

# COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NATO AND SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION BEHAVIOR IN CENTRAL ASIA FROM 2001 TO 2012

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## ABSTRACT

*The series of developments in the world since the events of 9/11 has given a new geostrategic significance to the Central Asian region. NATO's presence in Afghanistan and US strategy change from "energy security" to "counter-terrorism" strategy in the peripheral environment of Central Asia and work on various military and operational policy areas in the region within the framework of a comprehensive "cooperative security" theory. Involvement of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and new Coalition in Neo-Regionalism Theory against NATO's influence on the region shows the importance of the Central Asian region in the politics of the important players of these two organizations ; the US, Russia and China in the first decade of the current century. This article attempts to answer this question by using a comparative descriptive approach on how to study and compare the security policies of NATO and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in the Central Asian region. The findings of this article indicate that over the past decade, the members of the two organizations have shared interests in issues such as Afghanistan's stability, counter-narcotics trafficking, terrorism as part of NATO-Russia partnership mechanisms and the Russian-NATO Council have organized it. This subject organization throughout the region had a mostly tactical level. But despite the common threats posed by the two organizations to strategic issues such as long-term US acceptance in the region, NATO expansion to the east, and security of energy routes, there are differences of interest. Meanwhile, factors such as the impact of NATO's relations with Central Asian countries on Russia's and Russia's regional policies, the conflicting goals of the major players and the lack of a comprehensive co-operation between the two organizations have exacerbated the differences.*

**KEYWORDS:** NATO, Co-operative Security, Shanghai Cooperation, Neo-regionalism and Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure.

## INTRODUCTION

The end of the Soviet Union in the 1990s , led to dramatic changes in the regional and international arena. At the regional level, the end of the Cold War was synonymous with the political independence of the fourteen new Soviet republics. With the independence of five Central Asian states, including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, some regional and trans- regional powers seized the opportunity to play a role in this area and sought to fill the geopolitical vacuum created. This region is the third largest in the world in terms of oil and gas resources after the Persian Gulf and Siberia. Geo-political scientist John Mackinder has cited Central Asia as the heart of the Earth and views the region as a pivotal area of history where anyone who dominates the region will rule the world. As such, a new great game in Central Asia between world powers to access these resources to facilitate their economic cycles and dominate the geopolitical heart of the world began. Developments in international policy since 9/11, as the United States has been present in Afghanistan and shifting its strategy from energy security to counter-terrorism

strategy in the peripheral environment of Central Asia and working with regional countries in a variety of political, military, and operational areas. And the simultaneous formation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the new Alliance in the form of a new regionalism against NATO and US influence in the Central Asian region put it at the forefront of influencing the policies of the major trans-regional actors, the US, Russia and China. In order to better understand and explain this, the question arises how to study and compare the security practices of NATO and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Central Asia. The possible answer to this question is that over more than a decade of NATO activity. And the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Central Asia Members of two organizations in areas such as Afghanistan's stability in combating narcotics and religious extremism terrorism have shared interests as part of NATO Peace Partnership mechanisms with Central Asia and the Russia-NATO Council. It happened, but in spite of Russia's cooperation with NATO factors controlling or deepening the differences between the major actors in the two organizations in the region have an immediate impact on the interests of other regional actors.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Many researchers have argued about cooperation between SCO and NATO and their common measures and concerns in the region but none of them have exactly dealt with issue I argued in this article . Some samples have been explained including *Marcel de Haas* argues that the EU and NATO should work more closely with SCO. He believes that Cooperation with SCO also looks strategically wise. Given the increasing importance of China in both military and economic matters, growing energy and trade relations between central Asia and the West, and the reasonable assumption that the central Asian region's security will continue to have great significance for western security, then cooperation within the triangle of the SCO, the EU and NATO looks increasingly inevitable. That is especially the case given the common security threats faced by NATO and the SCO in central Asia – such as Al-Qaeda and Taliban-sponsored terrorism and drugs trafficking. *Davis Micheal* believes the CSTO can be a vital partner in supporting the SCO to transform into a comprehensive security organisation. Nevertheless, the SCO still lacks a considerable number of essential elements, which NATO, as a mature security organisation, has, namely an integrated military-political structure with permanent operational headquarters, a rapid reaction force, and continuous political deliberations. Furthermore, an essential difference between the organisational development of the SCO and NATO is the fact that NATO is aimed primarily at external security risks whereas the SCO concentrates strongly on security within the territory covered by its member states. *Adam C Castillo* argues that the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, so called since the induction of Uzbekistan into the Shanghai Five framework, has maintained the primary elements of the original agreement. The SCO, unlike NATO is not a mutual-defense pact rather, it claims its goals are focused on strengthening neighborly relations and promoting openness and effective cooperation on all fronts, including politics, science and technology, social development and trade. Though not a defense pact, SCO member states have recently cooperated in the Russiansponsored Peace Mission counterterrorism exercises, emphasizing the organization's stated commitment to combat the threats of terrorism, separatism and extremism. Their militaries and government agencies have continued to collaborate on emergency relief activities in Central Asia and in parts of Africa and have interacted in border security measures to stem the illegal trafficking of people, drugs and weapons. *Alyson J. K. Bailes and Jóhanna M. Thórdísardóttir* argue the true parallels between NATO and the SCO are as limited and fragile as their formal direct relations have been to date. Differences of nature and structure have

