

# THE SILK ROAD ECONOMIC BELT AND THE SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>



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This article deals with the concept of a Silk Road Economic Belt put forward by Chinese President Xi Jinping in September 2013. It argues that this concept has two major dimensions: “the Road” and “the Belt”. Accordingly, the concept pursues the following two main objectives. First, it aims to revive the ancient Silk Road that led to the exchange of knowledge, goods and technology between the East and West. Second, it aspires to create an “Economic Belt”, i.e. an economic alliance of countries along the Silk Road in order to forge closer economic ties, facilitate trade and investment, improve transportation networks, enhance monetary circulation and promote people-to-people exchanges. Also, the article argues that the realization of the Silk Road Economic Belt requires strengthening the role of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the transformation of this organization from primarily security-oriented coalition to an alliance that also pursues deep economic cooperation. Furthermore, the article provides a comprehensive examination of the background, the legal nature and major areas of cooperation of the SCO. Having analyzed the activities of the SCO the article concludes that “the Road” can be built when and if the SCO will transform into “the Belt”, i.e. its member states will be able to reinforce pragmatic cooperation in various areas, promote mutual trust and expand its agenda from primarily security-oriented to one encompassing deep economic cooperation. Furthermore, the transformation of the SCO into the “Belt” will require making the SCO and the emerging Eurasian Economic Union to be complementary and mutually reinforcing in building the Silk Road of the XXI century. As a result, the Silk Road Economic Belt will effectively connect the Asian and European markets and significantly facilitate the idea of common development and prosperity of all people living along the belt.

*Keywords: China, Xi Jinping, Silk Road Economic Belt, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Eurasian Economic Union, Silk Road, regional integration, international organizations, regional security, economic cooperation.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

During his speech at the Nazarbayev University (Astana) on 7 September 2013 and few days later at the summit of the Shanghai Cooperation

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<sup>1</sup>This article was delivered at the conference “The Silk Road Economic Belt: Construction and Future” organized by the Renmin University of China in Beijing on 26-28 June 2014.

Organization (SCO) in Bishkek on 13 September 2013 Chinese President Xi Jinping put forward a concept foreseeing the establishment of a Silk Road Economic Belt. As it is clearly seen, this concept has two major dimensions: “the Road” and “the Belt”. Accordingly, the concept pursues the following two main objectives. First, it aims to revive the Silk Road, the ancient trade route that, linking China and Europe, led to the exchange of knowledge, culture, religion, goods and technology between the East and West. Second, it aspires to create an “Economic Belt”, i.e. an economic alliance of countries along the Silk Road in order to forge closer economic ties, facilitate trade and investment, improve transportation networks, enhance monetary circulation and promote people-to-people exchanges and in particular among young people.

It is not incidental that the concept of the Silk Road Economic Belt was proposed by the Chinese leader in Kazakhstan, one of the major countries between China and Europe and an enthusiastic supporter of Chinese economic initiatives, and at the SCO summit in Kyrgyzstan as the realization of the Silk Road Economic Belt requires strengthening the role of the SCO. The success of the Silk Road Economic Belt depends on the ability of the SCO to transform itself from primarily security-oriented coalition to an alliance pursuing also deep and comprehensive economic cooperation.

The aim of this article is to examine the background, the legal nature and major areas of cooperation of the SCO and to provide an answer whether and how the SCO can facilitate the creation of the Silk Road Economic Belt.

## II. BACKGROUND OF THE SCO

The SCO's background traces its roots to the process of the rapprochement between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that began in late 1980s after a long period of sporadically bloody confrontation. As a result of this process these two major world powers concluded an Agreement on Guidelines for Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Military Confidence-Building in the Border Area of 24 April 1990 and an Agreement on the Eastern Section of the Boundary of 16 May 1991.

After the breakup of the Soviet Union rapprochement between the parties continued in the framework of the so-called “One plus Four Formula”, i.e. China and four post-Soviet countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan. As a matter of priority, the five countries started to settle all border disputes along the western section of the former Sino-Soviet boundary by concluding a number of bilateral agreements (with

the major among them being China-Kazakhstan Border Agreement was signed on 26 April 1994, China-Russia Agreement on 3 September 1994, China-Kyrgyzstan Agreement on 4 June 1996 and China-Tajikistan Agreement on 13 August 1999).

