In 2001, six CAREC-related projects were approved with a combined value of $247 million.

By 2002, Technical assistance to the regional economic cooperation in Central Asia is approved.

By 2004, The CAREC Senior Officials’ Meeting is held in Tashkent, where Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, the PRC, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan signed a framework agreement.

By 2006, Azerbaijan and Mongolia join CAREC.

By 2008, A Comprehensive Action Plan is launched to harmonize commodities, services, and transport policy.

By 2010, Ministers endorse the Transport and Trade Facilitation Strategy.

By 2012, 68 projects worth $27 billion are prioritized to implement the CAREC transport corridor.

By 2013, The Trade Policy Strategic Action Plan is launched to promote CAREC’s performance process.

By 2014, CAREC Institute's physical base is launched in Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, PRC.

By 2015, CAREC Institute obtains its legal status as an open and inclusive platform.

By 2016, CAREC’s results focus on competitiveness, trade and transport, and corridor-based transport facilitation.

By 2017, President Xi Jinping signed the Belt and Road Initiative at the 14th Ministerial Conference to kickstart CAREC’s economic corridor development drive.

By 2018, As of September 2017, $30.5 billion in loans have been approved to finance 182 CAREC-related projects.

By 2019, Ministers endorse CAREC 2020, a new framework to guide CAREC’s performance process.

By 2020, A refined strategy for transport and trade facilitation to integrate multimodal transport, improved logistics, and more links to gateway ports, is endorsed at border crossings.

By 2021, CAREC Institute obtains its legal status as an open and inclusive platform.