restricted, and will always restrict, their interaction more profoundly than the two institutions' differences of value and aims – which are real but are far from seriously influencing, let alone defining, either side. the true weaknesses and challenges faced by each institution have little to do with the existence of the other grouping; and this analysis has hopefully shed some light on what those weaknesses and challenges are. At the global level and in the longer term, the existence and effects of NATO and the SCO may be more compatible than at first would seem. Only an extreme Western Realpolitik that sought to maximize conflict between Moscow and Beijing could negate this conclusion: and such a policy would hardly itself be realistic, in an age moving so fast towards the co-dependence of all the world's major powers.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

To better understand the security policies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in the Central Asian region, it is necessary to apply theories in the field of international relations to better understand the different dimensions of the security policies of these two organizations towards Central Asia examined. Studying the policies and functions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Central Asia Using the theory of co-operative security as a holistic and strategic-security approach, it is possible to study the policies of the organization in Central Asia. After a theoretical discussion of the above theory, the conceptual model of NATO's behavior in Central Asia can be extended. Therefore, the theoretical framework for studying NATO security policies in the Central Asian region is the theory of cooperative security. This theory has been theorized by three American strategists, Ashton Carter, William Perry, and John Steiner Brunner, and has been incorporated into the security literature. They cite cooperative security as a factor in securing world peace. Co-operative security arrangements seek to prevent war by preventing it from providing the necessary tools for an aggressive move. These arrangements, on the other hand, seek to meet the needs of endangered countries in order to prevent them from carrying out counter-war logistics. Preventing war within the framework of a cooperative security system is not based on the logic of force and power, but on the logic of containment and neutralization of the tools and factors that are the source of the war. These tools consist of four loops of personal security, collective security, collective defense and promoting stability. Because of its importance, personal security is at the heart of the co-operative security model. The ultimate goal of this system is to secure the individual who, by pursuing security strategies in other circles, ultimately leads to greater security for citizens.

This theory tackles threats such as terrorism, organized crime, and illegal immigration by adopting a wider security solution. The collective security strategy in this model is an internal one aimed at strengthening the security foundations of member states. Therefore, it often works against threats that are manifest within the members' geographical area. In the Third Circle or collective defense the purpose is to protect the members from each other against external threats. Complementing the second loop whose main purpose is peacebuilding, preserving peace and countering foreign aggression is on the third loop's agenda. The second ring also uses more police force to deal with threats, but the military is at the center of the third ring. In this deterrent ring, it is not solitary, but collective, and members are committed to responding collectively to threats. Finally, in the fourth loop, promoting stability is seen as the ultimate goal of the cooperative security system, and peace at the borders and stability of the peripheral environment is the end of the effort. In this regard, efforts are being made to prevent instability in the periphery of the system and to change the balance of power and to create arms competition so that the continued tension with instability does not enter the system. The fourth loop is, in fact, promoting the stability of the last loop in the model of co-operative security and in other words its boundary. The fourth-tier strategy is more external in that it seeks to prevent instability in areas surrounding the system or system's performance and take preventive measures. As for NATO with Central Asian countries, these US-led partnerships and communications can be defined in terms of a cooperative security theory aimed at promoting stability in NATO's neighborhood. Therefore, in the role of fully security organizational NATO, the tasks in the Fourth Circuit, namely promoting and sustaining the Third Circuit, namely collective defense in the model of cooperative security, affect and influence the other circles through these two circles. Accepts. In fact, NATO is seeking to promote stability in addition to managing security crises in the Fourth Circuit, by developing a liberal peace zone, and by doing so, expanding the geographical scope of the cooperative security model.

