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**REGIONAL INTEGRATION OF THE COUNTRIES
OF CENTRAL ASIA AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS**

Now there is a problem of the transfer to the plane of the practical embodiment of strategic interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the international scene, and Central Asia in general. New global and regional integration trends demand calibration of integration policy of the countries of Central Asia for the purpose of use of their opportunities for social and economic and ecological development of the country, formation of own agenda in the international organizations and preservation of foreign policy of the countries taking into account the geoeconomic and geopolitical interests of the leading world powers designing the neo-Eurasian space. It is especially important to provide interstate cooperation, having filled it with constructive political and social and economic forms and mechanisms of cooperation. The ecological situation in many countries of the world can be characterized as unsuccessful now. At the same time negative ecological impacts do not recognize frontiers and negatively influence the habitat and quality of life of a large number of people including living in adjacent territories. Environmental problems in most cases get regional, and often both global characters, respectively, and measures for their decision also have to become international, demanding the clear coordinated policy of all co-present states and, the most important, their good will and readiness to divide responsibility for the decisions made at national and supranational level. This situation, in particular, is relevant for the countries of Central Asia.

Key words: integration, Central Asia, transboundary resources, water problems.

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**Орталық Азия мемлекеттерінің аймақтық
интеграциясы және экологиялық мәселе**

Қазіргі кезде халықаралық аренада Қазақстан Республикасы және де жалпы Орталық Азия мемлекеттерінің стратегиялық мүдделерін практикалық жүзеге асырудың мәселелері тұр. Жаңа жаһандық және аймақтық интеграциялық үрдістер олардың мүмкіндіктерін мемлекеттің әлеуметтік-экономикалық және экологиялық дамуына қолдану, халықаралық ұйымдарда жеке күн тәртібін қалыптастыру және нео-еуразиялық кеңістікті құрастыратын жетекші әлемдік державалардың геоэкономикалық және геосаяси мүдделерін ескере отырып, мемлекеттің сыртқы саясатын сақтау Орталық Азия мемлекеттерінің мақсатымен интеграциялық саясатын калибрлеуді талап етеді. Ең басты мәселе ынтымақтастық механизмдері мен конструктивті саяси және әлеуметтік-экономикалық формалармен толықтыратын мемлекетаралық өзара әрекетті қамтамасыз ету. Қазіргі кезеңде әлемнің көптеген мемлекеттерінде экологиялық жағдайды сәтсіз деп сипаттауға болады. Жағымсыз экологиялық ықпал мемлекеттік шекараларды мойындамай және тіршілік ортасына, сонымен қатар, іргелес аймақтарда өмір сүретін көп мөлшердегі адамдардың өмір сүру сапасына жағымсыз әсерін тигізеді. Экологиялық мәселелер көп жағдайларда аймақтық, көбінесе жаһандық сипатқа ие, тиісінше олардың шешімі бойынша

қабылданатын шаралар барлық ортақ мемлекеттердің келісілген нақты саясатын талап ететін интернационалды болуы қажет және де ең бастысы, шешім қабылдаудың ұлттық деңгейінде қабылданатын жауапкершілікті бөлісуге дайындықты талап етеді.

Түйін сөздер: интеграция, Орталық Азия, трансшекаралық ресурстар, су мәселесі.

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Региональная интеграция стран Центральной Азии и экологические проблемы

В настоящее время стоит задача перевода в плоскость практического воплощения стратегических интересов Республики Казахстан на международной арене, и в Центральной Азии в целом. Новые глобальные и региональные интеграционные тренды требуют калибровки интеграционной политики стран Центральной Азии с целью использования их возможностей для социально-экономического и экологического развития страны, формирования собственной повестки дня в международных организациях и сохранения внешней политики стран с учетом геэкономических и геополитических интересов ведущих мировых держав, конструирующих неоевразийское пространство. Особенно важно обеспечить межгосударственное взаимодействие, наполнив его конструктивными политическими и социально-экономическими формами и механизмами сотрудничества. Экологическую ситуацию во многих странах мира в настоящее время можно охарактеризовать как неблагоприятную. При этом негативные экологические воздействия не признают государственных границ и отрицательно влияют на среду обитания и качество жизни большого количества людей, в том числе и проживающих на сопредельных территориях. Экологические проблемы в большинстве случаев приобретают региональный, а зачастую и глобальный характер, соответственно, и меры по их решению также должны стать интернациональными, требующими четкой согласованной политики всех сопричастных государств и, самое главное, их доброй воли и готовности разделить ответственность за принимаемые на национальном и наднациональном уровне решения. Данная ситуация, в частности, актуальна для стран Центральной Азии.

