

United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention



UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

SUMMARY REPORT

Bishkek International Conference on

Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: Strengthening Comprehensive Efforts to Counter Terrorism

> 13/14 December 2001 Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

Бишкекская Международная Конференция на тему

"Укрепление безопасности и стабильности в Центральной Азии: наращивание всесторонних усилий по противодействию терроризму"

A Brief Note from the Editorial Team:

- This Summary Report includes contributions made available to the editorial team before 18 February 2002.
- The main language of this report is English. Russian translations of the final conference documents and of selected key speeches have also been included. Where English versions of the contributions were not available, the original Russian versions have been used.
- All documents are included as submitted. The editors abstained from rewriting, summarising or other forms of editing with the exceptions of certain orthographic corrections and formatting changes.
- This report is also available electronically under www.osce.org/events/bishkek2001/
- This Summary Report is not an official document of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe or the United Nations. Views and positions expressed in this report do not necessarily represent the official views of the OSCE, its participating States or the UN, which do not bear responsibility for the data and facts contained in this publication.

Vienna/Bishkek, 27 February 2002

Editorial team: Jahyun Han, Rainer Hermann (Vienna), Aigul Mamytova (Bishkek)

Cover page photo: Rainer Hermann

FOREWORD

This Summary Report contains the documents, speeches and interventions of the "Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: Strengthening Comprehensive Efforts to Counter Terrorism", which was held on 13 and 14 December 2001 in Bishkek, the capital of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The initiative for organizing this conference was originally launched by President Askar Akaev in June 2001, when the then OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Romanian Foreign Minister Mircea Geoana, visited Central Asian Republics. The idea was to follow up on work begun in October 2000 in Tashkent at a conference entitled "Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: An Integrated Approach to Counter Drugs, Organised Crime and Terrorism", jointly organized by the OSCE Chairmanship and the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UN ODCCP).

The terrorist attacks in New York and Washington on 11 September 2001 entirely changed the significance and scope of the original conference project. It became dramatically clear that the issues to be discussed at the conference in Bishkek would not only be relevant in the context of regional co-operation in Central Asia, but that they now would concern the entire international community.

This conference, again co-organized by the OSCE and the UN ODCCP, was preceded by a thorough consultative process in which a broad range of OSCE participating States and relevant international organizations contributed to the conference preparations. The Leitmotiv of this preparatory process was comprehensiveness: the complex challenge of terrorism needed to be addressed from a very broad range of security, political and socio-economic aspects, including short-term action as well as mid- and long-term oriented preventive aspects. This Summary Report provides an impressive reflection of this comprehensive approach.

The Bishkek Conference brought together over 300 participants from some 60 states and some 20 international organizations. It thus served as an effective platform for strengthening co-ordination and improving international co-operation in preventing and fighting terrorism. The concrete outcome of the conference was embodied in two documents. The "Declaration" and the "Programme of Action" first and foremost constitute a strong appeal to states and international organizations that now is the time to proceed resolutely to further concrete and comprehensive action.

I would like to use this opportunity to thank the Governments of Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States for their financial contributions which made it possible to organize the Bishkek Conference.

Dr. Wilhelm Höynck Ambassador ret. (Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office for Central Asia in 2001)

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящий сводный отчет содержит документы и выступления Бишкекской Международной Конференции на тему «Укрепление безопасности и стабильности в Центральной Азии: наращивание всесторонних усилий по противодействию терроризму», которая состоялась 13-14 декабря 2001 года в г. Бишкек, столице Кыргызской Республики.

Инициатива проведения этой конференции была первоначально выдвинута Президентом Аскаром Акаевым в июне 2001, во время визита бывшего в то время Действующего Председателя ОБСЕ, министра иностранных дел Румынии Мирчи Джоаны в республики Средней Азии. Предполагалось, что она продолжит работу, начатую в октября 2000 года в Ташкенте на конференции под названием «Приоритеты сотрудничества по борьбе с наркотиками, организованной преступностью и терроризмом», организованной совместно Действующим Председательством ОБСЕ и Управлением ООН по контролю за наркотиками и предупреждению преступности (УКНПП ООН).

Террористические акты в Нью-Йорке и Вашингтоне 11 сентября 2001 года полностью изменили значимость и масштаб первоначального проекта конференции. Стало совершенно ясно, что вопросы, которые должны будут обсуждаться на Конференции в Бишкеке, станут актуальными не только в контексте регионального сотрудничества в Центральной Азии; они теперь затронули все международное сообщество.

Данной конференции, организованной вновь совместно ОБСЕ и УКНПП ООН, предшествовал всесторонний консультативный процесс, в ходе которого широкий круг странучастниц ОБСЕ и соответствующих международных организаций внесли свой вклад в подготовку конференции. Лейтмотивом этого подготовительного процесса стала всеобъемлемость: сложный вызов терроризма необходимо рассматривать с учетом широкого круга аспектов безопасности, а также политических и социально-экономических факторов, включая краткосрочные меры, а также средне- и долгосрочные превентивные аспекты. Настоящий отчет представляет собой впечатляющее отображение этого комплексного подхода.

Бишкекская Конференция собрала вместе более 300 участников из более чем 60 государств и около 20 международных организаций. Она, таким образом, послужила действенной платформой для улучшения координации и развития международного сотрудничества в сфере предотвращения и борьбы с терроризмом. Конкретный результат конференции заключен в двух документах. «Декларация» и «Программа действий», прежде всего, представляют собой убедительный призыв к государствам и международным организациям решительно перейти к дальнейшим конкретным и комплексным действиям.

Я хотел бы воспользоваться настоящей возможностью, чтобы поблагодарить Правительства Канады, Германии, Лихтенштейна, Нидерландов, Норвегии, Швейцарии, Великобритании и Соединенных Штатов Америки за их финансовый вклад, который сделал возможным проведение Бишкекской конференции.

Д-р Вильгельм Хойнк Посол в отставке (Личный Представитель Действующего Председателя ОБСЕ в Центральной Азии в 2001 г.)

SUMMARY REPORT	1
FOREWORD	4
ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ	5
PART I FINAL DOCUMENTS	12
DECLARATION OF THE BISHKEK INTERNATIONAL conference	14
ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ БИШКЕКСКОЙ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ	16
PROGRAMME OF ACTION	18
ПРОГРАММА ДЕЙСТВИЙ	21
PART II OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE	26
ПРИВЕТСТВЕННОЕ ВЫСТУПЛЕНИЕ	28
Муратбек Иманалиев	28
Министр иностранных дел Кыргызской Республики	28
Opening Address	29
H.E. Askar Akaev	29
President of the Kyrgyz Republic	29
Приветственное выступление	<i>33</i>
Е. П. Аскар Акаев	33
Президент Кыргызской Республики	33
WELCOMING STATEMENT	<i>37</i>
Mr. Ján Kubiš	37
Ambassador, OSCE Secretary General	37
Приветственное выступление	<i>39</i>
Ян Кубиш	39
Посол, Генеральный Секретарь ОБСЕ	39
Opening Statement	<i>41</i>
Mr. Mohammad Amirkhizi	41
Ambassador, Senior Policy Advisor to the UN ODCCP Executive Director	41
PART III EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES	42
выступление	<i>44</i>
Муратбек Иманалиев	44
Министр иностранных дел Кыргызской Республики	44
выступление	<i>46</i>
Абдунаби Сатторов	46
Заместитель министра иностранных дел Республики Таджикистан	46
<i>выступление</i>	49
Марат Сыздыков	49
Заведующий Сектором Совета Безопасности Республики Казахстан	49
Глава Делегации Республики Казахстан	49
выступление	52
Делегация Республики Узбекистан	52
выступление	55
Делегация Туркменистана	55
ILLICIT DRUGS AND ORGANIZED CRIME: THE IMPACT OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN	V 57
Mr. Mohammad Amirkhizi	57
Ambassador, Senior Policy Adviser to the UN ODCCP Executive Director	57
INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM AS GLOBAL CHALLENGES	62
Mr. Rolf Ekéus	62

OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities	62
SESSION SUMMARY by the co-chairperson	65
Mr. Constantin Ene	65
Ambassador, Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office	65
PART IV Strengthening Bilateral and Regional Efforts to Counter Terrorism and Related Crimes	66
The OSCE Bucharest Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism	68
Ms. Kirsten Biering	68
Ambassador, Chairperson of the OSCE Open-Ended Informal Working Group on Terrorism	68
Overview from ODCCP	<i>71</i>
Ms. Antonella Deledda	71
ODCCP Regional Representative for Central Asia	71
Расширение двусторонних и региональных усилий в борьбе с терроризмом	73
Борис Мыльников	73
Руководитель Антитеррористического центра	73
государств-участников Содружества Независимых Государств	73
SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN COOPERATIVE INITIATIVE REGIONAL CENTER FOR COMBATI	ING
TRANSBORDER CRIME	79
Ms. Gentiana Serbu	79
Executive Secretary, SECI RCCTC	79
PART V ENHANCING COMPREHENSIVE PREVENTIVE MEASURES	82
Can we protect human rights while combating terrorism?	<i>84</i>
Mr. Gérard Stoudmann,	84
Ambassador, Director of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights	84
MEDIA FREEDOM IN TIMES OF ANTI-TERRORIST CONFLICT	86
Mr. Freimut Duve	86
OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media	86
CREATING PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM	<i>87</i>
Mr. Manuel Navarrete	87
Major, Guardia Civil, Ministry of Interior, Spain	87
Доклад на тему: Укрепление выдержанного ислама в Кыргызстане	89
Муфтий Кыргызстана	89
Кимсанбай ажы Абдырахманов	89
THE WORLDWIDE CHALLENGE OF RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM	<i>92</i>
Professor Jean-François Mayer	92
University of Fribourg, Switzerland	92
The Role of Parliamentarians in Preventing and Combating Terrorism	96
Mr. Ahmet Tan	96
MP, Turkey, Vice-President, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly	96
Conflict Prevention: The Alternative to Terrorism, Insurgencies and Attempts to Suppress Them	<i>98</i>
Michael S. Lund	98
Senior Associate, Management Systems International, Inc., Washington, D.C.	98
THE twelve UN COUNTER-TERRORISM CONVENTIONS AS TOOLS IN FIGHTING TERRORI	106
Ms. Sabine Nölke Legal Counsel on Terrorism Issues, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada	106 106
Strategies of Inclusion: Reducing the Risk of the Radicalisation of Minorities	<i>111</i>
Mr. Neil Melvin	111
Senior Adviser to the High Commissioner on National Minorities of the OSCE	111
NEW TECHNOLoGIES AND TERRORISM: An Attempt at Systemic Approach	<i>113</i>
Mr. Vladimir F. Pryakhin	113

Expert, Candidate of Historical Sciences	113
COUNTERING THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM: THE ROLE OF MONEY LAUNDE ILLICIT INTERNATIONAL MONEY FLOW	ERING AND 116
Mr. Timothy Lemay	116
Officer in Charge, Global Programme against Money Laundering, UN ODCCP	116
PART VI SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS	118
Addressing Root Causes: Improving Social and Economic Prospects Mr. Jakob Simonsen	<i>120</i> 120
Deputy Regional Director, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Regiona Europe and the CIS	
THE NEXUS BETWEEN TERRORISM, POVERTY, ILLICIT DRUGS AND ORGANIZEL Mr. Alex Schmid	<i>CRIME123</i> 123
Officer-in-Charge, Terrorism Prevention Branch	123
Centre for International Crime Prevention, UN ODCCP	123
Support to sustainable development	127
Mr. Cees Wittebrood Head of Unit for Central Asia and Southern Caucasus	127 127
Directorate General External Relations, European Commission	127
SESSION SUMMARY by the co-chairperson	130
Mr. Ömür Orhun Ambassador, Head of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the OSCE	130 130
PART VII STATEMENTS BY OTHER DELEGATIONS	132
STATEMENT	134
Mr. Reinhard Bettzuege	134
Ambassador, Head of the German Delegation to the OSCE	134
STATEMENT	136
Mr. Stephan Minikes	136
Ambassador, Chief of the US Mission to the OSCE	136
STATEMENT	139
Ms. Margit Wästfelt	139
Ambassador, Deputy Head of Austrian Mission to the OSCE	139
STATEMENT Mr. Javanshir Mammadov	140 140
Chief of Security Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of A	
	140
Выступление	141
Александр Козырь	141
Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол	141
Республики Беларусь в Кыргызской Республике	141
STATEMENT Delegation of Canada	<i>143</i> 143
STATEMENT	145
Delegation of Finland	145
STATEMENT	146
Mr. Seppo Laessaari	146
Inspector, Ministry of Interior, Finland	146
STATEMENT	147
Mr. John De Fonblanque Ambassador, Head of the UK Delegation to the OSCE	147 147
statement: Anti-terrorism measures adopted by the Italian Government in the aftermath	
11 th	148
Delegation of Italy	148

Выступление	<i>150</i>
Евгений Визир	150
Временный Поверенный в делах Республики Молдова в Республике Узбекистан	150
STATEMENT	<i>152</i>
Dr. Alla Karimova	152
Head of UN and the International Political Organizations Department	152
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Uzbekistan	152
statement	<i>153</i>
Delegation of the Netherlands	153
Mr. Maurits Jochems	153
Director, Security Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands	153
STATEMENT	<i>154</i>
H.E. Aleksander Kwasniewski	154
President of the Republic of Poland	154
STATEMENT	<i>155</i>
Delegation of Portugal	155
Выступление	<i>157</i>
Анатолий Сафонов	157
Заместитель министра иностранных дел Российской Федерации	157
STATEMENT	<i>159</i>
Delegation of Sweden	159
STATEMENT	<i>160</i>
Delegation of Switzerland	160
statement: Measures taken by Switzerland to Impeach any abuse of its financial centre by t	<i>errorists</i>
and other criminals	<i>161</i>
Delegation of Switzerland	161
SPEAKING NOTES	<i>162</i>
Delegation of Switzerland:	162
STATEMENT	<i>164</i>
Turkish Delegation	164
<i>STATEMENT</i>	166
Dr. Abdulhaluk Mehmet Çay	166
State Minister, Republic of Turkey	166
STATEMENT	<i>168</i>
Delegation of Ukraine	168
statement	<i>171</i>
Mr. Takeshi Kamiyama	171
Minister, Embassy of Japan in Austria	171
STATEMENT	172
Mr. Piamsak Milintachinda	172
Deputy Director-General of Department of European Affairs	172
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand	172
Выступление	<i>174</i>
Хун Цзюинь	174
Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол Китайской Народной Республики	174
в Кыргызской Республике	174
STATEMENT	176
Mr. Rajindra Abhyankar	176
Delegation of India	176
<i>STATEMENT</i>	179
Mr. Amir Zamaninia	179
Adviser to the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran	179
STATEMENT	181

Mr. Habib-ur-Rahman	181
Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Kyrgyz Republic	181
Выступление	<i>182</i>
Валерий Николаенко	182
Генеральный-секретарь Совета коллективной безопасности	182
STATEMENT	<i>185</i>
Ms. Kakoli Ray	185
Chief of the IOM Mission, Kyrgyz Republic	185
STATEMENt: NATO and Central Asia: New Political Dynamics for a New Century	<i>187</i>
Mr. Daniel V. Speckhard	187
NATO Deputy Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs	187
STATEMENt: Conflict Prevention: A Key Priority of the United Nations	<i>190</i>
Mr. Vladimir Goryayev	190
Senior Political Affairs Officer, Department of Political Affairs, United Nations Secretariat	190
STATEMENT	<i>192</i>
Dr. Richard Young	192
Resident Representative, UNICEF Kyrgyzstan	192
PART VIII CLOSING OF THE CONFERENCE	194
CLOSING REMARKS	<i>196</i>
Mr. Pino Arlacchi	196
United Nations Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director of ODCCP	196
CLOSING REMARKS: Central asia and counter-terrorism: the next steps	<i>198</i>
Mr. Mircea Dan Geoana	198
OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Romanian Minister for Foreign Affairs	198
ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНОЕ ВЫСТУПЛЕНИЕ	<i>201</i>
Е.П. Аскар Акаев	201
Президент Кыргызской Республики	201
PART IX ANNEXES	202
agenda of the BISHKEK INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENHANCING SECURITY AND STABILITY IN CENTRAL ASIA: STRENGTHENING COMPREHENSIVE EFFORTS TO COUNTER TERPORISM (as of 12 December 2001)	
TERRORISM (as of 12 December 2001)	204
List of Participants	207
STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE TERRORIST ATTACK O	
THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT	219
Mr. Muratbek Imanaliev	219
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic	219

 PART I FINAL DOCUMENTS

DECLARATION OF THE BISHKEK INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

The States participants^{*} of the international conference in Bishkek:

Resolutely condemning terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

Acknowledging the primary role of the United Nations in the fight against terrorism and supporting resolutions no. 1377 (2001), 1373 (2001), 1368 (2001) and 1269 (1999) of the UN Security Council, as well as General Assembly Resolution 56/1 as a basis and framework for global co-operation to counter international terrorism;

Reaffirming the 'Decision on Combating Terrorism' and the 'Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism' adopted at the Ninth Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council on 3-4 December 2001 in Bucharest;

Acknowledging the importance of the Declaration by the Central Asian states and the document "Priorities for Co-operation to Counter Drugs, Organized Crime and Terrorism in Central Asia", as endorsed in Tashkent, 20 October 2000;

Committed to address political conflicts and economic and social problems which are exploited by terrorists and violent extremists to mobilize support for their cause.

Determined to translate their political will into action by joining forces to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

- (1) **Note** the importance and timeliness of the Bishkek Conference 2001, as an international forum to strengthen understanding and share approaches in the struggle against terrorism.
- (2) **Emphasize** that terrorism is a global problem and that there must be no safe haven for perpetrators of such crimes and their accomplices. It is a complex challenge due to links with transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, trafficking in human beings, money laundering, arms trafficking, computer and other high technology crimes as well as other threats, including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- (3) **Reject** firmly the identification of terrorism with any particular religion or culture as well as the unacceptable attempts by terrorists and violent extremists to present their cause as a struggle between religions or cultures.
- (4) Confirm that the struggle against terrorism requires joint and comprehensive efforts of the international community, in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, their obligations under international law, and the OSCE commitments they have undertaken, which closely link the OSCE's politico-military, human and economic dimensions.
- (5) **Express** their determination to combat terrorism while fully respecting human rights and the rule of law.
- (6) **Underline** their commitment to address at the earliest possible moment political conflicts and economic and social problems which are exploited and abused by terrorists and violent extremists to mobilize support for their destructive causes.

- (7) **Call** upon the international community, governments and civil societies to closely cooperate in the struggle against acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations on bilateral, regional and multilateral levels.
- (8) Note that as a neighbour to Afghanistan, the Central Asian region is exposed to specific challenges and threats to security; in this connection, they note the contribution of the states in the region to the global coalition against international terrorism and emphasized the necessity to render political support and financial/technical assistance to the states of Central Asia in this context, including support for sustainable development.
- (9) **Endorse** the attached "Programme of Action", to initiate practical measures aimed at preventing and countering terrorism.
- (10) **Express** their gratitude to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic for having taken the initiative for this conference and for the excellent conference framework and hospitality in Bishkek.

^{*} This declaration was agreed among OSCE participating States represented at the conference on the basis of interventions made at the conference.

ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ БИШКЕКСКОЙ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ

Государства – участники международной конференции в Бишкеке,

решительно осуждая терроризм во всех его формах и проявлениях,

признавая ведущую роль Организации Объединенных Наций в борьбе с терроризмом и поддерживая резолюции Совета Безопасности ООН No. 1377 (2001), 1373 (2001), 1368 (2001) и 1269 (1999), а также резолюцию 56/1 Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН в качестве основы и рамок для глобального сотрудничества в противодействии международному терроризму,

подтверждая "Решение о борьбе с терроризмом" и "Бухарестский план действий по борьбе с терроризмом", принятые на состоявшейся 3-4 декабря 2001 года в Бухаресте Девятой встрече Совета министров ОБСЕ,

признавая важность Декларации центрально-азиатских государств и документа "Приоритеты сотрудничества в борьбе с наркотиками, организованной преступностью и терроризмом в Центральной Азии", принятых в Ташкенте 20 октября 2000 года,

твердо намереваясь заниматься урегулированием политических конфликтов и решением социально-экономических проблем, используемых террористами и агрессивными экстремистами, чтобы заручиться поддержкой в достижении своих целей,

исполненные решимости воплотить свою политическую волю в конкретные действия, объединив усилия в борьбе с терроризмом во всех его формах и проявлениях,

1) отмечают важность и своевременность проведения Бишкекской конференции 2001 года как международного форума для укрепления взаимопонимания и выработки совместных подходов в борьбе против терроризма;

2) подчеркивают, что терроризм представляет собой глобальную проблему и что виновным в таких преступлениях и их сообщникам не должно быть убежища нигде. Терроризм в силу его взаимосвязи с транснациональной организованной преступностью, незаконным оборотом наркотиков, торговлей людьми, отмыванием денег, незаконной торговлей оружием, компьютерной и другими видами основанной на высоких технологиях преступности, а также с другими угрозами, включая распространение оружия массового поражения, представляет собой комплексный вызов;

3) решительно **отвергают** отождествление терроризма с какой-либо конкретной религией или культурой, а также недопустимые попытки террористов и агрессивных экстремистов представить свои замыслы как противоборство религий или культур;

4) подтверждают, что борьба с терроризмом требует от международного сообщества совместных всесторонних усилий в полном соответствии с целями и принципами Устава ООН, их международно-правовыми обязательствами, а также принятыми ими в рамках ОБСЕ обязательствами, исходящими из тесной увязки военно-политического, человеческого и экономического измерений ОБСЕ;

5) заявляют о решимости бороться с терроризмом, в полной мере соблюдая права человека и верховенство закона;

6) подчеркивают свое твердое намерение на возможно более ранней стадии принимать меры к урегулированию политических конфликтов и социальноэкономических проблем, используемых, в том числе и недобросовестно, террористами и агрессивными экстремистами, чтобы заручиться поддержкой в достижении своих деструктивных целей;

7) **призывают** международное сообщество, правительства и гражданское общество тесно сотрудничать в противодействии актам терроризма во всех его формах и проявлениях на двустороннем, региональном и многостороннем уровне;

8) отмечают, что Центрально-Азиатский регион. граничащий С Афганистаном, сталкивается со специфическими вызовами и угрозами безопасности; в этой связи они отмечают вклад государств региона в глобальную коалицию по борьбе с международным терроризмом и подчеркивают необходимость оказания политической поддержки И финансовой/технической помощи государствам Центральной Азии в данном контексте, включая содействие устойчивому развитию;

9) одобряют прилагаемую Программу действий, предусматривающую практические меры по предупреждению терроризма и противодействию ему;

10) **выражают** признательность правительству Кыргызской Республики за инициативу проведения конференции, за безупречную организационную работу в этой связи и за проявленное в Бишкеке гостеприимство.

^{*} Настоящая декларация согласована представленными на конференции государствами – участниками ОБСЕ на основе прозвучавших на ней выступлений.

I: Framework for Co-operation

- The "Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: Strengthening Comprehensive Efforts to Counter Terrorism" (Bishkek Conference), which was co-organized by UN ODCCP and OSCE, brought together, in the spirit of the UN Charter and the OSCE Platform for Co-operative Security, representatives of OSCE participating States and a broad range of officials from international organisations, observers and experts.
- 2. Discussions were based on United Nations resolutions, in particular, Security Council Resolutions 1373 and 1377, the UN Plan of Action for the implementation of the UN Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (April 2000), and on the OSCE Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism (4 December 2001). Considering the fact that the "Bishkek Conference" is also a follow-up to the International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia (Tashkent, October 2000), the outcome of the "Tashkent Conference" was duly taken into account.
- 3. The "Bishkek Conference" strengthened the resolve of the participants to unite in the fight against terrorism and to support the key role of the United Nations.
- 4. The participants invited international and regional organisations to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination by undertaking the following steps:
 - To make full use of platforms, like the "Bishkek Conference", to develop synergies between their activities in order to maximize the effectiveness of their assistance. In this regard, participants welcomed the intention of ODCCP and OSCE to further develop working contacts in order to strengthen their complementary capacities; and
 - To build upon positive experiences gained in the development of the ODCCP Programme for Central Asia, with the assistance of the donor community.

II: Measures to Combat and Prevent Terrorism

Taking into account the commitments of the OSCE participating States, as reflected in the Bucharest Plan of Action and in line with Section VII of the Plan of Action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration, the following measures were identified:

- 1. To request OSCE and ODCCP to enhance **synergy and coordination** in providing necessary assistance. In this regard, initiatives of UN/ODCCP and OSCE/ODIHR, such as organizing regional and sub-regional workshops for the promotion of the ratification and implementation of international conventions are strongly encouraged. The crucial role of parliaments, in particular, in the ratification process, is also to be taken into account as is the role of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in encouraging dialogue among parliamentarians;
- 2. To enhance **national interagency co-operation** between anti-terrorist agencies and agencies fighting crime, including drug trafficking, by an exchange of operational information between such agencies and law enforcement authorities charged with combating terrorism;
- 3. *To foster* regional and international co-operation between anti-terrorist agencies and agencies fighting crime, including the trafficking of arms and illicit drugs, e.g. in the form of the establishment of channels of communication between relevant agencies; to suggest to the OSCE Permanent Council to consider convening in Vienna a special expert meeting, with the participation of representatives of law enforcement bodies, arranged by the OSCE while inviting the UN as a co-organizer;

- 4. *To adopt* national **anti-money laundering legislation** and **create corresponding structures**, e.g. Financial Intelligence Units, which can be employed to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, as well as other relevant crimes. In this connection, the participants drew the attention of the international community to the importance of providing assistance, upon request, to States in developing relevant national legislative and administrative tools;
- 5. *To work* toward rapid ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments, including the 1999 UN International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and consider implementing the standards of financial accountability and transparency embodied in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 40 Recommendations on Money Laundering and eight Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing; to take immediate steps in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001), to block the assets of individuals and entities linked to terrorist financing;
- 6. To have countries gather information on, and engage in the analysis of, criminal activities carried out for the purposes of furthering terrorism, as well as collect and update relevant information on terrorism and related activities. Subject to bilateral or multilateral agreements, such information could also be shared with appropriate international bodies and other countries;
- 7. *To increase* **funding for relevant research** conducted by appropriate institutions, including universities and non-governmental and governmental agencies;
- 8. To prevent the destabilising accumulation and uncontrolled spread and illicit trafficking of **small arms and light weapons** (SALW). In this context, the experiences from the implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, as well as from a series of national training workshops in all five OSCE participating States of Central Asia on combating trafficking and the stockpile management of SALW, should be taken into account. In addition, states are encouraged to actively participate in the regional seminar to be held in the spring of 2002 in Almaty. Moreover, the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre is encouraged to develop further activities in the implementation of the aforementioned OSCE document;
- To prevent and to combat terrorism by increasing co-operation in the fields of human rights and fundamental freedoms and by strengthening the rule of law and the building of democratic institutions, based in part, on the funding of relevant programmes of the UN as well as the OSCE;
- 10. *To enhance* the capacity of **the judiciary** to deal with all aspects of terrorism and related crime, including by the provision of relevant expertise and training so as further strengthen the independence and impartiality of the judiciary;
- 11. *To address* **inter ethnic frictions** at the earliest possible stage, thus contributing to a comprehensive policy for the prevention of terrorism; to support, in particular, the efforts of the OSCE HCNM in addressing issues pertaining to his mandate; and to foster dialogue and tolerance between majorities and minorities;
- 12. To promote active **civil society engagement** in the fight against terrorism; and to offer young people opportunities to learn and practice tolerance, to enable them to actively participate in civil society and to familiarize them with **peaceful conflict resolution methods**;
- 13. *To emphasize* the importance of **tolerance** in all aspects of social relations and the significant role of **dialogue among civilizations** as a means of reaching understanding and removing threats to peace in the spirit of UN General Assembly Resolution 53/22; and to foster continuous dialogue among all segments of society (including political and religious leaders, parliamentarians and NGOs) in order to prevent the marginalization of any segment of society; to recommend to the OSCE Permanent Council to consider in 2002 the commencing of a dialogue between the OSCE and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

- 14. *To assist* in strengthening **free media**, including serving the legitimate information needs of society without providing a platform for terrorists; to support the ongoing ODCCP project, "Mass Media Training on Drug and Crime Related Issues" which is being implemented in co-operation with the OSCE, as well as to follow-up on the result of the conference on media freedom in times of terrorist conflict, organized in Almaty by the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media; and to develop further programmes in this area, to promote freedom of expression and to monitor hate speech.
- 15. *To provide* psychological and social **services to the victims** of terrorism and to their families; and
- 16. *To address* economic and social problems that are exploited by terrorists, by encouraging the countries concerned to focus on sustainable development policies, taking into account existing priorities within the donor community.

