

INFO SCO

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THE SCO SUMMIT
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JUNE 6-7, 2012

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HU JINTAO

We should strengthen cooperation in the humanitarian field and friendship among peoples passed on from generation to generation



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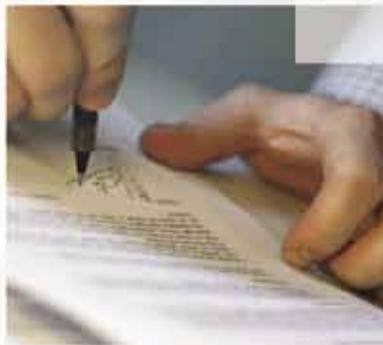


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- Chengdu Shoes Producers' Union
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- Shenzhen Garments Producers' Association



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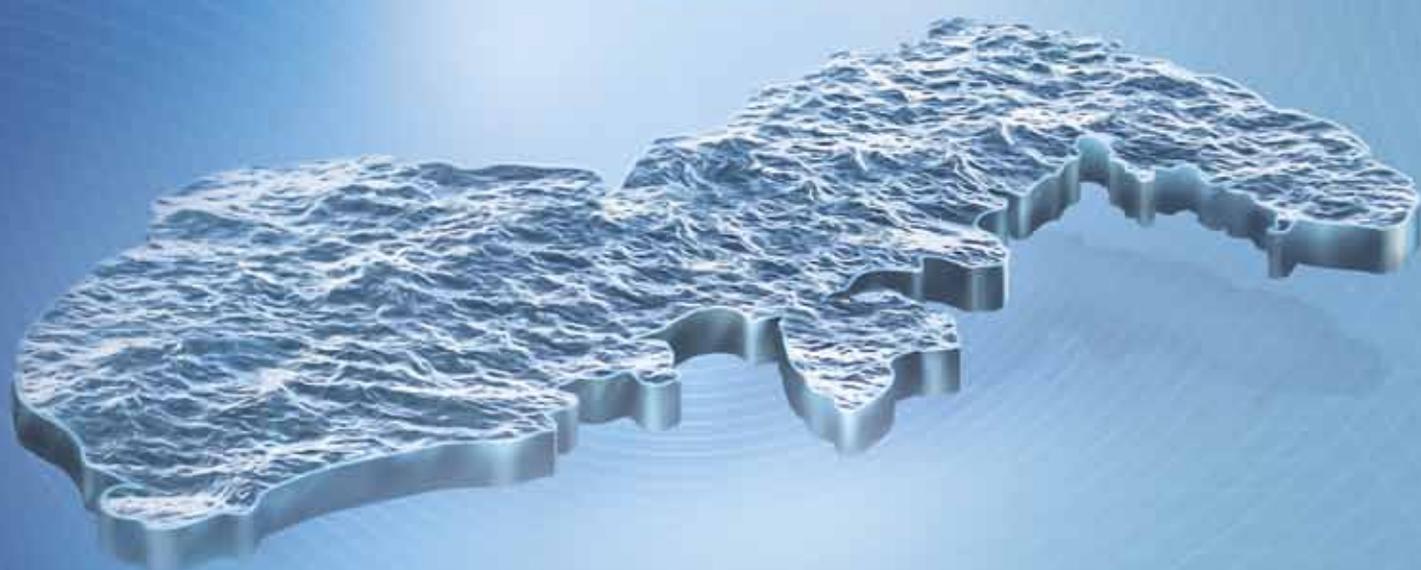
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CHINA OUTLINED FOUR PRIORITIES FOR THE SCO

Hu Jintao's speech at the anniversary summit in Astana



This summit has important significance for the development of the SCO, founded 10 years ago. This initiative consistent with the main international trends – for peace and development in the world, and also showed the general requirements and aspirations of the peoples of member states for peace, cooperation and development in new environment.

«For 10 years, SCO member states join together and work closely to promote the continuous development of the SCO. They managed to achieve important results in this field.

Has been improved organizational structure, a mechanism of regular meetings at various levels, formed the Secretariat and the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure / RATS /, which provides timely and thorough communication and coordination among the SCO member states.

Laid a solid legal basis for the SCO, signed by the “SCO Charter,” “contract of long-term good-neighborly friendship and cooperation” and over 100 other important documents on cooperation, which laid a solid legal foundation for the development of organization and cooperation among its members.

Produced a model of interstate relations of a new type of legal form approved by the idea of “transfer of friendship from generation to generation, and

the eternal world.” This means that good-neighborliness, mutual trust, solidarity and cooperation among the SCO member states were brought to an unprecedented level.

We adhere to the “Shanghai Spirit,” seeking common ground while reserving differences, learning from each other, strive for peaceful coexistence on the basis of the “Shanghai Spirit”, which essentially consists in mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality, consultation, respect for diverse cultures, striving for common development. This is the root cause of continuous development and strengthening the organization, which gives the international community valuable experience in finding a new security concept and establishing a new type of interstate relations.

We were defending regional peace, the first to clearly define the purpose of combating terrorism, separatism and extremism, and spent more than

10 joint anti-terrorism military exercise, which resulted in the thrill of “three evil forces”, the drug mafia, transnational organized crime and has played an active role in ensuring peace and stability in region.

We promote the overall development of the region, signed a “Program of Multilateral Economic and Trade Cooperation of SCO Member States”, took the initiative to create an energy club, the Bank of Shanghai Cooperation Organization, a cooperative mechanism on food safety. In addition, in the course of economic integration in the region have been important changes. China has promised to give the other SCO member states preferential loans worth over 12 billion U.S. dollars in order to facilitate the implementation of major projects conducive to the overall development of the region.

We have carried out extensive international cooperation, brought into the organization four observers

and the two dialogue partners, have established a link with the UN and other important international and regional organizations. We are establishing cooperation with them, take an active part in the reconstruction of Afghanistan, allowing our international status and influence gradually increased.

SCO achieved successes indicate that this organization is an important guarantor of peace and stability in the region, the driving force for promoting common development and prosperity of the region. The development of the SCO has a bright future.

We entered the second decade of this century. The world is at the stage of great development, great reforms and big change. There is a strengthening of current trends, as love of peace, development and cooperation. The international community has reached consensus on the need to conduct cooperation in the interest of safety and in the name of development. At the same time continually arise urgent issues of global and regional issues, as well as the contradictions and challenges. In this regard, the maintenance of peace and achieving common development has become a difficult task. The next 10 years will be a key step for the development of the SCO and will be very important for the development of member countries and regional security. We must, carrying a great responsibility for peace, stability and development of SCO member countries, the region and around the world, to exert maximum efforts to transform the SCO into an organization of regional cooperation, which will be characterized by an improved mechanism, free coordination, comprehensive cooperation, openness and harmony.

We must develop a common program of the SCO development

over the next decade, making it the following objectives: First, it is necessary to maintain good-neighborly friendship and build a harmonious region. We need to constantly implement the "Treaty on long-term good-neighborly friendship and cooperation" to strengthen coordination and consultation on matters affecting the vital interests, continuously enhance mutual trust and mutual support. Must respect the principle of balance between large and small countries, sincerely treat each other and decide important questions on the basis of consultation and consensus.

Secondly, the need to increase the ability of the SCO to counter real threats to ensure everlasting peace in the region. We need to monitor key issues and factors, as well as to create an improved system security, and interoperability. It should be based on respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and raise the aspirations of the organization's ability to take action and respond quickly. Must be hard to fight the "three evil forces", drug trafficking and transnational organized crime and to hold regular joint anti-terror military exercise.

Thirdly, it is necessary to assist in economic integration and common development in the region. We should expand the scope of cooperation, to promote an enabling environment for trade and investment, promote unification of transport, energy and communications infrastructure, accelerate the establishment of a mechanism for cooperation to ensure security in energy, finance and food, to strengthen cooperation in non-resource sector and for improving people's welfare, disclose the potential conflict in crises and to promote

sustained development. China will continue to implement the plan to provide soft loans to member countries of SCO, will try to turn the economic forum, "Asia-Europe" as well as the exhibition "China-Asia-Europe" in the platform of economic cooperation in the region to promote development and prosperity of the regional economy.

Fourth, it should strengthen cooperation in the humanitarian field and friendship among peoples, transmitted from generation to generation. We must constantly expand our contacts in the humanitarian field and channel contacts at non-government and community levels, to create educational and health network, to carry out cooperation in tourism and sport, to promote understanding, enhance the social base of the SCO.

The observer countries, dialogue partners and organizations Afghanistan are our good neighbors and partners, they have long been enthusiastically contributed to the development of the SCO. China supports the SCO to continue to openly and transparently participated in co-operation of regional and global scale, creating more favorable conditions for developing countries in the region.

At the end of the summit of the SCO will preside China. The two sides agreed to make this a year of good-neighborliness and friendship. We must develop the "Shanghai Spirit" to deepen mutually beneficial cooperation, to ensure peaceful development and to strengthen the eternal friendship. The Chinese side is confident that through the efforts of the SCO will be able to overcome all difficulties. The organization expects a bright future."

ОБ ИТОГАХ КИТАЙСКОГО ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЬСТВА В ШОС



В июне 2011 года эстафета председательства в ШОС перешла к Китаю. В течение года в тесном взаимодействии с другими государствами-членами китайская сторона добросовестно выполняла обязанности государства-председателя, активно претворяла в жизнь решения глав государств-членов, прилагала усилия для продвижения в рамках ШОС сотрудничества в области политики и безопасности, в экономической и гуманитарной сферах, способствовала повышению международного влияния ШОС и добилась в этом значительных результатов.

Одним из наиболее важных аспектов работы китайского председательства была качественная подготовка саммита ШОС в июне 2012 года в Пекине. Исходя из этой ключевой задачи, государства-члены вели тщательную проработку итоговых документов саммита, проекты которых были составлены китайской стороной. Предполагается, что на пекинском сам-

мите главы государств-членов одобряют общие подходы в отношении путей достижения на пространстве ШОС долгосрочного мира и совместного процветания. Выработан комплексный план развития Организации на среднесрочную перспективу, подготовлен ряд других новаторских документов, касающихся вопросов практического сотрудничества. В процес-

се обсуждения этих документов Россия - стратегический партнер КНР, а также другие государства-члены оказывали китайской стороне огромную поддержку, что лишним раз подтвердило высокий уровень шосовского единства и сотрудничества.

С целью успешного проведения саммита китайская сторона инициировала ряд важных мероприятий.

Так, в сентябре 2011 г. и марте 2012 г. состоялись заседания Совета Региональной антитеррористической структуры ШОС, в декабре 2011 г. - заседание руководителей погранслужб. В апреле 2012 г. были проведены заседания руководителей антинаркотических ведомств, Секретарей Советов безопасности, Председателей Верховных судов, руководителей высших органов финансового контроля, министров обороны. 11 мая с.г. прошло заседание Совета министров иностранных дел, 16-17 мая - встреча министров финансов и председателей центральных (национальных) банков. Эти встречи стали этапами всесторонней подготовки к саммиту ШОС.

За период своего председательства китайской стороной было создано девять заседаний Совета национальных координаторов, более 20 заседаний экспертных групп по различным направлениям. Кроме того, государства-члены ШОС провели по шосовской проблематике более 50 двусторонних встреч и консультаций на уровне заместителей министров иностранных дел, директоров департаментов и начальников отделов профильных ведомств. Все эти мероприятия сыграли важную роль в деле дальнейшего углубления разнопланового сотрудничества в рамках ШОС.

Достиженные в течение года результаты деятельности Организации впечатляют. На политическом уровне последовательно укреплялось взаимное доверие между государствами-членами. Регулярные двусторонние и многосторонние консультации на различных уровнях и по различным направлениям взаимодействия, тесные контакты по вопросам, представляющим взаимный интерес, увеличивали притягательную силу ШОС. Миссии наблюдателей ШОС осуществляли мониторинг президентских и пар-

ламентских выборов в России, Казахстане и Киргизии и дали беспристрастные оценки их итогов.

Большое развитие получило сотрудничество в области безопасности. Государства-члены выработали новые подходы к вопросам раннего предупреждения чрезвычайных и кризисных ситуаций, противодействия терроризму, углубления сотрудничества в сфере борьбы с наркотрафиком. Развивался механизм координации по линии обеспечения безопасности во время проведения крупных мероприятий. Во многом именно благодаря такому взаимодействию успешно прошло более 100 международных встреч, в том числе Универсиада в Шэньчжэне, ЭКСПО «Китай - Евразия» и другие мероприятия.

Определенные результаты достигнуты в области экономического сотрудничества. Государства-члены пришли к взаимопониманию по вопросу создания механизмов финансового сопровождения проектной деятельности ШОС - Специального счета ШОС и Банка развития ШОС, ускорилась подготовка запуска Энергетического клуба, в целом завершена работа над Соглашением о создании благоприятных условий для международных автомобильных перевозок. Все это призвано придать новый импульс региональному экономическому сотрудничеству.

Активно развивалось взаимодействие в гуманитарной сфере. Успешно проведен целый ряд мероприятий по линии впервые организованного «Года добрососедства и дружбы ШОС»: состоялись встречи молодых лидеров государств-членов ШОС, фестиваль художественных коллективов «Веселый праздник весны», встречи мэров городов «Шелкового пути», другие разнообразные по форме и богатые по содержанию

мероприятия. Они привлекли большое внимание общественности наших стран, сделали дружественные связи между народами государств-членов ШОС еще более тесными, улучшили взаимопонимание и укрепили дружбу.

Расширяется международное влияние ШОС, растет сила ее притяжения. Все большее число государств стремится к налаживанию тесных связей с ШОС. Афганистану и Турции планируется предоставить статус наблюдателя и партнера по диалогу ШОС соответственно. Официальную заявку на повышение статуса с партнера по диалогу до наблюдателя при ШОС подала Шри-Ланка. Успешно прошли консультации на уровне заместителей министров иностранных дел государств-членов ШОС по вопросам региональной безопасности. Тем самым последовательно реализуется конструктивная роль ШОС в решении региональных вопросов, в том числе в афганских делах.

Особое внимание китайское председательство уделяло работе постоянно действующих органов (ПДО) ШОС. Китайская сторона безвозмездно выделила для Секретариата ШОС новое здание в живописном районе в центре Пекина площадью вдвое больше нынешнего. Кроме того, для сотрудников Секретариата ШОС и Исполнительного комитета РАТС были организованы курсы по китайскому языку и культуре Китая. Эти меры значительно улучшат условия работы ПДО ШОС, в полной мере раскроют огромный потенциал этих структур тем, чтобы они могли еще лучше выполнять возложенные на них обязанности.

CENTRAL ASIA UNDER “WATER-PROOF UMBRELLA” OF SCO



Kirill Barsky, Russia's national coordinator at the SCO, ambassador at large.

Nowadays the Central Asia is a region actively involved in world's politics and economics as well as regional affairs. It is a busy intersection where different politic and economic interests are meeting, where transportation lanes of strategic importance are passing, where contacts and mutual influence of cultures and religions, modern ideas and ancient traditions takes place. New “postbipolar” stage in humankind development, which is characterized by intensification of the struggle for access to the energy recourses, has made this rich in hydrocarbons region an object of high competition. Unfortunately, concentration of sharp threats to the security, which are beyond national borders, global financial crisis, increasing of elements of uncertainty in international relations, did not come by the Central Asia. This was added to the existing, “domestic” problems.

Central Asian states implement active, multiple-vector foreign policy, develop relations with their neighbors as well as out-of-region countries, and realize their national interests through the participation in various multilateral associations. One of them is Shanghai Cooperation Organization established in 2001. In the spirit of centripetal tendencies, which prevailed by the end of 1990s Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan have opened above them an “umbrella” under which each member of this new project felt itself more comfortable, got an opportunity to defend its and promote common regional interests with joined efforts.

There are several factors on the background of establishment and successful making up of SCO. I would like to highlight two of many reasons motivated the four Central Asian countries for establishment of SCO: increasing of different threats resistance to which can only be real

Reflections on the eve of summit in Beijing

Some time ago the Central Asian region was a part of wide areal of genesis, movement and mutual influence of various peoples. Cities, states and empires were born, developed, flourished and decayed here. They were fighting and making peace, joined and dissolved.

Agriculture and craft were successful here and their products were vastly exported. Trade and consequently

intercommunication with outlanders and gentiles, exchanging knowledge and skills, adopting all the best form each other. The “Great Silk Way” took place here. Merchant caravans were moving form the East to the West and from the West to the East dividing into numerous springs covering wide areas from Afghanistan on the south to the Southern Urals on the north binding together Ruthenia, Moscovia, Russia and Chinese empire and with peoples populating the central Asian region.

in union with Russia and China and attractive opportunities for economic and humanitarian cooperation which means their own development.

Let us sort things out in order not to make the above mentioned yeasty: what are the threats and how to resist them and what opportunities of cooperation within SCO are look attractive.

Security and its multiplying sides: we must be together before the increasing threats

Stability is one of main values of special pride and cherish in the region of SCO. With advent of the "Twitter revolutions" phenomenon, while Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) were turning out to be a political weapon used for unrest of the situation in developing countries, hazard of repetition of North African and Middle East scenarios in Central Asia was realized as something quite probable. Such thoughts were evoked by the presence in the region of the same problems as ones, which ignited mass disturbances in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Yemen and Syria.

For the SCO countries regard for sovereignty, inviolability of territory and non-interference in domestic affairs of each other are basic principles of the Organization vested in its Charter (although it happens that some members of SCO sometimes forget it in the thick of their disputes). But what to do when problem will come from outside? After all the SCO is not a military alliance.

In modern conditions when regional organizations have to make quick and effective response to occurrence of different critical situations, member states of SCO decided necessary and timeous to amend the Regulation on diplomatic steps and response mechanism on situations threatening

peace, security and regional stability approved on the SCO summit in 2009 in Yekaterinburg. New edition of the Regulation providing wide range of measures for preventing of crisis situations and response to them with non-military means was approved on the 7th meeting of Security Councils Secretaries of SCO member countries which took place at 12th of April of this year in Beijing and will be rendered for approval of the heads of the states.

For obvious reasons the Collective Security Treaty Organization has much more opportunities. SCO is connected with CSTO with close partnership relations, which obtain special importance in the current situation. Regional stability and security including national security of Central Asian states will be greatly dependent on how clear both organizations will work out the arrangements for "specialization of labor" and response coordination for the case of occurrence of emergency situations in the region.

Understanding of reality of the threats to the information security at the turn of Millennium produced a revolution in the minds of people in different parts of the world. Experts of the SCO countries were among the first who turned to this problem at all its variety on the common level. Thus appeared intergovernmental Agreement on cooperation in securing of international information security of 2009. It has way for mutual resistance to the threats of politico-military, terroristic and criminal background in the field of ICT. After entry of the agreement into force the parties started its implementation - the work on building of complex arrangements for cooperation of six countries has begun. Needless to say that all members of SCO will benefit from it but first of all - countries of Central Asia. Now they can be sure that they will not

be left face to face with cyber threat from the more technologically superior rival whoever it may be, malevolent state, terrorist or ordinary swindler.

Subject of providing of energy security is also supreme challenging for the SCO: the Organization includes countries, which produce, consume and transit energy resources. It would seem that the very structure of SCO as the organization with exceptionally high level of internal confidence leads to make arrangements about principles of regional cooperation to the overall benefit. As early as in 2006 Russia put forward an initiative to create an open discussion platform for informal exchange of views on energy strategies and any other issues in the field of energy and energy security between representatives of corresponding state structures, business and scientific communities of the parties involved. And now this idea begins to implement. Preparations are making for the launch of Energy club with participation of member states, observers at SCO and partners in dialogue with SCO. Membership club is forming and range of interested parties is large. Suffice it to say that this initiative was enthusiastically supported by India, Iran, Pakistan, Belarus and Sri-Lanka.

Other issue that is new to the SCO is food supply security. And again there is an obvious complementarity of the member states of SCO. First specific initiatives are sounded like establishing of crops reserve within SCO in order to expand opportunities for stabilizing of regional crops market and responding to emergency situations (Russia) and establishing of "Seed bank of SCO" (China). It will start as usual with developing of the Concept - China has prepared its own project.

Six countries of SCO are intended to increase efficiency of their cooperation on the issues of emergency response.

Currently the parties are preparing the Protocol to the Agreement between the governments of SCO member states on cooperation in assistance in emergency response of 2005. Reason of its signing is in approval of 11 standard forms of documents (request for help, list of supplied equipment, etc.), immediate submission and processing of which during emergency may save human lives and speed-up necessary help. It is scheduled that the Protocol will be signed in June this year "on the margins" of SCO summit in Beijing.

The above listed particular signs of threats and risks which facing or may be faced not only by Central Asian countries. In the face of dangers of the new century all members of Shanghai Cooperation Organization are equal. That is why they have common "security umbrella", one for all and its hardness depends on unity of the member states, on effectiveness of their cooperation.

Afghanistan: distant war for one and eternal neighbor for the other

Situation in the Central Asia is closely connected with situation in Afghanistan. That is why resistance to the threats of terrorism and drug trafficking which sadly came from the territory beyond the control of Afghan government and ISAF still on the top of priorities of SCO activities.

Fighting terrorism within frames of "Shanghai six" came, to be said, to designed capacity. This was justified by the results of 20th meeting of Council of Regional Anti Terrorist Structure (RATS) which took place on 30th of March this year in Tashkent. Program of actions on fighting the terrorism, separatism and extremism for 2013 - 2015 was prepared for the SCO summit. It is scheduled to increase field work, coordination between the border

guards and interaction with partner counter terrorism centers. Observer countries will be involved into RATS activities.

Intense actions were deployed in counter drug field - flow of drugs from Afghanistan literally overflowing Central Asia threatening lives and health of citizens as well as principles of state of some countries as some experts say. Full-flowing river of drugs flows from there to Russia and more

made on establishing of coordination department on fighting of the drugs within one of the SCO agencies, establish a interchange of information on terrorism financing out of the funds of illegal drug trafficking and more closer cooperation with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. On the meeting, Russian delegation presented a number of serious initiatives. Among them is establishing of interactive map of planting of Afghan opiates



Проект сертификата об окончании сетевого Университета ШОС: в 2012 году такой диплом получают более 120 выпускников магистратуры, почти половина из которых - граждане центральноазиатских государств

and more deeply penetrates China. FDCS of Russia and its SCO partner services are sound the alarm. A number of important agreements on the way of implementation of Anti drug strategy of SCO for 2011 - 2016 was reached at the meeting of heads of competent agencies of the SCO countries, responsible for fighting of the drugs threat, which took place in Beijing on 2nd of April this year. The decision was

and Clandestine drug laboratories, development of tactical cooperation, coordinated efforts on training of Afghan drug enforcement policemen, holding of a conference of SCO on issue of prevention of production and smuggling of drugs.

The military solve their own tasks. Next anti terroristic exercises "Peaceful mission - 2012" will take place in Tajikistan in June of this year.

The exercise plan was approved at the meeting of defense ministers of the SCO countries, which took place in Beijing on 24 - 26th of April this year. All will take place under the conditions pushed closer to what can happen in the reality.

But the Afghan scenario has the other side. Recovering Afghan government, which gradually takes the authorities in the field of security, needs support. Besides, Afghan people do not see their future out of regional context, without being members of big Eurasian family. The Kabul reaches out for SCO and in June 2011, Afghanistan submitted an official application for obtaining of observer status at SCO, which is now under consideration. There is no doubt that involvement of Afghanistan in activities of SCO is in the general interests.

Issues of ensuring of regional stability encourage SCO to make certain policy towards the Afghanistan. Naturally, situation trend in this country with consideration of "factor of 2014" may demand the members to adjust their mainstream in Afghan affairs but they cannot insulate themselves from it. No wonder that many experts name Afghanistan one of the main tests for SCO to come through during next years.

Today the region has a number of regional structures, which have Afghanistan's issue on their agenda. Strive for coordination of their efforts on assistance to Kabul in restoration of security and rebirth of the economy is the goal of "Istanbul process" initiated by Afghanistan and Turkey in November of last year. It appears that SCO as a key regional organization, which from the very beginning took active participation in mutual approval of Istanbul declaration on reinforcement of regional security and cooperation in the "Heart of Asia" and launching of "Istanbul process", has all grounds

to become a principle partner of Afghanistan in its promotion.

SCO members and other countries and international organizations have slightly different approaches towards the Afghanistan issues. At the same time, it would be unfair to deny the presence of common interests. It seems that there are possibilities for mutually beneficial cooperation between the SCO from one side and USA and NATO from the other side. Let us take the drugs issue as an example. But the agenda needs consideration and negotiations within the SCO. There is only one criterion whether it meets the interests of SCO and its members or not.

Eurasian intersection: roads that we do not choose

Central Asia is a part and a parcel of all Eurasian transportation lanes. Rail and motor roads, aviation routes and pipelines connecting the countries with each other and with neighboring states like Russia, China, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Mongolia and many more are passing through the countries located in the region. They form a complex network, which may be considered as a common priceless asset. Good use and gradual expansion of this network is a truly "gold mine" for the involved countries. Here Central Asian partners have double benefit as they can increase national transportation systems and earn on the transit.