Ключевые слова: интеграция, Центральная Азия, трансграничные ресурсы, водные проблемы.

Introduction

In the modern international relations, the concept «integration» became an integral part of political and economic life of the majority of the countries of the world. Globalization and regional integration come to the forefront. The ratio of these two processes and their influence on foreign policy courses of the states can explain difficult processes of the modern international relations.

Participation of Kazakhstan in the international economic integration is a condition of creation of an economic basis of sovereignty of RK, ensuring economic growth, its entry into the international community as the full member. The Republic of Kazakhstan is some their first leaders and the active consecutive organizer of regional integration processes. Therefore, integration became an integral part of foreign policy strategy of the state and the strategic choice on prospect. For years of independence Kazakhstan became the member of many international economic organizations (the WTO, EEU) that, certainly, corresponds to current global

trends. Cooperation within integration processes at the subregional and interregional levels, with various blocks promoted formation of conditions for sustainable development of a national economic system. The continuing transformation of RK and integration of national economy of the country into world economy demonstrate the movement to open economy. Kazakhstan uses abilities to integrate in the former Soviet, Eurasian and international Union.

Methodology

Now in high gear there is a formation of theoretical-methodological base of integration processes. The theoretical directions or schools of sciences of federalism and neofederalism, school of functionalism and neofunctionalism and school of transnationalism (pluralistic school) are the most known. However, the school of realism/neo-realism also did not lose the relevance. Realists (E.Karr and G. Morgenthau) consider the state as key unit of the foreign policy analysis regardless of about what historical

period and about what type of the states there is a speech (Jonathan Thucydides, 2006: 3-25).

Authors pay special attention to creation of systems of military-political alliances which are considered as the easiest and fast way of integration of the states. In 1960-1970 the increased level of economic interdependence in the world and an institutionalization of the international relations influenced change of important provisions of realism. The American political scientist Kenneth Waltz proved that questions of military safety are not the main agenda of world politics. So, questions of economic, social, ecological character fell within the scope of researches of neorealists (Waltz K.N., 1979: 87-88).

However a thesis about a role of the strong state as in stabilization of the international modes remains invariable. If the hegemonic power is lost, and imperious resources are more or less evenly distributed between the states, the international modes also fall and there comes the period of anarchy and fight for hegemony while the strongest leader does not manage to set the new hegemonic mode which will restore a condition of balance of forces and stability (Waltz K.N., 1979: 93).

The main thesis of the federalistic theory of integration is need of an institutionalization economic and, first of all, the political relations which result has to be a creation of supranational institutes. It is explained by them, first of all, they claim by inability of the state to fully ensure safety of people from wars, violence, radical nationalism and extremism, etc. Besides, that to concentrate the power at the people and only supranational institutes can guarantee maintaining democratic principles of living arrangement. (A. Hamilton, K. Ueyr and R. Watts). Founders of neofederalism (A. Etzioni), etc. consider that the purpose of integration is creation of the «political community» directed to formation in citizens of the corresponding identification reference points. D. Paynder considers federalism as the concept of integration, and A. Sbradzh sees in it philosophy, scientific orientation (Cronin, 2013: 124).

Thus, federalism and neofederalism consider integration as a possibility of the State Parties to protect the national interests and to ensure safety through delegation of the powers to supranational institutes.

For a theoretical design of neofunctionalism extremely important also concept of loyalty. It was borrowed by E. Haas from methodology of the sociological analysis. It is necessary for realization of the integration based on the ideas of functionalism that the population divided values of society of welfare (White, 2003: 111-333). Involvement in

integration process of the countries which are not dividing similar values is problematic. It explains aspiration of neofunktionalist (E. Haas) to be limited to the processes happening in the European Union. Neofunktionalista also for the first time defined the basic structural elements of integration: the interests of the state, group of interests, political parties, international trade, politically mobile public masses and competing elite which relationship is regulated by the constitution, traditions and parliamentary or presidential democracy (Попович, 2015).

