

## Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Islamic Republic of Iran's security and of United States of America's interests

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**Abstract:** Shanghai Cooperation Organization which is initiated from China is an organization that seeks a positive and constructive goal to establish regional cooperation. Establishing the organization in the Caspian region with poor level of regional cooperation can create a regional convergence. Regional cooperation issue in Caspian Sea is not on the extent and quantity of the mechanism but the quality of cooperation is speaking. Naturally, in this convergent context, regional nations will be strengthened in order to confront global challenges and threats based on continental and regional criteria. Some analysts know SCO as an instrument for China and Russia to prevent American from accessing to the vast resources of energy in the Caspian Sea. Caspian region is considered as an energy source substitute or successor by many political actors, including United States, China, Russia and EU in the future. This issue is related to its dependency to abundant oil reserves in Saudi Arabia and some other OPEC member states make it possible to speed up the exploitation of these resources to some extent. So, in fact the Caspian can become one of the strategic areas of energy in the world. While, the Caspian can be considered not only as an encountering points of great actors' interests and their regional influence but also as a plateau with high cooperation capacity. Cooperation capacity in the Caspian region is initially relates to coordination among the efforts of all countries, including geopolitical players and the coastal countries. This article investigates the importance of Caspian from the points of SCO member states' interests and United States of America on the other hand.

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### 1. Introduction

Following the attacks of September 2001, Caspian region in terms of its political importance replaced by Middle East and since then America concentrated its war against terrorism, against the former Iraqi regime, and now against the nationalist and religious insurgents in Iraq in the region. However, Caspian region has maintained its importance as same as before respect to world peace, stability and USA security. Caspian Sea region has been a strategic crossroads for centuries for centuries which linked the empires of Europe, Asia and Africa each other. Control over its important lands and water ways, especially in respect to the spice trade guaranteed the great power and wealth. The vital importance of the area was also a motive for the competition which is called "Great Game". During the Cold War, ideological conflicts increase the geopolitical attractiveness of the region and turned it to a fault sometimes in the East and West campaign, namely capitalism and socialism (Rozman, G., M. Nosov, and K. Watanane, eds. 1999). Nowadays, as the technological transformation of the region decrease the region importance as a commercial way and Cold War is ended, controlling its hydrocarbon resources attracted the attention of political actors and international trading and a central significance has

been given to the region in world geopolitical scope. Although history teaches us new borders are followed by serious risks, but they carry some opportunities for advancement. Current transformations in the contemporary world enhance the importance of nation's cooperation to counter to different threats with international nature. In such circumstances, the role of regional organizations is outstanding. On the other hand, Soviet bloc collapse consolidates the idea that regional organizations make up the twenty-first century blocks. SCO is one of the emerging regional organizations that have significant growth and authors liken it to NAM with scientific function and the twenty-first century definition. Given that Iran was accepted as a supervising member and it is expected to be a member in the future procedures, so recognition of the organization and its functions and positions in regional and international system seems necessary (Bakshi, J.2001). It should be noted that USA as one of the superpowers in international system knows itself as a partner in Asia issues and Asia transformation as a vital factor in its interests.

So it is not indifferent to these transformations as far as plays its role by its military presence in Asia. Thus, United States of America makes a close relationship with the SCO and any

tendency (orientation) in SCO can overshadow USA benefits (Vorobiev, Vitaly. (2001).

### 1.1. The main question:

The main question is whether Caspian region can be as a confluence of SCO members' interests and USA in future?

### 2.1. Hypothesis:

1- Caspian region can be as a confluence of SCO members 'interests and USA.

2- Caspian region can increase the convergence among the SCO members.

