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## THE MODERN MODEL OF CHINA'S ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

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**Abstract.** Research includes the study of China's economy, known as world's second largest economy by nominal GDP, which has status of a world leader in production of various types of technologically equipped innovative products, acting as a global exporter and player in global market for goods and services in international space. Article is devoted to study of macroeconomic indicators characterizing current trends in China's economic cooperation with Central Asian countries. The results of study come down to fact that both interacting parties, in conditions of geopolitical and geo-economic instability, strive to establish mutually beneficial agreements, and China's strong and purposeful presence will allow Central Asian countries to diversify their global ties and directions of their own economic development. Thus, article summarizes that along with negative global impact, there are also positive trends that lead to strengthening and strengthening of further diversification of China's economic cooperation with Central Asian states. Methods of historical, comparative and systematic analysis used in study help to identify development trajectories related to geopolitical influence and strengthening of integration cooperation between both sides on equal and mutually beneficial terms. Modern model of economic relations between China and Central Asia countries, interpreted by authors of study, is based on key factors of regional interaction, containing features and important vectors of development in context of increasing geopolitical changes. Results obtained can be used to develop strategic

recommendations for formation of sustainable model of cooperation between China and Central Asia countries.

**Keywords:** China, investment, Central Asia, economic relations, global competition

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## ҚЫТАЙДЫҢ ОРТАЛЫҚ АЗИЯ ЕЛДЕРІМЕН ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ЫНТЫМАҚТАСТЫҒЫНЫҢ ЗАМАНАУИ МОДЕЛІ

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**Аннотация.** Зерттеу номиналды ЖІӨ бойынша әлемнің екінші экономикасы ретінде белгілі, технологиялық жабдықталған инновациялық өнімдердің әртүрлі түрлерін өндіруде әлемдік көшбасшы мәртебесіне ие, халықаралық кеңістіктегі тауарлар мен қызметтерді әлемдік нарықта жаһандық экспорттаушы және ойыншы ретінде әрекет ететін Қытай экономикасын зерттеуді қамтиды. Мақала ҚХР-ның Орталық Азия елдерімен экономикалық ынтымақтастығының қазіргі тенденцияларын сипаттайтын макроэкономикалық көрсеткіштерді зерттеуге арналған. Зерттеу нәтижелері геосаяси және геоэкономикалық тұрақсыздық жағдайында өзара іс-қимыл жасайтын екі тараптың да өзара тиімді уағдаластықтарды жолға қоюға ұмтылатындығына, ал Қытайдың берік және мақсатты қатысуы Орталық Азия елдеріне өздерінің жаһандық байланыстары мен өзіндік экономикалық даму бағыттарын әртараптандыруға мүмкіндік беретіндігіне негізделеді. Осылайша, мақалада теріс әсерлермен қатар ҚХР-ның Орталық Азия мемлекеттерімен экономикалық ынтымақтастығын одан әрі әртараптандыруды күшейтуге және нығайтуға негіз болатын оң тенденциялар да бар екендігі қорытындыланады. Зерттеуде қолданылған тарихи, салыстырмалы және жүйелік талдау әдістері геосаяси ықпалға және екі тараптың тепе-тең және өзара тиімді шарттарда интеграциялық өзара іс-қимылын нығайтуға байланысты Даму

траекторияларын анықтауға көмектеседі. Зерттеу авторлары түсіндірген ҚХР мен Орталық Азия елдері арасындағы экономикалық қатынастардың заманауи моделі геосаяси өзгерістерді қатаңдату жағдайында даму ерекшеліктері мен маңызды векторларын қамтитын өңірлік өзара іс-қимылдың негізгі факторларына негізделген. Алынған нәтижелер Қытай мен Орталық Азия елдері арасындағы ынтымақтастықтың тұрақты моделін қалыптастыру бойынша стратегиялық ұсынымдар әзірлеу үшін пайдаланылуы мүмкін.