Simultaneously with the adoption of border agreements the parties significantly reduced military troops deployed in the border regions and started to build an institutional mechanism to guarantee and maintain regional peace and security. As a result, on 26 April 1996 in Shanghai China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan signed the Treaty on Strengthening Confidence in the Military Field in the Border Areas. In particular the parties agreed not to attack each other, not to conduct military exercises targeted against each other and other dangerous military activities, to inform each other of important military activities scheduled to be conducted within 100 kilometers of the border, to invite each other to observe military exercises and to promote friendly communications between military forces and frontier guards. Most importantly, this Treaty gave birth to the political grouping that became known as the “Shanghai Five”.

One year later, on 24 April 1997 in Moscow the “Shanghai Five” signed the Treaty on Mutual Reduction of Military Forces in Border Areas. The Treaty foresaw the reduction of military forces deployed in border regions to a level necessary to defense, the refusal of the parties to seek military superiority and their duty to exchange pertinent information on military forces in the border regions.

The successful resolution of border and security issues gave a great impetus to the activities of the “Shanghai Five”. The presidents of the five states agreed to meet on an annual basis and in the period 1998-2000 they alternately met in Almaty, Bishkek and Dushanbe in a friendly atmosphere based on equality, mutual trust, joint consultations, respect for cultural variety and aspiration for common development. In the attitude and the enthusiasm that became known as the “Shanghai Spirit”, they discussed not only key issues of regional security, but also significantly expanded their agenda, which now also included the issues of global security, economic cooperation, environmental protection, water resource management, social and cultural cooperation, etc.

Celebrating its fifth anniversary on 15 June 2001 in Shanghai the grouping admitted Uzbekistan as a new member. Moreover, on the same day these six countries decided to create permanent institutional structures for facilitating their cooperation by establishing the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. During the next summit on 7 June 2002 in St. Petersburg the presidents of the six states adopted the Charter of the newly created Organization.

## III. LEGAL STATUS OF THE SCO

The SCO is a classic intergovernmental organization based on the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity of states and inviolability of their borders, non-interference into their internal affairs and peaceful settlement of disputes between the member states through consultations and negotiations. Even though the SCO members are different in their size and their role in international relations, the SCO emphasizes that it is a multilateral framework respecting sovereignty of each member and taking decision only by consensus of all members.

The supreme body determining the policies of the SCO is the Council of Heads of State. It holds its regular meetings once a year chaired and hosted on a rotation basis by each state in the Russian alphabetic order. It is assisted by: a) the Council of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) that approves the budget of the SCO and in particular decides the issues of economic interaction; b) the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs that holds consultations on international issues and prepares



Speech by J. Kembayeva at the conference “Economic Belt of Silk Road: Construction and Future”, organized by Renmin University of China in Beijing, 26-28 June 2014

meetings of the Council of Heads of State;<sup>2</sup> c) the Councils of Heads of Ministries and/or Agencies that consider particular issues of interaction in respective fields within SCO; d) the Council of National Coordinators that coordinates and directs day-to-day activities of the Organization; e) the Regional Counter-Terrorist Structure (discussed below); and e) the Secretariat that is located in Beijing. Decisions in all SCO bodies are adopted by consensus.

The SCO was explicitly endowed with the international legal personality.<sup>3</sup> It may interact and maintain dialogue, in particular in certain areas of cooperation, with other states and international organizations. Thus, the SCO concluded memoranda of understanding and established partner links with the United Nations (UN), Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO).

Also, the SCO may grant states or international organization concerned the status of an observer or a dialogue partner. Currently the SCO includes the following observer states: Afghanistan, India, Iran, Mongolia and Pakistan, as well as three dialogue partners: Belarus, Turkey and Sri Lanka. Furthermore, the SCO may be joined by new members (upon the decision of the Council of Heads of State based on a recommendation of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs) provided they will respect and comply with the provisions of the SCO treaties and instruments. In fact, in recent years the SCO considered the candidacies of Iran, India and Pakistan as potential members. Even though the SCO members could not yet find a consensus on the membership expansion, these developments show clearly that the SCO's membership is becoming increasingly attractive for many countries.