#### **EXPLAINING THE THEORY OF COOPERATIVE SECURITY IN CENTRAL ASIAN – NATO RELATIONS**

NATO's military-security policies in Central Asia since 2001 can be explained within the framework of cooperative security theory. According to Article 5 of the Washington Treaty, or the founding document of NATO, the organization followed a model of collective defense theory and in the post-World War II era. It was influenced by the theory of collective security. In the years following the end of the Cold War, NATO's inclination to use the theory of cooperative security, and in particular its fourth loop, promoting stability in NATO's periphery, increased. With NATO's intervention in the Kosovo crisis and NATO's

participation in Afghanistan in the form of ISAF forces, the organization sought to enhance stability both in institutional and practical terms in its peripheral domain. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its successors, the "Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council" plus the "NATO-Russia Council", the "NATO-Ukraine Joint Commission" and the "Mediterranean Dialogue", are institutional frameworks that NATO seeks to promote stability in its peripheral regions. It has established its borders. At the same time, crisis management has become a NATO operational tool to promote and maintain stability in the periphery of the organization. Crisis management is a fundamental task in the new document, "NATO Strategic Concept," adopted at the April summit in Washington. This task, along with the expanding NATO process, the "Partnership for Peace" strategy, and WMD projects have become major drivers for promoting stability outside the traditional NATO domain. Properties defined at the beginning of paragraph 6 of the Washington Treaty.

The idea of contributing to NATO peace in line with NATO's expansion policy was first put forward by US Secretary of Defense Les Aspin at the NATO Defense Ministers' Summit in 2007. Then, at the NATO Summit in Brussels in January, the Partnership for Peace was approved within the framework of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council. This decision was the most important mechanism to facilitate NATO expansion. That is why it is called the most important post-Cold War NATO summit.

The Brussels summit in 2006 is indeed an important turning point in the post-Cold War era. The purpose of the Partnership for Peace program is to deepen political and military relations between NATO and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and ultimately the countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus. One of the most important NATO summits in Istanbul this year was the Declaration, titled "Security in the New Age". Afghanistan, Iraq, the Balkans, the Mediterranean, Russia, Central Asia and the Caucasus were the areas of interest and NATO outlined its strategy for them. The summit actually complemented NATO's approach to Central Asia and the Caucasus. The Declaration sought member security in two main areas: a) in the peripheral and geographical areas of its members; b) in the territorial context of peripheral countries including Ukraine, Russia, Central Asia and the Caucasus. This approach focused specifically on practical cooperation in the defense and security fields, and considered combating terrorism and controlling the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction as one of its key priorities. One important outcome of the meeting was the election of Lord Robertson as NATO Special Representative for Central Asia and the Caucasus. In fact, NATO policymakers have found that the only way to deal with threats from a distance is to solve the problem

at their source, which requires security-political cooperation with effective security-defense agencies in geopolitical areas and access to the military forces of converging organizations. In other words, NATO's interest in Central Asia was specifically announced at the Istanbul Summit, and in order to focus specifically on cooperation with the countries of the region, NATO sent deploying liaison officers to Almaty, Kazakhstan, to express its determination to concentrate strategically in Central Asia to reveal.