**Түйін сөздер:** Қытай, инвестициялар, Орталық Азия, экономикалық қатынастар, жаһандық бәсекелестік

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## СОВРЕМЕННАЯ МОДЕЛЬ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА КИТАЯ СО СТРАНАМИ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ

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**Аннотация.** Исследование включает изучению экономики Китая, известной как вторая экономика мира по номинальному ВВП, имеющая статус мирового лидера по производству многообразных видов технологически оснащенной инновационной продукции, выступающая как глобальный экспортёр и игрок в мировом рынке сбыта товаров и услуг в международном пространстве. Статья посвящена изучению макроэкономических показателей, характеризующих современные тенденции в экономическом сотрудничестве КНР со странами Центральной Азии. Результаты исследования сводятся к тому, что обе взаимодействующие стороны в условиях геополитической и геоэкономической неустойчивости стремятся к налаживанию взаимовыгодных договоренностей, а прочное и целенаправленное присутствие Китая позволит странам Центральной Азии диверсифицировать свои глобальные связи и направления собственного экономического развития. Таким образом, в статье резюмируется, что наряду с негативными глобальное влияние содержит и положительные тенденции, обуславливающие усиление и укрепление дальнейшей диверсификации экономического сотрудничества

КНР с государствами Центральной Азии. Примененные в исследовании методы исторического, сравнительного и системного анализа помогают выявить траектории развития, связанные с геополитическим влиянием и укреплением интеграционного взаимодействия обеих сторон на паритетных и взаимовыгодных условиях. Современная модель экономических отношений между КНР и странами Центральной Азии, интерпретированная авторами исследования, базируется на ключевых факторах регионального взаимодействия, содержащих особенности и важные векторы развития в условиях ужесточения геополитических перемен. Полученные результаты могут быть использованы для выработки стратегических рекомендаций по формированию устойчивой модели сотрудничества между Китаем и странами Центральной Азии.

**Ключевые слова:** Китай, инвестиции, Центральная Азия, экономические отношения, глобальная конкуренция

**Introduction.** Central Asian countries have always looked at China as an attractive ally for creating multifaceted relationships in a variety of areas, from international trade and manufacturing to agriculture and distribution channels. China has a long-lasting interest in the Central Asian area due to its needs for energy - specifically oil and natural gas extraction, refining, and transportation. This interest is directly tied to the sweeping Belt and Road project.

Trade ties between China and Central Asian countries have been a bright spot in international relations, filled with distinct promise and remarkable energy, based on benefits to both parties and a mutual realization of how viable, valuable, and promising their partnership can be. These ties are now especially vibrant given the developments in today's interconnected world. The authors of the article emphasize that the significantly changing economic relations between the regions are primarily related to the consequences of global challenges - the development of the world economy, technology and digitalization, the behavior of players in the arena of military and political events, integration transformations of unions and international institutions, as well as other geopolitical processes.

The authors of the study are convinced these economic and environmental threats - this increased in part due to global demands and shifting political motivations - can better interrelate these regions, while also optimally positioning both sets of Central Asian countries and China to get value out of their relationships in the long-term. China is still keen to develop economic relationships with Central Asian countries, which is consistent with the commitments reached at the first China-Central Asia summit in Xi'an, in May 2023. This is reasonable, because China sees massive prospects for this regional cooperation to be of value for the development of large projects across logistics networks, agriculture and industry, and on acquiring lucrative natural resource projects, amongst countless other fields.

China's global influence and position in the world economy is illustrated with its large projects, the Belt and Road Initiative - which is the largest-most ambitious

project-seeking to create greater shipping connectivity and enhancing collaborations across continents. In general, the authors of the article consider such an algorithm of regional interaction within the framework of system analysis, where the participants are involved in the global system of relationships. The analysis of the history of the formation of the modern model of economic cooperation between China and the Central Asian countries runs through the entire work, and the explanation of why and how effective and necessary is the further development of regional cooperation, which has both historical roots and logical sequence.

The comprehensive analysis in the presented article allowed the authors of the study to identify a modern model of multilateral and successful interaction, the conceptual paradigm of which is that in the context of toughening geopolitical realities, China attaches even greater importance to regional cooperation and solidarity with the countries of Central Asia. The authors present a modern model of China's regional cooperation with the countries of the Central Asian region. This model includes four key vectors of regional integration: economic cooperation; political interaction; cultural exchange; education and science. The general conclusion in this context was the authors' belief that modern geopolitical and geo-economic processes, which sometimes carry negative content and bring additional difficulties in developing cooperation, according to the authors of the study, only strengthen the relationship between both sides, changing the structure of national economies, uniting them into a single world market, which generally forms new aspects. economic cooperation and mutual influence within the framework of regional cooperation.

**Research materials and methods.** Comparison of regions and organizations involved in regional economy and economic policy allows to demonstrate the issues of influence of global changes on the situation in the system of multilateral cooperation. Therefore, in this context, among the necessary scientific tools for the use of scientific tools, the authors applied comparative and causal types of analysis, as well as historical and logical methods of research.

