

ЗЕЛЕНЫЙ И ЦИФРОВОЙ СА REEN AND DIGITAL



24-МИНИСТЕРСКАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ

20 ноября 2025 года | Бишкек

24-МИНИСТРЛЕР КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯСЫ

2025-жылдын 20-ноябры | Бишкек

24-MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

20 November 2025 | Bishkek





Inaugural Session

Setting the Stage: CAREC Program Progress and Impact







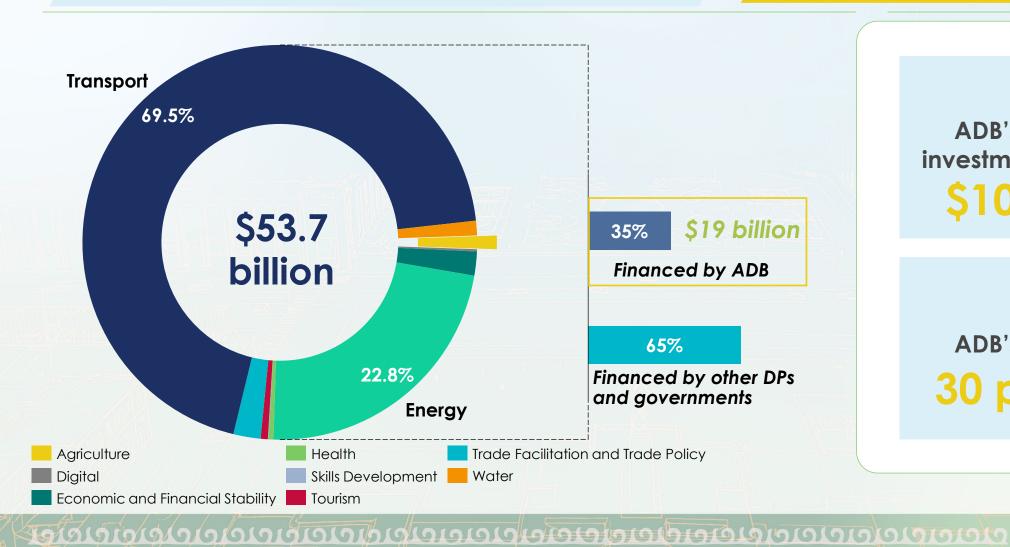
1. Progress of the CAREC Program



CAREC Investments

CAREC investments since 2001

Indicative pipeline for 2026 – 2030





ADB's indicative investments in CAREC \$10 billion



ADB's indicative

30 projects









CAREC Sectoral meetings were held in 2025

8 across sectors

CAREC 2030

AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT







Strategic Planning Meeting – National Focal Points

ADB Headquarters, Manila • March 2025



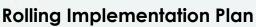
Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyz Republic •
June 2025

National Focal Points Meeting

Virtual Session • October 2025



Midterm Review of the CAREC 2030 Strategy, approved at the 23rd CAREC Ministerial Conference, provide strategic direction Rolling Implementation Plan of the Midterm Review of the CAREC 2030 Strategy discussed among members and development partners



endorsed for Ministers' information

Recommendations

Consultation

Operationalization











2001 - 2024

2001-2024 **\$37 b n**

CAREC Investments in the transport sector

Almaty - Bishkek
Economic Corridor
is a regional model for
Economic Corridor
Development.

2024 - 2025

Approved transport sector projects advancing regional connectivity:

projects
approved in
June 2024
Sept 2025 for

\$2 bn

MIDTERM REVIEW OF CAREC TRANSPORT STRATEGY



New Regional Project Preparation Facility: BUILD

New Transport subcommittees

2026 - 2030

2026-2030

CAREC CORRIDOR 2 Development

\$3.7 billion

18 multi-sector projects

6 CAREC CORRIDORS

TO TRANSFORM INTO

ECONOMIC CORRIDORS









Regional projects

Regional hydropower projects

Rogun and Kambarata-1 are advancing in Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic with multi-partner support, strengthening clean energy capacity.

Regional power trade

Tajikistan Reconnection to the Central Asia Power System (RCAPS) is currently under implementation.

Transformative initiatives

Caspian Sea Green Energy Corridor

ADB is supporting the preparation of a groundbreaking electricity transmission and fiber optic cable project across the Caspian



Northeast Asia Power System Interconnection

NAPSI is an ADB-led regional initiative aimed at integrating power systems across Mongolia, PRC, and beyond.

MOU signed in April 2025, demonstrating strong regional collaboration.









Advancing Regional Trade Through CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda

Policy, knowledge and capacity building

- Accession to WTO and implementation
- CAREC Trade and Investment Facilitation (CARTIF) Partnership
- 10 trade-related forums and training sessions in 2025 and knowledge products

01

Market access



Informed policies and investments

Corridor Performance Measurement and Monitoring (CPMM)

Trade solutions and innovations

- CAREC Advanced Transit
 System (CATS) and Information
 Common Exchange (ICE)
- Pilot electronic exchange and mutual recognition of conformity certificates



Stronger trade
Institutions









CAREC across sectors

Climate Change

CAREC Climate Change Action Plan

Climate and Sustainability Project Preparatory Fund (CSPPF)

Agriculture and Food Security

CAREC Working Group on Agricultural Development and Food Security

Water Resources

Pre-feasibility study of 5 regional water projects and Working Group meetings

Digital and ICT

Scoping Study of the CAREC Digital Corridor is ongoing



CAREC

has expanded from three traditional sectors into

5 clusters and 3 cross-cutting themes

05 04

Health

Two documents for MC endorsement and regular Working Group meetings

Tourism

Tourism Strategy 2030; Kyrgyz Republic-Uzbekistan Cross-Border Tourism Cluster Development

Education

Launch of the CAREC Agriculture Universities Accelerator Program

Disaster Risk Management

Risk-Layered Disaster Relief Finance Sector Development Program; **Pilot disaster relief bonds** to be issued by the ADB for the **Kyrgyz Republic** and **Tajikistan**;











2. Key Documents for the 24th Ministerial Conference



Key documents

Key documents for endorsement of the

CAREC 24th MC



Midterm Reviews of CAREC strategies to align emerging needs and priorities of CAREC



Strategic Planning Documents

Strategies, master plans, Modeling analysis, Facility design concept and reports



MOUs to document progress and milestones

For endorsement

- Midterm review CAREC Transport Strategy 2030
- Midterm review CAREC
 Digital Strategy 2030
- Midterm review CAREC
 Integrated Trade Agenda
 2030
- Regional Decarbonization Strategy for Health
- Regionally–Agreed
 Minimum Requirements for
 Climate-Resilient Health
 Facilities
- 24th MC Joint Ministerial Statement

For signing

- Declaration: CARTIF
- MOUs on digital corridor and regional tourism
- MOUs to launch new initiatives on the harmonization of standards and digital trade
- MOU to support private sector and startup development through Venture Capital facility

For information

- CAREC 2030 Strategy MTR Review: **Rolling Implementation Action** Plan 2025-2030
- CAREC Corridor 2
 Development Approach
- CAREC Water-Energy Nexus Modelling results
- CAREC Implementation Progress Report (Nov 2024 – Oct 2025)
- Borders Upgrades for Integration Logistics and Development (BUILD) Facility concept
- Almaty-Bishkek Cross-Border Transport Master Plan









жашыл жана санарип **CAREC**

3. Forward-Looking Priorities



CAREC Program 25th Anniversary in 2026

CAREC Session at ADB Annual Meeting (May 2026, Samarkand)



Continuing and new Sectoral Working Group meetings and Regional Initiatives in 2026.

High-level Meeting in Mongolia

- September 2026, Ulaanbaatar
- Signing of the "Ulaanbaatar Declaration" renewing commitment to CAREC
- Bilateral/subregional agreement, launch of new projects or project facilities

CAREC Energy Investment/Business Forum in Ulaanbaatar

Cooperation with Chambers of Commerce and other Development Partners

Silk Road Cultural Event Press Tour

Awareness and Communications Products featuring CAREC Projects







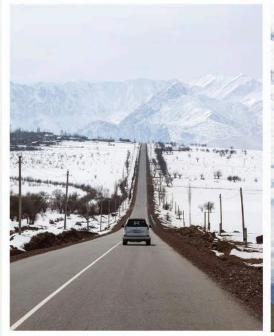




What is next for CAREC?

















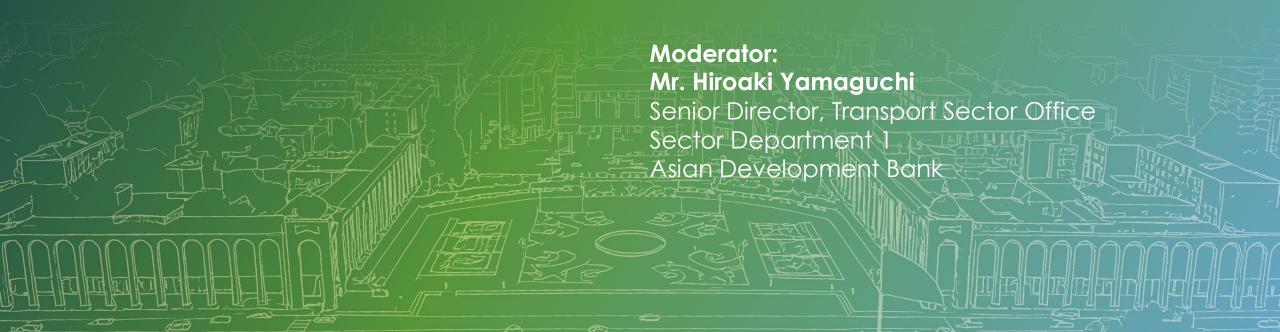






Session 1

Physical Infrastructure and Regional Connectivity







Transport and Economic Corridor Development

Midterm Review of the CAREC Transport Strategy 2030



CAREC Transport Strategy (CTS) 2030

- 1. Endorsed by CAREC Ministerial Conference in November 2019
- 2. Aligned with **CAREC mission** to: establish a regional cooperation platform to connect people, policies and projects for shared and sustainable development
- 2.Two objectives: Connectivity and Sustainability
- 3. Five **pillars**: (i) Cross-border Transport and Logistics, (ii) Roads and Road Asset Management, (iii) Road Safety, (iv) Railways, (v) Aviation

Overall Assessment of the MTR



- CTS successfully delivered improvements in connectivity and sustainability and largely continues to be relevant.
- However, it needs to reflect rapidly changing regional landscape and incorporate emerging and innovative technologies.
- Transport corridors can unlock higher potential by transforming into economic corridors.
- Synergies with CITA and Digital strategies.







