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PROSPECTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION

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Abstract. Sustainable development is becoming a central element of the international agenda in the face of global challenges such as climate change, natural resource depletion and rising social inequality. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which unites eight Eurasian states, has unique potential to address these issues by ensuring security, economic cooperation and environmental sustainability, which makes this study relevant. The study's objective is to identify prospects and opportunities for implementing the principles of sustainable development within the framework of SCO, with an emphasis on assessing the organisation's strategic priorities, mechanisms and initiatives. The main areas of work include analysis of the role of the SCO Charter, the Strategy to 2025 and the Youth Innovation Campaign in achieving sustainable economic, environmental and social development in Eurasia. The study contributes to a theoretical understanding of international cooperation mechanisms for sustainable development. It provides empirical material for analysing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at the regional level. The practical importance lies in identifying opportunities for integrating innovative and institutional approaches to address the region's current challenges - the study methods to examine sustainable development within the SCO framework. The content analysis focused on three key SCO documents: the SCO Charter, the Development Strategy Until 2025, and the 2024 Youth Innovation Campaign. Data systematisation and analysis were conducted across four categories: economic development, environmental protection, social development, and institutional effectiveness.

Text analysis utilised Python tools, including Pandas libraries, for coding and interpreting results. The research result showed that the SCO Charter provides a basis for cooperation, the Strategy until 2025 specifies sustainable development directions, and the CIPP focuses on youth innovation and environmental initiatives. Including an ecological agenda, increased cross-border cooperation, and introduction of renewable energy offers significant prospects for achieving the SDGs. The implementation of the goals faces challenges such as political divisions and economic inequalities in the region. The value of the study is that it expands existing approaches to sustainable development in regional international organisations such as the SCO, integrating political, economic and social aspects. The study contributes to developing recommendations for strengthening institutional mechanisms and involving civic initiatives in implementing sustainable development strategies. The study results can be used to optimise the SCO strategy, including developing environmentally oriented projects, supporting infrastructure initiatives and youth involvement in implementing SDGs. The work results also interest government authorities in participating countries, international organisations and researchers in sustainable development.

Key words: sustainable development, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, economic cooperation, environmental security, green economy, energy, regional cooperation, global challenges

Introduction

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is a unique platform for realising sustainable development, bringing together economic, environmental and social aspects through the interaction of member countries. SCO's main work areas include regional security, infrastructure development, economic cooperation, and ecological issues, as enshrined in the Charter, the Strategy to 2025, and the Youth Innovation Campaign 2024. The organisation faces challenges such as political divisions, competition among major powers and economic inequality in Central Asia. However, integrating innovative youth solutions, developing a green economy, and strengthening cross-border cooperation offer prospects for improving the SCO's effectiveness in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The study highlights the importance of coordinating national strategies, establishing a development fund, and implementing technological approaches to overcome global challenges, strengthen regional stability, and shape the region's long-term sustainable future.

Sustainable development, a concept that balances economic growth, social justice, and environmental sustainability, is at the centre of the international agenda. With global challenges, including climate change, depletion of natural resources, growing social inequality, and regional instability, the need for inter-state cooperation is becoming apparent. These challenges require a concerted effort to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, which makes research in this area particularly relevant. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization, uniting Eurasian countries with different economic, social and natural potentials, represents a unique platform for implementing sustainable development programs. The organization covers security, economic cooperation, environmental sustainability and cultural interaction. This potential makes the SCO an essential object of analysis in inter-state interaction to achieve the SDGs.

This research is designed to analyze the possibilities and prospects for implementing sustainable development principles within the framework of SCO. The objective is to identify strategic priorities, mechanisms, and initiatives contributing to the region's sustainable economic, environmental, and social development.

The research hypothesis is that successful implementation of sustainable development within the SCO is possible if there is effective coordination between participating countries, active adoption of innovative technologies and transition to a green economy, and strengthening of cross-border cooperation to address environmental and energy challenges jointly. The hypothesis tests the relationships between the listed factors and the achievement of sustainable development goals within the framework of the SCO by analyzing how these factors influence the outcomes of SDG implementation through the organization's activities.

Relevance of the research SCO is one of the largest regional international organizations working to address cross-border issues, including economic

development, environmental sustainability, and regional security. In the context of globalization and increasing challenges to sustainable development, analysis of existing SCO mechanisms and search for new perspectives of cooperation are significant.

The purpose of the research is to identify opportunities and prospects for implementing sustainable development principles within the framework of SCO through the study of critical factors influencing the achievement of SDGs and the organisation's potential to create conditions for sustainable development.

The research subject is intergovernmental cooperation within the SCO. It focuses on the mechanisms, tools, and strategies participating countries employ to achieve the SDGs, encompassing both institutional and socio-economic aspects.

