

## Departamento de Asia y el Pacífico

### SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANISATION

#### Bishkek Declaration

The heads of the member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (hereinafter referred to as the SCO or the Organisation) – 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, guided by united or similar approaches to the key problems of modernity, during a meeting of the Council of Heads of SCO Member States on 16 August 2007 in Bishkek state as follows:

The fast evolving process of globalisation adds to the interdependence of states, as a result their security and development become interconnected. Modern challenges and threats can be effectively counteracted through concerted efforts of the international community on the basis of agreed principles and in the framework of multilateral mechanisms. Unilateral action cannot resolve the existing problems.

An effective global security system can only be built under the auspices of the UN and in strict accordance with its Charter.

Cooperation in counteracting new challenges and threats must be conducted in a consistent manner, without resorting to double standards, in strict observance of norms of the international law.

The international security agenda must not exclude such tasks as ensuring the stability of world economy, reduction of poverty, evening up the social and economic development level, maintaining the economic, environmental, energy, informational security, as well as protection of the population and territories of the member states of the Organisation against natural and technological disasters.

The SCO member states advocate creation of a security structure on the basis of generally accepted norms of the international law that will:

- reflect the balance of interests of all subjects of international relations;
- guarantee the right of every state to choose independently its way of development based on its unique historical experience and national features, to protect its state integrity and national dignity, to participate equally in international affairs;
- ensure the settlement of international and regional conflicts and crises through political and diplomatic means in strict accordance with principles and norms of the international law and with consideration of legitimate interests of all parties concerned;
- preserve the diversity of cultures and civilisations, encourage implementation of initiatives aimed at deepening of dialogue among civilisations and religions.

The SCO member states are determined to interact closely on tackling the issues of the UN reform. The reform of the pan global organisation, first and foremost its Security Council, must gain as much wider consensus of its members. Successful cooperation in this field is a key to genuine realisation of the aspiration of all the SCO member states towards comprehensive strengthening of the authority of the UN and reaffirming the central position of the Security Council in the field of protecting international peace and security.

The SCO member states consistently stand up for the strengthening of strategic stability, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and consider it an important and urgent step to draft an international legal document on preventing the deployment of weapons in outer space, use of force or the threat of using force against space objects.

The heads of state note the significance of approval of the Central Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Semipalatinsk, 8 September 2006) and welcome the adoption of the respective resolution at the 61st session of the UN General Assembly, which highly values the contribution of Central Asian states to the cause of consolidating the regime of nuclear non-proliferation, advancing cooperation on peaceful use of nuclear energy, as well as strengthening the international and regional peace and security.

The heads of state support the efforts of the participating states of the Central Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty on concluding a Protocol on Security Guarantees with the nuclear-weapon states, which would ensure genuine existence of a nuclear free zone in the region.

Being aware of the stimulative effect the rapid development and massive use of information technology is having on the social progress of humanity, the SCO member states express concern over the threat of using it for purposes inconsistent with the tasks of protecting international stability and security.

The SCO member states stand ready to develop cooperation and step up joint efforts on strengthening international information security in all aspects.

The heads of state believe that stability and security in Central Asia can be provided first and foremost by the forces of the region's states on the basis of international organisations already established in the region.

The member states stress the need for collective efforts on counteracting new challenges and threats. They highly rate the activity of the SCO Regional Antiterrorist Structure and believe that it possesses a significant potential for further enhancement of interaction in the fight against terrorism, separatism and extremism.

Expressing concern over the threat of narcotics coming from Afghanistan and its negative effect on Central Asia, the heads of state call for consistent strengthening of anti-narcotics cooperation in the framework of the Organisation, combining international efforts on the creation of anti-narcotics belts around Afghanistan. The SCO member states stand ready to participate in the efforts to normalise the political situation in Afghanistan, to develop economic cooperation with the country. The activity of the SCO – Afghanistan Contact Group will intensify.

The heads of the SCO member states note the important role of energy sector as a basis for steady economic growth and security, and attach special significance to strengthening interaction in this direction. Reliable and mutually beneficial partnership in various fields of energy sector will help strengthen the security and stability across the

SCO region and the wider world alike. Comparison of energy strategies in the SCO framework is a pressing task. Considering the current resources, demand, capabilities and the potential, the SCO member states will continue to promote dialogue on energy issues and practical cooperation among energy-producing, transit and consumer states.

The SCO member states reaffirm their commitment to provide mutual practical assistance in implementation of the national economic development programmes.

The SCO member states reiterate that the Organisation is open for interaction with all interested partners based on the international law and generally accepted norms of international relations with the aim of finding mutually acceptable solutions for the pressing problems of modernity.