

The peculiarities of the Central Asian multilateral diplomacy

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Abstract - In article viewed territorial problems of the present and a role of national diplomacy. Comparative analysis was made on new threats in questions of regional security within SCO and the role of Organization of the Contract about collective security at the present stage of development. Also were provided new forms of diplomacy between the Central Asian states.

Keywords-component: multilateral diplomacy, Central Asia, security, threats, foreign policy.

Now Central Asia appeared under serious influence of the geopolitical factors, capable to prevent realization of national interests of the states of the region. The actual problems connected with questions of water use and problems of the cross-border rivers, power supply of the countries, transport and communication system, use of transit capacity of the states, settlements of boundary questions in the relations between neighboring states, a difference of levels of economic development and the economic relations of the states of the region, customs barriers, visa and boundary access control, backwardness of transport infrastructure, weakness of economic communications in the certain countries, extreme poverty of the population, corruption, regionalism, the increasing deterioration of development of agriculture and the industry, more and more increasing outflow of able-bodied population from the countries, ecological and other factors threaten regional stability. When forming new model of the international relations in Central Asia "nonconventional" threats of safety were staticized. Such cross-border phenomena as the international terrorism, religious extremism, separatism, the interethnic and intra ethnic conflicts, underground drug industry, illegal movement of the weapon, environment degradation, and migrants equally threaten safety and stability of all states of the region. Calls - the phenomena making impact on a geopolitical situation in Central Asia, and possessing the destabilizing potential, at the end of the first decade of the XXI century it is possible to divide into four groups:

- the calls connected with a problem of extremism, terrorism, separatism, and drug trafficking;
- the calls connected with the international, interstate and regional contradictions;
- the calls which are defined by geopolitical position of the region, its natural resources, ethnoterritorial problems
- the calls connected with a low standard of living and development of technology in the region, migratory, demographic and environmental problems.

In a context of this classification of calls of regional security we consider the following questions

1. Territorial problems of the present and role of national diplomacy
2. New calls and threats in questions of regional security within SCO
3. The role of the Organization of the Collective Security Treaty /CSTO/at the present stage of development.

1. Territorial problems of the present and role of national diplomacy

With finding of the state independence by Kazakhstan it began to communicate with China as equals, and their relations found new character. First of all, it was succeeded to overcome negative "inheritance" of the Soviet past and to construct the interaction with east neighbor on a good-neighborhood basis. Especially as China achieved improbable successes in economic development and surely turns into a super state with which Kazakhstan in interests of

its own safety needs to have predictable and stable relationship. It isn't necessary to simplify relationship questions with China. They still exist both in trade, and in the law-enforcement sphere. They should be solved, without subjecting to risk the Kazakhstan-Chinese cooperation. Old as the world the truth says: neighbors I don't choose them grants Supreme. Not casually after all both in Kazakh and in Chinese there is a saying: "The close neighbor is better than the distant relative". Thereby ancestors bequeathed to us to find ways of peaceful co-existence. Really, the history of relationship of the Steppe and the Dragon is filled with exclusive tragic element. Still this history has an effect, including in present discussions about the earth and water. It is indicative that in a regional context our ancient policy didn't undergo so far essential changes. Ablai khan sought to provide good-neighborhood first of all with Russia, China, Khiva and Bukhara. The same questions as the prime are in the agenda of policy of independent Kazakhstan.

After acquisition of independence by Kazakhstan among priorities on strengthening of the state sovereignty there was a problem of legal registration of borders with the adjacent states. It was aggravated, in particular, with a number of questions on border with China, features of administrative-territorial division with other neighbors who have remained in inheritance from the former USSR. The history disposed in such a way that not we fixed these borders, not we generated problems available by places, and it is reality with which it is necessary to reckon. As marked out K.K.Tokayev "While Kazakhstan finally won't resolve an issue of borders, any adjacent state can declare existence of so-called disputable territories that is capable to provoke unpredictable succession of events. Simple statements for accessory of the territory of a problem not to solve. If we want to ensure safety of our state today and life of descendants in the future, we have to resolve urgently boundary issues, other alternative simply doesn't exist. In other words, the only way to avoid negative precedents - to sit down at a negotiating table" [1]. The position of the Kazakhstan diplomacy in this plan was basic - accurate legal Registration of the line of frontier by the conclusion of international treaties. In the bilateral relations with China on a boundary question Kazakhstan was guided first of all by provisions of the Joint Declaration on bases of friendly relationship between the Republic of Kazakhstan and People's Republic of China signed in October, 1993. The president of Kazakhstan N.A.Nazarbayev and the Chairman of the People's Republic of China Jiang Zemin in Beijing. Article 13 of the Declaration says: "The parties confirm the arrangements which have been earlier reached at the Soviet-Chinese negotiations on boundary questions, and will continue discussion of unresolved questions on the basis of contracts on present border between two countries according to the universally recognized norms of international law, in the spirit of equal consultations, mutual understanding and mutual compliance to find mutually acceptable fair and rational decisions" [2].