That is why development of transportation infrastructure is regarded as of paramount importance of all economical activities of SCO member states. They started with motor roads. Individual parts of express ways are finished as pilot projects. Completed preparation of intergovernmental Agreement on establishing of favorable conditions for international road transport. What

is left is to agree upon individual routes of transportation and time-lines for opening of the traffic on them. Signing of the above-mentioned Agreement would enable to 2020, when the completion of construction of necessary road infrastructure is due, to cross the whole territory of SCO from Saint Petersburg on Baltic sea to the port of Lianyungang on Pacific coast of China without any obstacles.

On the agenda is trilateral project of Russia, Kazakhstan and China for building of international transportation route "Europe - Western China". At the suggestion of Russia, the parties agreed to develop a Program of coordinated development of motor ways of the SCO member states in accordance with common interests and demands of regional trade and economic cooperation.

The next task is increasing of interconnection of different means of transportation on the territory of SCO and above all in Central Asia. Establishment of transportation and logistics centers should facilitate this. SCO Business Council promotes this mega project with support of member states. Its implementation will drive development of cooperation in use and further development of infrastructure of railroad and aviation communications.

Information and communication traffic is also a kind of road network. For the recent years Russia, China and Central Asian states are working over the implementation of the "High-speed Information Highway of SCO" project. Russian party proposed to use developed by our experts' model of forming and functioning of transboundary space of trust of the SCO members in the Internet. Chinese partners proposed to establish SCO's "Platform for electronic commerce".

We are actually do not choose these

roads because they choose us, our countries, their economies, which became more and more interconnected with time. But the highest degree of economic cooperation in Eurasian region, the integration, was obtained by the other association, the Customs union of Russia, Kazakhstan and Belorussia. Today, based on this integration core there is proposition to establish the Eurasian economic union, a powerful transnational association, capable of playing a role of effective link between Europe and dynamic Asian-Pacific Region.

When we mention ATR, first of all we mean China, this driving force of regional and global economic development. I suppose that one of the complicated but very important future issues will be finding of optimal variant of incorporation of SCO into evolving frame of Eurasian integration.

Continental community: skill of coexistence and new identity

Member states of SCO have different civilizational roots. Each has its own history, original culture, historical memory and its own way of development. Twists and turns of development of this vast territory were profoundly analyzed and brilliantly described in the books of L.N. Gumilev, who made a noticeable contribution in development of "eurasianism". As is known, theoretics of this movement build their postulations upon common historical fates and typological unity of psycho ethnic characteristics of peoples of Eurasia, whose forms of genesis and national characters were formed under consolidating influence of Russian super ethnos. On these basis leaders of "neoeurasianism" concluded on necessity to consolidate Eurasia (without China) into autonomous pole of emerging new world order.

Closeness of peoples of Russia and Central Asia who almost a century and a half lived within the frames of one state is self-apparent. Meanwhile many common things can be found between the descendants of Ancient Rus' and Great Steppe and China. The signs of oriental despotism characterized all State formations, which emerged in this area with complicated geographical and climatic conditions; their societies were not influenced by ideas of freedom and democracy, which were developing within the European civilization. In the new era this lead to the flourishing of egalitarian concepts. Just at that spot because of accession of communists to power, the socialistic experiment was implemented. Several decades ago, after exit from depths of administrative-command system, those countries were comparatively late to switch onto track of market economy, having passed through difficult period of adaptation to the new conditions of existence. Finally, after centuries of living on vast spaces of firm land peoples of current SCO's countries have formed a continental mentality, coming out, as N.Y. Danilevsky said, "in harmony of sedentary and steppe roots", in patriarchy and tolerance, they gained habit of unambiguous coexistence with neighboring countries and peoples.

SCO has a significant potential for «unity in diversity», which has great significance for strengthening of basis for social support of SCO. Its development in an unbiased manner promotes consolidation of "community spirit" of the member states. Some experts consider this subject as a strategic one. Really, among the goals and objectives of SCO Charter the first one is a promotion of mutual trust, friendship and good-neighborly relations between its member countries.

Interaction in cultural and humanitarian dimension was immensely designed to help it. Many things are already on the way. As examples, we can take steps taken in the field of education such as implementation of SCO University project (by the way, this year the master's certificates will be given to its first graduates), holding of education weeks and forums of rectors of higher education institutes, development of extremism countermeasures program by means of «soft force». The idea of development of inter-civilization dialogue within SCO is worth paying attention to.

Today it is difficult to forecast whether the development of Shanghai Cooperation Organization will lead to occurrence of some SCO community (one can mention that many regional organizations are also have the same goals, for example, European Union and ASEAN). But we can surely acknowledge the presence of conditions for SCO to obtain a new identity in the future.

Unified voice sounds louder: coordination of foreign policy actions

Unity of SCO member states is visible by unaided eye when one tries to analyze approaches of six countries towards main international and regional issues. On the sessions of the UN General Assembly during the discussions with our foreign partners, we maintain similar principles and response to the global events in the same manner. This creates a unprejudiced foundation for foreign policy cooperation, for blocking on the subjects where positions of SCO countries are concordant, for mutual support. Meanwhile, the nonconcurrence in approaches towards individual issues should not be considered as tragedy: eventually, the SCO combines independent states with their own views on and objectives

of foreign policy. They have their statutory right to agree with each other not on all issues.

Literally, the other day in UN where most of the countries belong to one or another group we were every man for himself. Today permanent delegations of SCO countries are holding intense preparatory negotiations with each other, exchange information, analyzing situations and looking for necessary solutions. This is particularly important for small missions, which

una voce will only increase.

Finally, common estimates of international situation are annually included into outcome documents of SCO summits and information statements following the results of Council of Foreign Ministers.

On the international level SCO member states propose joined initiatives. In such a way, in September 2011 permanent delegations provided the UN Secretary General with a request for distribution developed by SCO draft

became regular. As highlighted in the press release following the results of last round, which took place in Beijing at 30th of March this year, the parties “unanimously emphasized the necessity of increasing of regional cooperation in the interests of security, stability and development in the region”. There is no doubt that practice of holding of such preliminary negotiations in “extended SCO format” will be continued. Their participants confirm readiness to meet and compare positions both



cannot overlook everything. But even large countries feel themselves more comfortable when they have firm support of associates.

For the recent years, the representative of chair state is addressing on behalf of SCO on number of items on the agenda on the sessions of General Assembly. The main address is on the subject of “Terrorism”. I am sure that list of issues when we speak

of “Code of conduct in the field of ensuring of international information security” as an official document of 66th session of UN General Assembly.

Naturally, special attention is paid for cooperation in regional issues. More and more outcome has preliminary negotiations of deputy foreign ministers of SCO countries, observer states and Afghanistan on the issues of ensuring of regional security, which

prior the large international events on Afghanistan and in prearranged order in the capital cities and moreover not only of SCO member states but of observer states.

Isn't it accidental that the interest for SCO is growing? Notably, from the geographically remote countries from Middle East and South Caucasus to South and South-East Asia.

Out-of-region actors: make yourself at home but not forget that on a visit

After fall of the Soviet Union many new parties appeared at the Central Asian region. In such a way, more and more attention is paid for the Central Asia in Washington. Especially recently in connection with plans to withdraw American troops from Afghanistan.

In accordance with results of complex review of US policy in the region president Obama's administration has defined five main priorities: expansion of cooperation with Central Asian states in assistance to coalition force in Afghanistan; develop and diversify supplies routes of region's energy resources; promote political liberalization and respect to the human rights; increase competitive power of market economies and facilitate economic reforms; prevent appearance of failed states. It is easy to notice that those priorities first of all reflect basic postulates of US foreign policy and intended for serving to implement American concept of "Great Central Asia". Not all of them and not in all aspects respond to real demands of Central Asian states.

EC is also place emphasis on Central Asian direction. The Brussels has adopted a special document under the title "European Union and Central Asia: strategy for new partnership (2007 - 2012)". Its "remake" for new five year term is under preparation now. EC's strategy highlights the fact that united Europe and regional states have common objectives like obtaining of stability and flourishing through peaceful cooperation. However, authors of the strategy add that EC tasks also include development and consolidation of stable, even handed and open societies, ensuring of commitment of Central Asian partners

to internationally recognized norms, supremacy of law, human rights and democracy. In economic emphasis is made like in case of the USA on energy. By the way, this is a good reason to think about what is more here - commitment to the mutually beneficial cooperation or geopolitical considerations.

USA, European Union (especially Germany), Japan, Turkey do a lot with regard to assist countries of Central Asia in overcoming of difficulties they are facing. Definition of type of such cooperation and its directions should be a sovereign decision of Central Asian states themselves and their distant partners.

Another matter is when economic or other kind of assistance is misused for attempt to push out of the Central Asian region countries whose political, economical, cultural and spiritual presence is based on history, provides a backstop of local institutions of state, and plays an important role in life of the common people. When actions taken are aimed at destruction of developed bilateral connections and multilateral cooperation mechanisms. Especially sensitive is an issue of striving of individual "out-of-regionalists" make arrangements about downbedding of their military infrastructure in the region. I would like to hope that new friends of Central Asia will cherish the present stability and respect realities of this complex and may be not always understandable for outsiders «world», its customs and traditions. Upon that it is necessary to remember: partners from far away will come and will go and old friends and neighbors are staying.

SCO summit in Beijing: an important stage in development of future plans.

Generally successful presidency of China in SCO passing under motto of

promotion of friendship and good-neighborly relations in the region is about to finish. In June, the Chinese capitol will welcome the SCO summit. It will be a major event of international life. It must be said, that it cannot be otherwise: Beijing will be the place of meeting of leaders of member states of authoritative international regional organization, which combines nothing less than two nuclear powers, permanent members of United Nations Security Council. It is expected that top leaders of India, Iran, Mongolia and Pakistan, observer countries at SCO, will arrive at the summit. Invitations are sent to the presidents of Afghanistan and Turkmenistan, who would like to be seen as the guests of presiding party, the China.

In addition, for us the forthcoming summit will have a special meaning because of participation of V.V. Putin, the president of Russian Federation, who was one of the originators of SCO.

Many documents are under preparation for Beijing meeting of Council of heads of the member states of SCO. Following the results of summit it is planned to adopt a Declaration. Nevertheless, I suppose that the most important result of the summit should be an approval of principles of strategy for further development of SCO, as a basis of development of the strategy itself on the next stage.

So, SCO actively making plans for the future. While strengthening of the Organization, tissue of its "umbrella" becomes more and more dense and figuratively speaking, watertight. That particular property opens new prospects before the Organization in the interests of all including, and possibly as first priority to its member states from Central Asia.



ПОДНЕБЕСНАЯ ПОДВОДИТ ИТОГИ СВОЕГО ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЬСТВА В ШОС

Андрей Васильев, политический обозреватель



В первом году второго десятилетия существования Шанхайской организации сотрудничества её председателем, согласно правилу ротации, стал Китай. И сразу продемонстрировал, что относится к этому почётному делу со всей серьёзностью и ответственностью.

Как отметил глава китайского МИД Ян Цзечи, «китайская сторона, на чью долю выпала ответственная миссия повторного председательства в Организации, будет добросовестно исполнять свои обязанности, действовать солидарно со всеми государствами-членами, государствами-наблюдателями и партнерами по диалогу, активно реализовать договоренности глав государств-участников, тщательно планировать и осуществлять тематические мероприятия в рамках Года добрососедства и друж-

стве между государствами-членами ШОС и двадцатилетие установления дипотношений между большинством членом организации, а также добиться дальнейшего повышения уровня сплоченности, взаимодоверия и непрерывного наполнения новым содержанием многопрофильного практического взаимодействия государств-членом ШОС.

О серьезности намерений Пекина свидетельствовал хотя бы тот факт, что он заранее подготовился к выполнению своей руководящей миссии. Влиятельные китайские учёные

меняющейся международной обстановкой. В целом, по общему мнению авторов доклада (а их около тридцати), ШОС обладает благоприятными условиями для дальнейшего развития. Входящие в неё государства едины в целях, во взгляде на характер и роль организации. Они полны воли, решимости в борьбе против «трех сил зла» и готовы содействовать развитию национальных экономик, улучшать благосостояние населения.

У стран ШОС три основных поля деятельности - безопасность, экономика и гуманитарное сотрудничество. Не умаляя значение других областей взаимодействия, Китай в год своего председательства особый акцент сделал на первой из них - безопасности. И это понятно, если принять во внимание ситуацию в мире и серьезность тех вызовов, с которыми сталкиваются государства ШОС в последнее время.

Как заявил в своём интервью агентству Казинформ, глава внешнеполитического ведомства КНР Ян Цзечи, «борьба с «тремя силами зла» - терроризмом, сепаратизмом и экстремизмом, эффективное обеспечение региональной безопасности является одним из наиболее важных аспектов деятельности ШОС». И выделил шесть таких аспектов.

Во-первых, продолжать эффективную реализацию таких важных правовых документов, как «Конвенция по борьбе с терроризмом, сепаратизмом и экстремизмом», «Анти-террористическая конвенция», постоянно пополнять правовую базу сотрудничества. Во-вторых, продолжать совместную борьбу с «тремя силами зла», незаконным оборотом наркотиков и транснациональной организованной преступностью, включая борьбу с финансированием деятельности «трех сил зла». В-третьих, укреплять и совершен-



бы, прилагать усилия для обеспечения успешного проведения саммита ШОС в следующем году, закладывая таким образом прочную основу для ее долгосрочного, здорового и стабильного развития».

Период с июня 2011 по июнь 2012 года, по инициативе китайской стороны, был объявлен на предыдущем саммите в Астане Годом добрососедства и дружбы ШОС. Акция была нацелена на то, чтобы торжественно отметить пятилетие подписания Договора о долгосрочном добрососедстве, дружбе и сотрудниче-

выпустили объёмный доклад, в котором были подведены итоги деятельности ШОС за десять лет существования и намечены перспективы её развития. Они констатировали, что за этот срок организация, в основном, завершила работу по созданию правовой и институциональной основ, расширила взаимодействие в сфере безопасности, завоевав благоприятный международный имидж. В то же время, несмотря на достигнутые успехи, перед ШОС по-прежнему стоят вызовы, обусловленные непростой и быстро

ствовать работу ПАТС ШОС, повышать координацию в области безопасности. В-четвертых, продолжать регулярные антитеррористические учения, повышать боеспособность в борьбе с терроризмом. В-пятых, на практике проведения Олимпийских игр в Пекине и Зимних Азиатских игр в Казахстане создать и совершенствовать механизм сотрудничества в области безопасности по проведению крупных международных мероприятий. В-шестых, укреплять контакты с компетентными органами государств-наблюдателей и партнеров по диалогу ШОС и соответствующими международными и региональными организациями в сфере безопасности.

И это не просто «декларация о намерениях». В течение года ответственные за эти направления деятельности министерства и ведомства стран ШОС проделали поистине громадную работу. Между ними были установлены тесные деловые связи, созданы рабочие группы, проведены консультации на разных уровнях. Об эффективности такой кооперации, в частности, убедительно свидетельствуют итоги совещаний министров обороны, секретарей Совбезов, руководителей государственных ведомств по контролю за наркотиками, консультаций по вопросам региональной безопасности на уровне заместителей министров иностранных дел государств Шанхайской организации, состоявшихся в марте-апреле этого года в Пекине, а также первого заседания руководителей пограничных служб, прошедшего в конце декабря минувшего года в городе Ханчжоу (Восточный Китай).

Китай на посту председателя организации серьезное внимание уделял и экономической составляющей взаимодействия в рамках ШОС. Так, посол КНР в России Ли Хуэй в беседе с журналистами подчеркнул, что

страны-члены ШОС являются одним из наиболее приоритетных направлений внешнего инвестирования Китая. Выступая с разными инициативами для дальнейшего укрепления регионального экономического сотрудничества, Китай активно участвует в их реализации, в том числе в развертывании изучения и строительстве сети инфраструктур в области энергетики, транспорта, электроэнергетики и телекоммуникаций. Все это получило всеобщую высокую оценку.

За 10 лет товарооборот Поднебесной с другими странами ШОС увеличился с \$12,1 млрд до \$90 млрд, что значительно больше по сравнению с объемами торговли страны с другими регионами мира. Китайская сторона направляла свои делегации для стимулирования торговли и инвестиций в страны-члены ШОС. В ходе этих визитов были организованы разнообразные торгово-экономические форумы, проведены переговоры между предприятиями и выставки. Подписаны контракты и протоколы о намерениях по сотрудничеству на сумму более \$8 млрд.

За 10 лет после создания ШОС китайская сторона в разное время обязалась предоставить другим странам-членам льготные кредиты на сумму более \$12 млрд, что значительно способствовало деловому сотрудничеству между странами-членами организации. А только на недавнем российско-китайском торгово-инвестиционном форуме в Москве Китай и Россия заключили 27 контрактов на \$15 млрд.

А в сентябре прошлого года в городе Сиань, административном центре провинции Шэньси, главы энергетических ведомств четырех стран ШОС - Китая, России, Таджикистана и Киргизии приняли программу «Сианьская инициатива», которая призвана ускорить процесс запуска Энергетического клуба ШОС

- открытой, многополярной структуры, включающей в себя и поставщиков, и потребителей энергетических ресурсов, лиц из госведомств, научно-технических учреждений и коммерческих коллективов, региональной платформы для энергодиалога. Эту идею ещё в 2004 году озвучил Владимир Путин. Однако на практике реализовать её оказалось не так просто. Теперь, судя по всему, заложены основы для претворения этой идеи в жизнь...

Как страна, председательствующая в ШОС, предстоящий в июне саммит проведёт Китай. И не просто проведёт, но и представит на нём для утверждения другими партнёрами Стратегию развития ШОС на ближайшие 10 лет. На встрече с Дмитрием Медведевым, состоявшейся в конце марта в Нью-Дели, Председатель КНР Ху Цзиньтао отметил, что китайская сторона уделяет этому саммиту большое внимание и желает, чтобы на нём было достигнуто больше новых результатов по планированию будущего развития ШОС и практическому сотрудничеству в ее рамках.

Можно с достаточной долей уверенности предположить, что китайская долгосрочная программа действий будет принята. Ведь, несмотря на имеющиеся противоречия и разночтения между участниками этого объединения, общие интересы всё-таки преобладают. К тому же Шанхайская организация уже перешла порог «детства». А раз так, ей надо прогнозировать своё развитие уже на длительную перспективу.

ON THE HILLS OF MANCHURIA

*Yuri Vadimov,
political observer*



This city is called Manzhouli in Chinese and Manchuria in English. It is located on the edge of boundaries of China, Russia and Mongolia. This settlement appeared in 1901 as a border station on the famous Chinese Eastern Railway (CER) that linked Chita with Vladivostok and gave birth to a lot of villages and towns. Some of them have grown up and started flourishing like Harbin while others remain sleepy settlements where the life could be awoken by a miracle. A miracle took place at the station of Manzhouli

Why a copy of Moscow State University?

In 1992, the Chinese government decided to grant a status of open cities to fourteen border cities and create a zone of border economic cooperation on their basis. Thus, a number of four- and six-storeyed buildings emerged in Manzhouli; they proudly dominated single-storey log-crib buildings and simple brick-built houses. At that time, people in China and far beyond already knew the names of Shenzhen and Zhuhai - new cities located in seaside provinces. They were built at the boundaries with Hong Kong and Macau, then ex-colonies of England and Portugal, as «special economic zones». If you look at Shenzhen from an observation platform on a 60-storeyed skyscraper, you will understand that it is very similar to Singapore, Tokyo and New

York: a million-plus city built up with skyscrapers. Manzhouli is quite different.

Accelerated construction of 20-30-storeyed high risers with their indispensable round or conical towers is accompanied by erection of unique buildings in this city. It can be called as a Chinese fantasy about Russian and Soviet architecture. The building of a local institute is a reduced copy of the main building of the Moscow State University; the Museum of Russian Pictorial Art is a collective image of a five-domed Orthodox Church. The International Trade Center looks like a VDNKh pavillion and is enclosed by the «Kremlin wall». Plus the Soviet sculpture park with reduced copies of monuments to Gagarin in Moscow, Peter the Great in St. Petersburg, monuments - Motherland in Volgograd, Soviet War Memorial in Berlin Treptower Park, Moukhin's Worker

and Kolkhoz Woman and dozens of other classical works. Also, the Matryoshki Park with its 20-meter triple doll overtopping at the center is located nearby: a Chinese beauty looks inside China and a Russian one peers at Russia, while a Mongolian girl admires for the Mongolian prairie reaches. Dozens of smaller matryoshkas are set around; each has its own writer symbolizing a certain country. America's Mark Twain, for example, neighbors Nikolay Ostrovsky still highly appreciated in China.

By erecting new buildings a la Russe, local authorities remember the history. Surviving Russian log houses have been renewed and granted the status of protected cultural heritage. A monument and well-attended mass graves of Soviet soldiers are in the center of a small city park. It is the place where in August 1945 the Soviet Army started attacking the

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Chinese Northern lands occupied by the Japanese Army. Grateful memory is alive until now - a sculptural group of Soviet soldiers - liberators recently appeared next to the Memorial due to the sponsorship of private companies. Also, the main border crossing point joins the Monument to the Red Secret Route, which was used by missionaries of communist leaders, Comintern messengers, cadets, students of the Communist University of the Toilers of the East and other educational institutions, under the guise of boiler firemen, track laborers or petty dealers, to get across the territory controlled by the Kuomintang members and Japanese to the Soviet Union in 20-30ies. Thus, anyone visiting Manzhouli will ask a question sooner or later: why the Northern neighbor is loved so much?

City with Russian accent

The answer is simple. At present, the crossing points in Zabaikalsk and Manzhouli transship and transfer 70 % of the entire volume of the Russian-Chinese trade - timber, loose goods, crude oil, and containers with various products. In 2010, their aggregate weight was 26.11 mln tons. The city with its fast-growing population (it is already 300 ths people) has one of the lowest unemployment in the country, i.e. below 4%. Construction of new industrial and logistics areas is underway. Speaking the language of economy, the city lives at the expense of the Chinese-Russian trade.

It is clear that without Beijing's permission Manzhouli can hardly offer residents of neighboring Russian regions a right to visa-free border crossing and duty-free trade with possibilities to buy and sell using Russian Rubles just like Yuans. Last year, 1.7 mln Russians and Chinese citizens exercised this right.

Due to its role of an interface station for Chinese Northern and North-Eastern

provinces with Russian Trans-Baikal regions and the Far East, Manzhouli has also been receiving additional financing under a government program for the development of backward provinces starting from 1992. The city has a part of customs duties at its disposal. Since 2003, the city has also been receiving funds from the Program for the Development of Old Industrial Base of the North-East. The city has gained a lot of advantages from the of Russian-Chinese Program of cooperation between regions of the Russian Far East and Eastern Siberia with provinces of the Chinese North-East till 2018, which was accepted in 2009. Last year, Manzhouli was granted by the Chinese government a special status of the experimental zone for priority development and openness that also assumes generous financing and additional benefits. Thus, Manzhouli is rapidly turning into a "Chinese city with Russian specificity".

Manzhouli has a lot of Russians. Despite the linguistic barrier, they trade, argue, have their photos taken in shops, stores and supermarkets. Russians eat Chinese, Russian and Mongolian food; they applaud to Chinese jongleurs and Russian striptease performers and sing karaoke folk songs in numerous restaurants and night clubs. «The same Chinese goods are 2-3 times cheaper here than in Chita,» a plump blonde says, who has come here to buy clothes for her son for a new school year. «We can even spend our saved money for other things like living in a comfortable hotel, visiting bars and night clubs. Manchuria is a comfortable and safe place, so I want to settle down here when I retire.» A Chinese man, owner of a photo equipment shop, is also happy. «Russians like to take photos and buy the most advanced equipment,» he explains. «A lot of people, especially men, look fearful at first; they are very big and speak loudly. However, when

you accustom yourself and learn how to communicate with them, they reveal their good qualities: honesty, generosity and good nature. I wish I would open a shop in Zabaikalsk. Even better in Chita or Irkutsk».

Not only the West

Существует еще одна серьезная причинаThere is one more serious reason for flourishing of this miracle city - geopolitical. It means that the Chinese leadership tries to diversify foreign economic relations.

By declaring a course for reforms and openness in 1978, Deng Xiaoping created conditions on the Chinese East Coast for the rise of miracle cities striving for cooperation with the West. Massive governmental financing and special hothouse conditions has enabled Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou to become interface nodes linking economies of Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and the South-East Asia initially, and developed Western countries afterwards. These display cases of new China have assisted in the sharp improvement of the country's perception in the global public opinion.

The Northern route for the policy of openness was closed in those days. In 1989, the relations between Moscow and Beijing became normalized, but soon the Soviet Union broke up and Russia faced troublous times. The time for implementing the Northern Strategy for Beijing came only at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries. Currently, two monumental achievements of this strategy are creation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and conclusion of the 2001 Agreement on Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation between Russia and China.

Today, strategic partnership relations are quite essential for Beijing and they will become even more important

and vital in the foreseeable future. Discontent with peaceful growth of China shown by the US, Japan, countries in Europe, Southern and South-East Asia is increasing year by year and starts taking contours of military and political control of the PRC along the border perimeter. Under these circumstances, peace and interaction on the Northern boundary with Russia and Mongolia acquire a special meaning. It will enable not to divert huge resources to upgrading of the military infrastructure of boundaries and border areas.

Establishing of trade and cooperation with neighboring countries will expand the resource base of the Chinese economy and provide guaranteed transit of strategic raw materials from remote regions. Ideally, Beijing needs a belt of peace and interaction at the interstate and interregional levels, zone of free day-to-day contacts of residents in border regions all along the boundaries with Russia and Mongolia.

