ABSTRACT

In Central Asia, integration processes in fuel energy complex (FEC) has always been and will remain a vitally important issue. This was the case, when the region was still part of the former USSR, and constituent republics were highly dependent on each other for energy production and supply. The same logic should apply today following the disintegration of the USSR and the concomitant disruption of complex economic ties. Following independence, Central Asian countries (CAC) had to find their own solutions to the problem of energy security and reliable and uninterrupted fuel and energy supply.

It is therefore safe to assert that the recent years have seen a decline in the energy security for the region and that large-scale measures are needed to reverse the trend in individual countries and the entire region, including through extensive and far-reaching integration in the power industry. Recently, the main trends in the power industry of Central Asian countries have included:

- policies seeking to increase self-sufficiency through the intensive economic use of domestic energy potential, construction of new fuel and energy processing facilities, enhancing the energy efficiency of the economy;
- vigorous efforts by Central Asian governments and their FECs to involve foreign investors in prospecting and developing new hydrocarbon deposits, building pipelines and power grids, building new generating facilities for oil and gas networks and overhaul of existing ones together with their infrastructure;
- the search for partners and new transport routes for energy exports from the region;
- market reform of energy;
- strengthening of cooperation in energy across the region.

Both the FECs and the entire economy of the region face a major task of steering their efforts towards rational and efficient use of available fuel and energy. Optimum use of the resource potential of the FEC with due regard for the interests of each Central Asian country can and should be achieved through broad intra-regional cooperation in the energy sector. This condition is unavoidable in any efforts seeking to strengthen the self-sufficiency of Central Asia in terms of energy supply, increase its energy export potential and to reduce environmental pressures both regionally and globally.

The aim of this study is analyze the concepts of power of the Central Asia countries. Also, this analyze including what is problems, conditions, prospects of development and cooperation in the Central Asia countries.
In the first section, Energy resources: coal, oil, gas, electric power industry and renewable energy sources, will be introduced briefly. In the second section, regional cooperation and the project existing will be analyzed. In the third section, energy conservation policy will be analyzed. In the last and fourth section, a series of policies and strategies for providing the process of energy security at the national and regional level will be given.

**Keywords:** Central Asian Countries, Energy, Power, Prospects of Development and Cooperation

**JEL Codes:** P3 Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions, Q32 Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development, Q4 Energy