## IV. MAINTENANCE OF REGIONAL AND GLOBAL SECURITY AS THE SCO'S MAJOR OBJECTIVE

Examining the background and the legal status of the SCO makes it clear that the Shanghai grouping originated as an organization based

<sup>2</sup>The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs may represent the SCO in its external relations.

<sup>3</sup>See Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization of 7 June 2002, Art. 15.



Group photo of participants - representatives of universities and research institutes from 12 countries located on the Silk Road. Beijing, 2014.

on sovereign equality of its members and aimed primarily at ensuring and maintaining peace and security both at the global and the regional levels. Achieving these major objectives remains the main priority of the Organization.

With respect to the global security the SCO member states agreed to promote “a new democratic, fair and rational political and economic international order”. This goal clearly reflects the concept of multipolar world that was incorporated by Jiang Zemin into Chinese foreign policy in 1992 to support China’s position that a fair, just and peaceful world is only possible through respect of diversity of civilizations and different models of development. From the very beginning on, this position found full support from other SCO members (and in particular Russia and Kazakhstan),<sup>4</sup> that are also committed themselves to the idea of multipolarity as opposed to attempts to establish domination of one (or a group of) state(s) holding a significant amount of power economically, militarily and politically. The SCO Charter provides clearly that the SCO members desire to jointly contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security by developing political multipolarity.<sup>5</sup> Also, the presidents of the SCO members pledged themselves in numerous declarations to establish new global security architecture based on universally recognized principles of public international law, the balance of interests of all subjects of international relations and peaceful co-existence and consensus-based dialogue between various civilizations.<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, the adherence to the principle of multipolarity is confirmed by the fact that the SCO members firmly believe that an effective global security system can only be built under the auspices of the UN and in strict accordance with its Charter. In

particular, they emphasize the primary role of the UN Security Council (with China and Russia being permanent members of this body) in preventing and resolving international conflicts.

Regarding the regional security the SCO Charter stipulates that the member states will pursue the goal of strengthening mutual trust, friendship and good neighborliness in accordance with universally recognized principles of public international law.<sup>7</sup> In particular, they agreed to settle all disputes between them peacefully, to respect each other’s right to choose ways of political, economic, social and cultural development, to respect principles of state sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders. They committed themselves to prevent on their territories any activity incompatible with these principles and undertake all efforts to build confidence in the military sphere with the purpose to transform mutual borders to borders of eternal peace and friendship. Therefore, taking into account that the total area of the SCO member states amounts to more than 30 million square km (more than 20% of the Earth’s surface) and the total population of six member states is 1 billion 556 million people (representing 22 % of the world population), we can argue that the SCO is one of the major pillars of global security architecture making an invaluable contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security. Unlike the NATO or the Russia-led Collective Security Treaty Organization, the SCO is not a collective security system. Still in case of a situation threatening its security, a SCO member may hold consultations with other member states Parties to provide an adequate response to the situation that emerged.<sup>8</sup> Moreover, the SCO members agreed not to seek unilateral military superiority in adjacent border areas. Also, they decided to develop various forms of cooperation between their defense ministries and not to participate in alliances or organizations directed against other members and not to support any actions hostile to other members.<sup>9</sup> Furthermore, they agreed to prevent any illegitimate acts directed against the SCO interests<sup>10</sup> but

<sup>7</sup>See Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization of 7 June 2002, Art. 1.

<sup>8</sup>See Treaty on Long-Term Good-Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation Between the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization of 16 August 2007, Art. 6.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid, Art. 4.

<sup>4</sup>The idea of multipolarity was clearly expressed in the Joint Declaration of China and Russia of 25 April 1996 and the Joint Declaration of China and Kazakhstan of 5 July 1996.

<sup>5</sup>See Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization of 7 June 2002 (at Preamble).