In 2010, the trading volume of the Russian and Chinese border areas reached USD 7.43 bln out of USD 55.4 bln of the entire Russian-Chinese trade. It is interesting that the city of Manzhouli itself has traded for an amount of USD 2.06 bln. Manzhouli, Heihe, Suifenhe and other miracle cities appeared after 1992 are intended to become basic economic outposts on the Northern boundary.

To the one side

«First Gate to the northern country». This calligraphic inscription decorates a traditional Chinese arch painted with cinnabar and covered with gold tiles on the roof. The arch is provided with a plate: «After the Russian party opens their part of the trade exchange zone, merchants and tourists of both countries will be able to visit each other through this gate. It will become embodiment of

friendship between Chinese and Russian people.» However, there is one more plate in front of the central passage of the arch - with the faded inscription «No passage». The zone of visa-free and duty-free trade reconciled by bilateral agreements is only half ready on both boundary sides. The Chinese half. Apart from the arch, buildings of supermarkets, shopping malls, a hotel with restaurant have been built and operate today. Also, there are two-meter matryoshkas and a gilt fountain looking like the Friendship of Nations in Moscow VDNKh.

The Russian territory starts behind barbed wire entanglements, nearly forty meters away from the First Gate. A single three-storeyed building and some concrete uncompleted houses can only be seen in the bold prairie; low-rise buildings of the settlement of Zabaikalsk are somewhere on the horizon. The contrast is striking.

Simple questions spontaneously arise here. Why not open even simple even simple shopping streets on our side, ведь Chinese shops are lively selling not only Chinese goods but also Russian souvenirs to tourists? Why not treat with dishes of the Russian cuisine and refreshing drinks so desired in this rough prairie in summer and heating drinks in winter? Why not offer oil paintings, products made of Trans-Baikal semiprecious stones and other Russian goods so popular in China? Why not arrange even a small amusement park in the Russian style?

It appears that the problem is not just sluggishness of local public officers and businessmen. Without massive institutional and financial support of the central authorities, Zabaikalsk will never catch up with Manzhouli. This settlement has gained little from numerous target development programs for Trans-Baikal and the Far East implemented both in the USSR and new Russia. However, due to the program of near-border

cooperation in Zabaikalsk signed in 2009, construction of a new timber processing facility has been started recently; its twin in the settlement of Dauriya and an industrial zone in the settlement of Mogoitui are being built using Chinese loan capital. Though, it has little to do with Zabaikalsk. The show case facing Russia and containing the inscription «Chinese economic miracle», which Manzhouli rapidly becomes, still reflects a tragic destiny of Russian backs.

Meanwhile, in the conditions of ongoing world crisis and forthcoming bankruptcy of Europe, economic relations with China may become some kind of insurance for Russia. But still the First Gate to the Northern country is the gate to nowhere.

Neighbors

China is a major foreign trade partner for Russia. The trading volume between the two countries reached almost \$60 bln last year. Russian and Chinese leaders intend to increase this figure to \$100 bln by 2015 and to \$200 bln by 2020. This was reported by RF President Dmitry Medvedev during the press conference summarizing the results of negotiations with Chairman of the PRC Hu Jintao in June this year. Certainly, neither Russia nor China can stand out only due to the bilateral trade in case of global economic crisis because a considerable part of their export still goes to developed countries. However, Russia is quite an important partner for the PRC since it is both a good market outlet and big supplier of raw materials. It should be specially mentioned that this bilateral trade and economic relations are vital for border regions of the two countries. The Program of cooperation between regions of the Russian Far East and Eastern Siberia and the Chinese North-East has been implemented for two years already.

WHERE THE SHANGHAI SPIRIT LIVES

*Yuri Tavrovsky,
Orientalist – specially for InfoSCO*



I know quite a few cities where people can breathe so easy and free. Where I can feel specific mood and enthusiasm with every fiber of my soul. Where its nice to observe roads and houses, parks and monuments, young and old residents. Where noises of a big city charge with additional energy rather than bother. Where odor waves changing each other bring you to an embankment, a cluster of restaurants and markets or some store of antiquities. St. Petersburg in Russia. Nagasaki in Japan. New York in America. Jerusalem in the Holy Land. Shanghai in China.

First I felt the spirit of this city almost 20 years ago when at dawn of my first day in Shanghai I left the Peace Hotel located on the well-known Bund embankment. Hundreds of people deliberately made Tai chi chuan exercises, fenced with wooden swords, synchronously danced. There were people of different age and in different clothes. No commands were heard but people moved all in one and at the same time everyone remained an individual personality. Nobody bothered each other and everybody felt good. I admired that impressive picture for a long time and I thought that I saw a materialized Shanghai spirit that had turned this fishing village into the biggest city in the world over a number of fast centuries.

The Shanghai spirit is a spirit of business. When foreigners came to China in the middle of the 19th century, the city quickly became one of the trading and industrial centers. Berths and warehouses, textile factories and shipyards, shops and banks promptly emerged along the Huangpu River that is open for marine vessels. These days, Shanghai experiences a second breath. Its container port is the largest in the world. Its integrated iron-and-steel works and shipyard are the biggest in China. The automobile factory is number three in the PRC and Shanghai Stock Exchange is number three in the world. In 2011, Shanghai's GNP reached USD 300 billion and the population - 23 million people!

The Shanghai spirit is a spirit of patriotism and heroism. In the 1930ies, Japanese troops attacked this city twice. The most murderous fight took place in the autumn 1937. The Japanese Command sent as much as 280 thousand soldiers, big air and naval forces to this

key sea port and industrial center. The Command promised to conquer Shanghai in three days but heroic defense lasted for three months. These terms should be compared with the period of resistance of the Western forces to Japanese. The blockade of Hong Kong lasted for a period of December 8 - 25, 1941 and finished with capture of the English garrison. Just a few days were needed to defeat the

with the participation of secret representatives from Comintern in 1921. For years, Shanghai was a center of resident agencies and agents of major foreign intelligent services. Legendary Richard Sorge started his Asian carrier in this city. Shanghai students and intellectuals actively participated in the revolutionary movement, transferred leftist attitude to the peasant majority, elevated their

seizing power in the country after the end of the “reddest sun”. In 1976, Shanghai workers were given weapons; they were called to give fight to counter-revolutionaries who had arrested Jiang Qing and other members of the “Band of Four” in Beijing. By some miracle, no bloodshed happened.

The miracle occurred once again in 1989 when young people from other cities of course including Shanghai joined the protests of



British forces in Malaya. Singapore, “unassailable fortress” of Great Britain surrendered in 6 days. The resistance of huge Dutch East India (Indonesia) against Japanese lasted for about two months. Nearly 4 months were required to defeat all American troops in the Philippines.

The Shanghai spirit is a spirit of big policy, intrigues and secret plans. It is this city where the Communist Party of China was founded

minds, and complemented the life of their leaders with famous beauties. The wife of Chiang Kai-shek, longstanding leader of Kuomintang China, then Taiwan, was a daughter of Soong May-ling, Shanghai banker. Actress Jiang Qing came from Shanghai to mountain caves of Yan’an; she became Mao Zedong’s wife and created her own Shanghai Group within the party, which was on the verge of

Beijing students on the Tiananmen Square. The local authorities succeeded in solving the problem peacefully and Deng Xiaoping, as an expression of his gratitude, designated Shanghai leader Jiang Zemin to the post of the leader of the entire China. Over ten years of reforms that were most successful for the country, natives из Shanghai played key roles in the party and government.

The Shanghai spirit is a spirit of adventures and risky undertakings. "If the God lets Shanghai to exist further," a hopeless European missionary once said, "then he will have to apologize to Sodom and Gomorrah." On the edge of the 20th century, a pursuit of enjoyment in this city called "Paris in the East" yielded only to the itch for money. The life for the Shanghai elite was an exciting cocktail of visiting horse races, drinking of tea near Astor and spending long nights in clubs. Even now one can feel an atmosphere of decadence when visiting China town restaurants styled like in the 1920ies. No, you will not meet Big Ear Dou, king of gangsters, surrounded by famous beauties Eileen Chang and Zhou Xuan. However, for some reason there is a hope that sooner or later he will appear in the huge doors. The unforgettable atmosphere of this district is set up by traditional comedians, burlesque dancers, театрами silent movie theaters, cocktails of gold times.

The Shanghai spirit is a spirit of modern. Pudong - a new district built over the last 15-20 years - is an architectural hi-tech and feng shui fantasy made of steel and glass. Shanghai residents like to joke that people coming through the Huangpu River from the old city should show their passports to enter this Chinese Manhattan. Appearances of the Tower of the Gold Prosperity, Tower of the Shanghai World Financial Center that has recently outgrown their giant Shanghai Tower and other skyscrapers, as well as well-known TV aerial Pearl of East Tower became a visiting card of both Shanghai and China.

The Shanghai spirit is a spirit of cosmopolitanism and openness to the outside world. It was here where the melting pot appeared

that created an alloy of Chinese ambition and inventiveness with the best qualities of different Western nations. Originally, divided into a French and an international concession, American, Japanese, Russian and other neighborhoods, Shanghai threw off its separating boundaries and devoured them as years went by, partially maintaining its architectural uniqueness and charm. A single travel by taxi can bring you to ex-French concession, being the center of Shanghai's bright history in 1920-1940ies. Old trees along the prospects, villas looking like the ones in the Tudors' times still maintain a pronounced European appearance for the entire area. If you have enough time, you should drop into any ancient private residence - house of the founder of the Chinese Republic Sun Yat-sen or house of Zhou Enlai, first Premier of the PRC.

Sun Yat-sen, leader of the Xinhai Revolution and founder of the modern Chinese nationalism was actually a Christian; he got education in the US and fluently spoke English and Japanese. Russian emigrants, first escaping from Soviet Russia, then from Harbin occupied by Japanese, found their shelter in Shanghai. They poured their homesickness and patriotism in a monument to Pushkin. Shanghai was the shelter for Jews from European countries who fled from Nazi and who were intended by the Japanese intelligence service for resettlement to "Asian Israel" located somewhere in Manchuria at the boundaries with the Soviet Union. The most international city in China confirmed its reputation once again in 2010 when the city hosted the EXPO-2010 International Exhibition. It is Shanghai where you can feel the pulse China, country looking into the future.

The Shanghai spirit is also the essence of activities conducted by the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), first international organization set up with the participation of China. The first, foundation summit in Shanghai was visited by leaders of 6 Eurasian countries - China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. India, Iran, Pakistan, Mongolia joined these six countries in the format of observing countries during the 2006 anniversary summit. The same year, the Business Council of the SCO was founded. I remember pretty good that business-friendly atmosphere of two short days in June 2006. We, journalists, had to shift between different events, interview national leaders and high-ranking diplomats. In the evening, unprecedented fireworks illuminated the sky over Shanghai and even the mirrorlike surface of the Huangpu River. Fire streams floated on the water followed by a fleet of Chinese-style pleasure boats with the leaders onboard.

Six more years passed before China once again becomes a chairman country of the SCO and will again host a summit of this Organization. Will it happen in Shanghai? If no, this summit meeting, like the entire activities of the SCO, will anyway be accompanied by the Shanghai spirit - a spirit of mutual trust, mutual benefit, equal rights, consultations, respect for multiculturalism, and endeavor to the common development.

SCO IS A “SNAPSHOT” OF EQUITABLE WORLD

Sergej Luzjanin, Doctor of Historical Sciences, first deputy director of Institute of Far East RAS, head of Center for strategic problems of NEA and SCO, professor of MSIR MFA RF, president of Foundation for support of oriental studies.



On the eve of Shanghai Cooperation Organization summit in June, which will take place in Beijing, politicians and expert come to many questions regarding current and particularly future agenda of SCO. In particular, one must clearly define what problems are present in the Organization today and what issues should be solved in the near-term prospect. It is critically to understand to what extent the project is optimized, what resources and capabilities it has for further intensification of economic and humanitarian cooperation and interaction in the field of security.

There is no doubt that global asset of the Organization is increasing. Globalization of SCO was motivated by such obvious factors as chaotization of international relations, instability and global financial crises. Continuous dismantling of current international legal framework by “humanitarian adjustment” of some regional conflicts (Iraq, Egypt, Libya, Syria, etc) attempted by the West alarms the global community. Under these circumstances, the Organization is merely bound to position itself

seemed to become more and prevailing. It should be highlighted that the specific character of SCO has neither military nor block kind. Despite the growing threats to the security there will be no evolution in the status of the organization.

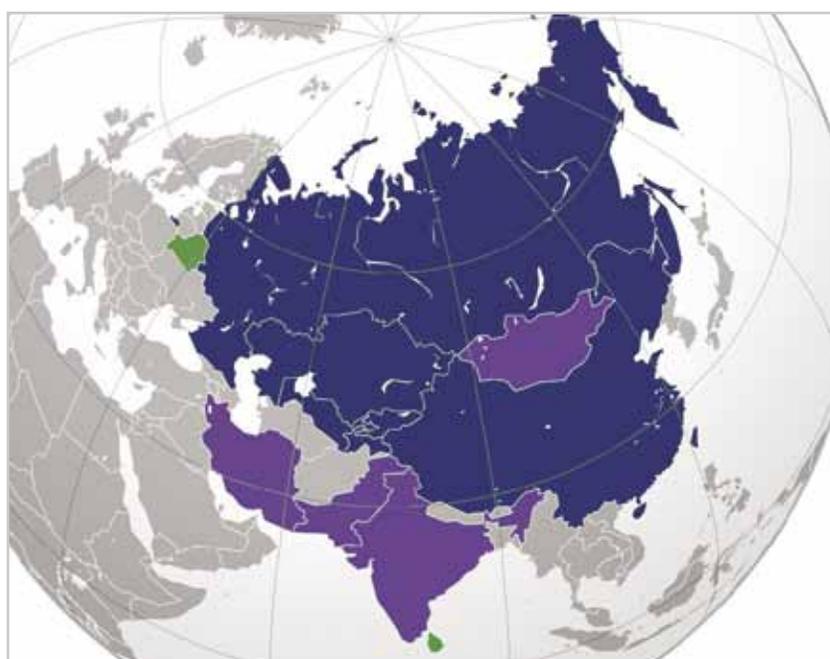
Taking into account Washington’s declaration on withdrawal of the coalition in 2014, the Afghan challenge may acquire systematic and unpredictable characteristic. Under these conditions the dialogue with Afghanistan and employment of contact team, cooperation with

the same scenario of transition into permanent member could be projected on a Pakistan.

If one tries to structure SCO’s zones of responsibility there could be three provisional “areas of the organization”. These are security, economic and humanitarian areas. It is obvious that they differ on coverage and degree of development. Each one has its own unique features and its quality. For example, security area is the most specific and active, humanitarian area is considerably natural covering Russian speaking areal of post-Soviet Central Asia remained from the Soviet period. Economic area is still inferior to the other two especially on the criteria of collective (multilateral) cooperation.

Such “asymmetry” is intrinsic and more over when it comes to complicated structure of the Organization combining as we know states with different “weight”. It is important that in each area SCO uses its “toolkit” expanding in such a way political and functional possibilities of its influence. The experts in their turn are looking for a new, more efficient “toolkit”. In this way, studies of variants of establishing of a Conference on solving of territorial disputes and conflicts in the region are currently underway as well as preventive measures for any emergency and unified project of transportation and energy and water exploitation infrastructure, etc.

This way, the Organization is developing and its potential is great. Its activity confirms stated objective, written in the Article 1 of the SCO Charter, the necessity of establishing of “equitable world... on the principles of rational political and economic order”.



as a pole of peace and stability. Model of SCO is a vivid example of construction of equitable and harmonious world from its six members, where interests of large and small, superior and inferior, rich and poor countries are matched.

Regional opportunities are prevailing on the agenda of SCO. This is due to the growing commercial and economic and investment demands, challenges and threats in the field of security. The Organization was always tried to balance directions in economy and security. Today, with all importance of commercial cooperation, the issues of security and political cooperation are

CSTO and NATO becoming one of the directions of SCO activities including anti terror and anti drug cooperation.

Experts of SCO are considering all possible Afghan scenarios like withdrawal or non-withdrawal of the coalition as well as intermediate variants including adopting Afghanistan into SCO family as an observer or partner in dialogue. I would like to notice that India could make its significant contribution into regional security and intensification of economical cooperation especially in a plenipotentiary status of a permanent member of the organization. In the future,

AFTER THE DECADE OF SCO: NEW EPOQUE, WHICH DEMANDS NEW POLICY.

*Dmitrij Kosyrev, political contributor of RIANOVOSTI,
especially for InfoSCO*



The worst service to provide for citizens of SCO member countries today is to ply the Organization with panegyrics on its anniversary and hope that inertia of its achievements still be sufficient for some years. Will not be. Inversely, the inertia will destroy all previous achievements of the constructors of SCO and can make the Organization a dummy at its best.

The example is vivid: the G8. This is nothing but a decoration because decisions on key issues are made generally on finance but this limitation is not perpetual and has moved into "extended G8", the G20. Still G8 continues its summits and... actively looking for a job. There is no more prestigious club of main

global powers. No one will notice if G8 will cancel its meetings effective this year.

Yes, this could also happen to SCO due to the simple reason of what was good yesterday no longer adequate today.

Character of threats

In autumn of 2011 I had to participate in case studies taken by a group of Russian experts on Central Asia. Their results has been taken a basis of documents prepared by the customer, one of Russian "brains trusts" and that is why I cannot give a detailed description of the meeting or quote presentations of its participants. I can give only a general outcome.

The question was: What is main threat for Russia in Central Asia in the new upcoming situation when US and NATO troops will basically leave Afghanistan in 2014 or sooner or later and in worst case the power there will be taken by the Taliban?

The list of answers was generally clear. Armored sorties of Taliban across the northern frontier of Afghanistan, more intense drug trafficking through territories of Kazakhstan and Russia and many other. However, the participants were required to highlight the "main" threat and countermeasures to it while making the rating of the rest. One may expect variety of opinions and disputes.

By contrast, there were no disputes. Conclusion of the experts was somehow wonderful and even unanimous. Ongoing degradation and "jihadization" of population of certain territories of Central Asia has been named as the main threat to Russian interests. Essentially it is a turning of the entire region

from Indian to Russian borders into one big “Taliban Stan”. In this case all other threats turned out to be derivatives of this main threat. Among them are creeping seizure of local and central power, drugs and many other.

Moreover, with this approach it is obvious that military countermeasures are ill-suited. One thing is to locate and destroy a gang of strangers, which has not general support of local people and the other is when there is no necessity in a gang, when with absence of Taliban certain areas like Fergana valley, south of Kirgizstan and certain regions of Tajikistan are difficult to differentiate from known areas of Afghan-Pakistan border by ideas and customs of the population.

Experts think that this is what happening. Reserves of former Soviet cultural influence, which created secular society and political systems and Russian speaking educational and scientific elite in Central Asia, are almost depleted. These elite will be replaced not by western-minded powers but by a local variant of Taliban. This is slow but unstoppable process. Occurrence of power vacuum in Afghanistan with prospect of taking power by some kind of the Taliban can speed up the process but not greater than

The situation has changed

Today, reviewing the decade of SCO history one can understand that the Organization had an inexpressible luck. All countries dealing with Central Asian affairs like SCO member states and observer states had during that period two joining factors. First of all, it was a demand to establish from the ground a system of international relations in the region of former Soviet-Chinese border. This means to have a permanent mechanism of negotiations to solve all issues

as a minimum. More over, SCO founding members were united by the common threat like “jihadizm» of Taliban Afghanistan.

Further on, on the stage of shaping of SCO as an organization an unexpected happened - occupation of Afghanistan by US and NATO troops. However, this surprise party did not basically changed the situation. In principle, it meant the same. Borders of Afghanistan with slightly different problems than before.

Of course, one may say: the outside enemy has changed but in any case we need to draw the line in front of it and will not recommend him to cross it. The other thing that George W. Bush administration had no necessity to fall into a state of such an “enemy”. It was just a mistake too attempt to combine two incompatible policies: a war inside the Afghanistan and policy for replacing of Central Asian governments for more pro-American. As a result, both US policies are failed.

In any case, first decade of SCO was successful due to Taliban threat was negated temporary as we see now by foreign military presence in Afghanistan. It is historical luck. Which will end soon.

Today expert community is having a clash of opinions on whether USA is really «leaving» Afghanistan or is it a some complex trick and in fact «Americans are not leaving and from nowhere” (otherwise why making preparations for establishing American military bases in the region).

I would like to notice that first of all they are leaving and how! One example will do. The war in Indochina with huge American military bases in Thailand and on Philippines let alone South Vietnam. Although it happened during one and half decades, leaving from there is an obvious fact.

Second, if we assume that US democratic administration will stay in the office or the Republicans will continue the policy in case of their victory on 2012 elections, than gradual American withdrawal from “Great Middle East” will happen. This is not least because Obama’s administration focuses its efforts on completely another region, the Eastern Asia returning to some extent to the situation of period of Indochina war. “Deterrence” of the only US serious global competitor, i.e. China, is logical. We well not say whether it is “good” or “bad”.

Let us see will this policy be implemented on the northwestern borders of China i.e. in the area of SCO. So far it seems that USA will not have enough resources for it. Thus, with teethe withdrawal of USA and West in general from Central Asia and Great Middle East in general, the SCO countries are facing the completely new situation. Let us repeat that its worst factor is in creeping “talibanization” of region’s population. Consequently, appearance of a new situation demands new policy.

What is “common space”?

A Russian concept, which was developed in 1990s and actively promoted in early 2000s, which explained what kind of relations with the European Union Russia is strives for. The concept has been very well formulated and assumed not integration with EC, which was impossible long before current disturbances threatening to collapse the EC but establishment of “common areas” of European countries and Russia.

There should be three of them. Common area in security, economy and in humanitarian sphere. Strictly speaking, even now Moscow builds the same structure in its relations with EC irrespectively how it is

called.

Let us underline this: unlike governed by a mass of regulations existence of EC, where establishment of some supernational (first of all, financial ones) structures is more and more frequently on agenda, Russia offers to maintain maximum autonomy in relations with the EC. "Common areas" mean anything but subordination of Moscow before European Union and not vice versa.

Can one believe that «project of SCO» means establishment of «common areas» for all its participants?

The answer to this question is a complicated one. Actually, there is a movement to this direction. First of all, in the field of security and up till now such "space" can be considered as a principle merit of SCO before its peoples. The other matter, and that was mentioned above, not every security can be provided by military measures.

Economic "common space" within the framework of SCO is also taking shape very slowly for its members with disputes and poorly masked competitive fights. Here we can differentiate two tangles of contradictions. First one is a barely visible but increasing competition between two key powers of SCO, Russia and China. I think that we need to clarify this issue: what kind of phenomenon do we have here? Are these illusions of certain part of Russian bureaucracy or actual conflict of interests on, for example, contracting of Turkmen or Kazakh natural gas? Finally, how to teach both our countries-partners in SCO not to compete but establish joint projects in this region as well as in others?

The second tangle of economic problems inside SCO is a heritage of 1990s when poorly familiar with economic and history of global recessions administrators seemed that answer to the hardships is

economic autarchy and closedness. Until now it is not a competition but senseless dislike of Central Asian countries to each other that creates virtually every problem within SCO.

However, up till now there was the third common humanitarian space within SCO. It was not created it was. It penetrated societies of Central Asian countries from top to bottom excluding totally undeveloped periphery. Everybody knew Russian language and everybody take classes in secondary or at least elementary schools, which were essentially based on Soviet system of education. With certain limitations, which were present even in Soviet period but there was common space for cinema, literature and music. By the way as well as in medicine, this is not trivialism at all. Nobody even noticed such unity it seemed a normal state of things.

I would like to propose that just at that spots the key efforts of SCO must be focused. Including the reason that security measures in the region have already established a system, which will stay for some time waiting for the humanitarian sphere to catch up. That is because the success of economic cooperation nowadays more and more clearly relies upon the humanitarian unity of the most diverse countries.

However, many other and unusual problems are rising.

What is common humanitarian space?

It is known that if one needs reports, the experienced bureaucracy can provide them as many as one wishes. Including ones on humanitarian area of work within the SCO. There are meetings of Ministers of culture and education of SCO countries that adopt decent looking programs. There is a virtual (yet) SCO University, which always tops the list of achievements of the organization in this field.

By the way, results of talks with people responsible for issues of SCO University largely contributed into the critical mood of my notes and the notes themselves. This is because the beginning of a new practical activities quite often results in revealing of old, hidden problems in addition to the new ones.

At this point many questions of complicated nature are rising. I think that the beginning of serious work in this field is in simple listing of such questions.

China: what is its role in "humanitarian construction" of SCO? This is not a simple question as one might think. Russian people may think that principle objective of our humanitarian policy in Central Asia is merely a restoration and rebirth of what was this field in Soviet period except communist ideology. Only "Chinese component" in SCO cures this very quickly.

We can consider the stage of irrational nationalism as passed when each country of former Soviet Union in one or another degree tried to expel Soviet (Russian) cultural influence by making of new national culture instead, making a kind of colonial emancipation. Today it is easy to notice that one does not obstruct the other like for the former members of British Empire the English language is not a language of oppressors but a door to the world, to education and career opportunities. The most reasonable example of it is an educational policy of Kazakhstan where the above-mentioned English language as well as Russian and other languages are encouraged.