Thinking in a systematic manner - a method which, typically, all researchers tend to use with regard to the examination of the causal relationship of one thing with another - highlights how economic relations among different regions evolve and change over time. This perspective shows us what influences and causes underlie the characteristics of regional development, and interregional cooperation in the present day. An important aspect of this includes examining the very factors (external and internal) contributing to spikes in successful business contracts and profitable economic agreements.

The empirical base of the study includes data from national statistical agencies, international organizations, as well as analytical materials from research institutes and expert assessments. This approach provides a comprehensive and objective consideration of the prospects for Sino-Central Asian cooperation in the context of global transformations.

**Literature review.** There are many scientific-theoretical and expert studies

analyzing various aspects of the Chinese economy and its interaction with regions of the world, as well as geopolitical influence on international economic processes, where almost all players are involved.

Thus, regarding the PRC cooperation with Central Asian countries, it is worth noting expert opinions in the studies of such international specialists (Kadyrova, 2022; Michele Ruta et al., 2025; Muratbekova, 2023; Hitahunov, 2024).

For example, a well-known expert in the study of China's economic policy A. Muratbekova highlighted an important side in the development of the state economy in the context of interchange in the commodity market. The author illustrates that Central Asia is becoming more and more important in China's international strategy, and its leaders want to learn and adopt China's model of win-win diplomacy across the region. The expert has focused attention on showing that collaboration between both parties - including China's multi-billion-dollar pledge of project funding to Central Asian countries - involves many different economic sectors. This includes developing the transportation infrastructure themselves, while at the same time modernizing customs regimes and border facilities, creating fast track "green corridors" for agricultural products and other goods, and establishing direct air routes for both people and cargo. Ultimately, these initiatives will enhance the flows of goods across borders and make it simpler for trade and investment to be established in both directions.

Along with this, China is supporting its global governance efforts through new global initiatives such as the Global Civilization Initiative, Global Development Initiative and Global Security Initiative, which aim to build strong communities with a shared future for humanity (Muratbekova, 2023).

Another Kazakhstani researcher (Hitahunov, 2024) rightly notes that at the present stage the economic interaction between China and Central Asian countries is on the path of strengthening cooperation since external global challenges are aimed at preservation and strengthening. Along with this, the scholar from Kazakhstan emphasized an important postulate, which is that China is strengthening its position as a key trade and investment partner in Central Asia; cooperation between the countries is broad and ranges from agriculture to energy.

The issues of China's economy and economic policy, its multidimensional transformations over a certain period have been reflected in the works of individual authors, international studies and reports (Kulagin, 2024; Terentyev, 2024; China's projected GDP growth for 2025, 2025).

Global challenges that have affected the nature of the relationship between Central Asia and China are outlined in fundamental studies (Arutyunov, 2024; Vinokurov, 2023; Razin, 2024; Zhao Huasheng, 2022; Han Chunlin, 2025).

An important aspect of these research activities is evaluating and analyzing China in terms of its economic situation and position in today's complicated political environment. Given that the country does not exist in a vacuum, the state of China's economic system faces many difficult issues that are largely influenced by pressures from around the globe. These issues are reflected in the development of the domestic

economy and inevitably shape China's relations with other countries, including Central Asian countries.

This issue is widely covered in the works of international researcher V. Kulagin, who, for example, argues that due to favorable situation in exports with a simultaneous decline in imports, the Chinese economy has a high surplus. However, the introduction on August 1, 2024, of additional duties by the United States on several Chinese products, as well as additional duties on electric cars by the European Union (as a global challenge - authors' note), contains the risk of changing the situation in the economic dynamics of the PRC (Kulagin, 2024).

There also are different points of view on this matter. Christopher Smart from the Arbroath Group, for example, feels that when it comes to political events affecting regional economies across the world, global change tends to happen slowly in markets instead of through a single event or incident. Regions tend to focus on economic growth this day rather than interest costs and are able to remain firm when the world has unprecedented changes to aggregate financial stability.

Here it is appropriate to give an example according to the expert opinion of foreign analyst (Arutyunov, 2024), whose work states that in general regional markets, periodically occurring global events are not considered a sign of long-term instability.

