

# The Future of Greater Eurasian Institutions

## The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and Greater Eurasia<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

*This article analyses the current role of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) in the development of international cooperation in the Eurasian space and explores the prospects for multifaceted cooperation within the framework of the Organisation. The analysis shows that steady dialog between neighbouring states, aimed at the search for common interests in addressing common regional challenges, is vital for sustainable growth under current conditions. The maintenance of security throughout the cooperative effort plays a key role. The presence of these elements promotes the gradual integration of different approaches to the development of regional economic collaboration as well as a co-evolutionary transformation of economic interests.*

*The article also examines the characteristics of the partnership system within the framework of the SCO with respect to international cooperation. This system is able to provide an institutional platform for broad regional economic cooperation in the context of Eurasian development, the implementation of new national strategies by SCO members, joint efforts for the further integration and development of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and the realization of the Chinese One Belt One Road initiative with its potential to form a greater partnership in Eurasia and the Asia-Pacific region.*

**Key words:** Shanghai Cooperation Organisation; security; partnership; Eurasian Economic Union; ASEAN; greater Eurasian partnership; transportation corridors; infrastructure projects; financial support mechanisms for project activities; The Silk Road Economic Belt; One Belt and One Road Initiative

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The modern system of international relations remains in a state of imbalance as it passes through a stage of painful evolutionary development. In this period of profound transformation of world politics and the global economy we can observe the increasing importance of shaping a more fair and polycentric world order which meets interests

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of every state, and which is based on norms of international law, principles of mutual respect, mutually beneficial cooperation, rejection of confrontation and conflict, equal and indivisible security, and the creation of a human community of common destiny [SCO, 2017].

Globalization has emerged in recent decades as the main trend in international relations and it continues to deepen the intertwining of relations between the countries and regions of the world. The rapid development of modern technologies in areas of transport, communications, and information delivery and transmission is contributing to the creation of a cohesive global community of states united by, among other things, common development challenges.

Along with the obvious benefits these processes bring, their negative features are also becoming more pronounced. Hotbeds of tension are no longer only local in nature, but carry influence far beyond their particular region. The deepening of trade and economic ties and the interdependence of capital markets exert reciprocal influence on the dynamics of economic processes in various regions of the world. Given the systemic nature of interdependence, shifts in development modalities in one part of the world inevitably cause repercussions in the others.

Regionalization – the steady process of building qualitatively new forms of interaction between the states comprising the world's macroregions – has emerged as another fundamental trend in the development of global order. Ever more countries are striving to form a system of stable ties with their neighbours, thereby enhancing their own potential while also facilitating the solution of pressing regional problems. Such regionalization has taken increasingly diverse forms, including classic examples of regional integration that include the establishment of supranational regulatory systems, more flexible models of cooperation in a range of areas that proceed at different speeds and at different levels, and new hybrid or mixed models of partnership whose goals and objectives are determined primarily by the need to address pressing regional problems and also by participants' common desire for dialogue and a search for approaches to achieving mutually beneficial, sustainable development of the entire region. Such regional partnerships form on the basis of geographic proximity and a shared economic and infrastructural order that has evolved over time, more complex considerations such as similar political cultures and institutions, sociocultural similarity, shared understandings of national identity and civilizational approaches, as well as external factors such as similar foreign policy approaches and strategies for interacting with the world and its players and for addressing macroregional security and other problems [Leonova, 2013].

In the greater Eurasian macroregion, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is one of the outstanding examples of this new hybrid or mixed model of interstate regional partnership. Young by historical standards and established in 2001 to meet the objective of ensuring regional security and stability, the SCO has since continued along its own evolutionary path, gradually developing multifaceted multilateral cooperation. The dynamics of the SCO's development are driven primarily by vital necessity, multilateral agreements and the shared national interests of SCO members. The SCO does not aspire to attain a specific target level of interaction, but rather moves

systematically along the path of finding a common denominator in solving pressing regional problems. One thing is obvious – the SCO holds enormous potential in each of a number of unique parameters, and the ongoing search for new opportunities determines the direction of its further development. Still, the SCO is relatively young and, as the history of other international associations suggests, it exhibits the characteristic signs and problems of any young and growing organism.

