



Shanghai Cooperation Organization

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to investigate the geopolitical situation in Central Asia; to study various approaches to strengthening the security of the region; to assess the growing role of the SCO in ensuring the security of Central Asian states; to trace the development of the foreign policy of regional actors; to study modern interethnic relations affecting security issues; to determine the role of state and non-state actors in these processes.

Keywords:

international organization, Russia, China, Central Asia, cooperation, Samarkand

Introduction

If you pay attention to the information about the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Mostly since 1996. 1996 China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan hold a meeting and the Shanghai 5th Conference is being created. After the accession of Uzbekistan in 2001, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization was founded. But the history of this organization goes far ahead.

The Tsarist Russia of 1917 will be overthrown by the revolution. The USSR is being created in the disintegrated territories. The ideological basis of the USSR was communism. 1949 in China, a neighbor of the USSR, state administration passes into the hands of communists.[1] After the Second World War, the world was divided into two poles: America and the USSR. The main reason for the disagreement in these powerful states was where the ideological center of the states would be located?

This issue persisted until 1991. That is, 1991 was marked by the collapse of the USSR and the declaration of independence of the Central Asian states. Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan in these periods began to slowly get back on their feet. And these lands bordered China. China was also in a state of economic

development around the same time. At the same time, he needed a raw material market - Central Asia.

At the same time, China and Russia agreed, their agreement was that America would come if we did not seize Central Asia. In this we may miss Central Asia. For this reason, agreements were reached that we would seize Central Asia. And in 1996, China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan joined the assembly and formed the Shanghai Five. And the reason that united these states was the problem of terror. Russia had a Chechen problem; China had a Uighur problem. These problems have concentrated them at one point. And their goal was territorial integrity and border security. That is, ensuring integrity on the territory of states.[2]

In 2001, Uzbekistan joined them. And the Shanghai Cooperation Organization was founded.

What was the reason for Uzbekistan's accession to this organization?

Reason 1 these were the events of February 16, 1999. That is, the terrorism that is taking place this year.

Reason 2-The situation in Afghanistan. The twin buildings in America will be demolished on September 11. America

blames Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan for this terrorist attack. America asks Afghanistan to hand over Al-Qaeda. Afghanistan does not comply with this rule. In the end, America decides to attack Afghanistan. But since the distance between them was too great for an attack on Afghanistan in 2001, American military bases will be established in Kashkadarya Khanabad and Kyrgyz Manas. He is attacking Afghanistan using these bases.

And in 2005, America applied to join the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. But this application is rejected. The reason is that the world is almost completely controlled by America, the dollar is practiced all over the world, and the application will be refused in order to find out if it will join the Shanghai Transport Company again.[3]

On July 5, 2005, a meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization will be held in Astana. At this meeting, China told Uzbekistan that there should be no American military bases in Central Asia. On the 29th, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan will make an appeal to America with a request to withdraw the military base within 6 months.

It was during these years that relations between Uzbekistan and America cooled. In the same year, Iran, India, and Pakistan were included in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization as observers.

Now let's talk about the meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which will be held in Samarkand in 2022. How will the members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization behave in the war between Russia and Ukraine that began at this meeting? Whether China will face Taiwan because of the important questions about whether China will face the United States in the event of war, many countries of the world have also watched this meeting. Because these conflicts between large countries will not remain without influence on other countries. [4] And a few days before this meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, a conflict occurred between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

The members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization did not support Russia's attitude towards Ukraine, but rather

expressed resistance. India, for example, says that the world's population is concerned that gases have become more expensive because of Russia, and that the war should end faster. Russia has promised the members of the organization to end the war in the near future. But after a while, a military mobilization against Ukraine was announced in Russia. As a result, protests began in many regions of Russia and continue to this day. In addition, the issue of floods in Pakistan was raised at the meeting, and Pakistan appealed to the members of the organization for help for its people. Another thing to mention is that this organization should never become a military force if it becomes a military organization, Uzbekistan will withdraw from membership. Uzbekistan's appeal to the members of the organization at this meeting was that the creation of humanitarian aid for Afghanistan, the common people are suffering in Afghanistan, our task is to think first of all about the peace of the people," Sh.Mirziyoyev. [5] The press that was most active at this meeting was Indian. During the meeting, the Indian press openly put the Afghan problem, the Russian-Ukrainian war, as well as relations between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan at the center of the discussion.