In new historical conditions Kazakhstan, having remained as though "alone" with China, it was objectively interested in the solution of all territorial questions fraught with serious consequences for safety of the country.

At specification of passing of border the Kazakhstan diplomacy, proceeding from need of observance of norms of international law, at the center put compliance of border to contractual documents. Therefore the decision to carry on negotiations on the basis of the Russian-Chinese contracts of the last century was made because the contracts fixing in international legal aspect frontier between the USSR and the People's Republic of China, doesn't exist. The Kazakhstan diplomacy recognized that in new historical conditions settlement of boundary questions with China opens additional opportunities for strengthening of safety of Kazakhstan, and also for cooperation expansion in various spheres. In confirmation of this fact the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan K.K.Tokayev gives an example concerning the Area of Dzungarian Gate which was one of disputable sites and where railroad joining Friendship - Alashankou had to be made, connecting Kazakhstan and China. Coordination of passing of the line of border in this area allowed to finish; road construction in 1992 and to open movement still to (signings of the agreement on the Kazakhstan-Chinese frontier [3].

The border in this area was delimited under the agreement on border of 1994. And in 1997 the joint Kazakhstan-Chinese demarcation commission carried out border demarcation in this area. As a whole, according to K.K.Tokayev, negotiations with China on a boundary problem went difficult. To reach result accepted for Kazakhstan at negotiations with such skilled partner as China, it was hard. Each of the parties considered the position as the most reasonable, confirmed historical contract and legal documents. Specifics of negotiations was that territories of these sites were the earth of ancestors both for the population of Kazakhstan, and for one and a half million Kazakhs being citizens of China. During long negotiations in Soviet period and in new historical conditions became obvious that discussions — are the deadlock way conducting to strengthening of intensity around border. Therefore the Kazakhstan diplomacy proceeded from need of the compromise solution which would remove a boundary problem from the agenda of the bilateral relations and would exclude possibility of conflict situations in the future, and approached to the solution of a question taking into account various factors, on the basis of the scrupulous analysis of a large number of materials. Materials of unilateral check of the line of border (1982 — 1984), long-term experience of negotiations of governmental delegation of the USSR, materials of geological studying of territories and results of their field inspection were considered. The structure of delegation included competent experts from various government bodies: Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Committee on protection of frontier, Committee on management of land resources of the Ministry of Agriculture, representatives of akims (mayor or governor in Kazakhstan or Kyrgyzstan) of border areas etc. Members of delegation repeatedly left to regions of disputable sites, carried out their studying, met local population. Offers which they took out for decision-making in such difficult and delicate question as boundary carried the weighed comprehensive approach.

It should be noted that since 1991 heads of administrations Taldykorgan, then Almaty, East Kazakhstan areas and their borders took the most direct part both in boundary negotiations, and together with participants of negotiations met local population, explaining these questions, and also made flights of disputable territories by helicopters. There were cases when aboard the helicopter aqsaqals of local borders for joint specification of possible lines of passing of border for the purpose of the accounting of their wishes - traditional regions of pastures of cattle rose, haymakings, graves of ancestors have to remain in the territory of Kazakhstan [4].

Besides, at a final stage of preparation of materials to ratification of these documents opinions of akimats of the called areas which were expressed on expediency of coming into effect of these agreements were requested.

K.K.Tokayev emphasizes that "the solution of territorial problems with China - big achievement of the Kazakhstan diplomacy" as it is difficult to present, the boundary problem which led to two bloody conflicts on Daman (now was how difficult it is Chzhenbaodao's Chinese island) and at the lake Zhalanashkol and brought two nuclear powers to a side of the first intersocialist war. The price of a boundary question is really huge. It is safety of Kazakhstan [5].

