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МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО В ЕВРАЗИЙСКОМ РЕГИОНЕ НА ПРИМЕРЕ ШОС, ЕВРАЗЭС И "ОДИН ПОЯС – ОДИН ПУТЬ": ОТ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО ДО КУЛЬТУРНОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА. НОВЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПАРТНЕРСТВА И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ВЫЗОВЫ

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Освещаются определенные проблемы интеграционных процессов в Евразийском регионе, описывается историческое развитие интеграционных платформ и их положительное влияние на регион. Дан сравнительный анализ таких проектов, как Шанхайская организация сотрудничества (ШОС), Евразийский экономический союз (ЕврАзЭС) и "Один пояс – один путь".

Ключевые слова: ШОС; ЕврАзЭС; ОБОР; политика; Китай; Россия; международные отношения; культура; Средняя Азия; Евразия.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN EURASIA REGION IN THE EXAMPLE OF SCO, EUROASEC AND "ONE BELT ONE ROAD": FROM POLITICAL TO CULTURAL COOPERATION. NEW DIRECTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP AND MODERN CHALLENGES

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The article is dedicated to certain problems of integrational process in Eurasian region. The authors explained the historical development of integrational platforms and their positive impact on the region. The article is focused on comparison of such projects as Shanghai Commonwealth Organization (SCO), Eurasian Economic Community (EuroAsEC) and One Belt One Road Initiative (OBOR).

Keywords: SCO; EuroAsEC; One Belt One Road; policy; China; Russia; international relations; culture; Middle Asia; Eurasia.

The last decades on the Eurasian territory emerge many new integration platforms. This is due to the disintegration of Soviet Union, which marked the new era in the world history and was followed by complex challenges for all players in the region. To solve these problems many instruments were created: organizations, integration platforms and other projects. After Soviet Union collapsed, the first instrument – Commonwealth of Independent States – was created to regulate the process of peaceful solution of complex political situation. Since then, more integration platforms were formed, in particular the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which was the product of cooperation of such significant players like China and Russia and remains an example of a very effective instrument of solving the political, social and security problems in the Eurasian Region [1, p. 96–105]. Separately from each other, China and Russia created more integration platforms. Eurasian Economic Community is also an example of successful and proven by practice organization, which continues to expand and strengthen its influence. China announced its own ambitious project known as "One Belt One Road", expressing its view on the future of the Eurasia and the whole World. Creation of numerous platforms, even being successful in general, reflects the fact that they do not meet all the requirements of the today's world. It causes the critics and concerns from the Western Powers.

The uniqueness of these projects is the territory they exist on: it is multinational, multilingual, multireligious und and multicultural. This uniqueness, on the other hand, causes numerous problems when the projects are put into practice. Nationalities existing in the Eurasia today are successors of the great ancient civilizations: Chinese Civilization, Nomadic Folks, Russian Nation, Turk Nations etc. Meeting their challenges, they created their own supranational structures like Great Haganates to solve political questions [2, p. 88–98] and like the Great Silk Way – to solve the problems of trade, economy and transportation [3, p. 15–22].

Speaking of today's situation about the international organizations, it should be noted that many of them duplicate the work because of their wide-focus nature. Creating the narrow-focus organizations, on the other hand, causes the rivalry between them. Creating such projects, Russia and China are often proceeding from their bilateral relations with third countries. However, because of their leading role in the world, they do not take into consideration the relations between third countries. In addition to, one significant issue of many of the projects is the concentration on political, economic and security cooperation [4, p. 9–20]. On the other hand, the little attention is paid to the social and cultural aspects. The last decades the intolerance in its forms like religious, national, racial, political intolerance becomes more and more relevant. There is a need to include in them the significant cultural component to guarantee the peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding for all nations.

People inhabiting the Eurasian Continent, being the successors of the great ancient nations, should keep preserve the cultural heritage for the future generations [5, p. 180–182].. In this regard, the special attention should be paid to the preservation off the cultural heritage of minor nations. In connection with the new role of many Asian countries because of their rapid development it appears that there will be competition now only in the field of policy and economy but there may be confrontation in the cultural segment. It will be possible to deal with such problems if the cultural component will be included in international projects. It is much easier to create the model of coexistence of all cultures, preventing the conflict, than to deal with it after it appears. Russia and China possess the unique experience of this peaceful coexistence of different nations on its territories for hundreds of years. Proper use of this experience could help to build up the successful and improved model of coexistence [6, p. 81–88].

In the meaning of mutual integration, the SCO is seen as the most successful project. Many countries of the Eurasian region express their wish to become the members of the SCO. Recently, two countries – India and Pakistan – joined the project as its full members. There are numerous – sometimes contradictory to each other – opinions regarding the increase in the number of member states [7, p. 112–122]. On one hand, two powerful countries should enhance the overall economic and political power of the organization. On the other hand, they can influence decision-making culture of SCO in very unpredictable way. The important feature of this culture is the "eastern" diplomacy, which tends to dodge the unpleasant questions and open confrontation. At this moment, many diplomats from the member countries of SCO discuss the possible changes of the content, form and structure in SCO.

Nowadays no country in the world can handle the global problems like ecology problems, terrorism, drug cartels and transnational crime. In the Eurasia problems of the Aral Sea, pure water shortages, drug traffic are well-known examples of it. In many cases, it is caused by the use of water resources of two great rivers – Amurdaria and Syrdaria – which often is used as the instrument of influence [8, p. 53–69]. In addition to, the Soviet Union had very special policy on religion and discouraged people from being religious. It made a great mark in the Asian as well as in the European part of the SU, where people more or less lost their religious traditions. It proves the necessity for creating the comprehensive integration platform on this territory. All the projects existing today are of short-term and narrow-focus nature and cannot response to modern challenges.

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