

Kazakh University of International Relations and World Languages named after Abylaikhan

The influence of the Shanghai cooperation organization on safety in Central Asia



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Plan :



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- Objectives of the SCO:
- *Structure of the Shanghai Organization*
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The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

- A regional international organization, founded in 2001 by the leaders of China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Except for Uzbekistan, the other countries are members of the "Shanghai Five", founded by the signing in 1996-1997. between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, China, Russia and Tajikistan agreements on confidence-building measures in the military field and on the mutual reduction of armed forces in the border area.
- The total area of the SCO member countries is 30 million square kilometers, ie 60% of the territory of Eurasia. The total population of the SCO is 1 billion. 455 million people (2007), the fourth part of the world's population. The PRC's economy - the world's second after the United States GDP (also inferior to the total GDP of the EU).

- SCO is not a military unit (such as NATO), or open the regular meeting of the security (such as ARF ASEAN), and occupies an intermediate position. [3] The main objectives of the organization hailed the strengthening of stability and security in the wider space that brings together States participants, the fight against terrorism, separatism and extremism, [4], drug trafficking, economic cooperation, energy partnership, scientific and cultural cooperation.

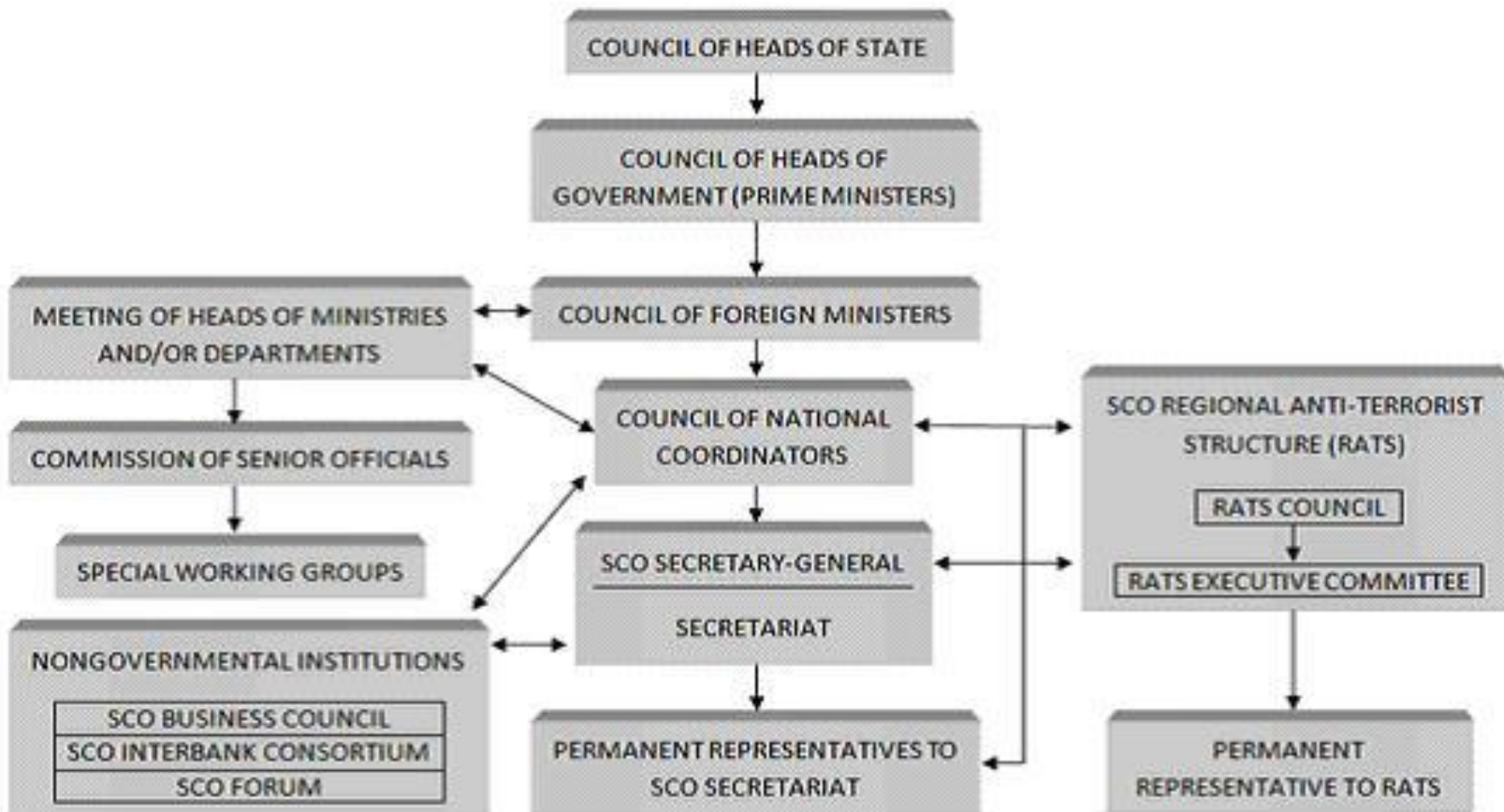
Objectives of the SCO:

- strengthening between Member States mutual trust, friendship and good neighborliness;
- development of multidisciplinary cooperation in the maintenance and strengthening of peace, security and stability in the region, to contribute to building a new, democratic, just and rational international political and economic order;
- joint efforts to combat terrorism, separatism and extremism in all its forms, the fight against drug trafficking and arms trafficking, other transnational criminal activities and illegal migration;
- promotion of effective regional cooperation in political, trade-economic, defense, law enforcement, environmental, cultural, scientific, technical, educational, energy, transport, credit, financial and other areas of common interest;

- facilitate comprehensive and balanced economic growth, social and cultural development in the region through joint action on the basis of equal partnership for sustained improvements in living standards and improvement of living conditions of the peoples of the Member States;
- coordinate approaches to integration into the world economy;
- promote human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with international obligations of Member States and their national legislation;
- maintain and develop relations with other countries and international organizations;
- cooperate in the prevention of international conflicts and their peaceful settlement;
- joint search for solutions to problems that arise in the twenty-first century.