The pluralistic model offered K. Doychem is also based on a thesis about the supranational nature of integration. On this model integration can happen in two ways: first (amalgamic) – association of a number of the countries in one state education and the second (pluralistic) – creation of community when maintaining political independence of the states. A condition of creation of amalgamny integration is the commitment to identical values, the general historical past, similar expectations of benefit from association and also similar forms of the organization of life. The idea creation of «feeling of community» which is also connected with a concept of «communities of safety» is explained by it. Followers of pluralistic model consider that creation of regional associations is promoted by creation of formal institutes (Rasler, Thomson, 2005: 11).

Literature review

In the analysis of a historiography of work were divided into four groups: the works of general-theoretical character devoted structural system to the analysis of integration and its compound processes; general researches of the historical and political direction on the international relations; works on the integration stories covering it global and regional aspects; the researches of comparative character devoted to comparison of integration experience in various regions of the world.

Theoretical works of the leading Russian and foreign scientists relying on system approach in studying of the international relations became a starting point of a research. In the concentrated look the basic principles and the ideas of this approach were formulated in T. Parsons's works (Parsons, 1968: 817; Parsons, 1951: 575; Parsons, 1951: 506), A. Etzioni (Etzioni, 1968: 324; Etzioni, 1993: 157; Etzioni, 2004: 32-47), J. Rosenau (Rosenau, Aydinli, Ersel, 2005: 247; Rosenau, 2007: 200). Developments of school of system and structural approach in the Russian science were continued in the 1990th and especially the 2000th years, in particular

in works of the academician E.M. Primakov (Примаков, Хрусталеv, 2006: 163) and professor M.A. Khrustalyov (Хрусталеv, 2008: 246-278) In the monograph by M.A. Khrustalyov «Analysis of the international situations and political examination» published in 2008 in the most unrolled form applied system and structural approach to the analysis of international and political reality is stated.

Among the foreign works of a general-theoretical profile used within the project first of all it should be noted the works on theoretical judgment of the international system which are belonging to the leading modern American theorist K. Waltz (Waltz, 1979: 185) and also became already classics of J. Rozenau (Rosenau, 1991: 253) work, etc. (Gilpin, 1987: 146-167; Deutsch, Singer, 1975: 14-32; Kissenger, 2014: 26-67; Keohane, 1984: 53-68; Morgentau, 1955: 24-30; Nye, 1990: 35-87) in which under different points of view attention to development of a conceptual framework of the international and political system analysis assuming methodological and logical unity of global, regional and individual and country cuts of a world system is paid.

New trends of global and regional integration in case of Central Asia

On the basis of the analysis of global and regional processes of the modern international relations new trends which demonstrate that in the conditions of change of political structure of the world and formation of a new system of the international relations density of economic interrelations, especially at the regional level increases were sun-dried.

The new trend should be considered «new regionalism» which main characteristic is use by developing countries of abilities to integrate within the region for strengthening of the positions on the world economic scene and protection of national interests in the conditions of globalization. Regional structures are better adapted for cooperation in such sensitive spheres as migration, environment protection, development of telecommunications, etc. Regional blocs open access to the market in exchange on certain concessions from external partners.

Gains strength new forms of integration in Eurasia which it is possible to call neo-Eurasian. The Eurasian integration which is the key force of economic development, interactions in the field of trade in energy resources and other goods, cooperation in the transport sphere, integration of capital flows and labor, tourism and fight against drug traffic and epidemiological threats gains new characteristics.

Eurasian Post-Soviet and Eurasian continental integration – two interconnected processes. The Eurasian Post-Soviet integration has to be surely complemented with the Eurasian continental integration understood as development of open regionalism in Eurasia. Central Asia can be regarded as «laboratory of the Eurasian integration».