In this regard, nobody will begin to challenge that steady borders are a guarantee of safety and stability of any state. Kazakhstan aspires to it as the member of the international community today. Legally issued border - a guarantee of performance of two major principles of international law: the principle of inviolability of border and the principle of territorial integrity of the state - In the first principle two essential elements are expressed: recognition by the parties of legally issued borders and refusal of any territorial claims. And according to the principle of territorial integrity of the state approved by the Charter of the UN in 1945, later the Declaration on the principles of international law of 1970 and the Final act of Meeting on safety and cooperation in Europe of 1975, the participating state assumed obligations to respect territorial integrity of each other. Besides, to abstain from any actions incompatible with the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the UN and directed against territorial integrity, political independence or unity of any participating state.

So, and after disintegration of the USSR boundary the question continued to be on the agenda of policy of the new independent states, breakthrough in settlement of border disputes to Kazakhstan after finding of independence is made joint efforts it was necessary to resolve territorial dispute with China on 11 sites of 2235 sq.km. It should be noted that Kazakhstan the first of CIS countries put end under full legal registration of border with China in what the big merit of the Kazakhstan diplomacy seems.

2. New calls and threats in questions of regional security within SCO

From the very beginning of existence by the main tasks of SCO proclaimed strengthening of mutual trust and neighborliness between the participating countries, and also assistance to their effective cooperation in political and trade and economic areas.

In "Shanghai process" safety issues took the central place already when five of its participants (Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan) met for the first time in 1996 in Shanghai to agree about confidence-building in military area and about mutual reduction of armed forces around border.

During 1996-1997 "The Shanghai five" signed a number of the agreements, allowed to settle long-term boundary problems around the former Soviet-Chinese border. Shanghai and followed it in a year Moscow the summits became prototypes of structure which in six years was transformed to the full-fledged organization of versatile cooperation.

Collaboration in implementation of the mentioned agreements served as a fundamental principle of that began to be called as "Shanghai spirit" which quintessence are mutual benefit, equality, respect for interests and opinions of each other, mutual consultations, an exit to mutual understanding through consensus and a voluntary consent to carry out the reached agreements.

Thus it should be noted that the new structure logically filled those gaps in the field of management of processes of maintenance of safety which existed, in particular, in the Central Asian region. Attraction to them such global players as Russia and China was a powerful factor in favor of pursued policy.

Transformation of "five" in SCO happened at the summit in Shanghai in June, 2001 in which Uzbekistan for the first time took part. Following the results of a meeting of the head of six states signed the Declaration on creation of SCO and the Shanghai convention on fight against terrorism, separatism and extremism.

In the last document were not only definitions of these phenomena posing threat for all participants of the organization are accurately recorded, but also the concrete directions and forms of fight against them are specified.

At the same time in the Declaration on creation of SCO the circle of the tasks entering into competence of activity of the organization was considerably expanded. Its purposes were proclaimed: "... strengthening between the participating states of mutual trust, friendship and neighborliness; encouragement of effective cooperation between them in political, trade and economic, scientific and technical, cultural, educational, power, transport, ecological and other areas; joint efforts on maintenance and providing the world, safety and stability in the region, to creation of a new democratic, fair and rational political and economic international order" [6].

For the organization of practical activities of SCO her main workers of structure were created: Council of heads of states; Council of heads of governments (prime ministers); Council of ministers of foreign affairs; Meetings of heads of the ministries and departments; Council of national coordinators; Secretariat; Regional anti-terrorist structure (RATS). On a regular basis pass meetings of secretaries of Security councils and general prosecutors.

Thus, unlike "Shanghai five", the organization created on its base, had both more wide range of tasks, and more accurately outlined structure. Interests of the new organization extended on spheres of political, economic, cultural and humanitarian cooperation.

Kazakhstan consistently insisted on need of further institutional strengthening of SCO, development of capacity of the organization for the sphere of safety, expansion of its partner communications.

These aspects found reflection in decisions passed in July, 2005 in Astana of the summit of heads of states of the Shanghai organization following the results of which the Astana declaration was signed and important documents of anti-terrorist character are approved: The concept of cooperation of member states of SCO in fight against terrorism, separatism and extremism, Provision on constant representatives of member states of SCO at RATS.

Also decisions on granting to Pakistan, Iran and India of the status of observers were made at SCO [7].