### **EXPLAINING THE THEORY OF REGIONAL SECURITY PARTNERSHIP IN CENTRAL**

#### **ASIA**

In the decade under study, the main characteristic of Central Asian governments is that of governments with weak economic structures and significant political, social and economic problems left over from the Soviet era. These conditions posed a common threat to all countries in the region. These threats in the region had a significant correlation with each other. For example, the political disputes created have been linked to ethnic disputes, and ethnic disputes have played a significant role in increasing transnational crime. Economic and social underdevelopment is also closely linked to the inefficiency of governments and political tensions. The inefficiency of the centralized planning economy model of the former Soviet Union had put the regional economies in a deadlock. At the same time, the Central Asian region and the Caucasus are corridors of drug trafficking, especially heroin manufactured in Afghanistan, so that 87 percent of the world's drugs are currently being transported to Western markets via Russia. A large number of border disputes are possible in Central Asia. The Fergana Valley is just one of the most important parts of the Central Asian complex, where widespread conflict is likely. Prior to the presence of the Islamic Movement of Tahrir and other groups for local border attacks, the valley witnessed a coalition of regional forces with broad support from Russia and others for counterterrorism operations. The Fergana Valley is one of the densest population centers and richest agricultural areas in Central Asia. The valley is a major source of water and food in the area, and in recent years Hizb ut-Tahrir has begun to recruit and operate. Among the regional security convergence theories, this model of partnership for regional security and regional and international arrangements is in the form of a neo-regionalist theory that has an interdisciplinary consensus to work together to address security threats and promote peace and stability in the region. This partnership utilizes a variety of agreements, tools and mechanisms such as formal security treaties, international organizations, collective action agreements, and trade and economic agreements, multilateral dialogue processes and peace and

stability treaties such as security measures, preventive diplomacy. All countries in each region, and even in some cases outside the region, make regional security partnerships on the basis of one or more basic agreements and a number of applicable agreements. Basic agreements determine partner states, principles of peaceful relations, commitment to conflict avoidance, conflict resources and instability in the region, and cooperation to manage regional security problems, and establish mechanisms for action and control and oversight. Accepts shared security problems. These agreements provide for the creation of joint offices and new international organizations to deal with the current security threats, and practical agreements are foreseen, and in addition to the old institutions these new offices and organizations have a duty to warn of security threats and of collective action and policies. In such circumstances, the nationalization of security will increase dramatically. In the long run, regional security partnerships may emerge from within.

### **THE ACTIONS OF THE SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION IN THE FRAMEWORK OF REGIONAL SECURITY PARTNERSHIP**

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization's efforts since 2008 to respond to threats in Central Asia further centered on joint military maneuvers between members of the Organization, in various geographical areas of the Shanghai Basin, and in particular Security and Defense Ministers' meetings, and China and Russia's military assistance to Central Asian countries has also been focused on establishing related mechanisms. Among the interdisciplinary crisis prevention mechanisms in the Central Asian region is the creation of a regional counter-terrorism-centric regional structure to coordinate counterterrorism operations among members of the organization. The mechanism has become a policy maker in the security sector at its annual summit due to concerns from the Shanghai Cooperation Organization over the triple threats in the region, as well as serious attention to terrorism, and has held meetings fifteen times till 2009.

It also acts as the decision-making body of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in the field of protection and has a permanent secretariat, which has been active since June 6, with its Executive Committee and Permanent Representative Agency. The agency is the most comprehensive organization of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and meets once a year to determine counterterrorism strategies. The Center is composed of two parts: the Council and the Executive Committee. Operation of the center began in practice after the official opening of the Tashkent Summit in 2006, with its permanent headquarters in the same city. The main task of this center is to coordinate among the members of the organization in the fight against terrorism, separatism and

extremism. The regional counterterrorism structure has established bases in the North Caucasus and Russia, as well as bases in the Fergana Valley region on the border with the three Kyrgyz, Uzbek and Tajik governments. Attacks on the bases of the structure in year 6 between the Lukyan Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz customs office of Akh Turpach Bach confirm the importance of their operation in the Central Asian countries.

Counter-terrorism bases have been set up by relevant CSO member states to counter new threats and to provide security and stability. In this context, the implementation of new methods of prevention of terrorist acts and the exchange of information has helped to thwart terrorist operations, preventing 130 terrorist operations at the borders of the SCO member states from 2005 to 2006. Representatives of China, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan signed a joint anti-terrorism maneuver plan, which included a Tian-Shan 2011-2012 training in the Uighur Uighur Xinjiang Autonomous Region. Prior to this exercise, Tian Shan's first military exercises were held in Almaty in Kazakhstan and Inin Xinjiang in August in 2006.

