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หมายเลข 1**China, Russia Issue Beijing Declaration****18 July 2000**

Invited by Chinese President Jiang Zemin, Russian President Vladimir Putin paid a state visit from July 17-19. On the morning of July 18, Jiang and Putin held formal talks. Chinese leaders including Li Peng, Zhu Rongji and Li Ruihuan met separately with Putin in the afternoon. The same day, Jiang and Putin signed a joint declaration pledging to continue developing their friendly relationship and promote all-round co-operation.

The Beijing Declaration stated the leaders of China and Russia agree to deepen Sino-Russia relations in the 21st century.

The declaration stated the two countries will work together in the international arena to promote peace and stability in the world.

The two state leaders are satisfied with the development of Sino-Russian relations over the past decade, according to the statement.

The two leaders pointed out that the resolve announced by China and Russia in 1996 to develop a strategic partnership of equality, mutual confidence and mutual co-ordination in the 21st century complies with the fundamental interests of peoples in the two countries.

They also stressed in the declaration that solidifying the strategic partnership between China and Russia will also help to strengthen the friendship between the Chinese and Russian people, the state-to-state co-operation, the promotion of a multi-polarized world and the building of a just and fair new international order. Highlights of the bilateral declaration are as follows:

All political documents signed and adopted by China and Russia serve as the solid basis for the healthy development of bilateral relations. The two sides will strictly abide by them and make continuous efforts to bring the relationship to higher levels.

China and Russia will maintain close and regular contact between their leaders of state, departments of foreign affairs, national defense, law enforcement, economy, science and technology.

China and Russia support forces of peace, stability, development and co-operation in the international arena, while defying hegemonism, power politics and group politics, and oppose attempts to amend the basic principles of international law, to threaten others by force or to interfere in other countries' internal affairs.

As permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, China and Russia share the responsibility to safeguard the leading role of the UN and its Security Council in maintaining world peace and security.

The two state leaders are satisfied with the achievements of the Shanghai Five Summit held earlier this month in Tajikistan. They agreed that co-operation among members of the Shanghai Five has reached a new level and should be further promoted.

China and Russia have reached consensus on maintaining security and stability in their neighboring regions.

The aim of the joint statement on the anti-ballistic missile treaty signed during this summit is to consolidate global and regional strategic stability, to safeguard the existing system of arms control and disarmament treaties, to accelerate the non-proliferation process of weapons of mass destruction and their carrier vehicles, and to ensure the security of all countries without exception.

A look at the current world situation reveals the theory that the anti-ballistic missile treaty should be amended on the grounds that some countries are a threat is groundless.

China and Russia respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and firmly oppose any attempts to split the country from within or outside the country. They understand and support each other's efforts to safeguard national unification, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

National separatism, international terrorism, religious extremism and cross-border criminal activities have endangered the safety of sovereign countries and the peace and stability of the world. China and Russia are determined to take clear-cut measures to crack down on these problems both bilaterally and multi-laterally.

Russia reiterated its stance on the Taiwan question, saying that it recognizes the government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate government representing China, and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory.

Russia will not support any form of Taiwan independence. It supports the People's Republic of China's stance on not accepting "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan."

Russia opposes Taiwan's entry into the United Nations or into any international organization eligible only to sovereign states, and will not sell weapons to Taiwan.

China is truly grateful for Russia's faithful adherence to the "one-China" principle on the Taiwan issue.

Both China and Russia believe that the Taiwan question is China's internal affair. Both believe that no outside force should be allowed to interfere in resolving the Taiwan question, and stress that such an attempt can only add to the tension in the Asia-Pacific region.

The further and comprehensive development of economic, trade, scientific and technological, and military related technological co-operation between China and Russia is vital for the expansion of the Sino-Russian strategic partnership of co-operation based on equality and trust.

The two heads of state said they were satisfied with the performance of the prime ministers at regularly-held meetings, and think the regular-meeting system plays a major role in promoting bilateral co-operation in the areas of economy and trade, science and technology, national defense, energy (including the oil and gas industry), transportation, nuclear industry, aviation and aerospace, and banking.

China and Russia are committed to widening co-operation in specific areas to consolidate their strategic ties.

China and Russia will explore possibilities for Russia's participation in the development of China's western regions, including the joint development of oil and gas resources and the laying of a gas pipeline.

Both wish to strengthen co-operation in the sectors of science and technology, education, culture and sports.

The two countries believe that the Sino-Russian agreement signed on December 9, 1999, for the joint use of certain islets in border rivers and surrounding waters for economic purposes is unprecedented. The smooth

implementation of the agreement marked a major step forward for the two countries to build their border into a bridge of friendship.

In a constructive and pragmatic spirit, China and Russia will continue their talks to speed up the resolution of disputes in areas still under negotiation. The status quo should be maintained in those areas until a solution is reached.

China and Russia are satisfied with the initial implementation of a treaty signed by China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan on deepening trust between their militaries, and reducing military forces in border regions.

Both believe the implementation of the pact will promote peace, tranquility, stability and prosperity in the border regions, and push forward the good-neighborly relations among all signatories.

China and Russia think now is the time to study the possibilities of finding ways to promote trust between all these countries in military matters.

It is the common aspiration of the Chinese and Russian peoples to preserve their friendship for generations to come. To this end, tireless effort is required not only from the two governments, but also from the two peoples.

The two countries agree to support the Sino-Russian Committee for Friendship, Peace and Development and to encourage other forms of non-governmental exchange.

To build up a long-term and stable relationship between the two countries on the basis of good-neighborly friendship, mutual trust and mutual benefit, the two heads of state agreed to conduct negotiations on preparations for the reaching of the China-Russia Good-Neighborly Friendship and Co-operation Treaty.

Russian President Putin invited Chinese President Jiang Zemin to pay a state visit to Russia at Jiang's convenience in 2001. Jiang thanked him and accepted the invitation.

The schedule for the visit will be settled through diplomatic channels.

หมายเลข 2

Declaration on Establishment of Shanghai Cooperation Organization

15 June 2001, Shanghai

The heads of state of 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,

Highly appraise the positive role played by the "Shanghai Five", in the five years since its founding, in promoting and deepening mutual trust, relations of friendship and good-neighborliness among the member states, consolidating regional security and stability and facilitating common development;

Unanimously recognize that the founding and development of the "Shanghai Five" have conformed to the post cold-war historic trend that mankind aspires to peace and development, shown the great potentiality of peaceful and friendly coexistence, unity and cooperation realized through mutual respect and confidence by countries with different civilization backgrounds and traditional cultures;

Point out, in particular, that the two agreements signed by the five heads of state of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan respectively in Shanghai in 1996 and in Moscow in 1997, on confidence-building in the military sphere in border areas and on mutual reduction of military forces in the border areas, and the summary documents signed during their meetings in Alma-Ata (1998), Bishkek (1999), Dushanbe (2000), have made important contributions to preserving regional and world peace, security and stability, greatly enriched contemporary diplomatic and regional cooperation practices and exerted extensive and positive influence in the international society;

Firmly believe that against a background of the rapid development of the process of political multipolarisation and information globalization in the 21st century, it is conducive to the member states more effectively jointly making use of the opportunities and replying to the new challenges and threats;

And hereby solemnly declare:

1. 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 have founded the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).

2. The purposes of the SCO are: strengthening mutual trust and good-neighborly friendship among the member states; encouraging effective cooperation among the member states in political, economic and trade, scientific and technological, cultural, educational, energy, communications, environment and other fields; devoting themselves jointly to preserving and safeguarding regional peace, security and stability; and establishing a democratic, fair and rational new international political and economic order.

3. The SCO shall hold a formal meeting of heads of state of the member states a year, hold meetings of heads of government regularly; the meetings shall be held in rotation among the member states. With a view to expanding and strengthening cooperation in all fields, in addition to the established meeting mechanisms for the leaders of the relevant departments, new meeting mechanisms may be set up in accordance with circumstances,

and permanent and temporary expert groups may be formed to study work plans and proposals for further developing cooperation.

4. The "Shanghai Spirit" formed during the "Shanghai Five" process, with "mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality, consultation, respect for multicivilisations, striving for common development" as its basic contents, has been precious treasure accumulated in the cooperation among the countries of the region in recent years. This spirit should be carried forward so that it will become the norm governing relations among the SCO member states in the new century.

5. The SCO member states shall abide by strictly the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, mutually respect independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, not interfere in each other's internal affairs, not use or threaten to use force against each other, adhere to equality and mutual benefit, resolve all problems through mutual consultations and not seek unilateral military superiority in contiguous regions.

6. The SCO has been evolved on the basis of the two agreements signed respectively in 1996 in Shanghai and in 1997 in Moscow on confidence-building in the military sphere in the border areas and on mutual reduction of military forces in border areas. Its cooperation has been expanded to political, economic and trade, cultural, scientific and technological, and other areas. The principles embodied in the above-mentioned agreements have determined the basis of the mutual relations among the SCO member states.

7. The SCO adheres to the principle of non-alignment, does not target any other country or region, and is open to the outside. It is ready to develop various forms of dialogue, exchanges and cooperation with other countries, international and regional organizations. On the basis of consensus, it shall admit as its new members those countries which recognize the cooperation purposes and tasks within the framework of the organization, the principles expounded in Article 6 of the this declaration and other articles, and whose joining will facilitate the realization of cooperation.

8. The SCO sets special store by and makes all necessary efforts to ensure regional security. The member states will cooperate closely to implement the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, including setting up an Antiterrorist Center of the SCO in Bishkek. Moreover, relevant multilateral cooperation documents will be formulated to restrain illegal weapons and narcotics smuggling, illegal immigration and other criminal activities.

9. The SCO will make use of the huge potential and extensive opportunities in the mutually beneficial cooperation in economic and trade fields among its member states, strive to enhance further development of both bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the member states and plurality of this cooperation. For this purpose, a negotiating process on trade and investment facilitation will be initiated within the framework of the SCO to formulate an outline of long-term, multilateral economic and trade cooperation and relevant documents will be signed.

10. The SCO member states will strengthen their consultations and coordination of activities in regional and international affairs, support and cooperate with each other closely on major international and regional issues, and jointly promote and consolidate peace and stability of the region and the world. In the current international situation, it is of particular significance to preserve global strategic balance and stability.

11. To coordinate the cooperation of the departments in charge of the SCO member states and organize their mutual collaboration, a National Coordinators Council of the SCO member states is hereby set up and foreign ministers of the SCO member states will approve the council's temporary rules to regulate its activities.

The heads of state instruct the National Coordinators Council, on the basis of this declaration and the documents signed by the heads of state of the "Shanghai Five", to start drafting the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization which, among other things, shall clearly enunciate the purposes, goals and tasks of future cooperation of the SCO, the principle and procedures for the admission of new members, legal effect of the decisions made and the way to conduct mutual coordination with other international organizations. The document will be signed at the 2002 meeting of heads of state.

Summarizing the past and looking forward into the future, the heads of state firmly believe that the founding of the SCO marks the entry into a brand new development phase for the cooperation of the member states. This is in conformity with the trend of the times, the realities of this region and the fundamental interests of the peoples of the member states.