III. Additional Needs

Considering that the Central Asian region is a neighbour to Afghanistan and that it requires support, also in connection with threats originating from Afghanistan, participants from both inside and outside Central Asia, pleaded that special efforts should be made by the international community to provide technical and financial assistance on the basis of comprehensive national and regional programmes of action, in the following areas:

- 1. *To strengthen* the capacities of Central Asian states **to control their borders** and to prevent border crossing by terrorist and organized crime groups, by taking into account the situation in Afghanistan with specific regard to illicit drugs, without impeding the normal flow of trade and free movement of people;
- 2. To encourage sustainable economic development by, inter alia, fostering co-operation between national banks in the region as well as within international banking structures, in order to support on the one hand, economic processes, including the attraction of foreign investment, and, on the other hand, to enhance their capacity to control money laundering and to suppress the financing of terrorism;
- 3. *To undertake* **joint training and operational activities** in various areas, including training of specialists and considering the provision of appropriate equipment and technologies; and
- 4. *To strengthen* the capacity of governmental institutions to combat terrorism, organized crime and illicit drugs.
- 5. *To consider* providing such financial and other assistance also with a view to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the relevant international conventions.

Measures in these areas should be addressed in **comprehensive** frameworks. In order to contribute to and ensure such frameworks, as well as to provide support for such measures, consideration should be given – not least with an eye for due follow-up and effective implementation – to continuing the dialogue among concerned countries, with the assistance of ODCCP and OSCE.

I. Основы сотрудничества

- На Бишкекской международной конференции "Укрепление безопасности и стабильности в Центральной Азии: наращивание всесторонних усилий по противодействию терроризму" (Бишкекская конференция), совместно организованной УКНПП ООН и ОБСЕ, собрались для обмена мнениями в духе Устава ООН и Платформы безопасности ОБСЕ, основанной на сотрудничестве, представители государств – участников ОБСЕ и широкий круг должностных лиц международных организаций, наблюдателей и экспертов.
- 2. Дискуссия между ними основывалась на резолюциях Организации Объединенных Наций, в частности резолюциях 1373 и 1377 Совета Безопасности, Плане действий ООН по осуществлению Венской декларации ООН о преступности и правосудии: ответы на вызовы XXI века (апрель 2000 года) и Бухарестском плане действий ОБСЕ по борьбе с терроризмом (4 декабря 2001 года). Ввиду того, что Бишкекская конференция являлась также продолжением процесса, начатого на Международной конференции по укреплению безопасности и стабильности в Центральной Азии (Ташкент, октябрь 2000 года), в ее работе должным образом учитывались итоги Ташкентской конференции.
- Бишкекская конференция укрепила решимость участников объединить силы в борьбе против терроризма и оказывать поддержку ведущей роли Организации Объединенных Наций.
- 4. Участники призвали международные и региональные организации укрепить сотрудничество и координацию действий путем принятия следующих мер:
 - всестороннее использование форумов, подобных Бишкекской конференции, для достижения синергетического эффекта, обеспечивающего максимальную действенность оказываемой ими помощи. В этой связи участники приветствовали намерение УКНПП и ОБСЕ продолжать укреплять рабочие контакты с целью расширения своих взаимодополняющих возможностей; и
 - развитие положительного опыта, накопленного при разработке Программы УКНПП для Центральной Азии, при содействии донорского сообщества.

II. Меры по борьбе с терроризмом и его предотвращению

В свете обязательств государств – участников ОБСЕ, отраженных в Бухарестском плане действий, а также в соответствии с разделом VII Плана действий по осуществлению Венской декларации, были намечены следующие меры:

 Обратиться к ОБСЕ и УКНПП с просьбой усилить синергетическое взаимодействие и координацию при оказании необходимой помощи. В этой связи активно приветствуются инициативы УКНПП ООН и ОБСЕ/БДИПЧ, такие как организация региональных и субрегиональных семинаров-практикумов с целью содействия ратификации и осуществлению международных соглашений. Необходимо также учитывать важнейшую роль парламентов, в частности, в ратификационном процессе, и роль Парламентской Ассамблеи ОБСЕ в поощрении диалога между парламентариями;

- Усилить межведомственное сотрудничество на национальном уровне между антитеррористическими органами и органами по борьбе с преступностью, включая незаконный оборот наркотиков, путем обмена оперативной информацией между такими органами и правоохранительными структурами, ответственными за борьбу с терроризмом;
- 3. Содействовать региональному и международному сотрудничеству антитеррористических органов и органов по борьбе с преступностью, включая незаконный оборот оружия и наркотиков, например, посредством создания каналов связи между соответствующими учреждениями; предложить Постоянному совету ОБСЕ рассмотреть возможность созыва в Вене по линии ОБСЕ специального совещания экспертов с участием представителей правоохранительных ведомств, к участию в организации которого была бы приглашена ООН;
- 4. Принять национальное законодательство по борьбе отмыванием денег и создать соответствующие структуры, например подразделения финансовой разведки, которые могут быть задействованы для предотвращения и пресечения финансирования терроризма и других связанных с этим преступлений. В этой связи участники обратили внимание международного сообщества на важность оказания помощи государствам, по их просьбе, в разработке соответствующего национального законодательно-административного инструментария;
- 5. Вести дело к быстрой ратификации и осуществлению соответствующих международно-правовых документов, включая Международную конвенцию ООН о борьбе с финансированием терроризма от 1999 года, и рассмотреть возможность применения стандартов по финансовой подотчетности и прозрачности, закрепленных в 40 рекомендациях по борьбе с отмыванием денег и в восьми Специальных рекомендациях по борьбе с финансированием терроризма, принятых Целевой группой по финансовым мероприятиям (ФАТФ); предпринять незамедлительные шаги в соответствии с резолюцией 1373 (2001) Совета Безопасности ООН по блокированию активов лиц и организаций, связанных с финансированием терроризма;
- 6. Привлечь страны к сбору и участию в анализе информации о преступной деятельности, осуществляемой в целях пособничества терроризму, а также к сбору и обновлению соответствующей информации о терроризме и связанной с ним деятельности. С соблюдением соответствующих двусторонних или многосторонних соглашений такую информацию можно также передавать соответствующим международным органам и другим странам;
- 7. **Увеличивать** финансирование исследований на эти темы, проводимых в соответствующих учреждениях, включая университеты, неправительственные организации и государственные ведомства;
- 8. Предотвращать дестабилизирующее накопление. неконтролируемое распространение и незаконный оборот легкого и стрелкового оружия (ЛСО). В этой связи следует учесть опыт реализации Документа ОБСЕ о легком и стрелковом оружии и опыт, накопленный во всех пяти центрально-азиатских государствах участниках ОБСЕ в ходе ряда национальных учебных семинаров по борьбе с незаконной торговлей ЛСО и управлению его запасами. Кроме того, будет приветствоваться активное участие государств в региональном семинаре, который состоится весной 2002 года в Алма-Ате. Центру ОБСЕ по предотвращению конфликтов рекомендуется развивать дальнейшую деятельность по осуществлению вышеназванного документа;
- 9. Предупреждать терроризм и бороться с ним путем усиления сотрудничества в сфере прав человека и основных свобод, а также путем укрепления верховенства

закона и строительства демократических институтов, с частичной опорой на финансирование в рамках соответствующих программ ООН и ОБСЕ;

- Расширить возможности судебной власти в отношении всех аспектов терроризма и связанных с ним преступлений, включая оказание соответствующей экспертной помощи и подготовку кадров с тем, чтобы дополнительно укрепить независимость и беспристрастность судебных органов;
- 11. Уделять внимание межэтническим трениям на возможно более ранней стадии, внося тем самым вклад в комплексную стратегию предупреждения терроризма; поддерживать, в частности, усилия ВКНМ ОБСЕ по решению вопросов, относящихся к его полномочиям, а также содействовать диалогу и терпимости между большинством и меньшинством;
- 12. Содействовать активному вовлечению гражданского общества в борьбу с терроризмом; предоставлять молодым людям возможность учиться терпимости и практиковать ее, а также активно участвовать в жизни гражданского общества и знакомиться с методами мирного разрешения конфликтов;
- 13. Подчеркивать значение терпимости в международных отношениях и важную роль диалога между цивилизациями как средства достижения взаимопонимания и устранения угроз миру в духе резолюции 53/22 Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН, а также поддерживать постоянный диалог между всеми слоями общества (включая политических и религиозных лидеров, парламентариев и НПО) с целью недопущения маргинализации какой-либо части общества; рекомендовать Постоянному совету ОБСЕ рассмотреть в 2002 году возможность налаживания диалога между ОБСЕ и Организацией Исламская Конференция;
- 14. Содействовать укреплению свободных средств массовой информации, включая удовлетворение законных потребностей общества в информации без предоставления трибуны террористам; поддержать осуществляемый в настоящее время в сотрудничестве с ОБСЕ проект УКНПП "Повышение квалификации журналистов в вопросах, связанных с наркотиками и преступностью", а также вести работу по итогам конференции, посвященной свободе средств массовой информации во время конфликтов, связанных с терроризмом, которая была организована в Алма-Ате Представителем ОБСЕ по вопросам свободы средств массовой информации; разработать дополнительные программы в этой области в интересах содействия свободе выражения мнений и бдительного отношения к попыткам разжигания ненависти;
- 15. Оказывать психологическую и социальную помощь жертвам терроризма и их семьям; и
- 16. **Уделять внимание** социально-экономическим проблемам, которые эксплуатируются террористами, побуждая соответствующие страны брать курс на устойчивое развитие с учетом существующих приоритетов донорского сообщества.

III. Дополнительные потребности

Учитывая, что Центрально-Азиатский регион граничит с Афганистаном и нуждается в поддержке, а также в связи с угрозами, исходящими из Афганистана, участники как из стран Центральной Азии, так и из других регионов призвали международное сообщество предпринять особые усилия для оказания технического и финансового содействия на основе комплексных национальных и региональных программ действий в следующих областях:

- 1. **Расширение** возможностей государств Центральной Азии в обеспечении пограничного контроля и недопущении пересечения границ террористическими и организованными преступными группами, учитывая ситуацию в Афганистане, в особенности в том, что касается незаконного оборота наркотиков, но не препятствуя нормальному ведению торговли и свободному передвижению людей;
- Содействие устойчивому экономическому развитию посредством, среди прочего, укрепления сотрудничества между национальными банками стран региона, а также в рамках международных банковских структур, с целью поддержки экономических процессов, включая привлечение иностранных инвестиций, с одной стороны, и повышения потенциала по борьбе с отмыванием денег и пресечению финансирования терроризма, с другой стороны;
- 3. **Организация** совместной подготовки кадров и оперативной деятельности в различных областях, включая подготовку специалистов и рассмотрение возможности снабжения соответствующим оборудованием и технологиями;
- 4. Усиление потенциала государственных учреждений по борьбе с терроризмом, организованной преступностью и незаконным оборотом наркотиков; и
- 5. **Рассмотрение** возможности оказания подобной финансовой и иной помощи также в целях облегчения ратификации и выполнения соответствующих международных конвенций.

Меры в этих областях должны рассматриваться на всеобъемлющей основе. Для содействия этому и обеспечения такой основы, а также для поддержки таких мер, следует рассмотреть – имея в виду не в последнюю очередь вопросы надлежащего развития достигнутого и эффективной реализации принятых решений – возможность продолжения диалога между заинтересованными странами при содействии УКНПП и ОБСЕ.



ПРИВЕТСТВЕННОЕ ВЫСТУПЛЕНИЕ

Муратбек Иманалиев Министр иностранных дел Кыргызской Республики

Уважаемые главы делегаций, уважаемые коллеги, Уважаемые гости, дамы и господа,

Для меня огромная честь и удовольствие приветствовать на гостеприимной кыргызской земле представителей стран-участниц Организации, а также стран Средиземноморского партнерства и стран-партнеров по сотрудничеству. Нам очень приятно видеть в качестве гостей конференции представителей государств Азии и Ближнего Востока.

Пользуясь случаем, хотел бы выразить искреннюю признательность всем делегациям и руководителям стран-участниц ОБСЕ за их безусловную поддержку инициативы Президента Кыргызской Республики Аскара Акаевича Акаева о проведении этой конференции в Бишкеке. Также хочу с особенным пиететом выразить признательность румынскому председательству и лично Действующему Председателю, министру иностранных дел М. Джоане за блестящую работу в текущем году и поддержку инициативы Кыргызстана.

Особо хотел бы выразить глубокую благодарность правительствам тех стран, которые оказали финансовую поддержку, что позволило создать благоприятные условия для успешного проведения данной конференции.

Уважаемые участники,

ОБСЕ играет важную роль в проведении активной политики по противодействию новым глобальным вызовам и рискам, какими являются международный терроризм, незаконный оборот наркотиков и трансграничная преступность.

Проведение настоящей конференции является весьма своевременным и востребованным шагом ОБСЕ в определении контуров и выработке совместных конкретных мер по сотрудничеству в борьбе с транснациональными факторами угрозы безопасности не только стран Центральной Азии, но и всего международного сообщества.

Совершенно очевидно, что в разрешении многочисленных проблем, угрожающих безопасности и стабильности всего мира необходим комплексный и согласованный подход на национальном, региональном и международном уровнях.

Уважаемые гости,

Убежден, что в ходе конференции участниками будет высказано много конструктивных предложений и рекомендаций по эффективному противодействию возникшим и возникающим угрозам и вызовам человечества.

В связи с этим, я выражаю убежденность в том, что проведение данной конференции станет действенным вкладом Кыргызстана совместно со всеми странами-участницами ОБСЕ в дело совместного противостояния вызовам и угрозам 21-го века.

Уважаемые главы делегаций, уважаемые гости, дамы и господа,

Разрешите работу нашей конференции считать открытой.

Хочу пожелать Бишкекской Конференции успешной и плодотворной работы, результаты которой будут служить на благо всех наших стран, а также всему человечеству. Наша миссия – благородна, она в интересах всех нас.

А сейчас имею честь предоставить слово Президенту Кыргызской Республики Акаеву Аскару Акаевичу.

OPENING ADDRESS

H.E. Askar Akaev President of the Kyrgyz Republic

Distinguished participants and guests of the Conference, Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear friends,

Let me first to cordially welcome you, the distinguished participants of the Bishkek International OSCE Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: "Strengthening Comprehensive Efforts to Counter Terrorism", on the ancient land of Kyrgyzstan. Today we start to discuss one of today's vital issues connected with counter terrorism effort in all its dimensions. Due to fate, Central Asia has become a centre of combat against this global threat to peace and stability in the whole world. During last years, this issue was on the agenda of the Almaty and Tashkent Conferences. Bishkek took its turn from Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, its fraternal neighbouring states, and with full readiness and great willingness invites all of you for a Dialogue.

First of all, my sincere gratitude goes to the OSCE and United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention for their decision to support our initiative on convening this Conference in Kyrgyzstan.

I would also like to express our sincerest gratitude to H.E. Mr. Mircea Geoana, OSCE Chairman-in-Office and Foreign Minister of Romania, H.E. Mr. Ján Kubiš, OSCE Secretary General, H.E. Mr. Pino Arlacchi, UN ODCCP Executive Director, and also to the delegations of the OSCE member-countries, who have given valuable support to this initiative.

I welcome all representatives from the member states of the Organization, as well as countries of the Mediterranean Partnership. It gives us a great pleasure to welcome as our guests, the representatives from the friendly Asian countries - India, Iran, China, Korea, Pakistan, Thailand, and Japan.

My special expression of gratitude goes to the Governments of the USA, Germany, Liechtenstein, Great Britain, Netherlands, Norway, Canada, and Switzerland for their sponsorship support which made it possible to convene our meeting in Bishkek.

Dear friends,

We attach a special importance to this Forum in Bishkek. In Kyrgyzstan, we know well what international terrorism means and what is its real face. During two years, in 1999 and 2000, my country was on the frontline of the fight against terror and violence. At that time, the war was on our doorsteps. We succeeded to repel the attacks of bandits and to give them a hammer blow with the fraternal solidarity of neighbouring countries, such as Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and considerable support of Russia, USA, China and other countries. This fact made it possible to avoid escalation of the military crisis in the Ferghana valley region. It is terrible to imagine the consequences, which may be caused by the negative development of the situation on the southern borders of Kyrgyzstan. We have paid very high price for that victory loosing that time many real heroes – our 55 soldiers and officers have given their life for the sake of security and freedom of our country.

International terrorism has no nationality, nor religion. Terrorists covering themselves with religious ideas in reality have nothing common with true religion calling for the principles of high morality, peace and love to a human being.

International terrorism is like a cancer tumor that causes the metastasis in one or another part of the planet. It distributes fear and provokes hatred leaving behind only deaths and sufferings of innocent people.

The tragic events of the 11th of September in USA, unprecedented because of cruelty and violence, have shown to the whole world the real face of contemporary terrorism and made us look at its dangerous nature for the whole world community. It has become clear that any state in the world is not safe from the threat of terrorism - military, biological, and psychological in contemporary conditions. Also it has become clear that struggle with this disease is not effective without consolidation of efforts of the whole international

community. We are glad that today representatives of international organizations have gathered in Bishkek, which unites states from different continents and with different religions, demonstrating their desire to confirm once again their solidarity in countering this global threat.

Dear friends,

The echo of the tragedy in the USA has united the whole world. A global anti-terrorist coalition lead by USA under consolidating role of the UN was established and is undertaking firm efforts in fighting with terrorism.

Under current conditions the necessity of unity and integrity of the world has become clearer. Tragedy in any part of the world becomes distress for the whole mankind. Under such conditions the role of international and regional organizations, which face the task of uniting people and guaranteeing an international security, is growing.

The main role belongs to the United Nations. The OSCE also plays a great role. The struggle against international terrorism underlines the necessity to strengthen the role of these organizations.

Today, in the interest of international security we have to join efforts and try to examine the global system of counteraction against new threats and challenges, the main being terrorism. Therefore organizing this Conference should make a fundamental contribution in combating this threat to mankind. It should not have only symbolic character, but should become a continuation of actions undertaken by an international community.

Dear participants,

Kyrgyzstan realizes not only the necessity of co-operation in combating transnational threats for security, but also undertakes concrete steps in this direction. From the tribunes of different international organizations, at forums and conferences, we have many times drawn attention to the growing threat, linked with international terrorism, religious extremism, illegal drug trafficking and weapon sales. Guaranteeing safety was and still is the main aim of our international activity.

Today, within the framework of the Agreement on Collective Security, a Permanent Regional Task force of collective Rapid Deployment forces in Central Asian region already functions here in Bishkek. By our initiative, active work on establishing in Bishkek an Antiterrorist Centre of Shanghai Organization for Cooperation has started. We are going to work actively within these structures and make the necessary contribution to the struggle with this threat.

Dear participants of the Forum,

Conference in Bishkek shows a growing concern of the world community in connection with the growing character of conflict potential in the Central Asian region. Talking about this problem we cannot forget the situation in Afghanistan and around it. Long-suffering people of Afghanistan, who have been in a condition of permanent war for more than 20 years, are trying to find a way out for establishment of peace and creation of normal living-conditions for their development. The antiterrorist campaign led by the USA with the active support of 20 countries serves not only vital interests of the Afghan people, but also our country, all countries of the region and the whole international community. It is principally necessary to underline that many countries of the civilised world understand that antiterrorist operation in Afghanistan is not directed against people of Afghanistan and ancient religion of Islam, which preaches humanistic ideas of good and peace. Terrorism has many faces and it is insidious. It threatens all civilized world, and cultural assets. The case of explosion and destruction of historical monuments of Buddha in Afghanistan needs no comments. The history knows dark pages of the Middle Ages and inquisition in the Christian world; similar danger threatens to give birth in another continent. We firmly oppose to consider fight against terrorism as a struggle against Islam, like a "clash of civilisations". And here we have to clearly define lines. We assume that this is understood by the clergy of various faith, acknowledgement of which is a timeline initiative of Pope John Paul II on convocation of the Conference of Religions on 24th of January 2002.

At these difficult hours of test, the Afghan people are deeply in need of humanitarian assistance. Together with other countries, Kyrgyzstan afforded its air space for regular transportation of humanitarian aids. By the road Osh-Khorog-Faizabad Kyrgyz transport workers, together with Russian Ministry of Emergency, already have delivered about five thousand tons of humanitarian cargo to Mountainous Badakhshan of Afghanistan. Accepting the necessity of supporting the antiterrorist operation, on the 6th of

December of this year we signed bilateral Kyrgyz-American Agreement, which allows the location of civil and military personnel of the US Ministry of Defense and Antiterrorist Coalitions Partners in the Kyrgyz Republic, and also allows use of objects within the territory of the country, particularly "Manas" airport, in the interests of struggle against international terrorism, rendering humanitarian aid to the people of Afghanistan and other concerted actions.

In settlement of the Afghan problem, it is necessary to make a complex approach and take decisive measures, covering political, economic and humanitarian aspects, which have to become main components of this process.

Kyrgyzstan shares the opinion that the military operation in Afghanistan creates the necessary background for rebirth of a new peaceful life in this country. We welcome the decision of establishment of the Interim Administration of Afghanistan as a result of inter-Afghan negotiations in Bonn, which is a real breakthrough, and guarantees entrance to the beginning of a process for the peaceful rebirth of the country.

Kyrgyzstan, as a close neighbouring country of Afghanistan, wishes to see it as a peaceful, neutral and friendly country, which will have a good relationship with all countries. Post-conflict development of Afghanistan should be also directed for establishment of firm guarantees in order that Afghanistan will never become a centre for the expansion of ideology of terrorism, separatism and extremism. A question of necessity of totally banning and producing of illegal drugs in this country should become a subject of serious consideration for the international community.

Dear participants of the Conference,

Roots of terrorism have deeply and widely developed a worldwide net, fertile soil of which is a difference in welfare of people among rich-North and poor-South. These are poverty, unemployment, drug trafficking, human trafficking, low level of legal culture and education and other influences of social disaster that will always be in the centre of attraction of international terrorists and for implementation of their terrible actions.

Of course, poverty is not the only reason of terrorism. However, we know that poverty in many countries of the world and in our region, particularly in combination of these contiguous social problems like drug trafficking, high level of unemployment, difficult crime-control situation and illegal migration of people, becomes fertile soil for international forces, which is dangerous detonator for domestic political and regional stability and peace.

It is in our common interests to find ways to overcome the expenses of globalisation and eradication of poverty. As concerns Kyrgyzstan, to fights poverty is one of the main priorities of our policy. With wide participation of civil society we have launched a Complex Development Framework for our republic to 2010, which allows us to decrease poverty in our country by 2 times. We understand that one of the main elements of democratisation of the society and its stable development is welfare of people.

I believe that participation of experts us leading international financial institutions, developed countries in this conference will allow to discuss these problems, which, among grand aspects of international co-operation, will find the expression in the final documents of our forum - the Bishkek Declaration and Programme of Action.

To increase the co-ordinating role of the OSCE in the joint strategy to fight terrorism in all OSCE area, including Central Asian region in particular, we deem it appropriate to substantially widen the mandate of the Organization. It would ensure effective co-ordination in the sphere of realisation of proposals and recommendations within the frameworks of these documents.

Dear participants of the Conference,

It is the time to rethink the realities of modern international life and make decisive steps for the growth of tolerance and understanding of other cultures and religions at the global level. The necessity of keeping peace and stability in the whole world requires the establishment of the Dialogue of Civilisations. Such approach, in my opinion, is now an imperative of the present times from the point of view of efficiency of the struggle against new threats and risks. Recently, at the Istanbul Summit of the OSCE, Kyrgyzstan has proposed the idea of realisation of this forum - dialogue of the OSCE - OIC on security issues. Now in conditions of objective necessity of consolidation of efforts of the world community on struggle against new threats the realisation of concrete steps in the direction of practical realisation of the idea of establishment of

dialogue between these two authoritative organizations acquires urgent importance. Actually, the new chapter in a history of relations between the states and regions now opens. I assign big hopes for the OSCE and the United Nations, which could give significant contribution to the establishment and development of this dialogue.

Dear participants of Conference,

From the ancient times Central Asia was an original link in relations between the East and the West, the wide and strong bridge promoting and blossoming mutual enrichment of various civilisations. The role, which our region played in ancient times as a composite part of the Great Silk Road forever, has been written in the annals of history. I think that our duty to the future generations now should consist in revival of the old traditions: we are obliged to transform Central Asian region into a zone of stability, economic development, spiritual revival and well being. The world in our millennium has become more compressed; the world states have become as never before more susceptible to each other's problems. We together, dear friends, are responsible now for providing to our region and to the whole world the future without wars and violence.

Dear friends,

The Bishkek Conference is the first event after the recently convened Meeting of the OSCE Ministers of foreign affairs in Bucharest. Our Conference is in implementation of main provisions laid down in the documents of the meeting of the OSCE Ministers of foreign affairs dealing with the initial actions in the field of common struggle against new challenges. I think that in pace with a constructive dialogue within the framework of this Forum, we will succeed in developing concrete measures aimed at expansion of international co-operation and elaboration of a common approach to counter terrorism. We can win a victory over this evil only together, uniting our efforts.

I wish this Conference success and let it be an example of efficient co-operation for all who stands for about peace and safe future.

Thanks for attention.

ПРИВЕТСТВЕННОЕ ВЫСТУПЛЕНИЕ

Е.П. Аскар Акаев Президент Кыргызской Республики

Уважаемые гости, участники Конференции! Дамы и господа! Дорогие друзья!