Contribution of research. The work expands the theoretical understanding of international cooperation mechanisms for sustainable development and provides new empirical material that can be applied at the regional level. SCO, which brings together countries with different levels of development, offers unique opportunities to study the implementation of SDGs in a context of interaction between national strategies and regional initiatives.

The present research aims to deepen the scientific understanding of sustainable development mechanisms and formulate recommendations for optimizing SCO strategies to overcome regional challenges.

Research question: What institutional, technological, and social mechanisms are crucial to implementing sustainable development goals within the SCO?

The study contributes to developing scientific literature and practical approaches to sustainable development in the context of regional international organizations. SCO, which brings together countries with different economic, social and natural potentials, represents a unique platform for analysing the implementation of the SDGs. The study expands the theoretical understanding of mechanisms for international cooperation aimed at sustainable development. Also, it complements existing literature focused on global institutions, bringing empirical material and analytical approaches applicable at the regional level.

Description of materials and methods

The research was carried out using an integrated approach, which provided a comprehensive analysis of the dimensions of sustainable development in the context of SCO activities. The study covered the collection and analysis of materials conducted *between September and November 2024*. The primary methodological basis of the work was content analysis, which focuses on identifying key themes and trends related to sustainable development.

Collection of materials. The research was carried out using a set of methods that allowed for an in-depth examination of sustainable development aspects in the context of the SCO. The content analysis was conducted based on three key SCO documents:

1. Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization [1].
2. Development Strategy of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Until 2025 [2].

3.2024 Youth Innovation: Collaborating to Improve and Protect Our Planet [3].

Analysis of materials. Four main categories were identified for data systematisation and analysis: economic development, environmental development, social development, and institutional effectiveness. The following categories were selected for data systematization and analysis purposes, as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Key categories of analysis of SCO documents

Category of Analysis	Subcategories	Examples of Analyzed Aspects
Economic Development	Infrastructure, trade, investments, innovations	- Creation of transport corridors - Support for joint investment projects - Development of digital technologies
Environmental Development	Environmental protection, climate change, resource management	- Initiatives for biodiversity conservation - Agreements on carbon emissions reduction - Water resource management
Social Development	Standard of living, cultural and humanitarian ties, education, science	- Programs to improve the quality of education - Support for cultural exchange between countries - Healthcare
Institutional Effectiveness	Cooperation coordination, organizational mechanisms	- Establishment of working groups and committees - Effectiveness of decision implementation - Interstate coordination

Each category highlighted the key themes and assessments mentioned in the documents under review. The analysis was based on coding text data by selected categories, with subsequent interpretation of the results. Based on the study's objectives, the following key terms related to sustainable development were selected: sustainable development, cooperation, environmental protection, innovation, infrastructure, climate action, renewable energy, and economic growth, where the private sector results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Key term frequency

keywords/terms	Charter of the SCO	Development Strategy	Youth Innovation	General frequency
Sustainable development	15	22	10	47
Cooperation	35	40	8	83
Environmental protection	5	12	18	35
Innovation	3	10	25	38
Infrastructure	4	15	7	26
Climate action	0	8	20	28
Renewable energy	1	6	12	19
Economic growth	10	18	5	33

Content analysis was carried out by coding the texts according to selected categories and subsequent interpretation of results. To improve the accuracy of the analysis, digital tools were used, including Python libraries (e.g., Pandas and Collections), which allowed the automatic determination of the frequency of key

terms such as «sustainable development», «cooperation», «environmental protection», and others.

Rationale for the method. The choice of content analysis was driven by the need to identify linkages between the documents' texts and the mechanisms for achieving sustainable development goals. Document analysis allowed SCO to determine which aspects of sustainable development are priorities and assess how they are integrated into the organisation's strategic plans.

The applied method thus provided a deep and structured approach to the study of sustainable development within the framework of the SCO, identifying key directions and prospects for implementing the principles of sustainable development in the region.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is one of the vital regional platforms uniting eight states to address Eurasia's security, economic development and sustainability issues. Initially established in 2001 based on the Shanghai Five, the organisation focused on border security and counter-terrorism, but over time, expanded its agenda to include economic cooperation, cultural interaction and environmental sustainability. As stressed by Rachid Alimov (2018), SCO aims to synchronise the national strategies of the participants with regional projects such as the China initiative BRI, which serves as a basis for creating an integration platform in Eurasia [4]. China is leading the way in promoting economic cooperation, including energy resource development, infrastructure construction and trade linkages, which Yuan J. D. (2010) notes contributes to regional stability and sustainable economic growth [5].

