



RESEARCH PAPER

SCO and China's Role in Economic Development: Opportunities and Challenges for Developing States

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the role of China in the economic development of developing states of SCO, as well as its influence and contributions that help to formulate economic outlooks. The SCO and China's active involvement express both challenges and opportunities for the economic development of developing states. This article investigates China's pivotal role within SCO, emphasizing its economic initiatives such as the Belt and Road initiative's infrastructure investment, trade facilitation, and technological collaboration. The data was collected using qualitative methods through observation, reports, articles, and case studies. These efforts have created significant opportunities including improved regional connectivity, market expansion, and access to financial resources. However, challenges such as conflicts in geopolitics, concerns about debt, lack of local capacity, domestic political instability, and others also accompany China's economic engagements. These dynamics highlight the potential of the SCO to serve as a platform for fostering inclusive growth while addressing the inherent risks. The article concludes with high-powered recommendations for maximizing opportunities.

KEYWORDS China, Developing states, Economic progress, Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Introduction

SCO is an organization with significant geopolitical and economic importance including multifarious developing countries states in Central Asia, South Asia, and beyond. The role of China within SCO has been crucial, particularly in fostering economic development among its member states. China is a big giant and a global force with a lot of economic clout (Yaseen, Muzaffar & Shahbaz, 2023; Muzaffar, Yaseen & Rahim, 2017). It is envisaged that China is a strong unit of SCO. SCO is an organization that is helping its developing States which are economically infested. China is also playing its like-minded role having the same vision. Many states that are part of SCO and underdeveloped have needed serious intentions to stabilize the economy for investment, intensified foreign aid, and regional consultative mechanisms to strengthen confidence building and disarmament. The charter of SCO visualized a new security concept and anchored on mutual trust, disarmament cooperation, and regional security through new state-to-state partnerships. These aspects are very beneficial for the settlement of mutual conflicts among SCO members like India, Pakistan, and China's conflicts. It is a new model of mutually beneficial regional and economic Cooperation.

China represents a well-designed Confluence of economic interest with strong liability. Being a big agent in SCO it has been playing its belligerent role in the world of finance for SCO's developing states. It is a productive turn for developing Nation's economic development that China is promoting partnership programs and discussing economic growth forms. It is a manifestation of China that the developing States have multiple opportunities to increase their economic development agreement with many states. China offers financial support through development funds such as the Silk Road and most importantly China shares Technological expertise in different fields. With all of these contributions, in the year to come the SCO might distinguish itself as a major addition to

existing Organizations of the globe. it would be a big change for the economy of developing nations of SCO. China has invested heavily in energy infrastructure including pipelines to secure a stable energy supply for its growing economy.it is not only beneficial for China but also for the developing states of the SCO organization. These aspects have great importance not only for China but also for all the states of SCO. China is encouraging the developing states of SCO to enhance its economic power. This aspect creates new senses of innovation, builds the most constructive ways to boost their economy, and touches the highest rank of finance.

It is the tremendous role of China in the platform of SCO that China puts all its intentions to enhance economic opportunities.it is China's efforts which are already made to put the SCO on the Global radar screen as a major Regional Cooperation organization capable of to make the member states economically powerful in its region. Along with many opportunities, many challenges directly handle and target the economic development of developing states like conflicts in Geopolitics, domestic political instability, labor rights concerns, and social or cultural sensitivity along with plural issues, but it is not wrong to say that China and SCO organization could jointly capitalize its states geographically and natural resources through the development of transport and communication infrastructure, mutual trade and investment and common use of the region's vast energy resources. Economic advancement of this region will have a positive impact on the overall security environment of the region, making it a factor of global peace and security and the future well-being of more than one-half of humanity. However, there is a large need for time for SCO member states to resolve their conflicts and work on the road to Mutual benefits.

