

Newsletter

CAREC Institute Director Spoke about Promotion of Sustainable Tourism in the CAREC Region

On November 24, Director of the CAREC Institute Mr. Kabir Jurazoda provided welcoming speech at the Xinjiang Tourism Sub-forum under the title “Promoting Sustainable Tourism in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)” under the SCO Forum “Year of Tourism 2023” in Urumqi, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of the People’s Republic of China. The sub-forum brought together the representatives of national governments of the SCO member-countries, tour companies, academic institutes and other organizations working on tourism development.

During his speech, Mr. Kabir Jurazoda noted the role of Xinjiang as the hub of the Silk Road tourism development. Due to the unique geographic location, Xinjiang and Central Asia faced high migration and people’s contact, large number of caravans moving from East to West and vice-versa. All archaeological data show that different nationalities contacted each other, lived, and worked together in the long history of the region. Central Asia laid a solid foundation for multi-ethnic habitation, multi-religious co-existence and cultural integration and plurality. And today, countries are restoring the Silk Road economic links and rebuilding a new and modern cooperation including in the tourism sector between our countries.

Central Asian countries are now facing an unprecedented opportunity to become a center of trade and tourism. For this reason, eleven countries have come together to create the CAREC Program and the CAREC Institute to promote regional economic development through cooperation. In December 2020, ministers and senior officials from the 11 CAREC member countries endorsed the CAREC Tourism Strategy 2030 to promote safe, sustainable, and inclusive tourism development in the region, and enhance its attractiveness as a competitive tourism destination globally.

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Mr. Kabir Jurazoda speaks at the Xinjiang Tourism Sub-forum under the SCO Forum “Year of Tourism 2023” .

However, the biggest challenge in the CAREC region is the infrastructure gap that needs to be addressed on a priority basis to avail itself of the full potential of tourism. Unfortunately, the quality and standards of services vary significantly across the CAREC region, skills development is required to raise the hospitality standard, and low levels of digitalization penetration are some of the obstacles to tourism proliferation. “Collaborative efforts within the CAREC region can lead to the development of joint tourism initiatives making it easier for travelers to explore multiple countries, and the CAREC Institute will continue contributing to expanding tourism and economic linkages between CAREC member countries through knowledge sharing and cooperation,” said Mr. Kabir Jurazoda.

He suggested the countries enhance joint efforts to promote tourism packages and simplify visa procedures to enhance intra-region travel. CAREC member countries can arrange cultural festivals, exchange programs, and educational initiatives to foster a great understanding and appreciation of the diverse cultures within the region. National governments can work together to develop and implement effective and harmonized tourism legislation, as well as to improve air and land connectivity, simplify border crossing procedures, harmonize visa requirements, and improve tourism infrastructure. Educational institutions can work together to provide comprehensive regional training programs for both public and private stakeholders in tourism and culture learning.

CAREC Institute Director Spoke at the Seventh Silk Road International Expo "the Belt and Road" Service Trade Cooperation Conference

On November 16, Mr. Kabir Jurazoda, Director of the CAREC Institute, delivered opening remarks at the 7th Silk Road International Expo “the Belt and Road” Service Trade Cooperation Conference in Xi’an, the PRC. The event was organized by the China Association of Trade in Services with the aim of expanding economic and trade cooperation between the partner countries of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). The Silk Road International Expo followed the summit of leaders of BRI participating countries in Beijing in October and included a series of forums attended by policymakers, corporate executives, and chamber of commerce representatives.



Mr. Kabir Jurazoda speaks at the Service Trade Cooperation Conference.

During his speech, Mr. Kabir Jurazoda noted the unique role of the CAREC Program in reviving the ancient land Silk Road to modern realities by connecting people, policies, and infrastructure projects together for the prosperity of the people. Situated as a land bridge connecting East Asia and Europe, the CAREC countries lie at the heart of the Silk Road Economic Belt. Both CAREC and the Belt and Road share common goals of improving connectivity, promoting unimpeded trade, creating a good investment climate, and strengthening financial cooperation between countries. The five operational clusters of the CAREC Strategy are well aligned with the five-pronged approach of the BRI.