หมายเลข 3

Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism

15 June 2001 (Shanghai)

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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Parties"), guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations concerning primarily the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of friendly relations and cooperation among States;

aware of the fact that terrorism, separatism and extremism constitute a threat to international peace and security, the promotion of friendly relations among States as well as the exercise of basic human rights and liberties;

acknowledging that the mentioned phenomena pose a serious threat to the territorial integrity and security of States, as well as their political, economic and social stability;

guided by the principles of the Almaty Joint Statement of 3 July 1998, the Bishkek Declaration of 25 August 1999, the Dushanbe Declaration of 5 July 2000 and the Declaration on the establishment of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization of 15 June 2001;

firmly convinced that terrorism, separatism and extremism, as defined in this Convention, regardless of their motives, cannot be justified under any circumstances, and that the perpetrators of such acts should be prosecuted under the law;

believing that joint efforts by the Parties within the framework of this Convention are an effective form of combating terrorism, separatism and extremism,
have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the terms used in it shall have the following meaning:

1) "terrorism" means:

- a. any act recognized as an offence in one of the treaties listed in the Annex to this Convention (hereinafter referred to as "the Annex") and as defined in this Treaty;
- b. other act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict or to cause major damage to any material facility, as well as to organize, plan, aid and abet such act, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, violate public security or to compel public authorities or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, and prosecuted in accordance with the national laws of the Parties;

2) "separatism" means any act intended to violate territorial integrity of a State including by annexation of any part of its territory or to disintegrate a State, committed in a violent manner, as well as planning and preparing, and abetting such act, and subject to criminal prosecuting in accordance with the national laws of the Parties;

3) "Extremism" is an act aimed at seizing or keeping power through the use of violence or changing violently the constitutional regime of a State, as well as a violent encroachment upon public security, including organization, for the above purposes, of illegal armed formations and participation in them, criminally prosecuted in conformity with the national laws of the Parties.

2. This Article shall not affect any international treaty or any national law of the Parties, provides or may provide for a broader application of the terms used in this Article.

Article 2

1. The Parties, in accordance with this Convention and other international obligations and with due regard for their national legislations, shall cooperate in the area of prevention, identification and suppression of acts referred to in Article 1 (1) of this Convention.

2. In their mutual relations, the Parties shall consider acts referred to in Article 1 (1) of this Convention as extraditable offences.

3. In the course of implementation of this Convention with regard to issues concerning extradition and legal assistance in criminal cases, the Parties shall cooperate in conformity with international treaties to which they are parties and national laws of the Parties.

Article 3

The Parties shall take such measures as can prove necessary, including, as appropriate, in the field of their domestic legislation, in order to ensure that in no circumstances acts referred to in Article 1 (1) of this Convention should be subject to acquittal based upon exclusively political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other similar considerations and that they should entail punishment proportionate to their gravity.

Article 4

1. Within 60 days after the Depositary has been notified about the completion of internal procedures necessary for the entry into force of this Convention, a Party shall provide to the Depositary, through diplomatic channels, in writing a list of its central competent authorities responsible for the implementation of this Convention, and the Depositary shall transmit the above list to other Parties.

2. Neutral competent authorities of the Parties in charge of issues relating to implementation of the provisions of this Convention shall directly communicate and interact with each other.

3. In case of any amendments to the list of central competent authorities of a Party, that Party shall send an appropriate notification to the Depositary who shall inform the other Parties accordingly.

Article 5

Upon mutual consent, the Parties can hold consultations, exchange views and coordinate their positions on issues of combating acts referred to in Article 1 (1) of this Convention, including within international organisations and at international forums.

Article 6

In accordance with this Convention, the central competent authorities of the Parties shall cooperate and assist each other through:

- 1) Exchange of information;
- 2) Execution of requests concerning operational search actions;
- 3) Development and implementation of agreed measures to prevent, identify and suppress acts referred to in Article 1 (1) of this Convention, as well as mutual information on the results of their implementation;
- 4) Implementation of measures to prevent, identify and suppress, in their territories, acts referred to in Article 1 (1) of this Convention, that are aimed against other Parties;
- 5) Implementation of measures to prevent, identify and suppress financing, supplies of weapons and ammunition or any other forms of assistance to any person and/or organization for the purpose of committing acts referred to in Article 1 (1) of this Convention;
- 6) Implementation of measures to prevent, identify, suppress, prohibit or put an end to the activities aimed at training individuals for the purpose of committing acts referred to in Article 1 (1) of this Convention;
- 7) Exchange of regulatory legal acts and information concerning practical implementation thereof;
- 8) Exchange of experience in the field of prevention, identification or suppression of acts referred to in Article 1 (1) of this Convention;
- 9) Various forms of training, retraining or upgrading of their experts;
- 10) Conclusion, upon mutual consent of the Parties, of agreements on other forms of cooperation, including, as appropriate, practical assistance in suppressing acts referred to in Article 1 (1) of this Convention and mitigating consequences thereof. Such agreements shall be formalized in appropriate protocols that shall form an integral part of this Convention.

Article 7

The central competent authorities of the Parties shall exchange information of mutual interest, *inter alia*, on:

- 1) Planned and committed acts referred to in Article 1 (1) of this Convention, as well as identified and suppressed attempts to commit them;
- 2) Preparations to commit acts referred to in Article 1 (1) of this Convention, aimed against heads of state or other statesmen, personnel of diplomatic missions, consular services and international organisations, as well as

other persons under international protection and participants in governmental visits, international and governmental political, sports and other events;

3) Organizations, groups and individuals preparing and/or committing acts referred to in Article 1 (1) of this Convention or otherwise participating in those acts, including their purposes, objectives, ties and other information;

4) Illicit manufacturing, procurement, storage, transfer, movement, sales or use of strong toxic, and poisonous substances, explosives, radioactive materials, weapons, explosive devices, firearms, ammunition, nuclear, chemical, biological or other types of weapons of mass destruction, as well as materials and equipment which can be used for their production, for the purpose of committing acts referred to in Article 1 (1) of this Convention;

5) Identified or suspected sources of financing of acts indicated in Article 1 (1) of this Convention;

6) Forms, methods and means of committing acts indicated in Article 1 (1) of this Convention.

Article 8

1. Cooperation among central competent authorities of the Parties within the framework of this Convention shall be carried out in a bilateral or multilateral format on the basis of a request for assistance as well as by way of providing information upon the initiative of the central competent authority of a Party.

2. Requests or information shall be forwarded in writing. In case of urgency, the requests or information can be transmitted orally but within 72 hours thereafter they should be confirmed in writing and with the use of technical means of text transmission, as necessary.

If there are any doubts about the authenticity of a request or information or the contents thereof additional confirmation or clarification of the above documents can be requested.

3. The request should contain the following:

- a. the name of the requesting and requested central competent authorities;
- b. purposes of and grounds for the request;
- c. description of the contents of the assistance required;
- d. any other information which could be useful for a timely and appropriate
- e. execution of the request;
- f. degree of confidentiality, as necessary.

4. Requests or information transmitted in writing shall be signed by the head of the requesting central competent authority or his or her deputies or shall be certified by the official seal of that central competent authority.

5. Requests and documents transmitted therein, as well as information shall be provided by the central competent authority in one of the working languages mentioned in Article 15 of this Convention.

Article 9

1. The requested central competent authority shall take all necessary measures to ensure a prompt and most complete execution of the request and, within the shortest possible time, shall provide information on the results of its consideration.

2. The requesting central competent authority shall be notified, without delay, about the circumstances that prevent or significantly hamper the execution of a request.

3. If the execution of a request is outside the competence of the requested central competent authority that authority shall transmit the request to another central competent authority of its State, which has the competence to execute it and shall without delay notify the requesting central competent authority accordingly.

4. The requested central competent authority can request additional information which it considers necessary for the execution of the request.

5. Requests shall be executed on the basis of the legislation of the requested Party. Upon request by the requesting central competent authority, the legislation of the requesting Party may be applied if this does not contradict fundamental legal principles or international obligations of the requested Party.

6. Execution of a request can be postponed or denied completely or in part in case the requested central competent authority considers that its execution could prejudice the sovereignty, security, public order or other substantial interests of its State or that it contradicts the legislation or international obligations of the requested Party.

7. Execution of a request can be denied if the act in connection with which the request was made does not constitute an offence under the legislation of the requested Party.

8. If, in accordance with paragraph 6 or 7 of this Article, the execution of a request is denied in full or in part or if it is postponed, the requesting central competent authority shall be notified accordingly in writing.

Article 10

The Parties will conclude a separate agreement and will adopt other necessary documents in order to establish and provide for functioning of a Parties Regional Counter-terrorist Structure with the headquarters in Bishkek, the purpose of which would be to effectively combat the acts referred to in Article 1 (1) of this Convention.

Article 11

1. For the purposes of implementation of this Convention, central competent authorities of the Parties may establish emergency lines of communication and hold regular and extraordinary meetings.

2. For the purposes of implementation of the provisions of this Convention, the Parties may, as necessary, provide technical and material assistance to each other.

3. Materials, special means, facilities and technical equipment received by a Party on the basis of this Convention from another Party shall not be subject to transfer without a prior written consent of the providing Party.

4. Information about methods of conducting operational search activities, specifications of special forces and means and supporting materials used by central competent authorities of the Parties in order to provide assistance within the framework of this Convention, shall not be subject to disclosure.

Article 12

The central competent authorities of the Parties may conclude specific agreements among them governing modalities for the implementation of this Convention.

Article 13

1. Each Party shall assure the confidential nature of the information and documents received if they are sensitive or if the providing Party considers their disclosure undesirable. The degree of sensitiveness of such information and documents shall be determined by the providing Party.

2. Without a written consent of the providing Party, the information or response to the request received pursuant to this Convention, may not be used for purposes other than those for which they were requested or provided.

3. The information and documents received by a Party pursuant to this Convention from another Party shall not be transmitted without a prior written consent of the providing Party.

Article 14

Each Party shall bear independently the costs of the implementation of this Convention, unless otherwise agreed.

Article 15

The working languages to be used by the central competent authorities of the Parties in their cooperation within the framework of this Convention shall be Chinese and Russian.

Article 16

This Convention shall not limit the right of the Parties to conclude other international treaties on matters that constitute the subject of this Convention and do not contradict its purposes and object, nor shall it affect the rights and obligations of the Parties under other international treaties to which they are Parties.

Article 17

Any disputes, concerning interpretation or application of this Convention shall be settled through consultation and negotiation between the interested Parties.

Article 18

1. This Convention shall be deposited with the People's Republic of China. Official copies of this Convention shall be sent by the Depositary to other Parties in the course of 15 days after its signing.

2. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the receipt by the Depositary the last notification in writing from the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the

Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, or the Republic of Uzbekistan informing it of the completion of national procedures necessary for this Convention to enter into force.

Article 19

1. Following the entry into force of this Convention other States may, subject to the consent of all the Parties, accede to it.

2. This Convention shall enter into force for each acceding State on the thirtieth day following the receipt by the Depositary of a notification in writing informing it of the completion of national procedures necessary for this Convention to enter into force. On this date, the acceding State shall become Party to this Convention.

Article 20

1. Amendments and additions may, subject to the consent of all Parties, be made to the text of this Convention, which shall be effected by Protocols being an integral part of this Convention.

2. Any Party may withdraw from this Convention by notifying in writing the Depositary of the decision 12 months prior to the date of anticipated withdrawal. The Depositary shall inform the other Parties of this intention within a 30-day period following the receipt of the notification of withdrawal.

Article 21

1. When forwarding to the Depositary its notification of the completion of internal procedures necessary for this Convention to enter into force, a Party which does not participate in one of the treaties enumerated in the Annex may declare that this Convention shall be applied to the Party with that treaty regarded as not included in the Annex. Such declaration shall cease to be effective after notifying the Depositary of the entry of that treaty into force for the Party.

2. When one of the treaties listed in the Annex ceases to be effective for a Party, the latter shall make a declaration as provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. The Annex may be supplemented by treaties that meet the following conditions:

- a. they are open for signature to all States;
- b. they entered into force; and
- c. they were ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to by at least three Parties to this Convention.