In the foreign policy strategy Kazakhstan did not remain away from a modern trend of «new regionalism». The analysis of the Central Asian direction of integration policy of RK showed that 2017 gave a new impulse to discussions about «uniform» Central Asia. Meetings of the Central Asian leaders without participation of the Russian President became a subject of discussion of issues of regional integration in world information space. New prospects in regional policy became possible after coming to power in Uzbekistan of the president Shavkat Mirziyoev. Which foreign policy initiatives led to considerable warming in the bilateral relations of the Central Asian states, improvements were outlined in border territories, trade and economic relations quickened. The president Mirziyoev suggested to create association of heads of regions of Central Asia, association of business communities, the international research center of an Islamic civilization and etc. (*Узбекистан предлагает создать Ассоциацию глав регионов стран Центральной Азии*, 2010).

Having supported multilateral cooperation, Tashkent strengthened a regional component of the foreign policy. In November, 2017 under the auspices of the UN in Samarkand the international conference «Central Asia took place: one last and general future, cooperation for the sake of sustainable development and mutual prosperity». Delegates of a conference agreed with the offer on holding regular meetings of Foreign Ministers of the countries of Central Asia for discussion of current problems of the region. The Program of cooperation between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2018-2019 was signed (*Международная конференция по вопросам безопасности и развития в регионе ЦА состоялась в Самарканде*, 2017). Kazakhstan supported the initiative of the Uzbek president, having brought together the Central Asian leaders in March, 2018 in Astana.

It should be noted that the modern geopolitical and geoeconomic situation updates a question of the nature of future integration. All countries of the region for the objective reasons were participants of the projects initiated by external actors. And, in one

integration alliance of this sort the countries of Central Asia do not act together (SCO, EEU, the CSTO, Turkic Council). In this regard the question of is lawful whether Central Asia will be able to become independent integration association, or integration will take place under the auspices of global and players.

Now environmental protection stopped being a narrow departmental task which execution is assigned only to nature protection bodies. It is rather a subject which gets into various fields of activity more and more deeply – whether it be power, transport, agriculture, the industry or trade. Such approach to environmental protection is caused by the fact that roots – and often as well the decision – many environmental problems are in branch strategy.

In the absence of interindustry integration, economic growth can have an adverse effect not only on state of environment, but also the budgetary expenses. There are examples of the countries which were forced to incur essential expenses on restoration of the environment and a covering of social expenses instead of less expensive activities for prevention of ecological damage. In order to avoid such situations, the state needs to go on the way of integration of environmental policy.

Problems of environmental safety are directly connected with ensuring general safety of the region and demands collective efforts of all states. Problems of environment protection and creating favorable conditions of life for the person demands acceptance of preventive measures and creation of strong international legal bases of cooperation of the Central Asian states already now. So far in the international cooperation in Central Asia in environmental safety leans on: The agreement «About interaction in the field of ecology and protection of the surrounding environment», Agreements «About interaction in the field of prevention and mitigation of consequences of emergency situations of natural and technical character», the Agreement «About information cooperation in ecology and protection of the surrounding environment», «The agreement on border cooperation in studying, development and protection of a subsoil», etc. But development of effective mechanisms is necessary for implementation of these international legal documents.

Ecological factor in relationship of the countries Central Asia

For Central Asia there are common ecological threats: gradual destruction of the wild nature, the menacing trend loss of fauna and flora, excessive chemicalization of once fertile lands and their re-

moval from the system of land resources, irrational use of water resources, pollution of elevated and underground water resources, airspace. For carrying out security policy in the field of ecology efforts of the states in a bilateral format on hydro-electric problems, on rational use of resources of fresh water are important for watering of agricultural grounds. In this case use of modern technologies of drop irrigation, application of special sprinkling installations, carrying out pipelines is important for irrigation of fields, instead of expensive breakthrough of channels, etc. In the conditions of globalization the problem gradual disappearance of a historical and ethnographic ecosystem within which the traditional culture of the people of the region, decrease in a role of historical division of labor in climatic conditions of Central Asia was formed is particularly acute.