Позвольте мне в первую очередь сердечно приветствовать Вас, уважаемые участники Бишкекской Международной Конференции по «Укрепление безопасности и стабильности в Центральной Азии: наращивание всесторонних усилий по противодействию терроризму», на древней земле Кыргызстана. Сегодня мы приступаем к обсуждению одной из самых острых проблем современности, связанной с противодействием терроризму во всех формах его проявления. Центральная Азия волею судьбы стала эпицентром борьбы с этой, принявшей поистине глобальный характер, угрозой миру и стабильности во всем мире. Не случайно, что в прошлые годы эта тема была предметом обсуждения на конференциях в Алматы и Ташкенте. Бишкек принял эстафету братских соседних государств Казахстана и Узбекистана и с большой готовностью и полной заинтересованностью приглашает Вас к диалогу.

Прежде всего, выражаю слова искренней признательности ОБСЕ и Управлению ООН по контролю за наркотиками и предупреждению преступности за решение поддержать нашу инициативу по организации данной Конференции в Кыргызстане.

Я хотел бы выразить огромную признательность Действующему Председателю ОБСЕ, Министру иностранных дел Румынии г-ну Мирче Джоане, Генеральному Секретарю Организации г-ну Яну Кубишу и Заместителю Генерального Секретаря ООН, Директору Управления ООН по контролю за наркотиками и предупреждению преступности г-ну Пино Арлакки, а также делегациям стран-участниц ОБСЕ, оказавших ценную поддержку этой инициативе.

Я приветствую всех представителей стран-участниц Организации, а также стран Средиземноморского партнерства. Нам доставляет большое удовлетворение видеть в качестве наших гостей и участников Конференции представителей дружественных азиатских государств - Индии, Ирана, Китая, Кореи, Пакистана, Таиланда, Японии.

Слова особой благодарности я выражаю правительствам США, Германии, Лихтенштейна, Великобритании, Нидерландов, Норвегии, Канады и Швейцарии, благодаря спонсорской помощи которых стало возможным проведение нашей встречи в Бишкеке.

Дорогие друзья,

Мы придаем сегодняшнему форуму в Бишкеке жизненно важное для нашего государства значение. В Кыргызстане хорошо знают что такое международный терроризм, каково его истинное лицо. В течение 2-х лет, в 1999 и 2000 г.г., моя страна стояла на переднем крае борьбы против сил террора и насилия. Тогда война была у нашего порога. При братской солидарности соседних стран Казахстана, Узбекистана и Таджикистана и значительной поддержке со стороны России, США, Китая и других стран нам удалось отразить вероломное нападение бандитов и нанести им сокрупштельный удар, что позволило избежать эскалации военного кризиса в регионе Ферганской долины. Страшно себе представить, какие последствия могло бы повлечь за собой негативное развитие ситуации на южных рубежах Кыргызстана для всех нас. За победу мы заплатили очень высокую цену, потеряв тогда многих своих истинных героев – 55 наших солдат и офицеров отдали свои жизни ради безопасности и свободы своей страны.

Международный терроризм не имеет ни национальной, ни религиозной принадлежности. Прикрывающиеся религиозными идеями террористы по сути ничего общего не имеют с истинной религией, проповедующей в своих заповедях высокие моральные принципы, мир и любовь к ближнему.

Международный терроризм, подобно раковой опухоли, порождает метастазы то в одной, то в другой части планеты. Он сеет страх и провоцирует ненависть, оставляя после себя смерть и страдания ни в чем не повинных людей.

Беспрецедентные по степени жестокости и насилия трагические события 11 сентября в США показали миру истинное лицо современного терроризма и заставили по-новому взглянуть на его опасную для всего мирового сообщества природу. Стало со всей очевидностью ясно, что от угрозы терроризма, в какой бы форме она не проявлялась - военной, биологической, психологической, в современных условиях не застраховано ни одно государство в мире. Стало также очевидным, что борьба с этой страшной болезнью не представляется эффективной без консолидации усилий всего мирового сообщества. Поэтому нас радует тот факт, что в Бишкеке собрались сегодня представители международных организаций, объединяющих в своих рядах страны различных континентов, различного вероисповедания, свидетельствуя об их стремлении еще раз подтвердить свою солидарность в противодействии этой глобальной угрозе.

Уважаемые друзья,

Эхо трагедии в США объединило весь мир. Создана возглавляемая США глобальная антитеррористическая коалиция при консолидирующей роли ООН, которая уже предпринимает решительные усилия в борьбе с терроризмом.

В нынешних условиях необходимость международного единства и целостности мира становится еще более очевидной. Трагедия в любой части мира становится горем для всего человечества. В таких условиях растет роль международных и региональных организаций, перед которыми стоят задачи объединения народов и обеспечения международной безопасности. Центральная роль в этом принадлежит по праву Организации Объединенных Наций. С особой актуальностью возрастает роль и Организации по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе. Борьба против международного терроризма подчеркивает необходимость дальнейшего усиления роли этих организаций.

Сегодня мы должны в интересах международной безопасности объединить ряды и попытаться рассмотреть глобальную систему противодействия новым угрозам и вызовам, главным из которых является терроризм. Поэтому проведение сегодняшней Конференции должно, на наш взгляд, внести существенный вклад в борьбу против этой угрозы человечеству. Оно не должно носить только символический характер, оно должно стать продолжением практических шагов, предпринимаемых сегодня мировым сообществом.

Уважаемые участники,

Кыргызстан не только осознает необходимость кооперации в противостоянии транснациональным угрозам безопасности, но и предпринимает конкретные шаги в этом направлении. С трибуны различных международных организаций, на форумах и совещаниях разного уровня мы неоднократно обращали внимание на растущую угрозу, связанную с международным терроризмом, религиозным экстремизмом, незаконным оборотом наркотиков, оружия. Обеспечение безопасности было и остается важнейшей задачей нашей международной деятельности.

Сегодня здесь в Бишкеке в рамках Договора о коллективной безопасности уже действует Постоянная Региональная оперативная группа коллективных сил быстрого развертывания на центрально-азиатском направлении. По нашей инициативе начата активная работа по созданию в столице Кыргызстана Антитеррористического центра Шанхайской Организации Сотрудничества по предупреждению и борьбе с международным терроризмом. Мы намерены активно работать в данных структурах и внести свой посильный вклад в общее дело борьбы с этой угрозой.

Уважаемые участники форума,

Конференция в Бишкеке, безусловно, свидетельствует о растущей озабоченности всего мирового сообщества в связи с нарастающим характером конфликтного потенциала в центральноазиатском регионе. Говоря об этом, мы не можем обойти вниманием происходящие в Афганистане и вокруг него события. Многострадальный афганский народ, который находится в состоянии перманентной войны на протяжении более 20 лет, пытается найти выход для установления в своей стране мира и создания нормальных условий для своего развития. Проводимая сегодня на территории Афганистана антитеррористическая кампания силами США при активной поддержке 20 стран отвечает жизненным интересам не только самого афганского народа, но и нашей страны, всех стран региона и всего мирового сообщества. Здесь принципиально важным является то, что у большинства стран цивилизованного мира есть понимание того, что осуществляемая в этой стране военная операция ни в коей мере не направлена против народа Афганистана и древней религии Ислама, проповедующей гуманистические идеи добра и мира. Терроризм многолик и коварен. Он представляет угрозу всему цивилизованному миру, его культурному достоянию. Взрыв и уничтожение исторической статуи Будды в Афганистане в этом смысле не нуждается в комментариях. История знает мрачные страницы средневековья и инквизиции христианского мира, подобное грозило теперь возродиться на другом континенте. Мы категорически против каких-либо попыток рассматривать борьбу с терроризмом как борьбу с исламом, как "противостояние цивилизаций". И здесь надо четко определить разделительную линию. Полагаем, это осознается и служителями религии, подтверждением чему является весьма своевременная инициатива Папы Ионна Павла II о созыве 24 января будущего года Конференции религий.

В эти трудные часы испытания народ Афганистана остро нуждается в оказании ему гуманитарной помощи. Наряду с другими странами Кыргызстан предоставил свое воздушное пространство для осуществления регулярной транспортировки гуманитарного груза. По дороге Ош-Хорог-Файзабад кыргызстанские транспортники совместно с МЧС России уже доставили около 5 тысяч тонн гуманитарного груза в Горный Бадахшан Афганистана. Признавая важность оказания поддержки антитеррористической операции, 6 декабря с.г. мы подписали двустороннее Кыргызско-Американское Соглашение, предусматривающее нахождение на территории Кыргызской Республики военного и гражданского персонала Министерства обороны США и партнеров по Антитеррористической коалиции, а также использование объектов на территории страны, в частности аэропорта "Манас" в интересах борьбы с международным терроризмом, оказания гуманитарной помощи афганскому народу и других согласованных действий.

В решении афганского вопроса необходим комплексный подход и принятие решительных мер, охватывающих политические, экономические и гуманитарные аспекты, которые должны стать главными составляющими данного процесса.

Кыргызстан разделяет мнение о том, что военная операция в Афганистане создает первые необходимые предпосылки для возрождения новой мирной жизни в этой стране. Мы приветствуем решение о формировании Временной Администрации Афганистана в результате межафганских переговоров в г. Бонне - это настоящий прорыв, обеспечивающий выход на начало процесса мирного возрождения страны.

Кыргызстан, являясь близким соседом Афганистана, хотел бы видеть эту страну мирной, нейтральной и дружественной, поддерживающей добрые отношения со всеми государствами. Постконфликтное развитие в Афганистане должно быть также направлено на создание надежных гарантий для того, чтобы Афганистан никогда больше не стал очагом распространения идеологии терроризма, сепаратизма, экстремизма. А вопрос о необходимости полного запрета и производства наркотических веществ в этой стране должен быть предметом особого внимания международного сообщества.

Уважаемые участники Конференции,

Корни терроризма имеют глубокую и широко разветвленную сеть во всем мире, питательной почвой которой является, как известно, громадное различие в благосостоянии народов между богатым Севером и беднейшим Югом. Именно бедность, безработица, наркотрафик, торговля людьми, низкий уровень правовой культуры и образования и другие факторы социального бедствия будут всегда в центре внимания международных террористов для осуществления своих страшных деяний.

Конечно, бедность не является единственной причиной террора. Однако мы знаем, что бедность во многих странах мира и нашего региона в особенности в сочетании с такими сопутствующими ей социальными проблемами как наркотизм, высокий уровень безработицы, сложная криминогенная обстановка, нелегальная миграция населения представляет собой чрезвычайно благоприятную почву для сил международного терроризма, как опасного детонатора для внутриполитической и региональной стабильности и мира.

В напих общих интересах искать пути преодоления издержек глобализации, искоренения проблем бедности. Что касается Кыргызстана, то борьба с бедностью определена в качестве одного из главных приоритетов нашей политики. При широком участии гражданского общества нами разработана Программа Комплексной Основы Развития республики до 2010 года, предусматривающая

сокращение бедности в нашей стране в 2 раза. Мы прекрасно понимаем, что одной из главных составляющих демократизации общества и стабильного его развития является благосостояние народа.

Полагаю, что участие в сегодняшней Конференции экспертов влиятельных международных финансовых институтов, авторитетных развитых стран мира, позволит обсудить эти проблемы, которые найдут среди других важных аспектов международного сотрудничества свое отражение в итоговых документах нашего форума – Бишкекской Декларации и Плане действий.

Для повышения координирующей роли ОБСЕ в общей стратегии борьбы против терроризма на всем пространстве ОБСЕ, включая центрально-азиатский регион в первую очередь, считали бы целесообразным значительно расширить мандат Организации. Это позволило бы обеспечить эффективность координации в вопросах реализации предложений и рекомендаций в рамках этих документов.

Уважаемые участники Конференции!

Настало время по-новому осмыслить реалии современной международной жизни и сделать решительный шаг в сторону культивирования толерантности и понимания иной культуры, религии на глобальном уровне. Необходимость сохранения мира и стабильности во всем мире требует установления диалога цивилизаций. Такой подход, на мой взгляд, является сейчас императивом современности с точки зрения эффективности противостояния новым угрозам и рискам.

В свое время на Стамбульском Саммите ОБСЕ Кыргызстаном была выдвинута идея проведения форума-диалога ОБСЕ-ОИК по вопросам безопасности. Сейчас, в условиях объективной необходимости консолидации усилий мирового сообщества по борьбе с новыми угрозами, осуществление конкретных шагов в сторону практической реализации идеи установления диалога между этими двумя авторитетными организациями приобретает еще большую актуальность. По сути дела сейчас открывается новая глава в истории отношений между государствами и регионами. Я возлагаю большие надежды на ОБСЕ и ООН, которые могли бы внести значительный вклад в установление и развитие этого диалога.

Уважаемые участники Конференции,

Издревле Центральная Азия была своеобразным связующим звеном в отношениях между Востоком и Западом, широким и крепким мостом, способствующим расцвету и взаимному обогащению различных цивилизаций. Роль, которую играл наш регион в древности, как составная часть Великого Шелкового Пути, навсегда записана золотыми буквами в анналах истории. Думаю, что наш долг перед будущими поколениями сейчас должен заключаться в возрождении былых традиций, мы обязаны превратить центрально-азиатский регион в зону стабильности, экономического подъема, духовного возрождения и всеобщего благосостояния. Мир в нашем тысячелетии стал еще более сжатым, государства земли стали как никогда ранее более восприимчивы и чувствительны к проблемам. Мы с Вами, дорогие друзья, ответственны сейчас за то, чтобы обеспечить нашему региону и миру в целом будущее без войн и насилия.

Уважаемые друзья,

Бишкекская Конференция является первым мероприятием после недавно проведенного в Бухаресте Совещания министров иностранных дел (СМИД) ОБСЕ. Наша Конференция - это своего рода начало претворения в жизнь зафиксированных в документах СМИД основных положений, касающихся первичных действий в плане общей борьбы с новыми рисками и вызовами. Думаю, что в ходе конструктивного диалога в рамках этого форума нам удастся разработать конкретные шаги, направленные на расширение международного сотрудничества и выработку всеобъемлющего подхода в борьбе с терроризмом. Победить зло мы можем только сообща, объединив наши общие усилия.

Я желаю успешной работы Конференции, и пусть она станет примером эффективного сотрудничества для всех, кому дорог мир и безопасное будущее!

Благодарю за внимание.
WELCOMING STATEMENT

Mr. Ján Kubiš Ambassador, OSCE Secretary General

Your Excellency President Akaev, Your Excellency Foreign Minister Imanaliev, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

After the OSCE Istanbul Summit of 1999 where the OSCE States led by the Central Asian countries noted that international terrorism, violent extremism, organized crime and drug and arms trafficking as well as threats with regard to Central Asia, stemming from areas outside of the OSCE region represent growing new risks and challenges to security, the tragic events of 11 September 2001 have definitely changed the agenda of the international community and have established the struggle against terrorism as a highest priority also for the OSCE. This found its clear expression in the discussions and the results of the recent Bucharest Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council, which adopted the Decision on and Action Plan for Combating Terrorism. By this, the OSCE participating States have established a framework for comprehensive OSCE engagement and seek to expand existing activities that contribute to combating terrorism, to facilitate interaction between states and organizations and, where appropriate, to identify new instruments for action.

Terrorism is indeed a global challenge, and constitutes a common concern for all of us. The OSCE participating States, respecting the UN as the global legal framework for the fight against terrorism, are adding their national, bilateral and multilateral action to that fight in close co-operation with other organizations and fora. The OSCE Central Asian states are strategic partners in this global effort and struggle.

At the same time, the OSCE participating States will defend freedom and protect their citizens against acts of terrorism, fully respecting international law and human rights. Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, for rule of law and determined promotion and deepening of democratic reforms are essential for successful fight against terrorism.

In his statement on the occasion of United Nations Human Rights Day, the OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Romanian Foreign Minister Mircea Geoana, has called on all OSCE participating States to firmly uphold their international human rights commitments while at the same time fighting terrorism. "Protecting human rights means defying terrorism", said the Chairman-in-Office. "Strictly adhering to our human rights commitments makes us immune to the terrorists' objective of eroding our common values and destabilising our societies."

The OSCE firmly rejects identification of terrorism with any nationality or religion. It will also look into how to promote further tolerance and contribute to multi-cultural and inter-religious dialogue. Due to its broad membership of 55 states, including states of Central Asia, and its comprehensive approach to security, as well as its joint work with its Mediterranean and Asian Partners for Co-operation, the OSCE is particularly well suited for this.

Your initiative, President Akaev, to hold this conference in Bishkek in the framework of the OSCE and the United Nations is another confirmation of the fact that Kyrgyzstan and other Central Asian countries have always been conscious of these new risks and challenges and have been for years consistently working to place them on the OSCE agenda. The OSCE has not forgotten that in 1999 and 2000 Kyrgyzstan as well as Uzbekistan suffered particularly heavily under the incursions by armed terrorist groups, and the sacrifices in your fight against terrorism. Your initiative thus demonstrates a strong and long-standing commitment of Kyrgyzstan and other OSCE Central Asian states to fight this evil.

The Bishkek Conference comes at the right time also from the perspective of the recent developments in the wider Central Asian region. The latest military successes of the global anti-terrorism coalition led by the USA and supported by Afghan forces bringing an end to the Taliban regime harbouring terrorism, and political negotiations in Bonn under the UN umbrella opening a hope for a peaceful future for Afghanistan with a lasting positive impact on the overall stability of the region are encouraging and are supported by the OSCE participating States.

The threats emanating from global networks of terrorism, its sources, methods and instruments are highly complex. Therefore, it is important that this conference send a strong message that the approach in fighting terrorism be global, multi-faceted and comprehensive and that the responses adequately and pragmatically, in concrete steps, deal with all aspects of the problem of terrorism, including its root causes. The OSCE concept of comprehensive security should thus be put in good use also here. I am therefore pleased to see that this approach guides the agenda of the conference, which *inter alia* includes aspects of national and international co-operation, prevention of and fight against terrorism, generation of support of the civil society for this fight and creation conditions for it, including for the free work of the media. I am fully aware that the Bishkek Conference will be a step in the long-term global fight against the scourge of terrorism. It is, also, however, a very timely and necessary step.

In view of this, the impressive interest in this conference expressed by the OSCE participating States, by international, regional and sub-regional organizations, institutions and frameworks as well as by states coming from outside the OSCE region is encouraging. I would also like to note that this conference – like a successful conference on "Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: An Integrated Approach to Counter Drugs, Organized Crime and Terrorism" which was hosted by Uzbekistan last year - is again coorganized by the OSCE together with our partner organization, the UN ODCCP. This is an encouraging sign of continuous and deepening co-operation from which the states of both organizations can only benefit. It should also serve as inspiration for improved harmonisation of efforts of the whole international community, aimed at providing support and assistance to the countries of Central Asia in this and other areas, in promoting their reforms, democratisation and development. The OSCE is ready to co-operate with other partners for this aim. Here I would like to note with interest, for example, also recent initiatives of the EU.

Let me also use this opportunity to thank Ambassador Höynck - also on behalf of the Romanian OSCE Chairmanship - for so excellently and successfully guiding the preparatory process for the Bishkek Conference, which has resulted in generating broad support for the conference and its Declaration and Program of Action.

Finally, I wish the conference and its participants success. The OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Foreign Minister Geoana, together with the UN ODCCP Executive Director, Mr. Arlacchi, will no doubt have plenty of material to report and comment on when summarising the work of the conference at its concluding session and when providing orientation and guidance for our future common work in countering terrorism.

Thank you for your attention.

ПРИВЕТСТВЕННОЕ ВЫСТУПЛЕНИЕ

Ян Кубиш Посол, Генеральный Секретарь ОБСЕ

Ваше Превосходительство, г-н Президент Акаев, Ваше Превосходительство, г-н министр иностранных дел Иманалиев, Ваши Превосходительства, Дамы и господа,

После того, как в 1999 году государства – участники ОБСЕ в ходе Стамбульской встречи ОБСЕ на высшем уровне отметили вслед за центрально-азиатскими странами, что международный терроризм, агрессивный экстремизм, организованная преступность, незаконный оборот наркотиков и оружия, а также опасности, исходящие из-за пределов региона ОБСЕ, создают новые, более опасные угрозы и вызовы безопасности, трагические события 11 сентября 2001 года уже со всей определенностью изменили повестку дня международного сообщества, сделав борьбу с терроризмом наивысшим приоритетом также и для ОБСЕ. Это нашло ясное отражение в дискуссиях на недавней Бухарестской встрече Совета министров ОБСЕ и в ее итогах, одним из которых стало решение и План действий по борьбе с терроризмом. Тем самым государства – участники ОБСЕ создали основу для всестороннего подключения ОБСЕ к этим усилиям; они стремятся расширять текущую деятельность, вносящую вклад в борьбу с терроризмом, способствовать взаимодействию между государствами и организациями, а там, где необходимо, – находить новые инструменты для принятия мер.

Терроризм – поистине глобальный вызов, который касается нас всех. Государства – участники ОБСЕ, помня о том, что всемирные правовые рамки для борьбы с терроризмом обеспечивает Организация Объединенных Наций, дополняют эту борьбу своими национальными, двусторонними и многосторонними усилиями в тесном сотрудничестве с другими организациями и форумами. Входящие в ОБСЕ центрально-азиатские государства являются стратегическими партнерами в этом глобальном деле и в этой общей борьбе.

В то же время государства – участники ОБСЕ намерены отстаивать свободу и защищать своих граждан от актов терроризма с полным уважением международного права и прав человека. Соблюдение прав человека и основных свобод, обеспечение верховенства закона и твердый курс на продолжение и углубление демократических реформ - залог нашего успеха в борьбе с терроризмом.

В своем выступлении по случаю провозглашенного ООН Дня прав человека Действующий Председатель ОБСЕ, министр иностранных дел Румынии Мирча Джоана призвал все страныучастницы ОБСЕ при ведении борьбы с терроризмом неукоснительно придерживаться своих международных обязательств в области прав человека. "Защищая права человека, мы бросаем вызов терроризму, – заявил Действующий Председатель. – Строгое соблюдение наших обязательств по правам человека делает нас неуязвимыми для террористов, цель которых –подорвать наши общие ценности и дестабилизировать наше общество".

ОБСЕ категорически не приемлет отождествления терроризма с какой-либо нацией или религией. Она будет также искать способы дальнейшего поощрения межкультурного и межрелигиозного диалога и стремиться внести в него свой вклад. Благодаря своему широкому составу, включающему 55 государств, в том числе государства Центральной Азии, а также благодаря своему всеобъемлющему подходу к безопасности и той работе, которую она ведет совместно со средиземноморскими и азиатскими партнерами по сотрудничеству, ОБСЕ располагает для этого особенно широкими возможностями.

Ваша, уважаемый г-н Президент Акаев, инициатива по проведению в Бишкеке данной Конференции в рамках ОБСЕ и Организации Объединенных Наций еще раз свидетельствует о том, что Кыргызстан и другие центрально-азиатские государства всегда отдавали себе отчет в этих новых угрозах и вызовах и годами прилагали последовательные усилия для вынесения их на повестку дня ОБСЕ. ОБСЕ не забыла о том, что в 1999 и 2000 годах Кыргызстан и Узбекистан особенно сильно пострадали от вторжений вооруженных групп террористов, и о том, какие жертвы принесены вами в борьбе с терроризмом. Ваша инициатива, таким образом, служит подтверждением давней и твердой приверженности делу борьбы с этим злом.

Работа Бишкекской Конференции весьма актуальна также в свете событий, имевших место за последнее время на более широком пространстве центрально-азиатского региона. ОБСЕ приветствует и поддерживает недавние военные успехи глобальной антитеррористической коалиции, которая вместе с поддерживающими ее силами в Афганистане положила конец укрывавшему террористов режиму талибов, а также ведущиеся под эгидой ООН политические переговоры в Бонне, которые открывают надежду на мирное будущее для Афганистана с долговременными позитивными последствиями для общей стабильности в регионе.

Угрозы, исходящие от глобальных сетей терроризма, его корни, методы и приемы носят весьма сложный характер. Поэтому важно, чтобы данная Конференция ясно дала понять: подход к борьбе с терроризмом должен быть глобальным и всесторонним, а ответные меры должны адекватно учитывать все аспекты этой проблемы. Соответственно, и в этой области следует надлежащим образом задействовать принятую в ОБСЕ концепцию всеобъемлющей безопасности. Я рад убедиться, что именно такой подход лежит в основе повестки дня Конференции, которая, наряду с другими темами, включает различные аспекты внутригосударственного и межгосударственного сотрудничества, предупреждения терроризма и борьбы с ним. Не сомневаюсь, что Бишкекская Конференция станет еще одним шагом в длительной всемирной борьбе с террористическим злом. Более того, шагом весьма своевременным и необходимым.

В свете этого я с большим удовлетворением отмечаю высокий интерес, проявленный к этой Конференции государствами –участниками ОБСЕ, международными организациями, а также государствами, расположенными вне региона ОБСЕ. Хочу отметить также, что данная Конференция – как и успешно проведенная в прошлом году в Узбекистане конференция на тему "Укрепление безопасности и стабильности в Центральной Азии: комплексный подход к борьбе с наркотиками, организацией-партнером – УКНПП ООН. Это обнадеживающее свидетельство продолжающегося и углубляющегося сотрудничества, от которого могут лишь выиграть страны – члены обеих организаций. Это должно также вдохновлять нас на дальнейшее повышение согласованности усилий всего международного сообщества по оказанию помощи и поддержки странам Центральной Азии в этой и других областях, в деле проведения реформ, демократизации и развития. ОБСЕ готова сотрудничать в этих целях с другими партнерами. В этой связи хотел бы с интересом отметить, в частности, недавние инициативы ЕС.

Пользуясь случаем, хочу поблагодарить – также и от лица румынского председательства ОБСЕ – посла В. Хойнка за исключительно умелое и успешное руководство процессом подготовки Бишкекской Конференции; благодаря его работе идея Конференции, а также Декларация и Программа действий, которые ей предстоит принять, нашли широкую поддержку.

В заключение хочу пожелать успеха Конференции и ее участникам. Действующий Председатель ОБСЕ, министр иностранных дел М. Джоана и Исполнительный Директор УКНПП ООН г-н П. Арлакки, безусловно, не будут испытывать недостатка в материале для ссылок и комментариев, подводя итоги работы Конференции на ее заключительном заседании и давая нам указания и ориентиры для будущих совместных усилий по противодействию терроризму.

Благодарю за внимание.

OPENING STATEMENT

Mr. Mohammad Amirkhizi Ambassador, Senior Policy Advisor to the UN ODCCP Executive Director

On behalf of the UN ODCCP Executive Director

Mr. President, distinguished Ministers, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am honoured to bring you warm greetings from UN Under-Secretary-General, the Executive Director of UN ODCCP, Mr. Pino Arlacchi, who will join us tomorrow to address this conference. Let me thank the Government and the people of Kyrgyzstan for hosting this conference and for their kind hospitality. We especially welcome this initiative of H.E. Mr. Akaev, the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, to bring about this meeting which, I am sure, will contribute to a strengthening of regional and international co-operation to combat terrorism.