Being landlocked and lack of access to seaports are geographical constraints for many CAREC countries. More importantly, policy impediments, including lack of economic diversification, transit challenges, and border-crossing complexities, undermine the smooth flow of freight. These have led to high transport costs, documentation challenges, and slow shipment speeds, which prove unfavorable to shippers in international trade. In addition, institutional barriers such as unharmonized standards and corruption were structural and significant. To help countries solve these issues and overcome the challenges, the CAREC Program and the CAREC Institute use the 'Corridor Performance Measurement and Monitoring' (CPMM) mechanism to assess and track the time and cost of moving goods by road and by railway across borders and along the six CAREC corridors.

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Based on the empirical data, the CAREC Program, the CAREC Institute and CAREC member-countries launched several strategic initiatives to improve trade facilitation, making the CAREC region an essential land bridge and land link for global trade. Among these efforts are the new Transport Strategy 2030 and the CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda 2030, two key strategic plans to support CAREC member countries in expanding cross-border transport and logistics infrastructure to address capacity constraints.

The regional cooperation of the CAREC countries under these strategic initiatives helps improve trade and connectivity. The most recent data from CPMM shows significant improvement in cargo shipment in the CAREC region, when compared to the previous year. In 2022, the average border-crossing time and cost decreased. The total cost of transport was also reduced. Both speed without delay, which measures the condition of physical infrastructure, and speed with delay as an indicator of the efficiency of border crossing points along the corridors, increased in 2022.

Mr. Kabir Jurazoda also held a partnership meeting with the leadership of the China Association of Trade in Services to discuss cooperation in the CAREC region in such areas as training and knowledge-sharing activities on agricultural development, incubation of e-commerce platforms, Chinese medical services, green development, single window construction, and infrastructure construction.

CAREC Institute Participates in the Forum on the Rule of Law

On October 30, a team of senior specialists of the CAREC Institute led by Director Mr. Kabir Jurazoda participated in the China (Kashi) – Central and South Asia Forum on the Rule of Law in Kashgar, the PRC. The Forum, hosted by the Law Society of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the Law Society of Guangdong Province, and China Legal Exchange Center, brought together professional and academic lawyers to discuss various aspects of the international cooperation to strengthen the legal research and legal exchange between Central and South Asian countries and to help build the rule of law in the core areas of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).

Mr. Kabir Jurazoda delivered a keynote speech on knowledge collaboration to improve the business environment for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the CAREC region. SMEs are the backbone of economic activity and are critical to supporting inclusive economic growth and development. However, SMEs in Central Asia, where market institutions are still weak, face challenges, growing at different rates and across different sectors, and facing difficulties in accessing finance.

SMEs can benefit from participating in regional trade, such as improved technical capabilities, increased economies of scale and production efficiency. Cooperation with foreign enterprises can create prestige and credibility, making it easier for enterprises to access finance, as well as attract foreign investors and human resources. At the macro level, CAREC countries can see greater contributions from the SME sector to long-term economic growth and development, job creation and employment growth, export expansion and production diversification, poverty reduction and food security, making the economy more resilient to economic shocks.

Thus, the CAREC Program and the CAREC Institute encourage Central Asian countries to continue to integrate SMEs into global and regional value chains by providing SMEs with greater support in accessing resources, developing skills, improving access to markets and finance, and providing necessary regulatory support. All this, of course, requires the Central Asian countries to further strengthen their regional economic cooperation to implement trade facilitation measures and improve the domestic and regional business environment. “As a regional knowledge hub, the CAREC Institute will contribute to this endeavor through collaborative research, policy dialogues, knowledge-sharing webinars, targeted capacity-building activities, and networking events,” said Mr. Kabir Jurazoda.