The expert community often expresses skepticism regarding the level of cooperation among SCO members, most frequently claiming that the Organisation is nothing but a club for its various heads of state, or a conference that hosts annual meetings while not pursuing any specific objectives [Aris, 2008]. Second, experts also deprecate the SCO's model of decision-making through consensus, claiming that it is sluggish and ineffectual. Third, some believe that the countries comprising the SCO are too different, that their political systems, economies, belief systems and civilizational approaches are too dissimilar [Imanaliev, 2017]. This, they argue, greatly complicates dialogue, the search for common ground and the ability to achieve mutually beneficial solutions to problems based on a shared vision – moreover, they argue that the level of internal disagreement is only increasing and leading to an accumulation of unresolved issues.

Nevertheless, while continuing to address shared political and security objectives, searching for optimal mechanisms for expanding economic ties and deepening cultural and humanitarian contacts, the SCO continues to develop gradually – primarily as a partner-type organization based on similar approaches taken by its members to the development of such a partnership. Overall, the experience of the SCO is arguably the first in history of building an equal partnership between states of different sizes and with varying degrees of influence, different economic and political potentials and diverse cultural and civilizational features.

## SCO and the Idea of Greater Eurasia

Because the SCO member states comprise the core of the Eurasian continent, their mutual relations and interactions will define the nature of the development of this vast territory for years to come. Given the format of communication established within the SCO, its joint experience and existing agreements, the Organisation is the largest (in both territory and population) and therefore a key Eurasian platform for international cooperation. The SCO is at the centre of large-scale economic initiatives that experts believe will be crucial to determining the path of Eurasia's future development. In this context, the academic community increasingly uses the term “Eurasian design” to mean the building of a new system of regional interaction based primarily on the goals, principles and conceptual guidelines of the integration process within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), the implementation of the Chinese One Belt, One Road initiative and the creation of a greater Eurasian partnership involving the countries of the Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN).

The idea of linking or coupling efforts to implement these large-scale undertakings is widely discussed. The main difficulty is that they are very different conceptually, and

this greatly complicates efforts by the expert community to find optimal mechanisms for adapting and merging them. In addition, specialized research institutes would have to calculate and project the impact that specific steps to deepen regional economic interaction and integration would have on all involved.

Given the multilateral nature of cooperation in implementing these initiatives, the most important elements are political coordination, the harmonizing of national interests based on multilateral discussions on a whole range of areas aimed at finding mutually acceptable solutions, and determining the strategy and concrete steps of joint activities.

The academic community has held a wide-ranging discussion since 2013 concerning prospects for building a new Eurasia.<sup>2</sup> Active discussion of the proposed initiatives includes the question of ways to link and couple them. Various aspects of Eurasian cooperation are analyzed, taking into account direct and indirect disagreements between countries of the region, the geopolitical plans of the region's major players and challenges to development. Many articles by experts examine how the divergent political and economic interests of SCO members create challenges to developing cooperation within the Organisation. Experts have identified the following main challenges that the SCO will face in building new forms of economic cooperation.

First is the competition between Russia and China in Central Asia and their competing initiatives within the EAEU for promoting strategic national interests on the one hand and the One Belt, One Road (OBOR) initiative on the other. Because the implementation of the OBOR strategy and the EAEU integration process are essentially designed to strengthen the regional influence of Beijing and Moscow respectively, some argue that the two countries' economic interests are at odds and that any linking or coupling of the projects is therefore impossible [Marantidou, Cossa, 2014].

Second is the possible loss of efficiency resulting from the expansion of the SCO, as developing common approaches to regional economic objectives would become significantly more complicated. The addition of new members could deepen differences and disagreements on regional issues of security and economic cooperation, including the forms or methods of providing support.

Third, bringing India and Pakistan, along with the deep tensions between them, into the SCO could significantly hamper its functioning.

Fourth, the competition between India and China could have a negative impact on interactions within the SCO and lead to the blocking of initiatives and the halting of negotiation on agreements.

Fifth, it is necessary to consider the interests of the smaller SCO countries in order to maintain a balance within the Organisation.

Sixth, the Afghan factor continues to exert a destabilizing influence on the region, preventing the creation of stable conditions for economic development [Kulintsev, 2016].

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<sup>2</sup> "The building of a new Eurasia" refers to the creation of a broad partnership space for interstate cooperation, primarily in the context of and taking into account the unfolding processes of integration and the implementation of large-scale economic initiatives, with the ultimate goal of building a common system of interrelations and interaction of regional states and interstate associations.