By creation of SCO it was begun formation of essentially new system of sub regional cooperation through close interaction of six states, with possible subsequent accession of other countries – on condition of their consent to follow the principles and the obligations put in a basis of SCO.

SCO – not the military block and not closed alliance directed against someone, and the open organization focused on broad international cooperation, including possibility of expansion of its structure. Heads of states defined the main objectives of SCO at the present stage is a peacekeeping, stability and safety in the region, development of trade and economic cooperation.

For Kazakhstan interested in maintenance of stability and safety in Central Asia, all these moments represent direct interest. Stability and safety are indispensable conditions for country advance on the way of further economic and political transformations [8].

Taking into account activization of the international terrorism for Kazakhstan, as well as for other Central Asian countries, fight with so-called "three types of the evil" – terrorism, extremism and separatism has paramount value. Unlike many other international organizations, SCO already at a stage of the creation managed to develop the general definitions of these phenomena, and also to designate the concrete directions and forms of fight against them.

Practical structure for realization of this activity of the organization is RATS with headquarters in Tashkent. These aspects are a good basis for realization of anti-terrorist capacity of SCO in interests of all its participants.

The Republic of Kazakhstan recognizes that cooperation between the states – participants of SCO in trade and economic area has long-term prospects. In particular, as the state – the exporter of energy resources Kazakhstan is interested in search of alternative ways of their delivery to the world markets that is an important element of economic policy of SCO.

Within fight against new threats and calls special value for RK as the state possessing considerable stocks of energy carriers, gets ensuring energy security. In this regard as the organization paying much attention to new threats and calls, SCO can promote the solution of the actual tasks which are taking place in the field.

In this plan Kazakhstan nominated idea of creation of Power club SCO – as the first step to ways to Asian power strategy which in the long term can become one of important activities of the Shanghai organization.

Recently the increasing relevance in relation to the Central Asian region is gained by questions of regulation of water use. During Bishkek (2007) summit of SCO the President of RK N. Nazarbayev suggested to develop the general approaches to use of the cross-border rivers and reservoirs [9]. The problem of water resources can become one of the most perspectives for association of powers of the majority of the countries of SCO.

One of acute problems for Kazakhstan are questions of regulation of migration which can be solved only by association of efforts of a number of the countries and the international organizations. In this regard very actual matter regulation within SCO with creation of special coordinating body is represented.

In view of situation in Afghanistan, special value SCO activization on this direction – as in respect of military safety and fight against terrorism and transit of drugs, and in questions of social and economic and political restoration of the country gets. Important coordinating body here is the contact group "SCO — Afghanistan" operating since 2006.

To further activization of efforts of the Shanghai organization on the Afghan direction can promote increase of level of representation of the states in this contact group, and also

carrying out regional conference of SCO on the Afghan perspective with participation of the Afghan representatives.

In this regard at the meeting of deputy ministers of foreign affairs of member states of the Shanghai organization of the cooperation which has taken place on January 14, 2009 in Moscow, the agreement on continuation of preparation of this conference within the special working group [10] was reached.

The authority of SCO on the world increases, and therefore the attention to it from the world community amplifies. Observers in SCO are India, Iran, Mongolia and Pakistan. Potential possibility of receiving the status "the partner in dialogue" at SCO is discussed by experts of the European Union.

Such regional integration structures are interested in closer partnership with SCO, as CSTO, in ASEAN, The Eurasian Economic Community, etc. Besides integration associations, interest to dialogue with the Shanghai organization is shown by the certain countries: Japan, Belarus, Sri Lanka, South Korea, etc.

From the moment of transformation initial "The Shanghai five" in the full-fledged international organization it is possible to note that it is demanded, first of all, as a factor of formation of fair and effective architecture of the international security. In this regard strengthening existing and formation of new effective structures of SCO is equitable to interests of stability and safety in Central Asia, creating necessary conditions for forward development of the countries of the region [11].

For Kazakhstan its participation in SCO in many respects promoted the solution of vital issues of national security. It concerns, first of all, ensuring inviolability of the Kazakhstan-Chinese border, removal of pressure connected with migration of Chinese, strengthening of fight against cross-border crime and drug traffic. Kazakhstan is interested in interaction with the neighbors – Russia and China whom by right it is possible to call by great powers, it allows to resolve border issues, to fight against terrorism and drug industry, to strengthen economic relations, to resolve issues of the cross-border rivers, border environmental problems [12].