CAREC Institute's delegation in the Forum on the Rule of Law.

CAREC Institute and Beijing National Accounting Institute Established New Strategic Partnership

On October 31, the CAREC Institute and the Beijing National Accounting Institute (BNAI) held a discussion on the memorandum of understanding signed for strategic cooperation between the two research institutes.



Representatives of the CAREC Institute and the Beijing National Accounting Institute.

The discussion meeting was attended by Dr. Huang Jingjing, Deputy Director One of the CAREC Institute, Dr. Cui Huaqing, Vice-President of BNAI, Dr. Zhang Jing, Director of the Academic Affairs Department of BNAI, Dr. He Yingqi, Director of the Sustainable Development and Accounting Research Center of BNAI and other representatives of both parties. The two sides discussed major areas of strategic cooperation, including international talent training, academic research, faculty development and exchanges, and reached broad consensus.

During the discussion, Dr. Huang Jingjing briefed the other party about the core activities of the CAREC Institute in the areas of knowledge creation and sharing and building regional research partnerships in CAREC region. She called on both sides to make joint efforts to conduct international research and develop international talent to support regional economic development. Dr. Cui Huaqing proposed that both sides integrate existing resources and advantages for pragmatic cooperation within the established strategic cooperation structure.

CAREC Institute Contributes to the Discussion on the Development of Zangilan Corridor

Senior Research Specialist of the Research Division of the CAREC Institute, Dr. Ghulam Samad, was invited to present his draft paper at the International Conference “International Transport and Logistics Corridor: Development Impulses from Zangilan” on 16-17 November 2023 in Zangilan and Baku cities, Azerbaijan. The conference was organized by the Office of the Special Representative of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan in Jabrayil, Gubadli and Zangilan districts (the East Zangezur economic region), the Ministry of Digital Development and Transport of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Academy of the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Institute of Economics under the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Dr. Ghulam Samad presented his draft paper “Comparative Analysis of CAREC Corridors: Policy Recommendations for the Middle Corridor” with a historical (2010-2022) overview of CAREC Corridors

Performance, Measurement and Monitoring (CPMM) measures of trade facilitation – “time taken to clear a border crossing point”, “cost incurred at border crossing clearance”, “cost incurred while traveling along a corridor section”, “speed of travel along a corridor section with delay”, “speed of travel along a corridor section without delay.” He recommends to establish a designated operation mechanism as an operating company for the Middle Corridor that will manage movements along the entire corridor and ensure adequate transport capacity. The operating company could be used as a single point of contact for the users. Furthermore, he suggests policymakers to identify the congestion and blockage points for both the road and rail transport along the middle corridor and eliminate the bottlenecks to facilitate the trade. And relevant agencies should implement digitalization initiatives not only at border crossing points but at the entire supply chain to facilitate the users and stakeholders.

CAREC Institute Discusses the New Release of the IMF's Regional Economic Outlook

On November 1, CAREC Institute Chief Economist Dr. Hans Holz hacker participated as a panelist in the webinar “Building Resilience and Fostering Sustainable Growth in the Caucasus and Central Asia” organized by International Monetary Fund. During the webinar, a distinguished panel of speakers spoke about pivotal issues for the development of Central Asia and the Caucasus as reflected in the IMF’s October 2023 Regional Economic Outlook for the Middle East and Central Asia. The discussion was moderated by Joumanna Bercetche, CNBC.

Dr. Hans Holz hacker contributed to the discussion by highlighting that the transmission mechanisms of monetary and money markets are not yet sufficiently developed in the region, hence exchange rates are – as also noted in the IMF’s report – the most important channel for influencing inflation. To make monetary policy transmission channels more effective, to mobilize domestic capital and limit external debt countries of Caucasus and Central Asia should further develop local currency money markets and capital markets. Dr. Hans Holz hacker also recommends that CAREC central banks should have flexible exchange rates to avoid undue real effective appreciation or foreign exchange reserve rationing, but with some management to avoid spikes leading to self-fulfilling expectations of sharp depreciation.