But Chinese is a interesting and somewhat different phenomenon. First of all, there is no doubt that if Russian culture is "friendly" and traditional for Central Asia when Chinese one is absolutely new and "foreign".

At the same time, it is a language and culture of tomorrow because they belong to the second and future first largest economy in the world. Currently up to 100 million people in the world are studying Chinese and not because of curiosity but due to the practical reasons. However, how the “Chinese component” of humanitarian space of SCO should look like without taking into account the fact that along with Russian the Chinese language is a working language of the Organization? (Let alone the fact that after inevitable joining of India and Pakistan into SCO there will be English language but this only refers to activities of organization’s bureaucracy).

Would be here some competition between Russian and Chinese components of such cultural space? If so then who will win? In general it is easy to understand that will issue, which was not thoroughly discussed within SCO except several meetings of experts, will be seriously discussed in the time to come. For now, each party just proposes what it has and then the issue goes in an unorganized manner.

What will be if Russia in its political development will make another familiar “oscillation of the pendulum” towards pro-West orientation? We observe rather turbulent political processes in large cities of Russia and not only fate of SCO may fall a victim of which (in the end it is only an organization) but fates of peoples of Central Asia and, finally national existence of Russia. Even China may suffer significant losses.

Judging by my observations Russian liberalism and “Westernism” are always fruits of lack of information if not to say ignorance of certain part of Russian educated elite. One way or the other there is a possibility for pro-Western powers to come to power in Russia even for short term. Ridiculous even in 1990s idea

of “returning of Russia into family of civilized peoples” is flickering on the rallies of Bolotnaja square and in speeches of the rivals of current regime in Russia. We have to foresee certain measures on this direction, which could help Central Asia and China to mitigate the cultural losses from such turn of events.

Of course, the greatest losses will suffer Russia itself. Totally devoid of “oriental” policy, it will face the threat for its existence. We have seen signs of such a turn in the early 1990s and they were catastrophic but we must expect recurrence of such policy though economic and other reality will wash it out very quickly.

However, in any case we cannot avoid necessity for all members of SCO to discuss openly and in public and not only on academic level of principle issues of our existence like issues of East and West, civilization values and many other. This is far more complicated than an attempt to get rid of “Soviet heritage”. Ultimately, this is a key issue of region’s survival: if not values of religious extremists then what?

Who and how could make use of such factor as labor immigration from Central Asia, which aims not only for Russia but into Kazakhstan and China as well? This quite a practical question. This is because if we are talking on humanitarian cooperation then its lower, basic ground is a school education of children. That is where the mutual support of partners in SCO should be tangible. However, the obstacle lies in political sensibility of this issue because still there is an opinion that school curricula is a matter of purely national policy.

However, it is quite a different story when hundreds of thousands people from Central Asia are working and living with their families in the largest cities of Russia. Yes, of course it facilitates

reproduction of educated Russian speaking generation, which as was said before begin to diminish at home. The other question is which part of this generation will return home. But Russian authorities do it reflectory and merely because for immigrants they have nothing but ordinary schools. Let us now imagine more reasonable policy on this issue assuming among other things training of staff for Central Asia in Russian schools due to the fact that it is already happens and many more. Apparently, the life itself will make study this issue very thoroughly.

There is no doubt that key directions of work of entire SCO for the nearest future will be working out of clear answers for these and many other questions.

Деловой клуб ШОС пополнился новыми членами. В ноябре 2011 г. к нему присоединился Союз китайских предпринимателей во главе с Цай Гуйжу. В настоящее время Деловой клуб ШОС стал уполномоченным МИД России по оказанию оперативной визовой поддержки для поездок китайских предпринимателей в Россию. Начал работу Центр поддержки предпринимательских инициатив, совместного проекта Делового клуба ШОС и МВТК «Гринвуд». В октябре 2012 г. в Москве запланирован Второй Деловой форум, в ходе которого планируется включение в диалог участников заседания Совета глав правительств ШОС - в тот момент они соберутся в Бишкеке

AT THE THRESHOLD OF SCO

*Nikolaj Horunzhij,
political contributor*



Very soon, Russia and China would like to see India and Pakistan among the members of SCO. This was announced in the last day of October in Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia following the results of Moscow political preliminary negotiations between deputy foreign minister Aleksej Borodavkin and his Chinese colleague Cheng Guoping.

“The parties declared for speeding up of the process of expanding of SCO following the decision of Council of heads of the member states of SCO, which was made in June in Astana, - commented the ministry. - This refers to granting a membership in the Organization for India and Pakistan, adoption of Afghanistan as an observer country and granting Turkey with status of a partner in dialogue.

The diplomatic department informed that «views of the parties on the issues of further improvement of activity of Shanghai Cooperation Organization in view of preparation for meeting of Council of heads of the member states of SCO scheduled for 7th of November in Saint Petersburg and SCO summit on summer of 2012 in China were coordinated” during the meeting.

Adoption of new members to SCO is a real bombshell. For many years

India, Pakistan and Iran are striving for membership in the Organization and Afghanistan is actively cooperates with SCO without such a position. After US declaration on reduction of American and coalition forces in Afghanistan by 2014 the political situation in the region begins to change. More than likely that China, which opposed to adoption of India into SCO has realized danger of infiltration of mujahiddins into Central Asia. In September in Beijing took place a meeting of RATS (Regional Anti Terrorist Structure), one of the most important events organized by China during its presidency in SCO (China took presidency in SCO from Kazakhstan on the July’s summit in Astana). As a result, PRC agreed upon inclusion in organization of its old regional rival with provision that its old regional ally, the Pakistan would also be adopted into Organization.

Sean Roberts, head of international development program at George Washington University thinks that Afghanistan is the issue that combines SCO countries from one side and USA and Europe from the other. On the eve of Tashkent summit of SCO in June of last year he stated that: “I believe that SCO countries can play a very important role in stabilization of situation in Afghanistan that is why I am looking forward to see the kind of discussion of Afghan issue at the summit and what conclusion the participants will come to. Resolution on Afghanistan could be the main outcome of the summit». Then the resolution has not been adopted but probably the discussion of this issue has passed into practical level.

However, not only Afghanistan gets SCO and USA closer. The White House tries to get an access to the process of political decision making

within SCO. As early as summer this year American analysts were trying the idea of expansion of cooperation with this organization. In October the mass-media announced the desire of Obama's administration to start negotiations with SCO on defining of type of cooperation. American diplomacy makes allowance for two types. The first one is granting the Washington with a status of observer country. The second is obtaining by United States of status of a partner in dialogue with SCO.

Status of a partner in dialogue does not assume an access to the confidential documents of the Organization. However, partner can have a look at their content by request. The first step for such practice could be a renewal of American - Uzbek partnership. The Washington supports projects of increasing of number of SCO partner states. The Americans push the application submitted by the Turkey (a member of NATO) at 21st of October and stand for integration of India and Pakistan, which actively cooperate with USA in political field with USA into SCO. Meanwhile, USA continue its policy of development of bilateral dialogue and partnership with all countries of the region except may be Turkmenistan.

Actions of USA can change the character of SCO. In 2001 the Organization has been established as a system for keeping of regional security. Concept of Russian - Chinese Moscow declaration on multilateral world of 1997 and "The gig treaty" between Russia and PRC of 2001 are constituting the background of SCO. They were based upon inviolability of the sovereignty and territorial integrity, respect for each country's right to choose of its own way of development and mutual support

in struggle against the separatism. Those principles are the alternative to American concept of "expansion of democracy" by changing of the regimes.

Today the SCO may face the same problem as it was in 2002. Then the George W. Bush administration used to rise a question of possibility of entrance of USA to SCO or granting of a status of associate member to it. Propositions of the White house have taken the SCO by surprise. The Uzbekistan has supported the candidacy of USA. The PRC opposed it. Russia and Kazakhstan wished to maintain the integrity of the Organization and at the same time were against disputes with the Americans, which were at war with Taliban.

Dialogue with Washington is necessary for SCO for increasing of regional security in Afghanistan and Pakistan. However, majority of member states of the Organization are feared the US influence on the process of decision-making. That is why Moscow and Beijing have to solve the principle question: How to establish a dialogue between the SCO and USA when Washington is interested in dialogue with Central Asian states beyond Russia and China?

Negotiations with USA regarding its status is question of the future. So far, the entrance of India and Pakistan can facilitate solving their territorial disputes. Granting Afghanistan with a status of observer member will allow the countries of the region not only assist it on the legal basis but enquire it about with such issues as drug trafficking and struggling with religious extremism as well. At the same time adoption of Afghanistan into SCO as an observer member, will be an

implicit recognition by members of the Organization of legitimacy of permanent NATO and American bases on its territory, which will remain even after withdrawal of ISAF from the country in 2014.

Meanwhile, none of the SCO members is ready to take military participation in fighting with Afghan opposition inside the Afghanistan. To tell the truth, China has announced that if it will appear in Afghanistan it will only be under the auspices of UN and as a part of International Security Forces.

A plan to establish of such forces has been announced in June this year at anniversary summit of SCO in Astana by Nazarbaev, president of Kazakhstan. He proposed to establish a structure within SCO aimed at settlement of territorial and regional conflicts. Although initially the SCO was aimed at settlement of border issues between PRC and former Soviet counties and only then the Organization has increased the economic component while maintaining the issue of fighting with terrorism, extremism, separatism and drug trafficking.

It would seem that in order to strengthen the regional security USA should pay its attention to such a regional military structure as CSTO, which offers cooperation with NATO on fighting the drug trafficking and exportation of jihad itself. However, absence of China within CSTO makes this organization less interesting for USA than SCO. Besides, in Washington's mind a prospect of strengthening of military and political structure of SCO is fraught with more large-scale consequences than strengthening of military organization of CSTO.

SCO AND NATO: A CONTRAST RATHER THAN COMPETITION

Jurij Tavrovskij, political analyst, especially for InfoSCO



At the recent press conference in Astana, Kenneth Fairfax, the US ambassador to Kazakhstan has noted that SCO is not a competitor to NATO. “Regarding SCO I on no account see it as a competitor to NATO. The question is not to choose between these two organizations”, said the head of diplomatic mission.

I think that not only His Excellency but many other persons in USA and other NATO countries with increasing frequency compare image and activities of their organization with SCO. Leaving for Western Asia, which lies many thousands kilometers from their area of responsibility in the region of Northern Atlantic, NATO strategists and their deployed troops are ended up in a gaudy situation. March to the East is finishing in humiliating desertion from Afghanistan and increasing confrontation with their recent ally Pakistan and on the horizon looms the "black hole" named Iran.

Everywhere where NATO soldiers were marching like Balkan Mountains, Iraq, Libya, Afghanistan they have left collapsed states, destroyed cities and industrial areas and thousands of graves of prematurely died people. In Western Asia, the tailored for armored expansion block is visible contrasted with the organization acting in this part of the world, the SCO. Not competing but expressly contrasted.

SCO was not imposed on the peoples of Asia but was established by countries of the region under conditions of urgent need, under centripetal energy of political will, pressed to look for an answer for severe challenges of time. The initial objective was connected with solving of border issues, they were successfully solved, and that made to think of prospects of cooperation in such a format.

The organization has serious military potential of its member states however, it entirely aimed within its area of responsibility and has certain format for counteraction to terrorism, separatism, extremism and drug trafficking. In comparison to NATO, SCO is active in the fields

of creation not in destruction. In the spheres like promotion of trade and economic cooperation, construction of roads and lines of communications, projects in the fields of education, science and medicine. There is no wonder that countries, which are not members of SCO feel not only an increased interest but more and more notable craving. Mongolia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Iran, Sri Lanka, Belorussia and Turkey are involved in various kinds of interaction (like observer states and partners in dialogue) with the "Shanghai six". Speaking of "choice between these organizations" they obviously prefer SCO.

This is the contrast in activities of SCO and NATO that makes Western politicians think of competition and even verbally deny its presence. There are increasing agglomerative tendencies in Western Asia. Due to its quick success, Customs Union has already grown into Common economic area and in the near future can enter into a new level of Eurasian Union (EAU).

Kirgizstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan are turning to cooperation with the founding members of Common economic area, Russia, Kazakhstan and Belorussia. Close and distant countries are showing interest to the new form of interaction. It is easy to notice that area of activity of a new integration association is overlapping on the area of SCO. It would be natural to expect an establishing of partner relations of these structures especially as China with its enormous financial, industrial and technological resources would join the integration processes on the post-Soviet space.

Such partnership is two times

beneficial for China. First of all, speeding up of economic development in the EAU zone will expand markets for Chinese goods and industrial products, will increase production of industrial and agricultural raw materials as well as expand transportation links between the bordering countries. Second, accelerated economic development of Eurasian neighbors and mutually beneficial cooperation with them will speed up guarantees of peace and tranquility on western and northern borders of The Greater China.

Importance of such guarantees is seen by unaided eye in context of increasing of "strategic deterrence" of China. Military pressure on southern and especially eastern borders of Chinese living space was announced as a US priority. Transferring of the leading edge of American military efforts into Asian-Pacific Region is aimed against China. American leaders even do not try to conceal it.

Projection of free troops from Europe and Middle East to the US Pacific bases, stepping-up of military relations with Japan and South Korea, arms shipments to Taiwan, deployment of bases in Australia and Singapore, attempts to increase anti-China climate in India and Myanmar are most like only the beginning of implementation of a new US strategy. Under conditions of mobilization of its forces for confrontation with China Washington will try to shift burden of operations in other parts of the world to NATO the way it happened in Libya. However, the allies can also find a job in Western Asia. That is why NATO needs neither competition nor contrast with SCO.

“MULTIPLE-VECTOR” POLICY IS ABOUT TO FINISH AT CASPIAN SEA

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The modern world came into an age of international disintegration and quickly moves away of not yet fully developed mono-polar world towards the polar-free world, where the power is distributed to multiple more or less equal to each other centers.

It is difficult to say how long this tendency will prevail. However the fact of instability of polar-free world is quite obvious and sooner or later it will be replaced by new bipolar or multicenter world order.

Frameworks of international processes

Spheres of influence of powers and satellite countries have always been and will remain factors of international life. New realities of rapidly transforming world system of international relations are simple reducing of area for possible maneuvering of political elites of post-Soviet limitrophes in their foreign policy planning. This was clearly defined by actions of Russia in Caucasus in August of 2008 and this was the first of frameworks, which made to question the possibility of continuation of the policy of wide maneuvering, which is understood under the name of “multiple-vectors”. Situation of conflict between the global players is the field where the further development of regional subsystem of international relations will take place.

The second of the necessary frameworks is that in order to define foreign strategy, which meets true national interests, each country of the region needs an objective and profound estimation of present region interests of each of external players under conditions of destruction of the international law and degradation of international institutes, whether involved in implementation of political plans of individual states (UN) or turned out to be tools for intervention in affairs of sovereign

states (OSCE). Let us admit that cases of artificial separation of Yugoslavia as well as recognition of independence of Kosovo, Abkhazia and South Ossetia, the way things happen in Libya and Syria mean that: International law, which initially contained contradiction of two concepts like principle of territorial integrity and principle of self-determination can no longer

frameworks, which will define the development without exceptions of all international processes in the nearest future. The known dichotomy “North-South” is overlapped by a new, related to increasing of global competition of world’s centers of power for resources in general and energy resources in particular. The modern global financial crisis

regimes under conditions of struggle with system wide collapses of the capitalism. As we know, every global crisis ends up in global war for reconstruction and re-division of the world. Thus, the defined triad of the crisis has been concluded with inevitable struggle for access to energy and other strategy resources.

Resource potential and general



play a role of legal regulator of international relations. There is no guarantee that cases of redrawing of the borders and recognition of various separatist projects would be reproduced in any region of the world including Central Asia and Caucasus.

The third and the main of the

simultaneously means exacerbation of crisis of the classic liberal democracy. Globalization resulted in final devaluation of all universal projects of the century of modern like liberal-democratic, socialist, etc. Reality of near-term prospect is a world consisting of competing totalitarian and authoritarian

potential of development in the world is not growing but diminishing, ergo the competition between the leading centers of power is escalating. Such competition through various means like globalization, regionalization and establishing of blocks creates new configuration of balance of

power and interests between the great powers. There are some so far semi-official appeals in the West to make the military political alliance NATO responsible for access of its member states to the foreign resources and even for access of the companies of such countries to the investments and control over such resources. Inevitably, corporative states will be involved into conflicts including military ones with each other as well as with countries, which determined to keep their resource potential. Under conditions of growing shortage of energy products, import dependant states of the "North" will inevitably face the task of getting more reliably guarantees of supplies than ordinary market contracts, which can be solved in only one way like arguing the national sovereignty of the exporter countries through the use of force. There is no wonder that by the end of 20th century the character of wars and conflicts has changed. Wars for the territories and wars between states were replaced by conflicts with high degree of intervention of the external factor. These are conflicts with external influence, peacekeeping operations and cross-national border conflicts with international task forces, "humanitarian" interventions, etc. It is they that become the most efficient tool of de-sovereignization of national states having some kind of resources.

Central Asia including Caspian Sea is one of the regions, which have hydrocarbon resources although its potential quite often exaggerated. Nevertheless it is sufficient for turning of the region into one of the places of application of global conflicts of the nearest future and into one of the areas of global confrontation. Rapidly

growing international polarization is geopolitical reality independent of declarations of public politique. Admitting of these and some other geoeconomic and geopolitical realities places in agenda the necessity for fundamental change in national concepts of foreign policy of developing and not yet established countries, which without hesitation relates to countries of Central Asian and Caucasus regions.

Something about commercial interests of US administration

Before signing of major contracts on supplies of crude oil between USA and Kazakhstan in 1993 - 1994 Central Asia was not considered as a region of economic importance. In 1997 the deputy US Secretary of State on that time Strobe Talbott has formulated basic ideas on vital strategic interests of the USA in Central Asia. It was commercial interest of American oil companies in recovery of hydrocarbon deposits that generated specific essentially geoeconomic interest of US administration in the region.

Implementation of strategic targets of USA in Central and South Asia is aimed at ensuring of long-term military and political presence in the region, where besides interests of oil and gas corporations there is a huge conflict generating potential. Skillful management of such potential could provide USA with the status of the "only superpower". Neutralization of Russia and China, turning the Iran into object of American policy, consideration of certain interests of the regional allies like Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Turkey as well as involvement of India into this circle are main components of proposed regional order.

The Caspian region is mostly

considered as merely reserve deposit of hydrocarbons of strategic significance. USA is interested in taking of control over the resources and in their preservation for the future rather than in their recovery. Caspian oil can become more significant in case of reduction in oil recovery in some other part of the world due to political reasons. Within the framework of US National Energy Strategy (CNES) organization of energy system alternative to Persian Gulf is key factor in establishment of an American control over world's "energy balance". Within the scope of long-term planning it is proposed to establish a direct control over hydrocarbon reserves of Central Asian region and prevent disposal of the resources by the countries, which USA consider as their strategic opponents and competitors.

In 1991 - 1992, it was interest in energy resources that became one of the factors of development of the «Taliban» project by American secret services in cooperation with ISI of Pakistan, General intelligence service of Saudi Arabia and British MI-6. Work over establishment of controllable power in Afghanistan, which could ensure construction of Tran Afghan Gas line (TAG or TAPI, Turkmenistan - Afghanistan - Pakistan - India) in the interests of Unocal, a bosom friend of Clinton's administration. However, approximately to 1998-1999 inability of the alliance of secret services to control the established power became clear as well as inability of Taliban itself to unite and control the country. Project "Taliban" has been deactivated and development of a new project under the facultative title of "fighting with international terrorism" has begun. From that moment, positioning of the

“Taliban” changed inversely and a highly demonized person of Osama bin Laden became the key figure in information accompaniment of American foreign political operations. Bombing of mujahidin camps in August 1998 became the first sign of changing in US tactics in Afghanistan.

Failure in using of the Taliban in the interests of campaigns has brought the geostrategic interests to the fore. Adoption by the Congress of a law on strategy of the “Silk way” in May of 1999 made an additional emphasis on importance of complex achievement of geostrategic and geoeconomic targets of USA in Central Asia.

Iran, Russia and militarization of the Caspian region

One should review that way of the happening for all post-Soviet period (and ongoing) militarization of the Caspian region with support of the USA.

Issue of foreign (non-Caspian) presence in Caspian Sea was formally defined for the present time by the decision of Caspian summit of head of the states in Baku in November of 2010. In accordance with the agreement signed at this summit by the heads of all five states, “ensuring of security on Caspian Sea is a prerogative of Caspian bordering countries”.

Position of Iran on Caspian Sea has more geopolitical meaning than it was defined by economic factors. Iran’s main oil and gas fields are located in southern and western parts of the country and Iran does not explore Caspian shelf plate and still actively refuses any propositions to begin geologic exploration on the Caspian Sea. Position of Iran can only be influenced by international

situation around this country. In solving of issues of status Caspian Sea Russia together with Iran is governed by the security matters insisting on inclusion of provision of impermissibility of the occurrence of the third parties in the region to the Convention. This approach is not devoid of reasons in the context of ongoing discussions on scenarios of possible NATO extension on the account of some post-Soviet countries and US striving for expansion of its presence. At the Baku’s summit, Russian president has made clear that if countries of the region will loose their interaction at the some moment of time, there is no doubt that there would be other countries, which have no connection to the Caspian Sea but wish to solve Caspian issues and having an “interest in being here for meeting of their own economic and political ojectives”. This speech was primarily addressed to Azerbaijan, which has most close military and naval cooperation with USA and NATO among the other Caspian bordering countries.

The general tendency of global development is withdrawal from globalization towards regionalization, which means that countries of the region should manage their processes by themselves excluding external out-of-region influence. Baku and Ashkhabad lacks such understanding. Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan are also weak links of Caspian process. Besides the fact that their positions on the construction of Trans Caspian Pipeline contradicts to the multilateral agreements signed by those countries, it is pragmatically up-to-the-minute and conflictogenic. Speeches of Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan politicians and experts are give

evidence of certain readiness of those two parties to the conflict on Caspian Sea provided that they will get support from USA and EC. However, all the parties involved in the Caspian conflict have understanding of the fact that one of the objectives of American infiltration in the region is to establish a launching ground for strike on the Iran. According to the words of Azerbaijan military expert Uzeir Dzhafarov, officials in Baku clearly realize the consequences of this strike. “If we allow some serious steps towards this country then Azerbaijan will face certain problems and difficulties. However there is a good opportunity for cooperation between USA and Azerbaijan on Caspian Sea”, stated Dzhafarov. According to his statement, Iran and Russia are interested in the absence of the third parties in the Caspian region, but “if the Americans will be actively support Azerbaijan then Russia will be left with no other choice but accept the state of things”. However, if Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan will launch construction of Trans Caspian Pipeline we cannot disregard instant activation of military and diversionary activities of Iran and possibly Russia, i.e. turning of so far diplomatic activities into military plane.

Russian military potential on the Caspian Sea, which is superior to the other Caspian countries put together deprives them of the ability to hold any initiative policy in the region. Concurrence of principle geopolitic interests of Russia and Iran combined with realistic policy of Kazakhstan makes a curious configuration of potential conflict.

AFGHAN TEST FOR SCO

Tatyana Sinitsyna, Editor-in-Chief of InfoSCO

The Americans carried out their anti-terrorist operation in Afghanistan so zealously that eventually have themselves received the title of “terrorists” – by President of the country Hamid Karzai. “When the U.S. militaries deliberately kill civilians, it is an act of terrorism... The brutal killing of innocent civilians by the international community must not be forgiven,” such was the reaction of the head of state to shooting dead 17 Afghan civilians by a U.S. infantryman. A heavily-armed GI just went into an Afghan house and for no reason at all, for the joy of shooting, by a burst of machine-gun fire killed an entire family with three women and nine children. Another burst was fired at neighbours running to help, and among them there were dead and wounded too.



Brigadier General Carsten Jacobson, a spokesperson for the ISAF in Afghanistan, as well as NATO Secretary-General Rasmussen were quick to say that the soldier was “off his head”. However, the massacre of civilians is far from being an isolated incident. In his statement, Hamid Karzai emphasized that “he regularly tells the U.S. to stop killing innocent people.”

The tragedy occurred in Kandahar on March 11, and a little earlier, on March 5, following the recommendations of the Loya Jirga, the Afghan government announced its intention to sign an agreement with the U.S. on strategic partnership. Indeed! A good strategy and a great partnership!

But quality of another interaction is even more surprising: how is it that the Afghan conflict, this sore point not only of the Central Asian region but also of “the whole globe”, has proved to be outside the context of the SCO, escaped from its sphere of influence, did not become the center of application of its peacekeeping efforts, opportunities, authority? It would seem, “the Afghan wound” is wide open indirect geographical contact with the SCO space, in the border vicinity of many countries of the alliance... We often hear the question: “And in fact does the SCO care?” Indeed, it seems as if the Shanghai Six is passively waiting for the Americans and their allies to finally succeed in “restoring order” in this country.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization, of course, is not

indifferent. I happened to talk to its leaders, to attend several summits, participate in conferences, round tables and symposia, and the Afghan issue was always discussed very profoundly and passionately. However, all the pathos probably slipped through a crack without getting in a practical direction, and there are many reasons for that. For example, there is a long debated question as to the admission of Afghanistan to the SCO family as an observer, so as to give new impetus to the settlement, to optimize the situation in the country, to help it get out of the crisis. However, the heads of state were not able to reach a consensus on this issue, and Afghanistan was left behind the SCO. Consensus! One of the main advantages of the SCO is, however a difficult problem.