### 3.1. Caspian Sea and the SCO

Caspian Sea region are important for Iran in respect of different strategic aspects, Including: connecting the northern ports to European countries, linking Iran to Russia without intermediaries who can be useful in critical situations, this area can be one of the exchanging ways from the West to East, because it connects Europe to Central Asia and from there to the Far East, Afghanistan and India through Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. Therefore, this area could be one of the major ways from West to East, the importance of oil and gas resources and Caspian Sea market for SCO members and Western especially European countries as well as the historical – geographical axis from north Arctic Ocean to the Indian Ocean and from Volga to Lena which is heartland according to Mackinder are the other factors make Caspian Sea as one of the strategic areas in the world (Xinhua News Agency.2001). Doubtlessly, any convergence activity with independence state leads to better situation for Iran. Islamic Republic of Iran is less concerned about the regions that are in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization since Shanghai can play a role in controlling or restricting them. America is interested to Azerbaijan due to its own strategic location and Azerbaijan proximity to Russia, Chechnya and it is trying to establish a joint security force called the "Caspian Protection Guard" or hereby protect the oil and gas resources as well as energy installations in the Caspian basin. The cost for establishing the joint security force is estimated about one hundreds millions dollars and US Defense Department has spoken about sending one hundred and thirty million dollars to realize the project. America's effort to establish a military station in the Caspian Sea basin countries made worry many countries in the region and above all Russia and Iran so that many adjacent countries gathered their warships in the form of a military plan as a " Caspian Sea fleet - Kasfor " together. Russia on the eve of an international conference arranged in which Russia and Iran emphasized on the importance of preventing the conversion of Caspian Sea basin to a military zone for NATO's forces (Goncharov, Pytor). American diplomat, Robert McFarlane says: "Converting the

populous countries like China and India to major petroleum products consumers requires searching for new energy sources that increase the strategic importance of the Caspian Sea. While Islamic Republic of Iran has common interests and benefits with Russia in Central Asia, Caucasus and the Caspian Sea, concerning about the increasing influence of western countries especially the USA in the region is a common point for either Iran or Russia. But Iran does not at all agree that Russia reach to everything it wants in this area, because it may harm Iran's security and national interests. So Kharrazi, Iran former Foreign Minister, in his meeting with Russian authorities was hold in February 2002, pointed to the point that some Caspian Sea adjacent countries want to have a close relationship with Western countries and implicitly expressed his concerns about Russia tendency toward its dominancy on the situation and not allowing the other countries to set their own foreign relations arbitrarily (Wu, H. and C. Chen (2004). The fact is that Caspian region and Central Asia countries are junction scene of all Western governments, Russia, China, as well as Islamic world as a whole, including Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan and even India interest (Zyberk Henry Plater-.2007). Russia, on the other hand, is a country with nuclear weapons that is willing to pretend itself as a victim of Chechen terrorism attack. However, it refuses to involve active American war against terrorism and considers the war in Afghanistan and Iraq mainly for sake of USA's will to be dominant to the region. Other countries in the Caspian region, although not related to terrorism and nuclear weapons, but have challenges at the international level. For example, the Azerbaijani-Armenian dispute over Nagorno-Karabakh has continued to remain, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan needs to negotiate about their claims over Caspian region (SCO Secretariat (2001). Excluding Russia, other countries in the Caspian Sea are not in better situation than Iran in terms of investment in non-oil sector and added value in industries (Wilson, Jeanne L. 2001). In Azerbaijan, industry section is obviated totally. The reality is that Caspian region countries remain undeveloped and completely separated from international non-oil market. Among them, only Russia can claim that has development and participation in international markets. Caspian region states have been backward technologically states for decades. While in countries such as Iran and Russia, people could create strong competitive economy. Caspian region mainly assume their national defense force and power in the form of military, thus they expense high percentage of their resources on police and army. Practically, Russia as a super power with nuclear weapon and high energy reserves, gradually compete to America, due to Russia empowerment in

the region in where it influences traditionally, the presence of trans-regional force become less in spite of great amount expenditures. Clearing away the America's air base in Uzbekistan and setting a schedule for the U.S. troop's withdrawal of Iraq and Afghanistan can be pointed as an example. Meanwhile, the economic ties between Azerbaijani and Russian neighbors is emerging that indicates this small republic of Caucasus is involved in a kind of isolation, despite of its geopolitical position will lose its function as a strategic ally for the West by increasing Russia and Iran activity as regional actors. Active presence of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Russia in the Azerbaijan economy has led the Azerbaijan to practically pay more attention to its neighbors' interests. Caspian littoral states' heads conference is a very good example in which the military maneuver of trans-regional allies were prevented in Caspian Sea, so the presence of trans-regional countries were lesser than before. Among this, Armenian state with its special security ties with Iran and Russia has become one of a first level ally to Caucasus regional actors and made Azerbaijani authorities worried by observing Russia's policies. In this regard, Azerbaijani state express worry about the recent decision made by Russia on creating facilities for delivering military weapons and equipment to Armenia (SCO site, 2006).