**Results.** Answering the question of how China's economy is growing, it can be noted that the Chinese economy is characterized by stable economic growth, developing at a good pace with an average value of GDP growth over the past 20 years (2001- 2021) - 8.66%. However, it should be noted that the stability of the economic growth indicator has not always been observed. Thus, there is little noticeable change in the economic growth indicator due to the global financial crisis 2007-2009, the global economic crisis 2014-2016, although there is a slight slowdown from 2010 to 2019 (from 10.64% to 5.95%), and only the coronavirus pandemic in 2020 reduced the value of GDP to 2.24%, which then recovered to 8.4% in 2021 (Analysis of trade between Kazakhstan and China, 2024).

In 2013, China launched the Belt and Road Initiative, which aims to improve transport linkages and build intercontinental partnerships (Michele Ruta et al 2025).

In this context, it is necessary to note the revival of the Great Silk Road as one of the most ancient logistic corridors, whose purpose of functioning, was the movement, distribution, buying and selling (wholesale and retail) of goods, works and services to Western Europe and that, logically and naturally led to the acquaintance of different peoples with new consumer goods and other important aspects.

Thus, ambitious projects related to China's large-scale investments in transportation technologies are yielding impressive results. In recent years alone, more than two hundred thousand transportation startups have appeared in China. This is four times more than in the entire Silicon Valley. More than forty thousand Chinese engineers are involved in flying car projects alone, which is significantly more than all countries combined.

Economic activity in China picked up in early 2024, helped by rising exports. Meanwhile, domestic demand growth has slowed. Investment in manufacturing and infrastructure, as well as consumer spending on services, remained strong, while the real estate market correction continues. In the long run, China's rapidly aging population may have wide-ranging economic consequences, but with the right and competent policies of China's leadership, the demographic transition is manageable.

Based on the conclusion of foreign researcher (Terentyev, 2024), the economic problems associated with China's aging population can and are being overcome through government policies that aim to increase labor force participation and that help ultimately prolong productive working lives. Some of the most effective measures to help expand China's labor force and make it more productive may include the following, namely: higher retirement age, skill upgrading and lifelong learning, elimination of gender bias in hiring, - affordable childcare, better work-life balance and others.

Even though China is a major exporter of goods worldwide, has had a record trade surplus since the beginning of 2025, is the second largest economy in the world after the United States, nevertheless, the country continues to struggle with achieving its domestic consumer spending targets. The Chinese economy is characterized by a favorable situation in exports, but it should be noted that high surplus is obtained at the expense of falling imports (see Figure 1):

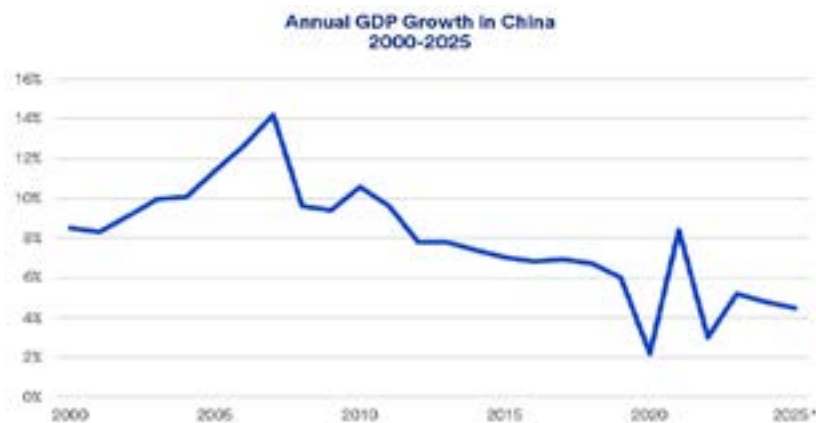


Figure 1 — GDP growth dynamics of the PRC 2000-2025

Source: compiled by the authors based on China's Projected GDP Growth for 2025 (2025)

For example, in June 2024, according to Figure 1, Chinese exports grew robustly by 8.6%, including to the US (up 6.6%) and the EU (4.1%), while total imports fell by 2.3% despite the low base of 2024.

Global challenges in the face of the U.S. and the EU aggravate the situation of the country, So the U.S. side from August 1, 2024 announced the introduction of additional duties on a number of Chinese products, and the European Union has

already imposed additional duties on electric cars, because of which the current situation may change not for the better for China (Kulagin, 2024).

According to an expert, Rob Haworth, senior director of investment strategy at the U.S. Bank Asset Management Division, China is trying to stimulate economic growth focused not on investment but on consumers, but with limited success so far. While China is not downplaying the importance of its export activities, expanding domestic demand is a bigger challenge for China, which consequently cannot be reflected in national GDP dynamics.