Questions may arise about whether these organizations are similar to the EU or NATO. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization was not created exactly like the European Union. The European Union is an organization whose members belong to the same region and have their own single currency. And the idea that unites the members of this organization is economics and politics. The goal of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, on the other hand, is the security and integrity of borders. An organization that can become the European Union can be our organization of Turkic states.[6] The Organization of Turkic States is an organization in which the language, religion and region of its members are at the same point, as in the European Union. We cannot compare the Shanghai Cooperation Organization with NATO. Because this organization will never become a military bloc.

Uzbekistan's chairmanship in the SCO fell on a dynamic period, very saturated with various events and trends – the period of "historical rift", when one era ends and another begins – still unpredictable and unknown.

The modern system of international cooperation, based on universal principles and norms, is beginning to give significant failures. One of the main reasons for this is a deep crisis of trust at the global level, which, in turn, provokes a geopolitical confrontation and risks the revival of stereotypes of block thinking. This process of mutual alienation complicates the return of the world economy to its former course of development and the restoration of global supply chains.[7]

Ongoing armed conflicts in different parts of the world destabilize trade and investment flows, exacerbate the problems of ensuring food and energy security.

At the same time, global climate shocks, growing scarcity of natural and water resources, declining biodiversity, and the spread of dangerous infectious diseases have revealed the vulnerability of our societies as never before. They lead to the destruction of existential common goods, threatening the foundations of people's livelihoods and reducing sources of income.

In these circumstances, it is obvious that no country can hope to avoid these global risks and challenges or cope with them alone.

There is only one way out of the dangerous spiral of problems in the interconnected world in which we live today – through constructive dialogue and multilateral cooperation based on consideration and respect for everyone's interests.[8] It is at times of crisis that countries – large, medium and small – must overcome their narrow interests and focus on such interaction, unite and multiply common efforts and capabilities to counter threats and challenges to peace, security and sustainable development that affect each of us.

Effective international cooperation makes the world more stable, predictable and prosperous. This is the most realistic, accessible and closest way to solving the common problems of our time and a universal

insurance policy against future challenges and shocks.

Model of successful regional cooperation

International cooperation that meets the interests of everyone is impossible without multilateral institutions. Despite certain shortcomings, they continue to serve as the most important agents of interstate interaction – at the regional and global levels. International and regional organizations help countries overcome differences and strengthen mutual understanding, develop political and economic cooperation, expand trade and stimulate cultural and humanitarian exchanges.

These are the goals and objectives pursued by one of the youngest multilateral institutions – the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. In fact, it is a unique interstate structure that has managed to unite countries with different cultural and civilizational codes, its own foreign policy guidelines and models of national development. In a short period by historical standards, the SCO has come a long way, becoming an integral element of the modern global political and economic world order.

Today, the SCO family is the largest regional organization in the world, which has united a huge geographical space and about half of the population of our planet.[9]

The key to the SCO's international legal attractiveness is its non-aligned status, openness, non-targeting against third countries or international organizations, equality and respect for the sovereignty of all participants, refusal to interfere in internal affairs, prevention of political confrontation and confrontational rivalry.

The SCO's success concept is the promotion of multifaceted cooperation through ensuring regional security.

In fact, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization is designed to become a pole of attraction without dividing lines in the name of peace, cooperation and progress.

That is why the number of states ready to join the SCO activities is growing every year, and this is especially noticeable in the context

of the transformation of the modern system of international and regional relations.

The self-sufficiency of the SCO's economic value contributes to the self-sufficiency of its space, where there are dynamically developing economies of the world with huge human intellectual and technological potential, the presence of large, largely untapped natural resources.