Special zone of risk for stability of the region the Fergana Valley where on vital space loading of demographic weight is excessive represents, the deficiency of the earth, water, food along with the environmental problems left in inheritance from economic activity of the person are notable. As well as in the world in general, for an ecosystem of the Central Asian region air pollution, the connected emissions of the harmful pollutants (the carbon dioxide, methane, etc.) destroying an ozone layer and leading to manifestation of greenhouse effect and to warming of climate constitutes danger. Researchers note that these emissions have a direct bearing on thawing of glaciers, severe droughts, desertification, reduction of a drain of the rivers, loss of a biodiversity, increase in intensity of rainfall and formation of dust storms, etc. It is predicted that by 2030-2050 in Central Asia temperature will increase by 1-3 degrees. It is known that when warming the intensity of evaporation from a surface of the water of oceans, seas, lakes, reservoirs inevitably increases. It can increase already established level of loss of rainfall in mountains. The erosion of slopes of mountains increases, become more active landslides sat down. The intensity of instruction of water objects such as reservoirs will increase. For accumulation of the increasing drain of liquid and firm rainfall, researchers suggest to increase volumes of big reservoirs in order to avoid instruction (*Арифов, Арифов, 2014: 173-177*).

In the territory of the Fergana Valley after the collapse of the USSR and chaotic curtailment of production and processing of uranium ores there were numerous mines, mines, dumps and tailings dams. These ecologically dangerous objects located in close proximity to settlements and also near the rivers of the basin of the Syr Darya, pose a serious

threat for the environment and the population of the region.

Speaking about environmental problems, separately it is necessary to emphasize the common water problem in Central Asia. Hydrogeography of Central Asia such is that water resources in the region more than are sufficient, but they are distributed extremely unevenly. The main water resources in the Central Asian region are located in its south-east part – in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The main consumers of water are Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan. At the same time shallow and waterless spaces are occupied in the region territorially most part. It means that for the states of the region the water problem has not only economic, but also strategic value. For this reason every time when strengthening interstate contradictions, questions of functioning of water and river and water-conservation systems in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan which systematically show discontent in connection with the heavy expenses connected with own reservoirs and accumulation of water in them which is regulated in the agrarian purposes of Uzbekistan, of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan are brought up and demand to promote them in this regard.

Thus, environmental problems are presented to Central Asia:

- drying of the Aral Sea (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan);
- possible break of a dam in the Sarez Lake (Tajikistan);
- the problems connected in the past with nuclear and atomic tests, processings and waste (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan);
- irrational use and water resources management;
- impact of artificial reservoirs and dams, hydroelectric power stations on the environment (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan).

The above-stated problems cannot be solved unilaterally. Let's note that for the last decades in the world the integration processes proceeding in different regions and covering various spheres of the relations of the states became more active. An important role in development of these processes is played by the international organizations which promote cooperation of the states in the sphere of implementation of the sovereign rights by them. Interest in Central Asia and in problems of this region from the leading states of the world and the world centers of force increased with the advent of new military, ecological and other serious threats to security of the countries of the region, such as terrorism, drug traffic and religious extremism.

One of such international organizations is the European Union. The new ecological EURECA 2 program adopted in October, 2015 in Milan during the summit between representatives of the states of Central Asia and the European Union. In principle, it is not the first ecological program as all this is carried out within the general Strategy of the EU. But, despite it, there are no noticeable improvements – in CA the dependence between irrational water use and deficiency of water, reduction of efficiency of lands and a biodiversity, growth of incidence, poverty and the conflicts is still shown. One of key problems is poor control and a lack of potential.

The suspense of an environmental problem in the basin of the Aral Sea and destruction of the habitat, owing to not account эко system restrictions in management, was led to aggravation of social and economic problems and growth of conflict potential. In basins of the Caspian Sea, Irtys and Balkhash observed manifestations of a crisis ecological situation have the same reasons, as well as in the basin of the Aral Sea.

At the same time, the majority of regional environmental problems is caused by resource-intensive and raw orientation of economy. The share of the natural and raw industries makes in economy of the Central Asian countries about 50% with active negative impact on the environment.

It is necessary to consider that change of the mode of water use in one country inevitably infringes on the interests of other countries. Need of the general scheme of management of water basins of Central Asia is caused by the nature and demand development and development of mechanisms of cooperation. Change of approach of the states in the decision all of the becoming aggravated problems is pressed.