Fredholm (2013) examines the motivations of China and Russia in the context of the SCO, including their pursuit of maintaining stability in the region and minimising the influence of third parties such as the US and the European Union. In particular, through the SCO, China is trying to strengthen its influence in Central Asia by promoting «sustainable development», including energy and transport [6]. However, the environmental agenda covering water management, combating environmental degradation and disaster management is highlighted in the report «Margalla Papers» (2008), where it is noted that such initiatives are essential to the region's natural resources and resilience [7]. However, the SCO faces several serious difficulties, including political differences among members, such as competition between Russia and China for regional influence and economic inequality between Central Asian countries; this makes it challenging to develop and implement joint strategies [7]. Central Asian states such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan view the SCO as a tool for addressing internal problems such as economic instability and security, sometimes leading to different organisational priorities. Despite these difficulties, the SCO retains an excellent potential for promoting sustainable development by establishing a mechanism to coordinate national strategies, strengthen the institutional framework and develop collective solutions to overcome regional challenges, Consistent with the global sustainable development goals set by the UN [4-7].

Moreover, one of the critical aspects is the role of the SCO in ensuring regional security, which provides a basis for sustainable development. The organisation pays

excellent attention to non-traditional threats such as terrorism, extremism, and drug trafficking, which promote stability and create investment and economic growth conditions. Measures reduce social risks, Contributing to the long-term improvement of the population's quality of life [8].

SCO also plays an essential role in the region's economic cooperation and infrastructure development. Initiatives such as BRI improve transport connectivity and contribute to energy security [9-10]. China, as a critical player in the organisation, provides investment and technical assistance to Central Asian countries, which contributes to job creation and poverty reduction [10-11]. Such projects, aimed at developing infrastructure and trade linkages, are the basis for achieving sustainable development goals. The consensus decision-making model described by Alimov K.C. ensures equal participation of all member countries, excluding one power's dominance. It also creates an inclusive platform for cooperation and minimises the likelihood of conflicts, which aligns with sustainable development principles [12]. The literature review also shows that although the environmental aspect is not a significant theme of SCO activities, the organisation has strengthened energy cooperation and addressed ecological issues. For example, establishing the SCO Development Bank could become a financing mechanism for environmentally oriented projects [11]. Including an environmental agenda strengthens the link between security, economy and ecology, contributing to the region's sustainable development.

The role of Central Asia in the SCO also deserves attention, as countries in the region use this platform to strengthen their role in international affairs while avoiding dominance by significant powers. As noted by Caffarena A., Central Asian states use a pragmatic approach in cooperation with China, which helps them to achieve their own sustainable development goals [11]. This balance of interests allows Central Asian countries to develop strategies, strengthening domestic capacity. The institutional balancing of the interests of great powers such as China and Russia also contributes to the region's resilience. Collaboration prevents dominance of one side, creates conditions for equal cooperation, reduces tensions, and ensures long-term stability, which is essential to achieving sustainable development goals such as poverty reduction and improving living standards [13-15].

Afghanistan's issues play an essential role in the SCO agenda. The stabilisation of this country is seen as a critical factor of regional security. The 2022 summit proposed a humanitarian fund for Afghanistan, demonstrating the importance of humanitarian efforts for sustainable development [14]. The inclusion of Afghanistan in economic integration could contribute to regional development, provided stability is ensured. Thus, the SCO offers a unique platform for promoting sustainable development through security, economic cooperation, environmental sustainability, and institutional equity. The Organization contributes to regional stability and creates opportunities for addressing global challenges, which confirms its vital role in achieving sustainable development goals.

Results and Discussion

Within the framework of this study, three key documents of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization that reveal the directions of sustainable development are analysed: SCO Charter, SCO Development Strategy to 2025 and CIPP 2024. The documents provide a framework for implementing a sustainable development strategy, considering environmental, economic and social aspects (see Figure 1).

The analysis shows that the central theme of all documents is cooperation (83 references), which highlights the importance of a collective approach to achieving sustainable development, regional stability and economic growth. The development strategy has the most links with key terms such as sustainable development (22 mentions), infrastructure (15 mentions), innovation (10 mentions) and environmental protection (12 mentions), which indicates its complex nature. The SCO Charter emphasises basic principles such as cooperation (35 references) and sustainable development (15 references), corresponding to its role as a fundamental document regulating interaction between member countries. The document «Youth Innovation» instead focuses on innovations (25 mentions) and actions on climate (20 mentions), which reflects a focus on youth initiatives and involving the younger generation in solving global problems. Environmental protection plays a significant role, especially in youth initiatives (18 mentions in «Youth Innovation»), highlighting the importance of ecological agenda in educational and public programs. Climate action is also prominent, especially in the «Youth Innovation» document, which shows growing interest in climate change and environmental sustainability issues. Economic growth and infrastructure, despite their lower frequency of mention, remain essential aspects, especially in the context of «Development Strategy», where they support a focus on long-term regional development. The analysis shows that cooperation connects all documents, highlighting the need to consolidate efforts to address contemporary challenges, including environmental, social and economic aspects. At the same time, the focus on climate innovation and action in the youth context highlights the importance of engaging new generations to achieve sustainable development goals. This visualisation thus confirms the strategic role of all three documents in shaping an

integrated approach to sustainable development, Considering both institutional and social aspects.