Besides, Kazakhstan with its very favorable geographical site can favorably use this factor for activization of participation in processes of transport and communication, power and economic cooperation. Important component of multi vector foreign policy of Kazakhstan traditionally is the aspiration to balance between geostrategic interests of Russia and the People's Republic of China, to play a special role in the Russian-Chinese relations in Central Asia. Kazakhstan will actively use SCO as the mechanism of restriction of military-political influence of Russia by development of communications with the People's Republic of China. Possibility of transformation of SCO is unacceptable for Kazakhstan in military-political structure though in this question a certain pressure is felt from Russia.

Owing to the unique geographical position and existence of considerable transit and transport potential Kazakhstan plays an important role in formation of transport infrastructure, a power configuration in Central Asia and in Eurasia as a whole. The leadership of Kazakhstan attaches special significance to a solution of the problem of transportation of oil from the Caspian region. It is a question and of the oil pipeline the Western Kazakhstan – the Western China, with the participation of the Chinese oil campaigns in development of an oil field in a zone of the Caspian Sea, and of the gas pipeline Kazakhstan – the People's Republic of China, etc.

Kazakhstan developed and submitted to the countries – participants of SCO the draft of the Program of multilateral trade and economic cooperation of the countries – participants of SCO. In long-term prospect till 2020 the program is calculated on creation of optimum conditions for trade and investments, the maximum and effective use of regional resources and gradual transition to free movement of goods, the capital, services and technologies on SCO space.

As well as other Central Asian countries, Kazakhstan it is interested in formation of fair and effective architecture of the international security. In present conditions this circumstance is

of particular importance – against crisis in which already long time there are such leading international organizations as the UN and OSCE. At the same time, there is a need for international venues for definition of rules of the game in the changing international relations.

All these moments represent direct interest for Kazakhstan interested in maintenance in the region of Central Asia to stability and safety which are indispensable conditions for country advance on the way of further economic and political transformations.

Taking into account the basic principles of the organization, that it is accepted to call "Shanghai spirit", SCO just and has every chance to become a dialogue platform for development by participants of the general approaches to the solution of existing problems, first of all, in the field of safety where the organization already stored considerable experience.

1. In view of activization of the international terrorism, for Kazakhstan, as well as for other Central Asian countries, fight with so-called "three types of the evil" – terrorism, extremism and separatism has paramount value. Unlike many other international organizations, SCO already at a stage of the creation managed to develop the general definitions of these phenomena, and also to designate the concrete directions and forms of fight against them. Practical structure for implementation of activity of the organization in the field is RATS with headquarters in Tashkent. These moments are a good basis for realization of anti-terrorist capacity of SCO in interests of all its participants.

2. Within fight against new threats and calls special value for RK as the state possessing considerable stocks of energy carriers, gets ensuring energy security. In this regard as the organization paying much attention to new threats and calls of safety, SCO can promote the solution of actual tasks in the field. In spite of the fact that the idea of creation of Power club SCO advanced by Kazakhstan, as the first step on a way to Asian power strategy, yet didn't get general support of the participating states, there are all bases to believe that in the long term it can become one of important activities of the Shanghai organization.

3. As the state – the exporter of energy resources Kazakhstan is interested in search of alternative ways of their delivery to the world markets that is the integral element of energy security. Besides the traditional Russian direction, the increasing value is gained by east routes of transportation. The largest projects in this regard are: expansion of the operating Alashankou — Atasu oil pipeline; building of the second turn of the oil pipeline which will be stretched to the Caspian Sea, and also construction of the new transit gas pipeline from Turkmenistan through the territory of Kazakhstan to China.

Taking into account a tendency of further growth of consumption of energy resources China, which already now on this indicator takes the second place in the world (after the USA), cooperation between the People's Republic of China and RK in the field has long-term prospects that can be promoted considerably by membership of both countries in SCO.

4. In view of situation in Afghanistan where efforts of the USA and NATO to take over the control of a situation actually failed, special value is gained by SCO activization on this direction – as in respect of military safety and fight against terrorism and transit of drugs, and in questions of social and economic and political restoration of the country. Important coordinating body here is the contact group SCO operating from last year – Afghanistan. To further activization of efforts of the Shanghai organization on the Afghan direction can promote increase of level of representation of the states in this contact group, and also carrying out regional conference of SCO on the Afghan perspective with participation of the Afghan representatives.

