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SOME ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF SCO (SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION) AT THE PRESENT STAGE

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The article analysed the activities of the international Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). It is targeted on the studying of main objectives and principles of the international organization. The main attention is paid to the results of the Tashkent SCO Summit (2016), with the constituent element the "Shanghai spirit". Based on the above, the authors suggest some directions and prospects for the activating of the SCO among member countries' in the immediate future and of this international organization.

Keywords: globalization, integration, "Shanghai Spirit", "the SCO family", the SCO economic cooperation.

НЕКОТОРЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ШОС (ШАНХАЙСКОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА) НА СОВРЕМЕННОМ ЭТАПЕ

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В работе проведен анализ деятельности межправительственной международной организации Шанхайская организация сотрудничества (ШОС). Изучены основные цели и принципы функционирования международной организации. Особое внимание уделяется результатам Ташкентского Саммита ШОС (2016 г.), составляющим элементом «Шанхайского духа». На основе этого авторы предлагают некоторые направления по активизации деятельности стран-участниц ШОС на ближайший период и перспективы развития данной международной организации.

Ключевые слова: глобализация, интеграция, «Шанхайский дух», «шоссовская семья», ШОС, экономическое сотрудничество.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is a permanent intergovernmental international organization which was announced about its adaption on June 15, 2001 in Shanghai (China) by the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Prior to this, all of above mentioned countries, except Uzbekistan, were member of the "Shanghai Five" political association, based on the Agreement on confidence-building in the military field in the border area (Shanghai, 1996) and the Agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces in the border region (Moscow, 1997). Two of these documents stand for the mechanism of mutual trust in the military field in the border areas, were contributed on the establishment of true partnerships. After including Uzbekistan in the Organization (2001), "Five" became the "six" and was renamed as the SCO.

The total area of the Organization is: 34.3 million km². GDP SCO countries reach about 28% of global GDP (IMF 2015).

The result of our analysis showed that, the objectives of SCO were:

- strengthening mutual trust and good-neighbourliness between the member countries;
- promoting their effective cooperation in political, trade-economic, scientific-technical and cultural spheres, as well as in education, energy, transport, tourism, environmental protection and other areas;
- joint security and the maintenance of peace, security

and stability in the region;

- increasing of the creation of a democratic, just and rational new international political and economic order.

The relationships within the organization of the SCO Member States, based on the "Shanghai Spirit", adhere to the following principles:

- mutual respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity of states and inviolability of state borders, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force or threat of force in international relations, seeking no unilateral military superiority in adjacent areas;
- equality of all member states, the search for common positions on the basis of mutual understanding and respect for the views of each of them [3];
- gradual implementation of joint actions in areas of common interest;
- peaceful resolution of possible disputes between Member States;
- not focus SCO against other states and international organizations;
- prevent all illegal actions directed against the SCO interests;
- justice in the fulfilment of the obligations arising out of the SCO Charter and other instruments adopted within the organization [4].

At the present time:

- eight countries are State Member of SCO : Republic

of Kazakhstan, National Republic of China, Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

- four countries allowed to have status at SCO Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Belarus, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Mongolia.
- Six countries are partners in the SCO dialogue – the Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Armenia, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Republic of Turkey, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

As a result of the SCO summit in Tashkent in 2016, it can be said that it is a historical scale, it is clearly demonstrated and 15 years of its existence, the organization has managed to become a truly cohesive, complete and authoritative international association, by achieving respect and recognition not only in Eurasia space, but also on a global scale. In addition to this, the presidency of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the SCO deservedly received the highest rating of foreign experts. There is no doubt that on the way to the summit, the SCO has always taken a special attention of the President and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It should be emphasized that for the 350 days of the Uzbek presidency held over 380 events of different levels and focus. It was really an outstanding period of business activity in all areas of the organization, the Tashkent summit brought together the highest level of representation of Member States and observers, partner international organizations. In Tashkent there were gathered high representatives of different civilizations under SCO flag, traditions and beliefs, united by one purpose – to contribute actively to peace and stability throughout the world, joint development, deepen the good-neighborly, friendly and partnership relations, to strengthen the atmosphere of mutual respect and trust in the region and in later in the whole world [1]. The summit reaffirmed that the SCO – a living, permanent and growing bodies, while at the same time strictly Guardian have formed the tradition and culture of dialogue, on the eve of the summit was completed comprehensive work on the implementation of the adopted decisions in Ufa to launch the enlargement process of the Organization. Signed in the presence of Heads of State of the founders of a memorandum on the obligations of India and Pakistan clearly confirm the principle of openness of the SCO and the firm intention to follow it in practice, the principles of equal partnership, underlying the "Shanghai Spirit", show the fruitfulness and the prospects of such a model of relations in modern conditions They are attractive not only for the countries of the region. This applies to both expansion of the basic structure of the organization and its interaction with observers and dialogue partners, whose number of expiring year has increased to six. Another five applications for the status of a dialogue partner is pending that, this summit is

especially important, not only for "the SCO family" states. The decisions that were taken at the summit made a significant contribution to the stabilization of the situation in Eurasia and global dimension [2]. The leaders of the SCO member states reiterated that the new challenges and threats of the modern world community are possible all together. This understanding of global issues has led 15 years ago to the creation of the SCO, it remains the leading political reference point for the organization today, compound interest, mutually beneficial cooperation, effective cooperation are pivotal moments of the SCO Development Strategy until 2025, which was adopted in 2015 at the summit in Ufa, and now with the adoption in Tashkent its implementation of the program, find its gradual practical implementation. Decisions of the Tashkent summit, in our opinion, have given new impetus to the development of the organization, its further movement forward. At the same time its goals remain unchanged, clear and simple – peace, stability and development in the "SCO"

Thus, our studies have shown that in the present conditions of international integration and globalization of the SCO Member States will seek pairing national development strategies and to strengthen the coordination of their economic and trade programs [5]. It should be noted that, the need to adopt measures to ensure sustainable socio-economic growth and improve the welfare and living standards of the population, to further strengthen cooperation in trade, industrial, financial, investment, agriculture, customs, telecommunications, including the use of satellite navigation systems, and other mutual interest areas [6]. It is advisable to actively pay attention to the exchange of experience effectively counter a slowdown of the economy, introduction of innovative technologies, the formation of a favourable investment and business climate, implementation of long-term mutually beneficial projects in the priority areas of cooperation and the development of infrastructure.

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