4. After the entry into force of this Convention, any Party may propose an amendment to the Annex. The proposal for amending the Annex shall be forwarded to the Depositary in written form. The Depositary shall notify all the proposals that meet the requirements of paragraph 3 of this Article to the other Parties and seek their views on whether the proposed amendment should be adopted.

5. The proposed amendment shall be considered adopted and shall come into force for all the Parties 180 days after the Depositary has circulated the proposed amendment, except when one-third of the Parties to this Convention inform in writing the Depositary of their objections to it.

Done at Shanghai, this 15th of June, 2001, in one original copy in the Chinese and Russian languages,
both texts having equal validity.

หมายเลข 4**Charter of Shanghai Cooperation Organization****23 November 2002**

The People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan being the founding states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (hereinafter SCO or the Organization),

Based on historically established ties between their peoples;

Striving for further enhancement of comprehensive cooperation;

Desiring to jointly contribute to the strengthening of peace and ensuring of security and stability in the region in the environment of developing political multi-polarity and economic and information globalization;

Being convinced that the establishment of SCO will facilitate more efficient common use of opening possibilities and counteracting new challenges and threats;

Considering that interaction within SCO will promote the realization of a huge potential of good-neighborliness, unity and cooperation between States and their peoples;

Proceeding from the spirit of mutual trust, mutual advantage, equality, mutual consultations, respect for cultural variety and aspiration to joint development that was clearly established at the meeting of heads of six States in 2001 in Shanghai;

Noting that the compliance with the principles set out in the Agreement between the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan on Strengthening Confidence in the Military Field in the Border Area of 26 April, 1996, and in the Agreement between the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan on Mutual Reductions of Armed Forces in the Border Area of 24 April, 1997, as well as in the documents signed at summits of heads of the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan in the period from 1998 to 2001, has made an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, security and stability in the region and in the world;

Reaffirming our adherence to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, other commonly acknowledged principles and rules of international law related to the maintenance of international peace, security and the development of good neighborly and friendly relations, as well as the cooperation between States;

Guided by the provisions of the Declaration on the Creation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization of 15 June, 2001,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

Goals and Tasks

The main goals and tasks of SCO are:

- to strengthen mutual trust, friendship and good neighborliness between the member States;
- to consolidate multidisciplinary cooperation in the maintenance and strengthening of peace, security and stability in the region and promotion of a new democratic, fair and rational political and economic international order;
- to jointly counteract terrorism, separatism and extremism in all their manifestations, to fight against illicit narcotics and arms trafficking and other types of criminal activity of a transnational character, and also illegal migration;
- to encourage the efficient regional cooperation in such spheres as politics, trade and economy, defense, law enforcement, environment protection, culture, science and technology, education, energy, transport, credit and finance, and also other spheres of common interest;
- to facilitate comprehensive and balanced economic growth, social and cultural development in the region through joint action on the basis of equal partnership for the purpose of a steady increase of living standards and improvement of living conditions of the peoples of the member States;
- to coordinate approaches to integration into the global economy;
- to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the international obligations of the member States and their national legislation;
- to maintain and develop relations with other States and international organizations;
- to cooperate in the prevention of international conflicts and in their peaceful settlement;
- to jointly search for solutions to the problems that would arise in the 21st century.

Article 2

Principles

The member States of SCO shall adhere to the following principles:

- mutual respect of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity of States and inviolability of State borders, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force or threat of its use in international relations, seeking no unilateral military superiority in adjacent areas;
- equality of all member States, search of common positions on the basis of mutual understanding and respect for opinions of each of them;
- gradual implementation of joint activities in the spheres of mutual interest;
- peaceful settlement of disputes between the member States;
- SCO being not directed against other States and international organizations;
- prevention of any illegitimate acts directed against the SCO interests;
- implementation of obligations arising out of the present Charter and other documents adopted within the framework of SCO, in good faith.

Article 3

Areas of Cooperation

The main areas of cooperation within SCO shall be the following:

- maintenance of peace and enhancing security and confidence in the region;
- search of common positions on foreign policy issues of mutual interest, including issues arising within international organizations and international fora;
- development and implementation of measures aimed at jointly counteracting terrorism, separatism and extremism, illicit narcotics and arms trafficking and other types of criminal activity of a transnational character, and also illegal migration;
- coordination of efforts in the field of disarmament and arms control;
- support for, and promotion of regional economic cooperation in various forms, fostering favorable environment for trade and investments with a view to gradually achieving free flow of goods, capitals, services and technologies;
- effective use of available transportation and communication infrastructure, improvement of transit capabilities of member States and development of energy systems;
- sound environmental management, including water resources management in the region, and implementation of particular joint environmental programs and projects;
- mutual assistance in preventing natural and man-made disasters and elimination of their implications;
- exchange of legal information in the interests of development of cooperation within SCO;
- development of interaction in such spheres as science and technology, education, health care, culture, sports and tourism.

The SCO member States may expand the spheres of cooperation by mutual agreement.

Article 4

Bodies

1. For the implementation of goals and objectives of the present Charter the following bodies shall operate within the Organization:

- The Council of Heads of State;
- The Council of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers);
- The Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs;
- Meetings of Heads of Ministries and/or Agencies;
- The Council of National Coordinators;
- The Regional Antiterrorist Structure;
- Secretariat.

2. The functions and working procedures for the SCO bodies, other than the Regional Antiterrorist Structure, shall be governed by appropriate provisions adopted by the Council of Heads of State.

3. The Council of Heads of State may decide to establish other SCO bodies. New bodies shall be established by the adoption of additional protocols to the present Charter which enter into force in the procedure, set forth in Article 21 of this Charter.

Article 5

The Council of Heads of State

The Council of Heads of State shall be the supreme SCO body. It shall determine priorities and define major areas of activities of the Organization, decide upon the fundamental issues of its internal arrangement and functioning and its interaction with other States and international organizations, as well as consider the most topical international issues.

The Council shall hold its regular meetings once a year. A meeting of the Council of Heads of State shall be chaired by the head of State organizing this regular meeting. The venue of a regular meeting of the Council shall generally be determined in the Russian alphabetic order of names of the SCO member States.

Article 6

The Council of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers)

The Council of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) shall approve the budget of the Organization, consider and decide upon major issues related to particular, especially economic, spheres of interaction within the Organization.

The Council shall hold its regular meetings once a year. A meeting of the Council shall be chaired by the head of Government (Prime Minister) of the State on whose territory the meeting takes place.

The venue of a regular meeting of the Council shall be determined by prior agreement among heads of Government (Prime Ministers) of the member States.

Article 7

The Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

The Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs shall consider issues related to day-to-day activities of the Organization, preparation of meetings of the Council of Heads of State and holding of consultations on international problems within the Organization. The Council may, as appropriate, make statements on behalf of SCO.

The Council shall generally meet one month prior to a meeting of the Council of Heads of State. Extraordinary meetings of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs shall be convened on the initiative of at least two member States and upon consent of ministers of foreign affairs of all other member States. The venue of a regular or extraordinary meeting of the Council shall be determined by mutual agreement.

The Council shall be chaired by the minister of foreign affairs of the member State on whose territory the regular meeting of the Council of Heads of State takes place, during the period starting from the date of the last ordinary meeting of the Council of Heads of State to the date of the next ordinary meeting of the Council of Heads of State.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs shall represent the Organization in its external contacts, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

Article 8

Meetings of Heads of Ministries and/or Agencies

According to decisions of the Council of Heads of State and the Council of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) heads of branch ministries and/or agencies of the member States shall hold, on a regular basis, meetings for consideration of particular issues of interaction in respective fields within SCO.

A meeting shall be chaired by the head of a respective ministry and/or agency of the State organizing the meeting. The venue and date of a meeting shall be agreed upon in advance.

For the preparation and holding meetings the member States may, upon prior agreement, establish permanent or ad hoc working groups of experts which carry out their activities in accordance with the regulations adopted by the meetings of heads of ministries and/or agencies. These groups shall consist of representatives of ministries and/or agencies of the member States.

Article 9

The Council of National Coordinators

The Council of National Coordinators shall be a SCO body that coordinates and directs day-to-day activities of the Organization. It shall make the necessary preparation for the meetings of the Council of Heads of State, the Council of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) and the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. National coordinators shall be appointed by each member State in accordance with its internal rules and procedures.

The Council shall hold its meetings at least three times a year. A meeting of the Council shall be chaired by the national coordinator of the member State on whose territory the regular meeting of the Council of Heads of State takes place, from the date of the last ordinary meeting of the Council of Heads of State to the date of the next ordinary meeting of the Council of Heads of State.

The Chairman of the Council of National Coordinators may on the instruction of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs represent the Organization in its external contacts, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Council of National Coordinators.

Article 10

Regional Antiterrorist Structure

The Regional Antiterrorist Structure established by the member States of the Shanghai Convention to combat terrorism, separatism and extremism of 15 June, 2001, located in Bishkek, the Kyrgyz Republic, shall be a standing SCO body.

Its main objectives and functions, principles of its constitution and financing, as well as its rules of procedure shall be governed by a separate international treaty concluded by the member States, and other necessary instruments adopted by them.

Article 11

Secretariat

Secretariat shall be a standing SCO administrative body. It shall provide organizational and technical support to the activities carried out in the framework of SCO and prepare proposals on the annual budget of the Organization.

The Secretariat shall be headed by the Secretary-General to be appointed by the Council of Heads of State on nomination by the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

The Secretary-General shall be appointed from among the nationals of member States on a rotational basis in the Russian alphabetic order of the member States' names for a period of three years without a right to be reappointed for another period.

The Secretary-General deputies shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs on nomination by the Council of National Coordinators. They cannot be representatives of the State from which the Executive Secretary has been appointed.

The Secretariat officials shall be recruited from among nationals of the member States on a quota basis.

The Secretary-General, his deputies and other Secretariat officials in fulfilling their official duties should not request or receive instructions from any member State and/or government, organization or physical persons. They should refrain from any actions that might affect their status as international officials reporting to SCO only.

The member States shall undertake to respect the international character of the duties of the Secretary-General, his deputies and Secretariat staff and not to exert any influence upon them as they perform their official functions.

The SCO Secretariat shall be located at Beijing (the People's Republic of China).

Article 12

Financing

SCO shall have its own budget drawn up and executed in accordance with a special agreement between member States. This agreement shall also determine the amount of contributions paid annually by member States to the budget of the Organization on the basis of a cost-sharing principle.

Budgetary resources shall be used to finance standing SCO bodies in accordance with the above agreement. The member States shall cover themselves the expenses related to the participation of their representatives and experts in the activities of the Organization.

Article 13

Membership

The SCO membership shall be open for other States in the region that undertake to respect the objectives and principles of this Charter and to comply with the provisions of other international treaties and instruments adopted in the framework of SCO.

The admission of new members to SCO shall be decided upon by the Council of Heads of State on the basis of a representation made by the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in response to an official request from the State concerned addressed to the acting Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

SCO membership of a member State violating the provisions of this Charter and/or systematically failing to meet its obligations under international treaties and instruments, concluded in the framework of SCO, may be suspended by a decision of the Council of Heads of State adopted on the basis of a representation made by the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. If this State goes on violating its obligations, the Council of Heads of State may take a decision to expel it from SCO as of the date fixed by the Council itself.

Any member State shall be entitled to withdraw from SCO by transmitting to the Depositary an official notification of its withdrawal from this Charter no later than twelve months before the date of withdrawal. The obligations arising from participation in this Charter and other instruments adopted within the framework of SCO shall be binding for the corresponding States until they are completely fulfilled.

Article 14

Relationship with Other States and International Organizations

SCO may interact and maintain dialogue, in particular in certain areas of cooperation, with other States and international organizations.