To respond to rapid technological change, the climate crisis, decarbonization, and potential geo-economic fragmentation, and to catch up with developed economies in terms of GDP per capita,



Dr. Hans Holz hacker speaks at the IMF’s webinar.

CAREC countries need a new productivity push and some changes in economic growth models to cope with the new realities.

Furthermore, regional trade and cooperation on projects of common interest such as transport corridors, broadband communication cables, electricity grids and energy trade and the like can contribute to achieving the much-needed productivity growth, better integrating businesses into global value chains, and increase the CAREC region’s weight in the global economy.

Quarterly Economic Monitor No. 11

The new issue of the Quarterly Economic Monitor (No.11) is available on the [CAREC Institute’s website](#). The new issue of the Quarterly Economic Monitor finds that growth has been resilient and macroeconomic stability has been preserved in the CAREC region in 2023; the services-driven nature of growth poses some questions about the underlying growth pattern, however. CAREC real GDP growth remained generally robust in the first half of 2023. Inflation pressures have begun to recede, and government debt remained generally at acceptable levels, indicating a fairly stable macroeconomic environment in most of the CAREC economies. However, in some countries external debt is rather

high and foreign exchange reserves are rather low. GDP growth has been mainly services-driven in 2023. Especially mining continues to show high volatility and has at constant prices hardly exceeded 2019 levels. Strong retail sales while industrial output growth has been rather weak also point to the trade and services-driven nature of growth. This might point to some diversification towards services in the CAREC region or it might simply be the result of recovered incomes and consumption desire after the hardship of the COVID-19 years; and as such transitory. More detailed research will be needed to answer this question.



Researchers Discussed Issues of Access to Energy in the Fergana Valley

The CAREC Institute, the Asian Development Bank Institute and the Public Opinion Research Institute of Kazakhstan held a hybrid workshop on “Household access to energy in the Fergana Valley – a multidimensional survey-based assessment in three CAREC countries” on November 22, 2023, in Namangan, Uzbekistan. Organizational support was provided by the Turan International University. The purpose of the workshop was to discuss the preliminary results of a household survey on their access to energy in the Fergana Valley.



Participants of the research workshop.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Akhadkhon Najmitdinov, cofounder for the Turan International University welcomed the guests. Then Mr. Kabir Jurazoda, Director of the CAREC Institute, extended regards to the participants from the CAREC Institute and noted that the governments of the CAREC member countries recognize the importance of renewable energy and are committed to improving energy security through diversification of the countries' energy mix through increased investment in renewable energy sources. Regional cooperation helps share best practices in policy development and implementation, and facilitates technical, financial, and other forms of coordinated activities. Mr. Tajihojaev Davron, Head of the Administration of the Governor of the Namangan region, and Mr. Mullajanov Tulqin, Chief engineer of Electroset, the regional electricity distribution company, also welcomed the participants and talked about the plans for strengthening the electricity grid and developing the sustainable energy supply in the region.

Dr. Hans Holzhacker, Chief Economist of the CAREC Institute, presented the rationale and objectives of the multidimensional survey-based assessment of household access to energy in the Fergana Valley. The study aims to develop a set of recommendations for policymakers to further optimize energy access for households, micro-enterprises and communities located in the Fergana Valley, which spans over parts of the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. All three countries are already working towards a green energy transition and need knowledge to improve their green electricity generation and distribution systems.

During the first session of the workshop, country representatives Mr. Kamalbek Karymshakov, Vice-Rector of the Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University, Mr. Daler Qubodbekov, Project Officer of the ADB Resident Mission in Tajikistan, Mr. Shakhboz Akhmedov, Country Manager Uzbekistan of Sungrow Power Supply Ltd. and Mr. Dimitris Symeonidis, Founder of the Decentralized Solutions Global Network, provided a brief overview of energy sector in Central Asian countries. The Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan already face problems of energy shortages, aging infrastructure, and increasingly inefficient and unreliable energy production facilities. The countries need to add new capacity from the vast potential of types of renewable energy sources that can improve reliability and meet their energy needs in the future.