Literature Review

China's economic role within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) has been a driving force in shaping the development of its member states, particularly the Central Asian Republics (CARs). Leveraging its vast economic resources, China has spearheaded initiatives like the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which aims to enhance regional connectivity through large-scale investments in infrastructure, energy, and trade corridors. (Rahim, Khan& Muzaffar, 2018; Shah, Muzaffar& Yaseen, 2020). These projects have facilitated economic integration among SCO members, opened up new markets, and improved access to vital resources, fostering regional development and interdependence. Furthermore, China's financial institutions, such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and its bilateral funding mechanisms, have provided critical support for development projects across the region. However, China's growing economic dominance within the SCO has raised concerns about the potential risks of dependency, unsustainable debt levels, and Beijing's leverage over the domestic policies of smaller member states. While the economic benefits of China's engagement are significant, they underscore a complex dynamic of opportunity and challenge in the SCO's evolving framework (Khan, Ali, & Aftab, 2020)

The establishment of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) has provided a vital platform for energy and economic cooperation between member states, notably Kazakhstan. The main hero for it is China. Their collaboration within the SCO framework has strengthened bilateral ties, particularly in energy, trade, and economic sectors, leading to mutual benefits. Kazakhstan, with its rich oil and gas resources, has leveraged SCO mechanisms to reduce dependency on U.S.-Russian-controlled pipelines, allowing greater autonomy in its energy trade. This partnership has enabled China to meet its growing energy demands while facilitating Kazakhstan's economic development. The SCO's objectives to ensure regional peace, security, and economic progress align with the interests of both nations, fostering a win-win situation. Energy cooperation has emerged as a critical area of mutual concern, contributing to economic reforms, resource optimization, and the balanced growth of the region.it is not wrong to say with the help of China this state would be on the list of developed nations through the transit of a powerful economy (Serikkaliyeva, Amirbek

& Batmaz, 2018).

China played a key role in the transformation of Tajikistan's economy. Trade between the two countries has seen steady growth, with China primarily supplying Tajikistan with essential goods such as machinery, equipment, spare parts, base metals, and chemical products. Over the past decade, China has signed more than 70 agreements with Tajikistan, marking a further deepening of their economic ties. In addition to trade, China has been a key financial partner, offering substantial soft loans for major infrastructure and social projects, including the construction of hydroelectric power plants, power transmission lines, and road networks, which are crucial for Tajikistan's modernization. The opening of the Kalmykia Pass and the expansion of Beijing's lending initiatives have facilitated greater economic cooperation, enabling China to play an increasingly central role in Tajikistan's development. While these investments and loans have fueled the country's economic growth, they have also raised concerns about Tajikistan's growing dependence on China. As a result, while Tajikistan has benefited from China's involvement, the country's reliance on Chinese capital and goods has raised concerns about China's potential economic dominance, placing Tajikistan in a precarious position within the broader SCO framework (Mavzuna, 2012).

Establishing regional connectivity through the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) holds paramount significance for the member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), offering far-reaching benefits for Pakistan and China and the entire Eurasian region. As a pivotal artery of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), CPEC is poised to enhance regional financial interconnectivity, facilitate the diversification of energy trade routes, and catalyze large-scale infrastructure development. Its potential to unlock economic opportunities for energy-rich, landlocked SCO states, enabling them to access global markets and bolster their national economies, is undeniable. However, the success of CPEC is inextricably linked to the stability of the region, with Afghanistan emerging as a critical locus of concern due to its security challenges. The study underscores the threat of terrorism, separatism, and geopolitical tensions, particularly with India's skepticism towards the BRI, which may impede the corridor's full realization. Despite these obstacles, CPEC is perceived as a transformative initiative that can reshape the region's economic landscape, fostering peace, stability, and economic integration, contingent upon sustained multilateral cooperation and long-term geopolitical (Yaseen, Afridi, & Muzaffar, 2017; Aslam & Tariq 2021).

As China and Iran strengthen their economic ties, particularly in the energy sector, their trade relationships are becoming crucial to the success of both nations. China has made significant investments in Iran's energy resources, with deals such as the 2004 agreement with Zhuhai Zhenrong Corporation to import liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Iran, followed by a \$100 billion agreement with Sinopec to secure additional LNG and crude oil from Iran's Yadvaran oil field. These investments extend beyond energy supplies, with China contributing to Iran's energy exploration, drilling, and infrastructure development. China is keen to boost its natural gas production, and Iran's vast gas reserves align with Beijing's strategy to diversify its energy sources. China has already surpassed Japan as Iran's largest oil export market and could soon become its primary source of imported oil. As these economic ties grow, Iran's bid for full membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) becomes increasingly significant, as it would strengthen the economic and energy security cooperation between China, Iran, and Russia, providing a solid foundation for mutual benefit and stability (Muzaffar, & Khan, 2016).

