

**STATEMENT BY MR. GENNADY NEVYGLAS,  
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TREATY ORGANIZATION, AT THE ANNUAL  
SECURITY REVIEW CONFERENCE**

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**Working session I: Transnational threats and challenges**

Mr. Chairperson,  
Mr. Secretary General,  
Distinguished colleagues,

I should like to thank the Irish Chairmanship and Mr. Zannier personally for inviting the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) to participate in the traditional Annual Security Review Conference.

We recently celebrated the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Collective Security and the 10th anniversary of the creation of the CSTO. Given the subject of discussion today, I should like to underscore that our organization was established at a time when a collective response was needed to counter transnational threats.

Over the last ten years, in addition to the national capabilities of its member States, an effective structure has been created within the CSTO to resolve security issues through joint and comprehensive efforts at a supranational level. There is already a need for this potential of our organization today and it may prove even more necessary in the future. As we see it, the world, including regions that are directly adjacent to the Organization's area of responsibility, has entered a period of unprecedented turbulence. The spectrum of new transnational threats and challenges continues to grow. The fact that these threats are interlinked has an impact on political and economic processes in the CSTO States and probably in all the OSCE countries and hinders their peaceful democratic development.

The trend towards resolving crises by means of force instead of through negotiations and other methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes has become particularly evident recently in our opinion.

The trend towards crisis resolution in the form of pressure from the outside by means of force, economic methods or misusing the capabilities of social networks is in itself already becoming a destabilizing factor and may ultimately turn out to be a further transnational threat. We are all anxiously monitoring the growing zone of instability in North Africa and

the Middle East, where religious radicalism and, as a result of this, the activities of terrorist organizations are increasing.

The CSTO focuses considerable attention on measures aimed at protecting its member States against extremism and terrorism. The plan of collective action of the CSTO member States to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy for the period 2008 to 2012 is being put into effect. Measures to counter terrorist and extremist forces are tested during counter-terrorism training operations. A list of organizations recognized as terrorist or extremist in the CSTO member States has been agreed upon. Particular attention is being paid to the co-ordination of activities with the OSCE Action against Terrorism Unit and Conflict Prevention Centre.

Afghanistan remains a hot spot with a direct impact on the Central Asian countries. It is not only that the Taliban are now already training insurgents to infiltrate the Central Asian countries; more importantly and far more dangerous in the longer term is the fact that the Afghanistan of 2014 will become the main exporter of instability for the entire region, eloquently but correctly called the “heart of Asia”.

We are convinced that co-ordinated preventive efforts by the United Nations, the OSCE and all other interested organizations are absolutely essential if we want to avoid the worst-case scenario. Otherwise, despite all the endeavours being made, including efforts by the CSTO and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, Central Asia may experience the very worst kind of consequences of transnational threats from the south.

Our organization is implementing an action plan to counter the threats and challenges emanating from the territory of Afghanistan. Among other things, it provides for co-operation with the International Security Assistance Force, measures to establish cordons sanitaires around Afghanistan to prevent drug trafficking and ensure financial security, and training for Afghan law enforcement and security forces.

Lying in the path of drug transports from Afghanistan, the CSTO countries are waging an active struggle against this phenomenon. Under the auspices of the CSTO, the Kanak regional counter-narcotics operation is a permanent feature. Representatives of around 30 countries that are not members of the CSTO, including many OSCE participating States, take part in this operation as observers, as do experts from international organizations such as the OSCE, INTERPOL and EUROPOL. During the Kanak operation in 2011 around 245 tons of narcotics, thousands of firearms and hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition were seized from illegal circulation.

In recent years we have been paying particular attention to ensuring international information security. We are in favour of ensuring a balance between free access to information and computer technologies and the inadmissibility of interference in the internal affairs of participating States. Practical work has begun in our organization to crack down on crimes involving modern information technologies.

Given the current situation, effective co-operation between security organizations, both on a global scale and within the Eurasian area, is becoming a most important factor.

New common challenges for us all mean that joint efforts with the OSCE and other international security organizations within the framework of a positive and unifying agenda are essential. The CSTO is ready for this.

Thank you for your attention.