In this regard, the debate continues on the role and place of the SCO in the design of a greater Eurasia. Key questions include the following: Considering the challenges listed above, is it possible in practice to incorporate into the SCO agenda concrete work on promoting integration within the framework of the EAEU and combine it with measures for implementing the OBOR initiative? Can current SCO structures really be used for these purposes? In this context, it seems advisable to identify areas of true common interest or opportunities for linking the efforts of the SCO members to develop regional economic cooperation.

## The Compatibility of SCO Members' Initiatives and Development Strategies

Economic integration in the EAEU is aimed at comprehensive modernization and cooperation, increasing the competitiveness of national economies and creating conditions for stable development with the goal of improving living standards for the populations of member states. However, the EAEU is foremost an international organization with international legal standing, established by the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union to promote regional economic integration. The EAEU ensures freedom for the movement of goods, services, capital and labour, and pursues a coordinated or unified policy in individual economic sectors. The EAEU members are Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation [EAEU, 2017] and all are part of the so-called “SCO family,” enabling them to use SCO mechanisms in the common interest. This obviously makes it necessary to start discussion within the SCO on the subject of launching integration processes in one form or another, as it is the determining factor in the work of the EAEU. The dialogue could be based on the provision of the SCO charter stating the intention to create favourable conditions for the gradual realization of the free movement of goods, capital, services and technologies. This intention was reaffirmed in the declaration of the SCO heads of state in Astana on 9 June 2017.

The Chinese One Belt, One Road initiative to create a global transport and investment infrastructure actually combines two projects – the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-century Maritime Silk Road.

The Silk Road Economic Belt (SREB) is a project to create a single Eurasian economic and trade space and a transcontinental transport corridor. The SREB sets out to achieve five main tasks: strengthening regional economic integration, building a single trans-Asian transport infrastructure, eliminating investment and trade barriers, increasing the role of national currencies and deepening cooperation in the humanitarian sphere. According to Chinese representatives, 67 states representing 63% of the world's population could participate in the SREB over the planned 30 years of its implementation [TASS, 2017a].

It is noteworthy that the implementation of the SREB programme actually specifies three levels of work in the area of regional security (paragraphs 1 and 2), the development of trade and economic relations (paragraphs 3 and 4), and the deepening of cultural and humanitarian ties between the project's participants. Thus, the levels at

which the SREB will be implemented clearly coincide with the three levels of multifaceted cooperation within the framework of the SCO.

The response to criticism from experts regarding the apparent rivalry between the EAEU and the OBOR was the signing in May 2014 of an agreement between the Russian and Chinese heads of state formally linking the EAEU and OBOR. That agreement also designates the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation as the platform for all discussions of that linkage.

In an interview with TASS, Chinese president Xi Jinping reiterated that Russia and China are not competitors in forming a new system of regional economic relations. In particular, he noted: “the two countries are cooperating intensively on linking One Belt, One Road and the EAEU, negotiations are underway to conclude an agreement on trade and economic cooperation between China and the EAEU, and a list is being drawn up of joint projects that will open up broad horizons for developing bilateral trade and economic cooperation, greatly facilitate mutual trade and investment, present unique opportunities for the two countries’ business communities to interact to achieve an efficient movement of production, technology, capital, and markets, and bring the benefits of economic globalization and regional integration to all the countries of Eurasia” [TASS, 2017b].

The Chinese leadership has also reached an agreement on linking the EAEU with the infrastructure projects of other countries. In particular, these include the Mongolian Steppe Road project for modernizing the trans-Mongolian section of the Chinese-Russian railway, the South Korean Eurasian Initiative for unifying the railways of North and South Korea and connecting them to the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Kazakh Bright Path programme [TASS, 2017a].

## Prospects for Integration within the SCO

As mentioned above, the SCO is not a classic example of integration. At the same time, the Organisation’s statutory documents contain provisions by which the SCO could follow this path.

The classic integration scenario suggests a gradual movement from the simplest form – a free trade area (FTA) – to the highest form of economic integration – a common market. World Trade Organization experts have pointed to a modern trend toward an increase in regional trade agreements, with the number growing by 60% over the last five to eight years. These agreements include both provisions for standard FTAs and the so-called “FTA+” format – that is, supplementary economic integration agreements. The number of such FTA+ agreements increased fivefold during the first decade of the 21st century [Likhachev, Spartak, 2013].