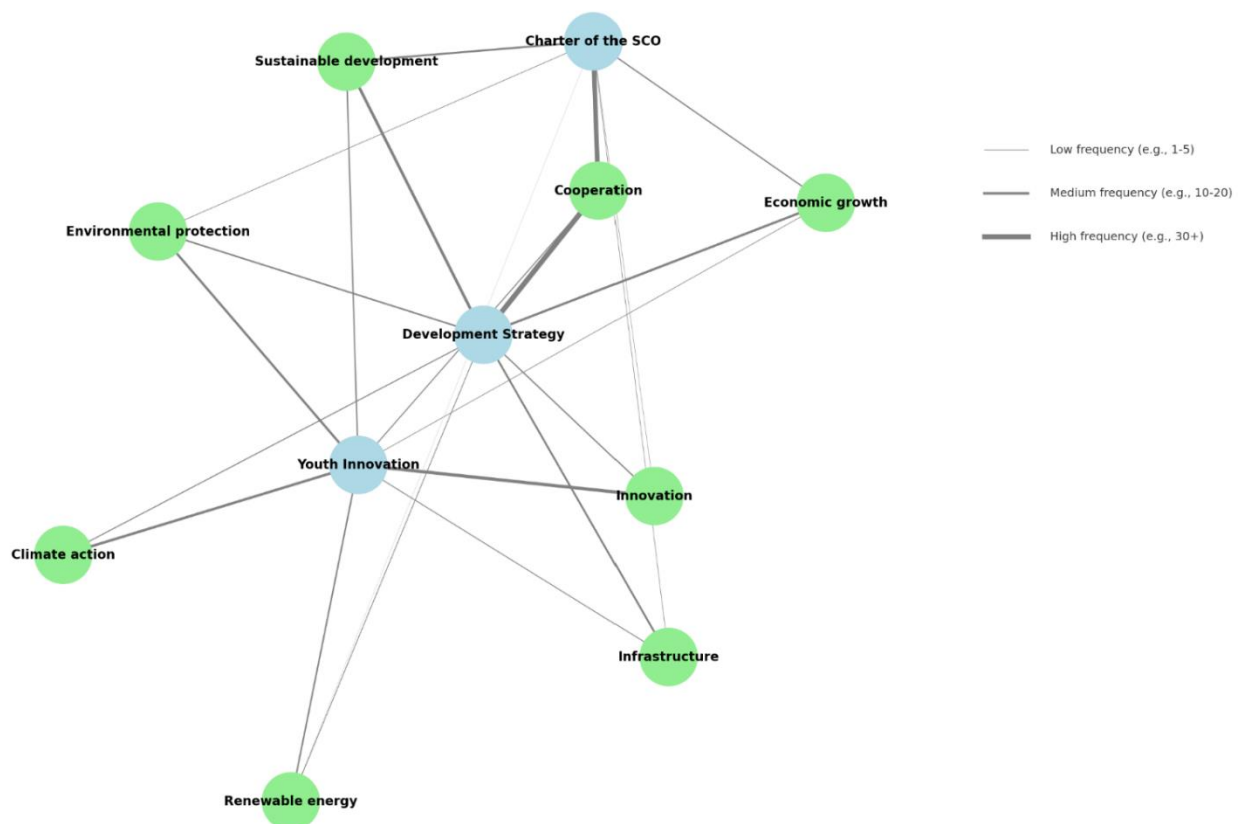


Figure 1 - Structure of the interaction of crucial SCO initiatives in the field of sustainable development

This analysis identifies the prospects and opportunities for sustainable development in the context of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, revealing the interrelationships between the key documents - the Charter, the strategy and the climate innovation and policy programme. The Charter forms a framework oriented towards regional security and economic growth, emphasising environmental governance as an integral element of long-term stability. The strategy deepens this base by offering operational objectives in sustainable development, infrastructure development and renewable energy. CIPP complements these goals at the level of civic initiatives, involving youth in environmental innovation and climate action, reinforcing the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the region. The analysis highlights the importance of integrating CIPP's innovation potential with the Strategy's operational mechanisms to strengthen regional implementation of SDGs and opportunities for youth technology solutions for infrastructure projects and environmental management. However, the challenges of global economic risks and resource constraints require strengthened cooperation mechanisms. The increased emphasis on renewable energy, the introduction of innovative technologies, and the establishment of effective coordination mechanisms will significantly enhance the SCO's capacity to promote sustainable development. The analysis thus demonstrates that the synergy between political, strategic and civil

initiatives opens up significant prospects for sustainable development within the SCO.

