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## **FINDINGS**

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The study seeks to explore the nature and dynamics of Russia–China cooperation in Eurasia, particularly in Central Asia, and its implications for regional integration. It examines the evolution of their strategic partnership, the roles of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), and Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), and the prospects for Greater Eurasian Cooperation. The research also investigates whether these initiatives reflect cooperation, competition, or coexistence, and assesses the role of Central Asian states in shaping Eurasian integration.

The study finds that Russia-China cooperation in Eurasia has emerged as a significant geopolitical development driven primarily by shared opposition to Western dominance and the desire to promote a multipolar world order. While Russia and China possess different priorities—Russia emphasizing security, sovereignty, and political influence, and China focusing on economic connectivity and development—they have developed a pragmatic strategic partnership that supports regional stability and integration.

The research highlights that the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) are the principal instruments of Eurasian integration. Although both seek to enhance regional connectivity and economic cooperation, they differ in objectives, institutional structures, and operational approaches, creating challenges for coordination.

Central Asia emerges as the strategic pivot of Eurasian integration. The region is not merely a passive arena of great-power competition; rather, Central Asian states actively pursue multi-vector foreign policies, balancing relations with major powers to protect their sovereignty and maximize benefits.

The study concludes that the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is the most suitable platform for harmonizing the EAEU and BRI and promoting Greater Eurasian Cooperation. The future success of Eurasian integration depends on sustained Russia–China cooperation, effective institutional coordination, and meaningful participation of Central Asian states.