One of the preconditions for realizing regional security partnerships is the awareness of regional countries of the interdependence and local impact of global problems. Shanghai members believed that the use of interdisciplinary crisis prevention mechanisms in the form of regional security partnerships was needed to combat the three elements of evil - terrorism, separatism and religious extremism and threats posed by NATO presence in the region. or more than a decade, member states of the Organization have implemented numerous military maneuvers to stabilize the region. In 2005 peacekeeping missions were held bilaterally between China and Russia. Subsequently, the Peacekeeping Mission Exercise 8, the largest and first joint exercise, was held with the participation of all members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in the form of a regional security partnership model. More than 3,000 troops and 2 military equipment and supplies from the armies of Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan participated in the exercise, and this was the first time that all six member states participated in a maneuver. One of the goals of the exercise was to counter NATO expansion. Also a tactical objective of the exercise was to recapture the imaginary city in the occupation of the militias. Therefore, it is seen as a model for dealing with situations such as the insurgency in the city of Andijan in Uzbekistan in year 6. This exercise highlights the growing importance of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in the geopolitical calculations of Central Asia. Some analysts believe the exercise showed that Beijing and Moscow are seeking to create their own space outside of NATO's influence and are seeking to form a security

group in the region with a tendency to build a military alliance to evoke some form of solidarity. The Kremlin's leaders are endorsing regional countries with anti-American notions.

### **REGIONAL SECURITY CONVERGENCE MECHANISMS**

Among the requirements for establishing a regional security partnership model have been the creation of mechanisms for cooperation and dialogue on security issues and planning for the implementation of joint maneuvers, as well as the creation of structures needed to address regional security problems. These requirements have been discussed at meetings of the defense ministers of member states. The most important security issues to be addressed by the Shanghai Summit and Defense Ministers, issued as a statement at the end of the summit, are:

- 1) The Shanghai Summit 2001 (Signing of the Shanghai Convention on Terrorism, Separation and Extremism)
- 2) St. Petersburg Summit 2002 ; (Signing of the Agreement Establishing "Regional Terrorism Structure";
- 3) Moscow Summit 2003 ; a) agreement to hold the training 2003 of members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization b) to identify drug trafficking as an important source of terrorists.
- 4) Tashkent Summit 2004 (Establishing "Regional Terrorism Structure" and Emphasizing on Sustainable Peace and Stability in Afghanistan)
- 5) Astana Summit 2002 (a) US request for evacuation of its bases in Central Asia and Uzbekistan's 180-day deadline for evacuation of Kashi-Khanabad airbase due to covert operations to overthrow its government b) International Coalition Against Terrorism and Terrorist Action in Afghanistan c) Focus on Preventing Terrorists from Gaining Weapons of Mass Destruction and Counter Intelligence Terrorism)
- 6) Shanghai China Summit 2006 : Signing of the Agreement on "Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone in Central Asia" between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan ratifying the International Information Security Plan.

On June 21 2007 , Defense Ministers Meeting in Bishkek At the end of the meeting, Kyrgyz Defense Minister General Ismail Slakov reiterated that "Member States' defense ministers agree to maintain peace and security and must respond jointly to challenges and threats." At the meeting, an agreement was also signed on joint military maneuvers between the members.

One of the conditions for a regional security partnership model is the absence of reverse military unions and deep security convergence. Therefore, one of the

interlocutory mechanisms of crisis prevention and the practical agreements reached in the Central Asian region by the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in the field of military and security cooperation is the Shanghai Cooperation Organization with the Collective Security Treaty Organization.

Most of the countries of Central Asia except Turkmenistan have participated in the treaty, and Russia has a strong influence and presence there. Uzbekistan, though withdrawing from the treaty in 1999, rejoined the treaty in 2006 in response to the Andijan incident. In this regard, the Secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSTO) signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the sidelines of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) meeting in Dushanbe, Tajikistan's capital, on October 5, 2007. Some have considered this important move in line with NATO's security belt. The Memorandum of Understanding emphasized the need to cooperate on the issues of ensuring regional stability and security against terrorism and on the fight against transnational organized crime. A closer look at the goals of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization can be found in similar issues to the CSTO. Indeed, the secretariats of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization have worked with the Collective Security Treaty Organization to deepen regional security integration and integration. In the same year, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute has evaluated the performance of regional security agencies, especially the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. It considers such an organization to have the legitimacy and capacity to succeed in the form of a coherent regional security organization that will be able to incorporate and integrate the following into its agenda. These are:

1. Avoid coercive cooperation and the application of hegemonic behaviors by stronger members
2. Non-use of zero sum games in relations with the world
3. Efficiency in resource management and utilization
4. Not being inflexible.