SCO may grant to the State or international organization concerned the status of a dialogue partner or observer. The rules and procedures for granting such a status shall be established by a special agreement of member States.

This Charter shall not affect the rights and obligations of the member States under other international treaties in which they participate.

Article 15

Legal Capacity

As a subject of international law, SCO shall have international legal capacity. It shall have such a legal capacity in the territory of each member State, which is required to achieve its goals and objectives.

SCO shall enjoy the rights of a legal person and may in particular:

- conclude treaties;
- acquire movable and immovable property and dispose of it;
- appear in court as litigant;
- open accounts and have monetary transactions made.

Article 16

Decisions-Taking Procedure

The SCO bodies shall take decisions by agreement without vote and their decisions shall be considered adopted if no member State has raised objections during the vote (consensus), except for the decisions on suspension of membership or expulsion from the Organization that shall be taken by "consensus minus one vote of the member State concerned".

Any member State may expose its opinion on particular aspects and/or concrete issues of the decisions taken which shall not be an obstacle to taking the decision as a whole. This opinion shall be placed on record.

Should one or several member States be not interested in implementing particular cooperation projects of interest to other member States, non-participation of the above said member States in these projects shall not prevent the implementation of such cooperation projects by the member States concerned and, at the same time, shall not prevent the said member States from joining such projects at a later stage.

Article 17

Implementation of Decisions

The decisions taken by the SCO bodies shall be implemented by the member States in accordance with the procedures set out in their national legislation.

Control of the compliance with obligations of the member States to implement this Charter, other agreements and decisions adopted within SCO shall be exercised by the SCO bodies within their competence.

Article 18

Permanent Representatives

In accordance with their domestic rules and procedures, the member States shall appoint their permanent representatives to the SCO Secretariat, which will be members of the diplomatic staff of the embassies of the member States in Beijing.

Article 19

Privileges and Immunities

SCO and its officials shall enjoy in the territories of all member States the privileges and immunities which are necessary for fulfilling functions and achieving goals of the Organization.

The volume of privileges and immunities of SCO and its officials shall be determined by a separate international treaty.

Article 20

Languages

The official and working languages of SCO shall be Russian and Chinese.

Article 21

Duration and Entry into Force

This Charter shall be of indefinite duration.

This Charter shall be subject to ratification by signatory States and shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of the deposit of the fourth instrument of ratification.

For a State which signed this Charter and ratified it thereafter it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification with the Depositary.

Upon its entering into force this Charter shall be open for accession by any State.

For each acceding State this Charter shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of receiving by the Depositary of appropriate instruments of accession.

Article 22

Settlement of Disputes

In case of disputes or controversies arising out of interpretation or application of this Charter member States shall settle them through consultations and negotiations.

Article 23

Amendments and Additions

By mutual agreement of member States this Charter can be amended and supplemented. Decisions by the Council of Heads of State concerning amendments and additions shall be formalized by separate protocols which shall be its integral part and enter into force in accordance with the procedure provided for by Article 21 of this Charter.

Article 24

Reservations

No reservations can be made to this Charter which contradict the principles, goals and objectives of the Organization and could prevent any SCO body from performing its functions. If at least two thirds of member States

have objections the reservations must be considered as contradicting the principles, goals and objectives of the Organization or preventing any body from performing its functions and being null and void.

Article 25

Depositary

The People`s Republic of China shall be the Depositary of this Charter.

Article 26

Registration

Pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Charter is subject to registration with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Done at Saint-Petersburg the seventh day of June 2002 in a single original in the Chinese and Russian languages, both texts being equally authoritative.

The original copy of this Charter shall be deposited with the Depositary who will circulate its certified copies to all signatory States.

หมายเลข 5**Moscow Declaration of Heads of Member States of Shanghai Cooperation Organization
2003**

The Heads of States participating in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (hereafter the SCO, or the Organization) - the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan - met in Moscow at a crucial point, when SCO is entering the period of completion of its organizational establishment and beginning to function as an independent factor of international affairs, and they state the following:

I

The course of events in the world demonstrates that the decision taken in Shanghai on June 15, 2001, to establish the Organization was timely and that it is meeting the main trend of regional and world developments.

The SCO Charter signed in St. Petersburg on June 7, 2002, created a solid legal framework for the development of the Organization and enabled it to become an important factor of ensuring regional peace and stability and promoting peace and development all over the world.

Having reviewed progress in accomplishing the task set by the last year's SCO summit, the task of the earliest possible startup of all the SCO mechanisms stipulated by the Charter, the Heads of States believe that a great deal of useful work has been done in that direction over the past period.

The Heads of States approved the draft regulatory documents on the operating procedures of SCO bodies, including permanent ones such as the Secretariat in Beijing and the SCO Regional Antiterrorist Structure (RATS) headquartered in Bishkek, and also on the establishment of the emblem and flag of the Organization.

Upon submission by the Council of Foreign Ministers of the SCO member states the decision was taken to endorse Zhang Deguang (People's Republic of China) as the SCO Secretary-General.

Procedures for the formation and execution of the budget of the Organization were agreed, and the Heads of States signed an appropriate Agreement to that effect.

The Heads of States stress the need to provide for the beginning of the work of the SCO permanent bodies not later than January 1, 2004.

In this context it is important to provide for the timely entry into effect of the SCO Charter and the RATS Agreement and the adoption of the first budget of the Organization at the meeting of the Council of the Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) scheduled to take place in China this coming autumn, and also the completion of work on the financial provisions and rules of the Organization and the draft documents stipulated by the RATS Agreement during 2003.

It has also been found necessary to expedite the formation of the RATS Council to address questions

arising from the RATS Agreement.

The Heads of States thought it advisable to instruct the Council of National Coordinators to carry on work to agree concrete questions of the startup of the SCO mechanisms, recruiting appropriate experts of the sides for the purpose.

II

The SCO aims to jointly promote relations of partnership on the great expanses uniting our countries on a broad agenda that would include cooperation in the political, trade, economic and humanitarian spheres and in countering present-day threats and challenges.

While taking a positive view of the process of institutionalization and concretization of substantive collaboration within SCO in various fields over the period since the St. Petersburg summit, the Heads of States draw attention to the need to ensure efficient cooperation between the foreign policy, defense and law enforcement establishments, emergency services, the ministries of foreign economic relations, transport and culture and other government structures.

The upcoming meeting of the Council of the Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) will have an important role to play. Preparations for the meeting are to help intensify the ongoing negotiating process on ways of creating favorable conditions for trade and investment and on completing the draft long-term Program of multilateral trade and economic cooperation in accordance with the September 14, 2001 Memorandum concluded by the governments of the SCO member states.

The Heads of States stress the importance of invigorating contacts between the foreign policy establishments on topical matters of international affairs, including in the international organizations, primarily the UN.

The Heads of States reaffirm that SCO today, at the stage of its emergence and startup of its permanent bodies, is following the principle of openness in its readiness to establish contacts with other international organizations and nations regardless of their geographic location under the Provisional Scheme approved by the foreign ministers on November 23, 2002.

III

The Heads of States note that the present-day world with its diversity of political and economic systems is changing rapidly. What is changing is not just the political structure, but the entire international security system. It is necessary to formulate and implement a new security concept that is based on mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and cooperation.

They reaffirm the need for observing and fulfilling the main goals and principles of the UN Charter and commonly recognized norms of the international law.

It is necessary to respect the civilisational diversity of humankind and promote its development. Different cultures should progress together, borrowing the best each of them has to offer, and strive for the common while

leaving their differences aside.

It is important to contribute to the even-paced and sustainable growth of the world economy for the sake of achieving prosperity for all nations.

IV

The Heads of States note that recognition of the important role of the United Nations and the UN Security Council in addressing major international problems is of fundamental importance. The United Nations can and must be reformed to keep abreast of the fast changing world situation and with due regard primarily for the needs to find effective solutions to world political and security problems.

The SCO member states proceed from the assumption that one of the main areas of UN work should be pre-emptive measures to avert conflicts in accordance with the UN Charter and the norms of the international law.

The SCO member states believe that the UN should have an important role to play in the reconstruction of Iraq. One precondition of this country's transition to a life of peace and to the building of a prosperous democratic society is respect for the national interests and sovereign rights of the Iraqi people and concrete and effective aid on the part of the international community.

V

The SCO member states believe that no country in the world can ward off present-day terrorism, the drugs threat or other trans-border challenges at a time of the growing globalization of political, economic and social processes. In this context the pressing need for broad collaboration among all countries both at the regional and at the global level and for a practical contribution of each nation towards the solution of these truly global problems is beyond doubt.

The SCO member states, recognizing the transnational nature of today's terrorism and being in the forefront of the fight against its practical manifestations, are following a course of mutual cooperation and vigorous participation in the efforts of the world community in the struggle against terrorism, in particular, in stopping its financing channels. In this matter they assign an important role to close collaboration between the law enforcement agencies and secret services, and also the defense agencies of the SCO member states.

Along with promoting collaboration within the SCO, the member states of the Organization intend to vigorously cooperate with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the UN Security Council. They attach much importance to the early finalization in the UN of the draft International Convention on Nuclear Terrorism and Comprehensive Convention Against International Terrorism.

At the same time the SCO member states consistently and invariably proceed from the assumption that the fight against terrorism should be waged on the basis of the norms and principles of the international law, and it may not be identified with the fight against any faith, individual countries or nationalities.

The problem of illegal trafficking in narcotics, psychotropic substances and precursors is becoming more

and more alarming. It calls for the most effective measures on the part of the international community, not the least because drugs' trafficking is one of the financial bulwarks of international terrorism. The SCO member states are making practical efforts to arrange for collaboration within the Organization in fighting illegal trafficking in narcotics, psychotropic substances and precursors, and to this end will conclude an appropriate multilateral agreement before the end of 2003.

The goal of intensifying multilateral cooperation in countering the drugs threat arising from Afghanistan - a threat that is already acquiring global dimensions - is particularly acute today. In this context, the SCO members states believe it a timely measure that an international strategy for comprehensive neutralization of the Afghan drugs threat be drawn up under the UN auspices and reiterate their firm commitment to close cooperation with the UN and other international organizations under the UN Drug Control Program.

The SCO member states voice support for the efforts of Afghanistan's transition government to stabilize the situation in the country. The SCO countries believe that the latest world developments should not detract from the efforts of the world community in favor of the economic reconstruction of Afghanistan.

The SCO member states are firmly convinced that success in the fight against present dangers depends in large measure on solutions to socio-economic problems, among them the eradication of poverty, mass unemployment, illiteracy and discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnicity or faith. The drafting under the aegis of the UN of a Global Strategy for Countering New Threats and Challenges seems to offer a key in the search for effective solutions to security problems.

VI

The SCO member states are convinced that the Organization can and must make a tangible contribution to safe and sustainable development not just on its own expanses, but in the world as a whole. The SCO is ready to actively participate in building a regional security system that would equally respect the interests and approaches of all participants, and it will constructively cooperate with all nations and alliances in this major matter.

The SCO member states believe that at a time of globalization the role of such factor as the maintenance and strengthening of strategic stability, including the problem of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, far from diminishing, is, on the contrary, growing more important in many respects.

Today it is more important than ever to pool the efforts of the international community in a search for ways of jointly building a structure and architecture of international security for that 21st century that would be acceptable to all nations.

The SCO member states are confident that the imperative of collaborative actions in the face of common dangers will prevail in the world and that humankind will opt in favor of a democratic world order that would guarantee ongoing progress and equal security for all nations in the world.