<sup>6</sup>See e.g. Declaration on the Fifth Anniversary of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization of 15 June 2006, Bishkek Declaration of the Heads of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation of 16 August 2007, Declaration of the Heads of State of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Building a Region of Lasting Peace and Common Prosperity of 7 June 2012.

at the same time made clear that the SCO is not directed against any other states or organizations.<sup>11</sup>

Other major goals of the SCO with respect to the regional security are: 1) joint counteraction of terrorism, separatism and extremism in all their manifestations; and 2) fighting against illicit narcotics, arms trafficking, other transnational criminal activities and illegal migration.<sup>12</sup> Terrorism, separatism and extremism (called “three evils”) are considered to be major threats to the national security and public stability in all SCO members. In order to fight these “three evils” the SCO members adopted the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism of 15 June 2001 (on the same day when they decided to create the SCO) and the SCO Counter-Terrorism Convention of 16 June 2009. In both conventions they agreed to promote close cooperation between their law enforcement and judicial authorities. Also, at 16-17 June 2004 SCO summit, held in Uzbekistan, they established Regional Antiterrorism Structure (RATS) with the headquarters in Tashkent, an operational body that coordinates counter-terrorism cooperation among SCO members. Furthermore, starting from 2005, the SCO members conduct annual anti-terror military exercises named “Peace Mission”.

Combating the “three evils” is closely related to fighting transnational criminal activities and illegal migration, and in particular illegal circulation of drugs. In this regard the SCO members adopted Agreement on Cooperation in Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors of 17 June 2004 that aimed at combining their efforts on the creation of anti-narcotics belts around Afghanistan. In 2011 the SCO adopted the Counternarcotics Strategy for 2011-2016 that is aimed to strengthening interaction of SCO members in fighting the narcotic threat and safeguarding a steady regional development. Recognizing that a major precondition for ensuring regional security is the achievement of peace and stability in Afghanistan, the SCO committed itself to assist Afghanistan in its national reconciliation and reconstruction efforts. In doing so, they are of the view that those efforts should be Afghan-led and Afghan-owned and strongly support the leading role of the United Nations in coordinating the international assistance to Afghanistan. The SCO members cooperate also in dealing with other issues related to transnational criminal activities and illegal migration. In particular, in recent years they also agreed to boost interaction in the field of international information security attempting to prevent the resurgence of extremist ideology and terrorist propaganda and to build a “secure information environment” based on the principles of respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

To be noted is also that with respect to the security issues the SCO closely cooperates with the CSTO. In fact, there is considerable overlap in the membership of both organizations: five of seven CSTO members (all except for Armenia and Belarus) are in the SCO whereas five of six SCO members (all except for China) are in the CSTO. On 5 October 2007 a memorandum of understanding between the CSTO and the SCO was concluded, both organizations pledged themselves to cooperate “within the limits of their [respective] competence” on a number of security issues such as countering terrorism, narcotics trafficking and transnational criminal activity. The better coordination and a clear

<sup>10</sup>See Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization of 7 June 2002, Art. 2.

<sup>11</sup>See Treaty on Long-Term Good-Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation Between the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization of 16 August 2007, at Preamble.

<sup>12</sup>See Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization of 7 June 2002, Art. 1.

division of responsibilities between the CSTO and the SCO may certainly increase the intensity of cooperation between these organizations and promote peace and security in the region.

#### IV. ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Along with ensuring global and regional peace and security the SCO aspires for creating a “region of prosperity and harmony” based on equal partnership of the member states and their deep and dynamic multilateral economic cooperation. According to its Charter the SCO to desires to facilitate economic growth in the region for the purpose of increase of living standards of the peoples of the member states. In doing so it attempts to pursue the following goals: 1) to coordinate approaches to integration into the global economy (i.e. accession to the World Trade Organization); 2) to foster favorable environment for trade and investments with a view to gradually achieving free flow of goods, capitals, services and technologies; and 3) to improve transportation and communication infrastructure, transit capabilities and energy systems of member states.<sup>13</sup>

With respect to the integration into the global economy it should be noted that at the time of the creation of the SCO only Kyrgyzstan was a member of the WTO. On 11 December 2001 China became a WTO member and played an important role in facilitating the entry of Russia into the WTO on 22 August 2012. Currently China, Russia and Kyrgyzstan support Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in their accession process to the WTO.