The SCO Charter emphasises the importance of promoting peace, security and stability in the region, which creates favourable conditions for long-term development. Special attention is given to strengthening cooperation among the participating countries in trade, energy, environment and education. The document also aims to counter transnational threats, including terrorism, separatism and extremism, reinforcing its role in ensuring regional security. The Charter's environmental agenda includes natural resource management and water protection, which is particularly important for the sustainable use of natural capital. Emphasis is also placed on scientific and technical cooperation, which is seen as a driver of long-term sustainable development.

The SCO's development strategy for 2025 focuses on transforming the region into a zone of sustainable development, peace and economic growth. The main areas include infrastructure modernisation, trade and investment development, joint environmental protection and renewable energy projects. The document emphasises the need for inclusive and transparent policies to ensure regional security and development. The Strategy also emphasises the importance of cultural and humanitarian cooperation, including conserving natural and cultural heritage. The active use of innovative technologies is planned to achieve the goals, especially in agriculture, clean energy and information and communication technologies. At the same time, the paper points to challenges such as global economic instability and climate change that require strengthening regional cooperation and partnerships.

The Youth Innovation Campaign 2024 is an initiative aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through the involvement of young people. The campaign focuses on the conservation of marine and terrestrial ecosystems (SDGs 14 and 15), sustainable cities (SDGs 11) and climate change (SDGs 13). The campaign focuses on innovative solutions developed by young people and promotes technological tools, including artificial intelligence and information and communication technologies, to solve environmental problems. CIPP strengthens the link between youth initiatives and the SCO strategy, demonstrating the potential of local innovations for integration into regional strategies. Another cluster analysis showed that the SDG nodes (and their links to other graph elements) play a crucial role in integrating sustainable development's environmental, social and economic dimensions (see Figure 2).

