаимоотношения государств Центральной Азии, а внешнего фактора интересы и политика ведущих субъектов мировой политики.

Central Asia is one of the pivotal regions of the world. It is located at the core of the Eurasian continental space and represents a critical connection between the large and dynamic continental economies - China, the European Union, India, Japan and Russia. The Central Asian countries with their large natural and human resources face both an opportunity and a challenge as the Eurasian economic space is now rapidly integrating as part of a new phase of global integration. This article reviews the role of Central Asian region in connection with the national interests of

key countries inside and outside the region and how they determine the prospects of Central Asia in successfully integrating into the Eurasian and world economy. Hence, I will summarize here only some key elements that appear to be particularly relevant for the future of the region. I will focus on three sets of actors: (1) the countries in the region; (2) the principal neighbors, China and Russia; (3) other key partners, the EU and the U.S.

A prosperous and stable Central Asia is a *long-term interest* that is shared by all partners in and around the region. Most obviously this is the case for the Central Asian countries themselves, their governments, elites and broader populace. For the neighbors and for the USA, EU, Central Asia is the hub of a Eurasian wheel the spokes of which are tied together ever more tightly through the forces of economic integration, which have gathered great intensity since the break-up of the Soviet Union. A prosperous and stable Central Asia is an essential land bridge and transit point for trade and communication for the Eurasian continent, while a destabilized, conflict ridden, poor region would present all of Eurasia with significant barriers to integration and with risks of widening conflict. For the rest of the world, including the U.S., failed states in Central Asia would add to the risks and burdens that other such states have created, e.g. in Somalia and elsewhere.

This shared long-term interest in a prosperous and stable Central Asia should not be lost sight of by all partners in the region, even as their legitimate national interests in the short term may well diverge, compete or be in conflict and as there may be disagreements about how best to achieve the shared long-term interest most effectively. Let us briefly consider how and why the short term interests may diverge.

The interests of Central Asian countries are manifold and differentiated among and within them. However, among the most prominent are the following:

- nation building, the creation of secure borders, and protection from possible external and internal threats to national security such as drug trafficking, extremist group's activity,
- access to use of and protection of the shared natural resources (esp. water, energy and environment);
- access to the financial revenues created by the natural resources and from cross-border trade, both for broad-based national development and for maintaining the current governments; and access to world commodity, capital and labor markets with low transit costs and minimal disruptions.

Some of these interests point in the direction of greater economic protection and isolation of the national economy, others - especially the last one - call for openness, integration and cooperation. Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan have traditionally followed the former course, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and, recently. In any case, most Central Asian countries, particularly those which are new nations, have had difficulty in sharing key aspects of their national sovereignty, which is a key prerequisite for effective regional cooperation among nations [1].

Besides, Kazakhstan's export capacities are thus destined to increase. In 2008, the country exported close to 6 million tons of wheat. However, its main clients,