With respect to the other goals the SCO adopted Program of Multilateral Economic and Trade Cooperation among SCO Member States and its Action Plan on 23 September 2003. To facilitate the implementation of this program the Organization established an Interbank Consortium on 26 October 2005 and a Business Council on 14 June 2006. In particular both institutions are aimed at consolidating a favorable investment environment in the SCO member states and involving business communities in the implementation of major joint economic projects. The Interbank Consortium’s members are six development banks representing each SCO country. The main goal of the Consortium is to coordinate its members in providing financial support to economic projects pursued within the SCO. The Business Council is a non-governmental body which brings together the most influential members of the business communities of the six countries with the aim of boosting economic cooperation in the framework of the SCO.

The next major step was taken on 16 August 2007, when the Treaty on Long-Term Good-Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation between the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization was adopted. That treaty reiterated the commitment of the SCO members to strengthen economic cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and to create favorable conditions for developing trade, encouraging investments and exchanging technologies. Moreover, they agreed to protect legitimate rights and interests of natural and legal persons of other SCO members, who are engaged in a legal economic activity in their respective territories.<sup>14</sup> In order to implement that treaty on 30 October 2008 the SCO approved a new Program of Multilateral Economic and Trade Cooperation among SCO Member States and also its Action Plan. Furthermore, to be noted is that on 16 June 2009 China allocated a \$10 billion loan to an SCO-backed anti-

<sup>13</sup>Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization of 7 June 2002, Art. 1.

<sup>14</sup>See Treaty on Long-Term Good-Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation Between the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization of 16 August 2007, Art. 13.

crisis fund to overcome the effects of the 2008 global economic crisis and to support financial stability of the member states. On 14 October 2009 the Business Council and the Interbank Consortium agreed on a \$6 billion common investment pool for 35 investment projects to be implemented in all member states. As a result, in the period of 2001–2011 the trade turnover between China and other SCO members increased almost 10 times, from 12, 1 billion to 113, 4 billion dollars. China has already become the leading trading partner of Russia and all Central Asian countries and it continues to use the SCO framework to further boost regional economic integration and investment. Thus, on 7 June 2012 China pledged itself to provide another \$10 billion loan under SCO auspices for the development of projects of economic cooperation within the SCO.

With respect to the economic cooperation it is also to be mentioned that the SCO maintains partnership with the EurAsEC. The same as with respect to the CSTO, the SCO and the EurAsEC are very much the same in composition. The only difference is that China is a member of the SCO but not of the EurAsEC, while Belarus is a member of the EurAsEC but not part of the SCO. On 8 May 2006 both organizations concluded a memorandum of understanding and committed themselves to exchange information and consult each other in the areas of mutual interest, especially in the fields of trade, energy, the development of Eurasian transport corridors, information and communications, tourism, protection of investment and creating favorable conditions for the movement of goods, services, capital and labor.

It is obvious that the success of the Silk Road Economic Belt depends largely on the intensive and fruitful cooperation of the SCO and the EurAsEC. That is especially true because the most advanced EurAsEC members Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia established a Customs Union on 1 January 2010 and the most recently on 29 May 2014 created even more advanced integration structure the Eurasian Economic Union.

In this regard it is to be noted that the Chinese leader Xi Jinping at his speech in Astana in September 2013 called the member states of the Eurasian integration grouping to intensify the cooperation with the SCO. In the age of the ever increasing number of multilateral trade agreements he called those countries to give “green light” to regional economic integration along the Silk Road “in the spirit of seeking common ground while reserving differences”.

## V. CONCLUSION

As illustrated above, the SCO is an active and dynamic alliance that primarily seeks to present itself to the world as a guardian of global and regional security. In doing so, it advocates the idea of multi-polarity and acts as an opponent of the West. Thus, unlike Western bodies it took a strong position against externally imposed regime change in the Middle East calling for non-interference with the domestic affairs of sovereign states and condemning outside military action.