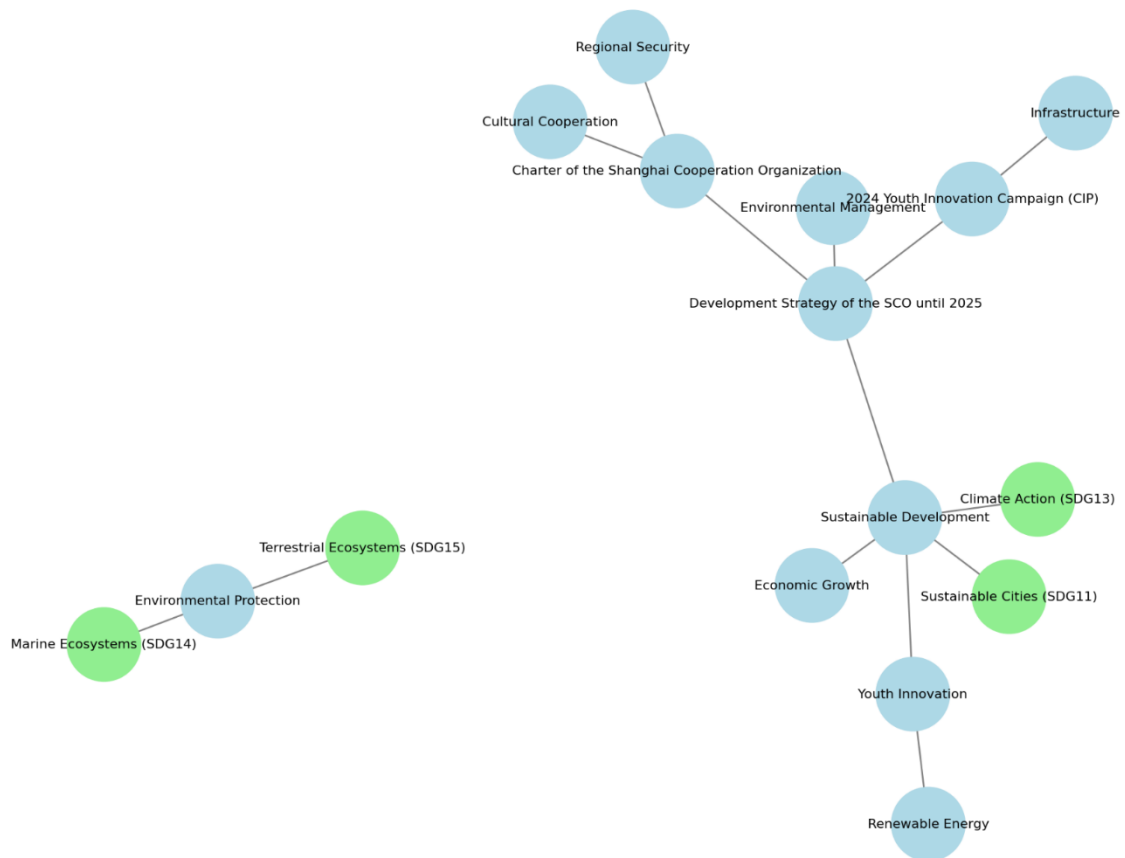


Figure 2 - The relationship between the critical sustainable development goals and SCO strategies

Hubs such as Climate Action (SDG13), Marine Ecosystems (SDG14), Terrestrial Ecosystems (SDG15), and Sustainable Cities (SDG11) focus on protecting the environment and creating comfortable living in sustainable cities. These nodes are linked to central elements such as Sustainable Development, which is the integrator of various goals, and the Development Strategy of the SCO until 2025, which provides institutional support. SDG nodes form a cluster of environmental and social sustainability, complemented by innovative directions such as Youth Innovation and Renewable Energy that provide the technological basis for achieving the goals. At the same time, institutional nodes such as the Charter of the SCO offer a regulatory framework and support international coordination. The interrelationships between SDG clusters and institutional arrangements demonstrate the need for an integrated approach where sustainable development goals are strategic guidelines, and innovation and international cooperation contribute to their achievement. Thus, the SDG nodes play a central role in the graph, linking environmental and social objectives with institutional and innovation mechanisms, highlighting their importance in shaping a sustainable future.

The content analysed forms an integrated approach to sustainable development, where environmental, social and technological aspects are mutually complementary. The Charter lays down fundamental principles and directions for cooperation, the strategy for 2025 develops them through concrete actions and plans, and the CIPP

campaign involves young generations in implementing environmental initiatives. These documents underline the importance of regional coordination and innovative solutions to overcome global challenges and achieve sustainable development within the SCO.

Analysis of three key documents of the SCO - Charter, Development Strategy to 2025 and Youth Innovation Campaign 2024 - showed that the SCO is a significant platform for promoting sustainable development in the Eurasian region. *The hypothesis was partially* confirmed that successful implementation of sustainable development is possible with effective coordination of member countries' efforts, innovative technology adoption, transition to a green economy and strengthening cross-border cooperation. The SCO Charter provides a framework for regional interaction, focusing on security and economic growth, including environmental governance. The Development Strategy for 2025 details the direction of sustainable development through infrastructure modernization and the promotion of renewable energy sources. The Youth Innovation Campaign, in turn, engages young people in environmental initiatives by strengthening the link between local civic projects and regional strategies. The prospects identified, such as increased cross-border cooperation, innovation and green economy, confirm the potential of the SCO to achieve sustainable development goals. However, implementing these initiatives faces several challenges, including political divisions among participating countries, global economic risks and limited resources, which require strengthening institutional arrangements and coordination of national strategies.

The results underline the importance of integrating political, economic and social aspects to achieve sustainable development goals within the SCO. The critical value of the identified mechanisms, such as the SCO Charter, the Development Strategy to 2025 and the Youth Innovation Campaign 2024, is their ability to form a sustainable platform for coordinating the efforts of member countries in addressing global challenges. For example, the emphasis on environmental management and infrastructure modernization provides a basis for long-term economic growth and improved quality of life for the region's population. This is critical, as sustainable development depends on stable interaction between countries and innovative solutions in the environmental and economic spheres. Thus, the results confirm the relevance of SCO's institutional initiatives and point to the need for greater coordination of national strategies to achieve integrated sustainable development goals.

The comparison of the results with the findings of other scientists shows that the directions proposed by the SCO are consistent with existing approaches to sustainable development in international organizations. For example, Alimov (2018) and Yuan (2010) emphasize the importance of synergies between national and regional strategies to address global challenges such as climate change and social inequality. Fredholm (2013) and Nasir (2009) note that economic and political competition between participating countries can hinder the implementation of joint initiatives, which is also confirmed in this study. At the same time, the role of youth initiatives highlighted in the 2024 Innovation Campaign reflects a global trend towards greater civic participation in achieving sustainable development goals. This

is consistent with the conclusions of the need to involve local solutions in international strategies.