CTS MTR: Milestones and Timeline

Date	Activities
11-14 Feb	Mongolia country consultation
5-7 March	Discussions with the CAREC National Focal Points (ADB HQ)
11-13 March	Kazakhstan country consultation and ITF workshop
17-20 March	PRC country consultation and CPS workshop
4-8 April	Azerbaijan country consultation
10-11 April	Kyrgyz Republic country consultation
21-25 April	Uzbekistan country consultation
28-29 April	Tajikistan country consultation
6-7 May	Georgia country consultation—online
16 May	Turkmenistan country consultation— online
2-3 June	Pakistan country consultation and CI annual conferece

- Q1-Q2 2025: Country consultation
- 21 May 2025: Side event at ITF 2025 Summit in Leipzig, Germany
- 16–17 June 2025: Presentation of the draft MTR at the CAREC Transport Sector Coordinating Committee Meeting
- 18–19 June 2025: Endorsement in the CAREC Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) in KYZ
- November 2025: Endorsement in the CAREC Ministerial Conference
- Q4 2025: Final publication





1. Strengthen Cross-Border and Corridor Efficiency

- Establish financing facility for BCP improvements addressing infrastructure and soft-side needs and promote joint BCPs—BUILD
- Promote **economic corridor approach** to comprehensively address transport connectivity, accessibility, and mobility; remove bottlenecks; and enhance economic activities along corridors
- Enhance capacity and connectivity of **Corridor 2** through infrastructure upgrades, multimodal logistics hubs, harmonized regulations, and digital processes;
- Address bottlenecks in Caspian Sea transport and Black Sea ports by expanding port capacity and multimodal connection

2. Promote Modal Diversification and Smart Mobility

- Strengthen intermodal connectivity, especially among ports, railways, and roads to boost efficiency and lower logistics costs
- Encourage policy frameworks supporting modal shift to low-carbon transport options such as railway and waterborne transport
- Assist with logistics process harmonization and propose regional standards for multimodal documentation
- Create **Smart Mobility Working Group** to promote intelligent transport systems, transport digitalization, e-mobility, comprehensive public transport development, and sustainable urban planning









3. Scale up Green, Resilient, Inclusive, and Digitalized Transport

- Include resilience as one of the strategic objectives of the CAREC Transport Strategy alongside connectivity and sustainability
- Support **greening** and **electrification** of transport (e.g., Green Roads Toolkit) and creating low emission zones in urban areas to support the nationally determined contribution targets
- Broaden road safety efforts by adopting the safe system approach and enhancing digital solutions
- Promote sustainable logistics practices and integrate trade-related digital platforms for international freight operators

4. Deepen Institutional Collaboration and Planning

- Enhance CAREC Institute's functions on transport and economic corridor planning, policy advice, and capacity building scaling up the CPMM function
- Regularly organize Smart Mobility, Road, and Railway working groups under the TSCC and strengthen
 the link with trade facilitation bodies on the CITA and CAREC Digital Strategy
- Prepare annual transport sector profile and flagship reports utilizing Asian Transport Observatory and CPMM
- Plan for post-2030 needs: trade shifts, climate risks, tech disruptions







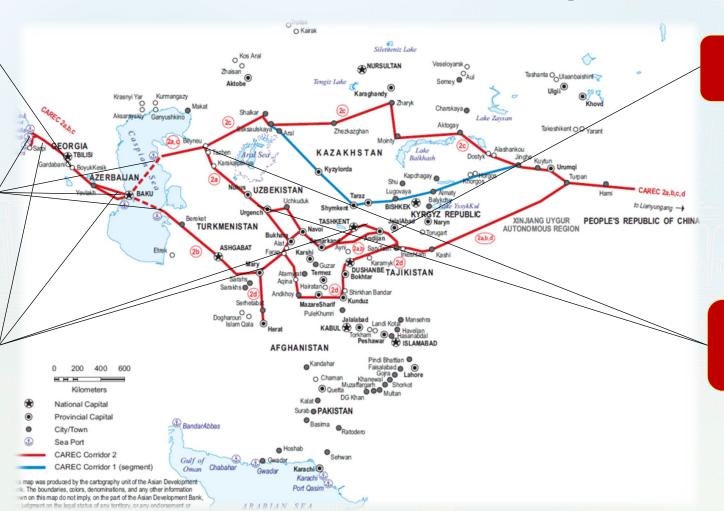


CAREC Corridor 2: Development Opportunities

Setting up Joint Border Crossing Points (Azerbaijan-Georgia)

Port Capacity
Development and
Multimodal Connection
(Azerbaijan, Georgia,
Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan)

Railway Sector Reforms and Upgrade (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)



Digital Solutions in Queue Management (Kyrgyz Republic-Uzbekistan)

Road Rehabilitation and Modernization (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan)









CAREC Corridor 2: Strategic Projects

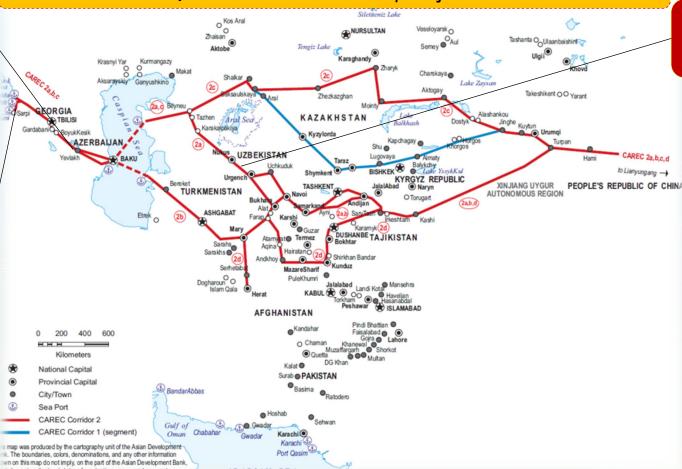
Azerbaijan Railways Digital Transformation Project (\$47 million, 2025)



Batumi-Sarpi Road Project (Georgia, \$360 million, 2025)



Indicative \$3.7 billion for 18 projects 2025-2028



CAREC Corridor 2 Resilience and Modernization Project (Uzbekistan, \$233 million, 2025)













Proposed TSCC and Working Group Structure

Transport Sector Coordinating Committee

(Meetings held annually in CAREC host country —22nd TSCC: 16–17 June 2025)

Railway Working
Group
(10th WG in 2026)

Road Working Group (Proposed for establishment in 2026) Smart Mobility
Working Group
(Proposed for 2026)













Transport and Economic Corridor Development

Border Upgrades for Integration, Logistics and Development (BUILD)
Facility and CAREC Corridor 2 Strategic Projects



BUILD aims to improve BCPs by:



Establishing a **strategic financing facility for border crossing point (BCP) improvements** addressing infrastructure and soft-side needs and promote joint BCPs.



Expanding corridor-based coordinated border management, harmonized digital customs systems, mutual recognition of inspection and certification procedures to more BCPs.



Explicitly linking the BCP improvements to faster customs clearance, reduced trade costs, and standardized data exchange (e.g., Single Window systems, paperless trade initiatives).



Promoting an economic corridor approach to comprehensively address transport connectivity, accessibility, and mobility; remove bottlenecks; and enhance economic activities along corridors







Financing Plan

- •Tentatively 8–10 BCPs with a **total amount of \$400 million** could be financed through the facility during the 8–10 years
- •Financing will be sourced/explored from (i) country allocations, (ii) ADB Thematic pools, and (iii) other regional sources







Preparation Timeline



Q3 2025
Technical Assistance approval at ADB









Ministerial Conference



ЗЕЛЕНЫЙ И ЦИФРОВОЙ **CARE**

Energy

Caspian Green Energy Corridor





MOU Signed

Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan's partnership was formalized in May 2024.

SPV/JV established

Shareholder's agreement signed on 27 December 2024.



Collaboration Opportunities

Exploring synergies with Black Sea Submarine Cable Project among other alternative routes



The MOU for ADBs support was signed in April 2025. \$ 1 225 000 TA preparatory stage and 1st phase feasibility.

Total \$ 2 000 000 ADB and AllB for 1st stage feasibility













Feasibility Study Phase 1

Caspian Green Energy Corridor

Phase 1 – Feasibility Study

Alternative routing options

The feasibility study will analyze alternative routing options for the Caspian Green Energy Corridor.

Assessment of pathways

Assessment will cover both onshore pathways and offshore (subsea) routes, not limited to subsea solutions.

Identify viable options

Objective: identify the most practical and viable option(s) for future interconnection with European markets.

Early Risk Identification – **Determine** infrastructure gaps and routing constraints.

Technology Validation – Identify suitable technology

Financial Readiness - Defines funding strategy to attract investors.