หมายเลข 6**Tashkent Declaration of Heads of Member States of Shanghai Cooperation Organization****17 July 2004 (Tashkent)**

The Heads of States participating in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (hereafter the SCO, or Organization) - 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, assembling in Tashkent for the session of the Council of Heads of SCO Member States on June 17, 2004, state the following:

I

The Heads of States emphasized, that successes, achieved by the SCO from the moment of its establishment, and changes in the international situation test having noted the successful accomplishment of tasks on completion of the organizational establishment of the SCO, approved at the Moscow summit in July 2003, positively evaluated the work, carried out by the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Council of National Coordinators.

The Heads of States expressed satisfaction over the timely launch of SCO permanent bodies - the Secretariat in Beijing and the Executive Committee of the Regional Antiterrorist Structure (RATS) in Tashkent and made note of the significant efforts of Chinese and Uzbek parties on creating appropriate conditions for their comprehensive functioning.

In October 2003 the RATS supervising body the Council began functioning. Concrete working plan has been developed in the RATS and a number of necessary legal documents have been adopted. Thus, necessary preconditions have been created for the effective functioning of the RATS, called to impart systematic and purposeful character to interactions within the SCO framework aimed at realization of the Shanghai Convention on combating terrorism, separatism and extremism.

The importance of uninterrupted maintenance of work of mechanism for financing SCO activity has been noted to provide qualitative and effective accomplishment of forthcoming tasks facing the SCO.

To strengthen the SCO in general, and to develop its economic component of fundamental importance is the long-term Program of multilateral trade and economic cooperation among SCO member states, approved by the Council of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) in Beijing in September 2003. The document has not only pointed out common understanding of business partnership reference points, goals and tasks of six countries for the period of up to 2020, but also outlined ways and methods of their realization.

The Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs is actively working. The Protocol on cooperation and coordination of activity among the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of six countries is expected to play an important role

in coordination of positions of six countries on urgent issues of international life.

The Heads of States support the initiative of Republic of Uzbekistan on holding regular meetings of National Security Council Secretaries of member states of the Organization aimed at strengthening cooperation of corresponding national bodies in confronting new threats and calls.

The Heads of States emphasize, that in new conditions the Council of National Coordinators, relying on the SCO Secretariat, should focus attention not only on providing coherent functioning of the Organization, but also on elaboration of conceptual approaches to further development of the SCO.

At the stage of its establishment, adhering to the principle of openness, the SCO has already entered the international interaction as its authoritative and equitable participant. The SCO will follow this line henceforth. The Regulations on the observer status of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization adopted in Tashkent has become a new essential step in establishing and expanding the SCO's contacts with other international associations and states, regardless of their geographical position. The work will be continued on documents regulating other forms of international cooperation of the Organization, stipulated by the SCO Charter.

II

With completion of institutional establishment period, the SCO has entered a stage of developing full-scale cooperation of member states within the framework of the Organization. The Heads of States stand in favor of progressive structured movement forward in all directions, specified by the SCO Charter. Thus, the interaction should have both long-term reference points, and priorities for the near perspective. The aim of interaction consists of joint definition of interests, which unify six countries on the basis of respect of their individuality and sovereign rights.

The Agreement among member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on combating the trafficking of illegal narcotics and psychotropic substances, signed in Tashkent, will be of great importance for multilateral activity within the SCO framework on counteracting transnational threats and calls. The Heads of States consider, that the course of implementing this Agreement should be in sight of the mechanism of National Security Councils Secretaries meetings, which could also organize activity on preparing complex program document on interaction within the SCO framework in struggle against new calls and threats, including trafficking of illegal weapons and ammunitions, explosive, asphyxiate, poisonous and radioactive substances, recruiting mercenaries.

Progressive economic development of the Central Asia region and contiguous states, as well as satisfaction of population's essential vital needs are guarantee of their stability and security.

In this connection, the Heads of States consider it necessary, that coordination of the Action Plan on realization of abovementioned Program of multilateral trade and economic cooperation is to be completed and four created expert groups are to be fully functional by to the next session of the Council of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) in Bishkek in autumn of 2004. It is important to envisage such systematic steps, realization of which is supposed to lead to modern forms of trade and economic cooperation and to increase in goods turnover among our

countries, harmonize respective standards and legal base, gradually create favorable conditions for free movement of goods, capitals, services and technologies.

Besides already adopted and planned measures on stimulating integration processes within the SCO framework, the Heads of States consider it timely to start the creation of SCO Development Fund and SCO Business Council and authorize the SCO Secretariat to provide for the preparation of corresponding documents on realisation of these projects in possibly short time.

As a whole, while positively assessing development of cooperation in various areas for the period after the Moscow summit, the Heads of States pay attention to necessity of providing precision and effectiveness of interaction by the Ministries, responsible for external economic and foreign trade activity, transport, defense, culture, liquidation of emergency situations consequences, as well as among other structures of SCO member states. Thus, to increase effectiveness of activity of the institute of meetings of Heads of the ministries and departments, the speediest completion of development and adoption of legal norms of interaction, as well as timely fulfillment of the achieved agreements acquire special significance.

Matters of environmental protection, rational and effective utilization of water resources had to be included into the agenda of developing cooperation within the Organization's framework. Corresponding ministries and services, as well as scientific institutions could begin this year joint work to prepare SCO strategy in these areas.

III

The Heads of States are convinced, that further development and strengthening of the SCO - which is not a bloc organization and is based on principles of equal partnership, mutual respect, trust and openness correspond to the main tendencies of international development and will promote broadening the scope of international dialogue.

The SCO is ready to actively participate in constructive formation of new architecture of security, capable to consolidate wide international efforts on counteracting new calls and threats to global and regional stability. To achieve these goals, the SCO will cooperate with other states and international structures, first of all with the UNO, to contribute in to security and stability not only in the SCO region, but also in the world in general.

The Heads of States express great concern in connection with a new sharp splash of terrorism and extremism. Various countries and regions of the world are becoming terrorist targets. Terrorism is flexibly adapting to the situation, applying modern technical means, and ready to exploit in its interests any unsettled conflicts.

The global threat of terrorism should be confronted by the global system of counteraction with the United Nations as its central core, which should rely on regional, sub-regional and national structures. Thus it is important to not only respond adequately to terrorist actions, but also to work on prevention.

SCO member states will strengthen cooperation in security field, with the purpose of increasing efficiency of struggle against terrorism, separatism and extremism and protecting their common interests. The Heads of States make note of the expediency of carrying out of joint antiterrorist exercises with the participation of law enforcement

bodies and special services aimed at strengthening coordination in struggle against these threats.

The Heads of States believe, that answers to modern complex calls whether it is an international terrorism or regional conflicts and crises can and should be found on bases of multilateralism and cooperativeness without division of states into various categories, and with adherence of norms and principles of international law. Only such an approach will provide international security and stability in conditions of globalization. The SCO firmly intends to be guided by these principles in its activity and expresses readiness to actively cooperate with all states and multilateral associations on this conceptual basis.

Being interested in revival of peaceful, united and prospering Afghanistan, living in harmony with its neighbors and other countries of the world, the SCO welcomes formation of the wide-representative government in the country.

The SCO member states, recognizing the UNO's central coordinating role in implementing international programs in this country, will make efforts to promote international cooperation in struggle against terrorism, extremism and narcobusiness with the purpose to establish security, peace and tranquility, as well as create necessary conditions for peaceful reconstruction of Afghanistan.

IV

The Heads of States point out, that constructive cooperation of all regional associations in the Asia-Pacific region have determining importance for maintaining peace, stability and prosperity, which is, undoubtedly, in the interests of all countries located in the region.

The Heads of States address international organizations and forums functioning in the Asia-Pacific region with a proposal to start gradual creation of partnership network of multilateral associations by concluding among them corresponding agreements, including granting to each other on a mutual basis the observer status.

The Heads of States believe that realization of this initiative would promote formation in the Asia-Pacific region of cooperative system of common regional security and cooperation, acting within the framework of the UN Charter and international law, equally considering interests of all participants.

July 17, 2004, Tashkent

หมายเลข 7

Declaration of Heads of Member States of Shanghai Cooperation Organization
5 July 2005 (Astana)Unofficial translation by the SCO Secretariat

The heads of the member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization -- /further mentioned as the SCO or the Organization/ -- of 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 -- having gathered at a meeting of the Council of heads of SCO member states in Astana on July 05, 2005, state the following:

I

A year on, since the last meeting of heads of operation between the member states and is becoming actively engaged in interaction with other international organizations and countries.

The SCO permanent bodies, which have been operating since 2004 -- Secretariat, based in Beijing, and Regional Antiterrorist Structure (RATS), based in Tashkent, -- are becoming effective collective instruments that provide an uninterrupted functioning of the Organization. The RATS executive body -- Council -- has been playing a still more important role, which must increase further.

In order to enhance the effectiveness and coordination of the activity of the SCO and of all its bodies and mechanisms, the heads of the member states agreed that by their next high-level meeting in 2006 the Council of national coordinators will present proposals with regard to strengthening the role of Secretariat and renaming the Russian title of its chief as Secretary-General.

The heads of the member states underscored the importance of taking necessary measures on the fulfillment of agreements, which were reached at the second meeting of secretaries of national security councils of SCO member states in Astana on June 02, 2005.

In order to contribute to the fulfillment by the RATS of the Shanghai Convention on combating terrorism, separatism and extremism, the heads of the member states agreed to set up an institution of permanent representatives of member states based upon the same principles, according to which permanent representatives of the member states to the Secretariat are now operating.

The heads of the member states express their confidence that the Concept of cooperation between SCO member states on combating terrorism, separatism and extremism, which has been adopted at the summit, will help enhance the effectiveness of such cooperation and make the activity of RATS more precise and targeted.

The heads of the member states assume that a meeting of the Council of heads of government (prime ministers), which is due in Moscow in autumn, 2005, will provide true momentum for the realisation of the Action Plan on fulfillment of the Program of multilateral trade and economic cooperation between SCO member states, for getting down to a more practical interaction between ministries and departments responsible for external trade and

economic activity, transport, environmental protection, tackling of emergency situation, culture and education, as well as establish a rational financial and budgetary policy of the SCO.

The SCO Business Council, the formation of which is entering into a final stage, is to become a new source of stimulating the integration process within the framework of the Organisation. Guided by the principle of consensus, the parties will speed up the establishment of SCO Development Fund. At the same time the parties agreed to strengthen interaction between banks in order to provide financial support for the realisation of projects of regional cooperation.

While emphasizing a great and constructive job, which was done by the Council of ministers of foreign affairs, the heads of the member states underline the importance of a practical functioning of the already launched mechanism of consultations on international issues. They also consider the task of providing a well planned and targeted development of SCO external contacts an urgent one. Such issues should basically be handled by the Council of ministers of foreign affairs, and current coordination of external ties, being established by the SCO permanent bodies, should be done through the Council of national coordinators and in interaction with the Council of RATS.

The heads of the member states express their confidence that giving Pakistan, Iran and India observer status in the SCO will expand the Organization's opportunities in terms of developing multilateral and mutually beneficial cooperation in various directions.

An important indication of the SCO's growing authority on the international stage is the obtaining by the Organization of observer status at the UN General Assembly in December 2004 and the signing of memoranda of understanding between the SCO and CIS, the SCO and ASEAN.

In the immediate future the Council of national coordinators, jointly with the Secretariat and RATS, must work out a general approach so that the SCO could be able to develop contacts with the UN Secretariat, its commissions and committees and fulfill already signed documents on cooperation with other international organizations with maximum efficiency, as well as establish ties with regional associations, forums and interested countries built upon equality and mutual respect.