An essential result of the research is the identification of prospects for further analysis and practical actions. One of the critical perspectives is to study the role of the SCO in managing natural resources, including water and energy resources, which is particularly relevant for the Central Asian region with its limited environmental resources. The second is to assess the impact of the green economy on reducing social and economic inequality in participating countries. It is also promising to examine the effectiveness of youth initiatives at the national level, which will allow an assessment of how local projects contribute to the global sustainable development goals. Finally, exploring mechanisms to bridge political divides among member countries can help create more effective coordination strategies. These areas offer opportunities for further research and strengthening the role of SCO as a platform for implementing sustainable development goals in the Eurasian region.

Conclusion

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization demonstrates its relevance as a unique regional platform that integrates participants' efforts to achieve sustainable development through synergies of political, economic, and social initiatives. The analysed documents - SCO Charter, Development Strategy until 2025 and Youth Innovation Campaign 2024 - form a holistic approach to address critical challenges of the region, including security, economic cooperation and environmental sustainability. The Charter provides a framework for strategy development, focusing on security and creating an enabling environment for long-term development. At the same time, the strategy concretises these areas by implementing large-scale infrastructure projects, trade development, and modernisation in the energy sector. The Youth Innovation Campaign adds value by engaging the younger generation in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, which highlights the importance of local initiatives for integration into regional strategies. Despite existing challenges, such as global economic instability, competition among the organisation's members and limited resources, the SCO retains a high potential for establishing effective coordination mechanisms and strengthening regional stability. The inclusion of environmental issues and the focus on innovation allow for the integration of environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainable development, which helps the region adapt to global changes and strengthen its position internationally. Thus, the SCO not only provides a platform for solving current problems but also forms a strategic vision of the region's sustainable future based on the principles of equal cooperation, institutional transparency and innovative solutions. This makes the organisation a key player in the global sustainable development agenda.

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ШАНХАЙ ЫНТЫМАҚТАСТЫҚ ҰЙЫМЫНЫҢ АЯСЫНДА ТҰРАҚТЫ ДАМУДЫҢ БОЛАШАҒЫ МЕН МҮМКІНДІКТЕРІ

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Аңдатпа. Тұрақты даму климаттың өзгеруі, табиғи ресурстардың сарқылуы және әлеуметтік теңсіздіктің өсуі сияқты жаһандық сын-қатерлер жағдайында халықаралық күн тәртібінің негізгі элементіне айналууда. Шанхай ынтымақтастық ұйымы, Еуразияның сегіз мемлекетін біріктіре отырып, бұл мәселелерді шешуде қауіпсіздік, экономикалық ынтымақтастық және экологиялық тұрақтылықты қамтамасыз етудің бірегей әлеуетіне ие, бұл осы зерттеудің өзектілігін айқындайды. Зерттеудің мақсаты – ШЫҰ шеңберінде тұрақты даму қағидаттарын іске асыру перспективалары мен мүмкіндіктерін айқындау, ұйымның стратегиялық басымдықтарын, механизмдерін және бастамаларын бағалауға ерекше назар аудару. Жұмыстың негізгі бағыттарына ШЫҰ Жарғысының, 2025 жылға дейінгі Стратегияның және Жастар инновациялық кампаниясының Еуразиядағы экономикалық, экологиялық және әлеуметтік тұрақты дамуға қол жеткізудегі рөлін талдау кіреді. Зерттеу халықаралық ынтымақтастық механизмдерін теориялық тұрғыдан түсінуге үлес қосады және өңірлік деңгейде Тұрақты даму мақсаттарын іске асыруды талдау үшін эмпирикалық материал ұсынады. Практикалық маңыздылығы – өңірдің өзекті мәселелерін шешу үшін инновациялық және институционалдық тәсілдерді біріктіру мүмкіндіктерін анықтау. Зерттеу ШЫҰ аясындағы тұрақты дамуды зерттеу үшін әдістер кешенін қолданды. Контент-талдау ШЫҰ-ның үш негізгі құжатына: ШЫҰ Жарғысына, 2025 жылға дейінгі Даму стратегиясына және 2024 жылғы Жастар инновациялық кампаниясына негізделді. Деректерді жүйелеу және талдау төрт категория бойынша жүргізілді: экономикалық даму, қоршаған ортаны қорғау, әлеуметтік даму және институционалдық тиімділік. Мәтінді талдау үшін Python құралдары, соның ішінде Pandas кітапханалары қолданылды, бұл деректерді кодтау және интерпретациялауға мүмкіндік. Зерттеу нәтижелері ШЫҰ Жарғысы ынтымақтастық негізін айқындайтынын, 2025 жылға дейінгі