During the second session, Ms. Botagoz Rakisheva, Director of the Public Opinion Research Institute, shared the preliminary results of the survey, noting that investigating energy access in the Fergana Valley provides a unique opportunity to study energy access in a subregion that is geographically smaller and more uniform than the CAREC region as a whole but is divided between three different legislations and is therefore well-suited for comparative analyses. The survey examined the seasonal characteristics of energy supply problems, including home heating system, central and autonomous heating, home cooling system, use of energy sources for cooking, electricity supply, energy saving, environmental protection and health, sources of information on renewable energy. In the conclusion of the second session, Ms. Dina Azhgaliyeva, Senior Research Fellow Asian Development Bank Institute, spoke about countries' readiness to switch to clean fuel use.

Knowledge-Sharing Webinar on Enhancing Regional Trade Facilitation in the CAREC region through National Single Window

On November 2, the CAREC Institute and [the Pakistan Single Window \(PSW\)](#) jointly hosted a knowledge-sharing webinar “Enhancing Regional Trade Facilitation through National Single Window: Pakistan’s Experience.” During the webinar, participants learned about best practices and challenges pertaining to regulations, governance models, management techniques, and tools and functionalities of national single window systems.

Mr. Kabir Jurazoda, Director of the CAREC Institute, welcomed the webinar participants, highlighting the significant contributions of the CAREC Program and the CAREC Institute in developing regional trade facilitation, including collaborative efforts to reduce transportation costs and time, minimize tariffs and other administrative barriers, promote value addition, export diversification, and implement single window systems. Mr. Jurazoda noted Pakistan’s success with the single window approach, highlighting it as one of best practices within the CAREC region.

Mr. Syed Aftab Haider, CEO of Pakistan Single Window added further, “Over the years, Pakistan Customs, and the Pakistan Single Window have greatly benefited from the knowledge and experience-sharing of our partner countries to improve Customs operations and implement various reform initiatives”. He noted, “The synchronized and harmonized flow of information has not only increased transparency in regulatory functions but has also enhanced predictability and reliability in compliance with non-tariff measures for the trade, reducing their costs and time of compliance. For the government, it results in better compliance, increased revenues, and enhanced transparency. We are leveraging PSW to develop our linkages with our trading partners including China, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan through establishing electronic connectivity with their systems for the exchange of trade data.”

The webinar consisted of three sessions. During the first session, Dr. Ghulam Samad, Senior Research Specialist at the CAREC Institute, presented recent findings and recommendations from [the CAREC Institute’s report on trade facilitation in the CAREC region](#). He emphasized the crucial role of modernization and digitalization in improving trade efficiency across the region. Then, Mr. Tengfei Wang, Economic Affairs Officer at UNESCAP, discussed how countries can improve cross-border trade efficiency through trade facilitation. UNESCAP’s

empirical analysis provides compelling evidence that trade facilitation agreements (TFA), paperless trade and Framework Agreement can substantially reduce trade cost and bring environmental benefits. Therefore, countries should strengthen partnerships in utilizing TFA, promoting paperless trade, and implementing the Framework Agreement. This can be achieved by identifying and sharing knowledge from pilot projects and comparing the costs and benefits with conducting cross-border paperless trade.

During the second session, participants delved into Pakistan’s experience with single window implementation. PSW representatives, Chief Domain Officer Mr. Naveed Abbas Memon, Mr. Zaheer Abbas, and Mr. Hammad Zafar, shared how PSW has helped reduce the time and costs of doing business by digitalizing Pakistan’s cross-border trade. PSW initiated a range of business process reforms and data standardization efforts that involved re-engineering 102 processes, replacing 65 documents with electronic verification, substituting 145 documents with electronic submission, and eliminating 45 documents.