II

The heads of the member states point out that, against the backdrop of a contradictory process of globalization, multilateral cooperation, which is based on the principles of equal right and mutual respect, non-intervention in internal affairs of sovereign states, non-confrontational way of thinking and consecutive movement towards democratization of international relations, contributes to overall peace and security, and call upon the international community, irrespective of its differences in ideology and social structure, to form a new concept of security based on mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and interaction.

Diversity of cultures and civilizations in the world is a common human value. At a time of fast developing

information technologies and communications it must stimulate mutual interest, tolerance, abandonment of extreme approaches and assessments, development of dialogue. Every people must be properly guaranteed to have the right to choose its own way of development.

The heads of the member states are convinced that a rational and just world order must be based upon consolidation of mutual trust and good-neighborly relations, upon the establishment of true partnership with no pretence to monopoly and domination in international affairs. Such order will become more stable and secure, if it comes to consider the supremacy of principles and standards of international law, before all, the UN Charter. In the area of human rights it is necessary to respect strictly and consecutively historical traditions and national features of every people, sovereign equality of all states.

The heads of the member states voice their support for rational and necessary reforms of the United Nations, aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and authority of this organization. It was confirmed that, as the reforms got underway, it would be important to maintain as much broader consensus, to not impose any timeframe for the sake of overhauling the UN, as well as any voting on the projects, which are still causing a major disagreement.

The heads of the member states proceed from the assumption that in the 21st century the Asia Pacific region is destined to play an important part in providing peace and development, and declare against fault lines appearing both in the Asia Pacific region and in its separate constituent parts; declare for any misunderstanding and controversy among countries to be resolved by peaceful means and through negotiations; declare for an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, interaction and constructiveness to come to reign in this dynamic region. Contributing to that is one of the main directions of the SCO activity.

The heads of the member states support the efforts by the Central Asian countries, aimed at providing peace, security and stability in their territory and in the whole region, and declare for the SCO to play an active role in strengthening stability and economic development in the Central Asia.

III

The heads of the member states believe that joint efforts by the member states are required in order to effectively confront new challenges and threats to security and stability in the region and in the world.

Such joint efforts must be of a complex nature and tangibly contribute to providing the territories, population, key objects of life support and infrastructure of the member states with a reliable protection from the destructive effect of new challenges and threats, to creating necessary conditions for steady development and elimination of poverty on the SCO terrain, and include the following:

- development of a close cooperation between diplomatic, foreign, external economic and law enforcement bodies, intelligence and defense agencies of the member states;
- active exploitation of the mechanism of meetings of secretaries of national security councils of the

member states;

- formulation of effective measures and mechanisms of SCO joint reaction to situations, which threaten peace, security and stability in the region;

- joint planning and conduct of antiterrorist activities;

- harmonization of national legislations on issues of security provision;

- cooperation on the invention and implementation of modern technical equipment used in fight against new challenges and threats;

- formation of an effective mechanism of mass media counteraction against new challenges and threats;

- training of respective personnel.

The SCO member states will prevent any attempts on their territories to prepare and commit acts of terror, including those aimed against the interests of other countries, not provide asylum for individuals, accused or suspected of conducting terrorist, separatist and extremist activity, and extradite such individuals at respective requests on the part of another SCO member state in strict accordance with the current legislation of the member states.

Measures will be taken to improve and enhance the effectiveness of the SCO Regional Antiterrorist Structure activity.

It is important that in the framework of fight against international terrorism the SCO solve problems, dealing with the liquidation of its material base, before all, through fighting illicit circulation of weapons, ammunition, explosives and drugs, transnational organized crime, illegal migration and mercenary activity. Special attention should be focused on preventing terrorists from misusing items of weapons of mass destruction, means of their delivery and on information terrorism.

Counteraction against the financing of terrorism, separatism and extremism, including the legalization of illegally made profits and money, urgently requires the formulation of united approaches and standards of monitoring money remittance, movement of financial resources of organizations and individuals, suspected of involvement in terrorism, as well as an active engagement by the SCO in respective international efforts.

In compliance with the Agreement on cooperation in the fight against illicit circulation of narcotic means, psychotropic substances and their precursors, signed on June 17, 2004, a matter of high priority must be the deepening of cooperation on tackling illicit circulation of narcotic means, psychotropic substances and their precursors. The SCO is ready to actively participate in the international efforts on the formation of antinarcotics belts around Afghanistan, in formulation and realization of special programs, providing assistance for Afghanistan in order to stabilize its social, economic and humanitarian situation.

We are supporting and shall continue to support the efforts by the international coalition, conducting antiterrorist operation in Afghanistan. Today we are noticing the positive dynamics of stabilizing internal political situation in Afghanistan. A number of the SCO member states provided their ground infrastructure for temporary stationing of military contingents of some states, members of the coalition, as well as their territory and air space for military transit in the interest of the antiterrorist operation.

Considering the completion of the active military stage of antiterrorist operation in Afghanistan, the member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization consider it necessary, that respective members of the antiterrorist

coalition set a final timeline for their temporary use of the above-mentioned objects of infrastructure and stay of their military contingents on the territories of the SCO member states.

Protection and development of key objects of infrastructure and transport are becoming ever more urgent in terms of preventing and tackling various kinds of technogenic disasters, consequences of which have already become an essential part of a set of threats to the new order. The SCO member states will work out multilateral mechanisms on a system of monitoring and exchange of analytical information in connection with possible disasters and their consequences, as well as on the creation of necessary legal and organizing conditions for conducting joint rescue operations, including education and training of personnel under united methods, its quick transfer and compatibility of technical means. The SCO will be making a constructive contribution to the efforts by the world community on issues of providing security on land, at sea, in air space and in outer space.

In order to increase the fight potential of the member states of the Organization for combating terrorism, separatism, extremism and other challenges and threats, the SCO member states will consecutively expand their cooperation in economic area, guided by the Program of multilateral trade and economic cooperation and the Action Plan on its fulfillment. Practical steps will be taken in the field of ecology and rational use of natural resources.

Formulation of coordinated methods and recommendations on conducting prophylactic activities and respective explanatory work among the public in order to confront attempts of exerting a destructive influence on the public opinion is a vital task. The member states will actively contribute to the expansion of interaction within the SCO framework in such areas as education, culture, sport and tourism.

The heads of the member states proceed from the assumption that joining efforts in the SCO framework for the purpose of providing security and expanding the Organization's potential does not hurt the interests of other states and does not mean a movement towards the creation of any bloc, fully corresponds to the SCO principle of outside openness and the spirit of broad international interaction in confronting new challenges and threats.

President of the Republic of Kazakhstan

N.Nazarbaev

President of the People's Republic of China

Hu Jintao

acting President of the Kyrgyz Republic

K.Bakiev

President of the Russian Federation

V.Putin

President of the Republic of Tajikistan

E.Rakhmonov

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

I.Karimov

หมายเลข 8**Declaration on Fifth Anniversary of Shanghai Cooperation Organization****15 June 2006 (Shanghai)**

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (hereinafter referred to as the SCO), the heads of SCO member states -- President Nursultan Nazarbaev of the Republic of Kazakhstan,

President Hu Jintao of the People's Republic of China, President Kurmanbek Bakiev of the Kyrgyz Republic, President Vladimir Putin of the Russian Federation, President Emomali Rakhmonov of the Republic of Tajikistan and President Islam Karimov of the Republic of Uzbekistan -- met in Shanghai, the SCO's birthplace, and stated as follows:

The SCO was founded in Shanghai five years ago pursuant to a strategic decision made by its member states to meet challenges and threats of the twenty-first century and bring about durable peace and sustainable development of the region. This decision, which ushered in a new historical phase of regional cooperation, is of great importance to the establishment and maintenance of peace and stability and the creation of an inclusive environment for cooperation in the SCO region.

With volatile changes taking place in the international and regional environment, the SCO has become an important mechanism for deepening good-neighborly cooperation, friendship and partnership among its members. It is a good example of dialogue among civilizations and an active force for promoting democracy in international relations.

II

Through its endeavor over the past few years, the SCO has laid a solid foundation for its steady and sustained growth and gained extensive international recognition.

1. The SCO has completed building of institution and legal framework, which ensures its effective functioning.

2. It has carried out close security cooperation focusing on addressing non-traditional security threats and challenges such as fighting terrorism, separatism, extremism and drug trafficking.

3. It has adopted a long-term plan, set direction for regional economic cooperation and identified the goal, priority areas and major tasks of economic cooperation among member states. It has set up the SCO Business Council and the Interbank Association.

4. Following the principles of openness, non-alliance and not targeting at any third party, it has actively engaged in dialogue, exchange and cooperation of various forms with countries and international organisations that, like the SCO, are ready to carry out cooperation on an equal and constructive basis with mutual respect to safeguard

regional peace, security and stability.

The SCO owes its smooth growth to its consistent adherence to the "Spirit of Shanghai" based on "mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality, consultations, respect for the diversity of cultures and aspiration towards common development". This spirit is the underlying philosophy and the most important code of conduct of the SCO. It enriches the theory and practice of contemporary international relations and embodies the shared aspiration of the international community for realizing democracy in international relations.

The "Spirit of Shanghai" is therefore of critical importance to the international community's pursuit of a new and non-confrontational model of international relations, a model that calls for discarding the Cold War mentality and transcending ideological differences.

The SCO will remain dedicated to the purposes and principles established at its founding and strengthened in the documents, declarations and statements adopted thereafter.

III

The world and international relations today are going through unprecedented and profound changes. There is increasing trend toward multipolarisation and economic globalization amid twists and turns. The establishment of a new international order in the twenty-first century is a slow and uneven process. Interdependence among countries is growing. The international community faces favorable opportunities for ensuring stability, peace and common development, but is also confronted with complicated traditional and non-traditional security challenges and threats.

The SCO is committed to enhancing strategic stability, strengthening the international regime of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and upholding order in international law, and will contribute its share to accomplishing these important missions.

The SCO holds that the United Nations, being the universal and the most representative and authoritative international organization, is entrusted with primary responsibility in international affairs and is at the core of formulating and implementing the basic norms of international law. The United Nations should improve efficiency and strengthen its capacity for responding to new threats and challenges by carrying out proper and necessary reforms in light of the changing international environment. In carrying out Security Council reform, the principles of equitable geographical distribution and seeking the broadest consensus should be observed. No time limit should be set for the reform, nor should a vote be forced on any proposal over which there are major differences. The SCO holds that the next Secretary-General of the United Nations should come from Asia.

Threats and challenges can be effectively met only when there is broad cooperation among all countries and international organizations concerned. What specific means and mechanism should be adopted to safeguard security of the region is the right and responsibility of countries in the region.

The SCO will make a constructive contribution to the establishment of a new global security architecture of mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and mutual respect. Such architecture is based on the widely recognized

principles of international law. It discards "double standards" and seeks to settle disputes through negotiation on the basis of mutual understanding. It respects the right of all countries to safeguard national unity and their national interests, pursue particular models of development and formulate domestic and foreign policies independently and participate in international affairs on an equal basis.

Diversity of cultures and model of development must be respected and upheld. Differences in cultural traditions, political and social systems, values and model of development formed in the course of history should not be taken as pretexts to interfere in other countries' internal affairs. Model of social development should not be "exported". Differences in civilizations should be respected, and exchanges among civilizations should be conducted on an equal basis to draw on each other's strengths and enhance harmonious development.

IV

There is general stability in the Central Asia. Countries in this region have achieved historic success in political and economic reforms and social development. The unique historical and cultural traditions of Central Asian nations deserve respect and understanding of the international community. The governments of Central Asian countries should be supported in their efforts to safeguard security and stability, maintain social and economic development and improve people's livelihood.

SCO member states will continue to tap potential of the Organization, enhance its role and work to turn this region into one that is peaceful, coordinated in development, open, prosperous and harmonious.