Стратегия тұрақты дамудың негізгі бағыттарын нақтылайтынын, ал СІРР жастар инновациялары мен экологиялық бастамаларға назар аударатынын көрсетті. Экологиялық күн тәртібін енгізу, трансшекаралық ынтымақтастықты нығайту және жаңартылатын энергия көздерін енгізу ТДМ-ға қол жеткізудің маңызды перспективаларын ашады. Мақсаттарды іске асыру саяси келіспеушіліктер мен өңірдегі экономикалық теңсіздік сияқты қиындықтарға тап болуда. Зерттеудің құндылығы – жұмыс ШЫҰ сияқты өңірлік халықаралық ұйымдарда тұрақты дамуды зерттеудің қолданыстағы тәсілдерін кеңейте отырып, саяси, экономикалық және әлеуметтік аспектілерді біріктіреді. Зерттеудің үлесі – институционалдық механизмдерді нығайту және азаматтық бастамаларды тұрақты даму стратегияларын іске асыруға тарту бойынша ұсыныстар әзірлеуде. Зерттеу нәтижелері ШЫҰ стратегиясын оңтайландыру үшін, оның ішінде экологиялық бағдарланған жобаларды әзірлеу, инфрақұрылымдық бастамаларды қолдау және жастарды ТДМ-ды іске асыруға тарту үшін пайдаланылуы мүмкін. Жұмыс нәтижелері қатысушы елдердің мемлекеттік органдары, халықаралық ұйымдар және тұрақты дамуды зерттеушілер үшін де қызығушылық тудырады.

Тірек сөздер: тұрақты даму, Шанхай ынтымақтастық ұйымы, экономикалық ынтымақтастық, экологиялық қауіпсіздік, жасыл экономика, энергия, аймақтық ынтымақтастық, жаһандық сын-қатерлер

ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ И ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ШАНХАЙСКОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА

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Аннотация. Устойчивое развитие становится центральным элементом международной повестки в условиях глобальных вызовов, таких как изменение климата, истощение природных ресурсов и рост социальной неравенства. Шанхайская организация сотрудничества, объединяющая восемь евразийских государств, обладает уникальным потенциалом для решения этих проблем через обеспечение безопасности, экономическое сотрудничество и экологическую устойчивость, что делает данное исследование актуальным. Цель исследования — выявить перспективы и возможности реализации принципов устойчивого развития в рамках ШОС, с акцентом на оценке стратегических приоритетов, механизмов и инициатив организации. Основные направления работы включают анализ роли Устава ШОС, Стратегии до 2025 года и Молодежной инновационной кампании в достижении устойчивого экономического, экологического и социального развития в Евразии. Исследование вносит вклад в теоретическое понимание механизмов международного сотрудничества в области устойчивого развития и предоставляет эмпирический материал для анализа реализации целей устойчивого развития (ЦУР) на региональном уровне. Практическая значимость работы заключается в выявлении возможностей интеграции инновационных и институциональных подходов для решения актуальных вызовов региона. Исследование проводилось с использованием комплекса методов для изучения устойчивого развития в рамках ШОС. Контент-анализ был сосредоточен на трех ключевых документах ШОС: Уставе ШОС, Стратегии развития до 2025 года и Молодежной инновационной кампании 2024 года. Систематизация и анализ данных осуществлялись по четырем категориям: экономическое развитие, охрана

окружающей среды, социальное развитие и институциональная эффективность. Для анализа текста использовались инструменты Python, включая библиотеки Pandas, для кодирования и интерпретации данных. Результаты показали, что Устав ШОС обеспечивает базу для сотрудничества, Стратегия до 2025 года уточняет направления устойчивого развития, а Молодежная инновационная кампания фокусируется на инновациях и экологических инициативах. Включение экологической повестки, расширение трансграничного сотрудничества и внедрение возобновляемых источников энергии предоставляют значительные перспективы для достижения ЦУР. Реализация целей сталкивается с такими вызовами, как политические разногласия и экономическое неравенство в регионе. Ценность исследования состоит в расширении существующих подходов к устойчивому развитию в региональных международных организациях, таких как ШОС, с интеграцией политических, экономических и социальных аспектов. Исследование способствует разработке рекомендаций по укреплению институциональных механизмов и вовлечению гражданских инициатив в реализацию стратегий устойчивого развития. Результаты исследования могут быть использованы для оптимизации стратегии ШОС, включая развитие экологически ориентированных проектов, поддержку инфраструктурных инициатив и вовлечение молодежи в реализацию ЦУР. Также результаты работы представляют интерес для государственных органов стран-участниц, международных организаций и исследователей в области устойчивого развития.

Ключевые слова: устойчивое развитие, Шанхайская организация сотрудничества, экономическое сотрудничество, экологическая безопасность, зеленая экономика, энергия, региональное сотрудничество, глобальные вызовы

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