Seldom has an initiative been more timely than this Bishkek International Conference, which brings together participants representing the OSCE participating States, as well as observers from other states, officials from international organizations and representatives of NGOs. A year ago UN ODCCP, jointly with the OSCE, convened a conference in Tashkent on Enhancing and Stability in Central Asia. That Conference highlighted the links between terrorism, organized crime and illicit drugs, which negatively affect the security and stability in Central Asia. In Tashkent, the Central Asian states were unanimous in endorsing the Declaration and Priorities for Co-operation to counter Drugs, Organized Crime and Terrorism in Central Asia.

The recent political developments have given a new urgency to the need for a comprehensive approach to combat these three phenomena. We believe that the outcome of the Bishkek Conference will bring about a broader basis of support for efforts to address the special needs of Central Asian states. We also hope that this conference will further contribute to strengthening international efforts to tackle terrorism, organized crime and illicit drugs – far beyond this region alone.

Since last year, the sub-regional countries have taken measures in enhancing co-operation. For example, three months ago, the Six plus Two group convened a technical meeting to discuss concrete ways of drug control co-operation. Also in September, there was a meeting of the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding, signed by the Central Asian states, the Russian Federation, the Aga Khan Development Network and UNDCP. It endorsed a Declaration, condemning terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. At that meeting it was also stressed that there was a need to translate political commitments into concrete projects. The same meeting also endorsed the accession of Azerbaijan to the Memorandum, thus broadening the scope of sub-regional drug control co-operation.

In line with the Priorities, drawn up by the Central Asian governments, ODCCP has elaborated a Strategic Programme Framework, which brings a set of national, regional and sub-regional projects.

We are confident that the Bishkek Conference will set even more ambitious goals and take concrete and speedy steps to translate these into action. A combined and sustained effort will be necessary to bring security and stability to the region. ODCCP stands ready, with the support of donors, and in close cooperation with the OSCE, to assist the Central Asian states in these efforts.

We look forward to a fruitful conference.

Thank you.



выступление

Муратбек Иманалиев Министр иностранных дел Кыргызской Республики

Уважаемый Аскар Акаевич, Уважаемые участники и гости Конференции, Дамы и господа,

Феномен интернационализации и глобализации терроризма, всплеска экстремизма и фанатизма, в современных условиях требует от государств принятия решительных мер по адекватному реагированию и противодействию. В этой связи проведение настоящей конференции ОБСЕ в Кыргызстане, по моему убеждению, послужит дальнейшему налаживанию диалога между членами международного сообщества, эффективному взаимодействию между ними путем выработки новых подходов и новых механизмов противостояния международному терроризму и другим негативным явлениям.

Своевременность и насущность тематики вынесенных для обсуждения вопросов представляет собой логическое продолжение усилий ОБСЕ по углублению многоаспектного сотрудничества между государствами-членами. Кыргызстан высоко оценивает роль и значение Организации как важного и проверенного временем механизма обеспечения безопасности и стабильности всех государств-членов – от Ванкувера до Владивостока.

Уважаемые коллеги,

Страны-участницы ОБСЕ не избежали столкновения с силами терроризма и экстремизма. Кыргызстан признателен за поддержку и солидарность, проявленные со стороны государств-членов Организации в борьбе с бандформированиями международных террористов и наемников, пытавшихся в 1999-2000 гг. дестабилизировать ситуацию в регионе.

Недавние трагические события в США, ситуация в Афганистане вновь и вновь обращают внимание на необходимость более тесного взаимодействия всех государств-членов с целью осмысления существа и масштабов проблем, выработки мер по их решению, твердой политической воли для реализации принятых обязательств и договоренностей. Будучи привержена своим международным обязательствам, как в двустороннем, так и многостороннем форматах, наша страна вносит свою лепту в общее благородное дело поддержания безопасности и стабильности. Кыргызстан – участник ряда международных договоров и форумов, являющихся частью системы поддержания международной безопасности.

Уважаемые коллеги,

Сегодня ни одна страна в мире не в состоянии справиться в одиночку с вызовами и проблемами, имеющими глобальный резонанс. Необходимы коллективные меры, что требует значительных разноаспектных и разноформатных усилий. Такие важные органы международного сотрудничества как Организация Объединенных Наций и Организация по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе располагают достаточно разнообразным инструментарием, включающим превентивную дипломатию, миротворчество, поощрение и развитие демократических институтов с целью укрепления гражданского общества, полного соблюдения верховенства законов, и многое другое. Трудно переоценить значение ООН и ОБСЕ в формировании системного подхода в противодействии международному терроризму и экстремизму. Мы убеждены, что глобальные и региональные международные организации активизируют усилия в этом направлении.

Уникальность ОБСЕ заключается в том, что она имеет широкий географический охват, комплексность подхода к проблемам безопасности и сотрудничества, демократичность при принятии решений. Этими преимуществами вряд ли стоит пренебрегать. Мы считаем, что в нынешних непростых условиях становится императивом для всех стран-участниц Организации активизация усилий по конкретной и последовательной работе, что позволит сфокусировать все внимание на существе проблемы, на вызывающих ее причинах и путях по ее решению. Здесь следует отметить, что проблемы безопасности, стабильности, борьбы с международным терроризмом и экстремизмом не должны рассматриваться в узком аспекте, как нечто, имеющее только военно-политическое измерение. Важно понять глубинные причины, порождающие нетерпимость, ксенофобию, ненависть, насилие, что неминуемо ведет к таким крайним проявлениям как терроризм и экстремизм. Настойчивая и целенаправленная работа во всех измерениях ОБСЕ, включая экономическое, социальное, культурногуманитарное - залог создания подлинно партнерских отношений между странами-участницами Организации. Представляется крайне необходимым углубление всех форм кооперации и интеграции, как по линии межгосударственных структур, так и в рамках неправительственных организаций.

В этой связи вселяет оптимизм заинтересованное и активное участие стран-участниц Организации в процессе выработки Бишкекской Декларации и Плана действий, которые, будучи емкими и многоаспектными, носят конкретный характер. Имеются все основания надеяться на то, что будут предприняты всеобъемлющие усилия на страновом, региональном и субрегиональном уровнях по их успешной реализации.

Дорогие друзья,

Происходящие процессы в различных регионах планеты объективно подталкивают к необходимости налаживания межцивилизационного, межконфессионального и межэтнического диалога, обмена концептуальными идеями и мнениями по самым различным вопросам. Отрадно отметить осознание подавляющим большинством членов международного сообщества пагубности противопоставления, ведущего к неминуемому межцивилизационному антагонизму и столкновению. Слишком высоки для всех нас издержки подобного варианта развития событий. Только вдумчивое, заинтересованное общение может позволить нащупать общие подходы к одним и тем же вопросам и проблемам. В этой связи Кыргызстан полагает, что идея президента Кыргызской Республики о проведении форума-диалога между ОБСЕ и Организацией Исламская Конференция по вопросам безопасности, стабильности и устойчивого развития сегодня актуальна как никогда.

Признавая несомненный авторитет и значение Организации Объединенных Наций в деле урегулирования конфликтов и противодействия глобальным вызовам, наша страна считает, что влиятельные субрегиональные организации, в том числе ОБСЕ и ОИК могут внести свою существенную лепту в дело углубления взаимопонимания между государствами, поддержания безопасности и стабильности.

Уважаемые коллеги,

События последнего времени только лишь актуализировали необходимость конкретизации форм и направлений сотрудничества между государствами-членами Организации. Время деклараций и заявлений прошло. ОБСЕ располагает достаточными политическими ресурсами, моральным авторитетом и весом для налаживания всестороннего взаимодействия. Государства-члены вправе рассчитывать на помощь со стороны Организации не только в плане оказания содействия в мониторинге потенциальных очагов конфликтов и нестабильности, но, самое главное, в поощрении и поддержании усилий самих государств-членов, особенно с переходной экономикой, по устойчивому развитию во всех измерениях, включая социально-экономический, культурно-гуманитарный, научнотехнический и образовательный аспекты, поощрение и поддержку зрелого гражданского общества с развитыми институтами демократии и государственного управления.

По нашему мнению, налаживание тесного взаимодействия и сотрудничества между государствами-членами Организации по животрепещущим проблемам, включая и те, которые находятся в фокусе настоящей Конференции, станет важным вкладом в дело поддержания всеобъемлющей безопасности и стабильности. Ведь именно ОБСЕ сделала понятие "безопасность" многомерным, включающим вышеотмеченные составляющие.

Уважаемые друзья,

Вызовы и угрозы, с которыми столкнулось международное сообщество, с одной стороны, заставляет мобилизовать все усилия по их противостоянию, а с другой - наглядно демонстрируют коллективную волю всех стран Организации по использованию значительных резервов углубления интеграции и сотрудничества. Только наши совместные согласованные усилия позволят противостоять проблемам и вызовам и с оптимизмом смотреть в будущее.

Благодарю за внимание.

выступление

Абдунаби Сатторов Заместитель министра иностранных дел Республики Таджикистан

Уважаемый господин Председатель, Уважаемые дамы и господа,

В первую очередь позвольте мне выразить признательность Организации по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе, Управлению ООН по контролю за наркотиками и предупреждению преступности и Правительству Кыргызстана за приглашение принять участие в работе данной Конференции. Мы также признательны уважаемому Послу В.Хойнку за его личный вклад в подготовку Конференции.

Обсуждаемые на ней вопросы являются весьма своевременными и актуальными, так как, на наш взгляд, от успешной совместной борьбы с международным терроризмом напрямую зависит дальнейшее укрепление международной безопасности и стабильности в целом. Они важны не только для государств Центральной Азии, но и для всего мирового сообщества. В этом плане, мы также считаем весьма своевременными принятые на 9-ой Встрече Совета Министров ОБСЕ «Заявление по борьбе с терроризмом» и «Бухарестский план действий», которые призваны положить начало международному долгосрочному сотрудничеству по противодействию терроризму.

Наша страна с самого начала настойчиво призывала и принимала непосредственное участие в противодействии международному терроризму. Президент Республики Таджикистан Э.Ш. Рахмонов не раз, в том числе с трибун ООН и ОБСЕ привлекал внимание, как международных организаций, так и их государств-членов к проблемам терроризма, незаконного оборота наркотиков и организованной преступности в регионе ЦА, являющимся главными угрозами стабильности и безопасности в регионе ОБСЕ. Однако, к нашему удивлению и сожалению, адекватной реакции не только со стороны государств региона, но и международного сообщества, в т.ч. ООН и ОБСЕ не было. На семинаре ОБСЕ, который проходил в октябре с. г. в Киеве, многие из его участников признали, что они, в свое время, не реагировали на поступавшие сигналы из Центральной Азии и делали вид, что эти проблемы не существуют, а если и существуют, то не так уж они и существенны, как кажется некоторым руководителям данного региона.

Ташкентская Декларация Международной Конференции по укреплению безопасности и стабильности в Центральной Азии (19-20 октября 2000 г.) содержала обеспокоенность центральноазиатских стран в отношении большой угрозы безопасности и международного терроризма и связанных с ним преступлений и призывала к укреплению регионального сотрудничества и совместной борьбе с ним, а также координации на национальном, региональном, межрегиональном и международном уровнях. На деле же печальный факт несогласованности позиций государств региона по афганской проблеме свидетельствует о том, что зачастую узко геополитические интересы преобладали над истинными национальными интересами и заботой о безопасности региона в целом.

Мы уверены, что если бы не события 11 сентября в США и не начало антитеррористической операции в Афганистане, мало что изменилось бы в наших позициях и в решении данной проблемы.

Все это красноречиво говорит о том, что мы должны быть корректными и ответственными в обсуждении проблем, касающихся безопасности и стабильности в регионе ОБСЕ.

Уважаемый господин Председатель, Уважаемые дамы и господа,

Сегодня весь цивилизованный мир обеспокоен распространением международного терроризма, сепаратизма, незаконного оборота наркотиков и оружия и испытывает все большую озабоченность в связи с возрастающим воздействием терроризма на безопасность и стабильность. Мы подтверждением, что терроризм приобрел характер глобальной опасности, представляя угрозу, как каждой отдельной стране, так и всему мировому сообществу. Примером является беспрецедентное по своим масштабам террористическое нападение на территорию Соединенных Штатов, приведшее к большому числу жертв и сильным разрушениям. В связи с этим, Таджикистан выразил полную солидарность с народом США и готовность к сотрудничеству с антитеррористической коалицией в борьбе против международного терроризма.

Принято Постановление Правительства «О приведении нормативно-правовых актов Республики Таджикистан в соответствие с Резолюцией Совета Безопасности ООН № 1373», согласно которому предусмотрено замораживание финансовых средств лиц и организаций, которые прямо или косвенно замечены в участии в террористических актах, а также ряд других важных мер, направленных на выполнение положений этого документа.

Мы осуждаем терроризм во всех его формах и проявлениях и считаем необходимым координировать действия всего мирового сообщества по искоренению этого зла на глобальном, региональном и национальном уровнях.

Республика Таджикистан, испытавшая на себе все горечи и последствия международного терроризма, выступала и выступает за конструктивные и организованные действия в борьбе с этим злом.

Таджикистан является участником семи международных конвенций по борьбе с терроризмом и Договора о сотрудничестве стран-участниц СНГ по борьбе с терроризмом, вносит свой существенный вклад в формирующуюся в рамках Шанхайской организации сотрудничества региональную структуру по противодействию международному терроризму. В стране принят Закон «О борьбе с терроризмом», издан Указ Президента РТ «О мерах по усилению борьбы с терроризмом».

Тем не менее, мы считаем, что усиление антитеррористической деятельности должно еще больше опираться на самое тесное взаимодействие и координированное сотрудничество всех государств и международных организаций.

Поэтому сегодня так актуально скорейшее принятие всеобъемлющей конвенции, в которой были бы разработаны конкретные направления международного сотрудничества, унифицировались бы законодательные и подзаконные нормативные акты, регламентирующие вопросы борьбы с терроризмом.

Уважаемый господин Председатель,

К сожалению, ситуация в Афганистане остается критической. Вызывает озабоченность создавшаяся гуманитарная ситуация в Афганистане, которая ухудшается изо дня в день и может еще больше ухудшиться в связи с наступлением зимы.

С целью оказания гуманитарной помощи афганскому народу при Правительстве Республики Таджикистан учреждена Координационная группа по гуманитарным операциям, которая призвана во взаимодействии с международными гуманитарными организациями обеспечивать необходимые условия для перевозки международной гуманитарной помощи в Афганистан через территорию Таджикистана. Принято решение о предоставлении воздушного пространства нашей страны и соответствующей инфраструктуры для оказания гуманитарной помощи афганскому народу.

Кроме того, в Таджикистане упрощены визовые процедуры, создан режим наибольшего благоприятствования иностранным журналистам (более 2000 чел.), а также персоналу международных организаций, направляющемуся в Афганистан по служебным делам.

Правительство Таджикистана убеждено, что путь, ведущий к миру и национальному согласию в Афганистане возможен только с условием формирования широкопредставительного правительства, что будут учтены интересы и реальная пропорция всех народностей и национальностей, живущих в этой стране. В этой связи, мы приветствуем достигнутые договоренности по созданию временного правительства в Афганистане на широкой основе, которое призвано стабилизировать общественнополитическую обстановку, добиться мира и национального согласия, подготовить почву для созыва Высшего Совета и формирования переходного правительства, который в свою очередь проведет конституционные реформы и общенациональные выборы.

Таджикистан также приветствует достигнутое соглашение об использовании миротворческого потенциала ООН в деле разрешения внутриафганского конфликта. Важно, чтобы это строилось на

основе полного уважения суверенитета и территориальной целостности Афганистана и было нацелено на организацию коллективных действий мирового сообщества.

Уважаемый господин Председатель,

ОБСЕ, южные рубежи которой непосредственно граничат с Афганистаном, может сыграть решающую роль в деле укрепления безопасности и стабильности в Центральной Азии. Для этого ей необходимо быть готовой к переоценке и корректировке существующих приоритетов, включая выделение финансовых ресурсов, а также мандатов своих полевых офисов в регионе.

Мы также выражаем надежду, что обсуждаемые проблемы Конференции и принятые на ней документы (Программа действий, Декларация) придадут новый импульс международному сотрудничеству в борьбе с терроризмом и, со своей стороны, ожидаем реальных и конкретных шагов в деле консолидации усилий мирового сообщества в борьбе с этой «чумой XXI века».

В заключение позвольте еще раз выразить признательность организаторам Конференции и пожелать всем ее участникам успехов и плодотворной работы.

Спасибо за внимание.

выступление

Марат Сыздыков Заведующий Сектором Совета Безопасности Республики Казахстан Глава Делегации Республики Казахстан

Уважаемый г-н Председатель, Уважаемые дамы и господа,

Думаю, что наша конференция должна в первую очередь определить конкретные меры по сотрудничеству в противодействии международному терроризму, эффективность которых будет зависеть от принятия реальных решений по борьбе с новыми вызовами и угрозами. Настало время перехода от практики проведения многочисленных семинаров и встреч, зачастую дублирующих друг друга и не приносящих какой-либо пользы, к практическим делам.

Все мы находимся в поиске новых подходов в противостоянии этому злу, в умах и сердцах людей идет напряженная работа по переосмыслению ранее считавшейся незыблемой шкалы общепринятых демократических ценностей и принципов всеобъемлющей безопасности, их оптимального соотношения для обеспечения спокойной и благополучной жизни. Безусловным является то, что большинство из нас пришло к убеждению о необходимости многократного укрепления правоохранительной сферы.

Казахстан полностью разделяет и поддерживает призыв к мировому сообществу активизировать усилия для того, чтобы предать правосудию организаторов и спонсоров этих террористических нападений. Обеспокоенность вызывают все новые угрозы – международный терроризм, экстремизм, незаконный оборот оружия и наркотиков.

В связи с превращением Афганистана в одну из «болевых точек» планеты и существующей угрозой распространения конфликта, Казахстан поддерживает мнение Генерального Секретаря ООН о том, что Совет Безопасности должен принять всеобъемлющий подход к урегулированию ситуации в ИГА с учетом политических, военных, экономических, гуманитарных и правозащитных аспектов. Такой подход, по его мнению, должен основываться на точном диагнозе нынешнего положения в Афганистане и исходить из того, что решение афганского конфликта военным путем невозможно и, более того, неприемлемо, поскольку территориальные успехи, достигаемые на поле боя, не являются основанием для легитимации власти.

Казахстан признает лидирующую роль ООН в координации международного сотрудничества в сфере борьбы с незаконным оборотом наркотиков и организованной преступностью и выражает готовность и далее вносить вклад в предотвращение этой угрозы. Мы выступаем за повышение эффективности взаимодействия с ООН, ее специализированными учреждениями и государствамичленами в деле борьбы с незаконным оборотом наркотиков.

Наша страна выступает за укрепление международных правовых норм и дальнейшую мобилизацию усилий государств в борьбе с международным терроризмом. Учитывая развитие ситуации в мире, которое характеризуется усилением этой угрозы, мы поддерживаем инициативу о скорейшем принятии всеобъемлющей Конвенции, направленной против международного терроризма.

Г-н Председатель,

Усилия государств региона по укреплению границ и проведению целенаправленных действий, связанных с пресечением контрабанды наркотиков из Азии в Европу, а также борьбой с проявлениями терроризма и транснациональной организованной преступностью, являются императивными и весьма своевременными. И в этой связи страны региона имеют все основания ожидать помощь со стороны ОБСЕ в развертывании комплекса мер по борьбе с терроризмом.

Важно, чтобы ОБСЕ предоставляла помощь в тех областях, в которых она имеет реальный экспертный потенциал. К примеру, Организация могла бы активней поддержать усилия по укреплению потенциала правительственных и неправительственных учреждений, занимающихся нейтрализацией угроз, связанных с нелегальным оборотом наркотиков и терроризмом (УКНПП ООН и др.)

Своевременной и востребованной была бы также финансовая и экспертная помощь в следующих сферах:

- улучшения технического оснащения силовых структур, в особенности, пограничных служб, остро нуждающихся в новейших технологиях, позволяющих проводить наблюдения над обширной частью пограничных территорий;
- повышения уровня специалистов и их подготовки, особенно в оперативнорозыскной деятельности, с учетом всех особенностей региона;
- создания нормативно-правовой базы по обмену информацией, в т. ч. по террористическим группам и с использованием спутников.

В рамках ОБСЕ реальным вкладом в борьбу с новыми вызовами и угрозами стало принятие в 1999 г. Стамбульской Декларации, в которой ее участники в качестве одного из приоритетов в Центральной Азии выделили борьбу с международным терроризмом в контексте комплексного подхода к решению проблем региона. Тогда был сделан шаг для превращения ОБСЕ в подлинную структуру по безопасности, а также признания Центральной Азии неотъемлемой частью всего пространства ОБСЕ во всех его измерениях.

В этом направлении и на основе провозглашенных ею принципов и должна строиться вся дальнейшая деятельность Организации.

Бишкекская Конференция, особенно после событий 11 сентября, приобретает более широкое значение, т. к. борьба с терроризмом выходит на глобальный уровень. Мы надеемся, что это усилит полезный эффект от Конференции для стран Центральной Азии, остро нуждающихся в поддержке мирового сообщества.

На национальном и региональном уровнях государства региона прилагают огромные усилия в борьбе с вызовами, связанными с терроризмом. Конференция даст еще одну возможность ознакомить пирокий круг других стран-участниц ОБСЕ и международных организаций с этим опытом. При этом особое внимание должно быть уделено выявлению потребностей стран региона и конкретных способов оказания поддержки заинтересованным правительствам.

Эффективность конференции зависит от уровня и экспертного состава участвующих в ней делегаций и определения в ее итоговых документах практических мер по борьбе с новыми вызовами и угрозами.

Очень важно, что за 10 дней до конференции был принят Бухарестский план действий ОБСЕ по борьбе с терроризмом, который, как мы надеемся, станет общим инструментарием для работы во всем пространстве ОБСЕ. Думаем, что в ходе Бишкекской Конференции можно было бы рассмотреть его на региональном уровне, обсудив и наметив конкретные пути осуществления отдельных положений Плана применительно к Центральной Азии.

Представленный проект Программы действий Бишкекской Конференции является хорошей основой для дальнейших дискуссий и требует дополнительного рассмотрения.

В предварительном порядке заявляем, что структура этого документа должна включать в себя глобальные действия, региональные усилия и конкретные меры по поддержке стран-участниц в Центральной Азии.

В этой связи считаем необходимым включение в Программу действий следующего важного элемента.

Конкретные меры в Центральной Азии, как в регионе, нуждающемся в особой поддержке в связи с угрозами, исходящими с территории соседнего Афганистана, должны включать в себя оказание государствам этого региона финансовой и технической помощи в следующих областях:

- Укрепление потенциала правительственных учреждений, занимающихся борьбой с терроризмом, организованной преступностью, нелегальным оборотом наркотиков и оружия, путем улучшения технического оснащения.
 - Обмен опытом работы в сфере охраны границ и методов борьбы с терроризмом.
- Обмен оперативной информацией между спецподразделениями и правоохранительными органами, занимающимися борьбой с терроризмом.

- Повышение уровня подготовки специалистов во взаимосвязи с предоставлением новейшего оборудования и новых технологий.
- Развитие нормативно-правовой базы и механизмов обмена информацией, в т. ч. о террористических группах.
- Укрепление роли СМИ в формировании общественного мнения в широких слоях населения относительно борьбы с терроризмом.
- Содействие в проведении общественных мероприятий, направленных против употребления наркотиков.
- Разработка региональных программ и проектов по борьбе с терроризмом с учетом позитивного опыта разработки Программы УКНПП для Центральной Азии.

Спасибо за внимание.

выступление

Делегация Республики Узбекистан

Уважаемый г-н Председатель, Уважаемые участники Конференции, Дамы и господа,

Прежде всего, позвольте поблагодарить ОБСЕ в лице ее Секретариата за организацию и проведение данной конференции, а также кыргызскую сторону за гостеприимство и создание условий для нашей эффективной работы.

Настоящая встреча происходит в период осмысления опасности новых угроз и вызовов для безопасности.

Совершенные в сентябре террористические акты в Соединенных Штатах были ударом по людям всех вероисповеданий и национальностей. В результате этих актов погибли граждане 80 стран, в том числе и мусульмане. Эти жертвы были мирными гражданами.

Сегодня мы, как никогда ранее, осознали необходимость глобального подхода в решении вопросов борьбы с терроризмом. Исходя из этого понимания, необходимо строить на Конференции наш с Вами диалог.

Безопасность в Центральной Азии не может и не должна рассматриваться в узком формате, изолированном от пространства ОБСЕ в целом. Безопасность во всех ее измерениях не может быть фрагментарной. Нужно преодолеть имеющиеся в последнее время в ОБСЕ тенденции сужения всех проблем до вопросов регионального характера. Не может быть локальной безопасности, ибо безопасность неделима. К проблемам, рискам и вызовам пространства ОБСЕ необходимо подходить универсально, давая соответствующие определения и вытекающие из них функции. Это, в свою очередь, покажет вовлеченность всех государств Организации во всеобъемлющий процесс обеспечения безопасности и сотрудничества.

Тема настоящей конференции актуальна, ибо обсуждаются вопросы безопасности всего пространства ОБСЕ.

Надеюсь, что на данной встрече найдут достойное продолжение позитивы, достигнутые ранее на Ташкентской Конференции «Приоритеты сотрудничества по борьбе с наркотиками, организованной преступностью и терроризмом» (октябрь 2000 года).

Уважаемые участники конференции,

Одной из фундаментальных проблем современного мира в новом столетии остается проблема международной безопасности и стабильности, с той лишь разницей, что на смену остаткам и рецидивам «холодной войны» на авансцену выходят новые угрозы и вызовы в лице международного терроризма, экстремизма, агрессивного национализма и сепаратизма.

Современный терроризм, религиозный экстремизм, сепаратизм и наркобизнес характеризуется возрастающими масштабами своей деятельности, все более изощренными методами и средствами достижения цели. Эти угрозы нельзя рассматривать как не связанные между собой явления, поскольку они имеют одну «корневую систему», а стоящие за ними силы проявляют достаточно высокую степень скоординированности своих планов и действий.

Сегодня можно утверждать, что если различные религиозные экстремистские, радикальные лозунги и идеи сепаратизма являются идеологическим прикрытием международного терроризма, то наркобизнес и наркотрафик – это, вне всякого сомнения, финансовая опора международного терроризма.

Террористы не смогли бы с успехом действовать в мире без содействия, финансирования или просто терпимости со стороны некоторых стран. Пока не будут перекрыты источники и механизмы

финансового обеспечения международной террористической деятельности, трудно будет надеяться на достижение существенного успеха.

Мы сможем противостоять международному терроризму и экстремизму лишь в том случае, если будет организована борьба с теми международными центрами, которые, располагая большими возможностями, организуют, направляют и обеспечивают террористов средствами и оружием. Необходима глобальная борьба со своей долгосрочной стратегией.

Мы приветствуем усилия международного сообщества по решению проблем Афганистана.

Признавая и отдавая приоритет ООН в данном вопросе, мы приветствуем происшедшие в ОБСЕ перемены в осмыслении афганского кризиса, как одного из основных источников внешних угроз.