As we noted above, China's economy could be further impacted in 2025 by the potential for higher tariffs on Chinese imports being considered by President Donald Trump. Haworth's expert assessment is that China's recent record trade surplus is partly due to the potential impact of tariffs.

With Trump's new presidential term beginning on January 20, 2025, it seems that the door is open for trade tensions to escalate. Actions could be taken early in the new administration. D. Trump has strongly advocated for new tariffs on goods imported into the U.S. from abroad, with a particular focus on China. While other countries such as Canada and Mexico are also being targeted. Thus, the whole world is awaiting the details of what the new levels of US tariffs on Chinese goods might be (Arutyunov, 2024).

Another key factor, of course, is the extent of China's response to U.S. trade restrictions. That is, among the problems we have identified is the growing trade tensions that could eventually cause significant damage to both Chinese and U.S. companies at the same time.

While the U.S. leads in software development, China maintains its leadership in innovative technology. At the same time, China's main advantage is the speed of technology development. It takes only 18 months to go from an idea to its introduction into mass production, compared to 3-4 years for its Western competitors.

According to the World Trade Organization, in 2024 China will remain the second largest major importer in the world. China's ultra-large market gives the world more opportunities and more choices The World Bank raised its forecast for China's GDP growth in 2025 by 0.4 percentage points to 4.5%. The international community is generally confident in China's economic prospects (Han Chunlin, 2025).

Here it is also important to note that according to the forecasts of experts, by 2025. China will control more than 75% of the world market of batteries for electric transportation and 60% of the electric car market and while the whole world still perceives flying electric cars as a fiction, Chinese companies are already turning them into reality (Razin, 2024). The authors of the study are confident that thanks to this development of technology, in a few years we may see no single prototypes but entire fleets of flying cars over cities.

It is a well-known fact that after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia was the sphere and object of interest of the Central Asian countries that left the USSR. At present, with some amendments, one can conclude that China is purposefully

pushing Russia out of its zone of influence by offering attractive lucrative projects and grants to the Central Asian countries.

Currently, the development of trade and economic cooperation between the Central Asian states and China has positive dynamics, and it should be emphasized that China is one of the main and serious partners of this region in a wide range of areas of interaction.

The main economic direction of China with Central Asian countries has become such key areas of economy as supply of consumer goods, as well as extraction, processing and transportation of oil and gas to China from Central Asian countries.

The concluding statement of the China-Central Asia summit clearly shows that both parties want to increase their partnership, by coordinating their individual growth plans, simplifying and streamlining trade procedures, enhancing investment and industrial cooperation, and by better integrating their transport corridors between China and central Asia with regards to energy projects. They also wish to cooperate further in technology sectors. The aim is to mutually agree on the establishment of a new cooperation framework where mutual strengths can reinforce each other in a win-win fashion (Muratbekova, 2023).

On January 25, 2022 - thirty years after China established diplomatic relations with the five Central Asian countries - President Xi Jinping made a promise during a virtual summit. He stated that irrespective of the future global climate or how much China grows in the years ahead, in every scenario Central Asian country will always be able to rely on China as a partner, a neighbor, a friend, and trusted ally to unconditionally count on (Kadyrova, 2022). According to the statement of E. Vinokurov, Deputy Chairman of the Board, Chief Economist of the Eurasian Development Bank (EDB), it is obvious that now the economy of Central Asia has grown faster than the world economy in the last 2 years. According to EDB forecasts in 2024 the nominal GDP of Central Asia will exceed 500 billion dollars USA. The nominal GDP of Central Asia will exceed 500 billion dollars USA (Vinokurov E., 2023).

The initiative "One Belt, One Road", has become an important platform for the development of global economic cooperation and a driving force of China's modernization, as stated by the participants of the fourth symposium on the construction of the Belt and Road, which was held in Beijing. The objective of the China initiative is to promote global economic development (Michele Ruta et al, 2025).

Over the past 11 years, the ambitious One Belt, One Road project has made significant progress. Meanwhile, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of improving and promoting a high-quality belt and road cooperation mechanism and creating a new space for win-win development at a higher level and with greater sustainability and stability.

It should be noted that the "One Belt, One Road" initiative has become the world's largest platform for international economic cooperation, with the widest coverage and the greatest impact on the economies of Central Asian countries. In

addition, its global attractiveness has been increasing every year. As an important platform for promoting cooperation between China and Central Asian countries, the initiative is also a key factor in promoting Chinese modernization the One Belt, One Road Initiative will continue to be an important platform for building a global community of shared future, a key driving force for promoting Chinese modernization, and a powerful force in expanding economic relations among Central Asian countries.