The Feasibility Study is estimated to last 15–17 months











Session 2

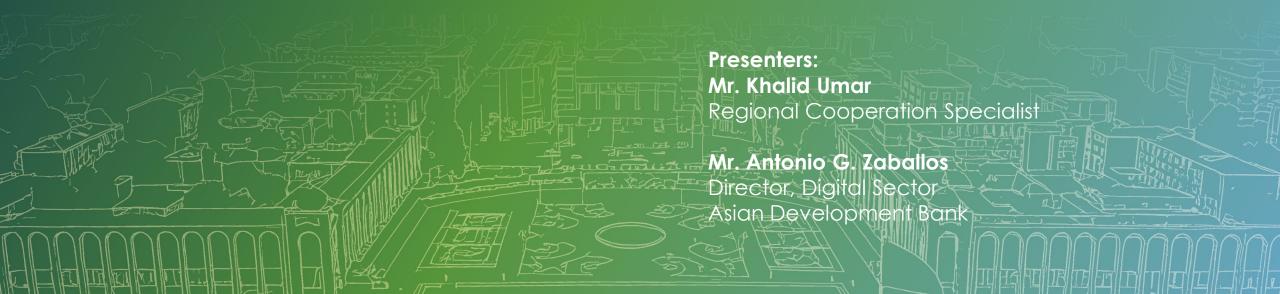
Soft Infrastructure and Digital Connectivity





Digital Transformation and Digital Connectivity

Midterm Review of the CAREC Digital Strategy 2030 and CAREC Digital Corridor



CAREC Digital Strategy 2030

To achieve the **Strategic Objectives**, the CAREC Digital Strategy 2030 aims to strengthen the following **Five Interconnected Pillars** through improved cooperation between CAREC member countries

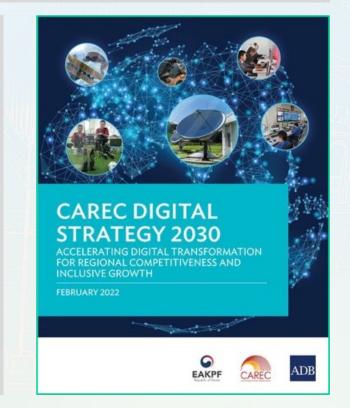
Digital Dividends:
Jobs, Growth, New Services

CAREC Sectors and Operational Clusters Digital Transformation (Agriculture, Tourism, Transport, Energy, Fintech, E-commerce, Government, etc.)

Leadership Governance Investment Digital Policy Enablers and Safeguards (Data AI, Cybersecurity) Broadband
Infrastructure
Resilience
Digital
Platforms

Digital Skill and Competencies

Digital Innovation
Entrepreneurship
ICT
Competitiveness









MTR of CAREC Digital Strategy: Key Lessons Learned (2020-2025)

Sustained Political Commitment Drives Progress

Strong political leadership and unified government action sustain momentum, ensure coordination, and achieve institutional excellence.

Flexibility in Regulation Is Essential

Regional integration depends on adaptable legal and regulatory frameworks that can evolve with new technologies and digital business models.

Community Trust Enhances Digital Uptake

Active engagement of local communities, especially in rural areas, significantly increases digital adoption and satisfaction.

Public-Private Partnerships Accelerate Investment

Well-structured
PPPs with clear
roles, risk-sharing,
and incentives
are key to
scaling digital
infrastructure
and innovation.

Cross-Border Pilots Strengthen Regional Integration

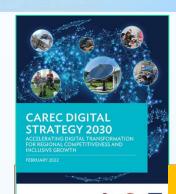
Pilot projects provide practical proof of the benefits of digital cooperation, identify bottlenecks, and build confidence among CAREC member states.











Digital Transformation



Strategic Recommendations and Implementation Roadmap

Flagship project: Proposed CAREC Digital Corridor Project

Establishing/Scaling terrestrial fiber routes between PAK and other CAREC countries to reduce latency and cost. Scoping Study and preparation for Draft MOU are underway. Aim to sign MOU between ADB and interested member countries at MC.

1. Regional Governance and Institutional Capacity and Infrastructure Investment

- Regional Digital Governance Academy
- Infrastructure Development and Financing
- Regional Digital Infrastructure Financing Facility
- Green Digital Infrastructure Initiative
- Regional Spatial Data Infrastructure Framework

2. Regulatory Harmonization and Trust

- Regional Digital Regulatory Harmonization Framework
- Regional Cybersecurity and Digital Resilience Framework

3. Innovation, Entrepreneurship, and Emerging Technologies

- Regional Fund of Funds and CAREC Innovation Network
- CAREC Regional AI Collaboration Platform

4. Implementation and Monitoring

- CAREC Digital Scorecard
- CAREC Digital Master Plan

5. Skills Development and Inclusion

- CAREC Digital Skills and Talent Mobility Platform
- 6. Engaging Development
 Partners for Regional Digital
 Transformation









Country Actions to Accelerate the CAREC Digital Agenda

Strengthen Regional Coordination Mechanisms

Empower existing Digital Focal Points to act as national coordinators for inter-ministerial engagement and sector-specific projects with high potential for regional digital transformation, ensuring alignment between domestic initiatives and CAREC regional programs.

Endorse Regional Frameworks

Support and sign forthcoming Regional frameworks or Joint Declarations covering areas such as regulatory harmonization, cybersecurity, and digital skills mobility to formalize shared priorities.

Embed CAREC Priorities Nationally

Integrate the agreed regional actions, such as the proposed Digital Skills Platform, Cyber Resilience Framework, and Al Collaboration Platform, into national ICT and innovation plans.

Monitor and Report Progress

Utilize the proposed CAREC Digital Scorecard to regularly track advancement, exchange best practices, and provide inputs for the next Ministerial updates and peer-review sessions.









Digitally Connecting the Region

ORIGIN

Proposed by Pakistan at the 2025 CAREC NFPs Strategic Planning Meeting.

GOAL

Provide faster, more affordable, and diversified international connectivity for CAREC countries to reduce latency, and increase redundancies

STATUS

Scoping study completed with consultations across 7 member countries.

Confirmed readiness to move from Scoping to Feasibility Phase.









Unlocking Digital Growth & Integration

Opportunities and Values Identified During the Scoping Study

These points represent the strategic opportunities and value drivers emerging from the CAREC Digital Corridor scoping phase, highlighting areas where coordinated regional action can accelerate digital transformation and integration.

Strategic Digital Infrastructure Potential

Shortest, most resilient route to global digital hubs through Pakistan

Shared Economic Value

Lower transit costs, significant growth in data traffic can potentially boost digital trade and regional competitiveness.

Innovation Potential & Future Readiness

Strengthened ICT ecosystems to support AI, fintech, and smart industry with alternative digital routes.

Shared Regional Prosperity

Enhanced integration, competitiveness, and inclusion across the CAREC economies

Digital Infrastructure Development & Resilience

Expansion of data centers and cloud infrastructure to enhance network capacity









The Way Forward

Next Steps and Collaborative Actions Ahead

The next phase focuses on translating the scoping study into coordinated regional action. Key priorities include formalizing cooperation through an MoU, initiating feasibility and investment planning, fostering public–private partnerships for infrastructure development, and aligning policies to enable seamless cross-border digital connectivity and trade.

Immediate Action

Sign MoU among participating countries to formalize cooperation.

Technical Work

Launch feasibility study, identify missing fiber links, and investment models.

Partnership Models

Explore PPPs and consortia for shared infrastructure and financing.

Policy Agenda

Align regulatory frameworks to enable seamless cross-border digital data movement and cybersecurity.









Support to Advance the CAREC Digital Corridor Initiative

Confirm Participation in Feasibility Phase

Express readiness to move forward through country endorsement and inclusion in the upcoming Feasibility Study.

Facilitate National Consultations

Support the CAREC Digital Team in organizing stakeholder consultations with telecom operators, regulators, and relevant ministries to capture local priorities and constraints.

Share Policy and Legislative Updates

Provide information on national policies, planned reforms, or regulatory frameworks relevant to cross-border connectivity, data exchange, and cybersecurity.

Designate Focal Coordination Support

Assign a technical contact within the Digital Focal Point's office to coordinate communication and data sharing for the feasibility study and related assessments.













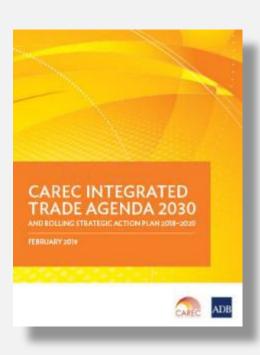
Trade

Midterm Review of the CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda 2030



CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda 2030

CAREC COUNTRIES ARE MORE INTEGRATED INTO THE GLOBAL ECONOMY



TRADE EXPANSION. **FROM INCREASED** MARKET ACCESS

FREER TRADE

- Key tariff liberalized
- Non-tariff barriers eliminated
- Unfair trade policies reduced

LOWER TRADE COSTS

- Efficient procedures at the border and behind the border
- Improved logistics services
- Enhanced transit system

GREATER DIVERSIFICATION

ADEQUATE FINANCING

- Improved access to trade finance
- Consistent and open FDI policies
- Developed domestic financial markets

LINKAGES WITH GLOBAL & REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS

- Skills supply & demand matched
- Adoptability to innovation measures
- Developed business development and support services

STRONGER INSTITUTIONS FOR TRADE

COORDINATED SECTORAL **POLICIES AND PRIORITIES**

- Collaborative policy formulation and implementation
- Aligned national and regional planning
- Regulatory convergence in the region

EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY-MAKING & NEGOTIATIONS

- Improved data collection and cross-country analysis
- Enhanced policy analysis and negotiation skills
- Increased think tank and private sector participation

INVESTMENT PROJECTS

POLICY DIALOGUE & COOPERATION

KNOWLEDGE PRODUCT AND











Evolving Global and Regional Context

Challenges and Opportunities

- COVID-19 pandemic
- Geopolitical tensions
- Risk of global fragmentation
- Rising climate change impacts
- Rapid advancement of digital technologies

Trade Performance

- Increase in GDP share of trade in goods
- Faster services exports growth vs imports
- Gradual diversification at 6digit HS level, fuel continue to dominate for some members
- High to full implementation rate of TFA commitments
- Improvement in UN and WB LPI indices, mixed CPMM TFI indicators at BCPs

Emerging Priorities

- Stronger focus on digital trade, including paperless trade and e-commerce
- Increased urgency to enhance supply chain resilience, including through the diversification of trade routes and export/import markets
- Greater emphasis on crossborder investment, especially in high-tech and green industries
- Increased need to strengthen institutions for cross-border trade and investment









Midterm Review of CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda 2030

Highlights

- CITA 2030 remains relevant, responsive and aligns with national priorities of countries
- Trade-technology-sustainable development nexus highlighted
- Between 2018–2024, ADB approved 5 traderelated investments (\$759 million) and 16 TA projects (\$23.9 million) supporting trade reforms, capacity-building, policy dialogues
- Need for longer-term and programmatic approach (e.g., PBL for post-accession reforms), prioritize impactful interventions.