Узбекистан активно участвует в разрешении проблем Афганистана, установлении на этой многострадальной земле мира, согласия и стабильности. Несколько лет назад нами была выдвинута идея создания группы «6+2». Значение этого механизма, сыгравшего исключительную роль в координации мирного процесса в Афганистане, всем известно. С начала антитеррористической операции в октябре текущего года Узбекистан без колебаний принял на себя обязательства по доставке гуманитарной помощи населению Афганистана. Была организована переправа гуманитарных грузов через Амударью на баржах. В связи с успешным проведением операции с 10 декабря текущего года открыт мост «Дружба» через Амударью между Термезом и Хайратоном. Теперь доставка продуктов питания, одежды, медицинского оборудования и лекарств будет осуществляться намного быстрее, что в условиях зимних холодов и необходимости восстановления Афганистана имеет значение стратегического фактора.

Открытие моста «Дружба» в политическом смысле является историческим событием. Это первый сигнал о возвращении Афганистана в мировое сообщество, начале новой, цивилизованной жизни этого государства.

Уважаемые коллеги,

ООН является главной международной структурой в глобальной борьбе с терроризмом. ОБСЕ же, в свою очередь, может и должна внести значительный вклад в данные международные усилия. Контактируя с неправительственными организациями, гражданским обществом и парламентариями, ОБСЕ может создать хорошие условия по объединению усилий различных слоев общества по борьбе с терроризмом.

Важен и ее опыт по раннему предупреждению, предотвращению конфликтов, постконфликтному восстановлению и строительству демократических институтов. Следует отметить, что ОБСЕ уже принимает практические шаги в реализации международных усилий в данной области – проводит обучение полицейских сил, содействует проведению законодательной и судебной реформы и др.

После Бухарестской встречи Совета министров иностранных дел стран-участниц ОБСЕ, политическая деятельность Организации наполнилась новым содержанием, очерчены рамки практических действий ОБСЕ в противостоянии новым угрозам и вызовам для безопасности, принято важное решение по борьбе с терроризмом.

Дамы и господа,

Двенадцать конвенций ООН и резолюции Совета Безопасности ООН по борьбе с терроризмом составляют правовые рамки противостояния новым рискам и вызовам.

В Бухарестском плане действий по борьбе с терроризмом страны-участницы приняли обязательства использовать свою политическую волю, ресурсы и практические средства для выполнения положений и предписаний существующих международных конвенций по терроризму, а также интенсифицировать национальные, двусторонние и многосторонние усилия по борьбе с терроризмом.

ОБСЕ должна практически способствовать процессу скорейшей ратификации государствамиучастниками конвенций ООН по борьбе с терроризмом, а также присоединению к ним еще не присоединившихся государств.

Считаю необходимым доложить, что Узбекистан является участником всех действующих конвенций ООН по борьбе с терроризмом.

Мы отмечаем нарастающую активность Организации в борьбе с терроризмом.

Вместе с тем, документы, которые мы принимаем на данной встрече, должны дать четкие и ясные направления деятельности ОБСЕ в борьбе против этого зла.

В 1999 году Узбекистан на Стамбульском саммите выдвигал инициативу создания такого механизма в структурах ООН, подтвердив его востребованность Заявлением МИД от 13 сентября с. г. в адрес Генерального-Секретаря ООН.

Узбекистан приветствует создание в соответствии с резолюцией 1373 СБ ООН Комитета по борьбе с терроризмом, что в целом отражает политическое содержание предложения Узбекистана по МЦБТ.

В заключение хотелось бы еще раз подчеркнуть, что для успешной борьбы с новыми рисками и вызовами необходима консолидация всего мирового сообщества, скоординированные усилия международных организаций, политическая воля государств и их руководителей. ОБСЕ со своим потенциалом должна сыграть важную роль в решении этих проблем.

Благодарю за внимание.

выступление

Делегация Туркменистана

В начале хотели бы выразить нашу искреннюю благодарность принимающей стране за прекрасную организацию конференции и гостеприимство. Будучи представителем туркменской делегации при ОБСЕ, я также хотел бы воспользоваться присутствием уважаемого Президента Кыргызстана Акаева Аскара Акаевича, чтобы засвидетельствовать своё уважение кыргызским дипломатам и, в частности, главе кыргызской делегации при ОБСЕ послу Джекшенкулову и его команде за плодотворное сотрудничество с нашей делегацией.

Кыргызстан и Туркменистан связывают традиционно-исторические братские отношения. Наши народы имеют много схожего, как в истории, так и в сегодняшних реалиях. Мы искренне радуемся достижениям братского Кыргызстана в укреплении своей независимости и самобытности. Проводимая Кыргызстаном миролюбивая политика заслуживает особого уважения. Подтверждением тому - сегодняшняя конференция, инициатива проведения которой исходит именно от Кыргызстана и, которая с самого начала была поддержана Туркменистаном.

Мы разделяем многое, что было сказано предыдущими ораторами. Вместе с тем, хотели бы обратить внимание и на то, что необходимо извлечь и определённые уроки из всего произошедшего за последние три месяца. И в первую очередь, мы хотели бы отметить вопросы превентивности. События 11 сентября показали, что международное сообщество не было готово к нахождению ответов на внезапные вызовы. Хотя «внезапность» в данном случае относительна. Туркменистан, как и другие центрально-азиатские страны ещё пять лет назад поднимал приграничные вопросы ОБСЕ и, в частности, об азиатской границе ОБСЕ - об Афганистане, о необходимости фокусирования внимания международного общества на скорейшем мирном урегулировании межафганского конфликта. Всем известны и усилия Туркменистана в этом направлении. Однако, наши призывы и определённые усилия остались, мягко говоря, невостребованными.

Нас упорно не хотели слушать, и те, кто полагал, что молодое государство не может внести свой вклад в решение того или иного вопроса, глубоко заблуждался. Вместо этого формировались различные непрактические инструменты, одним из которых, на наш взгляд, был формат «6+2».

На Востоке всегда ценилась мудрость. Хорошо знающий древнюю и современную историю Афганистана, менталитет его народа, Туркменистан всегда стремился адекватно оценивать ситуацию в соседней стране и, возможно, лучше, чем кто-либо другой осознавал важность установления мира и создания стабильного афганского правительства. Это основное условие восстановительных процессов, успеху которых всемерно готов содействовать Туркменистан.

Мы удовлетворены подписанным недавно в Бонне соглашением, определяющим рамочные условия для двухлетнего переходного периода в Афганистане. После стольких лет войны для народа Афганистана открылась, наконец, мирная перспектива. Однако, Боннское соглашение - лишь успешное начало большого и трудного пути к политической стабильности и экономическому возрождению Афганистана. Сегодня международное сообщество несёт прямую ответственность за будущее этой многострадальной страны. И мы не намерены оставаться в стороне от восстановительных процессов в Афганистане. Уже сегодня Туркменистан предлагает проекты на перспективу, например, региональный проект строительства газового и нефтяного трубопровода Туркменистан-Афганистан-Пакистан, а также восстановления железнодорожных и автомобильных трасс по этому же маршруту. Все они предполагают привлечение крупных иностранных инвестиций, поэтому их реализация возможна только после фактического достижения стабильности.

Особо важным, на наш взгляд, является борьба с наркотрафиком. Туркменистан прилагает максимум усилий по предотвращению наркотрафика через туркменскую территорию. Но наши силы тоже не безграничны. Недостаточная материально-техническая база снижает эффективность задержания наркотиков. Наши специалисты испытывают недостаток в средствах персональной защиты, не хватает средств связи дальнего действия, приборов ночного видения, сканеров и рентгеновского оборудования для габаритных грузов, стационарных и передвижных лабораторий, компьютеров, специально обученных собак и средств передвижения высокой проходимости.

Вместе с тем, мы осознаём, что только укреплением пограничного контроля мы не сможем окончательно приостановить наркотрафик. Необходимо серьёзно приступить к решению вопроса о

предотвращении производства наркотиков, что до сих пор остаётся порой единственным средством доходов для многих афганских граждан. В этом контексте актуальной становится программа альтернативного экономического, сельскохозяйственного развития в Афганистане.

Позвольте затронуть ещё один аспект, который, я полагаю, нуждается в дополнительном разъяснении. К сожалению, часто можно услышать реплики относительно того, что, мол, Туркменистан прикрывается своим статусом нейтралитета, чтобы не участвовать в той или иной инициативе. Здесь со всей ответственностью я хотел бы заявить, что подобные заявления не имеют под собой никаких оснований. Более того, это наносит определённый ущерб и имиджу нашей страны. Нейтралитет нашей страны, признанный специальной резолюцией ГА ООН, является позитивно-активным. Мы никогда не политизируем сотрудничество - принципы наши тверды. Как нейтральное государство мы весьма редко даём политические оценки происходящим в регионе событиям. Но это не означает, что мы безразличны или далеки от политических реалий. Мы всё отлично понимаем, но мы предпочитаем выражать своё мнение через ООН, в том числе и по спорным вопросам. Непосредственная поддержка той или иной страны неизбежно влечёт за собой какие-то последствия во взаимоотношениях. В то же время мы очень реалистично оцениваем события в Афганистане и в регионе в целом. Но наставлять, обвинять или учить - это не наш принцип. Каждая страна имеет право выбирать свой политический курс, самостоятельно решать внутренние проблемы и противоречия. Как сопредельная страна мы стремимся внести свой вклад, помогать, не вмешиваясь во внутренние дела. Есть международные организации, есть ООН, которые, не ущемляя национальных интересов, призваны примирять их с интересами других стран, всего мирового сообщества.

Туркменистан вносил и будет вносить свой вклад в укрепление стабильности и безопасности в регионе и в Афганистане, в частности. С самого начала мы осудили терроризм во всех его проявлениях. Мы поддержали создание международной антитеррористической коалиции под эгидой ООН. Мы являемся участниками 9-ти из 12-ти конвенций ООН в области борьбы с терроризмом, зафиксированных в плане действий ОБСЕ, который был принят 10 дней назад в Бухаресте. Мы вносим свой посильный вклад в урегулирование ситуации в Афганистане посредством оказания содействия в доставке гуманитарных грузов.

В заключение хотели бы выразить надежду на то, что практические меры, которые будут закреплены в плане действий Бишкекской Конференции, внесут существенный вклад в укрепление всеобъемлющей безопасности и стабильности и не только на пространстве региона ОБСЕ, но и за его пределами.

ILLICIT DRUGS AND ORGANIZED CRIME: THE IMPACT OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

Mr. Mohammad Amirkhizi

Ambassador, Senior Policy Adviser to the UN ODCCP Executive Director

It is a pleasure for me to present here my views on the impact of recent developments in Afghanistan on illicit drugs and organized crime. Please allow me to express my deep appreciation to the Government and people of Kyrgyz Republic for their generous and warm hospitality in hosting this Conference. This meeting is very timely as we all agree that comprehensive efforts are crucial in our fight against illicit drugs, organized crime and terrorism.

In dealing with the central focus of our work in this region, countering illicit drugs and organized crime in Afghanistan has been and continues to be a major preoccupation for ODCCP. Drafting policy and strategy for countering illicit drugs and organized crime in Afghanistan has to go hand in hand with the rapid changes. So, it makes the strategy building a work in progress. The increasing drug trafficking from Afghanistan continues to pose a serious threat to the security of the countries in the region and beyond. It is a well-known fact that illicit drugs in Afghanistan have contributed to the intensification and prolongation of conflicts in the region. We now have clear indications that proceeds from drugs have also been a source of financing for terrorist organizations with a global reach. But, it is the neighbouring countries to Afghanistan which have been faced with persistent problems posed by drug trafficking and this impacts negatively on their development.

The very name of Afghanistan brings vivid images of fighting, isolation, underdevelopment, poverty, and organized crime activities to one's mind. Travelling through Afghanistan one can barely find traces of any public infrastructure remaining intact.

The combination of these factors has resulted in a situation where people become easy preys and slaves of organized crime. As a consequence, they have resorted to widespread drug crop cultivation as a source of economic survival and employment. In such an environment, illicit drugs became directly linked to the continued civil war and terrorist activities.

During the 1990s, Afghanistan firmly established itself as the main source of the illicit opium and heroin produced, trafficked and consumed in the world. After the Taleban took control of almost 90% of that country, production of illicit drugs increased to record levels. In 1999 and 2000 the great majority of the world's illicit opiates originated in Afghanistan.

About two months ago, UNDCP released the results of its annual ground survey of poppy cultivation in Afghanistan. The ban on opium poppy cultivation proclaimed by the Taleban was implemented successfully and production fell by more than 94%, from 3,300 tons in 2000, or 70% of global production, to 185 tons currently, or about 10% of global production. This brought the country back to production levels recorded during the early 1980s. Preliminary data for 2001 indicates that this year's drastic reduction in opium production in Afghanistan has not been offset by increases in other areas or countries.

The United Nations and the international community welcomed this reduction. However, we needed to be realistic.

The record crops in Afghanistan in the past several seasons had created large stocks capable of satisfying demand for up to a couple of years. ODCCP has stressed repeatedly that there would only be an impact on heroin supply if the ban is sustained over several seasons. We were also faced with the question whether the ban was only part of a strategy to absorb the stocks and keep prices high. As we could not have a definitive response, our strategy was based on insisting that the Taleban sustain the ban, destroy the stocks and eliminate the processing capacity. In addition, it was the policy goal to increase the interdiction capabilities of the neighbouring countries.

In order to sustain the ban, UNDCP undertook an initiative to provide humanitarian assistance to the farmers who had been affected by the ban on poppy production. Our efforts in directing humanitarian assistance to the former poppy growing areas and farmers were well received by other UN agencies, NGOs, the donor community and the Member States. This provision of assistance was integrated into the

programmes of other UN agencies for 2002 and joint initiatives were foreseen to attract more donor support. Some countries also undertook similar assistance programmes through other international agencies or NGOs, including a multi million-dollar project by a neighbouring country to Afghanistan. UNDCP had approached other countries in the region about joining this initiative. We believed that our policies in this regard, with adequate funding from the donor community would have resulted in sustaining the results achieved this year.

With the terrorist events of 11 September in the United States, a new situation was created. All our activities were put on hold and the UN agencies evacuated from the country. This means no assistance to the farmers, which makes it more difficult to sustain the results achieved this year. In light of reports suggesting reemergence of cultivation in many areas, we would need to implement policies that would deal with the problem of illicit drugs in Afghanistan immediately and effectively.

I would now like to briefly discuss the effects of this year's reduction of opium production in Afghanistan.

A reduction in global opium production by more than 3,000 tons compared to last year is bound to have repercussions on the global opium market. The possible existence of large opiate stocks is likely to delay that effect. Analysis of opium production in Afghanistan and seizures in neighbouring ECO countries (composing Iran, Pakistan, the Central Asian Countries, Turkey and Azerbaijan) shows that, over the years, higher opium production in Afghanistan was paralleled by higher seizures of opiates. The correlation, however, was not perfect. In some years, a strong increase in production was only reflected in seizures a year later, as was the case in 1995, following Afghanistan's bumper harvest of 1994 or in 2000, following the record harvest of 1999.

More recently, the decline in opium production in Afghanistan in 2001 is only partly reflected in a decline of seizures. This indicates that ongoing trafficking activities may be based on stocks, built up in 1999 and 2000. If we take the years 1995-98 as a baseline, we note that the market was more or less stable at an average production level of 2,500 tons per year. However, Afghanistan's opium production in the year 1999 was some 2000 tons, and in the year 2000 almost 800 tons, above such levels. This was leaving large quantities of more than a year's production not only for meeting increasing demand from neighbouring countries and countries in Eastern Europe, but also for stockpiling. Indeed, the bulk of this excess production of 1999/2000 appears to have been stockpiled.

Overall, while production in Afghanistan declined by almost 95 percent in 2001, the opium seizures in ECO countries declined by only half over the first three quarters of 2001, as compared to the same period in 2000. The fact that the rate of decrease in seizures was somewhat lower than the one for production could indicate that a number of seizures still involved opium produced in earlier years. In contrast to falling opium seizures in ECO countries, heroin seizures, however, remained largely stable. Preliminary data suggest that they may even have slightly increased in the region -ECO and Russia - over the first three quarters of 2001, as compared to the same period a year earlier. This would therefore indicate the existence of more heroin than opium stocks.

Price data also point in this direction. The local markets reacted to the decline in opium production by significant price increases for opium. Within Afghanistan opium farmgate prices rose tenfold between the time of the 2000 harvest from around \$30 per kilogram, to \$300 per kilogram, at the time of the harvest in May 2001. In early September 2001, the price rose to \$700 per kilo. After September 11, the prices plummeted to \$180 and by the end of the month, there were reports of prices as low as \$90 per kilogram. The closing of Afghanistan's borders, the off-loading of stocks by traders, and speculations about a possible end of the ban on cultivation were all likely factors of reversing price trend. The announcement by the Taleban in early October 2001 that they intended to maintain the ban led to a temporary recovery in prices to about \$330. Prices then fell again to \$210 by the end of October when it became clear that the Taleban would not be in a position to continue enforcing the ban. The prices are now reported to be as low as \$270 in Afghanistan.

At the same period, no price increases for opium were reported outside the ECO countries. Prices for opium in Afghanistan were traditionally significantly lower than in Myanmar. They are now about twice as high. This indicates that the trafficking networks sourcing their supplies from South-West Asia are still largely distinct from those active in South-East Asia. Another deduction that can be made is that traffickers targeting the European markets have so far not turned to South-East Asia as an alternative source for heroin. The most likely explanation is that they did not need to do so, because of the existence of South-West Asian opiate stocks.

There were also increases in heroin prices in ECO countries, though far less pronounced than the increase in opium prices, again indicating the existence of more heroin than opium stocks in the region.

Upward movement of heroin prices in the region, starting in September, suggests that heroin manufacture in Afghanistan was negatively affected by current events in Afghanistan. Reports have also been received of decreasing heroin supply in some Russian cities since September/October. Similarly, reports from Tajikistan and as far away as Estonia suggest a decrease in the quality of the heroin seized.

The evolution of seizures and prices in the source region, and further along the trafficking routes during the year, and the delayed or minimum effect of reduction in supply on the markets traditionally supplied with heroin of Afghan origin, all confirm the suspicion that there exists large opiate stocks. Despite the delayed reaction of markets, the elimination of more than two-thirds of the world's annual illicit opium production remains a fact of considerable significance. A shortage could potentially hit those heroin markets which have been almost exclusively supplied by opiates from Afghanistan. Initial effects of the opiate shortage on the West European market could have been felt toward the end of 2001 - if the events of 11 September, and thus subsequent response, had not taken place.

Instead of expected price rises along the trafficking chain as stocks deplete, the military campaign apparently led to panic sales of stocks, thus actually sending market signals of rapidly growing amounts of opiates available for transport to 10 Western Europe. That, in turn, resulted in consumer prices falling rather than rising. Nonetheless, this can only be a temporary phenomenon. A decline in heroin availability and corresponding price increase can be expected in Europe during 2002. This will also create strong incentives for trafficking networks to obtain heroin from other markets where it is still available and cheaper. Therefore, heroin prices should then also increase in the other markets.

This could only happen, however, if the considerable reduction of global opium production recorded in 2001 is sustained. There is, however, the risk of displacement of illicit opium sources to other countries in the region. While this risk is real, recent developments in Afghanistan suggest that the area now most likely to replace the missing production is Afghanistan itself. There are increasing indications that Afghan farmers have already started to replant their fields with opium poppy.

The terrorist attacks of September 2001 in the United States have drawn renewed attention to the link between illicit drug trafficking and global security issues, with a particular focus on the role played by the Afghan heroin trade. The Head of the US Drug Enforcement Administration spoke of a "deadly, symbiotic relationship between the illicit drug trade and international terrorism... We see in drug trafficking groups today a merger of international organized crime and terror". On 13 November 2001, the Presidents of the Russian Federation and the United States declared in a joint statement: "We note that illegal narcotics trafficking constitute a serious threat to the health and well-being of individuals and to international security as a whole. The drug trade is one of the principal sources of financial support for international terrorism". In Resolution 1373 of 28 September 2001, the UN Security Council "notes with concern the close connection between international terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, money-laundering, illegal armstrafficking, and illegal movement of nuclear, chemical, biological and other potentially deadly materials, and in this regard emphasizes the need to enhance co-ordination of efforts on national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen a global response to this serious challenge and threat to international security".

This brings me to the strategy of UNDCP for this region. We believe first and foremost that attention should be given to the post-conflict situation in Afghanistan, in order to help the new Interim Authority establish peace and re-build the country. They need assistance in all sectors of government. However, the most immediate need is to ensure the creation of a structure which can provide security on the ground and establish good governance and the rule of law. Reconstruction efforts can only begin when basic security is guaranteed.

Assistance will be needed to build up the institutions that will make this possible.

The billions of dollars that could be spent on the reconstruction of Afghanistan will diminish greatly in value, unless these are also directed at the opium poppy cultivation, heroin production and trafficking.

We need to secure a sustainable livelihood on licit cultivation and non-poppy agriculture and provide work for the affected people. We need to address those landless people who have in the past relied on the work in the opium industry. We would also need to address the needs of the landowners who used to be selfsufficient by cultivating illicit poppy and who now face difficulties in providing a livelihood for themselves. The nature of the problem in Afghanistan requires a multilateral approach. The United Nations can maximize the effectiveness of combined humanitarian, political and economic efforts of the international community.

The rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan needs to move in parallel to the political reconstruction. Nation-building in Afghanistan will require a substantial commitment of resources and attention. Already, the donor countries have started to realize their significant role in tackling a wide array of issues in the reconstruction of Afghanistan which could result in long term stability. On November 20th, the United States and Japan co-hosted a meeting of senior officials from international organizations and the donor countries in Washington, D.C. This was a first step toward harnessing the international community's resources for the economic reconstruction of Afghanistan. The Afghanistan Support Group also continued in this direction and in its meeting on 5 and 6 December reiterated its call for substantial international support for the reconstruction of Afghanistan. The Government of Japan has also announced that it will organize a pledging conference for Afghanistan, in early 2002, at the ministerial level. The international community has accepted that political and economic reconstruction of Afghanistan is the foundation for a stable Afghanistan.

The UN's strategic objective is to help the people of Afghanistan establish a responsible, representative, accountable and stable government, which enjoys internal and external legitimacy, is committed to respecting and promoting the rights of all its men and women and children, enjoys peaceful and friendly relations with all its neighbours, and is able to ensure that Afghanistan never again is used as a breeding ground for terrorism and for illicit drugs. Complementarity and co-ordination of all actors involved in these efforts are critical and will be ensured through the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

On 5 December 2001, the UN Talks on Afghanistan in Bonn were successfully completed with the signing by all participants of a far-reaching Agreement, defining the terms and functions of an Interim Authority in Afghanistan.

With regard to drug control, countering organized crime and terrorism, the agreement states that "the Interim Authority shall co-operate with the international community in the fight against terrorism, drugs and organized crime". Furthermore, the participants in the UN Talks on Afghanistan "strongly urge that the United Nations, the international community and regional organizations co-operate with the Interim Authority to combat international terrorism, cultivation and trafficking of illicit drugs and provide Afghan farmers with financial, material and technical resources for alternative crop production". The Agreement also notes that "the Interim Administrations shall establish, with the assistance of the United Nations, a Judicial Commission to rebuild the domestic justice system in accordance with Islamic principles, international standards, the rule of law and Afghan legal traditions.

On 6 December 2001, the Security Council endorsed this Agreement by unanimously adopting resolution 1383. Determined to help the Afghan people end the tragic conflicts in their country and promote national reconciliation, lasting peace, stability and respect for human rights, the Security Council called on all bilateral and multilateral donors, in co-ordination with the SRSG, United Nations agencies and all Afghan groups, to reaffirm, strengthen and implement their commitment to assist with the rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction of Afghanistan, in co-ordination with the Interim Authority and as long as the Afghan groups fulfil their commitments.

We understand that the work for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan will be long and difficult. As such, it can only be successful if there is sustained commitment from the international community towards political and economic reconstruction of Afghanistan. Only then the country will never again be a safe haven for the terrorist networks with global reach, nor a source for illicit drugs and organized crime and a threat to the security of the countries in the region and beyond. What needs to be done in Afghanistan is in essence a nation-building from the scratch. The United Nations is ready to employ the full spectrum of its capabilities and potentials.

The other part of our work in countering drugs from Afghanistan has involved a strategy to create a barrier to the flow of drugs out of Afghanistan. Trafficking of opiates originating from Afghanistan continues to be principally directed towards Europe, mainly through the traditional Balkan Route or the northern route. Trafficking of narcotics from Afghanistan through the northern route via Central Asia has increased markedly in recent years.

Increasing illicit drug production and trafficking in and from Afghanistan have been identified as both a contributing factor to a number of serious security, political and socio-economic problems in the region and as an obstacle to the stabilisation and the development of the neighbouring countries, including those in Central Asia. Tajikistan, in particular, has become the main gateway for Afghan opiates to the emerging northern trafficking route towards Central Asia and Eastern Europe. The illicit drug flow through the neighbouring countries generates increasing levels of addiction, undermines economy and threatens the security of these countries.

Our work with the countries around Afghanistan has been intensified in an effort to help these countries protect themselves and other countries from the effects of drug trafficking. The urgency of providing assistance in drug control to the countries neighbouring Afghanistan needs to be underlined here. Our programmes in these countries have made a difference and have contributed to an increased effectiveness in targeting illicit trafficking.

The seizure of illicit narcotics in ECO countries illustrates the success of various countries in countering illicit drugs from Afghanistan. Expressed in heroin equivalents, the ECO countries seized 51 tons per year on average over the period 1995-99 (63 tons in 1999), the equivalent of 17.5 percent of Afghanistan's annual opium harvest (293 tons per year, expressed in heroin equivalents over the same period). In 2000, the seizure of ECO countries in heroin equivalent was about 70 tons.

The neighbouring countries to Afghanistan bear a heavy burden as a barrier to the flow of drugs from Afghanistan. They are also vulnerable to the de-stabilising effects of drug trafficking and drug abuse. We plan to continue our strategy of assisting the countries in the region in strengthening their capabilities to counter illicit drugs. Since any effective control in Afghanistan will take some time, we continue to urge the international community to increase the support they are providing to these countries.

In conclusion, let me add that none of the problems emanating from Afghanistan - terrorism, extremism, drugs, illegal migration and trafficking in arms - can be tackled unless a serious international campaign is launched to turn an illegal market economy into a normal and healthy one. Over the years, the lucrative trade in narcotics has created a web of beneficiaries who will not easily give in to the wishes of the international community to prevent and eliminate the illicit cultivation of drug crops. These beneficiaries will attempt to lure the farmers back into the trap of narcotic cultivation. Indications are that they have, thus far, been successful. I should also add that the United Nations believes that we need to look at the issue of development with a regional approach. Tackling illicit drugs, lack of security and general development should not just focus on Afghanistan, but should also address the other countries in the region.

Thank you for your kind attention.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM AS GLOBAL CHALLENGES

Mr. Rolf Ekéus OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities

Terrorism has struck our communities with an unprecedented force and anger. Obviously, terrorism has for decades been part of our reality. OSCE states, not the least Western Europe, suffered violent attacks on innocent civilians. However inexcusable these actions, they were driven by some sort of articulated political rationale. Frequently, the perpetrators announced their responsibility as well as their motives. Those were certain definable politico/ideological goals or attainable and specific demands.