Thus, from the very beginning of the activity the Shanghai organization of cooperation was an important element of ensuring stability and safety in Central Asia. Its creation was dictated by the objective reasons connected with gaps, existing in this area.

Despite disagreements available between participants, characteristic feature of their activity within SCO ability to agree and find mutually acceptable compromises is.

In this regard strengthening existing and formation of new effective structures of SCO is equitable to interests of stability and safety in Central Asia, creating necessary conditions for forward development of the countries of the region [13].

For Kazakhstan interaction within SCO represents practical interest – in respect of stimulation of processes of regional integration, fight against traditional and new threats and calls, situation settlement round Afghanistan, increase of political authority and the international image of RK. Further activization of activity within the Shanghai organization of cooperation will promote realization of a foreign policy of our republic.

3.The role of the Organization of the Collective Security Treaty /CSTO/at the present stage of development

One of instruments of interaction and coordination of works on ensuring stability and safety in the region of Central Asia today is the Organization of the Collective Security Treaty (CSTO).

At the same time, the assessment of activity of CSTO on the Central Asian direction is impossible without coordination with common problems which the organization, and also without historical dynamics of its development today faces.

CSTO created on the basis of the Collective Security Treaty (CST), concluded within the Commonwealth of Independent States in 1992, initially reflected for ensuring collective security and strengthening of military-political cooperation of CIS countries. As it is specified in Article 4 of the Treaty about collective security, "in case of commission of an act of aggression against any of the participating states all other states - participants will provide it the necessary help, including military, and also will give support by the means which was at their disposal in a procedure of the right to collective defense according to article 51 of the Charter of the UN" [14].

At the initial stage Treaty promoted creation of national Armed forces of participants, providing adequate external conditions for construction of their new independent statehood. One of the main objectives of the Treaty was prevention of negative consequences of disintegration of the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty Organization for preservation of the sovereignty, protection of territorial integrity and the constitutional system of the countries – participants of the Treaty.

The Collective Security Treaty created on its basis in 2003, according to the UN Charter, the international regional association – the Organization of the Collective Security Treaty – passed difficult, but, as a whole, very productive way of the development. Actually within the contract the concept of collective security reflecting specifics of the international relations and geopolitical realities put in it, developing on the former Soviet Union was realized. There was an evolution of the concept "collective security" which became more multidimensional, demanding for the realization of purposeful, systematic efforts on cooperation strengthening in the sphere of foreign policy, fight against terrorism, extremism, drug threat and illegal migration, to deepening of military integration.

For the solution of these major problems in the CSTO format the necessary tools of multilateral interaction on all directions stated above, become almost significant factor in further forward development of the Organization, its formation as universal international structure of safety were created. According to the Secretary General of the Organization of the Collective Security Treaty on N.N. Bordyuzha's, "CSTO is a live organism, flexibly adaptive to quickly changing military-political situation in the region and in the world. Again arising calls and threats on which the Organization has to give are attentively and quickly traced and give adequate answers. All practice of our interaction allows speaking with confidence about CSTO as about an effective factor of safety and stability in the Eurasian region" [15].

This moment are especially actual taking into account dynamics of the processes happening in Central Asia, and also those threats and calls which the region countries face. These new threats and calls directly fall under the expanded concept "collective security" within CSTO to what practical activities of the Organization testify.

Possibilities of the Treaty were visually shown in the fall of 1996 and in the summer of 1998 in connection with dangerous succession of events in Afghanistan, in close proximity to borders of the Central Asian states – participants of CST when attempts of extremists to destabilize a situation in the region were prevented.

In 1999 and 2000 as a result of quickly carried out the states – participants of CST, with participation of Uzbekistan, measures, and neutralized the threat created by large-scale actions of armed groups of the international terrorists in the south of Kyrgyzstan and in other regions of Central Asia.

Leading figures of Tajikistan repeatedly noted an important military-political role of CST in the course of achievement of national reconciliation. And now within CSTO it appears to this country essential political, military and military technical assistance.

Important step on a way of deepening of military and technical cooperation between the participating states was signing in 2000 of the Agreement on the basic principles of the Military and Technical Cooperation (MTC).

Creation in 2001 of Collective Rapid Deployment Forces of the Central Asian region (CRDF CAR), now completed with four battalions from Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (on one from each state) with a total number of 1500 people became a logical stage in formation and development of a military component of CST. The constant task force of the Staff CRDF which is deploying in Bishkek works.