However, the SCO members do not want to limit the Organization's role to be merely the forum bolstering criticism of the West and NATO on issues like Syria and missile defense. In particular for China the SCO provides a useful multilateral platform for the implementation of its many economic initiatives. Therefore, apart from security issues, the SCO group has announced steps to broaden its agenda and moved to encompass economic and energy projects. Exactly this move reflects the concept of a Silk Road Economic Belt advanced by the Chinese President Xi Jinping and aimed at reviving the most important trade route in the mankind's history.

Dating back more than two millennia, the ancient Silk Road was an intercontinental route with enormous historical significance. It

enabled the interaction of the old Chinese, Indian, Persian, Arabian, ancient Greek and Roman civilizations and determined the course of the mankind's development for many centuries. It brought Chinese products through a ramified web of trade routes from across Asia to the West. It promoted peace and prosperity all along the Road.

The promotion of peace and prosperity is exactly the quintessence of the SCO. Therefore, the concept a Silk Road Economic Belt attracts great support and positive response from all members of the Organization. However, it is obvious that the “the Road” can be built when and if the SCO will transform into “the Belt”, i.e. its member states will be able to reinforce pragmatic cooperation in various areas, enhance dialogue, promote mutual trust and expand its agenda from primarily security-oriented to one encompassing deep and advanced economic cooperation. That means that the SCO will have to transform from being primarily a guardian of regional security into an organization based both on strong military-political and economic pillars.

We believe that the transformation of the SCO into the “Belt” will be possible provided that the SCO and the emerging Eurasian Economic Union will become complementary and mutually reinforcing in building the Silk Road of the XXI century. This is an enormously challenging task. However, the previous development of the SCO demonstrates that the spirit of mutual trust, mutual advantage, equality, mutual consultations, respect for cultural variety and aspiration for joint development may enable states to overcome all difficulties. The full commitment to the Shanghai spirit will certainly lead to the materialization of the Silk Road Economic Belt effectively connecting the Asian and European markets and significantly facilitating common development and prosperity of all people living along the belt.

### Ж. М. Кембаев: Жібек Жолының Экономикалық Белдеуі және Шанхай Ынтымақтастық Ұйымы.

Мақалада 2013 жылы қыркүйек айында ҚХР-ның төрағасы Си Цзиньпин ұсынылған «Жібек Жолының Экономикалық Белдеуі» тұжырымдама ашылады. Аталған тұжырымдама екі құрылым бөлігі: «Жол» және «Белбеу» қосатының көрсетеді. Сондықтан, «Жібек Жолының Экономикалық Белдеуі» келесі мақсаттарды көздейді: біріншіден, ежелгі заманнан бері Ежелгі Қытай мен Батыс әлеммен мәдени, экономикалық және ғылыми әрекеттестікті қамтамасыз еткен ежелгі Жібек Жолын жаңғырту; екіншіден, «Экономикалық белдеуді» құрастыру, яғни ең жақын экономикалық ынтымақтастықты орнату, сауда, көлік, және инвестицияны, сонымен қатар халықтар арасындағы достық қарым-қатынастың дамыту мақсатымен Жібек Жолы бойындағы мемлекеттердің одағы. Мақалада Жібек Жолының Экономикалық Белдеуі құрылысы барысында ШЫҰ-ны басымдырақ қауіпсіздік мәселелерге бағдарланған ұйымнан, оның мүшелерінің арасындағы жақын экономикалық бірлесуге де ұмтылатын ұйымға айналуы мақсатында Шанхай Ынтымақтастық Ұйымының (ШЫҰ) құзыретін күшеюі қажеттілігі атап айтылады. Сонымен қатар, осы мақалада ШЫҰ-мен байланысты оның тарихының бастауы, құқықтық мәртебе және бірлесудің негізгі аялары қарастырылады. ШЫҰ-ның қызметін талдаған кезде, автор, «Жолды» ұйымдастырылуы тек қана ШЫҰ «Белбеуге» айналған кезде ғана мүмкін деген тұжырымға келеді, яғни, ШЫҰ мүше-мемлекеттердің өзара сенімшіліктің негізінде толық әрі тегіс қамтилатын экономикалық еңбектестікке жеткен кезде ғана мүмкін. Мақалада сонымен қатар Жібек Жолының Экономикалық Белдеуін орнату тек қана ШЫҰ-ның Евразиялық Экономикалық Одақпен ынтымақтастық және олардың XXI ғасырындағы Жібек Жолының ұйымдастыру жұмысындағы әрекеттестік бар жағдайда

ғана мүмкін. Бұл жағдайда, «Жібек Жолының Экономикалық Белдеуі» Азия мен Еуропаның нарықтарын нәтижелі біріктіреді, Жібек Жолы бойындағы бүкіл мемлекеттердің дамуына әрі өркендеуіне жағдай жасайды.

