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CNINA'S SCO AND SECURITY

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the consideration of such an important international organization as the SCO and the role of China in it. The article examines the history of the formation of the SCO, the goals and tasks that it sets for itself. Particular attention is paid to the issue of security.

Key words: China, SCO, security.

The predecessor of the SCO-Shanghai Cooperation Organization was the "Shanghai Five" mechanism. The "Shanghai Five" mechanism originated from the organization that began in the late 1980s with China as a party and the four countries of Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan as parties to strengthen the negotiation process of strengthening trust and disarmament in the border areas. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization was the first international organization named after a Chinese city. It further strengthened the relations between China and neighboring countries. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is a permanent inter-governmental international organization that was announced on June 15, 2001 in Shanghai, China by the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan. Its predecessor was the "Shanghai Five" mechanism. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization has become a key forum for resolving various political, economic, military, and environmental issues in Europe and Asia. It will further promote the international community to make joint efforts to meet the global challenges and seize the opportunity to expand trade, development and cultural exchanges.

The cooperation in the SCO field is based on political cooperation to resolve border issues, consolidating political trust and good-neighborly friendship among the member states; on behalf of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, it expresses its support on issues of concern to member countries. The member states have repeatedly elaborated on Afghanistan, the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, Iraq, and North Korea. On the issue of the nuclear issue and other common issues, the Astana summit's declaration emphasizes that the re-

form should follow the principle of the broadest consensus, and that there should be no major differences between the establishment of time limits and forced voting.

The problems faced by the SCO

1. Regional economic and trade and investment differences. On the one hand, empirical data shows that the general economic development level of the SCO member countries is not high, and the GDP and per capita GDP of each country are quite different. China and Russia are leaders in the organization and have relatively high levels of economic development. However, the level of economic development in the remaining four countries and the degree of openness in foreign trade are all quite different from those of China and Russia. In 2011, Chinese enterprises invested 1.89 billion U.S. dollars in Russian-African finance: 582 million U.S. dollars in Kazakhstan, 145 million U.S. dollars in Kyrgyzstan, 231 million U.S. dollars in Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. It is 156 million U.S. dollars. China's investment in SCO members has fallen as the level of economic development has decreased, and Russia's ability to attract Chinese capital has far exceeded that of the other four countries. The gap in national economic strength has made regional economic cooperation more difficult and has increased Balance and instability. At the same time, the sum of investment by China and Russia for the other four countries is generally higher than that of the other four countries. The amount of investment from Russia and Russia is large, and even the investment of Ji, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan is zero. The weak ability of the member states to invest abroad will restrict mutual investment and development and affect the effectiveness of regional investment promotion measures.

2. In terms of cooperation, energy cooperation is the most promising area of the Shanghai Cooperation

Organization, and it is also a link that combines the security interests of all countries. However, energy cooperation still lacks a multilateral coordination mechanism among countries. Energy policies of member countries, observer countries, and some countries in the dialogue partner countries are still unstable. There is a sharp conflict of interest among individual member states. The resulting differences and frictions have affected the vitality and cohesion of the organization.

3. Policy mechanisms. The multilateral coordination mechanism of the SCO compared to the bilateral coordination mechanism is very imperfect and unsound. The multilateral cooperation forms are more important than content, making the project slow. At the same time, there are frictions and disagreements in the process of bilateral cooperation. For example, due to the strategic perspective and the drive of interests, bilateral relations between China and Russia have repeatedly caused problems in the energy finance negotiations.

4. In basic and environmental construction, the still prevalent trade and investment barriers hinder the development of the SCO's direct investment and foreign trade. Member States tend to set certain restrictive measures and regulations on trade and investment. For example, the establishment of the "Russian-White-Kazakh customs union" has changed the rules of economic activities of individual member states and has become a supranational economic organization. Its unified foreign policies and measures constitute a major obstacle to the SCO in the field of investment cooperation.

Second processing countermeasure base

In the development of the SCO's problems and analysis of the global situation, the following measures can be taken to respond:

1. Improve multilateral coordination mechanisms for macroeconomic policies and jointly explore new and more efficient forms of cooperation. The key point is to strive to find a balance between the interests of various countries and the point of convergence, and strengthen the coordination of the strategic interests of members within different organizations. The new model of regional cooperation advocated by China highlights the respective advantages of regional countries and gradually realizes regional economic integration. In this way, it is necessary to pay attention to the coordination and cooperation of various member states and even the SCO and other economic organizations. Through the establishment of a day-to-day management system that coordinates the macroeconomic policies of member countries in the SCO, it will timely track and study the economic strategy dynamics, industrial policies, and fiscal policies of member countries, minimize risks in cooperation, and increase the interest of all parties. Member countries in the organization achieve common development. In addition, in order to avoid difficult differences and frictions, the SCO draws on WTO and other world economic organizations and sets up an expert group to provide timely consultation and resolution of multilateral disputes for decision-making and create a good environment for cooperation among member states.

2. From the point of view of the member states

themselves, actively adjust the industrial structure and strengthen their own economic strength. The level of economic development of the member States restricts the breadth, breadth and depth of regional economic cooperation. Therefore, the SCO countries must give priority to their own economic development. We will pay attention to direct investment and trade exchanges in the primary industry, while vigorously developing manufacturing, extending the transition from secondary industry to tertiary industry investment and trade, optimizing the industrial structure, improving the quality of products, and promoting higher technology, higher added value and lower energy consumption.

3. Step by step strengthening the regional multilateral financing support system. We will strengthen cooperation within the framework of the banking complex and, while defining key cooperation projects around the multilateral economic and trade cooperation programme and its implementation plan, we will strive to innovate the financing cooperation modalities of SCO. We will gradually ease restrictions on access to financing among member states, improve regional trade credit insurance, credit evaluation and investment guarantee mechanisms, establish multi-level and multi-channel financing cooperation, deepen financial cooperation, strengthen banking consortia, increase financing support for regional economic cooperation projects, and strengthen macroeconomic and financial policy coordination among member states.

4. Actively promote the process of trade, investment facilitation and liberalization, reduce trade and investment barriers and improve trade and investment services. In accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit and the principle of consensus, we will jointly formulate medium-and long-term plans to reduce external barriers through multilateral consultations, and deepen inter-country OFDI. We will expand people-to-people exchanges and cooperation, vigorously develop border trade and create a favorable atmosphere for enterprises to gather together.

III Outlook

In addition to maintaining regional security and developing the economies of its member states, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation has made outstanding contributions to the political, economic and cultural fields. As the "twin engines" within the Organisation, China and Russia, its policies have important and far-reaching implications for the development of the SCO. The SCO had entered a new phase of development and should therefore be actively explored and planned so that it could develop more healthily.

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