And yet, if we summarize the Afghan component of the organization activity, of course there is some result, however it is mainly connected with humanitarian aid and economic projects implemented on a bilateral basis. Here, of course, we should do justice to Uzbekistan separated from Afghanistan only by the Amu-Darya River. On one side thereof it is peace, tranquility, creativity, and on the other it is war and disaster. Of course, Uzbekistan supports its neighbor, which is written down in the age-old ethics. Economic, energy, technical, medical and other kinds of help always come from one coast to another.

I can remember at the Tashkent summit 2010 the most important positions were recorded in the declaration and signed by heads of the SCO: the recognition of the fact that without solving the Afghan problem it is impossible to speak about peace and stability in the region; the belief that it is impossible to reconcile the situation in the

country by military means alone, without the involvement of all the warring parties, the participation of all political forces. Yes, everybody understand everything, and only.

It is important to consider why the Shanghai Cooperation Organization's serious regional background, its authority as an international organization recognized by the UN, has proved unnecessary, unused by the Western Coalition that began to establish the Afghan order. The latter did not manifest any interest in the advice and recommendations of the SCO. NATO allies have delegated themselves the right to an authoritarian solution to the complicated Afghan issue and are acting on their own initiative. Meanwhile, Central Asia is a territory of Eastern tradition, shared historical experience of a number of states, steeped in ethnic and cultural affinity. In the case of Afghanistan, the SCO member states' advice for western militaries would really be to the point. Perhaps then American soldiers would not have burned the sacred books of the Koran.

The SCO is unfortunately more and more acquiring an image of a theatrical scene, where a wrong scenario is unfolding of itself, unworthy of a unique alliance such as the Shanghai Six. The call of the times has united the countries with a great potential combined with a lot of cumulative capabilities, economic and political ones. The SCO attracts by proclaiming in our restless, power world a new type of international relations, the quintessence of which is mutual respect and parity, the search for reasonable consensus decisions, concern for the stability and security.

Since we are referring to Afghanistan, so we can state with regret that in the eleventh year of the SCO existence, this is not to be talked

about it as an effective mechanism capable of interaction in solving the tragic Afghan problem. Despite the fact that it was the "Afghan factor" that in due time led to the emergence of the SCO, the establishment of a Regional Antiterrorist Structure in its system.

The course of the Central Asian plots, at least political ones, has long been unceremoniously corrected by the ubiquitous "American hand", energetic, purposeful, and devoid of complexes. It is its interference that often exacerbates the intrigue and logic of the SCO scenario of the Afghan settlement, stretched in time and humane in content.

Whatever may be a victim for whom U.S. and NATO national interests have had eyes, they attend it under the slogans of struggle against evil, with banners of militant democracy. The latter's "Procrustean bed" is applied to the population of the whole world, and those who are not the right size for it, are squeezed by force. All this reminds of crusades of the Middle Ages because today's "missionaries" burst into strange life as the merciless Messiah did, destroying the established society, the national way of life, causing grief and shedding blood. It is important to note the fact that most often the American aggression is driven not so much by the high ideals as by explicit material thing - namely, the hunt for energy resources. It cannot be denied, our "world is ruled by joule!"

President Barack Obama promised emphatically to the voters that by 2014 all American troops would have been withdrawn from Afghanistan, and the process begins this summer. But he did not promise they will return to domestic quarters. We must remember that the U.S. forces and their allies were led in Afghanistan to take revenge on Taliban, the chief

terrorist Bin Laden for New York Twin Towers. At the same time it was promised that the struggle will be carried out against production and trafficking of drugs and in general - the Afghan society will breathe again, will follow the right road. The Enduring Freedom operation, which began in December 2001 and is continuing today, “inglorious and useless”, as it is now estimated by analysts, has not solved almost any problem of this country, and the western newcomers’ brutality will make remember them for a long time.

Heading for Afghanistan, the Americans have declared the purpose of destroying the main terrorist nest. Who could oppose this good deed? Global “tiredness” of this “plague” walking around the globe just hangs in the air of the world. Russia too has drunk the full cup of woe brought by terrorism. Realizing that in Afghanistan important issues of regional security are addressed, the SCO member states often met the Americans requests. They provided their ground infrastructure for temporary stationing of military contingents of the coalition, the airspace for transit; the Kyrgyz Manas airport, the French Air Force bases and the German Bundeswehr in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan serve the interests of the allies.

Russia too has made an unprecedented act of good will by opening on its territory the Northern Distribution Network (NDN), a land corridor to transport non-military cargoes needed for the peacekeeping mission in Afghanistan.

However, there are no reciprocal steps from Washington on the international podium: views on key issues of global security (Syria, Iran, missile defense) of the SCO “locomotive” countries - Russia and China, are simply ignored. Moreover,

the U.S. using the political scalpel prefers to talk not to the SCO as a whole but to single out its individual member states from the dialogue. Not without reason have many senior military officials made more than one trip to Tashkent, Astana, Bishkek, and Dushanbe? Their arguments are simple: we need bases, and you - the protection from the “Afghan threat”. This quite clear, mutually beneficial formula works well. The Central Asian states having complexes about Russia’s “imperial ambitions” and the “Chinese expansion” are still under psychological pressure, well-flavored with “dollar sauce”. In such a manner, dissonance, destroying the general harmony is brought into the SCO Sextet.

The U.S. reaches its goals by any means, regardless of international law, disregarding the principle of territorial integrity of the regional states, putting pressure on their governments by conducting planned operations in the sovereign territory without any notification to government agencies. An example here is Pakistan, an observer country in the SCO, whose border regions with Afghanistan were subjected to bombing and the assault by special forces during the operation of capture of Bin Laden. Instead local residents were killed and injured.

In response, Pakistani authorities have stopped the transit of American goods through their territory. In those damned days, the coalition soldiers were left without toilet paper, how terrible! This was proclaimed from the U.S. media. And here is another bad news for Washington: the Russian leadership has actually decided to close in the near future the Northern Distribution Network, through which up to 90% of all deliveries of the coalition are conveyed. Well-known expert Alexander Knyazev believes

that “the reasons for this step by the Kremlin were due to the lack of the White House’s adequate response to Russia’s stance on Syria, on the Iranian issue and the reluctance of Americans to listen to the Russian proposals on missile defense.”

The Americans have declared their withdrawal from Afghanistan, but we all know they always leave their gaps, “squattings” somehow or other clutching at the foreign land. So this time too, Washington is not going to leave Central Asia - not without reason is it declared “a sphere of U.S. national interests”. And it can not be otherwise, as there are countless resources in this region, even not yet touched. And here the breath of the Celestial is better heard...

Sometimes it seems that the mechanism of the SCO actions and the swiftness of life do not match in terms of speed. However, the Orientalist Alexey Maslov says it is just a view of the West, while by oriental standards (and no doubt the SCO is an eastern type organization) - that’s all right: there is a conscientious, scrupulous, very collegial discussion of critical issues; decisions are created, which, according to the basic principles, would suit any country. And all this is done unhurriedly and slowly. But in the meantime those have time to “steal a march” who have the mentality of the West - pragmatic, offering worship to velocity, energy, and onslaught. And who can perfectly smell energy resources.

Due to the apparent plans of the Americans to gain a foothold in the region and to quarter at Afghanistan’s regional neighbors, quite near Russia and China, the SCO faces a difficult task - not to drive a wedge into its structure, not to let it collapse.

ДЕЛОВЫЕ КОНТАКТЫ В РАМКАХ ШОС РАЗВИВАЮТСЯ И КРЕПНУТ

Султан Жанайдаров

Самым ярким событием в деловой жизни ШОС осенью 2011 г. стал первый предпринимательский форум «Московский бизнес-диалог Шанхайской организации сотрудничества».



Бизнес-форум состоялся 7 ноября 2011 г. в московском Международном торгово-выставочном комплексе «Гринвуд» под девизом «Общее информационное пространство - основа эффективного сотрудничества» в день открытия заседания Совета глав правительств государств-членов ШОС в Санкт-Петербурге под председательством Владимира Путина. Форум получил высокую оценку деловых и государственных структур стран-членов Организации. В нем приняли участие представители органов власти, деловых кругов и экспертного сообщества России, Китая, Казахстана, Киргизии, Таджикистана и Узбекистана, а также Пакистана, Индии, Ирана, Монголии, Шри-Ланки, Белоруссии, Турции, Болгарии, Японии, Украины и других стран.

Открывая пленарное заседание, председатель комитета по энергетике Государственной Думы РФ Иван Грачев отметил, что формат экономического взаимодействия в рамках ШОС дает странам-участникам и странам-партнерам возможность найти новые пути преодоления последствий кризисных явлений в экономике.

В приветствии генерального секретаря ШОС Муратбека Иманалиева было подчеркнуто, что за 10 лет существования Организации удалось заложить прочную основу экономического сотрудничества, и что политическая сплоченность и солидарность стран-членов будет способствовать преодолению последствий мирового экономического кризиса. При этом ключевая роль в реализации совместных проектов будет принад-

лежать, по мнению генсека Организации, Деловому совету ШОС.

Замминистра связи и массовых коммуникаций РФ Илья Массух поддержал идею организаторов Форума уделить особое внимание развитию взаимодействия в области телекоммуникаций и современных информационных технологий, выразив уверенность, что бизнесмены стран-участниц Организации сумеют предложить инновационные проекты, способные стать базой для успешного сотрудничества в будущем.

Замдиректора департамента азиатского и тихоокеанского сотрудничества МИД РФ Сергей Шипилов заметил, что ШОС за 10 лет своего существования сделала очень многое для экономического сотрудничества. По его словам, без экономической составляющей с ШОС сейчас в мире никто не бу-

дет считаться, и для достижения дальнейших успехов акцент должен быть сделан на крупных международных проектах.

Директор МТВК «Гринвуд» Цай Гуйжу сообщила о намерениях бизнес-парка создать инновационную платформу, где будут собраны качественные китайские товары. Она выразила надежду, что успешное функционирование МТВК «Гринвуд» устраним взаимные стереотипы китайских и российских предпринимателей.

Основными темами обсуждения в рамках круглых столов стали вопросы развития информационных технологий, интернет-коммуникаций, электронной торговли, выставочной деятельности, сотрудничества в области энергетики, молодежного предпринимательства, взаимодействия структур малого и среднего бизнеса.

Подводя итоги круглого стола, посвященного выставочной деятельности, первый замдиректора компании «Крокус» Аркадий Злотников подчеркнул необходимость создания организации, которая координировала бы деятельность организаторов выставок на пространстве ШОС.

Директор Российского фонда развития высоких технологий Павел Провинцев, подводя итоги круглого стола «Энергетическая безопасность и перспективы технологического сотрудничества», сообщил о ряде докладов и предложений, которые требуют скорейшей реализации. По его словам, проблемы энергобезопасности носят глобальный характер. В основе многих современных вооруженных конфликтов и государственных переворотов лежит борьба за контроль над природными ресурсами. По мнению Провинцева, ШОС может предложить миру рецепт гармоничного разрешения ключевых энергетических конфликтов современности, перенеся их с политической арены

в научные лаборатории и исследовательские институты.

Эксперты круглого стола «Информационные технологии во взаимодействии госорганов, участников внешнеэкономической деятельности и электронных торговых систем стран ШОС» призвали перевести разговоры об электронной торговле в практическое русло. Для этого нужен механизм в рамках ШОС. Одним из таких механизмов может стать проект создания на площадке Делового совета ШОС международного консорциума по электронной торговле между странами Организации.

Директор ООО «Росцентр» Владимир Румянцев, модератор круглого стола «Развитие делового сотрудничества в области программных средств и сервисов в интернете», сообщил, что проблема, с которым сталкивается Деловой совет ШОС, можно решать с помощью Интернета и сопутствующих технологий. В частности, предлагается организовать конкурс проектов по преодолению лингвистического барьера в российско-китайском сотрудничестве с помощью онлайн-переговоров. Большой интерес участников вызвала идея создания для ШОС собственной доменной зоны .sco.

В ходе дискуссии по молодежной политике было решено созвать в августе-сентябре 2012 года на Алтае форум молодых предпринимателей ШОС. По оценкам экспертов, интерес к молодежному предпринимательству сейчас очень велик. Также предполагается создать рабочую группу по введению в странах ШОС аналога международных студенческих карт «Isic» и «Euro<26». Международная студенческая карта «SCO YOUTH CARD» будет предоставлять значительные скидки (от 30% до 80%) по трём основным направлениям: перелёт, проживание в отелях, посещение достопримечательностей

стран-участниц ШОС.

Итогом Форума стало принятие Обращения участников к заседанию Совета глав правительств государств-членов ШОС с практическими рекомендациями по активизации экономического сотрудничества в конкретных отраслях.

Выступая с заключительным словом, исполнительный секретарь Делового совета ШОС Сергей Канавский подчеркнул, что бизнес-форум прошел с большим успехом, приехало неожиданно много гостей. По его словам, в ходе круглых столов были обсуждены злободневные проблемы, формирующие повестку дня для Делового совета ШОС.

Канавский также сообщил, что Владимир Путин в своем выступлении на заседании СГП ШОС в Санкт-Петербурге приветствовал проведение бизнес-форума и выразил надежду, что подобные мероприятия станут хорошей традицией и в дальнейшем. По мнению Канавского, работа этого форума показала большой потенциал Делового совета ШОС с точки зрения малого и среднего бизнеса и взаимодействия научных и предпринимательских структур.

В завершении бизнес-форума было торжественно подписано соглашение между Деловым клубом ШОС и МТВК «Гринвуд» о создании Центра поддержки предпринимательских инициатив стран ШОС. Его штаб-квартира расположится в «Гринвуде» и станет местом притяжения коммерческих интересов предпринимателей из разных стран, желающих найти деловых партнеров, получить содействие в установлении и развитии деловых контактов.

Стоит надеяться, что идеи и проекты, о которых говорили участники Форума, найдут практическое воплощение на благо народов стран Шанхайской организации.

SCO ENERGY CLUB: WHAT IT SHOULD BE?

Vitaliy Bushuev, Valeriy Pervuhin, Energy Strategy Institute – special for InfoSCO

Last year the Shanghai Cooperation Organization has celebrated its tenth anniversary. There was no deficit in declamations and iridescent forecasts. SCO indeed has done significant work for formation, institutionalization, development and forming cooperation in basic trends of its activity – in the sphere of safety, formation of infrastructure of trade and economical relations. International status of SCO has strengthened.



Moreover, starting from the first steps on formation of SCO, governments of countries-members of the organization have made decision regarding basic goals and trends of regional economic relationship and start-up of process on formation of favorable conditions in the scope off trade and investments. Program of diversified trade and economical

collaboration of SCO members was approved in 2003. In 2004, the Board of SCO head of governments has approved plan of measures on fulfillment of the program. At the jubilee session of SOC held on June 15, 2011, heads of governments spoke out in favor of further intensification of trade and economic cooperation, as well as of investment interaction

with attraction of potential of observing governments and dialogue partners.

The reason of SCO economic collaboration sticking

Notwithstanding the fact that economic collaboration was determined as the second most important hypostasis of

SCO, it remains less developed. Diversified projects of economical collaboration are absent. Fifty out of several hundreds of applied SCO documents are related to economical interaction. SCO members have repeatedly declared on necessity of intensification of economical collaboration. It is also completely related to such establishing sector of SCO countries economic relations as power engineering.

Objective preconditions for activation of SCO countries economical collaboration, including power engineering, are quite favorable. Total area of countries of SCO members composes 3/5 of Eurasian territory with population above 1.5 bln of people. Gross Domestic Product of SCO countries reaches ¼ of world GDP (\$12.4 trillion). About 25 % of world oil reserves, above 50 % of world gas reserves, 35 % of coal reserves and nearly a half of world explored uranium reserves are located on the territory of SCO countries. Governments-members of SCO are in active phase of economical development. They are attractive from investment point of view. The largest oil and gas pipelines are constructed, including: Caspian pipeline consortium (CPC), Atasu-Alashankou, Eastern Siberia - Pacific Ocean (ESPO), Turkmenia-China gas pipe line.

If to examine SCO as part of Asia-Pacific Region (APR) then it is possible to trace dynamics of energy-power market development. As per estimate of International Energy Agency (IEA), growth of demand for oil in APR basic countries within the period from till 2025 shall be in advance for ¼ in relation to worldwide demand, demand for oil shall be

twice in advance as compared to worldwide demand.

According to Nursultan Nazarbaev, President of Kazakhstan, business potential of SCO can be compared to BRIC (especially as two BRIC countries - Russia and China - are already members of SCO). Territory of the Shanghai organization represents vast market that, on the one hand, can stimulate economical growth of SCO countries and, on the other hand, provides great army of workforce.

SCO represents financially independent organization. Gold-value reserves of SCO countries as of the end of 2010 composed above \$3.6 trillion. Thus, SCO has all necessary means to become "supporting point" for global economics for post-crisis period, as well as serious political center for decision-making.

It is time to pass from something in mind to something in kind

Economic collaboration within SCO frames for Russia promotes for preservation and expansion of participation in economical development of Central Asia. Russia and countries of this region over many decennaries represented parts of unified economic system. To the present day they are economically complete one another in comparison to economics of China and countries located in Central Asia. If Russia proficiently use this opportunity then it shall more efficiently defend its interests in the region. Competition for influence on the region of Central Asia from the part of USA could not be neglected,

At the same time cooperation between Russia and China in SCO

represents one of the main factors providing strengthening and development of the Organization. The countries however have different perception of SCO. Chinese government examines SCO as important economical integration project, as possibility to expand its economical influence for the purpose to provide its rapidly developing economics with energy power resources. Russia sees the main goal of the organization in provision of safety of the region. Since the main energy resources are of Eurasia are concentrated in Russia. Energy is examined as one of the main factors of Russian diplomacy. Russia tends to preserve its role in oil and gas sphere and in the sphere of transportation of hydrocarbons from the region.

Decisions made at the last meetings of head of governments and governments of SCO members allow making decision that SCO countries start to pass from something in mind to something in kind in relation to economical problems. There is an issue: Why does SCO activity economical trend not properly developed within 10 years of SCO existence in spite of formation of the corresponding organizational structures and presence of the program documents signed at the highest level?

SCO members indeed objectively possess all conditions required for expansion of economical collaboration: geographic nearness, mutual agreements in many spheres, close political, economical and cultural relations. The majority of countries entered SCO during period of economical modernization. Development is the main goal for these countries. SCO may realize new concept of regional economic cooperation, for

example, concept of economical safety, including power, financial, investment and even social.

Locomotive for economical acceleration

Development of integration collaboration within SCO frames for governments of Central Asia is, first of all, possibility of formation of conditions for stable economical growth, expansion of distribution areas and export potential development, preservation of

perspectives on the part of leading members of the Organization.

At the same time considering differences in levels of development and economical structures, it is expedient to concentrate collaboration within SCO on fulfillment of large projects satisfying needs of the majority of countries. It is first of all referred to such spheres as power engineering, transport, formation of infrastructure, telecommunication and some other. Adjustment of mechanism

of potentials of members, by difference of their economical interests. Thus the majority of projects on cooperation of SCO countries are bilateral and their binding to SCO is provisional.

Bilateral and diversified cooperation should not inevitably be opposed. Moreover, the most important source of diversified cooperation are bilateral projects to which third countries can join to during fulfillment process. Cooperation in the format of SCO may be spoken of after it shall be



stability related to domestic policy.

Modern stage of SCO development is being characterized not only by role intensification of collaboration economic factors but by necessity in passage to diversified format of common economic area formation discussion. Actuality of precisely this question formulation is being stipulated by the existing contradictions connected with different approaches to goals of participation and estimates of SCO

for development of regional economics and timely prevention of crises shall represent additional factor of stable economical development of SCO members. However observing countries and dialogue partners shall be also attracted for performance of this work.

For the time being, the main SCO problem, in our opinion, is absence of coordinated economical strategy of the Organization. It is being worsened by in equivalence

conducted on diversified basis, resolving tasks determined by the organization in the whole. Existing system of pipelines located on SCO area and connecting Russia, countries of Central Asia and China may be provided as an example. According to Karim Masimov, Prime-Minister of Kazakhstan, this system is already represents serious basis for formation of unified energy space of SCO allowing harmonizing interests of producers, transporters and

consumers of energy resources.

More perspective could be economic collaboration of SCO countries for the purpose to increase global and regional economic safety. Heads of SCO governments recognize necessity in increase of stability in the face of world financial crises and development of overcoming mechanisms. Moreover, SCO is able to form system of its influence on global financial stability as basis of stable development. However at present, SCO has no clear strategy of economical partnership in the sphere of diversified investment and process exchange.

Starting of such strategy development could be expedient from energy constituent as primary and foundational element of regional cooperation. SCO indeed has combined both countries representing large producers of energy resources and import countries. From the one hand it makes them internally dependant but, from the other hand, forms basis for diversified cooperation.

Not “elite” club but platform for cooperation

Suitable platform for development, discussion and coordination of basic provisions of such draft document could be Energy Club of SCO.

Idea of such club is not new. Russia for the first time offered its formation in June 2005. At the meeting of heads of governments of SCO countries held in Saint-Petersburg on November 07, 2011, Vladimir Putin underlined: “Russia is ready for active cooperation in the Organization. It is related to expansion of trade and economical relations and collaboration...”.

SCO energy club is being formed first of all for adjustment and realization of expanded dialogue regarding issues of increase of energy safety, harmonization of energy strategies, coordination of efforts and full discussion in different branches of energy within interests of SCO members.

Activity of Energy club is not limited by these general tasks, if to examine it as not “elite” club for chosen six members of the Organization but as structure that is ready to interact with different countries, international organization and business communities. The more participants in SCO Energy club the greater benefit shall be provided for members of the Organization including possibilities on attraction of attention to problems of members and investment capabilities, deeper understanding of place in the system of microeconomic relations, finding of optimum partner relations starting from interests of own development and etc.

Experts provide different opinions in relation to configuration and format of Energy club. Some consider that the club should be sufficiently rough combination possessing supranational character which assumes delegation of sovereign powers. Others (the majority) offer to move from “easy to difficult”, i.e. find points of coincidence without running off far forward without running before the hounds.

In our understanding, the Energy club, which formation after repeated unsuccessful attempts finally starts to acquire visible outlines, shall start from real possibilities and readiness for informal exchange of opinions of

the greatest number of interested parties. SCO system includes official authorities that make coordinated decisions but, nevertheless, diversified economical cooperation remains less developed trend in the activity of the Organization. We see the goal of Energy club in formation of atmosphere of openness, confidence in discussion of vital economic and legal problems, in unhindered exchange of opinions regarding methods of resolution, first of all at expert level, not limited by rough frames of established procedures. Specific offers for governmental structures of all levels may be finally formed in the result of these unhindered discussions. These structures shall make the corresponding political and economical decisions supported by sovereign rights of interested parties.

At the initial stage of Energy club establishment it should be clearly marked that membership in the club is not rough and obligatory even for “the six of SCO”. Previous attempts on formation of Energy club were unsuccessful not only due to absence of consensus between members. Moreover, Article 16 of the Shanghai Organization Charter allows bypassing this supposed obstacle. It states: «In case of disinterest of one or several members in fulfillment of separate coordination projects representing interest to other members, non-participation of the mentioned members in the projects shall not hinder fulfillment of these projects by interested members and, moreover, shall not hinder the above mentioned members to join to fulfillment of the projects in the future».

“Club” format allows to maximally expand composition of

experts participating in Energy club measures. In addition to members, observers and SCO dialogue partners, it is expedient to provide information regarding agenda and measures of the club to representatives of countries included into composition of international organization with which SCO has cooperation agreements, as well as worldwide energy community using mass media providing possibility to participate in activities of Energy club. This shall certainly require definite organizational measures and financial expenses, but final multiplicative effect shall compensate them with interest.

A sort of union of suppliers, transit establishments and consumers of energy resources may be formed in the name of Energy club. The union may become coordinating authority promoting development of economical and energy relations between governments and companies. Basis of such interaction at the given stage may be actualized "Program of diversified trade and economical collaboration" applied by heads of governments of SCO members. Basic trends of activity in the sphere of power engineering may be: modernization of the existing power capacities and networks; development of transport infrastructure in region; combined exploitation of new hydrocarbon deposits and geologic exploration; formation of conditions for mutual access to electric energy markets and electric energy transit; energy saving and energy efficiency; preparation and increase of experts qualification in the scope of power engineering.

Together with these general trends of cooperation that may

become milestones upon formation of Energy club discussion agenda, it is expedient to introduce searching and discussion of specific projects in such spheres as power engineering industry, advanced processing of hydrocarbon material, atomic power engineering and hydroenergetics.

Energy Club could be the forerunner of a common energy space

As a result of extensive discussions, the participants may come to realize the necessity of forming a common energy space of the SCO. For instance, several years ago, Nursultan Nazarbayev, addressed the idea of creation of the Asian energy strategy. Of course, the concept of creating a common energy space will require coordination and harmonization of certain energy policies of the SCO Member States. And before one goes out with such proposals on the level of the governing bodies of the SCO, one shall discuss them within the Energy Club. In general, the issues of energy strategies of the SCO, their monitoring, permanent actualization, shall, as it seems, always be on the agenda of the Club.