Structure *Shanghai cooperation organization*

Структура Шанхайской организации сотрудничества (ШОС)



Regional cooperation in Central Asia: the role of the SCO

- . Central Asia is a "new" international region. All the components of his actors have emerged as independent states in their present form only after the collapse of the Soviet Union and have a relatively short by historical standards, experience of state building. Historically existed in this space previously territorial political entities based on the principle of ethnicity. That is why in all the countries of the region is still ongoing process of national consolidation , and in the political process and institutional development, issues of special significance to self identify the peoples of Central Asia, regional and clan demarcation.

- These lines contradictions largely determine the fact that so far in the international cooperation in intra-Central Asia relations bilaterally precedence over multilateral. In this case, bilateral level also has a considerable degree of conflict. For example, territorial disputes, questions of interethnic interaction, disagreement over the use of water resources is still overshadow relations of Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.] Moreover, despite the efforts in the 2000s. attempts to create a regional organization in Central Asia, at the moment there is no single multilateral regional format, which would unite only five states of Central Asia. At the same time, the very countries in the region are more likely to be included in the activities of multilateral organizations, with the participation of foreign players. This situation has given reason to British scholar Roy Allison characterized Central Asian regionalism as a "virtual

- In this context, the SCO is a worthwhile format for regional cooperation, uniting the vast majority of the countries of Central Asia , China and Russia. The roots of the formation of the SCO goes into the negotiation process on the settlement of border issues in Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan with China after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Joining the "Shanghai Five" in Uzbekistan in 2001, as well as the need to respond to the terrorist threat in the region after the events of 11 September 2001 in the United States led to further institutionalize "Shanghai Forum". In 2002, regulations were adopted and the Agreement on the SCO Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) in the center of Tashkent (Uzbekistan). In 2004, the SCO has become an observer to the UN General Assembly. In 2005, a Memorandum of Understanding between the SCO and ASEAN.

members of the organization

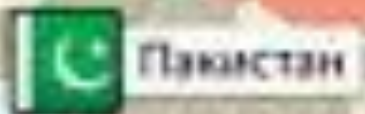
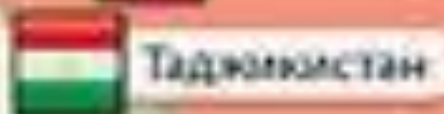
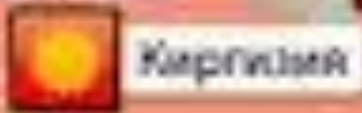
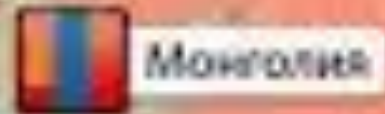
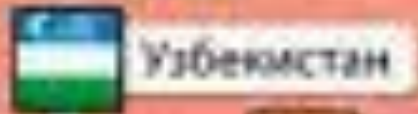
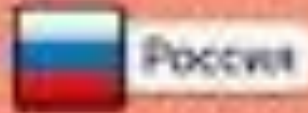
- **SCO member states**
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- China
- Russia
- Tajikistan
- Uzbekistan
- ***Observer States***
- Afghanistan
- India
- Iran
- Mongolia
- Pakistan



- **Partners in dialogue**
- Belarus Turkey Sri Lanka
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Received an invitation to the summit of the SCO

- Turkmenistan CIS ASEAN UN EurAsEC USA



Legend:

- Страны-участницы ШОС
- Государства наблюдатели

The international influence of the SCO

- *In the context of creating a new system of international relations alignment of collective regional security system is a very urgent task. Considering the various aspects of regional security in Central Asia, particular attention should be paid to the foreign policy dimension, which plays an important role in the development of safe countries in accordance with modern growing interdependence in a globalized space of international relations.*
- *The main military-political alliances of modern system of international relations*
- *In the 10-year existence of the SCO can be argued that the Organization has withstood the test of time. Currently, within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization has no such centrifugal forces, which, for example, observed in the CIS. We can say more - in the post-SCO was the most powerful and promising organization for international cooperation. SCO serious challenge in these years were the Russian-Georgian conflict of August 2008 and the riots in Kyrgyzstan in the summer of 2010.*

- *However, the organization to cope with them. At the moment it says that the good of the Russian-Chinese relations in Central Asia remain. They are a factor of stability, to deter threats to security in the region. Today, neither China nor the United States nor Russia on its own can not single-handedly play a key role in Central Asia.*
- *Although between the SCO states have some of the contradictions and tensions that looks SCO looks rather monolithic structure: there is something that unites these countries, despite the fact that the SCO member states differ greatly in the main indices.*

- China and Russia accounted for 98% of the population and 97% of the total GDP of integration association, however, despite the global financial and economic crisis, the bilateral trade of SCO member countries characterized by high dynamics of growth. Positive trade balance of the SCO are China (196 billion dollars.), Russia (134.3 billion dollars.), Kazakhstan (14.8 billion dollars.) And Uzbekistan (\$ 2.4 billion.). And let the relative influence of Russia in the SCO is less than in the CIS, SCO has played an important role for Russia to connect China to multilateral cooperation in Central Asia, and in the future, and other major countries in the region, such as India, Iran, Pakistan and Mongolia.

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