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Participants of the knowledge-sharing webinar.

PSW links various stakeholders, including Pakistan Customs, government agencies involved in cross-border trade and transport regulation, port authorities, commercial banks, traders, freight forwarders, and carriers etc. through a digital portal. This system relies on an Integrated Risk Management System, an electronic payment system, and a seamless flow of information amongst different stakeholders. Moreover, PSW is now looking towards linking with the National Single Window systems of Azerbaijan, China, Egypt, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and the Global e-Phyto Hub for real time data exchange to further reduce the processing time and associated costs. The launch of PSW in 2022 resulted in Pakistan's ranking in the UN Survey on Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation for 2023 rising from 56.9 percent to 70.9 percent, listing Pakistan with highest growth among South Asia countries.

In the final session, Mr. Juan Diego Chavarría, Technical Officer of the World Customs Organization (WCO), informed participants about the implementation guidelines for the WCO data model in harmonizing cross-border cargo clearance documents. He also highlighted the role of the Integrated Risk Management System in identifying and mitigating operational risks.

All materials and recording of the webinar have been uploaded to [the CAREC Institute's e-learning platform](#) and are accessible to a broad audience across the CAREC region and beyond.

Papers from the CAREC Institute Published in Asia Pacific Sustainable Development Journal

On November 16, the CAREC institute, in partnership with United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), organized a Regional Policy Dialogue "Regional sustainable development cooperation in Central Asian countries." The purpose of the policy dialogue was to present the main findings of the papers of ESCAP's Asia Pacific Sustainable Development Journal (volume 30, Issue No. 2) on the challenges and opportunities for regional cooperation in the CAREC region, and to equip policymakers with the knowledge and tools needed to implement recommended policy actions for achieving sustainable and inclusive development.

The second issue of Volume 30 of the Asia Pacific Sustainable Development Journal is published based on five research papers produced under the CAREC Institute Visiting Fellows Program. The Program provides support to research fellows who spend a considerable period of time researching selected topics that promote regional integration and cooperation, ranging from low-carbon energy development to trade, transport and digital connectivity and others among CAREC countries.

A paper "Comparing regional integration for sustainable development in ASEAN and CAREC economies" by Mr. Falendra Kumar Sudan stressed that regional trade and investment integration including value chain integration of the CAREC economies with ASEAN requires regulatory cooperation in digital trade, trade information and

communication technologies, and e-commerce platforms.

The second paper "Regional cooperation in promoting low-carbon energy development in the CAREC region: challenges and opportunities" by Bulganmurun Tsevegjav highlighted an overview of the regional cooperation on low-carbon energy development in the CAREC region. Also, mentioned that the CAREC economies have the potential to accelerate regional cooperation in the low carbon energy development, especially in alternative energy sources, for example, hydro, solar, and wind. Lastly, the paper identifies challenges (lacking governance arrangement, heavy reliance on fossil fuels, inefficient and aging infrastructure) and opportunities (reduced cost of renewable technology, global investment shifts to low-carbon energy, cost-effectiveness of cooperation in low-carbon energy development) in promoting low-carbon energy development in the region.

The third paper "Assessing participation of Central Asia and South Caucasus countries in global and regional value chains" by Yaroslava Babych *et al* reveals that the production processes within the Caucasus are not well integrated. Also, the production processes are not integrated enough into regional and global value chains. For the integration (within, regional and global) of the production processes creating linkages between production structures is vital that requires enhanced regional cooperation.



The fourth paper “Explaining trade policy effects for the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation countries” by Amjad and Junaid suggests that facilitating intra-bloc and extra-bloc trade flows in the CAREC region a pan-CAREC trade agreement is required to provide a coherent economic framework through uniform regional policies. In addition, the paper mentioned CAREC exports are mired in a low value-added trap, which restricts intra-industry trade within the region. A well-managed value-added chain is required for the proliferation of value-added exports.