The establishment and operations of China through SCO were of paramount importance to the Republic of Kazakhstan. Its regional acceptance was justified by the nature of the goals that the SCO sought to achieve the development of close economic, social, and cultural cooperation between its member states to promote comprehensive and balanced economic development and a sustainable increase in the standard of living of its

citizens. Kazakhstan had large uranium resources, about 20 percent of the world's known reserves. Their estimated weight of one to one and a half million tons provides a good reason for the Chinese interest in this country according to Kazatomprom, the aforementioned reserves will remain at their level until the year 2050. In 2001, Kazatomprom and China National Nuclear Corporation began negotiations to launch a joint venture to export uranium to China from Kazakhstan. In 2004, the Ulbinsk Metallurgical Plant in East Kazakhstan, owned by the National Atomic Energy Agency of Kazakhstan, opened its subsidiary in the city of Shanghai for the trade of beryllium, which is used for uranium enrichment. The two companies signed an agreement in 2004 to return uranium, which lasted until 2020. A year after the aforementioned agreement, another agreement, the "Strategic Cooperation Agreement", was signed to strengthen relations in the nuclear energy sector (Igbayeva, 2019).

China always shows its concerns in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). In the 2022 summit, India highlighted the disruptions in sectors such as supply chains, food security, and energy caused by the Ukraine crisis and COVID-19 (Yaseen, Muzaffar & Aman, 2022). Russia-Ukraine War and Hybrid Attitude of European Union: A Critical Analysis, *Pakistan Journal of Social Issues, XIII*, 180-185 India's ambition to become a manufacturing hub is in line with the need for stronger regional partnerships, and Prime Minister Modi stressed the importance of transit rights to improve connectivity, especially to access Central Asian markets. Modi also outlined India's focus on a people-centric development model to build a competitive workforce, while fostering innovation in its growing startup sector, which includes over 70,000 startups and 100 unicorns. He proposed launching a working group on startups within the SCO to promote technical cooperation. India's focus on improving logistics through its National Logistics Policy aims to streamline supply chains and enhance global competitiveness. In terms of diplomatic relations, Modi and Chinese President Xi Jinping met for the first time since the 2020 Ladakh clashes, signaling a civil and diplomatic approach to dealing with tensions. China's support for India's presidency of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the countries' continued economic engagement underscores China's important role in India's economic development and regional integration (Norling & Swanström, 2007).

Pakistan's integration into the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) offers a transformative opportunity to reap substantial economic benefits, particularly through improved trade, investment, and financial integration. As the SCO focuses on regional economic integration, Pakistan stands to gain access to broader markets within its member states especially China. This diversification of export markets, particularly in textiles, agriculture, and sporting goods, could reduce Pakistan's dependence on traditional trading partners. SCO initiatives, such as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), promote infrastructure development, streamline cross-border trade, and reduce transportation costs, facilitating the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises. Furthermore, Pakistan's participation in the SCO Interbank Consortium enhances financial support and trade facilitation, while a focus on currency diversification reduces dependence on the US dollar. Despite challenges such as underdeveloped financial mechanisms and reliance on informal trade channels, the SCO provides a strong platform for attracting foreign direct investment (FDI), particularly through Chinese and Russian investment in energy and infrastructure projects. These investments are critical to Pakistan's long-term economic growth, regional stability, and geopolitical positioning

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), the most ambitious global infrastructure project connecting 65 nations, underscores China's strategic investment in Pakistan, with the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) serving as a critical artery within the BRI framework. CPEC is pivotal not only due to its strategic geographic positioning but also for its ability to provide China with expedited maritime access to the Arabian Sea, bypassing congested chokepoints such as the Strait of Malacca. This connectivity reduces transit time from 45 days to a mere 10, offering both cost and time efficiencies, while Gwadar Port stands as a

secure and vital alternative to China's existing ports. Within the context of the BRI, Pakistan plays a central role in connecting East Asia to Europe and South Asia to East Africa, facilitating cost-effective, accelerated global trade. As part of Xi Jinping's BRI vision, Pakistan stands at the forefront of this transformative initiative, with China poised to invest over US\$55 billion in critical infrastructure including power plants, roads, and railways. This investment is projected to account for 20% of Pakistan's GDP in the coming five years, bolstering its growth by an additional 3%. Membership in the SCO further enhances Pakistan's diplomatic leverage, fostering new economic and political engagements with China and Central Asia. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has identified 52 infrastructure projects to connect Central Asia to Pakistan's ports, boosting regional trade by 160% and promoting broader economic diversification across the region