A free trade area is a form of economic integration by which countries agree to remove restrictions on mutual trade. Those states freely exchange goods and services, but independently establish customs tariffs on trade with third countries.

According to President N. Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan, “the growth of mutual trade could contribute in the future to the creation of an SCO free trade area.” “Here,



our countries can move forward step by step,” he said, “starting with the study of projects of interest to them in areas of economic cooperation” [TASS, 2017c].

At the SCO summit in Astana, Chinese president Xi Jinping called for moving “step by step to form institutions for regional economic cooperation” and proposed signing an agreement on facilitating trade within the SCO [TASS, 2017c].

The creation of a network of free trade agreements with third countries is a key trade policy priority of the EAEU. Such agreements are effective tools for obtaining preferential conditions for access to foreign markets, expanding exports and attracting investments – which is necessary for integrating enterprises of the EAEU states into the global production chain and thereby increasing their competitiveness. In addition, this network of preferential agreements reduces the risks to international trade associated with political factors [EEC, 2015].

Such agreements involve the harmonization of customs administration, technical regulation and sanitary norms, as well as reaching agreement on the liberalization of trade in services, procedures for establishing companies and protecting investments, and regulating the movement of labour. Approximately 40 states and international organizations have already expressed an interest in cooperating with the EAEU [RIA, 2016].

China is also pursuing an active policy of liberalizing trade relations with countries in the region. The Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program (CAREC) is being implemented and involves, in addition to China and the Central Asian countries, Mongolia, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Azerbaijan (all of which are part of the “SCO family”). Plans call for accelerating the implementation of CAREC strategy in such areas of cooperation as trade policy, energy and the formation of an “economic corridor” in Central Asia based on the project for a China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway. All of this is part of the SREB format.

Ultimately, from such interregional initiatives emerge the prerequisites for the formation of international regions as a new nexus in the global system of trade, one based not only on competition, but also on cooperation with other centres of international economic relations.

It is important to bear in mind that all SCO countries – that is, members, observers and SCO dialogue partners – are involved in these projects at different levels and in different formats.

At the same time, given the varying degrees to which production is developed in the various SCO countries, concerns about the creation of an FTA are justified. A number of countries openly fear that the appearance of an FTA could lead to an uncontrolled influx of inexpensive Chinese goods, and that is fraught with the potential to undermine national economies. For example, the entire combined market of the EAEU contains approximately 180 million people – fewer than an average Chinese province or administrative region and roughly comparable to the population of Pakistan.

As Eurasian Economic Commission trade minister V. Nikishina points out, the economies of the EAEU countries are clearly not yet ready for a free trade regime with China – at least in the short-term. At this stage, therefore, the plan under consideration

involves establishing a comprehensive trade and economic partnership with China, an agreement having a broad agenda and providing for the option of concluding more in-depth agreements on nontariff and simplified mutual trade activities in the future. A long-term plan calls for additional discussion of duties and tariffs [EEC, 2016].

Moreover, the SCO has not reached a consensus on when to start cooperating and negotiating with the EAEU, and countries such as Uzbekistan and Tajikistan have thus far refrained from participating in integration processes. On the other hand, seven of the eight SCO members are either members of the EAEU, have free trade agreements with EAEU countries or are negotiating such agreements.

Thus, it is clear that a steady process of building new types of trade relations has taken shape in the region. Obviously, as this process progresses, a system of trade agreements will link all SCO countries in one way or another, requiring a harmonization of those arrangements and inevitably compelling the Organisation to create an integration structure of some form or another.

The situation might develop in any one of a number of different ways. In the short term, as negotiations with China on linkage shift to the supranational level under the auspices of the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC), EAEU members have an opportunity to formulate a unified position on participation in the SREB, as well as a common framework for trade relations with China. That will make the EAEU attractive to other Central Asian states such as Tajikistan and Uzbekistan who have admittedly weak positions in their bilateral dialogue with China.

It is also important to bear in mind that the EEC currently has authority concerning only the trade and technical regulations aspects of the SREB. Thus, that dialogue does not address two important elements of the project: investment and transport. The parties also plan to create “institutions for comprehensive interaction.” “Common formats for projects of common interest” should appear in the fields of agriculture, industry, energy, infrastructure, transport and communications [Edovina, Korostikov, 2016].

