

PARTICIPATION AND COOPERATION OF UZBEKISTAN AND BELARUS IN THE SHANHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION

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DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2022.00320.2

ABSTRACT

This article covers the participation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Belarus in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the interests of the parties and their unifying aspects. The article also covers the goals, proposals and future plans of Uzbekistan and Belarus for the development of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

KEYWORDS: *Integration, Security, Anti-Terrorist Structure, Separatism, Cooperation, Trend, Sadness Belt.*

INTRODUCTION

The processes of integration of states in the economic, political, cultural sphere play an important role in international relations and the implementation of state-to-state relations. The processes of integration belong to the state, allow the region to work together in overcoming and universal problems and conflicts.

The negative impact of global threats to security, such as international terrorism, drug trafficking, cross-border crime, religious extremism, in a growing environment, the methods of securing and strengthening security have not only been dependent on military means. In the study of threats and finding solutions to it, the admiration of states for negotiating is increasing. The main reason for this is the taking into account the legitimate interests of all states in the processes of integration, ensuring the equal status of participants in decision-making, ensuring multilateral cooperation, the availability of trust and an atmosphere of constant communication create conditions for the participating states to create a safe environment for them.

2. Methodology:

The current international relations are conducted in two main directions in the future. These are carried out in international relations on a global and regional scale. In the process of globalisation, the economic linkages of countries remain in a growing context, their stability in domestic policy and their activity in foreign policy are inextricably linked with regional relations. Therefore, in such conditions, the organization of truly viable and effective international organizations on the basis of protection only from external threats does not yield sufficient results. In order to establish economic cooperation, integration into international and regional organizations, taking into account many regional socio-economic and ethnic characteristics, serves as the main link between the foreign policy of the independent state.

3. Results of the study:

At the present stage, the basis of international security systems should be based not only on military-political, but also on the economic, financial, ethnic-cultural interests of certain states and regions. Both the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Belarus approach international and regional organizations in the process of integration as an independent state, emphasizing the above aspects. Today, the two countries also participate in the United Nations and its departments, the organization for security and security in Europe, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization and other financial organizations, the Commonwealth of independent states, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Eurasian Union of the Entente, the Collieux treaty organizations as independent subjects in this or that view. Participation in these organizations has independent national interests of the two states. In the framework of the cooperation of national interests, Uzbekistan and Belarus have been cooperating within these organizations since recently.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) plays an important role in the foreign policy of the two countries and the formation of the regional cooperation and security belt. For this reason, it is also regularly involved in the activities of this organization.

SCO was established on June 15, 2001 in Shanghai City of the people's Republic of China on the initiative of the heads of State of Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in order to develop regional security and economic cooperation. Initially, this organization began to operate under the name "Shanghai five" (Russia, the PRC, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) from 1996 year. The main direction is aimed at stabilizing military-political situations along the border with the PRC, reducing military and armaments. At the Dushanbe summit in 2000, the Republic of Uzbekistan will participate for the first time as an observer state. At the summit, the head of Uzbekistan will present a proposal to create a multi-sectoral organization on the basis of the "Shanghai five". One of the founders of the SCO adopted the decision to participate in the quality of Uzbekistan, based on its national interests, taking into account the military-political situation in the Central Asian Region [1]. For this reason, at the Founding Summit of the organization in the city of Shanghai in June 2001, the three Convention on the fight against evil forces, such as terrorism, separatism and religious extremism, the declaration on the season and tasks, printouts and dignity of the organization, was adopted. In June 2002, the SCO Charter was adopted at the St. Petersburg summit of the organization. The supreme body of the organization is the Council of Heads of State, which annually holds a meeting at the summit of the organization and discusses the prospects of the organization and important aspects of cooperation. The meeting of the Council of heads of State is also invited by the leaders of the supervisory countries of the organization, representatives of the partner states for communication.