*Түйінді сөздер: Қытай, Си Цзиньпин, Жібек Жолының Экономикалық Белдеуі, Шанхай Ынтымақтастық Ұйымы, Евразиялық Экономикалық Одағы, Жібек Жолы, аймақтық интеграция, халықаралық ұйымдар, аймақтық қауіпсіздік, экономикалық ынтымақтастық.*

### Ж. М. Кембаев: Экономический Пояс Шелкового Пути и Шанхайская Организация Сотрудничества.

В статье раскрывается концепция «Экономического Пояса Шелкового Пути», которая была предложена председателем КНР Си Цзиньпином в сентябре 2013 г. Показано, что эта концепция включает в себя две составные части: «Путь» и «Пояс». Поэтому «Экономический Пояс Шелкового Пути» преследует следующие цели: во-первых, возродить древний Шелковый путь, который испокон веков обеспечивал культурное, экономическое и научное взаимодействие между Древним Китаем и Западным миром; во-вторых, построить «экономический пояс», т.е. альянс государств вдоль Шелкового пути, в целях налаживания более тесного экономического сотрудничества, развития торговли, транспорта и инвестиций, а также дружеских отношений между народами. В статье отмечается, что в процессе строительства Экономиче-

ского Пояса Шелкового Пути необходимо усилить компетенции Шанхайской Организации Сотрудничества (ШОС) в целях трансформации ШОС из организации, ориентированной преимущественно на вопросы безопасности, в организацию, которая также стремится к глубокому экономическому сотрудничеству между ее членами. Кроме того, в данной статье освещаются предистория, правовой статус, а также ключевые сферы сотрудничества в рамках ШОС. Анализируя деятельность ШОС, автор приходит к выводу, что «Путь» можно построить только тогда, когда ШОС превратится в «Пояс», т.е., когда государства-члены ШОС на основе взаимного доверия смогут наладить полномасштабное и всеобъемлющее экономическое сотрудничество. В статье также утверждается, что строительство «Экономического Пояса Шелкового Пути» возможно лишь при условии сотрудничества ШОС с Евразийским Экономическим Союзом и их взаимодействия в деле строительства Шелкового пути XXI века. В таком случае, «Экономический Пояс Шелкового Пути» эффективно соединит рынки Азии и Европы, способствуя развитию и процветанию всех стран вдоль Шелкового пути.

*Ключевые слова: Китай, Си Цзиньпин, Экономический Пояс Шелкового Пути, Шанхайская организация сотрудничества, Евразийский Экономический Союз, Шелковый путь, региональная интеграция, международные организации, региональная безопасность, экономическое сотрудничество.*



## НОВЫЕ КНИГИ

Аттали Ж. Краткая история будущего / Жак Аттали: [перевод с франц.]. СПб.: Питер, 2014. – 288 с. ISBN 978-5-496-00750-4

Каким будет наш мир через 25, 30 или 50 лет? Оставим ли мы своим детям и внукам мир, который не только пригоден для жизни, но и станет лучше? Будет ли реальным мир без острых конфликтов и одной лидирующей нации, которая указывает всем вокруг, что делать? Никогда еще мир не давал столько обещаний на будущее и не находился на грани стольких опасностей, как сегодня. Жак Аттали, французский политический деятель, экономист и писатель, дает ответы не только на эти вопросы, но и проливает свет на многие захватывающие изменения, которые ждут человечество. Автор предчувствует трудности, грядущие в мировом обществе, с которыми предстоит бороться, ведь всемирное напряжение в XXI веке сконцентрируется вокруг борьбы за ресурсы и мировое господство. Эта книга обязательна к прочтению каждому, кто хоть раз задумывался о будущем!