SCO member states will remain friends from generation to generation and will never be enemies against one another. They are committed to the all-round growth of good-neighborly relations of mutual respect and mutually beneficial cooperation. They support each other in their principled positions on and efforts in safeguarding sovereignty, security and territorial integrity. They will not join any alliance or international organization that undermines the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of SCO member states.

They do not allow their territories to be used to undermine the sovereignty, security or territorial integrity of other member states, and they prohibit activities by organizations or gangs in their territories that are detrimental to the interests of other member states. To this end, SCO member states will conduct, within the SCO framework, consultation on the conclusion of a multilateral legal document of long-term good-neighborly relations, friendship and cooperation.

SCO member states will continue to strengthen coordination and cooperation in international and regional affairs and take a common position on matters involving the SCO's interests.

The SCO has the potential to play an independent role in safeguarding stability and security in this region. In case of emergencies that threaten regional peace, stability and security, SCO member states will have immediate consultation on effectively responding to the emergency to fully protect the interests of both the SCO and its member states. Study will be made on the possibility of establishing a regional conflict prevention mechanism within the SCO framework.

To comprehensively deepen cooperation in combating terrorism, separatism, extremism and drug trafficking is a priority area for the SCO. The SCO will take steps to strengthen the regional anti-terrorism agency

and carry out cooperation with relevant international organizations.

To expand economic cooperation among them, SCO member states need to coordinate their efforts in implementing the Programme of Multilateral Trade and Economic Cooperation among SCO Member States by carrying out major priority projects of regional economic cooperation. They need to work together to promote trade and investment facilitation and gradually realize the free flow of commodities, capital, services and technologies.

The SCO welcomes participation by relevant partners in specific projects in priority areas like energy, transportation, information and communications and agriculture. The SCO will endeavor to actively participate in international campaigns against communicable diseases and contribute to environmental protection and rational use of natural resources.

To strengthen and expand the social foundation for friendship and mutual understanding among SCO member states is an important way to ensure the SCO's resilience and vitality. To this end, SCO member states need to institutionalize bilateral and multilateral cooperation in culture, arts, education, sports, tourism and media. With the unique and rich cultural heritage of its member states, the SCO can surely serve as a model in promoting dialogue among civilizations and building a harmonious world.

This Declaration is issued on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the SCO. We, heads of SCO member states, are firm in the belief that the SCO will fully realize the noble objective and mission declared at its establishment and contribute to the cause of peace, cooperation and development.

หมายเลข 9
Bishkek Declaration
16 August 2007

The heads of the member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (hereinafter referred to as the SCO or the Organization) – 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 globalization 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 Organization 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 civilizations, encourage implementation of initiatives aimed at deepening of dialogue among civilizations 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 organization, 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 realization 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 simulative 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 organizations 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 Organization, combining international efforts on the creation of anti-narcotics belts around Afghanistan. The SCO member states stand ready to participate in the efforts to normalize 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 Organization 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.

หมายเลข 10**Joint Communiqué of meeting of SCO Heads of State Council****28 August 2008**

A regular meeting of the Council of Heads of Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (CHS SCO) took place on 28 August 2008 in Dushanbe. President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A.Nazarbaev, Chairman of the People's Republic of China Hu Jintao, President of the Kyrgyz Republic K.S.Bakiev, President of the Russian Federation D.A.Medvedev, President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rakhmon, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov were in attendance.

President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rakhmon chaired the meeting.

Secretary-General of the SCO B.K.Nurgaliev and Director of the Executive Committee of the SCO Regional Antiterrorist Structure (RATS) M.U.Subanov participated in the meeting.

Heads of delegations from the SCO observer states – President of the Islamic Republic of Iran M.Ahmadinejad, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas of the Republic of India M.Deora, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia S.Oyun, Advisor to the Prime Minister with the rank of Federal Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan M.A.Durrani, as well as guests of the host state – President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan H.Karzai, Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization M.Jenca, Chairman of the Executive Committee – Executive Secretary of the Commonwealth of Independent States S.N.Lebedev, Deputy Secretary-General of the Collective Security Treaty Organization T.I.Buzubaev were in attendance.

The heads of state exchanged opinions on international issues and the regional situation. Broad convergence or similarity of positions was noted which was reflected in the Dushanbe Declaration.

Plenipotentiary representatives of the member states of the Organization signed the Agreement on the order of organization and staging of joint counterterrorism exercises by the member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Agreement on cooperation among the governments of the member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on combating illegal circulation of weapons, ammunition and explosives. The Memorandum on partnership relations between the Interbank Association of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and the Eurasian Development Bank was also signed.

In the course of the meeting in a traditional spirit of friendship, mutual understanding and constructivism the achievements of the activity of the Organisation in the period following the Bishkek summit were considered, development priorities were set for the period until the next meeting of the CHS and longer term perspective.

It was stated that the tasks set at the CHS meeting in Bishkek as well as the reached agreements were being successfully fulfilled.

The heads of state approved the report of the SCO Secretary-General on the work of the Organisation in

the past year and the report of the RATS Council on the work of the Regional Antiterrorist Structure in 2007.

The heads of state congratulated Chairman of the People's Republic of China Hu Jintao on successful staging of the Summer Olympic Games in Beijing. The Chinese side expressed gratitude to the SCO member states for extensive support in the period of their preparation and staging. Cooperation in the SCO framework in ensuring security at the Olympics was highly evaluated.

The heads of state were in attendance at the opening of the Fourth Art Festival of the SCO member states.

The heads of state underlined the importance of the Treaty on Long-term Good-neighbourly Relations, Friendship and Cooperation signed in August 2007 in Bishkek in terms of strengthening interaction in the framework of the Organization in joint counteraction against new challenges and threats, cementing international peace and security, maintaining global and regional stability.

Practical implementation of the Treaty will also promote the improvement of socioeconomic conditions and deepening of integration processes in the SCO space.

The heads of state noted a gradual increase in the activity of the SCO Regional Antiterrorist Structure in the field of fighting new challenges and threats as an effective mechanism of coordination of interaction among the competent agencies of the SCO member states and its information and analytical support. The process of practical implementation of the Cooperation Plan on combating terrorism, separatism and extremism for 2007-2009 was evaluated positively. The joint drills of the member states including the Peace Mission 2007 counterterrorism exercise staged in Chelyabinsk Region of the Russian Federation contributed to the enhancement of counterterrorism capabilities. The practice of conducting joint drills will be continued. The parties will consider at an early date a possibility of holding the first meeting of ministers of internal affairs and public security at the beginning of 2009.

The heads of state reiterated their concern over threats related to the possibility of using modern information and telecommunication technologies for purposes incompatible with the tasks of ensuring international stability and security. In this regard they noted the successful work of the SCO member states' International Information Security Expert Group on the fulfillment of the Action Plan on Ensuring IIS adopted in 2007. At the same time with the aim of creating legal framework for cooperation in this field it was considered expedient to draft an intergovernmental agreement in the SCO framework in the field of international information security.

In the process of implementing the Agreement among the SCO member states on cooperation in the fight against illegal circulation of narcotics, psychotropic substances and their precursors emphasis will be put on comprehensive fulfillment of the task of discovering and cutting off the channels of illegal movement of narcotics across the borders of the SCO member states, as well as on the earliest possible launch of practical cooperation in this field.

Heads of counternarcotics agencies of the member states were instructed to hold in the first half of 2009 a special meeting to consider issues of creating in the SCO framework a mechanism of fighting illegal circulation of narcotics, working out a strategy and a programme for stopping the trafficking of drugs from Afghanistan and precursors for their production in that country.

The need to enhance the activity of the SCO-Afghanistan Contact Group was noted.

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The heads of state expressed their support for further expansion of international ties of the Organization. Work with the SCO observer states – India, Iran, Mongolia and Pakistan – will be lifted to a qualitatively new level and with due regard for their considerations.

For the sake of providing additional opportunities for mutually beneficial cooperation with interested states and international organizations the heads of states approved the Regulations on the Status of Dialogue Partner of the SCO.

A decision was taken to set up a special expert group to consider a whole range of issues related to the expansion of the Organization.

* * *

The heads of state welcomed the positive dynamics which had appeared in a number of areas of common interest in trade and economic cooperation, namely the creation of a favorable trade and investment conditions, development of transportation routes and transit potential, modern information and telecommunication technologies. Attention was drawn to the need of making greater use of the potential of the SCO Business Council and Interbank Association with the aim of consolidating in the SCO region a favorable investment environment and involving business communities in the implementation of major joint economic projects. The importance of cooperation in the field of customs was underlined in the context of promoting business partnership within the framework of the Organization.

The heads of state expressed satisfaction at the start of dialogue in the SCO framework on agricultural issues.

The heads of state particularly stressed the significance of interaction in the field of people-to-people exchange as one of the key factors of steady consolidation and expansion of the social base for friendship, good-neighborliness and mutual understanding among the peoples of the SCO member states. An intention to establish contacts among the legislative bodies of interested member states of the Organization was noted.

The heads of state underlined the significance of establishing interaction in the framework of the Organization in the field of healthcare, including the fight against infectious diseases, which is vitally important in terms of providing a suitable environment for steady economic development and raising the living standards of population in the region.

An intention was expressed to continue cooperation in the fields of education and science, development of cultural and youth exchanges for the sake of strengthening understanding and friendship among peoples of interested member states of the Organization.

A positive development of cooperation in the field of ecology was noted. The importance of continuing the work on the preparation of an SCO concept on environmental protection was underlined.

The pace of cooperation among the departments responsible for emergency prevention and disaster relief was highly rated. It was opined that it is expedient to speed up the work on founding an SCO Centre for Prevention of Natural and Man-made Disasters.

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The heads of state highly appreciated the chairmanship of the Republic of Tajikistan at the SCO and expressed gratitude to the Tajik side for hospitality during the Dushanbe summit.

The next meeting of the SCO Heads of States Council will be held in 2009 in the city of Yekaterinburg. According to the SCO Charter the duties of a state holding chairmanship of the Organization in the coming period are to be taken over by the Russian Federation.

หมายเลข 11
Dushanbe Declaration
28 August 2008

The heads of the member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (hereinafter referred to as the SCO or the Organization) having gathered in Dushanbe at the Heads of State Council meeting and having discussed issues of international and regional situation state the following:

1. In the 21st century interdependence of states has grown sharply, security and development are becoming inseparable. None of the modern international problems can be settled by force, the role of force factor in global and regional politics is diminishing objectively.

Reliance on a solution based solely on the use of force faces no prospects, it hinders comprehensive settlement of local conflicts; effective resolution of existing problems can be possible only with due regard for the interests of all parties, through their involvement in a process of negotiations, not through isolation. Attempts to strengthen one's own security to the prejudice of security of others do not assist the maintenance of global security and stability.

The participants of the Dushanbe meeting underline the need to respect historical and cultural traditions of every state and every people and the efforts aimed to preserve in accordance to international law unity and territorial integrity of states as well as to encourage good-neighborly relations among peoples and their common development.

2. Search for effective response to common challenges and threats that are global in nature must be conducted in strict accordance with the UN Charter and generally accepted norms of the international law, by uniting the efforts of all states, overcoming the confrontation mentality, bloc politics and unipolarity, using the means of multilateral diplomacy.

The member states of the SCO believe that in modern circumstances the international security must be built on the principles of mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and cooperation. The creation of a global antimissile defense system does not assist the maintenance of strategic balance, international efforts on weapons control and nuclear non-proliferation, strengthening of trust among states and regional stability.