The structure of the organization consists of the Council of heads of government, the Council of foreign ministers, the Council of heads of network ministries and departments, the National Coordinating Council and the Permanent Secretariat, as well as the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure established in 2004 [2].

It was noted that the history of the formation of the organization was completed in the Parliament of the heads of SCO member countries, which was held in Tashkent on June 17, 2004. At the end of the summit, The Tashkent Declaration, the Convention on the powers and immunities of the

SCO were adopted. Also, on the initiative of Uzbekistan, the organization was supported by the initiative of the secretaries of the security councils of the member states to hold regular meetings of the relevant national courts aimed at new threats and attacks aimed at obscuring cooperation in the fight against new threats and attacks.

In the process of strengthening its activities, the organization closely cooperates with AO countries on the development of transport infrastructure, development of Natural mineral Resources, efficient use of water energy resources, ecology and other issues.

Since 2009, Belarus has been participating in various forms of SCO. In particular, on June 15-16, 2009, at the summit of the SCO in the Russian city of Edenterenburg, the Republic of Belarus submitted an application for participation in the organization as an observer state [3]. At the summit of the organization, which was held in Tashkent on June 10-11, 2010, the Republic of Belarus was adopted in the status of an observer state to the organization.

Since in the organization, from security issues to trade-economic and other issues are widely discussed, a number of grounds are important in the foreign policy of Belarus in which this organization plays an important role. First, Belarus is located on the main transit routes leading from East and Central Asia to the West. This aspect plays an important role in the formation of the security belt, the fact that the illegal turnover of drugs, weapons-loving, human trafficking, terrorism, the fight against illegal migration, as well as the development of measures to minimize the Afghan problem, which is important for Belarus. Secondly, security, humanitarian and economic cooperation in the functions of the SCO coordinates the close cooperation of the Belarusian State with the organization and its member states. Belarus has a format of strategic cooperation with Russia, the countries of the PRC and Central Asia, which are inextricably linked with the economy. Therefore, proceeding from the task of diversifying exports and imports, which is also facing the Belarusian economy, the SCO is becoming one of the platforms for its neutralization. For this reason, the SCO member states are also united by the Commonwealth Organization of independent states, the Eurasian Economic Union, the Organization of the collective security treaty, the structures of the "One Belt – One Road" project, which are members of the Republic of Belarus. [4]

Also, the SCO's transformation into the most important segment of the global anti-terrorist system for the organization, conduct and reception and processing of information on coordinated actions to combat international terrorist and extremist organizations encourages the Belarusian State to maintain close ties with this organization. The main idea of the organization is the fact that the member states are promoting the project "Asian security system" in order to significantly increase the standard of living of the population, to direct people to protect themselves from such evil forces as international terrorism, religious extremism and separatism, urging Belarus to cooperate closely with this organization. [5]

CONCLUSIONS:

The development of the SCO in the medium term is positively assessed by international experts. All participating countries are geographically close, they are surrounded by similar history, common culture and traditions of friendly communication. The fact that SCO member states maintain stability and risks along the internal and external border lines will contribute to the elimination of socio-economic and other tasks. It provides additional impetus for further

rapprochement with the organization in member and observer evidence in order to prevent and eliminate the various visible threats that arise. At the same time, the imbalance in economic development, the location of road and communication infrastructure, the positive energy factor, the rigidity of the organization's position against the emerging illegal migration will lead to the strengthening of the factor of integration of the states of Uzbekistan and Belarus into the SCO. [6]

In short, Uzbekistan is promoting a number of new priorities and tasks within the framework of the SCO: to increase domestic regional trade; to adopt the program of industrial cooperation within the organization and to establish centers for cooperation in this regard; to adopt the strategy of transport linkage of the SCO; to develop the SCO infrastructure development program; to reduce poverty and; The introduction of the organization's Institute "Noble ambassador of intent"; to adopt the "road map", which implies the fight against infectious diseases.

The above ideas play an attractive role in the cooperation of the Republic of Belarus with the SCO.

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