Recommendations

- 1. Modernize **BCPs** and trade facilitation measures
- 2. Advance digital trade and promote cross-border e-commerce
- 3. Adopt a **formal framework** through CAREC Trade and Investment Facilitation Partnership Agreement
- 4. Increase support in **trade in services** and cross-border investment
- 5. Mainstream innovation and climate action in CITA priorities
- 6. Strengthen CITA **institutional** framework
- 7. Strengthen **coordination** with Development Partners, South-South cooperation
- 8. Deepen private sector engagement
- 9. Improve tracking of CITA's progress and effectiveness







CAREC Partnership for Trade, Climate, and Innovation

Pursues **regional actions** and innovative solutions to climate change and trade issues.

Strong consensus on the need for regional cooperation, digital trade harmonization, climate-smart infrastructure, and innovation financing.

Members ready to support the CAREC Partnership and proposed a plan of action to operationalize it

Priority Initiatives

- Electronic exchange and mutual recognition of conformity certificates (pilot with KTNET)
- Regional fund of funds to catalyze the deployment of venture capital for startup ecosystems that focus on climate solutions through CAREC Innovation and Venture Investment Catalyst (CIVIC) Facility
- UN Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (MLETR)
- ePhyto solution (electronic phytosanitary certificate), leveraging use of artificial intelligence and digital ledger technology in trade operations









CAREC Trade and Investment Facilitation (CARTIF)



Advancing Economic Integration, Trade, and Investment Cooperation in CAREC

High-Level Strategic Areas



Economic Integration



Trade Cooperation



Investment Promotion



Institutional Framework



Key Milestones

Apr 2024

Draft CARTIF concept presented at CAREC Regional Trade Group in Astana

Jun 2024

CARTIF concept refined at regional workshop in Istanbul

Jan-Jun 2025

CARTIF Zero-Draft prepared and supported by CAREC trade focals

Next Steps

- Launch negotiation process on CARTIF in 2026
- Establish CARTIFSecretariat and working groups

Sep 2025

Draft CARTIF Ministerial Declaration finalized

Nov 2025

Bishkek Ministerial Declaration on CARTIF adopted









CARTIF: Key Features Overview

Voluntary Regional Participation

CARTIF enables
voluntary
engagement by all
CAREC countries,
ensuring alignment
with international
standards and
encouraging broad
cooperation.

Phased Modular Approach

A flexible, phased approach allows countries to adopt modules as ready, supporting gradual integration and tailored progress.

Framework With Protocol Options

The framework agreement offers both binding and optional protocols, adapting to diverse national needs and commitments.

Effective Institutional Mechanisms

Institutional arrangements ensure effective consultation, dispute resolution, and incorporation of global best practices for sustainable cross-border trade.











Session 3

People-to-People Connectivity and Human Development





Green Skills

CAREC Agricultural Universities Accelerator Program



Strengthening Green Skills Development

Education

The Working Group for Skills

Development



- Further implementation and commitment to the Memorandum of Understanding "On strengthening regional cooperation in skills development among CAREC member countries"
- Third Annual Meeting of the CAREC Working Group on Skills Development (April 2026)
- Green Skills in Education through the CAREC Agricultural Universities Accelerator Program







Education as a powerful catalyst for climate action



Prioritize green skills in **TVET**and Higher Education, Labor
Policies, academic and
training materials



Address the growing demand for professionals with green skills able to address local climate change challenges



Monitor skills demand and supply to align skills development with the green transition

Deliverable: Toolkit for mainstreaming just transition and green skills into TVET/
HE policies at the country level









Positioning HE institutions as drivers of green development



Climate-smart agriculture education, research, and outreach across the region

Joint Agreement for Cooperation

among CAREC regional agricultural universities



Enhanced Just transition and inclusive growth through knowledge transfer and innovations



Regional Center for Green Agriculture



Regional
dialogue towards
collective actions
in addressing
climate change
challenges























Health-Climate Nexus

Regional Decarbonization Strategy for Health and Regionally-Agreed Minimum Requirements for Climate Resilient Facilities



Strengthening Climate and Health Nexus through CAREC

Climate

Endorsed CAREC
Climate Change Action
Plan with heat health as
priority



Working Group on Climate Change



Expected benefits from regional cooperation on climate and health through CAREC:

- Draw in support from non-health line ministries and partners
- Focused knowledge exchange, peer-to-peer support and joint capacity development
- Mobilize financing for implementation
- Regional alignment, standards and coordinated transboundary approaches and collective action
- Comparable and cross-compatible data, targets and policies for regional monitoring

Two deliverables in 2025:

- Regional decarbonization strategy in the health sector
- 2. Minimum requirements for climate-resilient health facilities

Health

Endorsed Regional Investment Framework with climate and health actions



Working Group on Health









Climate and Health issues in the Central Asia and Caucasus

Vulnerabilities

- High burden of NCDs
- High burden of drug-resistant and multidrug-resistant TB
 - Ageing population
- Vulnerable health systems and infrastructure

Health Impacts

- Heat stress and heat related morbidity and mortality, including from heat strokes, cardiovascular diseases, high blood pressure, etc.
 - Increase in infectious and chronic respiratory diseases
- Emergence of novel infectious diseases, rising occurrences of zoonotic diseases and an encroachment of infectious disease vectors into previously unaffected geographic locations
- Declines in agricultural productivity, resulting in increased food insecurity and malnutrition

Health sector emissions

Health sector contributes to emissions through e.g. supply chain and procurement practices, health facility infrastructure and equipment, transport

Requires investments in health care infrastructure and systems, policy and capacity development, cross-sector responses









1. Regional Decarbonization Strategy: Strategic Areas

Evidence base for investment

- Identify the highest priority areas to address in each individual health system
- Demonstrate how an emissions reduction trajectory can be achieved
- Understand the long-run investment needs, benefits and health impacts of system change
- Build enable implementation, monitoring and validation of progress over time

Take 'no-regret' actions today

- Actions that are **beneficial even in the absence of climate change** with immediate benefits
- Proven effectiveness in multiple real-world contexts
- Benefits to patient outcomes and improved operational efficiency
- Cost-neutral at worst, often with rapid payback on investment (e.g. LED lighting upgrades)

Regional Community of Practice

- Network of health policymakers and practitioners mobilised across the region.
- Training and mentoring sessions on identifying, monitoring and trouble-shooting decarbonization measures as needed
- SWG on climate and health as starting point to oversee implementation and resolve common issues



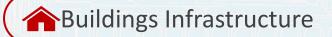


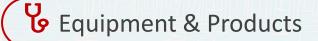


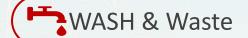
2. Regionally-aligned Minimum Standards for Climate-Resilient Health Facilities

- Common requirements to enhance resilience of healthcare facilities to be prepared for, respond to, recover from, and adapt to climate-related shocks and stresses.
- Facilitates a common process for countries to collect data on and report progress:
 - Develop the Healthcare Infrastructure Baseline
 - Creation of a Prioritised Investment Plan
 - Implementation of the planned investment

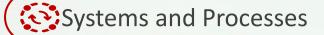
 Requirements are structured against five health facility asset types























Signing Ceremony

MOU on CAREC Regional Tourism Development

Kyrgyz Republic-Uzbekistan Cross-border Sustainable Tourism Cluster Development MOU



Session 4

Responding to Climate Change and Disaster Risks



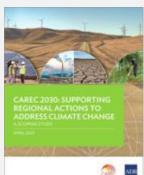




CAREC Climate and Sustainability Project Preparatory Fund (CSPPF)

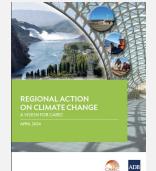


CAREC CC **Scoping Study**



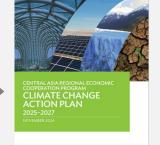
Exposure to climate impacts and recommendations for regional climate action

CAREC CC Vision



"A Region of Sustainable Development, Shared Prosperity, and Climate-Resilience"

CC Action Plan



- Climate Risk, Preparedness, and Health
- Water-Energy-Food Security Nexus
- Low-Carbon Growth
- **CAREC Climate Platform**

CSPPF



- Implementation Guidelines
- 1st Batch Call for Proposals & Proposal Selection
- 1st Annual Consultation Meeting with Financing **Partners**
- 2nd Batch Call for Proposal









2021

2023

2025

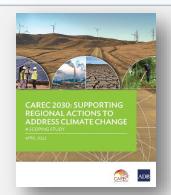
2024







CSPPF Overview



CSPPF is a multi-partner trust fund to support the preparation of bankable regional projects in CAREC countries with a strong Regional Public Goods and sustainability focus.

In November 2024, the CAREC Ministerial Conference endorsed the CAREC Climate Change Action Plan 2025-2027 and launched the CSPPF, signing Trust Fund Contribution Agreements with the ROK and PRC. (initial combined contribution amounting to \$5 million).

• Eligible Recipients

Developing Member Countries of the CAREC Program:

AFG*, AZE, PRC, GEO, KAZ, KGZ













MON, PAK, TAJ, TKM, UZB











^{*} ADB placed its regular assistance to Afghanistan on hold effective 15 August 2021 and has been supporting the Afghan people through a special financing arrangement with the United Nations since 2022.