#### 4.1. Russia and Iran:

Russian and Iranian interests are very complex in the Caspian Sea zone, undoubtedly, in the one hand; these two countries cooperate with each other against the growing influence in Iran's nuclear program in military (arms selling and military technology) as well as economic field. Recently a cooperation deed has been signed between Russia and Iran for the next 10 years and accordingly it is predicted that the turnover of commodities will increase and its volume will reach to 10 billion dollars. On the other hand, these two countries have taken different positions on Caspian legal status (Troitskiy, Mikhail.2007). A kind of geopolitical-economic interest is hidden in Russia mild position towards Iran. In geopolitical Caspian area, Iran as the biggest neighbor of Russia possesses an important interest and is considered as one of the regional actors. Russia always desires to establish friendly relations with this country due to its adjacent to Iran. This desire especially is raised from Iranian influence to the South Caucasus and Central Asia. In addition, the alliance with Iran provided Russia with opposition tools against the development of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the U.S. influence in South Caucasus and Central Asia to Russia, thus from the strategic points of view, maintaining friendly relations with Iran is most important for Russia. Russia has taken support policy against Iran's

admission as a permanent member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization rather than opposition. There is a close military and economic cooperation between the two countries and Russia wants to know Iran as its important strategic and economic partner. With regard to nuclear cooperation between two countries, Russia efforts have been exclusively dedicated to economic issues. Warnings and stimulation against Iran may not change the relationship between the two countries. Russia recent approach arose from its aggressive policy toward (Strategic Research Center, 1384), thus Russia diversifies its interests and cooperates with other governments and shows its self-control system and resistance weights towards other states. For the Russian oil pipeline construction and operation is important not only economically but also it is a political issue which allows controlling the region situation effectively (Olcott, Martha Brill.2006). Iran and Russia should be two major converged forces in the region considering the wide strategic geography and their population. But in reality these two countries have marginal influence in the region and it appears to take up a position often alongside the non-convergent forces. Iran's conflict with United States of America and Russia competition to it was a major obstacle before the two countries to play more effective and active role in different regional affairs. For example, Iran and Russia plays a side role in the intercession in regional conflicts and struggles including the Azeri-Armenian conflict, while they themselves have unsolved problems and conflicts with some other countries or ethnic groups their own country or the region. And more importantly, these are countries that still need to address the Caspian Sea issues and find a solution for its legal regime.

#### 5.1. Relations between Iran and China:

China, the other main player seems dark. On the one hand, the growing interests of the country and its presence in Central Asia are clear. But it should be emphasized simultaneously that its presence has not been crystal clear yet. One of the China's important interests in Central Asia is to access to energy resources through the Caspian Sea. These countries possessed a great attractiveness for China and its powerful industries. Supplying energy is considered as one of the major goals for China's foreign policy (Huang, Chin-Hao .2006). The Chinese government is also adjacent to the Middle Asia and is an unquestionable power in the world and confirms its own increasing oil and gas need to energy. Chinese presence in the region is for many different reasons, one its aspect referrers to domestic concerns. China has possessed a significant minority of Muslim population. The term of significant is applied regards to quality and not quantity. There are Muslims in