The SCO framework already includes mechanisms for cooperation on transport and investment that could be used to develop common approaches, as well as to involve Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India and Pakistan in the collaborative effort.

Another option is to formulate a “mixed” agreement between “SCO family” countries with the participation of the EAEU (the EEC voicing the united position of its members) and China on the linkage of broad issues of regional economic cooperation. In this case, the EAEU would retain the status of the main negotiator with China and other non-EAEU member states of Central Asia on issues of trade and technical regulations, while the SCO could address other cooperative efforts on investment, transport and security.

Certain questions remain undecided: the limits of integration, the extent of the authority of national and supranational regulatory bodies, strategies for expanding EAEU membership, interaction between the EAEU and the SCO and other state and integration blocs. All of this necessitates the development of a sound model for Eurasian economic integration and the systematization of its key principles and priorities.



## The SCO and Prospects for Forming a Greater Eurasian Partnership

Given the steady transformation of its economic landscape, the Eurasian continent is becoming the flagship of processes through which subregional integration efforts combine to form a regional “integration of integrations” – in this case, focused primarily on the interests of the countries of greater Eurasia themselves. These processes are now becoming intertwined: often, they either run in parallel or else individual elements coincide. However, forming a single, harmonious and interconnected system remains a goal for the future. The first priority is achieving broad-based political agreement, which requires participants in these processes to exercise political will.

At the same time, the EAEU and the system of economic cooperation within the framework of the One Belt, One Road concept continue to develop, ASEAN countries are putting forward proposals in Southeast Asia and India is promoting its own programme for cooperation in South Asia.

The principle development challenge is achieving not competition, but synergy between the various Eurasian projects as this best serves the interests of all powers on the continent. Russian president Vladimir Putin’s proposal for a greater Eurasian partnership calls for developing cooperation within the framework of flexible integration structures [TASS, 2016]. At the same time, such cooperation can be built effectively within the framework of flexible and open integration structures that encourage competition in scientific pursuits and a variety of technical approaches, and allows participating countries to fully realize their competencies and potential [TASS, 2016].

Eurasian partnership is envisioned as not merely establishing new ties between states and economies. It calls for changing the political and economic landscape of the continent and bringing peace, stability, prosperity and a fundamentally new quality of life to Eurasia [President of Russia, 2017].

Thus, the greater Eurasian partnership calls primarily for building a macroregional system of stable political and economic cooperation, and for cultural and civilizational interaction based on the deepening of ties between different parts of the Eurasian continent. At the same time, it apparently does not insist on the signing of a single collective agreement. Rather, at the initial stage, the partnership should be based on building a system of cooperation between states and partner regional organizations and associations, a search for areas of shared interests, and the development of substantive areas of mutually beneficial joint undertakings.

The presidents of the EAEU member countries decided to support the proposal to hold talks with China on partnership and cooperation. That could eventually serve as the basis for a new, large-scale trade and economic partnership with the participation of the EAEU, China, the SCO countries and ASEAN. At the same time, the project to link the EAEU and the SREB could become a unifying factor for trade and economic integration throughout the Eurasian continent, including South and Southeast Asia.

At present, the task of linking the integration processes within the framework of the EAEU and SREB is the most important and substantive component of the effort to form a greater Eurasian partnership – a process that has essentially already begun. The first step is the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on trade and economic cooperation between the EAEU and China. In October 2017 the EEC trade minister Veronika Nikishina and China's minister of commerce Zhong Shan announced in Beijing that the text of the agreement was ready for signing [EEC, 2017].

In this context, it seems worthwhile to begin consultations between the EAEU, SCO and ASEAN on forming new approaches to the network of cooperation between regional organizations which take the interests of all of the region's states into account on an equal basis and make it possible to avoid counterproductive competition between different integration initiatives in Eurasia.

In addition, it is of fundamental importance that the conceptual paradigm of the greater Eurasian partnership be further developed and improved. Obviously, it should be based on cooperation in the political and security realms as well as on economic and humanitarian aspects. Both ASEAN and the SCO have established political coordination; the documents of the two organizations invariably reflect consolidated positions on important regional and global themes, and the approaches and vision for solving political problems are spelled out. At the same time, both ASEAN and the SCO employ a consensus model of decision-making, creating a certain ideological similarity in the functioning of both organizations and suggesting a favourable outlook for the development of political dialogue.