Globalization as new factor of the modern world, also influences opportunities of management in CA. It acts as an external factor of development of the countries of the subregion and now, mainly, leads to increase of threats to security and forces the countries of CA to strengthen operation of natural and social potential, to increase pressure upon water ecosystems (Актуальные проблемы безопасности и сотрудничества в каспийско-центральноазиатском регионе: материалы XI ежегодной алма-тинской конференции, 2013: 204).

It should be noted that the existing legal framework of the relations between the countries of CA and also between the subregion and the international community does not allow to use as much as possible both own potential, and possibilities of the international community. The solution of problems of

the environment, water and safety will require creation of new forms for intersectoral and subregional cooperation and strengthening of potential.

Addressing a bad experience of the EU, it is possible to claim that the solution of environmental problems in CA cannot be realized only at the national level as the interests of the adjoining states are too closely bound. Only cooperation of the states at various levels and various sectors has to be a right way. Characteristic of CA is that counteraction to aggravation of environmental problems of the region is impossible without involvement in this process of the third parties among which it is possible to call the following organizations: Interstate ecological council at the CIS, Intergovernmental council for investigation, use and protection of a subsoil at the CIS, etc.

Environmental issues and equitable distribution of cross-border resources are a significant factor in modern economy and policy, at the same time every year influence of an ekologo-resource component in the interstate relations only amplifies.

The ecological situation in many countries of the world can be characterized as unsuccessful now. At the same time negative ecological impacts do not recognize frontiers and negatively influence the habitat and quality of life of a large number of people including living in adjacent territories. Environmental problems in most cases get regional, and often both global character, respectively, and measures for their decision also have to become international, demanding the clear coordinated policy of all copresent states and, the most important, their good will and readiness to divide responsibility for the decisions made at national and supranational level.

This situation, in particular, is relevant for the countries of Central Asia which are closely connected by the uniform hydrological system of barred basins of the Caspian and Aral seas, Lake Balkhash and Issyk Kul. The Central Asian region (CAR) located in a zone of continental arid climate, with the population over 57 million people, critically depends on availability of water resources. The lack of an exit to the World Ocean in combination with droughty weather conditions imposes significant restrictions for any economic activity in the region.

It should be noted that water resources are distributed across the territory of the CAR extremely unevenly. Their main part (up to 85%) is formed in upper courses of the rivers in territories of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and spent in lower reaches – in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan where

more than 83% of the irrigated lands of Central Asia are concentrated. All large rivers of Central Asia have cross-border character and the interstate status.

Thus, security with water resources of the countries which are in the lower reach of the river basin critically depends on the nature of use and extent of pollution of waters by the countries located above on a current. In turn, the countries located in upper courses of the rivers also experience difficulties and restrictions in connection with needs of the lower countries. As a result the economic and economic interests of the top and lower countries significantly differ and do not coincide on a number of positions (**Актуальные вопросы безопасности в Центральной Азии: Материалы X Ежегодной Алматинской конференции**, 2012: 284).

As a result Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan possessing considerable water energy resources periodically suffer an acute shortage of the electric power that substantially limits their economic development. On «short rations» there is not only a population, but also industrial giants of the top countries, such as leader of the Tajik industry – Talko aluminum company.

It should be noted that are the reasons of a permanent energy crisis as well natural factors, for example low water level in the Nureksky reservoir on the Vakhsh River during cold winters. As a result the annual power shortage in Tajikistan is estimated at 3 – 4 billion kWh. In this regard construction of the 3.6 GW Rogunsky hydroelectric power station, certainly, in many respects would solve a power shortage problem for Tajikistan.

One of ways of overcoming an energy crisis for the Tajik government is attraction of the foreign capital in development of hydropower. However existence of acute contradictions to Uzbekistan concerning construction of large hydraulic engineering constructions significantly complicates this process. Trying to solve a problem of power hunger, the countries of headwaters are forced to lower water for receiving the electric power as well during the winter period, causing flooding of a part of underlying territories of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

The situation is complicated by the fact that competitive demand for water in the region exceeds the available stocks of water resources for a long time and steadily. Further increase of deficiency of water resources in the CAR owing to growth of population, development of industrial production, increase in the areas of the irrigated lands and also warming of the climate leading to thawing of gla-

ciers – the chief suppliers of fresh water is in the long term predicted (**Водно-энергетические ресурсы Центральной Азии: проблемы использования и освоения**, 2008: 42).

