

Секция «Международные организации и мировые политические процессы»

Problem of the Energy Security within SCO

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Energy resources in the international diplomacy play huge role in the modern world . Leaders economically developed and intensively developing countries of the world suffer from shortage of energy resources. Therefore, the role and a place of the countries having a rich reserve of hydrocarbons increases, in this case it's the states of Central Asia.

Central Asia - the region of changes and constant international activity .Relevance and the importance of the states of the Central Asian region, both in world politics, and in foreign policy of the leading countries of the world repeatedly changed. In the early nineties the world community was concerned future the nuclear weapon inherited from the USSR. In the second half of the 90th years the region drew sharp attention of the leading world and regional states with information on rich energy resources of the countries of the region .

Now in the former Soviet Union large-scale projects in the power and transport sphere are carried out, the new routes connecting the West and the East and allowing to provide steadily available world needs for hydrocarbons are laid. The multinational companies become the leading non-state players in regional subsystems of the international relations. Development of richness of the Caspian Sea, the Turkmen gas, power generation in Tajikistan - all this demands big investments and the fastest delivery to the world market. At the same time the situation in Central Asia isn't stable, the centers of the conflicts continue to arise here. It is obvious that at adoption of political and economic decisions serious calls and risks which can make any project unprofitable or put insuperable an obstacle for its implementation are considered.

It is possible to tell that "... without the economic relations established properly still it is possible to live some time, but without the adjusted spiritual and cultural mutual understanding it is impossible to align interests of the nations, to provide their peaceful co-existence".

There are some factors capable to destabilize a situation in the region:

- 1) the economic - fight for natural resources, management of financial streams;
- 2) the political - lack of regulation of the interstate and interstate relations; local socio-political instability - "color revolutions";
- 3) rivalry of external forces in the region: parallel and simultaneous development of the relations of the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China and the USA - in pairs and in a triangle;
- 4) the international and criminal - the international terrorism, organized crime, drug trafficking, a slave trade in new forms, traffic in arms, illegal migration and other, so-called nonconventional threats. The most dangerous "three evils": separatism, extremism and terrorism.

Summarizing, it should be noted that energy resources and regional security two questions which are now rather actual in the world community. The global importance of this problem is obvious. Soon "internal" dependence of SCO on cooperation in power between organization member countries will remain. Energy security of SCO consists in creating the uniform energy sector within cooperation, using it as a platform for dialogue which tasks would include coordination of actions of the manufacturing countries of SCO in the regional and world energy market, and

also development of cooperation between producers and consumers of raw materials within the organization, consuming countries and producers will be able to discuss more productively implementation of various projects in oil and gas extraction, electrical power and transpotno-transit spheres, to trace a situation with growth of needs for oil, gas, the electric power and other energy resources.

Источники и литература

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