The problem of security, though more complex, remains open for discussion. Maintaining regional stability is made more complex by the smoldering conflicts in Eurasia and the Asia-Pacific region. The situation demands, if not the resolution of long-standing conflicts, at least a continuation of the status quo. This primarily concerns problem zones and disputed territories, the presence of which impede the full-scale implementation of the region's economic potential, the emergence of new agreements for joint development and the general promotion of megaprojects. Such zones could become areas of joint development, not only by the two countries immediately involved, but by all the states in the vast region that show an interest.

It is also important to coordinate efforts in the fight against the terrorist threat. The countries of the SCO and ASEAN have an interest in solving this vital challenge because they experience the grave consequences of terrorist activity firsthand. This area, with the involvement of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), could become one of the pillars of the greater Eurasian partnership and contribute to the formation of a broad international antiterrorism coalition.

Joining efforts to create a transit corridor linking South and Southeast Asia with Central Asia – with branches to EU and Middle Eastern borders – is the economic undertaking holding the most promise for reaching agreement. All states have an interest in this and concrete work along these lines has already begun within the framework of the SCO and in the context of the implementation of the One Belt, One Road initiative. The

SCO Agreement on the Creation of Favorable Conditions for International Road Transport is open to third countries and a number of them have already expressed interest.

Increased cooperation on the basis of the memorandum of understanding between the SCO and ASEAN secretariats will also contribute to rapprochement between the two organizations. That document gives priority to, among other things, interaction in the areas of counterterrorism, drugs and narcotics control, arms smuggling, money laundering and trafficking in persons [ASEAN, 2005]. It also provides for cooperation in the areas of economics and finance, tourism, environment and natural resources management, social development and energy.

## Conclusions

Deep transformative processes are obviously unfolding in this historic Eurasian region. Asia's strengthening position as a driver of the global economy will only reinforce the trend toward the building of a regional system of economic interrelations aimed primarily at increasing the competitiveness of industries in the region and reducing the costs of delivering their final products to markets.

Countries' intertwining participation in trade agreements, the further crystallization of integration efforts and the involvement of yet more countries in integration processes will strengthen current centripetal trends and the formation of a common Eurasian space. The necessary institutional basis for this will gradually mature as the form and mechanisms of cooperation develop and improve within the frameworks of both the SCO and EAEU, ultimately contributing to a further deepening of interaction among the countries of Southeast Asia.

Of course, this process will require time and effort, but the overall trend in this direction has clearly begun.

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# Шанхайская организация сотрудничества и Большая Евразия<sup>1</sup>

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*В статье анализируются роль и место ШОС в развитии межгосударственного взаимодействия на евразийском пространстве, состояние и перспективы основных направлений многопланового сотрудничества в рамках Организации. Обосновывается предположение, что для обеспечения устойчивого развития в современных условиях жизненно важным элементом является постоянный устойчивый диалог соседних государств, нацеленный на поиск зон совпадения национальных интересов для решения общих региональных задач. Принципиальное значение имеет поддержание высокого уровня обеспечения совместными усилиями региональной безопасности. Наличие этих составляющих способствует постепенной интеграции подходов к развитию регионального экономического сотрудничества, к эволюционному преобразованию экономических интересов.*

*Анализируются характеристики системы партнерства в рамках ШОС, прежде всего с точки зрения модели межгосударственного взаимодействия, способной обеспечить институциональную платформу для модели широкого регионального экономического взаимодействия в контексте новых реалий евразийского проектирования, реализации национальных стратегий развития государств-членов, сопряжения усилий по выстраиванию интеграционных процессов в рамках ЕАЭС, реализации инициативы КНР по формированию «Одного пояса, одного пути» с потенциальным оформлением большого партнерства стран Евразии и Азиатско-Тихоокеанского региона.*

**Ключевые слова:** Шанхайская организация сотрудничества; безопасность; партнерство; Евразийский экономический союз; АСЕАН; Большое евразийское партнерство; транспортные коридоры; инфраструктурные проекты; механизмы финансового сопровождения проектной деятельности; концепция «Экономического пояса Шелкового пути»; «Один пояс, один путь»

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