Conversely, having a consensus-based approach to the decision-making process and striving to partner with other regional groups and move forward and develop a sector can be instrumental in the organization's progress and sustainability.

#### **NATO AND SHANGHAI ORGANIZATION DIFFERENCES IN CENTRAL ASIA**

NATO's expansion to the East is one of the most challenging issues between Russia and the West. Russia

basically believes that any expansion of NATO to the city is to the detriment of the country. From Moscow's point of view, the West, in particular the United States, calls for Russia to be confined within its borders. From this perspective, Russia views NATO expansion as a threat to its national security. Russia considers itself to be the guardian of peace in its immediate vicinity, and mechanisms such as the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Tashkent Collective Security Treaty, the Council of Ministers of Defense and the Joint Border Force are the main tools of this Russian policy in the region, some of which include Russia has been interpreted in line with the Russian Monroe doctrine. The Russian elites view the traditional republic of Central Asia and the Caucasus as their immediate region and are concerned about NATO's presence there. They believe it is impossible for NATO to pursue policies of expansion to the east while better relations with Russia. According to the defensive realism approach, Russia, as a major power in the transitional international system, has accepted the map of the United States as the supreme power in the international system, and thus avoids competing with it only in global matters. In the context of the principle of maximizing security in areas of direct and objective interest, it will challenge US policy. Jackson believes that "since Russia is besieged by weak countries and major threats, it has no choice but to exercise hegemony in its surrounding region (Central Asia).

One of the main goals of NATO's presence in Central Asia is to secure energy routes to the Western world. Initiatives such as the Baku-Ceyhan-Tbilisi or Turkmenistan-Pakistan gas pipeline through Afghanistan and Afghanistan are among the projects aimed at diversifying energy transmission routes and removing Russia's monopoly over oil and gas reserves such as Turkmenistan. And Kazakhstan were designed. Russia, because of its huge reserves of oil and gas and exporting it to consumer countries to meet its needs, is naturally sensitive to energy security and regards it as one of the fundamental tenets of its foreign and security policy.

#### **NATO AND SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION POINTS OF CONTACT**

NATO and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization face the lack of a specific and comprehensive document or mechanism in defining the framework of cooperation between the two organizations on regional issues, especially Central Asia. Under these circumstances, there are bilateral mechanisms for NATO cooperation with Central Asian countries in the form of the Partnership for Peace and its associated instruments, as well as mechanisms such as the NATO-Russia Council, a few instruments of cooperation in areas of mutual interest between the two organizations. The first reason for the importance of the

Shanghai Cooperation Organization for NATO was the strategic position of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization countries, especially the Central Asian countries, in relation to Afghanistan. Central Asia's location between Russia and China gives NATO an opportunity to think more seriously about the geopolitical importance of the region to better implement its policies against the two world powers. Accordingly, the policy of cooperation with the countries of Central Asia, a member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, is part of a broad concept called the "global NATO" idea. This concept derives from the theory of collecting the benefits of a wider range of partners worldwide. NATO policymakers have realized that the only way to deal with threats from a distance is to solve them at their source. An issue that requires security-political cooperation with effective security-defense agencies in geopolitical areas and access to the military forces of converging organizations. As noted earlier, many of NATO's stated objectives, including the prevention of organized crime of transnational groups, terrorism, drug trafficking, are aligned with the goals of the Shanghai Organization. The November 2010 Lisbon summit is the most significant development in Russian-NATO relations in the last two decades. At this meeting, NATO activities were predicted to be completed by 2020

