

DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATION PROCESSES WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

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Annotation: The article talks about the development of integration processes in Central Asian countries, the influence and development of international and regional organizations on the development of integration processes in the region.

Key words: Integration, capacity, process, development, state

Located in the heart of Central Asia, Uzbekistan is the only country with the largest human potential and a common border with all the countries of the region. By the end of 2016, state borders were mined, as a result of ongoing disputes over the rational use of water and gas reserves, the establishment of autonomous transport and railways aimed at avoiding mutual exclusion and non-dependence on foreign political and economic interests in the region. the mood of mistrust intensified. Even family-level visits were extremely limited.

The political ice has melted a lot, and the President of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, who spoke at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly on September 17, 2017, said that "the creation of a completely new political environment in the region has been achieved" and "the strengthening of this trend is the result of the presidents of the Central Asian countries regularly he made his programmatic speech about creating an opportunity for holding meetings.

Prior to that, paragraph 5.2 of the Strategy of Actions for 2017-2021, approved on February 7, 2017, described as "priorities in the field of deeply thought, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy": "Uzbekistan's around the principle of security, stability and formation of a harmonious neighborhood environment" is established. In our opinion, behind the term "neighborhood" Afghanistan is also meant.

Thus, the first consultative meeting of the leaders of the Central Asian countries was held on March 15, 2018 in Astana, the capital of Kazakhstan. Next meetings at this meeting Nowruz on the eve of the holiday, such a second meeting in Tashkent It was announced that it will be held in 2019. But Nursultan Nazarbayev suddenly became president on March 19, 2019 power his indisposition required postponing this meeting. And finally, the long-awaited Tashkent meeting was the result of a series of negotiations and behind-the-scenes dialogues of Uzbek diplomacy that year. on November 29 took place.

In contrast to the first conference, Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov personally participated in the meeting hosted by Uzbekistan, the initiator of these meetings, and not the chairman of the Parliament of Turkmenistan. But at that time, for some reason, according to the rules of protocol unknown to us, not the current president of Kazakhstan, but its first president attended.

As an example, in 2019, two decisions directly related to Central Asia were adopted under the auspices of the UN. The first is the resolution "Strengthening regional and international cooperation to ensure peace, stability and consistent development in the Central Asian region." In addition to the leaders of the countries

of the region, it is necessary to establish permanent political consultations at the level of foreign ministers, to increase the weight and influence of these countries in the international arena, to expand the possibilities of mutually coordinated transport and transit, and to carry out large-scale projects on access to sea routes. to cooperate on a wide range of priority issues such as implementation, fight against climate change, science, education, art, sports, and most importantly reliable and the emphasis is on establishing itself as an international partner whose behavior can be predicted.

In the early years of the CIS activity (1991-1994), national interests were a priority in the CIS member countries. As a result of this, mutual foreign trade relations weakened significantly, most of the CIS countries gave priority to the development of economic cooperation relations with distant foreign countries. According to experts. as a result of the disruption of economic relations between the republics of the former union, the volume of final product production decreased by 35-40 percent. The first and most important document adopted within the MOH is the Agreement on Economic Union (September 1993). In this document, the main stages of deepening the economic integration processes were defined:

- interstate (multilateral) free trade association;
- customs union:
- goods. general market of services, capitals and labor force;
- currency (monetary) union.

The CIS has enormous natural, labor and economic potential, which provide CIS member countries with great competitive advantages and an opportunity to take a worthy place in the world economy. 16.3% of the earth's territory, 5% of the world's population and 10% of the world's industrial production belong to the MOH. There are large reserves of natural resources in the territory of the Commonwealth, which are in high demand in the world market.

The Central Asian region has a large area (4 million square kilometers), where about 62 million people live. In the past, the Central Asian region was of great transit importance due to its location on the Silk Road connecting China with the Middle East and European countries. After the Napoleonic wars, the region became of strategic importance for the two great powers - the British and Russian empires. Central Asian countries are not only strategically important, but also rich in mineral resources such as oil, natural gas, gold and uranium, which makes them attractive to other influential countries. Meanwhile, minerals have become an important factor of economic development and a tool of foreign policy. Currently, the region is dominated by Russia, the United States, China, as well as other regional players, namely It plays an important role in the geopolitical relations between Iran and Turkey. Russia's interests in the Central Asian region are very diverse. On the one hand, the region is an important resource base, but on the other hand, it is a dangerous place for the spread of independence movements. Russia seeks to increase its political influence in this area through military involvement and support for Russian companies.

Central Asia is a strategically important region for the European Union. The EU is strengthening its positions vis-à-vis the region, as well as strengthening them contractually, for three reasons:

- 1) availability of mineral resources;
- 2) geostrategic location;
- 3) the desire to expand the sphere of influence. Boonstra and Panella, for their part, argue that the EU is an alternative to Russia and China based on a value-based approach, sustainable economic development and the promotion of cooperation.

In order to enter the world economy and successfully participate in modern international economic relations, the CIS countries, which experienced the socialist system until the beginning of 1990, should

implement the following: - In-depth analysis of the economic reforms of the countries that have experienced a socialist planned system (PRC, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, etc.) and are currently developing on the basis of a market economy, and should be widely applied in practical life: -

CIS countries should use in practice the interrelationships between export strategy and industrial policy in the economy;

- The CIS countries should analyze the progress of the integration processes between the countries of the world and develop and improve the mechanism of foreign economic activity in accordance with the world standards.

The threshold of the 20th - 21st centuries has its own characteristics for the world economy and the system of international economic relations. with the development of economic relations in the field of foreign trade on a global scale and also. is characterized by the expansion of integration processes. During this period, it is clear that the economic recovery of Southeast Asian countries, the elimination of the consequences of the Asian crisis in many foreign countries of the world (mainly Japan), and the stabilization of the economic development of the CIS countries after a long (5-10 years) depression. thrown away.

In the analysis of the activities of integration actors in the region, we can see that the Organization of Turkic States is mainly focused on Turkic-speaking countries, and covers four countries of the region: Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, while Farsi-speaking Tajikistan is separated from this organization. the inability to ensure the integrity of regional integration is evident, on the other hand, the fact that Uzbekistan is not a member of the economic (EUCI) and military organization (CSTO) promoted by Russia has a negative impact on the influence and scope of these organizations shows. Also, the fact that Russia is the main power in them has become a factor in the formation of the political mood of other countries.

According to the classification of TC (Standard International Trade Classification), in 2021 (more than 90% of exports from Central Asia to the European Union are fossil resources, fuels, lubricants and related materials, manufactured goods (3.9%) and were chemicals (1.6%) [Eurostat, 2020].

The European Union supports the efforts of Central Asian countries to integrate into the world economy. As all five countries depend mainly on raw material exports, the EU aims to help diversify its exports through the Standardized Generalized Scheme of Preferences (Standardized GSP) and a special incentive mechanism for sustainable development and good governance. . (GSP+), thereby providing reduced or zero tariffs for exports from Central Asia to EU markets [European Commission, 2021]. The economic impact of the systems is still insignificant, as in 2021, for example, almost three-quarters of Kyrgyzstan's exports to the EU came from one commodity: gold.

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