Today, the total GDP of the SCO member states has reached about a quarter of the global figure. This is already a very solid contribution to global sustainable development from a regional organization that has just crossed its 20-year threshold.

In a world with new challenges and opportunities, the SCO has excellent prospects for transformation and growth, not only through quantitative replenishment, but also through the opening of new strategic vectors. These are transport and connectivity, energy, food and environmental security, innovation, digital transformation and green economy.

Uzbekistan's Presidency: towards common success through joint development

The Republic of Uzbekistan, having assumed the responsible mission of the Chairman in the SCO, relied on the strategy of advancing the development of the Organization by opening new horizons of cooperation and launching untapped reserves that each of its members has.

Our slogan is "The SCO is strong if each of us is strong." By putting it into practice, we have made serious efforts to make the Organization even stronger from the inside and more attractive from the outside – for our international partners.

At the venues of more than eighty major events held during the year, a comprehensive agenda was formed for the SCO – ranging from issues of further expansion of cooperation in the field of security, strengthening transport and economic interconnectedness and positioning the Organization in the international arena up to the search for new ways and points of development.

All these promising areas of cooperation for the SCO at a new stage of its historical development have been reflected in more than

thirty conceptual programs, agreements and decisions prepared during our presidency.

I will say more. Uzbekistan's chairmanship in the SCO is a logical continuation of the active and open foreign policy course pursued by our country over the past six years. This policy finds its embodiment, first of all, in Central Asia – the geographical core of the SCO, where positive and irreversible processes of strengthening good neighborliness and cooperation are taking place today.

All the SCO member states are our closest neighbors, friends and strategic partners.

The Chairmanship has given us a good opportunity to further strengthen multilateral cooperation and expand bilateral cooperation with each of them, to outline new guidelines for an even deeper partnership.

I am full of confidence that it is important and necessary for the SCO to share its success story with Afghanistan. This country is an integral part of the large SCO space. The Afghan people need good neighbors and their support now more than ever. Our moral obligation is to lend a helping hand, to offer him effective ways out of the long-term crisis through promoting the socio-economic growth of the country, its integration into regional and global development processes.[10]

Afghanistan, which has played the role of a buffer in the confrontation between global powers and regional centers of power for centuries, should try on a new peaceful mission – a link between Central and South Asia.

The construction of the trans-Afghan corridor can become a symbol of such mutually beneficial interregional cooperation. It is also important to understand that by implementing common infrastructure projects such as the Termez-Mazar-I-Sharif-Kabul-Peshawar railway, we are not just solving socio-economic and transport and communication problems, but also making a significant contribution to ensuring regional security.

By bringing our positions closer together, we can work out a new SCO agenda for a more peaceful, stable and prosperous Afghanistan. This is the only way we can create

a truly stable and steadily developing SCO space with indivisible security.

Conclusion

"Samarkand Spirit" is the embodiment of cooperation, mutual understanding and friendship

After a three-year pandemic pause, which caused serious violations of trade, economic and industrial relations, the SCO countries and peoples need direct communication. The ancient city of Samarkand – the pearl of the Great Silk Road – is ready to meet the leaders of fourteen countries of the world with new breakthrough proposals and initiatives designed to serve for the benefit and prosperity of the SCO and each of its participants. There is no doubt that this legendary city will open another page of the SCO's success story. The glorious historical heritage of Samarkand will contribute to this. For many centuries, this city has connected countries from Europe to China like threads, connecting North and South, East and West into a single knot.

Historically, Samarkand was a melting pot of ideas and knowledge, in which a common goal was "cooked" – to live better, be more successful and become happier. And everyone understood that friendly neighbors are half of your wealth, you yourself are a blessing for them, because you know that cooperation, trade, creativity, science, art and the best ideas do good, enrich and bring peoples closer together.

These unique qualities of Samarkand, which today has a modern and dynamically developing infrastructure, turn it into the most suitable and in-demand platform for joint discussion, search and coordination of the necessary answers to regional and global challenges. The integrity and interconnectedness of humanity are such that most of the challenges require work not only at the regional, but also at the global level.

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