



# General Assembly

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## Sixtieth session

Agenda items 42, 49, 54 (a), 86, 106, 107 and 108

### Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations

#### Information and communication technologies for development

#### Globalization and interdependence: globalization and interdependence

#### Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

#### Crime prevention and criminal justice

#### International drug control

#### Measures to eliminate international terrorism

### **Letter dated 4 August 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

On behalf of the Permanent Missions of the following States Members of the United Nations, which are also members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, I have the honour, as a representative of the country chairing the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, to forward herewith the declaration on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the statement of the Heads of member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on international information security, which were adopted on 15 June 2006 in Shanghai (see annexes I and II).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 42, 49, 54 (a), 86, 106, 107 and 108.

(Signed) Ulan **Djusupov**  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annex I to the letter dated 4 August 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Russian]

**Declaration on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization**

(Shanghai, 15 June 2006)

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the heads of its member States — President Nursultan Nazarbaev of the Republic of Kazakhstan, President Hu Jintao of the People's Republic of China, President Kurmanbek Bakiev of the Kyrgyz Republic, President Vladimir Putin of the Russian Federation, President Emomali Rakhmonov of the Republic of Tajikistan and President Islam Karimov of the Republic of Uzbekistan — met in Shanghai, the organization's birthplace, and stated as follows:

**I**

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization was founded in Shanghai five years ago pursuant to a strategic decision made by its member States to meet the challenges and threats of the twenty-first century and bring about durable peace and sustainable development of the region. This decision, which ushered in a new historical phase of regional cooperation, is of great importance to the establishment and maintenance of peace and stability and the creation of an inclusive environment for cooperation in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization region.

With major events and changes taking place in the international and regional environment, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization has become an important mechanism for deepening good-neighbourly cooperation, friendship and partnership among its members. It is a good example of dialogue among civilizations and an active force for promoting democracy in international relations.

**II**

Through its endeavour over the past few years, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization has laid a solid foundation for its steady and sustained progress and gained extensive international recognition.

1. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization has completed building of an institutional and legal framework which ensures effective fulfilment of its functions.

2. It has carried out close security cooperation, focusing on addressing non-traditional security threats and challenges such as fighting terrorism, separatism, extremism and drug trafficking.

3. It has adopted long-term plans and set directions for regional economic cooperation and identified the goals, priority areas and major tasks of such cooperation. It has set up the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Business Council and the Interbank Association.

4. Adhering to the principles of openness, not targeting particular individuals and not forming alliances, it has actively engaged in dialogue, exchange and cooperation in various forms with countries and international organizations that, like the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, are ready to carry out cooperation on an equal, mutually respectful and constructive basis to safeguard regional peace, security and stability.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization owes its successful development to its consistent adherence to the guiding principles of the “Spirit of Shanghai”: mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality, consultation, respect for the diversity of cultures and aspiration towards common development. This spirit is the underlying philosophy and the most important code of conduct of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. It enriches the theory and practice of contemporary international relations and embodies the shared aspiration of the international community for the democratization of international relations. The “Spirit of Shanghai” is therefore of critical importance to the international community’s pursuit of a new and non-confrontational model of international relations, a model that calls for discarding the Cold War mentality and transcending ideological differences.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization will remain dedicated to the goals and principles established at its founding and strengthened in the documents, declarations and statements adopted thereafter.

### III

The world situation and international relations today are going through unprecedented and profound changes. The trend towards multipolarization and economic globalization is developing in an unpredictable way, with twists and turns. The establishment of a new international order in the twenty-first century is a slow and uneven process. Countries are growing ever more interlinked and interdependent. The international community has unique opportunities for lasting, peaceful and comprehensive development, but is also confronted with complicated and interwoven traditional and non-traditional issues, challenges and threats.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is committed to enhancing strategic stability, strengthening the international regime of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and upholding the international legal order, and will make its contribution to accomplishing these important missions.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization holds that the United Nations remains the world’s most representative, authoritative and universal organization. It is therefore called upon to play a leading role in international affairs and place itself at the core of formulating and implementing the basic norms of international law. The United Nations should improve efficiency and strengthen its capacity to respond to new threats and challenges by carrying out necessary reforms in light of the changing international environment in a rational and considered manner. In carrying out Security Council reform, the principles of equitable geographical distribution and seeking the broadest consensus should be observed. No time limit should be set for the reform, nor should any proposal over which there are major differences be imposed. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is in favour of the next Secretary-General of the United Nations coming from the Asian regional group.