northwestern of China. This area was formerly part of Eastern Turkestan. Turkish language, Persian handwritings and communication among region people with Muslim is important in terms of quality. The movements are led by Uyghur's which are secessionist based on Chinese government's claims, are mainly located in Turkey and Central Asia. They have adjusted its relations with regional countries to neutralize this threat, for instance, the Chinese Embassy in Yerevan is the largest foreign embassy in Armenia, and while it is not seem Armenia be the most important country for China. China wants to show its opposition toward Ankara's policies by its presence and hereby can pressure Turkey. Because some of the Uygur leaders are present in Turkey, Uighur leaders attended in Kazakhstan in the past. However, china could control this issue by making border cooperation with Kazakhstan and precede it very carefully. So, china presence in Middle East can be justified by its own worries. Secondly, China views to the Caspian region is as an "energy source" and "labor market", so has invested on Neka - Rey pipeline in the Caspian region to understand the energy market, meanwhile Caspian region is reckoned a very good market for Chinese cheap goods and Beijing will not ignore the market. Development and investment on SCO in 2002 indicated that Chinese firms are very interested in the developing Caspian zone (Fatemi, Sahab). Now use the Caspian Sea, Central Asia and Caucasus opportunities can be considered as a supplement or alternative for Iran traditional channel in the Persian Gulf and through Turkey. This strategy is simultaneous with countries such as China's enthusiasm to use new ways for energy supplying and accessing to new markets for Chinese goods. For many years, China has been concerned about single-trip of crude oil and liquefied gas entering through Indian Ocean which is associated by American force possible supervision and intervenes in Malacca Strait. Using new pipelines from Russia and Kazakhstan to China and beyond the Himalayas and the Tien Shen mountains far from American forces and their oversight, improve energy security in China. The Chinese hope that a pipeline from Iran or the Caspian Sea reach to western parts of China through dry land. Consumer market in Afghanistan, Central Asia and Iran is so attractive that economizes the cost of constructing new ways from Syngyang to Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan to the West (Moore, M. (2008). In total, China officially emphasized that it does not intend to demonstrate its influence or following its ambitious purposes. But undoubtedly, Caspian is one of the key elements of security or security support for china. In China, security issues are very important and nowadays great attention is paid to it by china and so

the issues of strengthening cooperation within the SCO framework with some of Caspian littoral countries as members are also very important. China has taken the policy of approached position toward Iran. Along this a 25 years energy cooperation program has been signed and it brings two countries relation into new phase. On this basis we can say that at the regional analysis level, China's view to Shanghai organization initially as a tool for institutionalized consolidation in the security environment of the country and secondly know it as an institution to deal with threats against its territory. As well as in Macro-level analysis, it can be said China followed several targets by institutionalized redefining its power in influence via various ways, including the Shanghai Cooperation Organization:

- 1- Creating congruent regional and international environment with its emergence as a major power within the international system;
- 2 - Determining the boundaries for (acceptable) conventional behavior in regional level at first and in the future at international level;
- 3- Reducing and eventually eliminating USA presence and influence as its main rival in Central Asia zone;
- 4- Institutionalizing the presence and influence in environment.

In fact, the Chinese find clearly the fact that the sustainability and future of their economic growth, both in terms of energy consumption and supplying, increasingly tied to the Middle East and Persian Gulf region and so they requires strengthening the presence in and investment on energy industry in the region (Zhong Wu.2007). So that the Fars News Agency quoted from Pulse Asia that China's economy minister reiterated that China's trade volume with SCO member countries has been 7 fold in the past 10 years. Chen Deming at the news conference on the sidelines of the tenth meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Astana, Kazakhstan's capital said the Shanghai Cooperation Organization has been operating for 10 years. The organization is not a newly established organization, and now enters to its maturity stage. He also noted the economic and commercial cooperation between the countries of the Shanghai Cooperation organization is being strengthened. Volume of Chinese trade by SCO member countries increased to 7 fold during the 10 years and has reached to 84 billion dollars. China is at the second order of the most important economic partners of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. As well as, China is the main Kazakhstan and Russia's trading partner (John Calabrese.1992). On the other hand, there is concern that America used the war against terrorism to enter to Central Asia and limited China strategic space in there. But SCO should not be a problem in bilateral relations of China - America

Both countries have the opportunity to work together to change their perception. In fact, China and America have common interests in terms of regional cooperation in Central Asia. They can cooperate in several fronts, such as countering to terrorism, energy, economic development and SCO has potential to be the basis for their cooperation (Energy Business Review (2008)).