Use of Fund & Maximum Amount

TA Project preparatory Activities USD 800K
Upstream Knowledge work USD 250K

Investment (Grant Components)

USD 1M

Direct Charges

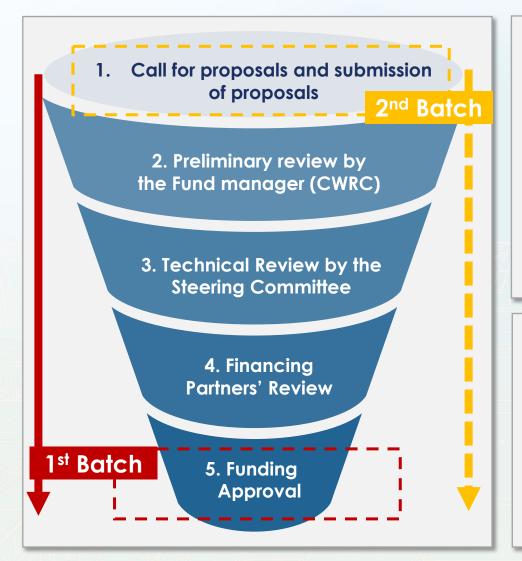
USD 150K







Application Process



□ 1st Batch Progress

- Apr.-Jun.: 19 proposals submitted by ADB and CAREC countries, requesting more than \$90 million across sectors (energy, transport, health, water, etc.)
- Jul.-Aug.: Preliminary and technical reviews completed;
- Final approval following Financing Partners' concurrence;
 5 projects selected in energy, transport, and water sectors

☐ 2nd Batch Plan

- 2nd batch launched on 14 October 2025
- Proposals received by 21 November 2025 will be reviewed by the Steering Committee.











Project Title	Recipient DMC	Sector	Modality & Approved Funding Amount
Almaty-Bishkek Economic Corridor: Sustainable Transboundary River Enhancement and Adaptation Management	KAZ, KGZ	Water	TA \$250K
Kyrgyz Republic-Uzbekistan Sustainable Cross-border Tourism Cluster Development	KGZ, UZB	Tourism	TA \$250K
Yavan Hydroelectric Power Plant Project	TAJ, UZB	Energy	TA \$250K
Developing Sustainable Border Crossing Points for CAREC Transport Corridors	All CAREC DMCs	Transport	TA \$250K
Almaty-Bishkek E-Bus Project	KAZ, KGZ	Transport	TA \$50K







24-МИНИСТРЛЕР КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯСЫ



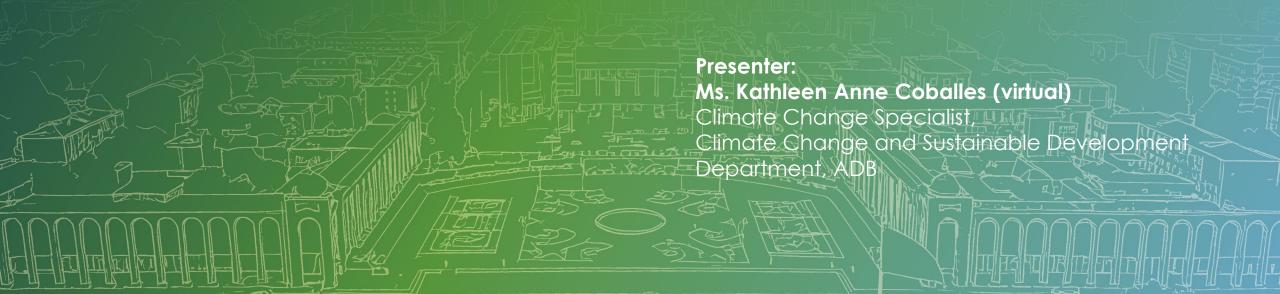
Risk-Layered Disaster Relief Finance Sector Development Program for Kyrgyz Republic and **Tajikistan**







Glaciers to Farm Regional Program (G2F)



ADB'S OPERATIONAL & FINANCIAL RESPONSE TO GLACIAL MELT SO FAR



Managing higher multi-hazard risk



Water security of entire river basin



Community resilience to water shortages



Regional dialogue and cooperation

Building Adaptation and Resilience in the Hindu Kush Himalayas (BARHKH):

Help DMCs develop **climate resilient infrastructure** by
strengthening multi-hazard risk
assessment and developing
innovative financing solutions to
finance infrastructure.

Focus on **Bhutan & Nepal** but can be expanded across the **Hindu Kush Himalayas** and to other regions.

Resilient River Basin Initiative (RRBI):

Source-to-sea/ landscape initiative focused on the resilience of the entire river basin. Long-term programmatic approach to strengthen governance and bankable projects to ensure river basins are resilient, healthy and support the wellbeing of economies and communities.

Covering all ADB regions.

Glacier to Farms Initiative (G2F):

Resilience of mountain downstream communities and food systems. Focuses on water management, sustainable land practices, agricultural value chains and climate-resilient social infrastructure and communities.

Focus on 9 countries in **Central and West Asia** but can expanded to other regions.

CAREC Water Pillar:

CAREC (Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation) Water is part of a well-established, broader regional cooperation program that facilitates cross-sector dialogue and investments for mutually beneficial outcomes.

Initial focus is on 5 countries in the **Aral Sea Basin** – later expanding to include all CAREC countries.



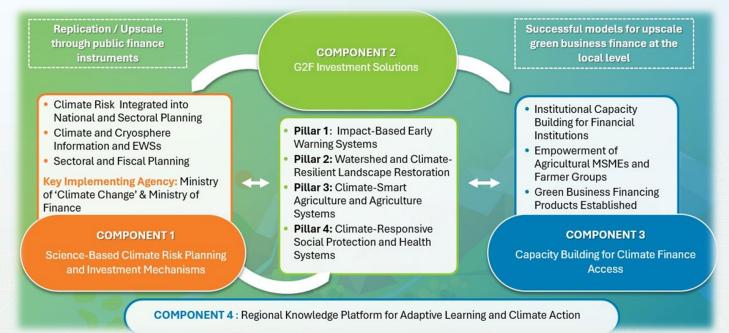








Resilience of mountain downstream communities and food systems. Focuses on water management, sustainable land practices, agricultural value chains and climate-resilient social infrastructure and communities. Focus on 9 countries in Central and West Asia.





Objective: To enhance the resilience of communities, food systems and social infrastructure in CWA Countries



Impact: Increased Climate-Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of Communities, Food Systems and Social Infrastructure



Total Financing: \$3.5Billion from ADB's own resources and co-financing, including GCF (\$250M)

- ❖Implementation Period: 2026-2035 (10 years) Country Allocation: Maximum and minimum allocations for GCF funding in countries.
- **❖Cofinance Ratio**: Co-finance from ADB sources, and ADB-managed funds; ratio is 1:>10 high
- ❖Implementing Arrangements: ADB, as the Accredited Entity (AE)









Areas of Cooperation for CAREC



Climate Risk Assessments (regional scope) – agriculture, water, health and social protection



Investment Solutions (in coordination with concerned Ministries and Resident Missions)



Regional Knowledge Platform

- CAREC Pillar Working Group
- Climate Change Working Group









ЖАШЫЛ ЖАНА САНАРИП CAREC

Session 5

Knowledge Sharing Session















Ministerial Conference

20 November 2025 | Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

กดางเจาจาจเจาจาจเจาจ



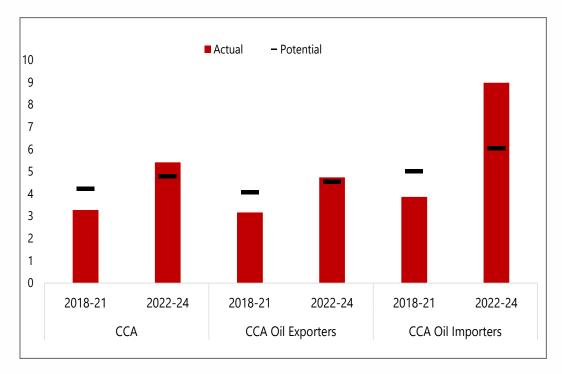
Economic Integration and Long-Term Growth in the CCA

Subir Lall International Monetary Fund

Context: strong growth momentum but expected to moderate

CCA's strong post-2021 growth is at risk without reforms, as rising output gaps threaten sustainability.

Real GDP Growth (Percent)

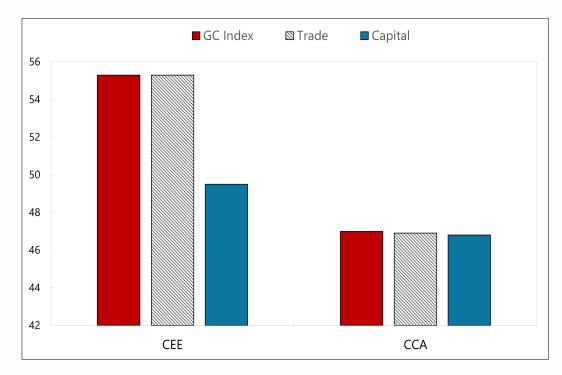


Sources: World Economic Outlook: and IMF staff calculations.

CCA trails peers along all dimensions of economic integration.

Global Connectedness

(Index Score)

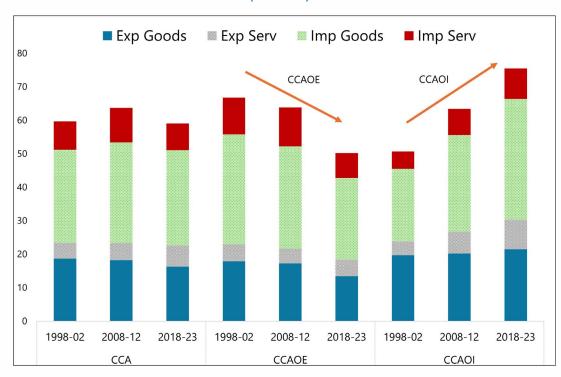


Sources: DHL Global Connectedness Tracker.

Despite cross-country differences, there is significant potential to expand trade with the rest of the world

CCA's limited trade openness...

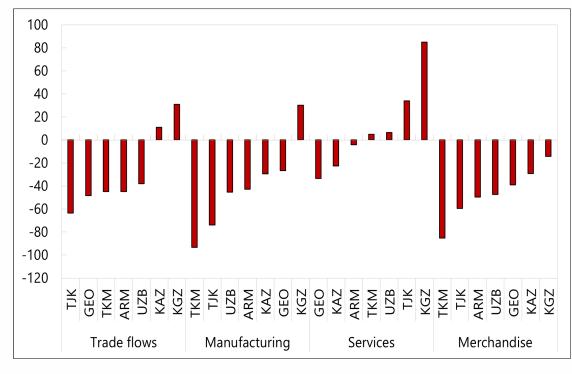
Non-Oil Trade Openness (Percent)



Sources: World Economic Outlook database; and IMF staff calculations.