. The meeting, along with the NATO leaders' emphasis on defending NATO's borders based on the theory of collective security, emphasized the need to think of measures to deal with emerging threats in the 21st century. The most important of these analyzes are drugs of extremism and threats in cyberspace. The most important point of the Lisbon Summit, which distinguishes it from many previous NATO meetings, is the organization's new definition of cooperation with Russia. Even after the Cold War, NATO recognized Russia as the most serious transboundary threat. Russia had a similar understanding, and NATO expansion to the east had become a major concern for Russian leaders. But NATO's redefinition of its threats and challenges on the one hand, and the growing trend of Russian cooperation with the US, on the other hand, have led to a serious shift in NATO's attitude towards how it interacts with Russia. It also agreed on further Russian cooperation with NATO to combat terrorism and drugs. In fact, it was in the aftermath of the Lisbon Accords that for the first time, US troops, along with Russian Army commandos in southern Afghanistan, seized three heroin and a morphine-producing laboratories along with a ton of Taliban-controlled drugs in the village of Achin. Weapons of mass destruction and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are another area of cooperation between NATO members and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in the Central Asian region. The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is one of the sources of NATO's threat. The

organization seeks to counter this threat so that Russia and NATO, within the framework of the Russia-NATO Council, promote cooperation in combating proliferation of WMD and help strengthen existing non-proliferation arrangements by sharing views and experiences to jointly assess the process. Globalists are involved in the proliferation of chemical, biological and nuclear agents.

## CONCLUSION

Despite conflicting grounds between the Shanghai-NATO Organization in Central Asia on strategic and geopolitical issues such as NATO's expansion to the East, security of energy flows, the spread of democracy and civil society, and the long-term US presence in the region, the two organizations share common concerns. Which could provide a basis for reconciliation and cooperation between the two international security agencies. The axis of reconciliation is the existence of common threats such as terrorism, drugs and organized crime, which is an unavoidable threat to both sides. The strategic analysis of each of the two organizations against these threats has been largely tactical, and as a result the level of cooperation on these issues in the first decade of this century has been. At the same time, however, this level of cooperation has had an immediate impact on increasing the willingness of the parties to control and manage regional crises, including in Afghanistan. On the subject of Afghanistan, the motivations for ending the war in Iraq and logistical cooperation in the fight against terrorism have been reinforced many times. It should be acknowledged that the jurist has shared the geo-strategic analysis of the common threats to the document with a clear vision and mechanism of cooperation between the two organizations. The two organizations have also outlined a specific contact level for institutional access to the other party. This level includes the ability to formally associate members of an organization with the opposing engine organization entity. But it avoids the permanent and official presence of members or organizations in the opposing organization. For example, Shanghai members with their stance at the Kazakhstan Summit and rejecting the US request to become a member of the Shanghai Observer showed the desire of key members of the organization, especially Russia and China, to strengthen regional security mechanisms away from US and NATO interference. Acts as an interfering actor and preventing the spread of the idea of a global NATO in Central Asia. This is when NATO has no formal relationship with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization or China. NATO's relations with Central Asia have been largely shaped by the framework of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership for Peace and its related programs and have expanded tactical cooperation in counterterrorism operations such as logistical cooperation. Since the US request to become a member of the Observer in Shanghai, NATO

has been reluctant to cooperate with the Organization over the past decade in the form of comprehensive relations and, if co-operation has taken place, with each member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. In the absence of a formal relationship between China and NATO, Russia has worked with NATO in various areas related to international and regional security, such as Afghanistan, within the framework of the NATO- Russia Council. NATO and Shanghai have been tactical partners in common thematic concerns such as terrorism, drugs and organized crime in the regional and geographic context such as Afghanistan. This tradition has not led to the creation of a co-operation mechanism and the development of a comprehensive co-operation document, but it has provided a forum for dialogue and reconciliation between two major organizations and countries, particularly the United States, Russia and China, to enhance co-operation on other regional security issues in the environment. It has provided two organizations around. Therefore, regional issues such as stability in Afghanistan could pave the way for the strengthening of NATO and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. The establishment of formal mechanisms and discussions and the existence of a specific document for the prospect of NATO cooperation with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization will strengthen NATO's role in Central Asia. The United States and Russia have shown in the first decade of the present century that they have the capacity to guide this aspect of cooperation towards joint negotiations and to act on common concerns. NATO has demonstrated the ability to employ alternative approaches, including the proposal to negotiate and cooperate with the Collective Security Treaty Organization on common concerns and issues. NATO's cooperation with Shanghai-related intermediary organizations and the lack of institutional cooperation with the organization will in the process lead to the disappearance of the important Shanghai Cooperation Organization actor in the region, China. This approach may push China to the margins of international security and focus on issues directly related to its national security, such as the South China Sea.

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