Also, China is gradually increasing its share in both imports and exports of Kazakhstan. While in 2017 the country's share in Kazakhstan's total foreign sales was relatively low - only 12% - it has now grown to 18% by 6 percentage points. The specific weight of the PRC in imports to Kazakhstan has increased over the years from 15.9% to 25.5% (Analysis of trade between Kazakhstan and China, 2024). As noted earlier, Central Asia became an area of competition for both China and Russia after the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Until fairly recently, both countries supported the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, an international organization formed in 2001, as a counterweight to organizations dominated by the West. Within this collective, both nations advanced their respective strategic agendas.

Russia advanced its Eurasian Economic Integration project, while China advanced its Belt and Road Initiative. However, after 2014, after the annexation of Crimea and after the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, there was a change in the balance of power. China has become stronger, and Russia has lost credibility. For various reasons, China (primarily as a dynamic economy - author's note) is a very attractive partner (Zhao Huasheng, 2022). As China has sharply increased both the physical and value volume of supplies of its goods to Central Asian countries, Chinese suppliers added 45% in monetary terms to the same period in 2022.

Kazakhstan also saw an increase in sales, but a noticeable increase was observed only in the physical volume of deliveries (plus 32.9%). In value terms, exports showed incommensurate dynamics: only plus 2.5% (China increased imports to Kazakhstan by 45%, 2023). Another record of China in trade with Kazakhstan: in 2023, imports of Chinese goods (11.3 billion dollars USA) exceeded exports (10.4 billion dollars USA) in monetary terms for the first time. Thus, we can safely say that China is first a supplier for Kazakhstan, and only then a buyer.

Bilateral trade turnover between Kazakhstan and China by the end of 2022 increased by 30%, reaching 31.5 billion dollars USA. The volume of PRC investments in the economy of Kazakhstan for 9 months of 2023 amounted to about 1.4 billion dollars USA. Currently, 45 joint Kazakh-Chinese projects with investments of over 14.5 billion dollars USA are under implementation. At present, 45 joint Kazakh-Chinese projects are under implementation with an investment volume of over 14.5 billion dollars USA.

The Khorgas International Center for Cross-Border Cooperation has the honor of being the world's only cross-border free trade zone and China's only special

economic area that technically sits within the country's borders but falls beyond Chinese customs. Container shipping through the Khorgas trade zone grew by 160% in the first two months of 2023.

According to China's customs agency, the country experienced a growth of 5.8% year-over-year overall trade (including imports and exports), which totaled 13.32 trillion yuan (around 1.92 trillion dollars USA) in the same period.

China's total trade with Central Asian countries reached 70.2 billion dollars USA in 2022, astonishingly over 100 times from 30 years ago when the countries first developed diplomatic relations. In 2023, the trade with the five Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan) grew by 37.4% bringing China closer to fulfilling the demand from traditional export markets (China's trade with Central Asia is growing rapidly, 2023).

The lion's share of trade turnover with China – 70% – was accounted for by Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, the same republics provided a total growth of 5 billion US dollars compared to 2023. This is largely driven by the key strategic "Khorgos - Eastern Gate" dry port on the Chinese-Kazakhstani border, now a vital corridor of trade with Kazakhstan dealing with nearly half of all Chinese trade with Central Asia, which distinctly makes it the economic "gateway" to Central Asia.

Statistical data on trade turnover by CA regions can be presented graphically for better clarity (see Figure 2):

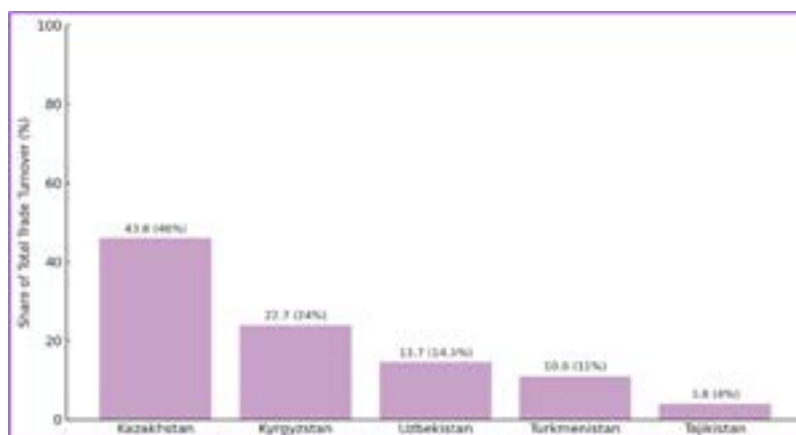


Figure 2 — Dynamics of China's trade turnover with Central Asian countries in 2024  
Source: compiled by the authors based on China's trade with Central Asia is growing rapidly (2023)