...and large sectoral trade gaps highlight the need for deeper global integration.

Trade Gaps
(Percent)



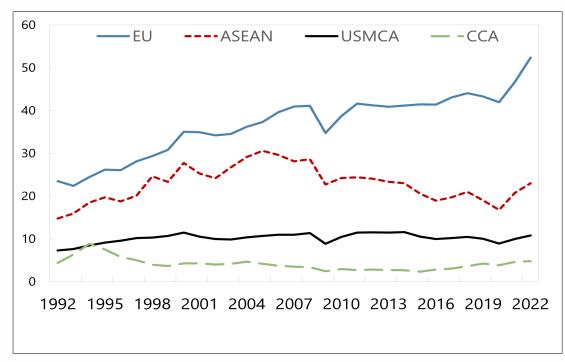
Sources: IMF staff calculations.

Trade within the CCA region is also below its potential

CCA lags peers in intra-regional trade...

Intra-Regional Trade: Long term Trend

(Percent of Regional GDP)

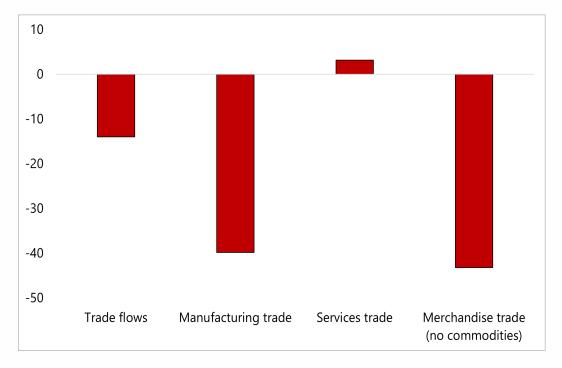


Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics database, IMF World Economic Outlook, and staff estimates.

...with sizable trade gaps across sectors.

Intra-Regional Trade Gaps

(Percent)



Sources: IMF staff calculations.

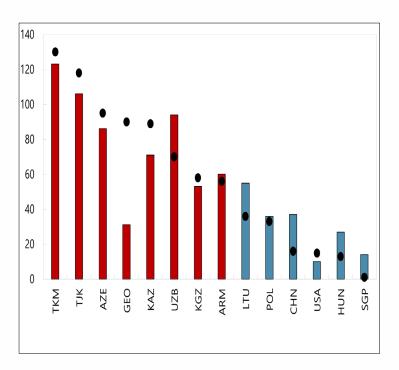
IMF | Middle East and Central Asia Department 77

There is room to improve the quality and scale of trade

CCA lags in export sophistication...

Economic Complexity Index

(Lower = better, Solid 1995 and Black Dot 2023)

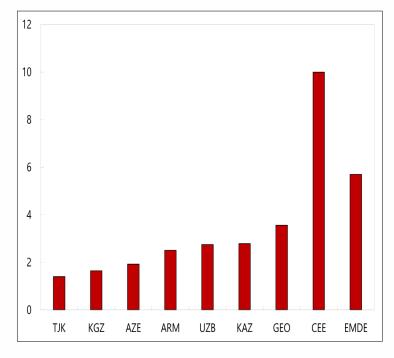


Sources: Harvard Growth Lab.

...lacks market penetration...

Export Market Penetration

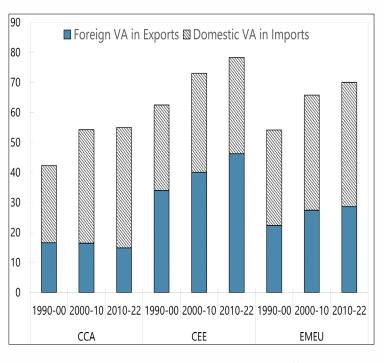
(Percent, higher = better, 2022 or latest available)



Sources: WITS database.

...and has low Global Value Chains participation.

Participation in Global Value Chains (Percent)

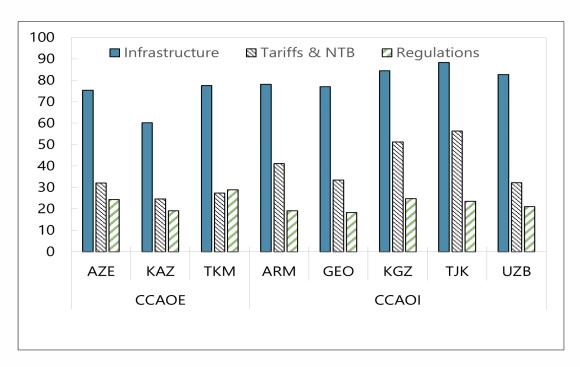


Sources: EORA MRIO database; and IMF staff calculations.

Reforms could drive stronger trade and growth

Closing policy gaps with advanced economies could yield substantial export...

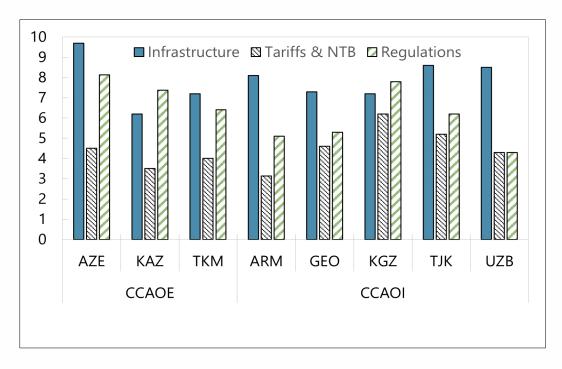
Impact on Exports by Closing Gaps with AEs by 20 Percent (Percent)



Sources: IMF staff calculations.

...and GDP gains for the CCA.

Impact on Growth by Closing Gaps with AEs by 20 Percent (Percent)



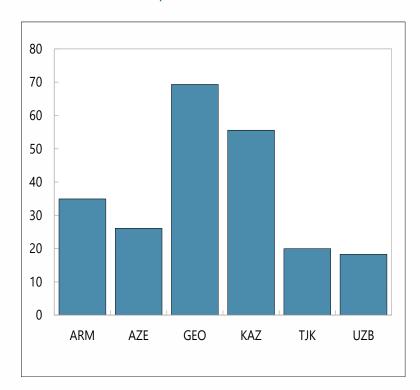
Sources: IMF staff calculations.

Advancing financial sector development can promote deeper integration

Capital depth in the CCA is generally low...

Capital Stock per Worker, 2019

(In percent of CEE level)

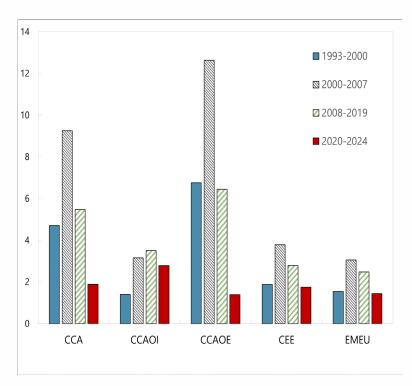


Sources: Investment and Capital Stock Dataset, Haver, and IMF staff calculations.

...But FDI inflows have been on a downward trend.

FDI Inflows

(Percent of GDP, period averages)

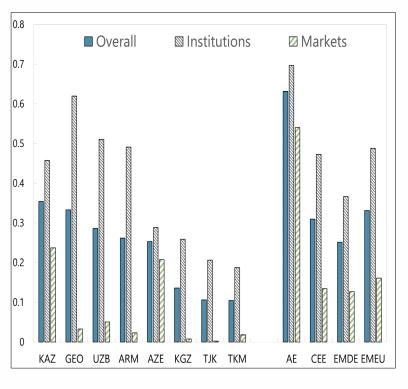


Sources: World Development Indicators and UNCTAD.

The CCA lags in financial development

Financial Development Index

(Index, 1 = best)



Sources: IMF Financial Development Database.

Key areas for additional reforms

- Divest from SOEs to free resources for the private sector, enhance efficiency and accountability, and limit fiscal risks.
- Improve the business climate by prudently liberalizing labor markets, easing trade restrictions, and increasing competition.
- Focus on core government tasks by investing in digital and physical infrastructure and upgrading education and health systems to boost productivity and connectivity.
- Strengthen governance by enhancing rule of law curbing corruption, reducing red tape, and improving transparency.
- Deepen financial sector reforms to expand access to credit, strengthen supervision, which will lead to higher savings for private investment.
- Enhance climate resilience and inclusion by phasing out energy subsidies while protecting the most vulnerable, diversifying economies, and strengthening targeted social safety nets.

IMF | Middle East and Central Asia Department

Conclusions

- Growth remains strong but is set to moderate as widening output gaps threaten sustainability.
- Sustaining gains requires structural reforms to complement economic integration efforts.
- Deeper global and regional integration can unlock CCA's untapped trade and growth potential.
- Closing gaps in infrastructure, tariffs, and regulations would boost exports and competitiveness.
- Without local reforms, economic integration alone will not secure durable and inclusive growth.

IMF | Middle East and Central Asia Department





Unlocking the Potential of Fintech in the CAREC Region





UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL OF FINTECH IN THE CAREC REGION

AUGUST 2025

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



By Minsoo Lee, George Kvirikashvili, Kiyoshi Taniguchi Infrastructure development, connectivity, and regional value chain created new opportunities for trade and investment.

Rapid fintech growth, bringing significant potential to transform its economies.

By advancing digital innovation, enhancing financial inclusion, facilitating trade, and supporting SMEs, fintech empowers businesses and individuals, unlocking new pathways for prosperity.

CAREC members could leverage technological innovation and strengthen regional cooperation in finance, trade, investment, and institutional frameworks.