Threats and challenges can be effectively met only by developing broad cooperation among all countries and international organizations concerned. What specific means and mechanism should be adopted to safeguard security of a region is the right and responsibility of countries in that region.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization will make a constructive contribution to the establishment of a new global security architecture of mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and mutual respect. Such architecture is based on the widely recognized principles of international law. It discards double standards and seeks to settle disputes through negotiation on the basis of mutual understanding. It respects the right of all countries to safeguard national unity and their national interests, to chart the course of their development and formulate domestic and foreign policies freely and independently and participate in international affairs on an equal basis.

The diversity of civilizations and models of development must be respected and upheld. Historical differences in culture and traditions, political and social systems, values and models of development should not be taken as pretexts to interfere in other countries' internal affairs. Models of social development should not be exported. Differences in civilizations should be respected, as should communication on a basis of equality, complementarity and harmonious coexistence.

#### **IV**

There is general stability in the Central Asian region. The States concerned have achieved historic success in political and economic reforms and social progress. The unique historical and cultural traditions of Central Asian nations deserve the respect and understanding of the international community. The Governments of Central Asian countries should be supported in their efforts to safeguard a consistent growth in security and stability, maintain social and economic development and people's well-being.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization will continue to expand its potential and role, and work to stimulate cooperation between States and contribute more actively to building a peaceful, collaborative, open, prosperous and harmonious region.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization member States will pass their friendship down through the generations and will not view each other as adversaries. They will develop comprehensive good-neighbourly relations of mutual respect and mutually beneficial cooperation. They will support each other in their principled positions on, and efforts in, safeguarding sovereignty, security and territorial integrity. They will not join any alliance or union that might undermine the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the member States. They will not allow their territories to be used to undermine the sovereignty, security or territorial integrity of other member States, and they will prohibit activities by organizations or groups in their territories that are detrimental to the interests of other member States. To this end, the member States will conduct, within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization framework, consultation on the conclusion of a multilateral legal document of long-term good-neighbourly relations, friendship and cooperation.

The member States will continue to strengthen coordination and cooperation in international and regional affairs to develop common positions on matters involving the Shanghai Cooperation Organization's interests.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization has the potential to play an independent role in safeguarding stability and security in the region for which it is responsible. In case of emergencies that threaten regional peace, stability and security, member States will establish immediate contact and hold consultations on an effective joint response to fully protect the interests of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and its member States. The possibility of establishing a regional conflict prevention mechanism within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization framework will also be examined.

Comprehensively deepening cooperation in combating terrorism, separatism, extremism and drug trafficking is a priority area for the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. It will take steps to strengthen the Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure and carry out cooperation with relevant international groupings.

To further expand economic cooperation among them, SCO member States need to coordinate their efforts in implementing the Programme on Multilateral Trade and Economic Cooperation among Shanghai Cooperation Organization member States by carrying out major regional projects in priority economic fields, and by creating a favourable environment for trade and investment in order to gradually establish free movement of goods, capital, services and technologies.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization welcomes participation by interested partners in specific projects in priority areas such as energy, transportation, information and communications and agriculture. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization will endeavour to actively participate in international campaigns against communicable diseases and contribute to environmental protection and rational use of natural resources.

An important means of ensuring the Shanghai Cooperation Organization's resilience and vitality is to strengthen and expand the social foundation for friendship and mutual understanding among member States. To this end, member States need to institutionalize existing bilateral and multilateral cooperation in areas including culture and art, education, sport, tourism and the media. With the unique and rich cultural heritage of the peoples of its member States, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization is fully able to serve as a catalyst and model in promoting dialogue among civilizations for the sake of resolving problems which stand in the way of harmonious international relations.

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In issuing this Declaration on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, we, heads of the member States, are firm in the belief that the Shanghai Cooperation Organization will fully realize the noble objectives and missions declared at its establishment and contribute to the cause of peace, cooperation and development.