The violence we now see emerging is different – its goals are abstract, its instigators do not always seek publicity – we give it to them – and they use stealth to cover their activities. The instruments of terror are now the civil aspects of society – public transport and the postal system. The new terrorism is not confined to a specific area or region in geographical terms, it is in that sense truly global.

The ideas of democracy, freedom of expression, free trade and respect for human rights have after the end of the Cold War expanded and gained ground with a breathtaking speed. Some groups feel threatened by this challenge. The new terrorists have acted in what they perceive as a defensive mode and as a counterattack. The selection of target has been calculated to have an optimal and symbolic effect. With the choice of the World Trade Center the message was clear – it was and is the market economy, the liberal political system, the freedom of the press and media in general which constitute the challenge against the forces of absolutism and fundamentalism. And now they felt that it was time to strike back. The depth and seriousness of this assault is underlined by the preparedness of those involved to sacrifice their own lives for the cause.

Freedom, democracy – respect for the dignity and worth of the human being, these are the values which are under attack. These are values to which all the participating States of the OSCE have subscribed and which we all have undertaken to uphold. These are values that we must continue to defend and promote.

The new terrorism, as manifest through the attacks of 11 September, is more violent, is metaphysical in its motivation and embodies the ultimate sacrifice by its perpetrators. The terrorist acts were realized by secretive terrorist networks with global reach. The attacks on southern Manhattan and on the Pentagon were low-tech but high concept. Such an approach requires a highly sophisticated response.

We, the international community, must match the sophistication of the enemy with the superior quality of our response and of our defence. We must outwit him and we must outthink him. Our strategy should be proactive not be reactive. We must deprive the terrorists of their potential constituencies and dry up their support.

Terrorism is a multifaceted phenomenon with political, economic, social, criminal and military components. A number of international organisations and agencies have developed a high degree of expertise in the fight against aspects of terrorist activities, the United Nations Office of Drug Control and Crime Prevention should be especially mentioned as an agency of responsibility in this context. The focus of much of the work of these organisations is on intelligence gathering, surveillance, interdiction, and the fight against crime. These are critical activities.

But if the struggle with terrorism is to be truly effective it must have a far broader scope. The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism provides a starting point for such activities. Furthermore, it is crucial to strengthen existing approaches and activities within the OSCE directed towards the sources of conflict and such political extremism, which inspires or is invoked to justify terrorism.

It is through enhancing its comprehensive concept of security, linking politico-military, human and economic dimensions, that the OSCE can make its unique contribution to the struggle against international terrorism. Prevention of terrorism is intimately connected to the task of preventing violent conflict. Those who engage in terror rely upon a set of circumstances that allows them to operate, and to gain support and legitimacy amongst broad communities. Environments that allow terrorism to thrive include difficult socio-economic conditions, systematic exclusion, alienation and a lack of opportunities for more moderate voices to emerge in order to counter extremism. Such an environment can, if the existence of persistent tensions and

disputes are not properly addressed, serve as a hothouse for the cultivation of radical ideologies, extremism as well as terrorism.

The central task of the OSCE should be to isolate the people of violence by dealing directly with the social and political environments where terrorism can flourish. The dissemination of ideologies that justify hatred and violence must be met with an effective display of countermeasures and counter arguments based upon the philosophy of tolerance and respect for the worth of the human being.

We in the OSCE are obliged to act and should do so by building on our strengths – the richness of our nations' national, cultural and linguistic diversity. This diversity should not be regarded as a problem but as an opportunity. If we were to suppress diversity, we would contribute to internal tension, weaken the stability of states and harm international co-operation.

If we instead treat all people, indeed the minorities, with respect and encourage their ambitions to maintain and develop their culture and language within a framework of integration, we enhance stability, prosperity and harmony. The High Commissioner on National Minorities has a critical role in this context. The mandate of the High Commissioner establishes the HCNM as an instrument of the OSCE for conflict prevention. As High Commissioner, I am tasked to provide "early warning" and as appropriate "early action" at the earliest possible stage in regard to tensions involving national minority issues, which have not yet developed beyond an early warning stage but which have the potential to develop into a conflict within the OSCE area, affecting peace, stability or relations between participating states.

The philosophy on which this mandate is based is the fundamental idea that tensions and friction between national groups, majorities and minorities, frequently carry a potential for violent conflict. In such a situation, members of different communities may be convinced that they are victimized and subject to unfair treatment. They may, in desperation, search for violent means to rectify what they consider wrong. If such sentiments are left un-addressed, terrorist temptations may not be far away. Terrorists or terrorist networks may try to exploit grievances and bitterness to garner support and recruit extremist elements amongst disaffected groups. Our common interest and goal must be to prevent such situations from arising.

As regards terrorist acts my mandate is clear. It states that "The High Commissioner will not consider national minority issues in situations involving organized acts of terrorism" and even stipulates that "The High Commissioner will not communicate with and will not acknowledge communications from any person or organization which practices or publicly condones terrorism or violence".

The mandate obliges me to focus on the prevention of violent conflict. In fulfilling this task, I must address perceptions of discrimination, injustice or exclusion – either real or perceived. Over the last decade, my predecessor and I have, therefore, concentrated on countering the conditions that precipitate violent conflict. In fact, these are precisely the situations that can breed extremism and terrorism. Thus, to prevent situations that can lead to violent conflict is also to combat the emergence of terrorism.

The High Commissioner's task is not a desk job. In carrying out my mandate as High Commissioner, I spend most of my time in the field. Here I not only meet with public officials but also talk to representatives of national minorities and many ethnic groups in order to come to grips with a multitude of concerns, worries, grievances and, indeed, hope and expectations. Thus, the High Commissioner acquires unique insights in the specificity of potential conflict areas.

The High Commissioner's concrete proposals aiming at assuring participation for all groups in the public affairs on all levels, national, regional as well as local, are elements in the work to create harmony in relations between different groups. By developing practical solutions to existing problems in regard to, *inter alia*, education and use of minority language, the High Commissioner strives towards strengthening the cultural identity of minorities and easing the pressure for assimilation, all with the ambition to facilitate the integration of minorities in their societies, without sacrificing their identity.

Now, more than ever, the work of the High Commissioner in the field of conflict prevention is a necessary and urgent activity. The mandate is created as a reflection of the security dimension of the OSCE, but many of the means to realize it are those of the human dimension. The High Commissioner has a significant role and specific opportunities with regard to promoting dialogue and policies for integrating communities into public life, of giving voice to those who advocate moderation and conciliation, and of fostering among all communities tolerance of cultural differences.

In the struggle against extremist values that are used to justify terrorism, the OSCE has been in the vanguard of international society. OSCE documents make clear that certain values are central to the development of secure, stable and prosperous societies. The development of good governance, including full regard for the place of minorities in society, must be the cornerstone of any long-term and effective challenge to terrorism. In this way, the fight against terrorism must include the promotion of civil society and pluralism. International instruments that follow this line are the Copenhagen Document, the European Convention on Human Rights and the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, and not least the United Nations standards. Without a commitment to certain minimum international standards, which aim to respect the rights of persons belonging to minorities and give them perspectives within a democratic state, combating violent extremism and preventing violent conflict will not be possible.

The struggle against terrorism through policies aimed at countering the emergence of conflict situations is clearly a priority for the OSCE. We must, however, be aware that excessive and unfocused counter-terrorism activities can be counter-productive. Anti-terrorist policies cannot be directed against entire religious or ethnic groups. In the current fight with terrorism it is important not to compromise our core values and thereby establish the conditions for future terrorists to thrive.

In the months and years to come, the challenge of terrorism is likely to test us in the most fundamental ways. We must be vigilant against extremists. We must seek to counter violence but this must not be achieved at the expense of the rights of the individual, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. Above all, recent events have shown that we must think more about the future, seeking to identify situations and policies that can foster extremism. Early engagements and early action where tension is brewing are now more vital than ever before.

Mr. Constantin Ene Ambassador, Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office

Participants in the debates both from the region and from countries throughout the OSCE area focused their contributions on the *Developments in the Region* since the Tashkent Conference as well as on the *Experiences and Practices* accumulated in combating acts of terrorism. They underlined the importance and the timeliness of the Bishkek Conference as a first step in the implementation of the OSCE Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism.

Participants from Central Asian states underlined, in particular, the uniqueness of the OSCE, its comprehensive approach towards security, and its advantage in providing a broad framework for co-operation in dealing with the new challenges and threats. They called upon the Organization and its participating States to listen more to their needs and to provide technical assistance, specific expertise and support in implementing concrete measures for countering terrorism and related crimes both at the national and regional levels, including through specific regional projects. They also stressed the need to enhance inter-regional and cross-cultural dialog between the OSCE and other organizations, and rejected links between terrorism and Islam or any other religion.

Representatives from OSCE participating States and officials from the UN and other international organizations revealed the fact that terrorism is a *complex challenge*. They were unanimous in concluding that it should be tackled in all its forms and manifestations. Terrorism is linked with transnational organized crime, money laundering and illegal arms and drug trafficking, as well as with other threats, including technology crimes and the proliferation of weapons. Therefore, the fight against terrorism should be proactive and multifaceted. It includes concrete steps and national efforts for institution building, law enforcement and preventive measures like blocking the financing of terrorism, as well as efforts to deal with potential social and economic grounds for violent extremism. Views were expressed also that while preventing and combating terrorism, one should ensure respect for human rights and rule of law, as well as rights of national minorities and ethnic groups.

Emphasis was put on the fact that international terrorism is a *global problem*. Therefore, the efforts to prevent and combat it should be comprehensive and ensure that there must be no safe haven for perpetrators of such crimes. Strong political will is required from States to join forces and ratify international conventions, improve international and regional co-operation, including the creation of the relevant mechanisms to strengthen confidence between regional countries on the basis of mutual interests and equality. The attention was called to the danger of the perpetuation of the so-called "frozen conflicts" as a major source of instability. No State and no international organization can cover alone such a broad range of tasks. The OSCE and the ODCCP have complementary mandates and a great potential for synergies in such endeavours, while the UN represent the common point of departure for all international efforts.

Finally, speakers stressed the special position of the Central Asian region as a neighbour to Afghanistan in the fight against terrorism and illicit drugs. In this connection, the necessity for increased international political support and financial/economic assistance, including methodical experience for developing antiterrorism systems and a regional approach were emphasized.

PART IV STRENGTHENING BILATERAL AND REGIONAL EFFORTS TO COUNTER TERRORISM AND RELATED CRIMES

THE OSCE BUCHAREST PLAN OF ACTION ON COMBATING TERRORISM

Ms. Kirsten Biering

Ambassador, Chairperson of the OSCE Open-Ended Informal Working Group on Terrorism

(Presented by Mr. William Boe, Head of Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark)

Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentleman,

Let me begin by conveying to you the apologies of Ambassador Biering, who for health reasons, unfortunately, was unable to be here today. She has asked me to read her presentation of the OSCE Bucharest Action Plan on Combating Terrorism.

The OSCE Informal Open Ended Working Group on Terrorism was established by the Chair on 28 September this year with a mandate to prepare a draft text on combating terrorism to be adopted by the 2001 Ministerial Council and make recommendations for a plan of action for the OSCE. As you are aware, a Decision and an Action Plan were, indeed, one of the main results of the recent Ministerial. In these documents, it is clearly stated that this Conference will provide a first opportunity for following up on the commitments undertaken in the Bucharest Action Plan. Specifically, a discussion, based on the Action Plan, of concrete experiences and best practises in combating international terrorism is envisaged, as is an application of the provisions of the Action Plan for practical support to participating States in Central Asia, including through financial and technical assistance in concrete areas of their interest. Let me therefore provide you with an overview of the content of the Action Plan as a background for a discussion on how to make use of it for strengthening bilateral and regional efforts for countering terrorism. Given the impressive number of distinguished participants and experts gathered here, this Conference already takes a significant step towards fulfilling the commitment in the Action Plan to exchanging information on best practises and lessons learned in the struggle against terrorism.

The point of departure for the efforts of the working group was the points of view expressed by the Chairman-in-Office in his intervention in the Permanent Council on September 21. The CiO made it clear that the thrust of the OSCE's work would be to provide support, in a regional context, for the efforts undertaken by and within the UN framework, which is the lead organization in this area. The Bucharest Plan of Action places itself firmly under the aegis of the UN, thus reinforcing the Platform for Co-operative security. The fact that this Conference is being held under the auspices of the OSCE and the UN ODCCP (United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention) jointly offers an opportunity to look at ways of implementing in practice this OSCE support to the UN.

Equally important was the recognition that terrorism poses a threat to peace and security in the OSCE region as elsewhere. As a regional security organisation, the OSCE has an obligation to contribute to reinforced solidarity and common measures through intensified action at the national, bilateral as well as multilateral level. These obligations are to be fulfilled by drawing on the specific strengths of the OSCE, its comprehensive security concept linking the politico-military, human and economic dimensions; its broad membership; its experience in the field; and its expertise in early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation.

At the same time, one of the OSCE's traditional preoccupations is with strengthening democratic institutions, human rights and the rule of law. The Action Plan underlines that the struggle against terrorism must be conducted with full respect for our common commitments in these fields. However, it also recognizes that fostering human rights, civil society and institution building can deprive terrorists of fertile breeding ground and undermine their recruitment potential.

Thus, central parts of the Action Plans are focused on combating factors that engender conditions in which terrorist organizations are able to recruit and win support. Measures to provide for institution building, strengthening the rule of law and state authorities and promotion of human rights, tolerance and multiculturalism and means to address negative socio-economic factors are elaborated, as are ways of preventing violent conflict, promoting peaceful settlement of disputes, and addressing the issue of protracted displacement. In all of these fields, the OSCE institutions will play a significant role by offering assistance to participating States, facilitating communication and exchange of best practises and through their analytical and monitoring capabilities. Concrete projects may also be envisaged. Hopefully, the OSCE field presences will be able to take upon themselves a considerable part of the work in this regard, to the degree that this falls within their mandates. The Action Plan does not specify in detail how missions will contribute to the OSCE's anti-terrorism work; we can, perhaps, discuss this here today.

The main responsibility for ensuring human rights, rule of law, democratic development and prosperity will continue to lie with participating States. But the OSCE, its Secretariat and institutions can foster understanding of the necessity of taking measures in this regard, can serve as a framework for regional co-operation and as a mechanism for exchanging information on how best to promote positive developments. If this Conference can serve to identify areas where there is a need and a wish for OSCE involvement in this regard, a significant step forward will have to be taken.

The Bucharest Action Plan also covers action more directly aimed at countering instances of terrorism. Let me mention four areas:

Participating states commit themselves to strengthening national anti-terrorism legislation through implementing those relevant UN conventions and protocols which they have subscribed to. In the Action Plan, participating States undertake to apply efforts to become parties to all 12 United Nations conventions and protocols relating to terrorism by 31 December 2002. It is thus to be hoped and expected that the number of subscriptions to these conventions and protocols will increase over the coming year. It would be useful for this Conference to discuss how this goal can be achieved and whether and which support for implementation would be useful.

Supporting law enforcement and fighting organized crime is another area covered by the Plan. It is recognized that organized crime such as illicit trafficking in drugs, money laundering and illicit arms trafficking may play a crucial role in financing terrorist activities and states undertake to prevent such unlawful activities and to support each other through exchange of information. Looking at the draft Action Plan, which we hope to adopt tomorrow, it is clear that attention has been given to how these commitments might be followed up by participating States. The enhancement of the OSCE's capabilities in the field of policing which was decided by the recent Ministerial Council takes on significance also in this context. Once a Senior Police Adviser is appointed, he or she can provide assistance to participating States, in the area of general policing and police training, on the one hand, and more specifically on fighting organized crime, on the other.

Related to these commitments are provisions on preventing and suppressing the financing of terrorism. Again, OSCE action is placed within the context of the relevant UN Conventions and Resolutions. It will be necessary to study how commitments to exchange information in this regard can be carried out in correspondence with domestic legislation and international obligations aimed, among other things, at protecting suspects and sources of information. One interesting idea expressed in the Action Plan is the consideration of the OSCE taking on a catalytic role in providing targeted projects for the training of the personnel of domestic financial institutions in counter-terrorism areas, *inter alia* on monitoring of financial flows and on prevention of money laundering. In view of the new recommendations adopted by the Financial Action Task Force, it seems clear that there is a substantial need for information and technical assistance, also to non-FATF states. Trying to identify these needs more clearly would be a useful pursuit of this Conference.

In the Action Plan, participating States pledge to prevent the movement of terrorist individuals or groups. This is an area where utmost care must be taken to ensure that combating terrorism is done with full respect for states' obligations under international human rights and refugee law. Providing effective border controls and controlling the issuance of identity papers are areas where technical assistance might prove particularly pertinent and can contribute significantly to security.

The OSCE's Forum for Security Co-operation features prominently in the Bucharest Action Plan. participating States' pledge to enhance their implementation of existing commitments and agreements in the politico-military field, particularly as contained in the Code of Conduct and the Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons. There is a general commitment to studying further how the FSC might address issues of terrorism.

As we speak, discussions on including expenses in connection with establishing an Anti-terrorism Unit in the 2002 OSCE budget are taking place in Vienna. The Unit will assist the Permanent Council and the Chairman-in-Office in monitoring the implementation of the Action Plan, assist the Secretary General in gathering information and will contribute to enhancing co-ordination and co-operation between relevant actors inside and outside the OSCE area. The establishment of an Anti-terrorism Unit within the Secretariat will send a strong signal that we mean to implement in practice the commitments we have undertaken in the Action Plan. As far as specific projects for practical support are concerned, I hope that we will see readiness from participating States to consider voluntary funding; perhaps follow-up projects can furthermore be identified where the OSCE can co-operate with other international actors.

As Chair of the Working Group on Combating Terrorism, Denmark benefited greatly from a very vivid and active involvement by delegations. It was edifying to work in an atmosphere of mutual understanding that the need for action to combat terrorism is urgent and must be addressed. We hope that the implementation of the Action Plan, which starts today at this Conference, will take place in the same spirit of understanding and mutual support so that the contribution by the OSCE to the struggle to meet this challenge can be recognized by all as useful and, indeed, necessary.

OVERVIEW FROM ODCCP

Ms. Antonella Deledda ODCCP Regional Representative for Central Asia

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is for me an honour and a pleasure to address the International Conference on Terrorism organized under the aegis of OSCE and ODCCP, together with the Government of Kyrgyzstan.

This Conference represents the continuation of the joint effort of the two Organizations in bringing the security of the Central Asian region to the attention of the international community. The dramatic events of the last three months have certainly made clear to the world public opinion the importance of the Central Asian countries in the international scene and the crucial role that they can play for the security and stability of the whole planet.

In fact, while the new challenges to the security have demonstrated their global dimensions, there are national and regional specificities that only recently have become known to the public at large, and that need to be addressed in an appropriate manner. Among these specificities, I would include the urgency of developing adequate mechanisms targeted at tackling the interlinked threats that have a common breeding ground in illegality. Greater attention must be paid at the national level to ensure that preventive measures are taken; law enforcement systems are properly equipped; and that good faith efforts are made to achieve an effective co-operation among the countries of the region. The donor's community, from its side, must do much more in supporting these efforts, as the magnitude of the challenge has clearly indicated the need for strengthening the international ties.

We are not starting from scratch. Fourteen months ago, during the Tashkent Conference on the integrated approach to counter drugs, organized crime and terrorism, these issues were thoroughly addressed by prominent representatives of the international community. I wish to remind you that on that occasion several speakers, especially from the Central Asian countries, had pointed out the spillover effect that the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan was having on the region and beyond, as well as the risks on the global stability that could derive from the interrelated threats of drugs, organized crime and terrorism. What has been said last year in Tashkent has become a top priority topic in the highest-level discussions.

At the end of the Tashkent Conference the five Central Asian countries endorsed two documents, providing a useful and balanced platform of co-operation that is still adequate for the current situation.

During these months, the priorities identified by the documents have been transformed into concrete actions, some of which have already been implemented.

The Strategic Framework Programme for Central Asia has been elaborated throughout the 2001 by the ODCCP Regional Office for Central Asia, and thoroughly negotiated with the national counterparts, the donor's community and all the other actors. During the Third Annual Review Meeting, held last September in Dushanbe, the representatives of the Memorandum of Understanding for Countering Drugs in Central Asia unanimously welcomed the Programme.

I am honoured to officially introduce today the Programme, in its final version, to the distinguished participants of the Conference, stressing its relevance for our present and future co-operation.

The Programme for Central Asia is based on the principle that the efforts in strengthening regional and international co-operation in drug control and crime prevention should be geared primarily towards enhancing national capacities.

In this framework, some of the priorities of the Strategic Framework are:

- Information sharing and exchange;
- Border control in drug trafficking bottlenecks;

- Investigative capacities;
- Controlled delivery operations;
- Training and exchange of experience and expertise at a national, regional and inter-regional levels.

While the fight against drug trafficking remains a priority in view of the current situation, the growing drug addiction in the region is causing serious concerns. Moreover, as indicated by the 1998 Special Session of the UN General Assembly, a balance between supply and demand reduction efforts must be achieved.

I wish to stress that UNDCP is finalising two assessment projects in the field of demand reduction, which will provide a thorough understanding of the magnitude and trends of drug abuse in Central Asia. Moreover, the design of a comprehensive package of national and regional projects addressing prevention, treatment and rehabilitation will be one of the projects' outputs. The demand reduction projects will be designed with a marked inter-agency approach. UNDCP wants to benefit from the expertise of the several UN agencies, International Organizations, bilateral donors and NGOs that are making of HIV/AIDS, health care, rights of children, etc. an integral part of their activities and mandates.

The finding of the assessment projects and the envisaged follow up will be presented in April in a dedicated Conference to be held in Asghabat, Turkmenistan.

As I mentioned, some of the projects included in the Programme have already received the support of donors and are being implemented. Moreover, areas of similarity with activities of other bilateral and multilateral donors are being identified, and duplication avoided through co-ordination and co-operation.

I would like to mention, in particular, the seminars for mass media practitioners aimed at raising awareness and approach correctly drug and crime related issues. In Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan seminars were jointly organized with the OSCE National Offices and other international agencies.

The ODCCP Programme is a flexible tool to be adjusted according to the security and drug related developments in the region. In this respect, I wish to mention that the Regional Office is elaborating a new project idea aimed at supporting the Uzbek authorities in strengthening the border checkpoint Hairaton, along the border with Afghanistan. This checkpoint in the so-called "bridge of friendship" is being used as corridor to ship humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people. At the same time, there are concerns that drugs may be flown in the opposite direction, once full cross border activities will restart. This project would represent the clear need for combining humanitarian assistance and development with drug control, particularly in this region of the world.

Such experiences have paved the way for further improving security measures at national, regional and international levels. We intend to proceed further in this direction, providing timely and effective responses to the needs identified by the concerned actors. We believe that this Conference will represent another important step in strengthening international co-operation in Central Asia.
РАСШИРЕНИЕ ДВУСТОРОННИХ И РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ УСИЛИЙ В БОРЬБЕ С ТЕРРОРИЗМОМ

Борис Мыльников Руководитель Антитеррористического центра государств-участников Содружества Независимых Государств

(Тезисы доклада)

Уважаемый господин Председатель! Уважаемые участники конференции!

Резолюция Совета Безопасности ООН № 1373, принятая 28 сентября 2001 года на его 4385-м заседании, безоговорочно осуждая террористические нападения, совершенные 11 сентября в Нью-Йорке, Вашингтоне и Пенсильвании призывает государства срочно предпринять совместные усилия с целью предотвращения и пресечения террористических актов, в том числе путем расширения сотрудничества.

Президент Российской Федерации В.В. Путин и руководители государств- участников Содружества Независимых Государств (далее - государства СНГ, государства Содружества) проявили сплоченность перед лицом международного терроризма и, с учетом общих интересов, выразили поддержку предложениям США по формированию международной антитеррористической коалиции и планам проведения контртеррористических операций по ликвидации баз международных террористов по всему миру.

Всплеск международного терроризма в начале XXI столетия не стал для нас новостью. Руководители правоохранительных органов и спецслужб государств-участников Содружества, с учетом прогнозов сделанных ранее специалистами в области борьбы с терроризмом, своевременно предложили главам государств Содружества комплекс правовых, организационных, оперативных и иных мер по консолидации усилий в борьбе с международным терроризмом на территориях государств СНГ.

Как только стало ясно, что международный терроризм и экстремизм представляют не виртуальную, а реальную угрозу для Содружества, способную дестабилизировать обстановку в государствах – возникла идея создания координирующего органа, воплощенная впоследствии в межгосударственном Антитеррористическом центре.

Антитеррористический центр является постоянно действующим специализированным отраслевым органом СНГ и предназначен для координации взаимодействия компетентных органов государств - участников Содружества Независимых Государств в области борьбы с международным терроризмом и иными проявлениями экстремизма.

Это своего рода «штаб» по обработке информации, получаемой из компетентных органов и органов исполнительной власти государств - участников СНГ, который постоянно анализирует поступающую информацию в сфере борьбы с терроризмом и экстремизмом и предлагает наиболее оптимальные варианты для принятия решений по организации эффективного противодействия угрозам террористов.

На сегодня в мире нет другой подобной организации, в которой специалисты по борьбе с терроризмом из спецслужб и правоохранительных органов из 12 государств совместно анализируют информацию закрытого характера, планируют и реализуют мероприятия по выявлению, предупреждению и пресечению террористической деятельности на территории государств Содружества.

В этом смысле нашу практику и подходы при решении конкретных задач борьбы с терроризмом можно назвать новыми.

Мы постоянно ведем работу по расширению информационного пространства в области борьбы с международным терроризмом, то есть по усилению информационного взаимодействия со

всеми заинтересованными органами государств Содружества и, в первую очередь, с правоохранительными органами.

Вся наша деятельность осуществляется в рамках Совета руководителей органов безопасности и специальных служб государств СНГ и в тесном взаимодействии с Советом министров внутренних дел, Советом министров обороны, Координационном совете генеральных прокуроров, Совета командующих пограничными войсками, Бюро по координации борьбы с организованной преступностью и иными опасными видами преступлений, но решения по принципиальным вопросам принимаются исключительно Советом глав государств Содружества.

На сегодняшний день Центром осуществлены мероприятия по информационноаналитическому, научно-методическому, кадровому, материально-техническому и финансовому обеспечению деятельности, а также по созданию механизма взаимодействия органов безопасности и специальных служб государств-участников СНГ в вопросах борьбы с терроризмом.

Для разрешения юридических проблем, с целью создания межгосударственного нормативноправового механизма борьбы с международным терроризмом и иными проявлениями экстремизма, нами разработан и внесён на рассмотрение уставных органов Содружества целый пакет проектов важных юридических документов, таких как: Положение о порядке организации и проведения совместных антитеррористических мероприятий на территориях государств-участников Содружества Независимых Государств; План первоочередных совместных мероприятий органов Содружества Независимых Государств по усилению борьбы с международным терроризмом и иными проявлениями экстремизма, Соглашение о сотрудничестве в области информационного взаимодействия между Антитеррористическим центром государств - участников Содружества Независимых Государств и Федеральным Агентством Правительственной связи и информации при Президенте Российской Федерации, и другие.