Part I: A Collaborative Approach to Fintech

- Chapter 1: Measuring Fintech Progress in CAREC
- Chapter 2: Foundations of Regional Fintech Cooperation

Part II: Fintech-Driven Roadmaps to Cooperation

- Chapter 3: Georgia's Vision of Collaborative Fintech
- Chapter 4: A Roadmap for Fintech-Led Capital Market Development
- Chapter 5: Using Fintech to Drive Capital Market Development

Part III: Fintech Ecosystems in Practice

- Chapter 6: Fintech, E-Commerce, Trade Finance: Lessons for CAREC
- Chapter 7: The Political Economy of Fintech in Pakistan
- Chapter 8: Driving Fintech Innovation: A Regional Stock take

Part IV: A Fintech Future

Chapter 9: Toward Collaborative Fintech Dialogue









High Level Takeaways

- 1. Adopt a coordinated policy approach
- 2. Establish consistent measurement frameworks
- 3. Foster a harmonized regulatory environment
- 4. Promote responsible digital finance
- 5. Enable secure and inter-operable digital ID systems









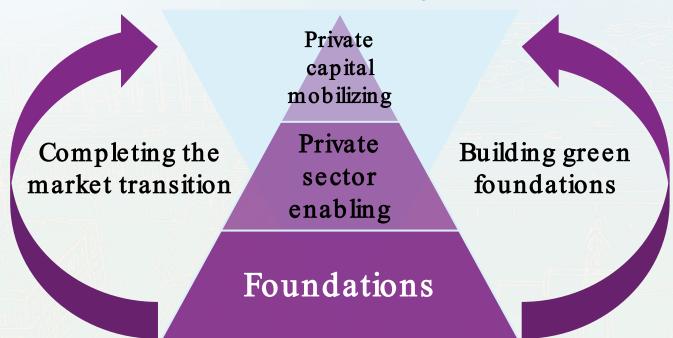
Jobs and the Green, Economic Transformation of Central Asia



Joint knowledge product between the World Bank and ADB Dave Knight (WB) and Kiyoshi Taniguchi (ADB)

A Policy Framework for More and Better Jobs

More and better jobs



Motivation

- The Central Asian countries pursuing ambitious sustainable development plans but are struggling to create jobs for their people.
- The Central Asian countries must transition from state-controlled to more private-sector oriented growth models and that this transformation will need to be people-oriented, enabling them to build skills and find jobs.









- **Chapter 1** will provide an overarching growth and **jobs diagnostic** for CA countries, including growth decompositions, job elasticities to growth, and labor market outcomes.
- Chapter 2 will present opportunities for raising demand for labor by supporting firm dynamism and sustainable job creation along different dimensions.
- **Chapter 3** will focus on building a **future-ready workforce**, examining the current and anticipated gaps in human capital development among the workforce, and returns to education.
- **Chapter 4** will consider **spatial rigidities** and labor market regulatory weaknesses and analyze the returns to agglomeration, regional value chains, and more flexible labor mobility.
- Chapter 5 will look at possible future pathways for the CA, taking into account the implications of a green economic transformation and digital transformation on the structure of the economy and the effects of climate change on jobs.
- **Chapter 6** will bring together **recommendations for policymakers**, linking them to expected payoffs in terms of job outcomes and providing adequate granularity at the country level while highlighting key synergies for the region.







- Growth rates declining over time, leading to slow/stalled conversion with high income countries.
- Job creation is happening but is relatively modest and not sufficient to match the growing population, leading to stagnant/declining employment rates.
- Job quality is also a concern with low wages and high informality. Furthermore, many jobs are
 in the public sector, reconfirming challenges with job creation by firms.
- Large gender gaps and youth employment challenges are at risk of deepening under demographic pressures.
- Growth and jobs challenges are driven by a reliance on extractives and capital
 accumulation, weak productivity growth, and misallocations hindering private sector
 development.
- At current potential growth rates, the region will not reach its medium-term growth or jobs goals.











Unlocking Export Potentials in Caucasus and Central Asia Countries: Evidence and Recommendations



Joint knowledge product between the World Bank and ADB

- Gonzalo Valera (WB) and
- Kiyoshi Taniguchi (ADB)

We aim to explore how we determine an economy's "export potential" and identify the main opportunities in untapped export destinations. Applying the structural gravity model, we assessed economy-specific export potential. The difference between potential and observed exports is called "missing exports" if the difference is negative.

ESTIMATING ASIAN ECONOMIES' MISSING EXPORTS

Federico Ganz, Gonzalo Varela, and Kiyoshi Taniguchi

NO. 784

June 2025

ADB ECONOMICS
WORKING PAPER SERIES

7 \N DEVELOPMENT BANK



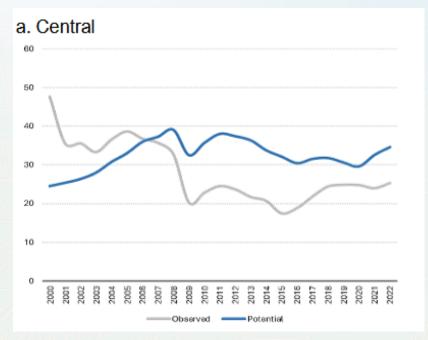


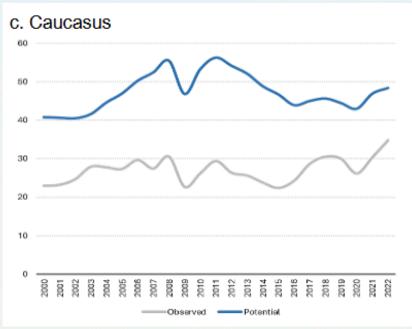


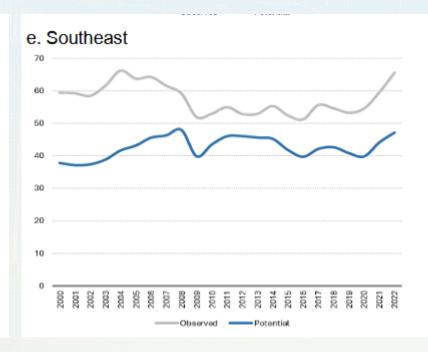




- Our findings reveal that Asian economies, on average, have sustained missing exports equivalent to 6% of gross domestic product (i.e., the gap between the potential and actual exports reaches 6% of GDP on average).
- We estimated the impact of export time on international trade. The study assessed that a oneday delay in export processing will reduce exports by 18%, highlighting the importance of streamlining the export process.















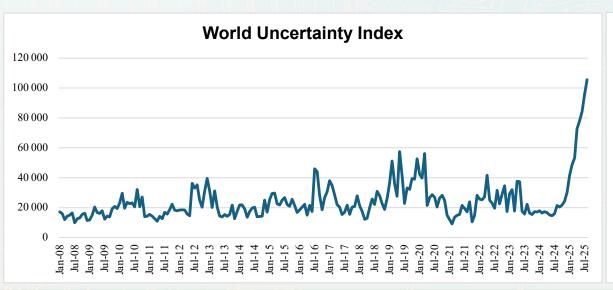


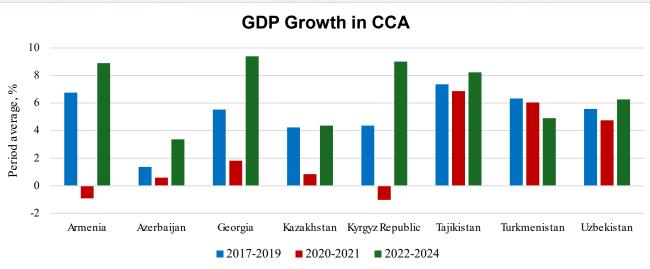
Regional Cooperation in the Caucasus and Central Asia as Key Coping Mechanism in Dealing with Global Uncertainties

Presenter: Mr. Roman Mogilevskii Senior Regional Cooperation Economist Central and West Asia Department Asian Development Bank

External Shocks and Impact on CCA

- Permanent exogenous shocks as a new normal
- Implications elevated uncertainty in the global economy, reorientation of global and regional trade, transport and transit routes, etc.
- Relatively minor direct effects (except the COVID-19 pandemic) but significant spillovers with somewhat unexpected directions – better than expected performance so far but elevated downside risks
- Main pillars of resilience: (i) sound domestic macroeconomic and structural policies, and (ii) regional cooperation













Regional Public Goods and CAREC Program

Reinvigorated interest and practical steps towards regional cooperation in CCA

- Still, many initiatives are moving slowly or just stall, RPGs are underprovided
- CAREC Program should fill in the gap with its overarching regional coverage, relevant agendas, available resources, and honest broker position
- CAREC flagship initiatives

Regional cooperation efforts

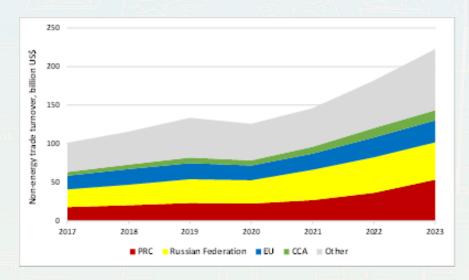
Political cooperation/ coordination (C5+1 fora, border settlements in Central Asia)

Select transport infrastructure development (railway PRC-KGZ-UZB) Increasing intraregional trade

Liberalization of transit arrangements (increase in the number of transit permits for trucks)

Water sharing agreement for transboundary rivers (Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya)

Intra-CCA merchandize trade



CAREC focus areas











Conclusions and Recommendations

- Regional cooperation is not just an opportunity, it is an economic necessity
 - CCA economies' resilience to external shocks and long-term development critically depend on appropriate provision of RPGs
- The emerging drive of CCA governments towards regional cooperation is supported by ADB and other development partners
- CAREC Program addresses the most pressing regional challenges of the region
- Practical steps (based on CAREC strategies' mid-term reviews):
 - Implementation of joint investment projects (CKU railway, Roghun and Kambarata-I HPPs, Caspian Green Energy Corridor, CAREC Corridor 2 Development, regional BUILD program, etc.
 - Policy coordination (e.g., water, climate change adaptation, digitalization)
 - Private sector initiatives
- RCI is as important as ever for the CCA's resilience and sustainable development