In a peace time the divisions entering into CRDF, are in national territories and in national submission; joint doctrines are periodically carried out. The last on time of the doctrine CSTO "Boundary-2007" passed in the territory of Russia and Tajikistan on March 27 – on April 6, 2007. Their subject: "Use of forces and means of system of collective security in a counter-terrorist operation in the Central Asian region of collective security".

As an indicator of productivity of activity on this direction it is possible to regard that circumstance that after CRDF creation since summer of 2001 activity of actions of bands concerning the Central Asian states – participants of CST considerably decreased.

Within fight against drug trafficking the Coordination council of heads of competent authorities of member countries of CSTO is created, quick and preventive events with participation of forces and means of law-enforcement bodies, national security, border and customs services (for example, the operation "Channel") are held.

Since 2006 the joint quick and preventive events directed on identification and overlapping of channels of illegal migration, suppression of activity of transnational criminal groups on the most intensive directions of entrance departure of foreign citizens of the third countries are held. So, in 15 days of the operation "Illegal immigrant" performed in 2006 for violation of the migratory legislation more than 28 thousand people were attracted to responsibility, from the countries 1184 persons are deported, activity of a number of the transnational groups which were engaged in human trafficking, illegal arms supplies, explosives and drugs is stopped. In a development stage – the draft of the Plan of action of member states of CSTO on formation of collective system of counteraction of illegal migration of citizens of the third countries for the period till 2012.

One of priority activities of CSTO is work on strengthening of the international mode of nuclear non-proliferation. At the Seventh conference on the review of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NNPT), passed in May, 2005 in New York, by the countries – participants of CSTO the joint statement in which relevance "threats of distribution of the nuclear weapon, and also materials and the technologies which are required for its creation, especially in the conditions of growth of terrorist danger" was emphasized and was widespread.

CSTO member countries especially noted a contribution of Belarus and Kazakhstan to strengthening of a mode of non-proliferation – by a voluntary conclusion of the nuclear weapon from the territories, and urged other participants of the NNPT to confirm commitment to this agreement.

Taking into account geopolitical and geographical factors for the states of Central Asia further activities of CSTO for situation stabilization in Afghanistan have special value. Within the Organization are developed and plans of fight against terrorism and the drug threat, IRA proceeding from the territory are realized in practice. In January, 2006 there began the activity the Working group at SMID CSTO across Afghanistan for the purpose of adjustment of

interaction with the authorities of this country concerning post-conflict arrangement. Thus, as it is represented, interaction with Afghanistan can appear that factor which will promote more active participation of Uzbekistan in CSTO activity (Uzbekistan restored membership in the Organization in 2006), and also to attraction of Turkmenistan to partner interaction with the Organization.

Passed in St. Petersburg on March 30, 2007 organizational meeting of the Constant commissions of the Parliamentary Assembly (PA) of CSTO showed considerable interest of national parliamentarians to Organization activity. First of all, it is expressed in high level of representation of national legislature in Assembly. For example, from 18 members of the Constant commission of PA of CSTO on political affairs and the international cooperation four – chairmen of profile committees of national parliaments and four – deputy chairmen (heads the Commission on political affairs and the international cooperation – the chairman of Committee of the Senate of Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the international affairs, defense and safety A.Bizhanov).

Thus, as practice shows, participation of Kazakhstan and other countries of Central Asia in the Organization of the Collective Security Treaty radically increased efficiency of their efforts in ensuring collective security in the Central Asian region. Generally it concerned fight against the international terrorism, drug industry, organized crime, illegal migration both other threats and calls that, in turn, promoted a further institutionalization of CSTO.

CSTO is an important factor of stability and safety on space of the CIS and in the region of Central Asia. Having played at an initial stage a big role in creation of national Armed forces of member states, providing adequate external conditions for construction of their new independent statehood, the Treaty promoted prevention of negative consequences of disintegration of the USSR, ensuring protection of territorial integrity and the constitutional system of participants. In particular, thanks to Treaty opportunities, some attempts of destabilization of a situation in the Central Asian region extremist groups in the late nineties were neutralized.

The subsequent exit of CSTO to new level of regional communications and expansion of the directions of its activity testify to strengthening on the world scene, in the conditions of the changed geopolitical situation, positions of the countries entering into it. These circumstances have important value for the Central Asian countries interested in strengthening of safety and development of integration processes, one of which instruments of stimulation is CSTO.

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