China plays a central role in the economic development of developing countries within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) enhanced economic cooperation. As a leading advocate for regional trade liberalization, China emphasizes the importance of strengthening trade interdependence among SCO members to drive economic growth and reduce the development gap. China supports the creation of a regional infrastructure fund and a multi-channel financial system to boost industrial investment in sectors like transportation, energy, and telecommunications. Furthermore, China's partnership with multilateral financial institutions, such as the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank, provides vital financial support. By aligning SCO efforts with initiatives like the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the Global Development Initiative, China facilitates infrastructure development and deeper economic integration. Additionally, China promotes people-to-people exchanges, strengthening mutual understanding and identity among SCO member states, which are key for long-term cooperation. Through these efforts, China fosters the economic growth and stability of developing countries within the SCO, contributing to a more interconnected and prosperous region

The study reveals a significant gap between the previous studies and this article, despite a lot of contributions in India tensions with China are rising from the global stage. India is a member of the SCO family as well it is the only member that does not support China's Belt and Road initiatives. on the other hand, it is also important to discuss that India also criticizes BRI's flagship of Beijing and Islamabad. On the other hand, the benefits highlighted by CPEC for Pakistan the challenges such as underdeveloped financial mechanisms, reliance on informal trade channels, and domestic instability are not deeply explored. the other gap is the lack of exploration of the geopolitical implications of the growing economic and energy ties between China-Iran. while the other gap in the previous article is the absence of deep insight into the long-term social, and political implications of Tajikistan's growing dependence on China. While it highlights economic benefits such as infrastructure development and trade but does not address the potential risks of over-reliance on China, including China's ability to exert political and economic leverage over Tajikistan

Material and Methods

This study uses a qualitative method of research. The researcher used a secondary source of data for this article. this secondary form of data is obtained from books, texts, and other sources obtained from libraries and the internet. the qualitative and secondary foam of data collected informed the development of the technical and analytical method used to conduct this study and draw a conclusion. This study aims to explore the role of China in the economic development of SCO's state and examine the opportunities and challenges for developing states.

To find out the role of China, focusing on its strengths and challenges, this study will use secondary and qualitative methods for in-depth analysis of the existing literature or data. The role of China and SCO's developing states' economic outlook will be collected from

academic articles, texts, and images.

Historical Context

China started off a Shanghai Five group in 1996 with Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan as a regional consultative mechanism to give strength to confidence building and disarmament and to prevent any terrorist or extremist threats from an epically unstable region. The regional group was later renamed the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) in June 2001 and later expanded to include Uzbekistan as its sixth member. Moreover, the organization expanded to include India and Pakistan in 2017 and Iran in 2023, bringing the total to nine member states. The SCO has 3 observer states Mongolia, Belarus, and Afghanistan (Imtiaz, Yaseen, & Muzaffar, 2023). The SCO now represent itself as a well-designed organization having major interests among the major powers of China and Russia and the former Soviet Republic of Central Asia. its importance and ability to oppose the US interests in Central Asia increased with time, making it a significant cluster for the United States to watch.