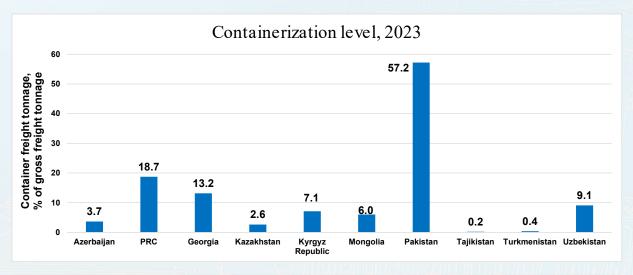


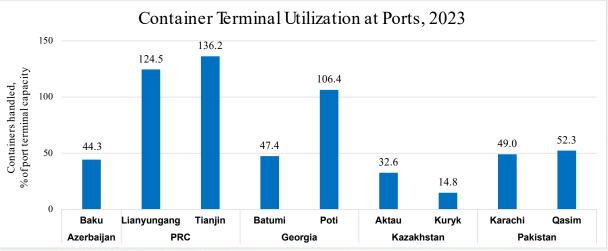
Containerization in the CAREC Region: Developments and Recommendations



Current Situation

- Uneven level of containerization economies with seaports have achieved relatively high containerization levels
- Terminal capacity utilization was only 50% in 2023
- Challenges for adoption of containerization
- Iow price-to-weight ratio for many goods transported in the region
- asymmetric export and import flows operational constraints
- border-crossing inefficiencies
- lack of container-handling facilities and digital systems













Benefits and Limitations of Containerization in the CAREC Region

- Analysis of four key CAREC corridors: (i) Corridor 2 (trans-Caspian corridor), (ii) Corridor 4b (PRC– Mongolia), (iii) Corridors 5 and 6 (Pakistan–Central Asia), and (iv) Corridor 1 (PRC–Kazakhstan–Europe)
- Benefits:
 - less cargo handling during transshipment, pilferage and physical damage, standardization in customs procedures and trade documentation
 - improved border-crossing efficiency, amplified by investments in terminal operating systems, electronic data interchange,
 - modern yard equipment, use of dedicated container corridors and pre-clearance systems at key border-crossing points, harmonizing container tariffs and customs regimes
- Costs: container acquisition, terminal handling fees, empty backhaul repositioning, and long port dwell times
- To achieve wider container adoptions, governments and development partners must treat containerization not just as a logistics upgrade but as a regional trade facilitation strategy









Key Recommendations

Infrastructure and Equipment

- increase container shipping capacity in the Caspian Sea
- equip ports with appropriate cranes, build container terminals
- increase the capacity of railways and roads leading to sea and dry ports

Policies and Regulations

- produce unified tariffs for multimodal routes, reduce tariffs for empty containers
- simplify the rules for investments in container facilities
- adopt containerization strategies

Digitalization

- implement an electronic data interchange between seaports, railway companies, vessel operators, freight forwarders, and shippers
- procure/modernize terminal, customs, and transshipment yards information systems



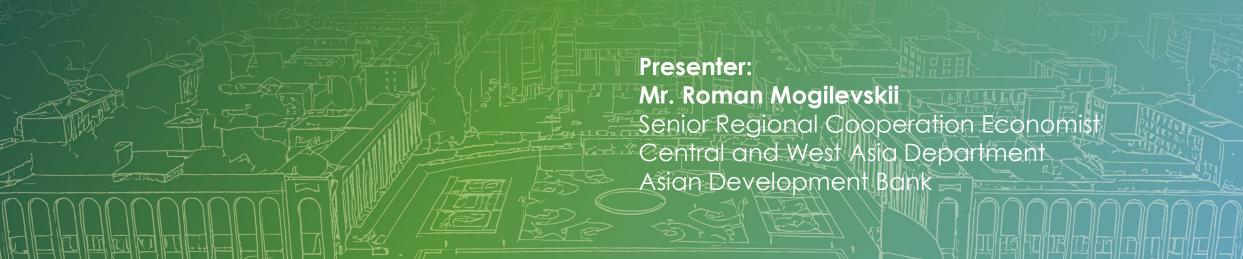








Critical Materials in the CAREC Region: From Extraction to Value-Added Supply Chains



Demand for Critical Materials and Potential Supply from the CAREC region

- Due to transition to clean energy technologies, the global demand for critical materials is projected to increase tenfold in 2030-2050
- CAREC region is well endowed with these materials

Critical material	Azerbaijan	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyz Republic	Mongolia	Pakistan	Tajikistan	Turkmenistan	Uzbekistan
Copper (Cu)									
Silver (Ag)									
Zinc (Zn)									
Aluminium/bauxite (Al)									
Iron ore (Fe)									
Lead (Pb)					24 (IEEE)				
Tin (Sn)		7//////							
Lithium (Li)		61/14							
Cadmium (Cd)									
Selenium (refined) (Se)							ani a la		
Tellurium (Te)	1 <i>2</i>				6				
Manganese (Mn)									<i>j</i>
Molybdenum (Mo)	7 /								
Chromium (Cr)	/ 6								
Titanium (Ti)		n.b		1.4	Δ 0	4	10 0		
Silicon (Si)					(20)			1000	
Germanium (Ge)	J.			(5)	, , , , ,	\			
Gallium (Ga)	1								
Indium (In)	/7/								
Cobalt (Co)	///								
Nickel (Ni)	///					\			
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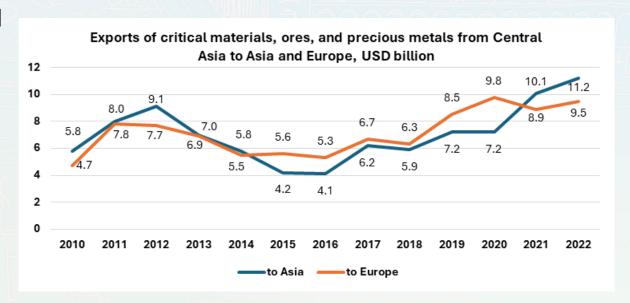






Production, Exports and Processing of Critical Materials in the Region

- Central Asia, Mongolia and other CAREC economies are major producers and exporters of critical materials and other minerals
- Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan are not only exporters, but also importers of these materials from neighboring economies
- Among 384 mining projects in Central Asia for 25 critical materials, 85% focus primarily on mining, extraction, and export
- Only 15% include elements of basic processing and smelting
- No major investment projects focus on advanced processing, recycling, or manufacturing of clean energy technologies or their components
- Kazakhstan, Mongolia, and Uzbekistan are among the region's leaders in developing regulatory frameworks for critical materials, yet notable governance gaps remain









Policy Recommendations

- Launch **regional industrial initiative** to localize the manufacturing of clean energy technologies or their components:
 - ❖incentivize multi-country investments,
 - provide region-wide skilled labor education and mobility,
 - harmonize taxes and regulatory environment
- Establish a joint CAREC Geological Survey
- Establish a mineral trust fund, similar to the one set up by ASEAN member states
- Incentivize manufacturing of clean energy technologies' components based on domestic/regional refining of minerals
- Prioritize niche markets such as recycling of minerals in wind turbines, solar panels, and batteries
- Mobilize supporting industries transport, banking, telecommunications, insurance to service the mineral supply chains and manufacturing











Carbon Credit Mechanism Development in CAREC

Presenter: Mr. Virender Kumar Duggal (virtual) Unit Head - Carbon Markets Climate Change and Sustainable Development Department (CCSD) Asian Development Bank

Emerging landscape of International Carbon Markets

- Article 6 Rules finalized at COP 29 in Baku.
- Growing alignment of rules and integrity standards leading convergence of voluntary and compliance carbon markets.
- Over 100 bilateral agreements on Article 6.2 by mid-2025, including 31 Article 6 aligned Joint Crediting Mechanism.
- The voluntary carbon market is evolving toward greater transparency and integrity.

Growing Momentum in CAREC Countries

- Strong interest in carbon markets: High interest among CAREC member states to pursue carbon market opportunities.
- **Key challenges**: Lack of carbon market readiness, and issues with identifying and integrating carbon market opportunities into mitigation actions.
- **Opportunities**: Carbon markets can help CAREC member states in achieving their NDC targets cost-effectively, access and deploy low carbon technologies and solutions and foster regional cooperation.
- **Regional collaboration**: Carbon market development can facilitate and leverage Regional Collaboration through cross-border mitigation activities as well as shared learning and enhancing readiness, in line with the CAREC Climate Change Action Plan 2025–2027.

ADB's Regional Workshop on Scaling Carbon Markets for CAREC Almaty - Oct 2025 and in Baku - Sep 2024









Support for CAREC Member States in Harnessing Carbon Finance

- Support CAREC member states in enhancing their readiness for the emerging carbon market opportunities under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
- ❖Support ADB's project pipeline (2025–2027) to realize the potential to generate carbon credits and carbon finance through ADB's carbon fund(s).
- Capacity building trainings for state-owned enterprises and private sector entities for developing and managing carbon market projects.
- Provide technical support to ADB-funded projects for registration with UNFCCC/applicable standard(s).
- Integration of carbon finance in programming ADB's project pipeline.

Propose ADB's MOU among CAREC countries on Carbon Markets

Comprehensive support to optimize carbon market opportunities through ADB's Carbon Market Program including readiness and technical support by Article 6 Support Facility and carbon finance through ADB's carbon Funds - Japan Fund for the Joint Crediting Mechanism and the Climate Action Catalyst Fund.







ADB's Carbon Market Program

Japan Fund for the Joint **Crediting Mechanism**

Carbon finance to incentivize deployment of advance lowcarbon technologies

- Provides financial incentive for deploying advanced lowcarbon technologies in ADBfinanced projects, under the Joint Crediting Mechanism, aligned with Article 6.2.
- Upfront finance
- Demand signal

Article 6 **Support Facility**

Technical and Capacity Building Support to enhance carbon market readiness and projects

- Upstream: National Strategies, Frameworks, Institutional Infrastructure for carbon markets
- Midstream: Pipeline of projects for carbon credits
- Downstream: Support development of carbon projects to generate carbon credits

Climate Action **Catalyst Fund**

Carbon finance to support transformative mitigation actions

- Pre-purchase of carbon credits from ADB financed projects generating carbon credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement
- Long term fixed price contracts and upfront payments
- Price signal



\$137.3 million



\$8.8 million



\$77 million

- · Ministry of the Environment, Japan
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand
- Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany
- Swedish Energy Agency
- Norwegian Ministry of Climate and **Environment**









