



SOCIO-ECONOMIC COOPERATION OF THE SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION COUNTRIES

Nigmatov Alisher Khayrullayevich

Chirchik State Pedagogical University

E-mail: alishernigmatov911@mail.ru

Abstract: This article deals with the socio-economic cooperation of the countries of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Its historical formation and the factors contributing to this are given. In addition, it is possible to know that the socio-economic cooperation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization is of great importance at the present time.

Keyword: Shanghai, summit, Almaty, economy, cooperation, memorandum, BRHX, Samarkand.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which has become an influential international structure in the world today, was established in Shanghai on the basis of a declaration signed by Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan. The main goals and objectives of the organization are to strengthen mutual trust, friendship and good neighborliness, develop cooperation in political, trade, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, humanitarian, energy, transport and other spheres, and ensure peace, security and stability in the region it covers.

Although the SCO was initially created to collectively protect the borders of neighboring countries, it soon acquired an economic orientation. After the SCO began its activities at a meeting in Almaty in 1998, the interaction of the five countries was aimed at moving from issues of stabilizing the military and political situation along the former Soviet-Chinese border to measures to ensure regional security and multilateral economic cooperation. At this meeting, the member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization discussed issues of regional trade and economic partnership, the development of the SCO and other issues. A memorandum was signed between the governments of the SCO member states on the main goals and directions of regional economic partnership. The signed memorandum marked the beginning of the process of forming favorable economic, trade and investment cooperation on the terms.

Soon, the first meeting of the Ministers of Economy and Trade of the SCO member states was held in Shanghai. The parties have officially launched a system for holding meetings of ministers of economy and trade and creating favorable conditions in the field of trade and investment. Following the meeting, a memorandum was signed between the governments of the SCO member states on the main goals and directions of regional economic partnership and a joint statement on the results of the first meeting of ministers responsible for foreign economic and foreign trade activities and the beginning of the process of creating favorable conditions in the field of trade and investment. [1]

In September 2003, the heads of the SCO member states signed a 20-year program of multilateral trade and economic partnership. As a long-term goal, it is envisaged to form a free trade area in the SCO and increase trade turnover in the region in the short term. Cooperation was to include energy, transport, agriculture, telecommunications, environmental protection and other areas. The draft action plan for the formation of cooperation was signed in September



2004.

According to a number of experts, the SCO's organizational construction took too long, and many memoranda and declarations have not been properly implemented in practice for a long time. In addition, when implementing action projects on various trends in economic partnership, it turned out that their implementation was hampered by several problems due to differences in the structure and functioning of economic concepts. As a result, virtually none of the previously approved economic partnership projects have been launched. The President of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs A.N. Shokhin believes that the completion of the process of developing the concept of multilateral economic partnership within the organization was the formation in June 2006 of the business council, which is not a state structure linking the state and economic spheres of the SCO member states. The real actions were motivated by two major plans, the formation of transport infrastructure and energy resources, at the summit in Dushanbe on September 15, 2006. [2]

China occupies a special place in the economic relations of the SCO states. This has a serious impact on the economic situation in the region every year, activates the joint work of the SCO states in this area, requires the formation of a free trade zone and at the same time an infrastructure for trade and investment. By attracting to its economic interests the economies of the states of the Central Asian region (Central Asian republics), China considers them primarily as reliable markets for its products. Directly, from the point of view of expanding trade partnership, China supports the accession of the countries of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to the World Trade Organization. While some experts note that China's share in foreign trade turnover in 2001-2006 in SCO trade did not exceed 2%, Other experts note that the level of monetary relations between China and Central Asian countries, in particular Kazakhstan, is constantly growing. On October 26, 2005, at the SCO Moscow summit, Secretary General Zhang Deguan suggested that the SCO would focus on common energy plans, including the formation of the oil and gas sector, exploration of hydrocarbon reserves and the sharing of water resources. [3].

Russian President Putin V.V. the concept put forward at the Shanghai Summit in June 2006 On the formation of the SCO Energy club as a device uniting producers, consumers and transmitters of energy resources was supported by the leaders of other countries. Certain decisions on implementation were made at a meeting of heads of government in Dushanbe, in particular, M. Fradkov made a proposal to form an International center for the provision of nuclear Fuel Cycle Services within the SCO. In addition to the Russian Federation, China and Kazakhstan are actively involved in energy development in the region. The possibility of Iran's role in energy transfer is not excluded, in which case the share of the SCO gas market will exceed half of the global market volume.

The summits of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the BRIC Group (BRIC-Brazil, Russia, India and China) were held on June 15 and 16, 2009 in Yekaterinburg. After the conclusion of the summit in Yekaterinburg, as well as the meeting of the leaders of the brhx Group countries the next day, on June 17, 2009, the Russian Federation and China concluded an unprecedented agreement worth one hundred billion dollars in the field of energy.