*(Signed)* Nursultan **Nazarbaev**  
President of the Republic of Kazakhstan

*(Signed)* **Hu Jintao**  
President of the People's Republic of China

*(Signed)* Kurmanbek **Bakiev**  
President of the Kyrgyz Republic

*(Signed)* Vladimir **Putin**  
President of the Russian Federation

*(Signed)* Emomali **Rakhmonov**  
President of the Republic of Tajikistan

*(Signed)* Islam **Karimov**  
President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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**Annex II to the letter dated 4 August 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Russian]

**Statement of the Heads of the member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on international information security**

(Shanghai, 15 June 2006)

The heads of the member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (hereinafter referred to as “SCO” or “the organization”) — the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People’s Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, met in Shanghai on 15 June 2006 and made the following statement.

The rapid development and extensive application of new information and communication technology (ICT) is one of the most important features of the world today. Reaching into all areas of human activity, information and communication technology has created a global information environment that has a direct impact on the political, economic, defence-related, sociocultural and other aspects of national security and of the wider system of international security and stability. The information environment is becoming a factor which shapes the vitality of society, and information is one of a country’s most valuable assets and most important political and economic resources.

The heads of State believe that information and communication technology has created enormous potential to develop individuals’ capabilities and to achieve human rights and freedoms more fully. Such technology opens up new opportunities, and encourages the emergence of new instruments to enable the State and society to operate more efficiently and to establish a global partnership for sustainable development, security and prosperity.

Meanwhile, the Heads of State express their concern at the present genuine threat that information and communication technology may be used in ways which could seriously harm the security of individuals, societies and States and undermine the basic principles of equality, mutual respect, non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-use of force and respect for human rights. Moreover, the danger that information and communication technology could be used for criminal, terrorist and military/political ends that run counter to the maintenance of international security could manifest itself in a civilian or military context and result in serious political and socio-economic effects on a national, regional or worldwide scale, and in the destabilization of the societies of States.

The Heads of State recall the useful efforts their countries have made to enhance national information security. They nevertheless recognize the extensive negative impact of the destructive use of information and communication technology by criminals, terrorists, criminal and terrorist gangs and organizations, and even some countries, for military and political purposes, affecting other countries and sometimes even the whole world. The use of information and

communication technology for such purposes could cause global disaster on just as destructive a scale as an attack using weapons of mass destruction.

The Heads of State emphasize that information and communication technology should not only act as a carrier in the information world, but also, more importantly, promote closer ties and better integration among diverse cultures and civilizations, in circumstances of respect for religious sensitivities and people's traditions, across the territories of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and elsewhere.

The Heads of State also emphasize that the transnational nature of information and communication technology and contemporary threats and challenges makes it imperative for States to step up their information security efforts through joint action at bilateral, regional and international levels. Only with coordinated and complementary measures will States be able to respond suitably to information-related threats and challenges to security.

The Heads of State consequently support United Nations efforts to examine current and potential information security threats and ways to eliminate them, and to investigate suitable international proposals aimed at strengthening security of the global information and telecommunication systems; they deem it important to continue those efforts.

The Heads of State welcome the adoption by the General Assembly at its sixtieth — anniversary — session of resolution 60/45, of 8 December 2005, on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security, and express their willingness to promote the implementation of the recommendations it makes.

The Heads of State declare that the member States hold similar positions on key issues concerning international information security and intend to work in concert within the framework of SCO to cope with new information challenges and threats while abiding by international law, including the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. With this in mind, the Heads of State have decided to establish a group of experts on international information from the SCO member States, involving representatives of the SCO Secretariat and the Executive Committee of the SCO Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure, to formulate a plan of action for international information security and define ways and means to tackle all aspects of international information security issues within the framework of the organization.

*(Signed)* Nursultan **Nazarbaev**  
President of the Republic of Kazakhstan

*(Signed)* **Hu Jintao**  
President of the People's Republic of China

*(Signed)* Kurmanbek **Bakiev**  
President of the Kyrgyz Republic

*(Signed)* Vladimir **Putin**  
President of the Russian Federation

*(Signed)* Emomali **Rakhmonov**  
President of the Republic of Tajikistan

*(Signed)* Islam **Karimov**  
President of the Republic of Uzbekistan