And the fifth paper “Mapping economic clusters using satellite imagery to assess the impact of transport corridors in CAREC countries” by Syed M Hasan, posits that regional cooperation plays a critical role in developing transport infrastructure. The paper also describes that transforming the transport corridor into an economic corridor requires “linking markets, ideas, and people.”

Dr. Roman Mogilevskii, Senior Economist from ADB and Dr. Gulnaz Alibekova, Leading researcher, Institute of Economics, Ministry of Education and Science of Kazakhstan, were invited as panelists to comment on each papers. They highly praised the authors for their efforts and suggestions for the sustainable development of the region and wish all authors success in further research.

The papers are available through [the UNESCAP website](#).

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Job Vacancy: Senior Research Specialist-Energy

The Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Institute is an intergovernmental organization dedicated to promoting economic cooperation in Central Asia and along the Silk Road through knowledge generation and sharing. The Institute is headquartered in Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the People’s Republic of China (PRC).

The CAREC Institute is jointly shared, owned, and governed by eleven member countries: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, the PRC, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. It is a knowledge support arm of the CAREC Program which is a proactive facilitator of practical, results-based regional projects, and policy initiatives critical to sustainable economic growth and shared prosperity in the region, guided by the overarching vision of “Good Neighbors, Good Partners, and Good Prospects.”

The Institute acts as a knowledge connector among the five CAREC clusters (Economic and Financial Stability, Trade, Tourism, and Economic Corridors, Infrastructure and Connectivity, Agriculture and Water, Human Development) to ensure coherence in design and implementation of policies, programs, and projects to promote regional economic cooperation and integration. Institute’s main operational activities include research, capacity building, knowledge management, and networking and forging partnerships.

The CAREC Institute invites applications for the position of Senior Research Specialist – Energy, an international staff in the Research Division and under the guidance of the Chief Economist/Chief of Research Division. Applicants should be nationals of the CAREC member countries and meet the qualifications and requirements stated in the Terms of Reference.

Application Procedures

- Applications should be emailed to Ms. Jia Ni (hr@carecinstitute.org, jiani@carecinstitute.org) by 7:00 p.m., 13 December 2023 (Wednesday), Beijing time. CAREC Institute is an equal opportunity employer, and women are encouraged to apply. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.
- Candidates are required to certify that all information provided on any employment application form, resume, or CV is complete, true, and accurate to the best of their knowledge. Candidates should understand that information may be verified, and any misrepresentation of facts may be considered the cause for dismissal regardless of when it is discovered by the CAREC Institute.

For further details, please, read [“Terms and Reference.”](#)



ANNOUNCEMENTS



CAREC Chai VI

Enhancing the Middle Transport Corridor: Unlocking Opportunities in the Heart of Eurasia

December 6, 2023 | 16:00 (UCT+8)

zoom
Register via Zoom



www.carecinstitute.org
elearning.carecinstitute.org



The Third Water Virtual Policy Dialogue

Water Infrastructure in Central Asia: Promoting Sustainable Financing and Private Capital Participation

December 4, 2023
15:00 to 17:00 Beijing time



zoom
Register via Zoom



CAREC Chai VII

Regulatory Frictions in Digital Payments: Cross-Border Interoperability

8 December 2023 | 12:00-13:30 (UTC+8)



zoom
Register via Zoom



www.carecinstitute.org
elearning.carecinstitute.org

About CAREC Institute

The Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Institute is an intergovernmental organization dedicated to promoting the economic cooperation in the Central Asia and along the Silk Road through knowledge generation and sharing. The CAREC Institute is jointly shared, owned, and governed by eleven member countries.

The Institute acts as a knowledge connector among the five CAREC themes—economic and financial stability; trade, tourism, and economic corridors; infrastructure and economic connectivity; agriculture and water; human development—to ensure coherence in design and implementation of policies, programs, and projects to promote regional economic cooperation and integration.