In the end, forming of common energy space of the SCO will require political decision-making on issues such as price liberalization, standardization of tariffs for transportation of energy resources, development of unified common tax base, coordination of actions at the level of suppliers in order to avoid unnecessary competition between them. In addressing these and related problems the SCO countries can be helped by the experience of Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus to

form the Eurasian Economic Space.

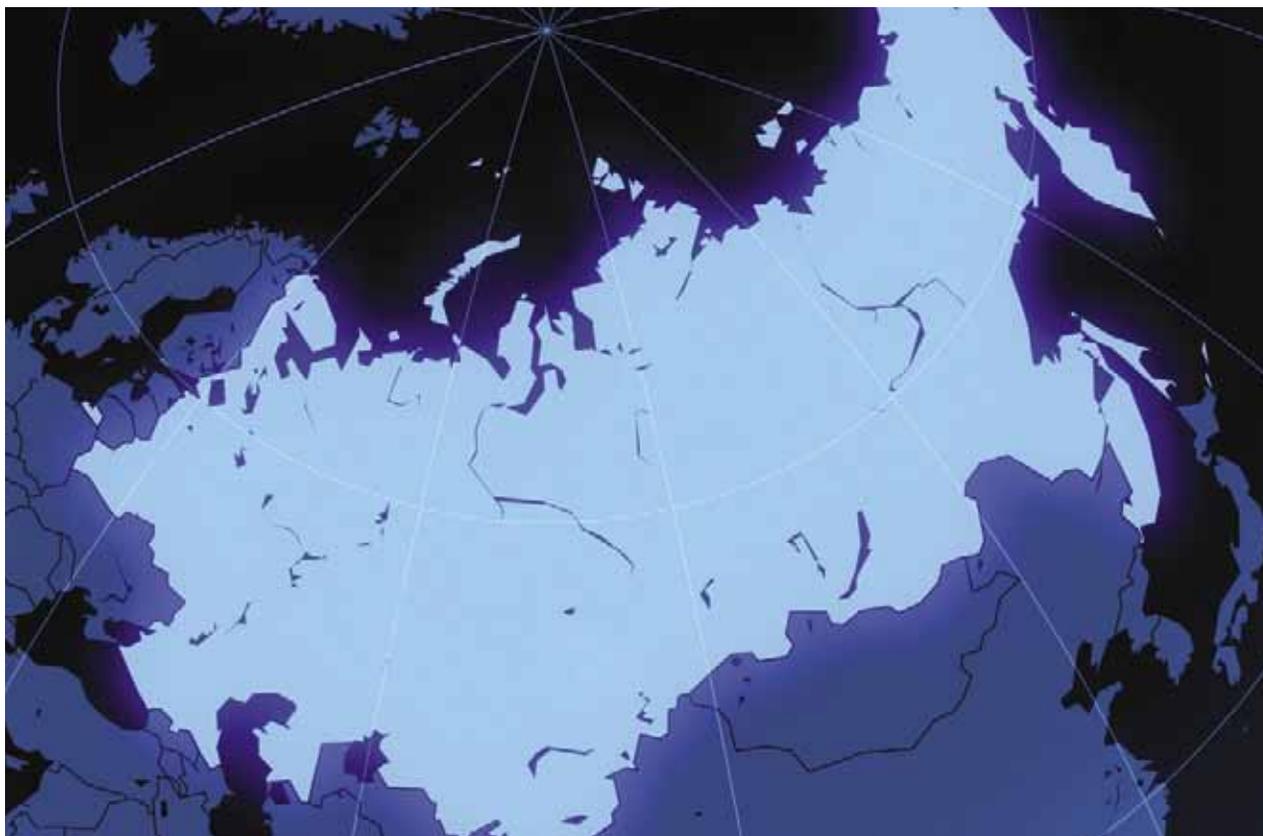
Staying on the ground of reality, we should not rely on the fact that the Energy Club - due to objective reasons alone - is certainly doomed to success. Previous attempts to create it showed that it is not. No matter how interesting may be the theoretical problems of economic and energy cooperation in the SCO space for participants in the debates within the Club, long-term and sustained interest in this area by business structures can be maintained only in case of specific bilateral and multilateral projects provided not only by investments but also by political support.

SCO Energy Club could contribute to the deepening of cooperation between energy producers (Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran) and consumers (China, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, India, Pakistan, Mongolia). This would be a major step toward SCO becoming the self-sufficient players at both global and regional energy markets.

Thus, the activities of the Energy Club should be «logistically» built into the field of interstate relations between the SCO countries, including the formation of a regional security system and its essential elements - energy security. In conditions of continuing instability of the global economy the activation of the SCO energy policy would play a significant role not only in ensuring the sustainable growth of the countries, which are the members of this organization themselves. It would become a positive factor in the global economy.

EURASIAN UNION - A LIVING REALITY OF “UTOPIAN PIPE DREAM”

Maxim Krans, political analyst



The three countries of the Customs Union - Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus - from the beginning of this year entered the Common Economic Space (CES) with many hopes and yet unsolved issues. Still, there are more hopes. At least for the fact that our countries in the nearest future will be able to create a basis for closer cooperation at the level of new interstate formation - the Eurasian Union.

The initiators of the CES have declared its main goal - to create conditions for stable and effective development of the economies of the participating countries and raising the living standards of the population. It is rather a declaration of intentions. But now it is necessary to fill it with real contents. Namely

- to ensure genuine freedom of movement of products, services, capital and labor across the borders of the participant-states. In other words, to create a common market.

The author of the idea of such economic union by the right is considered to be the President of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev.

He stated and substantiated this idea back in 1994 in his speech at Moscow State University. At that time it seemed to many as unrealizable and, to a large extent, utopian project. Indeed, at that time the centrifugal tendencies clearly dominated the former Soviet Union: most of the leaders of the newly formed states

were trying to break away as far as possible from the former metropolis - Russia and to find new allies and partners outside the borders of the collapsed Soviet empire.

The path to the Common Economic Space was difficult and time consuming. Sometimes it seemed that its foundation - the Commonwealth of Independent States will soon fall apart or turn into some discussion-based, but solving nothing, club of presidents. And the idea of CES, agreement on the creation of which was signed by the presidents of Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Belarus in 2003, did not work right away - soon Kiev refused it, and the remaining participants of the project have not been able to agree on mutually acceptable terms for a new economic union.

And yet sober approach and the ability of some leaders of CIS countries to calculate the situation for years to come has prevailed. Even in the second half of the 90's of the last century, they perceived and approved the concept of «diversified integration», proposed by the same President of Kazakhstan. According to this integration, without waiting for a consensus of all members of the Commonwealth, the concept emphasized the core states that are ready to go directly from talks and debates to the association itself. The others, according to this logic, were free to either develop on their own or to join a new union or collaborate with it in certain directions.

And so it eventually happened. In November of last year, Dmitry Medvedev, Nursultan Nazarbayev, and Alexander Lukashenko signed the document on the integration within the CES. In particular, they signed the Declaration of the Eurasian Economic Integration and the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Commission, which starts

to work since the beginning of this year, led by Viktor Khristenko. This commission will be a supranational body, comprising representatives from Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus, and starting from July 1st, will replace the commission of the Customs Union. It will have the right to make decisions that will become mandatory for all three countries. By the way, since the new year 17 international treaties of the Common Economic Space, defining the general rules of the game, will already come into force.

In addition, starting from January 1st the court EurAsEC Court begins to work in Minsk, which will consider economic disputes not only between the member-states of CES, but also between individual companies and entrepreneurs. But six months ago we acquired a common external border and, the customs authorities of the three countries stopped customs control at internal borders.

From now on the Eurasian space has a huge common market with more than 165 million of consumers. In fact, common economic and legal environment for enterprises of the three countries is being created: single monetary policy, free movement of capital and joint support for agriculture, competition rules which are same for everybody, the ban on protectionism, free movement of goods across borders, unification of customs rules and tariffs.

In addition, each company registered in any of the states will actually use all the advantages of domestic producers, that is, in fact, national treatment. Although the for implementation of this program into practice it will be required to remove all obstacles to free trade regime, agree on a common customs tariff, non-tariff measures and principles of trade with third

countries.

Finally, the rules of labor migration will change. Now, any employer will be able to hire employees from the partner countries without quotas and obtaining work permits, which do not have to register at the place of residence and are allowed to live in the neighboring country within duration of their contract.

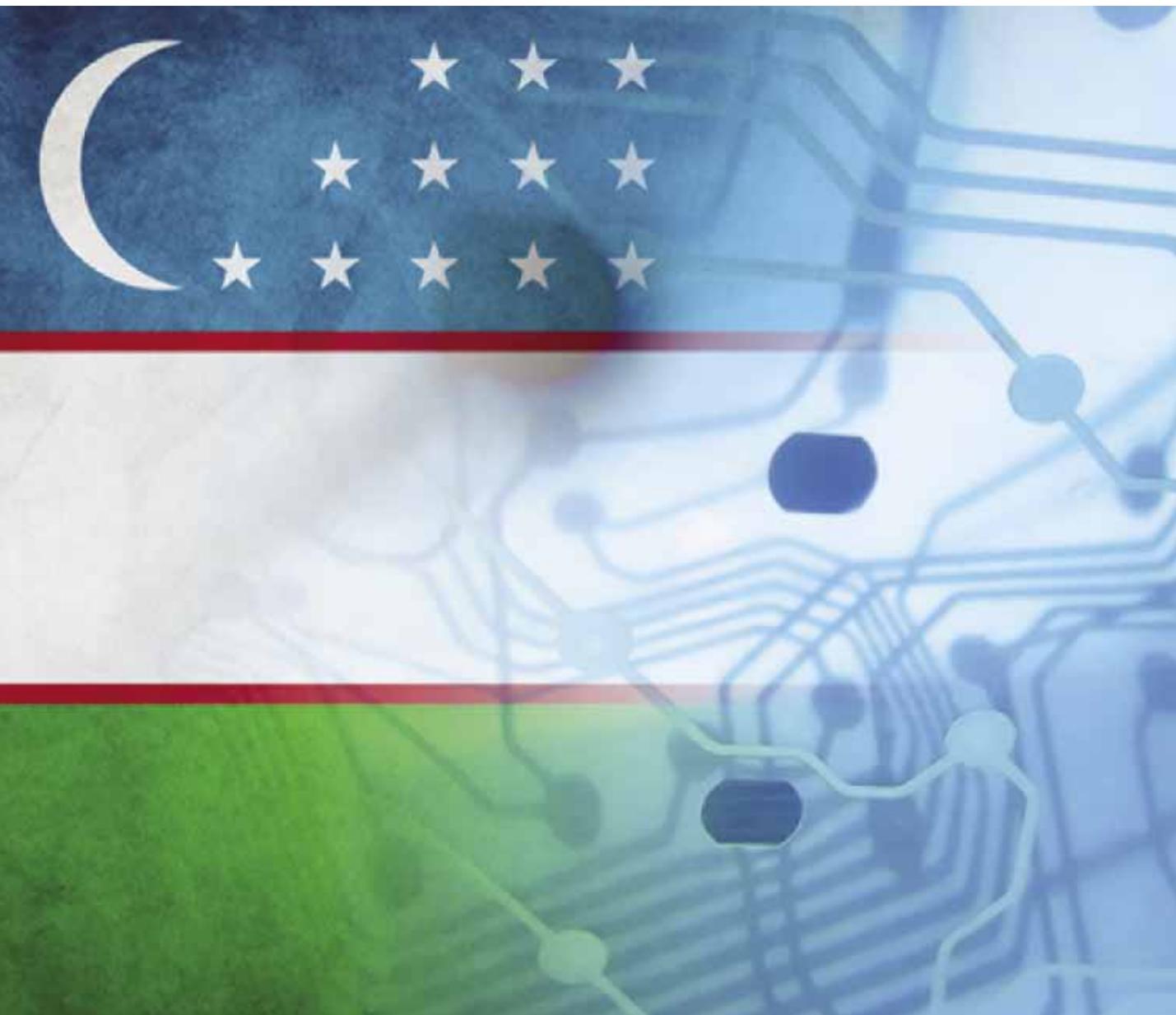
In other words, the prototype of a confederation, which Mikhail Gorbachev was trying to create in the last year of his governing, is forming. Then the 12 Soviet republics could enter it. Now it's only three. But Kyrgyzstan has already expressed its desire to join it. Perhaps it will be followed by Tajikistan, and possibly Armenia. And for the others the doors are open.

However, the Common Economic Space, as once was the Customs Union - is not the ultimate goal of the leaders of Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus. This is only an intermediate step to creating of a genuine confederation - the Eurasian Union. According to their voiced plan, it shall be formed by 2015.

With a certain degree of probability it can be assumed that this plan will be implemented before the appointed time. But only under one condition: if the desire for unity will prevail over national self-interest, political ambitions and corrupt tradition. Otherwise, the EAC will become not a friendly multi-family house, but the same ugly communal apartment, which in the end, again, will be doomed to exchange.

UZBEKISTAN: NANO TO REPLACE THE GAS

Interview of the Chairman of the Society of Physics of Uzbekistan Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences Davron Matrasulov



The started 2012 was proclaimed the «International year of sustainable energy for all». One of its objectives - to increase attention to the possibilities of renewable energy sources (RES), to activate their use. Much attention is paid to this field in Uzbekistan. On the progress and prospects in this direction - a conversation with the chairman of the Society of Physics of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Davron Matrasulov.

- At what level is the development of alternative energy today?

- First, let us define what we mean by this term. Alternative, as often called, is the energy, based on renewable sources - solar, wind, geothermal, thermoelectric, bio, hydro and hydrogen energy. However, this concept implies any form of energy different from the traditional and widely used. It is often said also about the green or low-carbon energy, «low-carbon society,» where the appropriate environmentally friendly sources

where RES provide over 20 % of energy production. The share of developing countries, including China, accounts for more than half of that amount. China over the past three or four years is the leader in terms of volume and rate of increase in investments. Over one third of funds is directed to the solar energy, but the share of the latter in the world commercial energy is less than one percent. A significant portion is the funding of scientific and practical studies, which are mainly aimed at increasing the effectiveness of technology. The same is the

the Earth's surface during the day exceed in their energy the entire stock of hydrocarbon and uranium resources. The main advantages of our region are that the intensity of their flow is one of the maximum on the planet, the average annual number of sunny days - 300. And because this, efficiency of energy conversion of the star into electric energy here is the maximum. Along with this we can successfully develop solar thermal power - it will help heat the spaces and distil water, which is especially important for rural areas.



According to experts, the use of solar energy to generate 25-30 % of consumed electricity in the world today will allow to reduce annual emissions of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere by about 23 billion tons, and to reduce the harmful contribution of thermal power plants to climate change. The energy thus obtained can also be exported. So over the past two decades, the interest in solar energy has grown substantially everywhere. In 1985 its capacity was 21 megawatt, in 2008 - 2000 megawatts, and last year exceeded 17000 megawatt. According to optimistic forecasts, by the middle of this century, the volume of production reaches the named bar of 25 % of global production. To do this, the mass introduction of solar panels at the household level is required.

are purposefully developed. Most of the RES meet these requirements. The most promising of them - wind and solar, although their effectiveness depends on the climate of a certain region. Biogas and biomass yield due to the limited natural resources.

Financial figures characterize the interest in alternative energy the best. Investing in this field grows. In particular, at the beginning of 2010 the global investment volume exceeded \$ 200 billion. Among the developed countries the first place is occupied by Germany,

contribution of alternative energy, excluding hydro-electric plants, to the production of energy in Uzbekistan

- What renewable sources are the most significant for us?

- In the short term - solar energy, biogas and small hydro-electric plants. It is profitable to build the latter in mountain and piedmont areas, and biogas can be used in any climatic conditions. But the more significant is the day star. The sun's rays falling on

It is also important to increase the efficiency of conversion of star energy into electrical energy, that is, the efficiency ratio of solar cells. It is the task of science, and special hope is now placed on nanotechnology. Physicists are working on the creation of elements of the third generation on the basis of a new generation of materials - the so-called carbon

nano-materials, with an efficiency factor above 50 %, whereas the current ones do not exceed 30. They, particularly graphene, have high resource-saving features that exceed the usual ones in tens and even hundreds of times, and allow to achieve maximum miniaturization of devices. In the next five or six years, these elements can radically change the situation in the field of RES, which also spur interest in solar energy in the world.

- And in the long run?

- The hydrogen energy can be in the forefront here and abroad. Hydrogen - one of the most popular on the planet, and environmentally friendly substances. But the technologically unsolved problem is its safe storage. Number of local scientists and physicists develop the ways to solve it at this moment. The optimum storage of hydrogen is considered to be in carbon nanostructures (nanotubes, graphene, etc.) and clathrate structures of water - nanoscale cavities formed by its molecules. The latter is the most safe and effective in terms of commercialization. Here the main challenge for science is to increase the gas capacity of such structures up to 150 liters of gas per liter of water.

The issue will allow to replace hydrocarbon fuel by hydrogen fuel, while significantly reducing atmosphere pollution. Therefore, developed countries are investing significant funds in the development of this area and the main sponsors of the studies are the largest automobile manufacturers.

Thermoelectricity can be a very significant method of energy production for the future. It is based on the occurrence of an electric current through

the temperature difference in the respective materials. Until recently this type was considered unpromising because of the very low efficiency of thermoelectric devices. In the present ones the factor of merit is less than one. In order to make them commercially profitable, it is necessary to increase the rate in triple, and in this the scientists are helped by nanotechnology. The efficiency of thermoelectric devices have already been improved to the required level by creating a low-dimensional nano-materials based on carbon nanostructures, but so far only in laboratory conditions.

- The use of alternative energy innovation today is quite expensive. Distribution of solar energy is difficult due to high, especially for residential consumers, cost of solar batteries and a long payback period - more than 35 years. Under what conditions value in dispute may become more accessible for the mass adoption?

- The interest of the state and society is already there. It is required to conduct scientifically based study of the potential of alternative energy, as well as marketing research with participation of interested agencies, financial institutions and private entities to determine the priority consumers.

To solve the applied component of the issue the Uzbekistan has sufficient personnel base of physicists who are working successfully in advanced directions. We have experience in the design and optimization of technological processes for production of bulk crystals and silicon films using gas-phase and vacuum methods, as well as the creation of tools and methods

for monitoring electrophysical characteristics of semiconductor materials and devices.

Local experts in solid state physics have developed a number of effective technologies for obtaining of technical silicon from silica compounds. It is the material used to produce pure silicon - the basis of solar cells and other semiconductor electronic devices. It is known that a number of countries-producers of silicon - USA, China, South Korea and others - have imposed a ban on its export. This means that it becomes the strategic raw materials along with materials such as uranium, plutonium, gold and platinum. And in Uzbekistan there are deposits of quartzite and gangue quartz with pre-estimated reserves of a few tens of millions of tons, as well as deposits of quartz sand.

Therefore, on December 12th of last year, the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan approved the investment project of organization of the first phase of production of industrial silicon at JV JSC «Uz-Kor Silicon» in Navoi region. It will undoubtedly allow to create the country's own high-tech production of solar cells and panels at affordable prices. So the process of implementing of renewable energy sources is gaining momentum. And the more actively they will be used, the more innovative will be the Uzbekistan economy, the more resources we will save up for ourselves and future generations.

FROM FIGHTING “THE THREE EVIL FORCES” TO “COMMON SECURITY”?

Van Hajun, Head of the Energy Diplomacy Research Center of the China Foundation for International Studies

Maintaining international stability is an important component of SCO cooperation for security. However, SCO keeps highlighting the antiterrorist cooperation with principal focus on fighting “the three evil forces» and pays rather little attention to keeping public stability within the cooperation for security that is to avoid convulsions and political upheavals.



Moreover, the development of the relevant cooperation mechanism and capacities fall behind notably. Though the antiterrorist cooperation includes regional security and stability as well, it does not cover other spheres of stability protection. Last year, Kirgizia saw violent public disorders; this year, the situation in West Asia and North Africa is getting more complicated. In such circumstances, the cooperation for keeping public stability is getting more important and topical for SCO. SCO member

countries should also take active measures in this respect.

“Three Evil Forces”

Strengthening the cooperation for public stability complies with the principles of SCO. SCO was established due to the negotiations of “five countries and two parties” that considered reduction of the frontier armed forces and improvement of the mutual confidence in terms of military. The root goal of this organization is to maintain peace and stability in the region. Apart from SCO cooperation

in economics, politics and humanity, the cooperation for security and stability has always been topical. And this cooperation does not refer to any kind of military alliance.

Sole struggle against “the three evil forces” is far from enough for reliable security and stability in the region. Since the day it was established, SCO has actively pursued its mission of maintaining security and stability in the region by means of such measures as regional antiterrorist structures’ operations, joint

counter-terrorist maneuvers, antiterrorist information exchange etc. The organization seriously struck “the three evil forces” and erected an efficient barrier against their unbridled activities. These actions played a most prominent role in keeping the regional stability on the whole.

In summarizing SCO’s significant achievements over 10 years, we can appreciate, highly appreciate its activities. Still, many spheres in SCO region are subjected to instability. Apart from “the three evil forces” and the serious effect of the Afghan instability, the region security is exposed to other considerable instability factors. On the one hand, the new independent states miss governance experience. This period is marked with various contradictions; an imperfect regime gives rise to corruption and unfair income distribution. Different groups of the political elite collide, the slow economic development provokes public displeasure, the contradictions between the regions and ethnic groups spark population conflicts easily. On the other hand, the instability is also caused by external forces’ intervention in the home affairs of the countries, blind adoption of western democracy with no previous democratic base in the country, territorial disputes over land and marine areas. The SCO antiterrorist cooperation by no means always can cope with all these problems.

Western Threat

The disorders in West Asia and North Africa sound the alarm in

SCO. The disorders occurring and spreading in West Asia and North Africa prove that violent disorders, inspired by external forces or easily attracting their intervention, make especially sensible impact on the regional stability. The upheaval factors in these regions are very complex. Among the important inherent causes is the long-term accumulation of numerous internal public contradictions followed by concentrated outbursts. Another public irritant in these regions is the long-term intrusion of the western countries, their open or secret activities.

Though Central Asia has sustained the «color revolution» and now these regions are immune in certain degree, the social contradictions of most SCO countries are not so obvious as in West Asia and North Africa. Nevertheless, SCO members and the West-Asian and North-African countries have quite similar formations in politic, social and economic spheres, so one should not exclude the possibility that the social contradictions in SCO countries, when encouraged by the western forces, will evolve into social disturbance.

The large-scale upheaval in Kirgizia in 2005 and last year were typical examples of this kind. What is more dangerous is that the penetration and provocations by some western countries have already become nothing less than a political and armed intervention. Their goal is clear: to exploit the internal contradictions of relevant countries, rouse political disturbances there, establish

pro-western government, expand their geopolitical, geoeconomical and other interests.

This «new idea of interference» is spreading influence through West Asia and North Africa, thus posing serious threat to the global security and composure. Russia’s and China’s membership in SCO prevents the western countries from implementing everything they would in respect of SCO countries and their home affairs. Still, with account of the serious imbalance in the international strategic structure and SCO missing unanimity and mechanisms to remedy disorders, the interference of the western countries is hard to exclude. Against the new challenges, sole efforts against “the three evil forces” are not enough to save the regional composure and stability. It is necessary to draw new front lines in terms of prevention of social upheavals and political disturbances. It plays an important role in the maintenance of security and stability in the region.

So, while going on with the continuous struggle against “the three evil forces”, SCO should come to unanimity and establish a relevant mechanism. SCO should pursue to «the spirit of Shanghai» and the new idea of «common security”.

The «common security» means both that the countries do not threaten to each other and, what is more important, that they shall cooperate in securing the internal stability and counteract external threats. Against the common security challenges to SCO members, they

should support and assist each other, instead of standing aloof referring to various excuses. The Central Asian countries are not enough strong to counteract disturbances; so SCO should promote international friendship and elimination of instability factors. An SCO member must not be left alone to deal with its problems and the western countries must not be allowed to do whatever they want. What is needed is a definite stance and commitment to UN international security principle: “non-interference in a sovereign state’s domestic affairs”. Especial commitment to this UN resolution must be shown in counteracting and preventing armed interferences in sovereign states’ affairs under the pretext of struggle against a “humanitarian disaster”. SCO should assist to the interested parties in preventing conflicts and improving their resistibility to disorders. China and Russia, as UN permanent member, should assume responsibility for the security and stability in their regions.

New Mechanisms Wanted

SCO still misses well-established mechanism to prevent social upheavals and politic disturbances. The mechanism for quick coordination and announcement is imperfect too. This situation has to be rectified as soon as possible. Relevant legislative acts need to be developed, judicial obstacles need to be removed and corresponding mechanisms need to be

strengthened. The circumstances also demand combined promotion of social harmony; for example, a mechanism of experience exchange in the domain of social management, a mechanism of joint use of the information related to social stability, a mechanism of support in social-economic development. A mechanism for public disturbance suppression is also wanted.