China's General Administration of Customs (GAC) has released statistics on trade with Central Asia in 2024. *China's total trade with the countries of the region* amounted to 94.8 billion dollars USA, an increase of 5.4 billion dollars USA. The total volume of China's trade with the countries of the region amounted to 94.8 billion dollars USA, which is 5.4 billion dollars USA more than in 2023. The total trade with the region amounted to US\$94.8 billion, an increase of 5.4 billion dollars USA from 89.4 billion dollars USA in 2023.

About 46% of the Celestial Empire's trade with Central Asia went to Kazakhstan (43.8 billion dollars USA), Kyrgyzstan accounted for almost 24% (22.7 billion dollars USA), Uzbekistan took about 14.5% (13.7 billion dollars USA), a little over 11% went to Turkmenistan (10.6 billion dollars USA), and Tajikistan was content with just 4% of the total (3.8 billion dollars USA).

At the same time, three countries had thriving trade relations with China. Kazakhstan increased trade by 2.8 billion dollars USA, while Kyrgyzstan increased by 2.9 billion dollars USA. Turkmenistan made gains, however modest, amounting to 57 billion dollars USA. The numbers for the other two countries look much different. Tajikistan decreased trade with the PRC by 65 million dollars USA. Uzbekistan suffered the largest decline, with nearly 260 billion dollars USA lost in their trade with China.

However, none of the CA countries experienced a collapse in trade turnover with China. It is noteworthy that in 2022, China's trade with the region amounted to 70.2 billion dollars USA. The PRC's trade with the region amounted to 70.2 billion dollars USA, having increased by about 35% since the start of Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine. It was from that moment that the Russian Federation began to seriously cede its position to China in Central Asia, continuing to lose ground until today, while the PRC is now on the rise, and, to all appearances, this trend will continue.

For example, official data show that Russia remains the main source of Kazakhstan's trade deficit. Exports to that country fell by 20%, while imports fell by only 0.8%, resulting in a record negative balance of minus 3.8 billion dollars USA. At the same time, Russia's share in total trade turnover continues to decline - from 18.3% in early 2025 to 17.99% by the end of May 2025.

At the same time, China is strengthening its positions. Now it occupies the first place in the structure of Kazakhstan's trade with a share of 22.2% (against 20.3% in the first quarter of 2025). Exports to China amounted to more than 5.2 billion dollars USA.

Exports to PRC amounted to more than 5.2 billion dollars USA, imports - 6.6 billion dollars USA. This also resulted in a negative balance, but on a more moderate scale - minus 1.4 billion dollars USA (Kazakhstan is losing exports - oil no longer saves, 2025).

As a reminder, Beijing has signed partnership agreements with each of the five Central Asian countries to work together on the OPEP project. This cooperation is visible clearly to see with major infrastructure like the regional Khorgas cross-border collaboration hub and the massive gas pipeline from China to Central Asia.

The gas pipeline is significant in history, as it was China's first international natural gas line, running through Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan, before entering China. Since it began operations in 2009, it has supplied an unbelievable 423.2 billion dollars USA cubic meters of gas into China by the end of 2022. This infrastructure has given win-win outcomes, as all countries along that pipeline route have reaped the benefits socially and economically, and China has diversified their energy supply and improved its own energy consumption domestically.

Xi'an has emerged as a logistics juggernaut via its China-Europe Rail Express system, which has 17 primary railway lines connecting the ancient city to Central Asian destinations. Xi'an's rail system has become the preferred logistics corridor between China and Central Asia. More recently, several logistics projects have gotten off the ground using the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan (CKU) railway project as an example. A host of local, regional, and global factors have all come together to help launch these projects.