Compendium of SCO and China

SCO is an intergovernmental organization of nine countries that are focusing, on fostering, and flourishing cooperation in various areas like regional security, economic integration, and cultural exchange. The SCO always emphasizes promoting economic initiatives like infrastructure development. China is a major giant of SCO which is tremendously playing its active and full-fledged role in the economic development of developing states of SCO like India, Pakistan, Iran, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. The global economic system altering promptly due to the dominance of the US Dollar in the global finance system, Global South faces multifarious challenges (Muzaffar, & Khan, 2021). In light of these challenges, 23 Councils oh Heads of government met in Islamabad this year. In this meeting China especially highlights its agendas with other states combining terrorism, climate-resilient, Infrastructure, and promoting a multipolar world, these all agendas directly or indirectly lead to prosperity for any state. China is doing a lot of economic development in the SCO framework for developing countries. SCO is a globally prominent organization in which China is playing a predominant role in the economic development of developing states of this organization. its structure and goals have evolved throughout time.it was a progressive time for India and Pakistan’s economy in 2017 when SCO gave them permanent membership status at the Astana summit.it is not wrong to say that participation in SCO and membership with China brings a new change in their economies through different trade agreements and participation linkage programs. The CPEC project is lime lime-lighted project of China which is the backbone of China When CPEC is completed, Gwadar will be the closest and largest harbor for all landlocked countries. In that way, the component of CPEC would be vital for all developing nations of SCO and Central-West Asian nations also. China especially highlights its agendas through SCO, combating terrorism, climate-resilient, infrastructure, and promoting a multipolar world, these all agendas directly or indirectly lead to prosperity for any developing state. China is doing a lot of economic development in the framework of SCO for developing countries.

Opportunities for developing states

The developing states of SCO have significant opportunities to increase their economic development through collaboration with China. Below is a detailed view of these opportunities:

Regional connectivity and trade agreements

China has bilateral trade agreements with many developing nations These agreements have proved to be very beneficial for all SCO members and especially for those

nations that have no sea routes, Central Asian Nations are landlocked and do not have direct access to any sea routes, they rely on neighboring countries for access to international shipping routes. So in that way, China provides productive ways for developing states of Central Asian Nations like Turkmenistan, Tajikistan Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan. Examples: The Khorgos Gateway in Kazakhstan, Energy projects in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, China-Central Asia gas pipeline Agreements, and cross-border trade of agricultural products and goods.

Access to Chinese Investment

China offers financial support through development funds such as the Silk Road Fund and the Chinese Bank for industrial and energy products. Developing states of SCO states can use Chinese investments to build industries, create jobs, and diversify their economies. These investments also modernized different sectors like agriculture and telecommunication. China is a major second-largest global economy.it is a major opportunity for developing states like Pakistan, India Iran along with other states where China is providing access to its vast consumer market.

Technology and knowledge transfer

It is a time of technology transformation. technology is emerging everywhere it is a great opportunity for developing states of SCO that China shares technological expertise in fields such as manufacturing, digital technology, and renewable energy. Developing states can modernize their industries and embrace technological innovation. Collaboration in green energy projects can help in the transition to sustainable energy practices.

Energy sector growth

China plays a crucial role in the energy sectors of Central Asian SCO member states, particularly Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. As a major importer of oil and gas China has invested heavily in energy infrastructure, including pipelines and refineries to secure a stable energy supply for its growing economy. By leveraging their resources, these countries can drive economic growth, attract foreign investment, and enhance regional influence. The development of these projects creates new jobs, modernizes their economies, increases trade partnerships, and reduces reliance on traditional trade routes.

Education and Capacity Building

SCO offers platforms for knowledge sharing, research collaboration, and capacity building. China provides scholarships, technical training, and research grants to SCO member states. these steps play a significant role in the economic development of any state because an educated and well-informed nation can maintain a healthy economy. Example: scholarships offered by China for Pakistani students.

Creating Development programs

China has been actively involved in supporting and encouraging various development programs for developing states of SCO, particularly those focusing on poverty reduction, rural development, and sustainable agriculture. these programs aim to enhance the economic resilience of developing countries within the organization.

Financial instruments and currency cooperation

China is encouraging the use of local currencies for trade within SCO. It will be a great opportunity for all developing states. The US dollar plays a central role in the international financial system and US monetary policy has an outsized role in

macroeconomic outcomes for countries all around the world. The developing state's dependency on the dollar is affecting them badly. By reducing dependencies on the U.S. dollar, SCO countries can stabilize their economies and reduce vulnerabilities to global economic fluctuations. China's push for regional currency swap agreements helps these nations to manage balance-of-payment issues.

Challenges

There is a list of challenges given below:

Conflicts in Geopolitics

SCO is a multilateral platform for cooperation. It includes countries that have geopolitical interests and alliances. Some members have rivalry and tensions between them like China and India or Pakistan and India. these conflicts can limit China's economic influence. For example, India has been cautious about deepening its economic relationship with China due to long-lasting territorial disputes.