В Центре ведется большая работа по формированию специализированного банка данных по проблемам борьбы с международным терроризмом и иными проявлениями экстремизма, где концентрируется информация:

- о международных террористических и иных экстремистских организациях, их лидерах, а также причастных к ним лицах;

- о состоянии, динамике и тенденциях распространения международного терроризма и иных проявлениях экстремизма в государствах-участниках СНГ и других государствах;

- о неправительственных структурах и лицах, оказывающих поддержку международным террористам.

По идее, любая соответствующая информация, полученная правоохранительным органом или спецслужбой какого-либо государства Содружества, должна немедленно переправляться в объединенный банк данных, где она будет тут же подвергнута анализу и затем отправлена туда, где её можно наиболее эффективно использовать.

Но здесь пока еще не преодолены сложившиеся стереотипы. Сегодня не все правоохранительные органы и спецслужбы с достаточной степенью доверия и оперативности прониклись этой идеей, но работа в этом направлении продолжается и мы уверены, что вскоре получим определенные результаты, так как все руководители исполнительных органов Содружества уже осознали, что ни одна национальная спецслужба противостоять международному терроризму и экстремизму в одиночку не способна.

Кроме того, Антитеррористическим центром ведется подготовительная работа по организации абонентского пункта сети INTERNET (создание сайта Центра и WEB- страницы) и как только он будет создан – пользователи смогут более предметно познакомиться с нами и с результатами нашей деятельности.

В текущем году пристальное внимание Центр уделяет оперативной обстановке, складывающейся на южных рубежах Содружества.

24 - 26 апреля с.г. Центром было организовано и проведено совместное командно-штабное учение «Юг-Антитеррор – 2001» (г. Ош, Кыргызской Республики), в котором приняли участие руководители подразделений по борьбе с терроризмом девяти государств - участников СНГ, за исключением Республики Армении и Грузии. В нем также участвовали представители Штаба по

координации военного сотрудничества СНГ, Координационной службы Совета командующих Пограничными войсками государств-участников СНГ, Бюро по координации борьбы с организованной преступностью и иными опасными видами преступлений СНГ, а также представители министерства внутренних дел, обороны, экологии и чрезвычайных ситуаций Кыргызской Республики.

Учение повысило потенциал антитеррористических подразделений Кыргызской Республики и их готовность противодействовать бандам международных террористов, которые в 1999 и 2000 годах из Афганистана совершали набеги на юг республики. Ход учения широко освещался средствами массовой информации, итоги получили положительные отзывы и, возможно, это внесло определенный вклад в профилактику, так как в этом году террористических проявлений международного характера в Кыргызской Республике не наблюдалось.

Сотрудники Центра принимали участие в учении «Южный пит Содружества 2001», организованном Штабом по координации военного сотрудничества государств Содружества и командно-штабной военной игре с подразделениями штаба, оперативными группами вооруженных сил государств-участников Договора о коллективной безопасности.

На этих учениях практически отрабатывалось взаимодействие специальных подразделений министерств обороны, внутренних дел, служб безопасности, МЧС при проведении совместных мероприятий по уничтожению банд и отдельных групп международных террористов на территориях государств Содружества. Это позволило создать выверенный механизм координации и повысило общую готовность антитеррористических структур СНГ.

Эти учения, несомненно, имеют не только огромную практическую пользу, но и вызывают большой международный политический резонанс и фактически стали средством предупреждения широкомасштабных международных террористических акций на юге Содружества.

В августе 2001 года в Кыргызской Республике создана Оперативная группа АТЦ СНГ по Центрально-азиатскому региону, которая осуществляет мониторинг оперативной обстановки в сфере противодействия международному терроризму на южных рубежах Содружества и работает в тесном контакте с компетентными органами по борьбе с терроризмом Казахстана, Кыргызской Республики, России и Таджикистана.

Эта группа ежедневно представляет оперативную информацию практически в реальном масштабе времени и на ее основе Центр осуществляет текущее и перспективное прогнозирование.

Антитеррористический центр, несмотря на небольшой численный состав и скромные технические и финансовые возможности, сегодня реально участвует в мероприятиях по противодействию распространению международного терроризма в государствах Содружества.

Нами налажена работа с Центром специального назначения ФСБ России (ЦСН ФСБ России) по обучению специалистов и инструкторов подразделений, участвующих в борьбе с терроризмом.

Так, в текущем году сотрудниками ЦСН ФСБ России проводилась комплексная подготовка личных составов специальных антитеррористических подразделений органов безопасности государств-участников СНГ, с выездом на место в государства Азербайджан, Армению, Таджикистан, Кыргызстан и Узбекистан. На базе ЦСН ФСБ России прошли стажировку и подготовку сотрудники из числа руководителей и специалистов государств Украины, Грузии и Таджикистана по программам минно-подрывной работы, подготовки водолазов и боевых пловцов, тактико-специальной подготовке. Такая учеба, по разработанным и утвержденным десяти программам, продолжается сегодня и будет продолжаться в 2002 году.

Сегодня мировое сообщество повернулось лицом к проблемам борьбы с международным терроризмом. Практически во всех государств Содружества наблюдается рост усилий органов законодательной и исполнительной власти по расширению и углублению сотрудничества в борьбе с международным терроризмом и иными проявлениями экстремизма. Это выражается, в том числе, и в увеличении числа проводимых в государствах Содружества международных научно-практических конференций, семинаров и форумов, на которых руководителями, специалистами и учеными публично высказываются как собственные, так и коллективные мнения об истоках, причинах и корнях терроризма, и предлагаются разнообразные подходы к организации мер противодействия террористической угрозе.

Активное участие в работе таких форумов принимают сотрудники Антитеррористического центра СНГ, где выступают с докладами, в которых концентрированно отражаются идеи, выработанные специалистами по борьбе с терроризмом всех государств Содружества.

Так, например, сотрудники Антитеррористического центра публично выступали:

- 21-22 марта с.г. в г. Минске на третьей Международной научно-практической конференции «О развитии взаимодействия правоохранительных органов государствучастников Содружества Независимых Государств в борьбе с преступностью, международным терроризмом и иными проявлениями экстремизма», организованной Исполнительным комитетом СНГ;

- 18-19 апреля с.г. в г. Санкт-Петербурге, на международной научно-практической конференции «Международный терроризм: истоки и противодействие», организованной и проведенной Межпарламентской Ассамблеей государств-участников Содружества Независимых Государств и Советом руководителей органов безопасности и специальных служб государств-участников СНГ;

- 4-6 июня с.г. в г. Москве на международном семинаре «Терроризм в высокотехнологичном обществе», организованном Академией наук Российской Федерации и Национальной Академией Наук США;

- 19 октября с.г. в г. Бишкеке, Кыргызской Республики на международном форуме «Стратегия борьбы с терроризмом: политико-правовые механизмы», проведенном Центром ОБСЕ в г. Бишкеке, при участии Центральноазиатского агентства политических исследований «АРК» и др. организаций;

- 23-24 октября с.г. в г. Москве на международной конференции «Мировое сообщество против глобализации, преступности и терроризма», организованной Комитетом по безопасности Государственной Думы Российской Федерации и Международным Оргкомитетом Всемирного Антиткриминального и Антитеррористического Форума;

- 10-13 ноября с.г. в г. Москве на II Международной научно-практической конференции «Мировое сообщество в борьбе с терроризмом», организованной Министерством внутренних дел России при участии других правоохранительных структур и органов исполнительной власти Российской Федерации.

Антитеррористический центр государств-участников СНГ в вопросах организации и тактики борьбы с международным терроризмом и экстремизмом готов к сотрудничеству не только с правоохранительными органами и государственными структурами Содружества, но и с международными общественными, политическими, научными и иными организациями.

Мы постоянно обобщаем и анализируем идеи и предложения специалистов и ученых, высказываемых как на перечисленных выше международных конференциях и форумах, так и в средствах массовой информации.

Эти обобщения отражаются в периодически выпускаемых нами бюллетенях, которые направляются в компетентные органы, координирующие усилия по борьбе с терроризмом в государствах Содружества.

Если в общем остановиться на характеристике некоторых предлагаемых в государствах Содружества подходов по противодействию террористической угрозе, то с достаточной степенью условности их можно сконцентрировать по следующим направлениям:

1. **Терроризм** – это не обычное уголовное, а **некое «сверхпреступление»,** бороться с которым обычными методами с использованием действующего законодательства практически невозможно. Поэтому государства должны предоставить спецслужбам и правоохранительным органам дополнительные полномочия, вплоть до тайного уничтожения террористов в любом государстве мира.

Такой подход не выдерживает серьезной критики, так как если любое государство предоставит своим спецслужбам право тайно уничтожать террористов на территориях других государств, то помимо нарушения норм международного права и законов страны пребывания, роста числа убийств не исключаются случаи злоупотреблений - типа появления т.н. «эскадронов смерти».

2. **Терроризм** – это некая форма войны, проводимой тайными группами и индивидами. Причины возникновения войн и терроризма имеют общие корни и, следовательно, бороться с ним следует преимущественно военными методами, отдав приоритеты при проведении контртеррористических операций военным.

Этот подход находит все большее число сторонников, в том числе и за рубежом. Однако, при любой, даже самой справедливой аргументации этот подход противоречит основным принципам международного права, нарушая в массовом порядке элементарные права человека и, кроме того, он не устраняет причин терроризма.

3. **Терроризм** это сложное **социально-политическое явление**, в основе которого лежит спектр социальных противоречий. Он включает в себя экстремистскую террористическую идеологию, структуры для осуществления террористических проявлений и практику террористических действий.

При этом терроризм относят к той области политической борьбы, которая предполагает использование насильственных форм и методов, запрещаемых законом, и он представляет собой одну из разновидностей политического экстремизма.

Это более серьезный и глубокий подход, предполагающий комплексные методы борьбы с терроризмом.

Однако, недостаточная научная проработка понятия экстремизм, пробелы правовой базы в вопросах контроля за распространением экстремистской идеологии, недооценка актуальности и отсутствие государственного контроля и монополии на средства массовой информации для контрпропаганды и т.д. серьезно снижает эффективность мер борьбы с терроризмом, предлагаемых сторонниками этого подхода.

В итоге, террористы все свои организаторские и подготовительные действия, такие как печатание экстремистской литературы, пропаганду и обучение проводят в тех государствах Содружества, где наиболее демократичные законы и слабый контроль со стороны правоохранительных структур, а для непосредственного проведения террористических акций приезжают в государства – объекты террора.

4. **Терроризм** это понятие, определяемое международными конвенциями и договорами. Вопросы организации противодействия терроризму согласно этому подходу носят наиболее сложный характер.

Так, для сотрудников правоохранительных органов государств СНГ наиболее полное определение терроризма, дается в ст.1 Договора о сотрудничестве государств-участников Содружества Независимых Государств в борьбе с терроризмом, подписанного в Минске 4 июня 1999 года.

Согласно этому Договору, "терроризм" - противоправное уголовно наказуемое деяние, совершенное в целях нарушения общественной безопасности, оказания воздействия на принятие органами власти решений, устрашения населения, проявляющееся в виде:

- насилия или угрозы его применения в отношении физических или юридических лиц;

- уничтожения (повреждения) или угрозы уничтожения (повреждения) имущества и других материальных объектов, создающей опасность гибели людей;

- причинения значительного имущественного ущерба либо наступления иных общественно опасных последствий;

- посягательства на жизнь государственного или общественного деятеля, совершенного для прекращения его государственной или иной политической деятельности либо из мести за такую деятельность;

- нападения на представителя иностранного государства или сотрудника международной организации, пользующегося международной защитой, а равно на служебные помещения либо транспортные средства лиц, пользующихся международной защитой;

- иных деяний, подпадающих под понятие террористических в соответствии с национальным законодательством Сторон, а также иными общепризнанными международно-правовыми актами, направленными на борьбу с терроризмом.

Несмотря на то, что существо терроризма при этом определяется как содержанием национальных законодательств государств-участников Содружества, так и международно-правовыми актами, подходы в организации системы мер противодействия при этом понятны и носят конкретный характер.

Это определение также дает основу для долговременного международного сотрудничества в сфере борьбы с международным терроризмом, актуальность и необходимость которого подтверждена последними международными событиями.

Однако, для плодотворного международного сотрудничества в этой области, помимо серьезной научной проработки всех вопросов необходима еще политическая воля и понимание.

Для более глубокой и качественной проработки теоретических вопросов борьбы с международным терроризмом при Антитеррористическом центре государств-участников СНГ планируется создать научно-консультативный совет, к работе в котором следует привлечь лучших ученых и специалистов в этой сфере из всех государств Содружества.

Положение об этом Совете уже разработано и отправлено для согласования во все государства Содружества, и мы надеемся, что в будущем году такой Совет будет создан.

Уважаемые участники Конференции! Сегодня нам также хотелось бы услышать конкретные рекомендации и советы зарубежных ученых, юристов, сотрудников спецслужб и других специалистов, которые не только в теории, но и на практике знакомы с проблемами борьбы с международным терроризмом.

Разрешите поблагодарить Вас за предоставленную мне возможность выступить и выразить надежду, что наша совместная работа будет способствовать углублению и укреплению сотрудничества в борьбе с международным терроризмом и экстремизмом.

Благодарю за внимание.

Ms. Gentiana Serbu Executive Secretary, SECI RCCTC

Participating States to the Project

• Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Moldova, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania, Slovenia, Turkey

SECI Center Advisors and Observers

- Permanent Advisors: INTERPOL and World Customs Organization
- Permanent Observers: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Russian Federation, USA, United Kingdom, Ukraine, IOM, EULEC (Memorandum of Understanding)

Brief History

- January 26, 1998, Geneva SECI Agenda Committee Romanian Proposal
- May 26, 1999 Agreement on Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Trans-border Crime Signing Ceremony
- February 1, 2000 Entering into force of the SECI Agreement
- October 2, 2000 Headquarters Agreement
- November 1, 2000 Opening of the SECI Center

Legal Framework

- Agreement on Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Trans-border Crime (SECI Agreement)
- Headquarters Agreement between the SECI Center and Romania
- Rules of Procedure of the Joint Co-operation Committee
- Rules of Organization and Operation of the SECI Center
- General Standards and Procedures for the Processing of Information
- General Guidelines with the Task Forces

Complementary Legal Framework

- European Council Conventions on personal data protection, judicial co-operation, extradition, a/o
- Customs International Conventions
- Bilateral Agreements (police, customs and judicial mutual assistance)
- UN Conventions on human rights, organized crime, terrorism a/o

SECI Center Management (I)

- Joint Cooperation Committee
 - highest body of the SECI Center
 - chairman and vice-chairman
 - each Party one vote
 - two representatives:
 - one customs
 - one police

SECI Center Management (II)

- Director
- Deputy Directors

The Director and Deputy Directors are elected for two years by the Joint Cooperation Committee and each director coordinates a department

Organizational Structure

- Operations Support Department
- Legal Department
- Administrative Department

• Secretariat

Flexible Working Methods

SECI Agreement is a flexible legal framework for the activities of the SECI Center:

- Daily exchange of information
- Task Forces
- Working groups
- Training

Daily exchange of information

- Liaison officers appointed by the Parties, representatives of:
 - Police
 - Customs
- Direct relation between the Liaison Officers and their national authorities
- Requests:
 - Standard format
 - English

Information Sharing

in accordance with: the SECI Agreement and internal regulations of the Center and the National Law of each Party

Internal Regulations on Information Exchange

- General Standards and Procedures for the Processing of Information
- Security Manual
- Rules of Control, Access and Deletion of Data and Information

Communication

Through the Single National First Point of Contact (National Focal Points): Liaison Officer - National Focal Point - Requested Authority - National Focal Point- Liaison Officer

Task Forces - Organization

- Dedicated regulation: General Guidelines with the Task Forces
- Co-ordinator appointed by the host country
- Members operative officers from the field, appointed by the relevant authorities
- Meetings:
 - regional level on periodical basis (twice per year)
 - sub-regional level whenever is necessary on cases

Task Forces

Existing:

- Human Beings Trafficking Romania
- Illegal Drugs Trafficking Bulgaria
- Commercial Frauds Croatia
- Financial and Computer Crime former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- Customs Valuation Albania

Under development:

- Stolen Vehicles Hungary
- Smuggling of Small Arms Albania

Task Force on Human Beings Trafficking (I)

- 3 regional meetings
 - 3 sub-regional meetings:
 - Romania Moldova Ukraine
 - Romania Bulgaria Greece Turkey
 - Romania F.R. Yugoslavia Hungary former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Bosnia and Herzegovina Albania

Task Force on Human Beings Trafficking (II)

2 major cases concerning THB in prostitution purpose:

(1) 1000 women trafficked

Route: Moldova - Romania - Yugoslavia - former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia - Bosnia and Herzegovina

(2) 1000 women trafficked

Route: Romania - Bulgaria - Greece

Task Force on Human Beings Trafficking (III)

Major Cases

- Visa Operation Illegal Migration
 - 17 Albanian citizens expulsed from Slovenia counterfeit passports
 - The group obtained Bulgarian transit visas and Turkish visas
 - Target country: United States of America through Germany Mexico
 - Group under surveillance in Skopje
 - Information provided by: Albania, Bulgaria, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, Turkey, US INS in Bosnia, Rome, Vienna and Mexico, US Secret Service in Rome

Task Force on Illegal Drugs Trafficking

- Established in 2000
- Co-ordinator Bulgaria
- 2 regional meetings

Major Operation: "SLEEPER"

- International criminal group heroin traffic
- Route: Turkey Bulgaria fYR of Macedonia Hungary EU countries
- Participating Countries to the exchange of information: Bulgaria, fYR of Macedonia, Hungary, Turkey, Austria, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, USA

Task Force - Commercial Frauds

- Monitoring Operation on tobacco products movement
- Duration: 3 months
- Dispatching Center Zagreb 24/24
- Information sent by the countries: 661
- Croatian Customs Administration made the analysis; the report will be submitted to the JCC

Task Force - Customs Evaluation

- List of commodities:
 - Textiles and Textiles products
 - Vegetables and fresh fruits
 - Toys
 - Used cars
 - Coffee
 - Cement
 - Constructing iron

- Cigarettes
- Petrol and by-products
- Agricultural and food products
- Electronics (home appliances, computers, csp)
- Alcoholic drinks (strong drinks and bear)
- Yeast

Combating Terrorism

- 10th meeting of the Joint Co-operation Committee, on September 13-14, 2001 adopted:
 - Declaration on Suppression of Terrorism
 - Resolution on assistance to the Investigative Process related to the Terrorist Attacks in the USA, on September 11, 2001

Working Group on Terrorism

- **Objectives:**
 - to support US Agencies in their investigations
 - to exchange information organized crime related to terrorism
 - to provide legal assistance to the relevant authorities in combating terrorism
 - to track the networks of trafficking small weapons across the region
 - to enforce co-operation of law enforcement agencies acting at the borders

PART V ENHANCING COMPREHENSIVE PREVENTIVE MEASURES

CAN WE PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS WHILE COMBATING TERRORISM?

Mr. Gérard Stoudmann, Ambassador, Director of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to thank the government of the Kyrgyz Republic for the idea and initiative to hold this conference and then for hosting it. When this idea was first suggested, much earlier in the year, terrorism was a subject of specific concern for Central Asia, but less of an issue for other OSCE States. Now the situation is very different. The problems that Central Asia has faced for some time have become the concern of all states.

New opportunities have become available to Central Asian states. The military victory of the antiterrorist coalition in Afghanistan has also meant a defeat for groups that previously targeted and made armed incursions into Central Asian States and that were based in Afghanistan.

The title of my speech is "Can we protect human rights while combating terrorism?" I did not need to travel to Bishkek to simply say "yes". I would not even come if I believed the answer was a "no." The answer is "yes if". And I would like to speak about the "ifs", the conditions that would make the affirmative answer to the title of the speech stand.

We all have obligation to combat terrorism. Indeed, the terrorist acts of 11 September were a crime against humanity. The United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 of 28 September 2001 requires all States to take a wide range of legislative, procedural, economic, and other measures on preventing, prohibiting and criminalising terrorist acts.

We all understand that combating terrorism requires special measures. But there are two short-term risks. There is a tendency to overreact in response to terrorist attacks, to crack down on even moderate opposition, to give the law enforcement agencies a wide range of powers, to suspend normal court procedures in favour of military tribunals. There is also a temptation on part of some States to use the banner of combating terrorism as an expedient tool to get rid of those who express legitimate dissent. But that means condoning terrorism by the use of the very measures that terrorists themselves resort to: striking fear at innocent citizens, persecuting those who hold different religious beliefs or have a different ethnicity or skin colour, denying the right to express freely different views or to associate with those who have different opinions.

The balance between legitimate methods to combat terrorism and protecting human rights is delicate. Even developed democratic states have difficulty with this. Yet the one important feature is to maintain a democratic process during these tough times and subject extraordinary anti-terrorist measures to periodic reviews.

In a joint statement that the UN High Commissioner of Human Rights Mary Robinson, Secretary General of the Council of Europe Walter Schwimmer, and I issued on 29 November of this year, the three major international human rights bodies outlined our views on how to ensure fair balance between legitimate national security concerns and fundamental freedoms.

Checks and balances provided by a separation of powers in a democratic political system are the best way to ensure that this delicate balance is maintained. Parliaments, in line with their democratic role, have held hearings on various emergency measures introduced by executive branches in a number of countries. At least in one recent case an anti-terrorism law was not passed by an upper chamber of a Parliament of an OSCE participating State due to a concern that this law would give the government excessive powers and would open doors for possible violations of human rights.

Extraordinary measures should be limited in time and scope. And such rights as right to fair trial, equality before the law cannot be suspended. Certain rights such as the right to life, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom from torture may not be derogated from under any circumstance.

Taking a more long-term view, root causes of terrorism, reasons why people join terrorist and extremist organizations need to be addressed. Legitimate, non-violent dissent should have its place in any society even during the toughest times. People should be free to practice their religion or to associate with their

co-ethnics. Anti-terrorism measures targeting specific ethnic or religious groups would not only be contrary to international law. They would also risk driving these groups into the hands of extremists who would be able to prey on grievances of those who feel that they are victims of intolerance and persecution.

While there will be individuals who may be prone to commit violent acts, and there is no 100% guarantee against these case, we need to look for measures where all people feel they have a stake in the future of the country. This means making sure moderate opposition is not eliminated and that the fabric of the civil society is strong.

In the Decision No. 1 of the recent Bucharest Ministerial Meeting, the participating States committed themselves to "firmly reject identification of terrorism with any nationality or religion and reconfirm the norms, principles and values of the OSCE." And we need to live up to these commitments. In particular, we should pay close attention to the issue of religious tolerance and encourage an active role of religious communities in combating terrorism.

It is the hope of all of us that the current military operation in Afghanistan will lead to a reduction of the threat of terrorism and extremism. There is also a good chance that drug trafficking from Afghanistan may decrease. Given the confidence in this favourable turn of events, the States of Central Asia have an opportunity to reassess the situation and to use the spotlight that has been cast on the region by the recent developments.

This is an excellent moment to begin taking comprehensive action to combat terrorism that would combine law enforcement measures with strategies to include all segments of societies into public lives, to intensify inter-faith dialogue, and to promote civil society, the role of which will be discussed in the next session of this conference. This is crucial to understand a need of a safety valve for those who otherwise would be driven to extremism.

I am very encouraged by the commitment of Central Asian States to the OSCE values. For example, at the recent OSCE Ministerial Council in Bucharest, Mr. Imanaliev, the Foreign Minister of our host State, stated that the most pressing task for his country is "the consolidation and further development of democratic institutions, consolidation of the supremacy of law, and maintenance of respect for human rights and freedoms."

In this context, the ODIHR stands ready to play its part to assist the States of Central Asia with meeting these goals. For example, according to paragraph 18 of the Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism, the ODIHR "will, on request by interested participating States and where appropriate, offer technical assistance/advice on the implementation of international anti-terrorism conventions and protocols..." We encourage those States contemplating emergency anti-terrorism legislation to consult with the ODIHR or other relevant international organizations. We have already had two cases where participating States approached us about possibility of such technical assistance and we encourage you to take advantage of the ODIHR's expertise.

Finally, protection of human rights while combating terrorism is also a challenge to the international assistance community. Assistance should not be limited to only lectures and conferences on international standards or on obligations to combat terrorism. Similarly, it should not be limited to military hardware. Assistance should be balanced. Assistance with human rights training and development of democratic institutions, elaboration of national human rights plans should go hand-in-hand with other types of assistance. The two are not mutually exclusive.

To give you an example, border services should be equipped with technology to identify those who carry false documents or are wanted for crimes in other countries. But they should also be trained in human rights to make sure that legitimate travellers are treated well and that while borders are guarded properly, they also remain open for economic and human contacts as well as for trade.

To give another example, fighting trafficking in human beings does not only protect human rights but it also deprives organized crime groups from a source of financing of their activities.

Today and tomorrow we are discussing <u>comprehensive</u> efforts to counter terrorism, and we should continue in the comprehensive, synergetic manner after the conference is concluded. The ODIHR is looking forward to future co-operation with relevant actors in the field of human rights in implementing the comprehensive approach. We will assist with development of legislation; we will also monitor the compliance of antiterrorism legislation with international standards.

Mr. Freimut Duve OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media

(Presented by Mr. Heinrich Haupt, Ambassador, Head of the OSCE Centre in Almaty)

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I regret not being able to be with you in Bishkek today to participate in this International Conference concerning efforts to counter terrorism. I especially regret it in light of the importance of the topic I want to highlight today, namely freedom of the media in times of anti-terrorist conflict. I have just spent two days in Almaty at the beginning of this week, debating this particular theme with more than 80 journalists from the Central Asian states, as well as government officials, parliamentarians and NGO representatives.

The main theme that was repeated over and over again during these two days is the critical importance of freedom of the media and the need of free public debate – especially in times as crucial as the ones we are living in today. The criminals behind the 11 September attacks have proved to the world that they are using the most radical form of censorship of words that is possible: not only censoring most reading material, but even reading the Koran selectively according to their own need and interest. To be able to fight this type of activity it would be even more counterproductive to reduce freedom of expression and limit the necessary controversial debates.

The new conflict situation should not be used as a justification and an excuse for repressive steps against opposition media. The Third Central Asian media conference presented us with some troublesome examples of restrictions to independent journalistic media. Many participants were quite alarmed by the speech of one governmental official who called journalists covering terrorist activists not only normal sources of information but also active accomplices to the crime, whereby their journalistic freedom should be limited by legislation. Furthermore, the two earlier media conferences have also proved that many of these tendencies have existed long before 11 September.

The members of the international community must raise their voices to remind <u>all</u> states of the role of the media as society's watchdog on all issues of concern to the public. These central concerns were also expressed in the Almaty Declaration which was adopted by the participants of the media conference two days ago.

The international anti-terror coalition is a pro-freedom coalition at the same time. I would like to quote one of the participants of the Central Asian media conference in Dushanbe that took place more than a year ago: "defence of national security is one of the more significant and often used reasons by government to justify their interference into the work of the media." How true these words sound today. However, I would like to link this quote to another, namely the words of the Bucharest Ministerial Declaration, adopted 4 December, which underlined that the OSCE participating States were "determined to protect our citizens from new challenges to their security while safeguarding the rule of law, individual liberties, and the right to equal justice under law." We have all agreed that this should be the guiding light for our work in the future – let us all now do more than our best to make this a reality as well.