For example, if a certain country is stricken with disturbances, it will trigger the mechanism of information exchange, quick coordination and cooperative peacekeeping (as demonstrated by the joint maneuvers by SCO members). SCO may consider establishment of an internal structure to keep “stability and coordination in terms of security”; this structure will be entitled to collect information concerning stability-keeping, design stability-keeping measures, organize relevant training and maneuvers, manage joint operations for stability-keeping etc. If some social disorders are unleashed in a SCO country, the Organization must immediately actuate the relevant mechanism and actively participate in discussing and settling the problem. What is essential is to exclude bloodshed, so third forces could not find a reason for invasion. When necessary, SCO may consider a request from the legitimate government of an interested state, promptly make corresponding decision and take actions to stop the conflicts and preserve peace and stability.

To this end, SCO has to settle

two corresponding problems. First - the problem of the absolute principle of «non-interference in the internal affairs of other states». SCO members should come to unanimity concerning the measures SCO will take in case of disorders in some SCO country. For the benefits of its own country and collective benefits of SCO, an interested party shall welcome the measures SCO takes to keep stability in the given country.

Another problem is the relations between SCO and CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization). Both organizations exist in the same strategic dimensions and bear common responsibility for the security and stability in Central Asia. Therefore, they should cooperate in open manner and avoid rivalry. The significance of CSTO may be promoted in the military actions for cooperative stability-keeping and the role of SCO may grow in the coordination of the national stances in the essential security-related issues. The two organizations should establish a mechanism of regular harmonization, coordinate their positions and actions in settling the important problems of regional security.

The cooperation in saving social stability is closely related to current stability and security in the regions and to the future of SCO. SCO should be active in this sphere, as remaining sluggish may result in a serious crisis.

IRAN: HOLY WAR ON AFGHAN DRUGS

Nikolay Kolchugin, Expert in Near- and Middle-East Problems

The reality is that the illegal drug trafficking has become one of the main kinds of transnational organized crime activities and keeps threatening to the future of the world. The drug trade profit is directed to fund other spheres of the international organized crime activities, in particular, the terrorism.



The security in the countries of Central Asia, Caspian Basin and South Caucasus is a problem considered by quite a number of international institutions, including CIS, SCO, CSTO - the organizations that treat the drug trafficking as a first-priority issue and consider the regional cooperation and common actions as an effective and productive way to fight the drug industry.

Iran has the status of an observer at Shanghai Cooperation Organization

that, in 2006, announced the plans of counteraction to the international drug mafia as the financial basis of the global terrorism.

Within SCO, Iran's strategy supposes development of the regional cooperation for drug control, first of all, with Russia, Afghanistan and Pakistan. The leaders of this country willingly intensify the special operational cooperation of the bodies fighting the illegal drug trafficking

by providing them with the information and experience they possess.

Iran is the world's number one in fighting drug trafficking

The border region between Afghanistan and Pakistan is now an area free of illegal migration, arms- and drug-trafficking; so it is said in the UN World Drug Report. In terms of geography, Iran is in a transit passage between the

Afghan producers of raw opium and its European consumers. Over USD 800 mln. are spent to the drug control in Iran every year. Within this Iranian year (according to the national calendar, 21 March is the last day of 1390), USD600 mln. have been assigned just to close the eastern frontiers with Afghanistan and Pakistan. Meanwhile, the international organizations support Iran's war on this great evil only with about USD15 mln. .

Hussein Zulfugari, Frontier Police Commander of the Islam Republic, stresses that the investment in the anti-drug program could have been directed to the improvements and developments in the country. However, Teheran clearly realizes the seriousness of the threat to the national security posed by the drug evil. Anyway, Iran trying to prevent drug trafficking through its territory does a lot of good to other countries - neighboring Russia, United Europe and the whole world.

If Iran gave up this costly program, the wave of drugs would grow by many times. The efficiency of its anti-drug actions is very high. For example, while the Russian law-enforcement agencies manage to withdraw from commerce about 4 % of the heroin and opiate substances brought to the country, Iran has this coefficient at 33 %. UN considers this country as an important partner on the antidrug track and Iran has kept lead for many years here. Its share is 80 % of opium and 40 % of morphine confiscated in the world. Over recent five years, 600 tons of smuggled drugs were seized every year; 75 % was opium and heroin. Over last thirty years,

over 4 thousand policemen have been killed and 12 thousand have been wounded on this battlefield.

Fortifications on Iranian-Afghan Border

The Afghan internal crisis remains a painful and very vulnerable point of the regional security; it brings threats and challenges, first of all, for the adjacent states. The border between Iran and Afghanistan is 936 km. Despite the titanic efforts of the Iranian authorities, the country is still a major transit point on the drug route from Afghanistan to Europe and Gulf Countries.

Afghanistan produces phenomenal amounts of opiates, first of all, opium and heroin, and up to 3.5 thsd. tons of hashish every year. These enormous volumes reduce considerably when passing the Iranian-Afghan border, where about 70 tons are confiscated every year.

Being greatly concerned about the security of its eastern frontiers, Iran signed an agreement with Afghanistan on infrastructure development of the state border. But it is only Iranian party who actually equips the frontier. Over recent years, more than 700 km of ditches have been dug there; lengthy near-border fortifications, including barbed-wire barriers and concrete fences, have been constructed; thousands of security agents have been deployed there. All these measures have visually narrowed the flow of the Afghan heroin through Iran's territory. The drug dealers responded by redirecting the flows: they focused on the northern ways, the trafficking through Russia (and the Iranians had warned Moscow about it).

Another nuance: the drug transit now bypasses a 700-km dam constructed by Iran: the dam crossing, by water too, Strait of Ormuz and - further - the southern territories near the Pakistan border with their instable situation.

Black Hole in Southern Border

The lengthy segment of the border between the Afghan province of Nimroz and Iran and Pakistan has no army troops deployed and no protection maintained there. This area offers perfect conditions for smugglers' free rein and for the work of an active uncontrolled logistic hub transferring drugs and weapons to the adjacent countries. This is the segment of the Afghan frontier where the Iranian militaries have to conduct true battles against both smugglers and, often, with Taliban armed units that still maintain much influence there and wouldn't mind to profit from drug trafficking to Iran.

The gunmen exact a tithe from the peasants in the controlled territories - 10 % of the poppy harvest used to produce drugs. At first, the Taliban gunmen store the collected opium, then they turn the raw poppy into heroin and bring it out of the country via the smuggling networks. The drug smuggling is known to be the business area of a powerful organized-crime concern, mafia networks; most profit of this criminal business stays with them.

Iran's counteracting the Afghan drug threat often leads to diplomatic scandals with Official Kabul. Last February, the Afghan ministry of foreign affairs denounced the death of five

Afghans in the Iranian territory, near the Afghan border; an official protest note was handed to the ambassador of the neighboring country. The Afghans were fired upon as they attempted to illegally enter the Iranian territory that already accommodated two million refugees then. But border is border, anything is possible there.

From the side of Pakistan, this segment of the Iranian frontier is subjected to both a drug danger and quite a real military threat from the gunmen of the radical Sunni military group “Jundallah” (Allah Warriors). This is the group responsible for most terrorist attacks in the south-eastern provinces of the country.

Iranian Drug Flying Carpet

Today Afghanistan produces heroine twice as much as the whole world did ten years ago. Afghan-related criminal groups supply about 540 tons of opiates to Russia every year. Viktor Ivanov, Head of the Federal Drug Control Service, compares Afghanistan to a “high-capacity collider that bombards Russia, the countries of Central Asia and - via the Balkan route - EU”. According to some statistics, the annual income from the Afghan drug trade is USD20 bln. Therewith, the peasants who grow up the poppy get a just little part of this breathtaking sum.

Some days ago, Abdul Hadi Argandival, Afghan Minister of Economic Affairs, said that 36 % of the Afghanistan population live below the poverty line and the situation is getting worse. In the near-term outlook, famine may strike the country. According to

the international organizations, even now 54 % of the Afghan children below 5 years old suffer from malnutrition.

Meanwhile, the areas of drug crops grow and it means that the global community fails to control the situation with drugs in this country. Today, the USA, NATO and their allied states are trying to influence the way Afghanistan goes but there is no one who could claim responsibility for the future of this country.

International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) does not conduct any programs against drug production or drug trade; UN Mandate do not touch upon this issue either; the Security Council that is to consider more or less serious threats to the global community has not received any relevant proposals. Consequently, Afghanistan has become notorious as the world’s biggest drug-production monopolist.

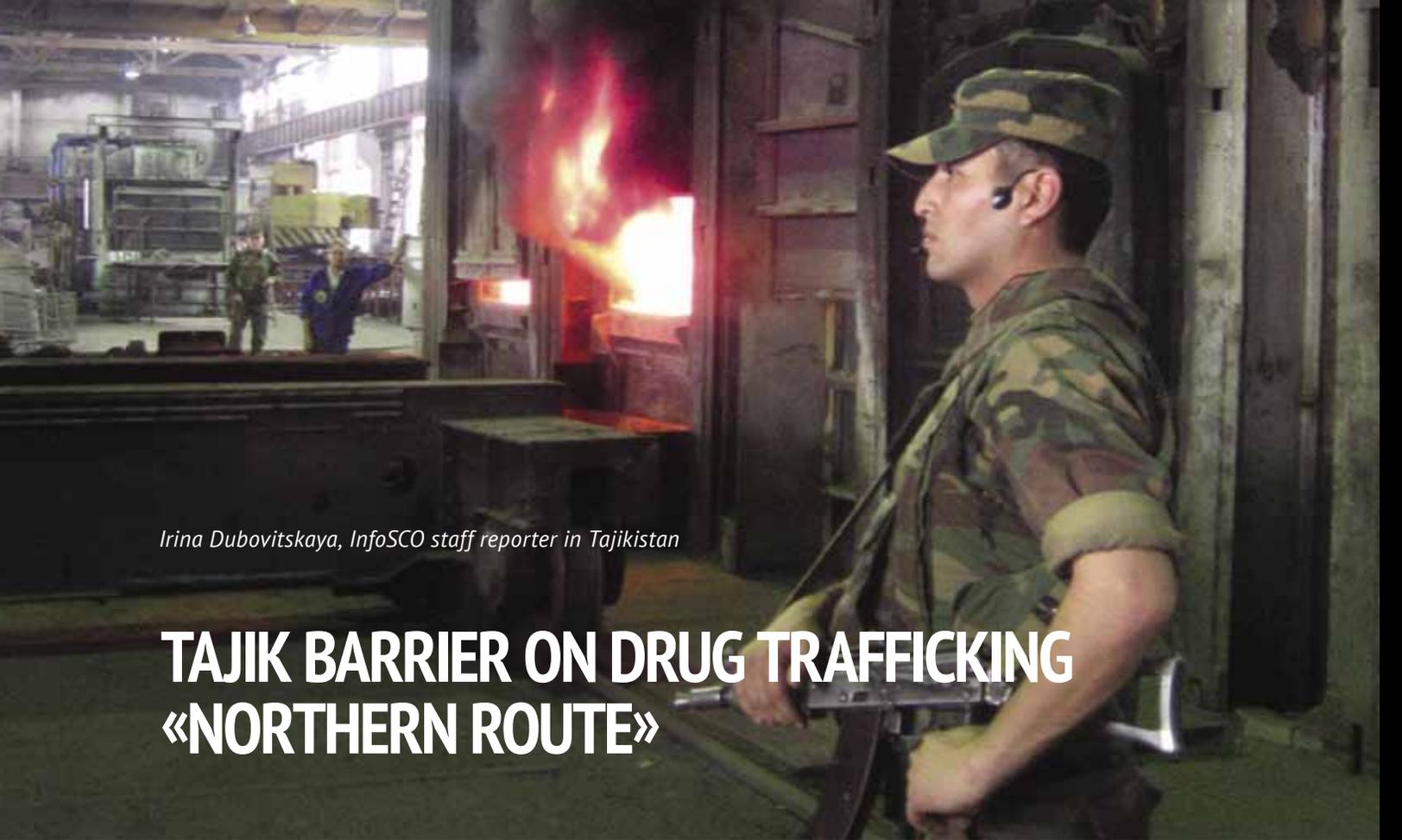
The national government limits itself with inefficient, though, in essence, helpful measures. For example, the peasants are offered with saffron as a poppy alternative, able to be successfully cultivated in the southern province of Gilwend that is currently the global leader in opium production. The local authorities have taught almost 400 peasants how to farm saffron and they are willing to go on with this course. Upon the training complete, the peasants are ready to turn to the new crop if it brings good profit. According to the Afghan agrotechnicians, 0.4 ha can yield 1kg of saffron which market value is about USD2 thsd. Besides the saffron, some other crops are offered to cultivate. But

can they be a worthy competitor to the poppy?

Surely, such measures are far from being adequate and they cannot push back the drug business. It is obvious that it is the time when the international community should turn to establishing a system of responsibilities for elimination of such an enormous drug-producing mechanism as seen in Afghanistan.

And the USA does not seem so uninvolved in the problems with the Afghan opium and hashish. Here is just one story: several days ago the American authorities detected an international opium supply chain between Iran and the USA that was organized by local (American) sellers of Persian carpets. Due to a special operation by FBI, US Drug Control Department, NYC police and German law-enforcement agencies, it was revealed that the carpets imported from Iran had drugs hidden inside them. The opium was bought from nomads near the Afghan-Iranian border. The drugs were hidden in the carpets in the Iranian town of Mashadu and then brought by trucks to Hamburg, Germany. After that they were distributed to New York, Los Angeles, Washington DC and other cities. Well, Americans pay heroin death toll too.

Shouldn’t the world unite to stop the Afghan drug collider now?



Irina Dubovitskaya, InfoSCO staff reporter in Tajikistan

TAJIK BARRIER ON DRUG TRAFFICKING «NORTHERN ROUTE»

The drug criminal activities are closely linked to the established triumvirate of the “three evils” – terrorism, separatism and extremism.

“Терроризм - это не беда одного государства, а проблема глобального масштаба, - подчеркнул в беседе со мной заместитель начальника штаба Агентства по контролю за наркотиками при Президенте Республики Таджикистан, полковник Махмаднаим Маризоев. - Заслуга РАТС ШОС на этом направлении состоит, прежде всего, в том, что ей удалось за короткий период создать и отработать эффективно действующие структуры, механизмы взаимодействия, создать, наконец, для деятельности организации четко очерченное правовое поле”.

Мировое сообщество все глубже

осознает остроту и масштабность проблем, связанных с наркотиками и их незаконным оборотом. Наметившиеся тенденции свидетельствуют о глобальной опасности, угрожающей международной стабильности и безопасности в целом. Наркотрафик становится одним из основных источников финансирования международного экстремизма, сепаратизма и терроризма. Очевидно также, что он наносит непоправимый урон генофонду человечества. Как известно, почти 25% из общего объема производящихся в Афганистане наркотиков идут транзитом по так называемому «северному маршруту», который пролегает через страны Центральной Азии далее - в Россию и Европу. Около 10% из них потребляется на территории центральноазиатских стран.

Таджикистан с учетом своего геополитического расположения и большой протяженности государственной границы с Афганистаном - основного производителя

наркотиков опийной группы - продолжает активно использоваться преступными группировками в качестве одного из маршрутов наркотрафика. Исходя из этого, контроль над наркотиками - предмет особого внимания таджикского правительства, приоритетное направление государственной политики.

Полковник Маризоев напомнил о том, как проходило становление антинаркотической службы в его стране. Первым шагом в направлении борьбы Таджикистана с наркоугрозой стало образование в 1996 году Государственной комиссии по контролю за наркотиками. В тот же период страна присоединилась к ряду международных антинаркотических конвенций. Вторым важным шагом стало создание Агентства по контролю за наркотиками при Президенте Республики Таджикистан. Начавшее свою работу в 1999 году, АКН подписало за одиннадцать лет своего существования более 40 межправительствен-

ных и межведомственных двусторонних и многосторонних соглашений в сфере борьбы с незаконным оборотом наркотиков, в том числе с Российской Федерацией, Афганистаном, Казахстаном, Китаем, Киргизией и Узбекистаном. За этот период благодаря усилиям его сотрудников было уничтожено около 14 тонн наркотиков. Эффективность работы агентства на этом направлении, в том числе обусловлена и его активным сотрудничеством с такими организациями, как ОДКБ, ШОС, СНГ и ЦАРИКЦ.

Показательным примером может служить участие АКН в проводимой на протяжении ряда лет под эгидой ОДКБ операции «Канал», где на долю Таджикистана среди стран этой организации приходится в среднем более 40% изъятой наркотиков опийной группы.

Говоря о сотрудничестве со странами-членами ШОС, полковник Махмаднаим Маризоев отметил, что речь идет не только о многостороннем, но и о двухстороннем сотрудничестве. «Так, только в 2011 году совместно с киргизскими коллегами нами проведено четыре совместных операции, в результате которых изъято более 50 килограммов наркотических средств. Регулярно проводились АКН и МВД Таджикистана совместные с российскими правоохранительными органами контролируемые поставки. И документооборот свидетельствует о растущем взаимодействии стран-членов ШОС на этом направлении. Очень много запросов поступает, в том числе, и из Российской Федерации».

Как рассказал заместитель начальника штаба АКН, растет взаимодействие и со стороны китайских коллег. В этом году Министерством общественной безопасности Китая АКН были переданы на безвозмездной основе микро-

автобусы и легковые автомашины, а также оборудование для работы лабораторий и пресс-центра на общую сумму \$456 тыс.

Активно на протяжении последних лет проводится обучение таджикских специалистов на базе специализированных учебных заведений стран-членов ШОС. В том числе, Всероссийского института повышения квалификации работников МВД России и Министерства общественной безопасности КНР.

В интервью РИА «Новости» глава Федеральной службы РФ по контролю за оборотом наркотиков (ФСКН) Виктор Иванов справедливо заметил, что спецслужбы Таджикистана, находящиеся на переднем крае борьбы с исходящей из ИРА наркоугрозой, активно на протяжении ряда лет с ней борются. Они прилагают много усилий по перехвату наркотиков, по информированию российской стороны о наркокурьерах, готовящихся поставках. Это позволяет эффективно выявлять всю цепочку по транзиту наркотиков. Но на этом пути они нуждаются в помощи и поддержке. «Есть необходимость оказания с нашей стороны содействия повышению эффективности их деятельности. Есть необходимость финансовой и технической поддержки этой антинаркотической службы. Спецслужбы Таджикистана испытывают серьезные экономические трудности», - подчеркнул Иванов.

«К этим словам моего российского коллеги в принципе ничего ни добавить, ни прибавить, - говорит Махмаднаим Маризоев. - Могу в этой связи лишь подтвердить, что на самом деле технические средства, которые есть у нас в наличии, не отвечают современным требованиям. Вот вам простой пример. У нас сейчас открыто пять мостов Таджикистан-Афганистан.

По ним ежедневно проходят сотни грузовых автомашин. И в каждой из них по 50-60 тонн груза! Пограничники и таможенники не имеют ни физической, ни технической возможности проверить его в полном объеме. Необходима установка на всех КПП специализированного сканирующего оборудования, позволяющего осуществлять качественный и эффективный досмотр автотранспорта».

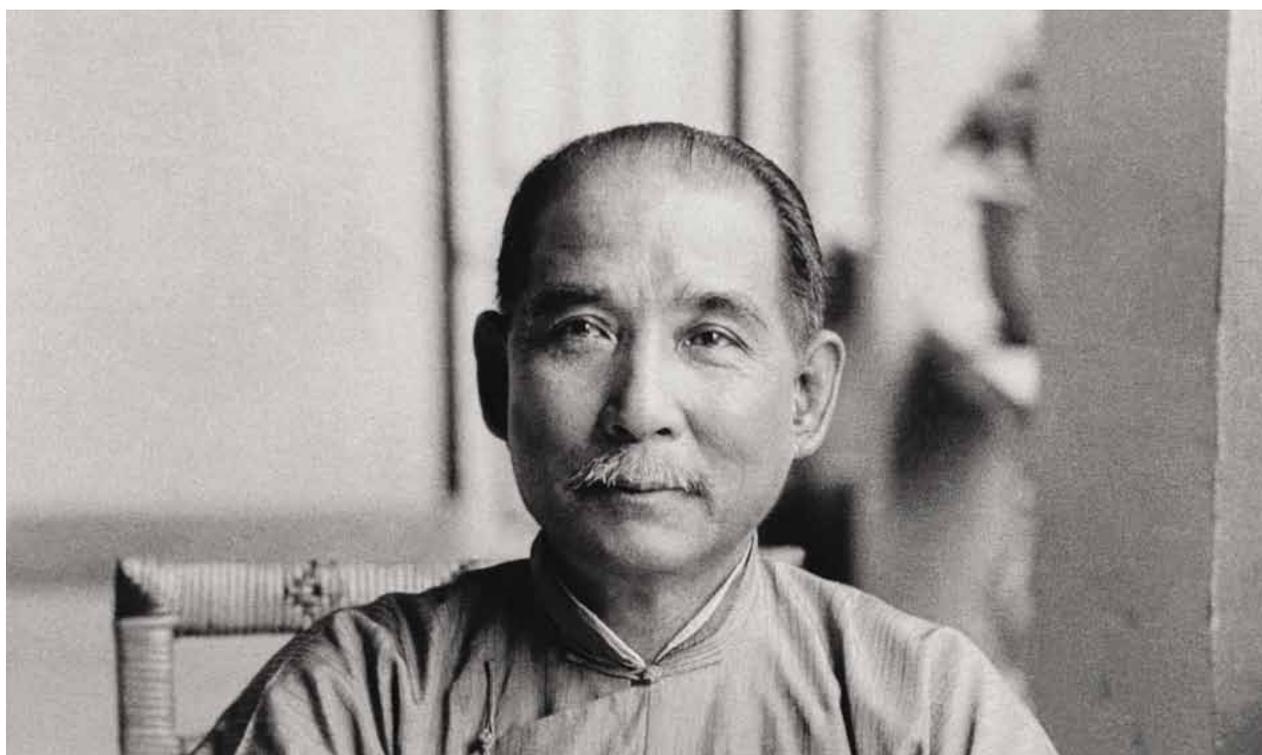
Тем не менее, правоохранительные органы и силовые структуры республики в сфере борьбы с незаконным оборотом наркотиков в минувшем году активизировали свою работу и достигли хороших результатов. Ими изъято около 4 тонн наркотических средств, что превышает показатели аналогичного периода 2010 года почти на треть. В том числе и свыше 493 килограммов героина.

«Представьте себе, что стоит за этой цифрой, - заключает полковник Махмаднаим Маризоев. - Ведь один грамм - это порядка пяти «доз». Этого количества героина хватило бы, чтобы сделать наркоманами почти 2,5 млн людей планеты, проживающих далеко за пределами Таджикистана. Наркомафии нанесен ущерб, исчисляемый миллиардами долларов. Соответственно, значительно подорвана деятельность ограниченных в материальной «подпитке» международных террористических и экстремистских организаций. Думаю, этот пример достаточно показательно иллюстрирует мою мысль о том, что лишь совместными усилиями способны мы «сломить хребет» этой трехголовой гидре, которая в противном случае и дальше будет безнаказанно нести в мир зло и ненависть».

SUN YAT-SEN'S THREE PRINCIPLES AHEAD OF THE TIMES

Stanislav Maximov, political observer

The island of Kinmen, the westernmost patch of land owned by Taiwan, meets you with the following slogan in huge hieroglyphs: China will be united by the Three Principles of the People. Whereas the opposite coast of the Taiwan Strait, where the lands of continental China open up, is espied with the answer: China will be united by the One Country – Two Systems policy.



While the latter postulate is well-known throughout the world because it is included into Beijing's official doctrine, the former one is hardly known. But the author of these three principles is known to many people. It is Sun Yat-sen, one of the most respected politicians by continental and insular China.

These days, he is often remembered in both the Heavenly Empire and Taiwan. And it is clear why. In November, they will celebrate the 145th birth anniversary of Sun Yat-

sen and next month - the centenary of the Xinhai Bourgeois Revolution that resulted in the overthrow of the Manchu Qing dynasty and declaration of the Republic of China, which first president this extraordinary man became.

Every Chinese school child knows his biography. He was born in the village of Cuiheng, Xiangshan county (Guangdong province nowadays), on November 12, 1866. At birth, he was given the name Wen; afterwards he was known under the names of

Sun Wen and Sun Zhongshan. Middle Mountain is a name equivalent to his Japanese name Nakayama. He attended a local school for some years and then went to his elder brother in Hawaii. He studied in a medical college in Honolulu and returned home in 1883.

In 1892, the young man graduated Hong Kong College of Medicine and two years after he founded the Revive China Society, anti-Manchu revolutionary organization. After the attempted uprising failed, Sun Yat-

sen emigrated; he traveled across Europe, America and Japan, where he raised money for revolutionary struggle and formed himself as a politician and thinker.

After the success of the Xinhai Revolution won in 1911, Sun Yat-sen came back to China. He was elected the provisional president of the Republic of China, but soon he had to leave this post in favor of Yuan Shikai, Commander of the Imperial Army. Next year, he founded the Kuomintang party and declared the commencement of the second revolution in 1913 but failed and took shelter in Japan.

All his life was not only victories, which number was actually small, but also multiple little and overwhelming defeats - he and his supporters experienced over a dozen of unsuccessful uprisings. However, they did not make him desperate. In 1923, Sun Yat-sen declared the foundation of the Cantonese government and started interacting with communists to repel the Japanese aggression and unite China. He found support in Moscow and Comintern assisted him with finance, weapons, and subsequently with military experts, who trained officers for the Republic in a military academy in Whampoa. Incidentally, it was headed by young officer Chiang Kai-shek. It was him who became Sun's successor, Kuomintang leader, and afterwards the first president of the self-declared Republic of China.