**Discussion.** This railway will make a huge impact on China's transportation process. It will also create more alternative transit routes for China and lessen Beijing's reliance on a transit route through Russia and Kazakhstan while providing reliable, relatively inexpensive rail service to European and Middle Eastern markets for years. The CKU line is appealing because it is a bureaucratic and logistical-time efficient corridor, as it is one of the most direct routes available, and it will also reduce shipping time by a week or more. Moreover, the new railroad will contribute to the economic growth and development of central and western regions of China, particularly Xinjiang, through the growth of the manufacturing industry, the railroad will become the shortest land route connecting China with Central Asia, and will allow access to the capacious markets of South Asia and the Middle East through the promising Trans-Afghan Corridor

In terms of global disruptions, the crisis in Ukraine is a true game-changer in the CKU railway project plans. The crisis forced China into a different set of operational options, while Central Asian countries were looking to find new sources of revenue to replace what had been lost. Jiayi Zhou, researcher, Conflict, Peace and Security Program, SIPRI, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), notes that "many cooperation initiatives with the EU have been halted, first because of the COVID- 19 pandemic" and then because of the war in Ukraine. At the same time, the idea of creating a "global trade flow" through Central Asia is viable. However, according to the expert, "the realization of these initiatives" depends on the activity of "the endpoints of this flow - China and the European Union."

Zhou observes that Central Asian countries are not only seeking the EU's assistance with their road and rail projects. These countries are also seeking European investment in clean energy projects, sustainable management of their natural resources, and modernization of their agriculture practices (Asia, 2025). According to a foreign analyst, Central Asia is seen as a "trade corridor" not only by the European Union, but also by other global players such as Russia, Iran, India and Turkey (Volkov, 2022). The authors of this article do not deny the positive prospects in establishing a strong partnership between the European Union and China on the development of the platform of Central Asian countries. Summarizing the above, we can state that the current model of economic cooperation between China and Central Asian countries is based on the fact of existence and development of the following historical and geopolitical events.

In recent years, many states have established 5+1 dialog mechanisms with Central Asian countries, including Japan, South Korea, the United States, India,

Italy and the European Union. In this context, China is seeking to establish a similar mechanism that reflects, first and foremost, the growing recognition of Central Asia as a distinct region. China is now committed to *a new policy that can be called constructive engagement*. On this issue, China is determined to maintain political and social stability at the regional level.

Thus, the current picture of the interaction between China and Central Asian countries in 2024-2025 can be summarized as follows (see Figure 3):

Economic partnerships are rapidly expanding, particularly within the context of the "One Belt, One Road" program. In Kazakhstan and China, both sides are pushing to ease the ability to travel by removing visa requirements and clearing out government-to-government relationships. Beijing is also putting more resources towards the environmental and development agenda in Central Asia, create new financial institutions as well as loan initiatives.

China is positioned as one of the most powerful powers and is the largest driver and most active supporter of economic cooperation with Central Asian countries, which implies that the state is focused on strengthening new areas beyond the traditional areas of cooperation. We are talking about such areas as digital economy, green energy, low-carbon projects, artificial intelligence, information communications, modern agriculture, cross-border e-commerce and other areas (Zhao Huasheng, 2022).



Figure 3 — Modern framework of collaboration between China and Central Asian nations  
Source: created by the authors

It should be noted that such geopolitical impacts as the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian crisis is a global international conflict, has a huge impact on the situation in the world and entails serious changes in the system of international relations.

Nevertheless, what is happening in the geopolitical environment guides China to further strengthen economic cooperation and solidarity with Central Asian countries.

**Conclusion.** In the presented article, the authors have formulated the following conclusions:

1) The study argues for the indisputable fact of mutually beneficial economic cooperation between China and the countries of Central Asia. At the same time, the authors of the article emphasize that the solution of emerging problematic issues, mostly related to geopolitical and geo-economic instability, rests on constructive and mutually beneficial agreements at the regional interstate levels.

2) It is well known that national economies are under the influence of global changes and challenges, which can sometimes unexpectedly affect the nature of integration of regional unions and states. The article demonstrates events showing the impact of global challenges, which, despite sometimes having negative factors of influence, on the contrary, lead to positive trends in strengthening and strengthening further diversification of economic cooperation between China and the Central Asian states.

3) The authors interpret the modern model of China's regional cooperation with the countries of Central Asia, which includes four key vectors of integration: economic cooperation; political interaction; cultural exchange; education and science. The general conclusion in this context was the authors' conviction that modern geopolitical and geo-economic processes, which sometimes have negative content and bring additional difficulties in the development of cooperation between both sides - China and Central Asian countries - only strengthen the relationship between them, changing the structure of national economies, uniting them into a single world market, which ultimately forms a new model of economic interaction and mutual influence.

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