### **6.1. Shanghai Organization and Caspian neighbors Security**

Institutions are considered fundamental in any order, international order is not excluded. In this order, the actors attempt to decrease vulnerability by creating the institutions to manage their benefits better. SCO is one of these institutions in which actors have common points in the area of vulnerability and interest due to various issues and above all geography. This "sharing" has made these countries to management their interest better and reduce the vulnerabilities by forming the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Using this tool, Iran as observers which seeks to gain full membership in this organization, naturally seeks to reduce vulnerability meanwhile manage their interests optimally. Obviously, in this way, finding organization's capabilities and conforming the needs and desires to the organization goals and mission is very important. One of the main features of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization is the apparent imbalance in the role and status of the members. In other words, the SCO is an Organization with newly born countries in Central Asia which are not considered an important actor at the regional level, in the other hand there are major powers like China and Russia with clearly global growth. From this point of view, the will and desires of its main actors should mostly be addressed to know the organization and predicting its future (Cutler, R.M. (2004)), however it should be noted that the energy consumer emphasized on diversification of input energy resource, Islamic Republic of Iran should be considered as a producer with diverse resources in its territory; because Iran is not only a middle east countries and Persian Gulf oil producer, it is also belongs to Eurasia energy region; means that Iran has great and various capacity to play strategic role in energy exchange market in Caspian Sea and central Asia and diversity in supplying from Iran and demands from China and India can be as a point for strengthening energy cooperation inside the organization (Kang, D.C. (2003)). Principles and objectives of the Shanghai Convention institutions are not contradicted with the principles accepted in the field of foreign policy as well as Iran strategic approaches, regardless to political viewpoint, China, Iran and Russia's are moving in dynamic bar of remarkable economic growth and considering the situation of the regional institutions and its good

starting point, it is expected to face with the good fortune in future. Iran membership in the institution accelerates its economic and political objectives basically and participation of countries like Iran in regional contracts will lead to establishing more balance and stability in the security space of Caspian. Caspian is main priorities in Russia's foreign policy. Russia's traditional interest is done in the Caspian through strengthening its position by increasing cooperation in various fields. Exploitation of underground wealth in Russia or other parts of the Caspian Sea to ensure energy security for Russia is very important. Indeed, Russia follows a long-term objectives regarding to its increased military presence in the region and meanwhile by Russia initiative, the Security joint Treaty Organization and the Shanghai signed a joint security cooperation protocol which can be a basis for creating an Eurasian political-military block like NATO in the territory from Belarus to China which has been targeted by Russia, creating the SCO is one of Russia's new strategy consequences. Uzbekistan closed up its American bases in the same period, the work that could not be conducted previously. This is considered as a success for Russia. Among six members of the security treaty, Armenia is a country in which army is equipped by Russia. On the other view, Iran benefits from Russia military presence in the region, while they are competitors in energy area, but they adopted similar policies to Middle East and Caucasia and it is reducing trans-national power attendance. Since the attendance jeopardizes the security of the region and will lead to regional disputes that will reduce the level of trust between countries. Iraq's future, the presence of foreign forces particularly the large number of military forces and Americans sophisticated equipment and communications in the Persian Gulf and all Arabic neighbors of Iran, America's efforts to create a new block consisting of Arabs and Israel against the Iranian influence threat in the Middle East, exacerbating the disputes between Shiite and Sunni people, high pressure oil producers to increase the product and decrease oil prices are altogether homogeny and targeted Iran from other regions that seems Shanghai cannot afford helping Iran. Apparently, Iran in addition to membership in the SCO should use other actors and other mechanisms as well to promote its national security. Iranian presence in the region can reduce the presence of China and the united States, which is coincide with Russia benefits because Iran and Russia follow similar policy in Caucasia. In the other hand, the Russian presence in the region reduce America's military presence that will be in favor of the Islamic Republic of Iran because it reduces threats against Iran meanwhile Iranian presence in the SCO promotes its security relations

