

SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION IS A BRIDGE OF FRIENDSHIP

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ABSTRACT

The SCO is an organization that leads member countries to cooperation through security. In terms of economic cooperation, there are development of transport infrastructure, exploitation of natural and mineral raw material reserves, efficient use of water energy reserves, ecology and other issues.

Keywords: *Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Shanghai Five, international cooperation, transport infrastructure, Central Asia, mineral raw materials.*

АННОТАЦИЯ

ШОС – это организация, которая ведет страны-члены к сотрудничеству через безопасность. В плане экономического сотрудничества - развитие транспортной инфраструктуры, эксплуатация запасов природного и минерального сырья, рациональное использование водно-энергетических запасов, экология и другие вопросы.

Ключевые слова: *Шанхайская организация сотрудничества, Шанхайская пятерка, международное сотрудничество, транспортная инфраструктура, Центральная Азия, минеральное сырье.*

INTRODUCTION

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is a regional security and economic cooperation organization. It was established on June 15, 2001 at a meeting of the heads of state of 6 countries - Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in Shanghai, China. The history of the creation of the SCO is connected with the activities of the association called "Shanghai Five". Initially, the "Shanghai Five" meeting was held between the leaders of Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, and Tajikistan. In 1996, 2 agreements were signed on the strengthening of trust between bordering countries and in 1997, on the reduction of armed forces and weapons on the joint border. Since 1998, the mutual cooperation of the "five" countries has been focused on transitioning from issues of stabilization of the military-political situation along the former Soviet Union-China border to measures to ensure regional security and multilateral economic cooperation. In 2000, the Republic of Uzbekistan participated for the first time as an observer at the SCO

Dushanbe summit. At this summit, a proposal was put forward to create a multidisciplinary organization based on the "five". Uzbekistan made the decision to participate as one of the founders of the SCO based on its national interests and taking into account the military and political situation in the Central Asian region. At the Shanghai summit in June 2001, the Declaration announcing the goals and principles of the new organization was adopted, as well as the Convention on Combating Terrorism, Discrimination and Extremism. In June 2002, at the organization's 2nd summit in St. Petersburg, the SCO Charter was signed. The supreme body of the SCO is the Council of Heads of State. The organizational structure consists of the Council of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers), the Council of Foreign Ministers, the Council of Heads of Network Ministries and Agencies, the Council of National Coordinators and a permanent Secretariat (located in Beijing) and the Regional Counter-Terrorist Structure (MATT, located in Tashkent).

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The regional anti-terrorist structure began to operate on January 1, 2004. This structure is responsible for the exchange of information, coordination of cooperation between border and customs committees, special services, thereby preventing terrorism. For this purpose, the council and the executive committee have been established within the structure. Representatives of the heads of 6 state special services are included in the council. Representatives from the SCO member states work in the executive committee according to mutually approved positions. On June 17, 2004, at the meeting of the Council of Leaders of the SCO Member States in Tashkent, it was noted that the period of formation of the Organization was completed. According to the results of the meeting, the Tashkent Declaration, the Convention "On the Powers and Immunities of the SCO", the Agreement "On Cooperation in the Fight Against the Illegal Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances", documents on the activities of the organization and its bodies were signed. The initiative of the Republic of Uzbekistan to hold permanent meetings of the secretaries of the Security Councils of the member states of the Organization aimed at strengthening the cooperation of the relevant national courts in countering new threats and attacks was supported.

The role of this organization in the system of international relations is getting stronger every year. On September 15-16, the summit of SCO member states was held in Samarkand in a much expanded format.

President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, President of Russia Vladimir Putin, President of China Xi Jinping, Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of Pakistan Shahboz Sharif, President of Kazakhstan Kasim-Jomart Tokayev, President of Kyrgyzstan Sadir Japarov attended the Samarkand summit, President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, President of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko, President of Iran Ibrahim Raisi, President of Mongolia Ukhnaagiin Hurelsukh, President of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdogan, President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, President of Turkmenistan Serdar Berdymukhamedov and Prime Minister of Armenia Nikol Pashinyan participated.

CONCLUSION

International organizations such as the UN and its Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, UNESCO, CIS, CSTO, ECEC, Council for Cooperation and Confidence Building Measures in Asia, Economic Cooperation Organization, League of Arab States also participated in the Samarkand Summit. The total territory of the SCO member states is more than 34 million square kilometers, which is 60% of the territory of Eurasia, and the total population is about 3.4 billion people. In 2021, the total GDP of the member states (including Iran) was 23.5 trillion dollars (24% of the world GDP).

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