3. The member states of the SCO express their deep concern in connection with the recent tension around the issue of South Ossetia, and call on the relevant parties to resolve existing problems in a peaceful way through dialogue, to make efforts for reconciliation and facilitation of negotiations.

The member states of the SCO welcome the approval on 12 August 2008 in Moscow of the six principles of settling the conflict in South Ossetia, and support the active role of Russia in promoting peace and cooperation in the region.

4. The member states of the SCO reaffirm their commitment to preventive diplomacy as an important tool for effective settlement of the problems of security protection and development, as well as to strengthening the key

role of the UN in the field of crisis prevention.

The member states of the SCO proceed from the assumption that articles of the UN Charter, resolutions of the Security Council and norms of the international law serve as the legitimate base for conflict prevention, and the UN SC whose main responsibility lies in maintaining international peace and security is to play a defining role in this field.

Noting the increasingly active role and growing potential of regional organizations in the field of preventive diplomacy the member states of the SCO stand up for comprehensive development and enhancement of cooperation between the UN and regional bodies in accordance with Chapter VIII of the UN Charter.

5. The member states of the Organization stand up for broad international collaboration in resolving the problem of resources supply to satisfy the needs of mankind without damaging the environment, in achieving the goals of global development, e.g. closing the technological gap among states and elimination of poverty by providing all states equal access to the advantages of globalization.

Against the backdrop of a slowdown in the growth of world economy pursuing a responsible currency and financial policy, control over the capital flowing, ensuring food and energy security have been gaining special significance.

6. The member states of the SCO express satisfaction at the increased interaction in fighting terrorism, separatism and extremism in the framework of the Organization, and intend to raise cooperation of the member states in the field of ensuring security to a qualitatively new level by using the means of the Regional Antiterrorist Structure of the SCO.

The member states of the SCO reaffirm their commitment to strengthening the central coordinating role of the UN in mounting an international response to the threat of terrorism, to consistent implementation of the UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy, earliest possible approval of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

The member states of the SCO are determined to counter the attempts of spreading terrorist ideology, stand ready to interact closely in implementing Resolution 1624 of the UN SC, as well as in promoting dialogue among civilizations and cultures. In this regard it is also essential to rely on the potential of civil society, business circles, mass media and non-governmental organizations.

7. The heads of state stress the importance of the adoption at the 62nd session of the UN General Assembly of Resolution 62/17 "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security" and express their readiness to jointly assist the fulfillment of its recommendations.

The heads of state note the fruitful work under the auspices of the SCO on creating international legal framework and practical mechanisms of cooperation in the field of ensuring international information security.

8. The heads of state stand up for deepening interaction between the SCO and the United Nations

Organization, as well as the Commonwealth of Independent States, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Eurasian Economic Community, Collective Security Treaty Organization, Economic Cooperation Organization and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on the basis of the signed memoranda of mutual understanding.

9. The heads of state underline the importance of developing dialogue among the member states of the Organization over issues of effective and rational use of water and energy resources with due regard for the interests of parties.

Bringing together the efforts to set up close cooperation in industrial exploration of new energy technologies, e.g. in the context of fighting the global climate change, will assume special significance. In this regard greater emphasis will be put on the formulation of common approaches of the SCO member states towards overcoming negative consequences of the climate change and developing eco-friendly sources of energy.

10. The member states of the SCO reaffirming their commitment to basic documents and standards in the field of protection and encouragement of human rights:

- promote the observance of basic human rights and civil liberties and rights of national minorities in accordance with international obligations and national legislation;
- share experience in enforcing international treaties on human rights;
- implement existing agreements in the framework of multilateral and bilateral treaties in the field of social and cultural cooperation;
- launch active consultations and cooperation at the UN on human rights issues;
- maintain interaction of the SCO with other regional organizations and integration-oriented associations on issues of social and cultural cooperation and human rights encouragement.

11. The member states of the SCO state that the geopolitical and economic significance of Central Asia keeps growing. The dynamic evolution of the Organization will contribute to strengthening the strategic stability, maintaining peace and security, establishing multifaceted economic, social and cultural interaction in the region.

12. External challenges and security threats are the factor which complicates the situation in the region. Current developments in Afghanistan, increasing volumes of drugs trafficking, transnational organized crime determine the need to step up interaction, among others by creating joint mechanisms of assessment, prevention and response to such challenges and threats.

The heads of state consider it important that the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) operating in Afghanistan on the mandate of the UN Security Council pay greater attention to the task of battling the production and trafficking of the Afghan narcotics in interaction with the government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, neighboring and other interested countries. They suggest outlining this task in the mandate of the ISAF during a regular discussion of the situation in Afghanistan at the UN Security Council.

The member states of the SCO will continue to make joint efforts to set up close interaction with other interested states, international regional organizations with the aim of creating a wide partnership network on counteraction against the threats of terrorism and narcotics.

The heads of state underline the need to increase the activity of the SCO-Afghanistan Contact Group as part of the efforts concerning interaction with Afghanistan, to launch practical preparations for convening a special conference on Afghanistan under the auspices of the SCO to discuss issues of joint counteraction against terrorism, illegal circulation of narcotics and organized crime.

13. The heads of state believe that the creation of a nuclear free zone in Central Asia is an important step aimed to consolidate the regime of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In this regard they proceed from the assumption that the Semipalatinsk Treaty of 2006 will contribute to strengthening peace and security in the region and the fight against international nuclear terrorism by preventing nuclear materials and technologies from falling into the hands of non-state actors.

14. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is open for constructive dialogue with all international and regional organizations who share the objectives and principles of the SCO and conduct their activity in accordance with norms of the international law and the UN Charter. Proceeding from that the SCO stands ready to consider a possibility of establishing interaction with other international organizations with the aim of ensuring a stable, secure and harmonious development of the region with due regard and the fullest consideration for the interests of the SCO member states.

President of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Chairman of the People's Republic of China

President of the Kyrgyz Republic

President of the Russian Federation

President of the Republic of Tajikistan

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Dushanbe

28 August 2008

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Regulations on Status of SCO Dialogue Partner (28 August 2008)

The present Regulations on the Status of Dialogue Partner of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (hereinafter referred to as the SCO or the Organization) in accordance with Article 14 of the SCO Charter of 7 June 2002 (hereinafter referred to as the Charter) determine the legal status of dialogue partner (hereinafter referred to as the Partner), as well as the order and procedure of its granting to an interested state or an international intergovernmental organization (hereinafter referred to as a state or an organization).

I. General provisions

1.1. The status of Partner is granted to a state or an organization who shares the goals and principles of the SCO and wishes to establish relations of equal mutually beneficial partnership with the Organization.

1.2. The status of Partner is granted to a state or an organization who cooperates with the SCO in specific areas of activity envisaged by the Charter and other treaty documents in the framework of the Organization.

II. Legal status of Partner

2.1. The procedure of granting the status.

2.1.1. A state or an organization who wishes to obtain the status of Partner forwards a letter addressed to the SCO Secretary-General which contains a request to be granted such status and is signed by the minister of foreign affairs or the head of the executive body of an organization.

The letter outlines areas in which a state or an organization intends to interact with the SCO.

2.1.2. The SCO Secretary-General notifies the Council of national coordinators of the SCO member states (hereinafter referred to as the CNC) of receiving such letter. The CNC submits the issue with relative proposals to the Council of ministers of foreign affairs of the SCO member states (hereinafter referred to as the CMFA) for consideration.

2.1.3. The letter containing the request to be granted the status of Partner is considered at a CMFA meeting. If necessary, official representatives of a respective state or an organization can be invited to attend the meeting.

2.1.4. A decision to grant the status of Partner is taken by the Council of heads of member states of the SCO (hereinafter referred to as the CHS) on the recommendation of the CMFA.

2.1.5. Granting of the status of Partner is finalized in the form of a Memorandum between the SCO and a state or an organization on conferring the status of Partner on a state or an organization (hereinafter referred to as the Memorandum). The Memorandum outlines areas in which a state or an organization will interact with the SCO.

2.2. The rights of Partner.

2.2.1. The Partner is entitled to participate in:

- a) Meetings of heads of ministries and/or departments of the SCO member states responsible for areas of cooperation outlined in the Memorandum;
- b) Meetings of working groups, commissions of senior officials and other structures set up by the SCO member states with the aim of conducting cooperation in areas being the subject of partnership;
- c) Scientific and expert meetings (forums, conferences, workshops), days of culture, festivals, exhibitions, contests, sports competitions and other activities related to areas being the subject of partnership.

2.2.2. During the activities envisaged by Paragraph 2.2.1. of the present Regulations the Partner is entitled to make presentations on issues being the subject of partnership, to receive documents and materials circulated among participants of the activities (provided these documents and materials are not for limited circulation), to circulate their materials and documents with the consent of the SCO member states.

2.2.3. At the Partner's request and with the consent of the member states of the Organization the text of a statement of its official representative or documents envisaged by Paragraph 2.2.2. of the present Regulations can be posted on the relevant websites of the SCO together with other materials of this event.

2.3. The order of interaction with the Partner.

2.3.1. Upon mutual agreement of the SCO member states and the Partner(s) meetings can be held in the format "SCO member states + Partner(s)" at the level of ministers or other plenipotentiary representatives.

Upon completion of meetings a Protocol is adopted which is signed by relevant representatives of the SCO member states and the Partner(s).

2.3.2. The SCO Secretariat and/or the Executive Committee of the Regional Antiterrorist Structure of the SCO (hereinafter referred to as the RATS) sends the Partner on a regular basis copies of open documents of the activities mentioned in Paragraph

2.2.1. of the present Regulations.

The Partner has a right to request the SCO Secretariat and to receive documents and decisions of the SCO bodies mentioned in Article 4 of the Charter, provided they are not for limited circulation.

2.3.3. The status of Partner does not give the right to participate in preparation and signing of documents of the Organization. The Partner does not participate in formulation of decisions of the SCO bodies and does not bear responsibility for such decisions. During the activities envisaged by Paragraph 2.2.1. of the present Regulations the Partner is entitled to an advisory vote on issues of cooperation enlisted in the Memorandum.

2.3.4. The Partner can maintain regular contacts with the SCO Secretariat and/or the Executive Committee of the RATS through official correspondence.

III. Financial issues

3.1. The Partner bears all expenses with regard to its participation in activities in the SCO framework.

3.2. Issues of financial involvement of the Partner in staging exhibitions, days of culture, festivals, contests, sports competitions and other activities of this kind are regulated by the Memorandum.

3.3. Expenses related to conducting an expert assessment of joint multilateral projects in the SCO framework with the Partner's involvement as well as for other purposes agreed by the parties are covered in accordance with the Memorandum.

3.4. Allocation for partnership purposes of the funds of non-governmental institutions operating in the SCO framework is conducted in accordance with basic documents of such institutions.

3.5. Financial involvement of the Partner in the implementation of joint economic projects in the SCO framework is regulated by respective documents which are concluded separately in each particular case.

IV. Termination of the status of Partner

4.1. The Partner who intends to abandon the status of Partner forwards respective notification to the SCO Secretary-General. The status of Partner becomes invalid on the day of receiving the mentioned notification by the SCO Secretary-General, if Memorandum does not include other options.

4.2. If a state or an organization with the status of Partner commits actions targeted against the Organization as well as contradicting decisions of the SCO bodies or the principles set out in the Charter, such a state or an organization can be stripped of its status of Partner in accordance with the decision of the CHS, the Memorandum can be terminated by the SCO unilaterally.

The SCO Secretary-General notifies a state or an organization of a relevant decision.

V. Final provisions

5.1. The present Regulations take effect on the day of their approval by the CHS.

5.2. Changes and/or additions can be made to the present Regulations in accordance with the decision of the CHS. A respective decision takes effect on the day of its signing.