with its neighbors and two permanent member of UN Security Council (Russia and China) that will practically lead to regional security elevation. If Caspian Sea is rich of oil and gas, it is not most important mineral resources for the nation because Iran and Russia possess great deal of another resource that makes them free of the need of Caspian oil. Aside from Russia and Iran, there are other three neighbor countries in Caspian Sea as Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan and other countries that are located in sidelines farther away. Turkmenistan has clearer situation than other countries. The country possesses gas supplies and uses it to strengthen its relations with Russia. Of course, Turkmen have signed a contract for exporting up to 100 billion cubic meters of gas to Russia but due to limited pipeline capacity, the contract is about annually 8 billion cubic meters gas export to Iran. Also, American missile defense system is considered as a threat not only for Iran but also for all Asian countries and the SCO members. On the other hand, Iran's strategy in dealing with America unilateralism was also considered by members. In fact, all members' perspective toward the world and international policy amplifies Iran strategy. However, regardless of political-economical points of view India, China, Iran and Russia are moving in the direction of economic growth and dynamism. Gathered the poles in one room place the SCO at the high level in economic competitiveness bargaining. However, the Caspian, not only as a place of encountering and confrontation of great actors and the scope of their influence, but also as a plateau with high capacity of cooperation should be considered. Cooperation capacity in the Caspian region is related to coordinating the efforts of all countries, including geopolitical players and the coastal countries. Energy experts believe that the main cause of the West and especially America's tendency toward the Caspian basin is oil and gas resource shortage in the world and searching for new energy sources. Most of powerful countries seek these limited energy resource which in turns requires counted and boring campaign. Thus western countries and American wants to locate in Caspian Sea basin by using various and ludicrous excuses and among them maintaining the establishment and security of Caspian Sea. Beneficiary countries in the region need to act quickly and take the necessary preventive measures in this regard to prevent the occurrence. In discussion on members' opposition toward the American presence and influence in the region, the fact should be noted that the approach and reason for opposition to America influences is not identical. while two powerful countries (Russia and China) knows the presence and influence of America per se as a strategic threat to themselves and believe that this

strategic environment limit their strategic space and scope of influence, although four smaller organizations countries (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) wants to balance the America and china-Russia axis, they are two opposed of America presence and influence for the two reasons: 1) In most cases, their economic, political, security dependency to Russia they will be cause their following of Moscow's policies. 2- America's involvement in regional regime changing (Weitz, Richard.2008). Although SCO initially aimed to resolve border disputes between China and four neighbor countries, totally the in the Commonwealth countries was created, but it seems that it proceed to become a regional alliance with the military and security objectives (Roland Dannreuther.2003). With USSR collapse, the Central Asian countries faced with serious problems in all areas of security issues that affect the China and Russia. In this regard, the Central Asian states plus Russia and China established the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Central Asia has a special position in Russia and China's strategic calculations because of various political, economic, and security reasons. Restricting America's role in central Asia region by applying region countries and asking these countries to take up Washington military basis is another aim followed by this organization. It is felt that this trend may shake the political processes that can provide income, social order. Regional arrangements are suitable tool in the hands of national governments to maintain their political independence and as a means to promote national interests and political mobilization and cooperation. Today in our region, energy and its transition energy, transit of goods, economic mutual needs, transmission and sale of narcotics, and cultural identity crisis in the process of globalization as well as communication between traditional and strong values with democratic trends in political structures are as major issues for the Caspian region which provides a list of requirements for regional cooperation in Shanghai organization. One of the security threats in the Caspian region currently is lack of legal regime or unsettling the legal status of the basin. According to experts, there is a security problem in the region and it is the militarization and preventing its militarization by coastal states. The possibility of oil terrorism emergence should not be forgotten (Purnomo Yusgiantoro.2004).

## 2. Discussions

For a summary of what was said, it can be noted that the Caspian littoral states faced with several political, economic, social, cultural, spatial, institutional and international challenges to be developed. In these countries, issues such as national security, collective sovereignty and human

development should be placed at a high degree of priority. Another key to success in these lands is mobilization and rational use of available resources. Despite the wealth resources as oil and gas reserves, these countries should focus on clarifying and accountability in revenue gained from mentioned resources. Limited natural resources should be spent on sustainable development, namely human and institutional development, and this should be done soon. On the other hand, Iran's security and its interests in the areas of Shanghai and the Caspian region is a sensitive and specific and should be known the importance of these regions is not less than Hormuz Strait. Western countries movement, especially Israel and the United States in these areas should be more carefully considered and political, economic; military and security actions should be taken to providing Iran interest. However, the Caspian should be considered not only as a place for encountering and confrontation of the great actors' interest and the area for their influence but also as a plateau with high capacity of cooperation. Cooperation capacity in the Caspian region is related to coordinating the efforts of all countries, including geopolitical players and the coastal countries. Furthermore, there are areas for economic potential that can provide opportunities for all Caspian region countries. Relying on these two components, the organization can be considered as a tool of stability in security environment and use it in order to stabilize the security environment and paving for achieving the goals in vision plan.

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