Concerns about the sustainability of debt

One of the main objections to China's strategy in developing states is the rising debt levels. Many countries have borrowed heavily from China for infrastructure projects, especially under the BRI. if these countries want to repay their loans, it could lead to a debt crisis, which will create an unsustainable debt burden.

Lack of Local Capacity

China invests heavily in infrastructure and developments of SCO member's developing states. there is a lack of local expertise and capacity to manage and run these projects over the long term. Such as in Central Asia Chinese construction firm's workers are working and boosting infrastructure development, but they do not necessarily contribute to the long-term employment of local populations.

Social and cultural sensitivities

China's economic influence in SCO nations is frequently accompanied by social and cultural difficulties. Some locals may view Chinese influence as a kind of "neocolonialism," or economic domination, which would cause resistance and resentment. Opposition to Chinese-led economic projects may be motivated by nationalism and a desire to preserve cultural identity, particularly if those projects are thought to be producing social unrest or compromising sovereignty. For instance, protests against Chinese investment projects have taken place in Kazakhstan due to worries about the economic effects of Chinese migration on local populations.

Domestic political instability

Political instability in developing states of SCO member states can affect the productiveness of Chinese investment. Political regimes of these countries may change and the latest leadership could shift priorities. Even some powers oppose Chinese involvement. In some cases, a change in government might result in the halting of projects and agreements which is leading to unpredictability for Chinese companies and investment. For example: political instability in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan has sometimes delayed or disrupted Chinese projects.

Humanitarian and labor Rights Concerns

The treatment of workers and labor rights in projects supported by China in developing nations can be controversial. Chinese businesses, especially state-owned ones, may hire Chinese people for important positions, putting local workers in lower-skilled, lower-paying positions. Workers' rights issues and discontent from the local workforce may result from this dynamic, particularly if working conditions fall short of international norms. Example: in some SCO member states, like Pakistan and Tajikistan local workers may feel sidelined by the influence of Chinese workers, leading to concerns about employment opportunities and fair wages.

Public perception and nationalism

The Chinese economic presence may be seen with skepticism or animosity in some SCO nations, especially those that have a history of opposing foreign hegemony or exploitation. Anti-Chinese attitudes may be stoked by nationalist emotions, particularly if the populace believes that Chinese investments are an effort to rule the nation politically or economically. Protests, political backlash, and possibly the cessation of backing for Chinese projects are possible outcomes of this. For instance, in Pakistan and Kazakhstan, the stability of economic initiatives may be impacted by nationalist or anti-Chinese emotions sparked by popular views of Chinese economic domination and its effects on local companies and jobs.

Conclusion

To conclude, it is not wrong to say that China is playing a fruitful role in the economic development of SCO developing states. However, it has major challenges and more opportunities for emerging states of SCO. China holds economic growth by enhancing multilateral cooperation in areas such as trade, security, and cultural exchange, it seems that SCO facilitates a more integrated and resilient regional economy. It is only due to Chinese leadership within the organization that has enabled the development of the latest trade routes and investment projects positioning the SCO as a key driver of economic progress in the developing world. Ultimately, China in SCO represents both an opportunity and a challenge for developing nations to leverage regional cooperation for sustainable development. SCO is an effective platform in which China fully participates in economic developmental programs.

Recommendations

There are many emerging states which are facing multiple issues like some issues that demand full concentration. It is very time needed action for SCO member states to solve these issues:

- Member states should build strong regional cooperation, scientific cooperation, and capacity building.
- There is a lot of need to solve narcotics issues on this platform too.
- Although Afghanistan is an observer state of the SCO, economically, China plays a very important role in its supervision. There is an urgent need to reach more effective, peaceful agreements through this platform to overcome the problems of terrorism.
- On the other hand, China should become a dialogue partner and use the SCO platform to encourage cooperation between India and Pakistan, as it did in the case of the Saudi-Iran conflict.
- SCO organization should expand SCO's interbank consortium for easily accessible loans
- Organize a special committee within SCO to solve bilateral disputes of India and Pakistan for the encouragement of trade,
- Multilateral initiatives should be strengthened for joint energy projects, climate actions, and public health initiatives.

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