Thus, amplifying every year imbalance of power and irrigational interests, pollution, inability to come to consensus lead to increase of contradictions between sectors of economy and the countries of the region that causes tension in the interstate relations and, undoubtedly, causes significant damage to regional security (**Инвестиционные аспекты развития регионального водного сектора**, 2011: 48).

The international experience showed that construction of small hydroelectric power stations has the broad prospects of development in regions with cross-border river basins. The small hydropower is free from many shortcomings of large hydroelectric power stations, it is one of the most economic and ecologically safe ways of receiving the electric power.

For Central Asia hydropower and agriculture – the interconnected regional agrarian and power complex. Further opposition of these industries leads to deepening of the competition for water. It is known that long-term attempts of creation of hydro-electric consortium in the Central Asian region were ineffectual. And the reason of it, according to many analysts, not only in political contradictions, but also in the nature of economic cooperation of the countries of the region, weakness of mechanisms of integration. Therefore it is necessary to investigate other mechanisms of use of capacity of the cross-border rivers of Central Asia. For example, creation of agrarian and power clusters at local, national and interstate level is possible under the conditions which are not breaking unity of the hydrographic basin of the cross-border river and management of it of the existing regional basin organizations on mutually advantageous conditions (**Вода, преобразующая и объединяющая мир**, 2009).

The international financial institutions can become the most important financial instrument of development of hydroenergy potential of the cross-border rivers of the CAR. However, considering high degree of conflictness of questions of hydroelectric regulation and development of hydroenergy potential of the international water currents of Central Asia, the policy of participation of international financial institutions in the projects having cross-border influence has to be most comprehensively weighed, transparent and consecutive (**Саидов**, 2012: 26).

Conclusion

The deficiency of water in the region is caused not only natural factors, in particular the observed climate change, but also not least the weak organization of water use in the industry and agriculture, an unsatisfactory condition of water management infrastructure, lack of funds on maintenance and development of water management objects.

The supranational nature of many environmental problems persistently demands from the countries of CAR of adoption of urgent joint decisions. Only cooperation of the border states not only among themselves, but also with specialized international funds, the organizations, donors and financial institutions has to become a right way.

As a positive example of similar interaction it is possible to consider the creation of the International fund of rescue of the Aral Sea which allowed to attract world technologies for water processing, revival of the soil, to draw the attention of the international organizations to ecological threat not only for the CAR, but also for global ecological equilibrium in general. Construction of the Kokaralsky dam and gradual filling of the Small Aral Sea became one of the main already achieved results that already provided considerable positive effect for local population. Thus, it is possible to note that still unresolved and permanently becoming aggravated problems of use of transboundary water resources of the countries of CAR significantly reduce extent of ensuring food, energy and environmental safety in the region.

Objective reality such is that economies of the Central Asian countries are in the closest interdependence from each other in questions of use of water resources. In these conditions it is important that the contradictions arising between the countries of CAR in the hydro-electric sphere did not lead to block delimitation and conflict situations between the states of the region. Achievement of this purpose is possible only by means of the joint solution of problems in the water management sphere, activation of investment cooperation, carrying out the coordinated policy on use of water, the earth and energy resources.

Pollution and deficiency of quality drinking water, unsatisfactory sanitary conditions, lack of water resources for needs of agriculture and the industry are a source of social tension and the regional conflicts. Considering it, joint efforts on improvement of water supply and sanitation, development of an irrigation and power security have to become the

strategic direction of cooperation of the states of CAR.

At the same time, the general trend concerning use of transboundary water resources consists in aspiration of most the states to settlement of contro-

versial issues on the basis of the universally recognized norms of international law. In this regard the countries of Central Asia need to adopt the international experience of the civilized mutually advantageous solution of water problems.

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