Thus, according to experts, the summits of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Bric member countries, without achieving any concrete results, gave an impetus to the further development of Yekaterinburg and the Sverdlovsk region, including attracting large foreign investments in the future.

After talks with Russian President Dmitry Medvedev and Head of the People's Republic



of China Hu Jintao, he spoke about the largest deal in the history of bilateral relations between Russia and China. The two heads of state agreed to create a system of mutual settlements in rubles and yuan.[4]

On October 21-23, 2015, Ufa hosted the first small business forum of the regions of the SCO and BRICS member countries (BRICS English Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa). It was organized by the Government of the Republic of Bashkortostan, the State Committee of the Republic of Bashkortostan for Entrepreneurship and Tourism, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Bashkortostan with the support of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation, which includes the Chairman of the National Part of the BRICS Business Council and the Chairman of the Board of the SCO Business Council.

The business program began with a plenary session on the topic "cooperation between the regions of the SCO and BRICS member states in the field of creating a business-friendly environment."

Azat Gazizov, Vice-President of the All-Russian Public Organization of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises "Support of Russia", acted as an invited speaker

Azat Gazizov reminded the forum participants that Russian entrepreneurship is only 20-25 years old, and during this time the business has experienced four crises. "Now the business sector is in the so-called "era 2.0", - said Speaker Azat Gazizov. – In 2014-2015, we saw how the business environment began to change. Taxes, the Civil Code, paperwork have changed, and all relationships have changed.

Trade itself has changed, e-commerce tools have developed greatly, which have changed the principles of business and logistics. Take any field-radical changes are taking place everywhere.

The emergence of new tools in the field of international relations for business is logical, and today we see the rise of small and medium-sized businesses to the international level. Yes, it is timely," the Vice President concluded" Pillars of Russia " Azat Gazizov.

Azat Gazizov stressed the importance of bringing them to the systemic level so that the above-mentioned positive changes would not be in vain, and new mechanisms would not remain at the level of local ties between entrepreneurs. "To do this, it must be brought to the state level and fixed by law. Create tools that you can use at work. business should serve for the easy functioning of enterprises on the scale of the Russian Federation, even if it is not world-class. Let's make it easier for small and medium-sized businesses to operate on the international market," the speaker said.

The first small business forum of the regions of the SCO and BRICS member states was held in the capital of Bashkortostan. The event was attended by about 1,500 delegates from enterprises, government agencies and non-profit associations in the field of support for small and medium-sized businesses, as well as foreign delegations from 23 countries. The forum has become another important stage in the series of integration economic processes in the Eurasian space.

On September 16, 2022, a regular meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization was held at the Congress Center of the Great Silk Road International Tourist Complex in Samarkand.

At the meeting of the expanded Council of Heads of State, chaired by President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, together with the leaders of the organization's member states and its structures, the heads of the SCO observer states and the honorary guests of the summit –



President of the Republic of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ibrahim Raisi, President of Mongolia Ukhnaagin Khurelsukh, President of the Republic of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdogan, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and President of Turkmenistan Serdar Berdimuhamedov, as well as heads of international and regional organizations, including the UN Secretary General, Deputy Rosemary Dicarolo was present.

In his speech, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted that during the period of Uzbekistan's chairmanship in the organization, new formats and mechanisms of cooperation in such areas as information and communication technologies, food security and poverty reduction were launched within the SCO.

Forums, conferences and other events were held on topical issues of economics, industry, innovation, tourism, healthcare, public diplomacy, gender equality and the promotion of women's entrepreneurship.

The leader of our country put forward specific proposals and practical initiatives on topical issues of multilateral cooperation within the SCO.

The importance of increasing the practical effectiveness of cooperation in the field of economics, trade and investment was noted. To this end, proposals were put forward to establish a new SCO economic dialogue, hold a week of business partnership of the SCO regions in Uzbekistan, create an alliance of special economic zones of the member countries, hold an annual major SCO trade fair and create a single electronic platform based on it. At the meeting of the SCO Council of Heads of State held in Samarkand, joint approaches were identified to ensure regional stability, security and sustainable economic development, strengthen transport links, as well as deepen cultural dialogue. In total, 44 documents were adopted at the Samarkand SCO summit – agreements, concepts, programs and other decisions. Among them, agreements related to socio-economic, educational, scientific, tourism and cultural spheres stand out. The development of intraregional trade in the SCO, the development of socio-economic cooperation, and the creation of trade zones serve to further strengthen ties between the countries.

The summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Samarkand has become historic in a number of aspects. For the first time, more than 40 documents were considered at the meeting. Decisions have been signed on expanding the organization, accepting new members, and granting the status of a dialogue partner. One of the important points of the Samarkand summit was that important initiatives aimed at ensuring unity, cooperation and stability in the SCO space were expressed, as well as solidarity in their implementation.

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