



Collective Security Treaty Organisation

Why in News

Recently, **Kazakhstan's President** called on the **Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO)** to help manage [ongoing protests](#) in the country.

Key Points

▪ About:

- It is an **intergovernmental military alliance (six countries)** that came into effect in 2002.
- It started storming into Kazakhstan **to curb the protests which threatened the very existence of the regime that has ruled the Central Asian country** since it became an independent republic in 1991.

▪ History:

- It is an **intergovernmental military alliance that was signed on 15th May 1992**.
- In 1992, six post-Soviet states belonging to the Commonwealth of Independent States—Russia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan—**signed the Collective Security Treaty**.
- This is also referred to **as the “Tashkent Pact” or “Tashkent Treaty”**.
- Three other post-Soviet states—**Azerbaijan, Belarus, and Georgia**—**signed the next year** and the treaty took effect in 1994.
- Five years later, six of the nine—all but Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Uzbekistan—agreed to renew the treaty for five more years, and in **2002 those six agreed to create the CSTO as a military alliance**.

▪ Headquarters:

- The headquarters is located in the Russian capital of Moscow.

▪ Members:

- Current members are Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan.

▪ Objectives:

- To strengthen **peace, international and regional security** including cybersecurity and stability, the protection on a collective basis of the **independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty** of the member states.

[Source: IE](#)