Sun Yat-sen died in Beijing в 1925 and was buried on the Zijinshan Mountain, Nanjing, in a mausoleum erected similarly to the Lenin's Mausoleum. For this occasion, an exact replica of the copper and crystal sarcophagus with the Soviet leader's body was delivered from Moscow. In 1940, Sun Yat-sen was posthumously awarded the title of the Father of the Nation.

This is quite a typical destiny for

a revolutionary leader living at the edge of the 19th and 20th centuries: through asperities, distresses, crimes and blood to eternal memory of the nation represented in monuments, multiple historical works and legends. As for the ideas of Sun Yat-sen, they have never been put into practice.

These were the Three Principles of the People. What did they mean?

So, the first principle is nationalism. It implied liberation of China from dependence on the imperialist powers. It had nothing to do with hegemony of the title nation, but rather with so-called civil nationalism aimed to unite different nationalities populating this country.

The second principle is democracy, which, as Sun Yat-sen thought, conformed to the Western parliamentary structure and, certainly, in its ideal understanding: observance of civil rights and possibilities for the people to express their political requirements. However, he extended the western theory of three-branch government and the system of inhibitions and counterbalances by combining it with the Chinese tradition of five branches and adding the Control and Examination powers to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers.

Finally, the third principle is national welfare, which was understood by him as setting up industrial economy and ensuring equality of peasant land ownership.

It is no secret that the ideology of the Three Principles of the People formed of Sun Yat-sen's mind when he lived in the US and learnt history and the political structure of this country. He admitted that he was inspired by the following line from Lincoln's Gettysburg Address: "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Three principles of Sun Yat-sen

were interpreted differently both during his times and subsequently. By both communists, who won Sun Yat-sen's Kuomintang during the civil war in 1949 and the Kuomintang supporters, who after their defeat settled down in Taiwan, which National Anthem in its first line and the Article One of the Constitution include the Principles of the People. And this is without mentioning collaborationists, who used the principle of nationalism during the Japanese occupation to justify the collaboration with the Japanese Empire in promoting the pan-Asian interests.

Though today, as regards to Sun Yat-sen, he should be probably recalled rather than interpreters of his ideas. It is clear that three principles developed by him could not be materialized in semi-feudal China in the lifetime of this outstanding politician and thinker. And even later, in the PRC, as well as in the United States where Sun Yat-sen perceived freethinking, and in Russia, which he was attracted to in his twilight years, they were still no more than kind-hearted aspiration of the liberal minority or his unachievable dream. Though the reality is as follows: nations for the most part that are so different in mentality, traditions and culture prefer paternalism, leaderism and a dictate of power ...

Sun Yat-sen endeavored to disprove an old Chinese saying, i.e. It's easy to learn and difficult to put into practice. But he did not have enough time. And nobody knows whether he would have implemented his principles if his destiny predetermined him to be the leader of new China. However, it is probably the most ungrateful thing to speculate on history and its characters in the conjunctive mood.

LYUBOV ORLOVA, A NATIONAL FAVORITE. TO THE 110TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACTRESS

Anatoly Korolyov, writer, Russian Pen Club member



Fyodor Shalyapin was the first who became admiring Lyubov Orlova. It happened during a New-Year's children ball arranged by this great singer in his private house on Novinsky boulevard in Moscow in 1908. In the crowd of children, he rapturously noticed a little charming girl with big forehead, long blond curls, vivid eyes and delightedly lifted her in his arms. Lyubov was six years old. And after she played the role of Redka in a home musical comedy called Mushroom Turmoil, he shed laughing tears and became the very first who predicted her the fame of an actress. Shalyapin became so attached to little Lyubov and made friends with her that wrote poems and presented his self-portrait to her. There were a very few people who were so nicely treated by this great hot-tempered actor.

Stalin was the second person among the great ones of the earth who became admiring her after he saw comedy Jolly Fellows, where Lyubov Orlova played dairy woman and housemaid Anuta. It occurred in the Kremlin in 1934. Before this triumph, the actress had played only two bit parts and had been virtually unknown. Stalin foresightedly felt that she would become a cult figure for the multimillion country!

It is true that he had unerring taste to appreciate Pasternak or Bulgakov, patronize Eisenstein or alternatively reveal a danger from individualist Platonov. It was necessary to know the art to

understand it... Two weeks later, after the first performance of the comedy in January 1935, the USSR celebrated the 15th anniversary of the Soviet cinematography. By signing a decree to award highest national decorations to movie celebrities S. Eisenstein, S. Yutkevich, L. Kouleshov..., Stalin firmly wrote Lyubov Orlova, who was actually a debutant, in this brilliant line.

However, the main hero of that legendary comedy Leonid Utesov, for whom personally this movie was made, received nothing but a photo camera.

And it turned out that the leader was right. A hundred years passed from her birthday, which is January 29 (February 11), 1902 and still nobody could have obscured Lyubov Orlova's fame whereas this movie star was phenomenally popular while alive.

Only she would become a symbol of the maiden victory over the life in the country of hopes. Dairy woman Anuta or village letter carrier Dounya or housemaid Tanka becomes a Russian show star, or US circus star Marion Dixon or a well-known weaver and a prominent physical scientist on the screen. Lyubov Orlova with such charming fervor of a singing movie star cinematically realized a Soviet fairy tale about Cinderella who became a princess in the world of labor and companions.

She was the first who cheerfully and ardently sang from the screen: Hello, country of heroes, country of dreamers, country of scientists.

It was her who perfectly implemented the party course: Those who were nothing will become everything.

Few people know that famous movie draggie-tail Cinderella, dairy woman, weaver, housemaid, or illiterate country girl actually came from the Orlovs, a legendary

noble family. The very same Orlovs that were represented by Grigory Orlov, the famous favorite of Catherine the Great and the killer of two Russian Emperors Peter III and Paul II, and that she was a descendant of Vladimir the Great, saint baptizer of Kievan Rus and that her mother's ancestry originates from Genghis Khan.

Lyubov Orlova got wonderful home education; she could fluently speak three languages, danced, played piano, and rode horses even in her childhood. A famous count and writer, as well as an intimate friend of their family presented to his distant female relative a book signed "To Lyubochka. L. Tolstoy". She had a beautiful character; governesses worshipped her. She intended to enter the conservatory but the 1917 revolution fiercely crossed out the destiny of this young countess.

She had to start everything again.

However, this immediately impoverished noblewoman fearlessly started a battle for a new life... Voskresenk located near Moscow, her aunt's house in the village of Svatovo (ex-estate of her mother), a milk cow being the only provider and Lyubov herself in the role of a real dairy woman. Milking in the cowshed and manure removal every evening, and shifting heavy milk cans with her bare hands, she tackled up and delivered milk to a Moscow market every morning.

By the way, her mother thought that everything was OK with them, i.e. no counts should be there and simple people should have all the power. It can be supposed that Lyubov Orlova inwardly felt the same way otherwise she would never become a favorite of the Soviet people.

Meanwhile, this young girl willfully pursued the goal set by her

before the revolution; she wanted to live with the art only. After all, she entered the conservatory; however, she did not graduated from it; well, she passed exams in the choreography department of a theatrical college; concurrently, she took lessons of stagecraft, and started earning money not by selling milk but using her talent to play piano. She became a piano player in Moscow movie theaters showing silent movies to the accompaniment of light music.

In the decisive 1926, she was 24 and Orlova's spirit got strengthened; her soul tempered and she blossomed with singular beauty of a young noble woman captured by new living circumstances. She acquired charm and style. Soon, the first man in her life appeared in her life. It was Andrey Berzin, Deputy People's Commissar of Agriculture, a perspective functionary being a member of a small circle of party and state elite. However, years intimacy to supreme authorities was a risky profession those years; as early as three years after, her successful husband was arrested in the matter of the Labor Peasant Party and Lyubov Orlova suddenly became a free woman again. That year, she was an actress in the choir and corps de ballet of the Musical Studio, Moscow Art Theater, headed by Nemirovich-Danchenko. Her husband's arrest did not break the spirit of this beauty with big forehead. She promptly found a new protector. It was some Franz, an Austrian businessman, the most mysterious figure in her life. The open marriage of this actress was ready to take its official form but a meeting with Grigory Alexandrov, the main person in her destiny, changed all the plans.

In those days, Alexandrov, movie director and follower of Eisenstein, with whom he worked in America

when shooting the movie Long Live Mexico! came back to Russia and looked for the lead character in the comedy Jolly Fellows. He had been looking for a long time and unsuccessfully so far. Alexandrov tried to find not only an actress and Leonid Utesov' partner but a Soviet Holywood-type movie star similar to Lillian Gish or Mary Pickford. A talent, beauty, and figure were not enough; he was looking for a charismatic actress. And finally he found!

A tip was given by painter Peter Williams, who recommended debutant Lyubov Orlova cheerfully playing her first lead role - Pericola in the same-name operetta by Jacques Offenbach. Alexandrov yielded to the advice. It was a marvelous spring evening; the theater was full; nothing predicted a complete turn of the tide, and blond Anyuta suddenly appeared on the stage. His dream from an unmade movie.

It was love at first sight.

The married couple worshipped each other till their end.

How this beginning actress conquered the public, Moscow, Stalin, and finally the entire nation? It seems that she succeeded in forming an image of the Soviet country like her competitor Marlene Dietrich succeeded in forming an image of the German Reich. The foundation of the USSR and the emergence of new Germany in the 1930ies predicted no threat. Alternatively, these two states were full of social optimism, a spirit of revenge, and these two great temperamental blondes came to the captain's bridges of two dawning empires. It was the key word- dawn! Lyubov Orlova was a muse of blossom, faith in the fortunate future that was near at hand. She played on the screen with the same energy as a sports

banner waved in the wind and shined by the sunlight.

Thousands of Soviet people living arduous life full of labor and misery saw the main feature in her. It turned out that national interests could become the objective of every person.

Jolly Fellows

Circus

Volga-Volga

Shining Path

Springtime

Meeting on Elba... This is the star way of her glory, gold classics of the Soviet cinematic art, and hits of the times.

However, repressions and war eventually damaged her bright path to the future.

The life turned out to be more terrible than it could be expected.

Though the screen still showed optimistic pictures of grain flows and Dnieper Hydroelectric Station's waterfalls, the actress remained alone with her screen fortune and was very nearly in the background of the cinematic art in the early 1960ies. The bitterest failure met Director Alexandrov and actress Orlova, husband and wife in the movie Russian Souvenir. She played Barbara (Varya Komarova), played in external formal parties, and the movie itself turned out to be so stilted, outdated and empty... these impressions were suddenly supplemented by the following fact: Orlova stopped getting old; she looked unnaturally young and it was a paradox that such youthfulness did not suit her at all. The actress made enormous efforts to fight her age. It was a new experience for our country since nearly thirty years were to pass before the cult of fitness and biologically active supplements.

Orlova looked much younger in her next movie, Starling and Lyre (club showcase)... The movie never appeared on the screen.

Между тем, her glory remained phenomenal.

Millions of photos with her beautiful smile decorated poor apartments. The movie star continued irradiating optimism and mutely sang those resonant beamy words: "We are always right in our ventures ..."

Laureate of the Stalin awards.

People's artist of the USSR

One Order of Lenin, two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor.

Even a Medal for the Defense of Caucasus ...

Husband and wife spent their last days in a close atmosphere, alone with each other. Orlova, like Marlene Dietrich, tried to conceal her old age in public.

Alexandrov outlived Lyubov Orlova (1902-1975); the director dedicated his last movie Lyubov Orlova, which he finished shortly before his death in 1983, to the star and his friend.

Well, draggle-tail Cinderella, showed her iron nature multiplied by the fortunate destiny of Orlovs and succeeded in becoming a beloved princess of the entire USSR.

Were you nothing? You will become everything!

And the Goddess of Success became a piano player in her life.

The movie star still had her face young but she always hid her hands, hands of a pianist mutilated by milk cans. It was a secret condition for all filming processes - nobody should see her hands in close-up views on the screen.

ДРАГОЦЕННОЕ СЛОВО БАБУРА

Бахтиёр Абидов



*...В своих скитаньях ни на час
я радости не знал,
По милой родине скорбит
извечно человек.*

Автор этих строк - Бабур, величайший поэт, мыслитель и ученый Востока, он же полководец и государственный деятель.

Гений Бабура явил миру бессмертные творения, обогатившие сокровищницу человеческой цивилизации. Переведенные на разные языки, они дарят зерна истины и красоту наслаждения разным народам мира.

“Бабур - неординарная личность, - писал Джавахарлал Неру. - Он является выдающимся правителем, человеком эпохи Возрождения, любящим искусство, литературу, умеющим наслаждаться красотой жизни”.

Талант Бабура был многообразен, он счастливо обнял и гуманитарную сферу, отразившись в поэтическом слове, в музыкальных произведениях, исторических и философских трудах. Творческое наследие Бабура - стихи, трактаты по мусульманскому законоведению, поэтике, музыке - изучаются и поныне исследователями в разных странах, а личность этого человека, харизматичная, обладающая духовной мощью и огромным обаянием, вдохновила не одного писателя, литературного и кине-

матографического деятеля на воссоздание образа.

Автобиографическое произведение “Бабур-наме” - живое свидетельство истории великих потомков тимуридов. “Мемуары Бабура - не дневник воина о наступлении или отступлении, - пишет английский историк Лейн Пуул. - В этих воспоминаниях - личные наблюдения и изящные мысли о мире тонкого знатока восточной литературы, человека благородного, образованного и наблюдательного, глубоко изучившего людские души и чрезвычайно объективного в оценке ситуаций”.

По богатству и разнообразию материала, языку и стилю главный труд Бабура “Бабур-наме” превосходит любую историческую хронику, составленную придворными летописцами того времени. С момента написания произведения прошло более 500 лет, но оно остается понятным и доступным. По мнению специалистов, секрет в ясности мысли и “легкости” языка автора.

“Бабур-наме”, охватившая исторический период с 1493 по 1529 годы, - это три жизненных и странственных этапа: Фергана, Кабул, а дальше - Индия. С приходом и воцарением Бабура в этой стране многое изменилось - “новые стимулы вдохнули свежесть и жизнь в искусство, архитектуру и другие области культуры”, - заметил Джавахарлал Неру.

Ни одна строчка стихов Бабура не случайна, он со всей силой таланта выполнял земную миссию Поэта, пытаясь постичь смысл бытия, красоту мира, тайну человеческой души.

Бабур прекрасно владел персидским языком, но все свои главные произведения создал на родном узбекском языке и до последних дней жизни мечтал вернуться на родину. Ностальгические нотки, любовь к родному краю присутствуют во многих произведениях великого Бабура.

Автор “Бабур-наме” ушел из жизни в 48 лет, оставив после себя не только славу, но богатое, многогранное духовное наследие. Проходят столетия, сменяют друг друга исторические эпохи. Труды Бабура, глубокие по содержанию и совершенные по поэтической форме, стали органичной частью мирового наследия. Он продолжает говорить с нами на благородном, мудром языке добра и любви.

*Не говорите, что Бабур
не завершил пути:*

*Остановился я на миг,
мне снова в путь пора...*

Человеческие поколения передают из рук в руки бесценные сокровища, созданные Бабуром...

«ГРИНВУД»: ИНВЕСТИЦИИ В РОССИЮ



В 2011 году лидерами России и Китая были поставлены цели по увеличению объемов товарооборота до 150 млрд. долларов США к 2015 году и до 200 млрд. долларов США к 2020 году.

Бизнес-парк «Гринвуд» представляет собой платформу для культурного, политического и коммерческого взаимодействия двух стран.

«Гринвуд» - это международный торгово-выставочный оптовый комплекс, открытый в 2011 году в Красногорском районе Подмосковья. Основная задача бизнес-парка «Гринвуд» - создать современную, удобную и эффективно работающую бизнес-площадку для развития торговли и двусторонних экономических отношений России и Китая. Бизнес-парк «Гринвуд» с успехом реализует эту непростую, но очень важную и амбициозную цель, предоставляя предпринимателям

Бизнес-парк «Гринвуд» в цифрах:

20 га - общая территория

15 современных, отдельно стоящих зданий

132 000 квадратных метров - общая площадь торговых и офисных помещений

110 000 квадратных метров - площадь паркинга

Цай Гуйжу, Президент Союза китайских предпринимателей России, директор бизнес-парка «Гринвуд»:
«Нынешний год особенный для отношений России и Китая: мы отмечаем 10 лет со дня подписания договора о добрососедстве, дружбе и сотрудничестве между нашими странами. Это серьезный рубеж: сейчас можно подвести промежуточные итоги, оценить масштаб проделанной работы и наметить планы на будущее. Политическое доверие между нашими странами растет, развивается стратегическое взаимодействие. Россия и Китай и дальше намерены придерживаться принципов договора о сотрудничестве во имя создания прекрасного будущего для народов обеих стран».

обеих стран уникальные условия для рационального ведения бизнеса и налаживания партнерских связей. Бизнес-парк «Гринвуд» - это не только комфортные офисные помещения, элегантные выставочные залы



и шоу-румы, но и комплекс логистических, юридических и финансовых услуг, сервис по поиску деловых партнеров, надежных и качественных поставщиков, а также мероприятия по расширению рынков сбыта.

Бизнес-парк «Гринвуд» не имеет аналогов в России: он объединяет офисные помещения и постоянно действующую выставку товаров непосредственно от производителя, одновременно предоставляя возможность здесь и сейчас осуществить закупку этих товаров. На территории «Гринвуда» 15 отдельно стоящих зданий, с офисными и торговыми помещениями. Каждое из зданий отведено под определенную отрасль производства: одежда, текстиль, мебель, медицина, стройматериалы, электроника - вот только некоторые из них.

«Гринвуд» сделал ставку на сегмент товаров высокого качества и на широту ассортимента: задача бизнес-парка открыть для российских оптовиков, а значит, и для конечных потребителей, качественные и высокотехнологичные китайские товары, обеспечить простой и удобный доступ к продукции, высоко котирующейся на международных рынках сбыта. Сегодня «Гринвуд» является самой крупной площадкой для оптовой международной торговли.

Проект государственного значения

Создание бизнес-парка «Гринвуд» стало логиче-

Ли Фэн, коммерческий директор бизнес-парка «Гринвуд»: «Торговые отношения между Китаем и Россией в течение многих лет отличаются устойчивой динамикой интенсивного роста. Товарооборот между двумя странами вышел на докризисный уровень. Подписано множество торговых контрактов на общую сумму 8,5 млрд. долларов США, на валютную биржу Китая допущен российский рубль, а Китай стал основным торговым партнером России. И это лишь часть наших двусторонних достижений за это десятилетие».

ским продолжением и воплощением основных идей Договора о двустороннем сотрудничестве между Китайской Народной Республикой и Российской Федерацией. Взаимовыгодное развитие и постоянный рост экономических взаимоотношений: руководство бизнес-парка считает своей целью обеспечить реализацию этих задач, вытекающих из подписанного между нашими странами договора. Бизнес-парк «Гринвуд» создан под эгидой «Центра развития торговли и управления инвестициями в Европу» и группы компаний «Чентон», торгово-производственного конгломерата с государственным капиталом. На сегодняшний



день, «Гринвуд» является крупнейшим инвестиционным проектом КНР на территории Российской Федерации. Одна из задач бизнес-парка - создать платформу, базу для дальнейшего роста китайских инвестиций в экономику России.

Открытие «Гринвуд» положительно влияет на рост инвестиционной привлекательности Московской области, деятельность бизнес-парка напрямую связана с перспективами стратегического развития экономики Подмосквья. Работа «Гринвуд» будет содействовать значительному увеличению налоговых поступлений, как в бюджет области, так и в федеральный бюджет: рост сборов обеспечит экономическая активность крупных китайских и международных компаний, по самым скромным оценкам их будет более 1000. Цель «Гринвуда» - содействовать созданию около 10 000 новых рабочих мест на своей территории, что окажет позитивное влияние как на экономический, так и на социальный климат Московской области.

Уникальный международный проект

Уникальность бизнес-парка в том, что «Гринвуд», прежде всего, работает на установление и поддержку партнерских экономических связей между бизнес-

«Чентон» (China Chengtong Group) это - созданная в 1992 году государственная компания-гигант, торгово-логистический конгломерат. Группа компаний «Чентон» входит в Топ 500 предприятий Китая.

менами Китая и России. Если вы хотите выйти на новый, международный уровень, освоить новые рынки, если вам нужны надежные поставщики высококачественных товаров, если вы хотите расширить ассортимент или найти новых клиентов, возможности, наработки и коммерческие ресурсы бизнес-парка «Гринвуд» - оптимальное решение этих задач.

«Гринвуд» обеспечивает китайским компаниям защиту интересов на иностранном рынке, предоставляет массу услуг как в оформлении необходимых документов, так и в расширении рынка сбыта продукции, выхода на крупные российские оптовые компании. С другой стороны, «Гринвуд» интересен российским компаниям возможностью прямого выхода на ведущих китайских производителей. Одним из преимуществ площадки является централизованное продвижение на российском рынке всех представленных здесь товаров.

В сотрудничестве с РУДН и МГТУ «Станкин» на базе комплекса учрежден институт «Гринвуд». Задача института — донести до китайских бизнесменов специфику российской культуры и менталитета, обеспечить



их навыками в таких прикладных науках, как например, юриспруденция и таможенное дело. Таким образом, китайский предприниматель выходит на российский рынок подготовленным, знающим многие детали и тонкости в осуществлении хозяйственной деятельности на территории России.

Девиз “Гринвуд” - “Зеленый свет Вашему бизнесу”. Благодаря системе шоу-румов, действующих как постоянная выставка разнообразных товаров с постоянно обновляющимся ассортиментом, в “Гринвуд” всегда можно подобрать продукцию, соответствующую самым высоким стандартам качества. Благодаря логистическим и таможенным преимуществам бизнес-парка, поставки товаров своевременны и не вызывают нареканий. Благодаря развитой инфраструктуре и широкому спектру дополнительных услуг, вести бизнес в “Гринвуде” комфортно и просто. Бизнес-парк - это один из самых эффективных каналов оптовой реализации китайских и российских товаров высокого качества.

В отличие от большинства торговых комплексов, бизнес-парк «Гринвуд» это не просто офисы и склады «под ключ». Бизнес-парк на практике реализует идею «одного окна»: предприниматель просто размещает товар в шоу-руме, а все заботы и сложности: юридические, логистические и таможенные, кадровые, даже некоторые вопросы финансирования - «Гринвуд» возьмет на себя.

“Гринвуд” можно назвать «деловым городом» - инфраструктура бизнес-парка поистине впечатляет: для удобства клиентов на территории построена прекрасная гостиница, работают банки и страховые компании, есть кафе и рестораны, службы быта и магазины, типография, китайский медицинский центр, фитнес-клуб и салон красоты, огромный паркинг, бесплатный транспорт от метро “Сходненская”. «Гринвуд» может похвастаться прекрасным расположением: несколько удобных подъездов, 69 километр МКАД, рядом с крупными городами-спутниками Москвы, недалеко от международного аэропорта “Шереметьево”.

Проект развития и роста

Стратегическая задача бизнес-парка “Гринвуд” - способствовать постоянному росту товарообмена между Китаем и Россией. С одной стороны, необходимо наращивать объемы товарооборота, с другой - выводить на российский рынок новые и интересные товары китайского производства, сделать товарооборот более дифференцированным, разнообразным, расширять сотрудничество во всех отраслях производства.

Бизнес-парк “Гринвуд” является активным членом и неотъемлемой частью Союза китайских предпринимателей России, благодаря чему обладает особыми возможностями по укреплению взаимовыгодного двустороннего сотрудничества. Бизнес-парк осуществля-

ет комплекс мероприятий, которые стимулируют установление прочных торговых отношений и экономических связей между предпринимателями России и Китая, помогая им решать насущные проблемы стратегического и тактического развития бизнеса.

Одна из задач “Гринвуда” - открыть и показать российским предпринимателям современный деловой Китай: Китай высококачественной продукции и надежного клиентского сервиса, Китай новых технологий, Китай уникальных экономических перспектив. В рамках решения этой задачи, “Гринвуд” на регулярной основе организует деловые поездки российских предпринимателей в Китай, в ходе которых помогает россиянам найти новых поставщиков и бизнес-партнеров.

Обладая уникальной базой китайских производителей, специалисты “Гринвуд” подбирают индивидуальное решение задач, стоящих перед вашим бизнесом, будь то старт-ап или давно существующее на рынке предприятие. Поиск партнеров и поставщиков, расширение ассортимента и покорение новых рынков сбыта, удешевление производства и комплексное снижение издержек - деловая репутация и ресурсы “Гринвуд” позволяют сделать это быстро, безопасно и эффективно.

Идеи и перспективы

Бизнес-парк “Гринвуд” - это качественный рывок в деле укрепления двустороннего экономического сотрудничества Китайской Народной Республики и Российской Федерации. Благодаря правительственной поддержке двух государств, а также ориентации на актуальные потребности и нужды предприятий оптовой торговли, “Гринвуд” создает в Подмоскovie самый крупный международный бизнес-парк для предпринимателей, работающих в самых различных отраслях экономики, бизнес-парк с самой современной и высокотехнологичной инфраструктурой, с самым совершенным спектром услуг и самым высоким качеством предлагаемой продукции.



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