The United States is pursuing a purposeful policy of separating the economies of Central Asia from Russia. They have significantly narrowed the opportunities for the countries of the region to trade with Russia, threatening to scale up the sanctions regime. In the joint warning of the Agency for Combating Financial Crimes and the Bureau of Industry and Security under the US Department of Commerce, some countries in the region were among the 18 countries that were named as likely transshipment points for the supply of sanctioned goods to Russia, which means that they are subject to closer attention from the US administration. The representative of the State Department for South and Central Asia, D. Lu, conducts constant personal consultations with the authorities of the region on issues of economic (and military) cooperation. The "CA 5+1" format has been strengthened. Against this background, Russia and the Central Asian countries are taking measures to neutralize the impact of Washington's sanctions actions on bilateral and multilateral ties. Not only issues of trade and expansion of industrial cooperation remain important for Russia, but also issues of migration flows and new transport communications.