CREATING PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

Mr. Manuel Navarrete Major, Guardia Civil, Ministry of Interior, Spain

Distinguished Delegates,

Let me share with you our experience; we know well what terrorist acts mean in a free democratic society, moreover in an industrial and financially prosperous region.

During the past 25 years, Spain has been suffering the terrorist acts deployed by a very small group of activist ETA, self-proclaimed Basque independent group that split from the main historic nationalist party. Without electoral support, they have been present in Spanish political life only thanks to sporadic violent action, reminding of abstention and silences in political life as an argument, trying to impede candidates of other legal political forces present their candidacy to elections making violent action a substitute for political words.

We know well a situation in which violent action is is substitute for words, when all terrorist purposes have an end: to hamper the dialogue. There is a recognized political and constitutional framework. There is a constitutional devolution of power to citizens, groups or regions autonomous regions, have a quasi-federal status. And isolated acts of terrorism targeted in private citizens mostly without political relevance only try to challenge the whole of the democratic constitutional framework of the state. They go against the rule of law and the full enjoyment of human rights and democratic liberties. The terrorist groups tried to push democratic governments to restrict civil liberties or enact restrictive exceptional measures. They never succeeded. In fact, the rule of law has been fully respected and the courts have guaranteed it.

Allow me jump to the conclusion:

Our experience of these years is that police action alone is not enough. It is essential that citizens will not be neutral or indifferent. We need to address citizens, to get a general political support for action if we want to make any progress. Terrorists intend to target different groups within the political community in order to meet an isolated response and get the neutrality of general public. On the contrary, our task should be to identify clearly the terrorist groups as a threat for the whole population and obtain general public support from the different groups of citizens that will eventually become their target. I will give you the arguments now:

Denying political support for terrorism:

- 1. An effective struggle against criminal and/or violent activities carried out against one community, state or community of states, by any armed terrorist group or organization, implies the need to incorporate all legal initiatives and strategies to be able to foresee, counteract and possible eliminate the criminal activities of the said groups/organizations.
- 2. It is of outermost importance the design of the strategies to disarm their ideological messages as well as any pretext or reason aiming to justify their terrorist activities from a political perspective or argumentation.
- 3. For this kind of organizations it is essential to orchestrate, manipulate and instrumentalize their arguments to suite their political aims, to be able to justify their actions and to gain militancy and emulation among potential, internal and external, followers and sympathizers for their course.
- 4. The objective must be the political and social isolation of the terrorist by means of continuous dialogue between political parties and other democratic institutions in the legal institutional framework. It is necessary to come up with one single voiced, one single position in all matters concerning terrorism. This is never easy, especially when the terrorist organization fight is based upon extremist and/or nationalistic pretexts.
- 5. In accordance to our own experiences/the defence of free democratic societies against this kind of attacks and against the deployment of the indiscriminate terrorist violence which aims to create instability and fear, requires the implementation of a methodology for anticipation and/or response.
- 6. This methodology must include within its basic features, an homogeneous and consensuated strategy, legally impeccable and socially acceptable, because having the backing of the great majority of the citizens, is of outmost importance for a government in its fight against terrorism.

To this end, and independently of the measures taken by the state and its institutions, to increase police, security and judicial actions, we give great importance to another kind of initiatives such as:

Institutional initiatives:

Fostering an antiterrorist response followed by all democratic parties. This response must be consensuated in all its objectives, capable of firmly resist and preserve the rule of law against the massacres of the terrorists, and capable as well of discredit and dismantle the political arguments used by these organisations with an interested, subjective and manipulated content.

Social-economic initiatives:

Incorporating all the political-social and economical institutions that are essential for the economical and social well being of the citizens-in the fight against terrorism.

Having, for example, trade unions, peace movements, students, civil pressure groups, NGOs, etc. on board takes away and discredits many of the terrorist groups vindicative "flags of convenience" on which they base part of their politics and arguments, such as marginal groups, radical eco-terrorists, anti-militarist, ethnic or religious extremists, etc., so that the terrorists cannot carry mass support among the population that might feel ignored, unjustly treated, etc, and in that way making violence unnecessary.

Technical and judicial initiatives:

Establishing the necessary legal mechanisms to deter, discourage and hinder or prevent-the criminal activities of the terrorist and, at the same time, implementing the legal framework, so as to respond to the threat by upholding constitutional authority and the rule of law.

Security forces must work within the framework of the law.

It is important that the politicians make it clear to the public, especially to the marginal groups, that they will uphold constitutional authority and the equality of all citizens before the law.

Even in democratic states there is sometimes the dangerous temptations of fighting terrorism using methods that surpass the most strict legality, however, apart from being ethically wrong or dubious, these methods are strategically ill-fated and will end up discrediting the antiterrorist policy in the long term. Disregarding the rule of law by the security forces and others will finally be used by the terrorist to discredit the state and its institutions as well as give them renewed force, arguments and possibly even support.

Taking into account our experience acquired during many years in this field, it is also important the implementation of a penitentiary policy which will dissuade, correct and reform the terrorist as well as having a policy that will contemplate the figure of the repented terrorist.

Citizen initiatives:

- 1. To unmask the terrorists arguments it is also essential to consider activities carried out by peace movements, non-governmental organizations, the influence of mass media, intellectuals and the spreading out of democratic human values. These values are historically opposed to the irrational imposition and intolerance developed by the terrorist dictates. This is the real social and moral medicine to combat the terrorist intentions.
- 2. It is necessary to encourage the firmest political, economical, institutional participation as well and bringing on board <u>community leaders</u>, media, opinion markers, citizens, groups, etc. Thus proving the uselessness of the terrorist violence and the unfeasibility of the terrorist project snowing clearly the emptiness of their political banners.

To this end we can list some essential conditions:

- 1. The firmness and cohesion of the fight against terrorism must be maintained at all costs by the democratic state and its institutions, guarantors of the legality, security and basic rights and freedoms of his citizens.
- 2. Victims of terrorism must receive a moral and material compensation. Moreover the citizens must be satisfied and in favour of the process, as it is, as well, the passive subject of terrorist irrationality.
- 3. Violence must be firmly rejected as instrument for the achievement of political goals. All ideas should be defended peacefully by political means through the democratic institutions.
- 4. Mobilisation to avoid isolation of institutions and neutrality, and transformation of the society in active front agaist terrorism, but preventing individual confrontation. Terrorism must be confronted by the law and democracy.

ДОКЛАД НА ТЕМУ: УКРЕПЛЕНИЕ ВЫДЕРЖАННОГО ИСЛАМА В КЫРГЫЗСТАНЕ

Муфтий Кыргызстана Кимсанбай ажы Абдырахманов

Бисмиллахи ррахмани ррахим! Алхамду лилахи вассалату вассалааму алаа расулиллаах!

Ассолом алейкум, уважаемые участники Конференции !

Дорогие братья и сестры, дамы и господа, уважаемые гости, позвольте поблагодарить организаторов этой важной для всех нас актуальной Конференции за предоставленную возможность принять в ней участие. Мы высоко ценим то, что ОБСЕ на протяжении почти четырех десятилетий играет ведущую роль в защите голосов веры и решительно защищает право каждого человека отправлять религиозные обряды и исповедовать веру, как диктует его совесть.

Во-вторых, позвольте мне от всей души поздравить всех Вас с предстоящим священным праздником Орозо айт, праздником, который служит верным средством нравственного самоочищения каждого человека и духовного развития всего общества и является одним из самых важных для мусульман всего мира. Я желаю всем Вам счастья и благополучия.

В Кыргызской Республике, слава Аллаху, ныне ислам не только возрождается, но и развивается после семидесятилетнего господства атеизма.

Как известно, ислам в Кыргызстане был принят в VIII веке. В настоящее время ведущим течением ислама в Кыргызстане является суннизм ханафитского мазхаба. Для этого течения ислама характерна терпимость к инакомыслящим. В целом в Кыргызстане более 80% населения традиционно придерживаются ислама: кыргызы, узбеки, казахи, татары, уйгуры, дунгане и другие.

В объединении людей, нации большую роль играют все религии. В объединении кыргызского народа ислам сыграл значительную роль. И не менее важно то, что религия, являясь частью духовной культуры, в отечественной истории оказала большое влияние на менталитет кыргызского народа.

Ислам призывает людей к терпимости, дисциплине, совести и укреплению отношений между народами.

Процесс демократизации общества коснулся также отношения государства и общества к религии. В этот период не только простые люди – труженики, рядовые граждане Кыргызстана, но и руководители государства и правительства свободно стали участвовать в религиозных мероприятиях.

Президент Кыргызской Республики А. Акаев во время встречи с лидерами духовенства в своем выступлении особо выделил то, что с первого дня независимости государство и правительство дали полную свободу вероисповедующим и в Конституции закреплена свобода совести и вероисповедания.

В Кыргызстане возрождаются религиозные праздники. Всенародно и семьями стали отмечать в стране Орозо айт и Курман айт. По распоряжению Президента и главы правительства эти дни считаются нерабочими. Религиозные по своему происхождению и сути праздники Орозо айт и Курман айт ныне даже постепенно превращаются в сугубо национальные праздники. Активно включаются в эти праздники и неверующие люди, пока не признающие духовных ценностей ислама, но символически соблюдающие все атрибуты религиозных праздников.

С выходом Кыргызстана на международную арену, у напих граждан, имеющих финансовую возможность и здоровье, появилась возможность совершать паломничество в святые места – в Мекку. Все это дает в некоторой степени представление о возросшем интересе населения к исламской религии.

В 1994 году образовано Духовное управление мусульман Кыргызстана (ДУМК), созданы областные казыяты. ДУМК имеет печатный орган «Ислам маданияты».

Основная роль духовных лидеров мусульман – укрепление межнациональных отношений, сохранение мира и согласия между народами, разъяснительно-воспитательная работа среди населения, в том числе среди молодежи, предупредительно-профилактические мероприятия, нравственность и укрепление семьи.

В республике повсеместно растет число мечетей и медресе. Если к 1991 году функционировали 39 мусульманских мечетей, то в настоящее время на территории Кыргызстана насчитывается 1295 мечетей. Возрождаются прогрессивные традиции ислама к познанию нравственных, положительных ценностей ислама, тенденция широкого и глубокого проникновения ислама в народе.

Рост духовного самосознания людей обусловил увеличение числа желающих получить религиозное образование. Большое количество молодежи выезжает за пределы республики и обучается в религиозных учебных заведениях. В настоящий момент 284 граждан Кыргызской Республики обучаются в таких исламских странах, как Египет, Турция, Сирия и Иордания.

До 1991 года в республике не было ни одного религиозного учебного заведения. За последнее время активно создаются и открываются религиозные учебные заведения, действуют 2 исламских института и около 30 медресе в г.г. Бишкек, Токмак, Кара-Балта, Кара-Суу, Ош, Джалал-Абад, Каракол и др. В настоящий момент разработан проект реорганизации Исламского института им. «Хазрети Умар» в г. Бишкек, который предусматривает, кроме арабского языка и Шарыята, включение в программу обучения таких специальностей, как экономика, правоведение, журналистика с открытием соответствующих факультетов. В Ошгу с 1993 года действует теологический (исламский факультет), финансируемый фондом «Дианет Вакфы» (Турция).

В целом в республике отсутствуют существенные противоречия в религиозной сфере на национальной почве, так как основная масса религиозных организаций имеет интернациональный характер, либо относятся к двум мировым религиям – исламу и христианству, которые не разделяют своих последователей по национальному признаку.

В Кыргызстане актуальным является не только межрелигиозный диалог между исламом и русской православной церковью. Духовное управление мусульман Кыргызстана при проведении политики межрелигиозного диалога не может не учитывать того, что значительное место в религиозной жизни республики занимают протестантские и католические объединения, к которым относятся лютеране, баптисты, пятидесятники, последователи новоапостольской церкви и другие. Также функционируют неориенталистские конфессии – бахаи, вайшнабы и другие. Естественно, появление в республике новых религиозных течений, отличающихся от традиционных религий ислама и православного христианства, не может не вызывать роста межконфессиональной напряженности. Я не буду останавливаться на тех причинах, которые вызывают такого рода напряженности.

Сейчас все мы обеспокоены нарастающей волной экстремизма и терроризма, которые нередко прикрываются религиозными лозунгами за чистоту веры и единственно правильную веру.

На территории южных областей республики в результате пропагандистской деятельности радикалисты приобрели сторонников последователей новоявленных исламских экстремистских течений ваххабитов и «Хизбут-Тахрир», которые создали подпольные группы. Сторонники крайних течений ислама заявляют, что настало их время и этим надо воспользоваться для достижения массовой исламизации населения.

Помня о том, какую угрозу для мира и согласия в нашем обществе представляют сегодня различные экстремистские учения, Духовное управление мусульман Кыргызстана пришло к выводу о необходимости оградить верующих от подобных влияний, вовремя предостеречь об опасности, исходящей от организаций подобных «Хизбут-Тахрир». Для этого при Духовном управлении создан отдел пропаганды и агитации, который будет вести последовательную деятельность по предотвращению проникновения экстремизма в ряды мусульманской общины республики. Это необходимо для сохранения мира, спокойствия и согласия на земле Кыргызстана.

Тем более, что Кыргызстан, выбравший путь построения открытого демократического общества с рыночной экономикой, был вынужден на протяжении последних трех лет вести тяжелую и изнурительную борьбу с прямыми террористическими нападениями международных бандформирований.

Религиозный экстремизм неприемлем для Кыргызстана. Даже учитывая особенности ныне складывающейся международной обстановки в средне-азиатском регионе и вокруг него, мы можем не сомневаться в непоколебимости и твердости курса Кыргызстана на создание и развитие цивилизованного общества.

Процесс возрождения и развития ислама в республиках Центральной Азии является закономерным и естественным процессом. Ислам никогда не стоял в стороне от мирских проблем, с которыми сталкиваются в повседневной жизни верующие. Как известно, в исламе особое внимание уделялось последовательному проведению принципа социальной справедливости.

Я глубоко сожалею, что в последнее время об исламе повсюду стали говорить в тесной связи с терроризмом. Мы должны отделить террор от ислама. Священный ислам, как одна из самых гуманных религий, не имеет ничего общего с терроризмом.

Влиятельные и авторитетные люди выступают против религиозного экстремизма в любых формах и высоко оценивают значение ислама для расцвета своей и в целом мировой цивилизации. Ислам дал миру не только знаменитых военачальников и государственных деятелей, ярких поэтов, музыкантов, архитекторов и строителей, но и мусульманских философов и естествоиспытателей, достижения которых в период между IX-XIV столетиями заложили краеугольный камень современной науки, на котором строилась наша цивилизация. В период расцвета своей культуры знания мусульман простирались на все области без исключения. В Европе они вызывали огромный интерес. При любом контакте Запада с Востоком Запад учился.

Ведь что важнее для истинного мусульманина: блага этого грешного мира или блага истинного мира; блага материальные или блага, даруемые Аллахом. Сейчас многие сетуют на тяжелую жизнь и ищут виновника. Некоторые недобросовестные люди обвиняют во всем руководство страны. Я хотел бы, чтобы истинные мусульмане, наши уважаемые аксакалы имели терпение и благоразумие. Ведь тяжело не только нам, кыргызстанцам. Не лучше живут наши соседи: посмотрите, что творится на Кавказе, в Афганистане. На все воля Аллаха, и временные трудности этого мира не должны затмевать наш разум. Давайте будем честными и признаемся, хотя бы сами себе, в том, что именно благодаря Президенту у нас с каждым днем укрепляется наша вера, растет число мечетей и медресе. Именно благодаря продуманной и дальновидной политике Президента у нас нет тех явлений, которые имеют место в соседних государствах. Мы должны молить Аллаха, чтобы он направил нас на путь истинный и сохранил мир и стабильность в нашем обществе.

Мы должны объединить усилия, чтобы укрепить государственность, возродить духовность, упрочить нравственные устои общества и воспитать подрастающее поколение в идеалах добра, терпимости и трудолюбия.

Professor Jean-François Mayer University of Fribourg, Switzerland

Thirty years ago, it was not uncommon in liberal intellectual circles to hear pessimistic predictions about the imminent demise of religion. But religion appears to be alive and well, and some of its expressions even cause serious concern. There is some irony in this fact, since various religions experienced during the 20th century intense persecutions and had to face unprecedented attempts to erase them in the name of secular ideologies. Before speaking about religious extremism, it may be appropriate to remember that the mass murders of the past century were committed in the name of secular, and not religious ideologies, and that believers of all faiths had to endure the most severe trials in various contexts.

However, it is also true that "religion has a dual legacy in human history regarding peace and violence"¹. It has contributed to both. It has been used to justify even terrorism. While some scholars have convincingly argued that "sacred terror" has existed for many centuries in a variety of religious traditions², there is no doubt that modern "religious terrorism" is a relatively recent phenomenon: as we can see from the Rand Chronology of International Terrorism, "none of the identifiable international terrorist groups active in 1968 could be classified as religious"³. Religious terrorism as we know it began to emerge since 1980. And recent events have put it at the top of the agenda of experts dealing with terrorist issues.

Terrorism claiming religious justifications gives rise to some difficult questions. While no serious official or academic would dispute the need for a determined reaction against militants willing to commit violence, how far does this justify suspicions toward wider segments of the religious scene, accused or suspected of harbouring terrorist elements? How do we react effectively against terrorism while not compromising the important principles of freedom of religion and conscience? How can we hope to prevent religious terrorism effectively, without giving rise to more resentment and future generations of terrorists?

I have deliberately chosen as a title "religious extremism", and not "religious terrorism": There are different steps, and we should consider terrorism into its context: usually, there will be a pre-existing militant or "extremist" milieu, which will be the ground out of which more radical elements will arise and turn to violence. There are believers with radical views in all religions. My assumption is that, insofar people belonging to that extremist milieu could become convinced that there are other ways than violent ones for expressing their grievances, we will be on the right track for preventing at least some manifestations of terrorism.

On the other hand, while "terrorism" can be more or less circumscribed, since it involves the use of violence in order to subvert the existing order, "religious extremism" is a trickier concept. I use it for the sake of convenience, but we should remember that it can be abused too, as a way of labelling and discriminating people who do not belong to the mainstream or express stricter than average views. In the eyes of a non-believer, any strong believer, fully devoted to his or her interpretation of religion, may be looked upon as an "extremist". I remember discussions with law-enforcement agents who had to monitor apocalyptic groups and became highly suspicious of fiery material about the end-times – not understanding that it had for the believers a purely symbolic meaning and did not involve any kind of call to arms or incitement to violence. – This, by the way, shows the potential importance of contributions by scholars knowledgeable in relevant religious traditions or sub-groups, and able to act as "worldview-translators"⁴ when needed⁵.

Militant religious beliefs are not necessarily dangerous, although they are more likely to lead to clashes with other sections of a given society. Since strong religious believers usually want to share their faith with a

¹ Marc Gopin, Between Eden and Armageddon: The Future of World Religions, Violence, and Peacemaking, New York: Oxford University Press, 2000, p. 199.

² See David C. Rapoport, "Fear and Trembling: Terrorism in Three Religious Traditions", in *American Political Science* Review, Vol. 78, 1984, pp. 658-677.

³ Bruce Hoffman, "Old Madness, New Methods: Revival of Religious Terrorism Begs for Broader U.S. Policy", in Rand Review, Vol. 22, No. 2, Winter 1998-99, pp. 12-17 (p. 14).

⁴ We are indebted for this expression to Jayne Seminare Docherty.

⁵ For instance, "[u]nderstanding a given millenarian movement's symbolic expressions of myth, practice, time, and space helps us ascertain whether or not and under what conditions it will engage in violence." (Jean E. Rosenfeld, "The Justus Freemen Standoff: The Importance of the Analysis of Religion in Avoiding Violent Outcomes", in Catherine Wessinger [ed.], *Millenialism, Persecution, and Violence: Historical Cases*, Syracuse [N.Y.]: Syracuse University Press, 2000, pp. 323-344 [p. 343])

wider audience, this proselytism is sometimes felt – in various societies⁶ – as a threat, which may lead to strong counter-reactions from parts of the society or even from the State in some places. We may like or not the dissemination of a number of religious beliefs around the world, we may either welcome the increasing plurality of religious and ideological worldviews or see it as eroding the cohesion of our respective societies – but whatever our views are, those developments are realities, they won't stop and we will have to live with them.

From a practical, tactical viewpoint, we should distinguish between two types of religious extremism and terrorism: on the one hand, extremism associated with fringe groups, not sharing the values of dominant society (for instance small sects⁷); on the other hand, extremism of groups claiming to be the true representatives of the traditional values of the dominant society. In the first case, this means that a group engaging into terrorism will have to struggle and survive without a wider base for support (e.g., when the Japanese group Aum Shinrikyo engaged into terrorist attacks, it could not expect any support from people not belonging to Aum Shinrikyo); in contrast, a group which claims values shared by a wider audience than its own can expect to get some measure of support, or at least of understanding, from people outside the group, which makes it more difficult to defeat the group, since there is no discontinuity between the group itself and other segments of the surrounding society.

My perspective here is an approach from the viewpoint of religious studies. It is obviously not meant as a substitute for necessary law-enforcement and security measures. Suggestions developed here should be seen as an additional contribution, as an approach complementary to other ways of confronting terrorism. Due to time constraints, I will limit myself to a few observations centring about three key issues on which religious studies can contribute:

The need to understand what is going on in the minds of religious people involved in violent actions; a few remarks about various ways in which religion itself can contribute to the prevention of terrorism; short observations about ways in which state and society could contribute to prevent religious violence and terrorism.

The terrorist mindset

Violence is rarely committed for its own sake: it is supposed to allow a group to reach higher goals. A few months ago, I attended a meeting of militant Hindu nationalists. I jokingly asked a young, bright student: "Where were you on 6 December 1992?" - i.e. the day on which the mosque at Ayodhya was destroyed by a crowd of Hindu militants, who intend to rebuild a temple dedicated to Rama on the same location. I expected a laughing denial, but instead of that, he replied pensively and very seriously: "Unfortunately, I was not there; I would have wished to be there, because this was a great act of service [to our nation]." As we see, what an outsider would consider as a violent action, threatening political stability in the country and inter-communal relations between Hindus and Muslims, was understood by the student as an act of devotion, as an act of patriotism and courage. And he is by far not the only one to think in this way; for instance, the same could be said of Christian terrorists who bomb abortion clinics in the United States, thinking they must at any cost save the lives of unborn babies, even if it involves – as a lesser evil – killing a doctor willing to practice abortions. And a Muslim friend of mine correctly remarked that, while we would tend to believe that the minds of the terrorists of 11 September were filled with hate, it may well be that, during the very last minutes of their existence, they were experiencing feelings of intense devotion8 - as strange as it may seem to us, and I wouldn't say that this makes it less frightening. Anyway, it is important to understand the state of mind of those willing to engage into violence.

Let's remember too (and this is a remark derived from interdisciplinary research about fundamentalist phenomena) that religious extremism is usually associated with the perception of a threat – threat against one's cherished values, against a way of life, against the position of religion in society. This perception may be justified or not, depending upon circumstances. But we should be aware of it: if religious extremists have adopted such views, it is at least in part because they feel threatened either by secularism or by specific, religious or non religious groups in their society. In extreme cases, this may lead to violence and terrorism, due to an exacerbated perception of the threat – there seems to be no other way out. Consequently, if we want to

⁶ Including countries of the Western world, e.g. the "cult controversies" in some European countries, which I see to some extent as a sub-variety of reactions against proselytism observed in other forms in other parts of the world.

⁷ See Jean-François Mayer, "Cults, Violence and Religious Terrorism: An International Perspective", in *Studies in Conflict* & Terrorism, Vol. 24, No. 5, Sept-Oct. 2001, pp. 361-376

⁸ This was an analysis based upon the documents called *The Last Night*, in which the last instructions had apparently been detailed for those involved in the attacks.

be able to avoid such developments, a preventive policy should consider those factors and avoid – insofar as possible – measures that would confirm the perceived threat⁹.

The possible role of religion against terrorism

If we look at material produced by groups advocating violence, we can usually observe that they do rarely support arbitrary, unregulated violence – but this is something which often goes unnoticed. The legitimacy or illegitimacy of violence, the need to engage into it, very often leads to animated discussions and debates. Just look at the literature of radical groups supportive of suicide attacks. They need to justify them, because some other radicals reject part or all of them, either for tactical or for theological reasons. If there are discussions, this means that some people might change their mind, modify their views during those debates: they might revise their views in light of new elements. Let's pay more attention to those strongly religious people, sometimes even radical in some of their views, who however criticize extremism as a whole or at least some aspects of extremism. At the end, they might prove much more efficient than ourselves in convincing at least some people to change their views. I am well aware that not all terrorists or potential terrorists will change: but if just a few suicide bombers change their minds, this will already be a valuable achievement.

But for achieving this, we need to take religious beliefs of militant groups seriously, and not automatically to see them as political undertakings masquerading as religion: for those who have political goals, they are to be seen as both religious and political, and to overlook one of the components may lead to inadequate assessments of their reality and potential¹⁰.

More generally, there is in all religions much to be used for supporting non-violent options as well: in all religions, a large majority of believers are not inherently attracted toward violence. This also presents us with an opportunity: since most of the religious terrorist groups actually relate to a wider religious milieu which does not necessarily endorse violence, there are possibilities to make people change their views. But this cannot be the case if religious leaders are just subservient to the State, tools of the political authorities, since they consequently lose prestige in the eyes of the believers and look as being compromised. If there is a strong state control over religious life, it is unlikely that people attracted toward radical messages will be convinced by the preaching of discredited religious officials.

Let us remember: a non-violent orientation does not necessarily mean an orientation supportive of established political powers! There is a need for a prophetic and sometimes critical voice of religious institutions (and independent groups) as a counterbalance to the State, as a part of civil society. I would argue that this becomes at the end beneficial for the entire society, since it does not leave the field free for more radical types of protest only.

State and civil society in the fight against terrorism

No religious tradition is immune from the temptation of violence. However, it is true that some religious traditions have produced more cases of terrorism than other ones in recent years. Religious ideas have indeed consequences, which should not be overlooked. But violent extremism often derives from a mixture of ideas and of reactions to surrounding political, social and economic realities¹¹. Our analysis of extreme behaviours should be aware of those realities: how far can the existence of a strong civil society and of other ways for expressing one's dissatisfaction, if not entirely eliminate, at least decrease the inclination toward violent extremism?

While repression can undoubtedly affect in a significant way the tactical, operational abilities of an extremist group, it is doubtful if it can lead strong believers to change their views. Usually, such believers expect some degree of reaction. We can see it even at a very innocuous level: if you speak with those missionaries of small religious groups proselytising and knocking at doors, they will tell you that they are often not welcomed, rebuked or even abused verbally (and sometimes not just verbally!). Does this opposition weaken their faith? Usually no. Persecution rather confirms one's faith: the world cannot understand the elect ones, and to reach salvation means to undergo tribulations too. In case of religious beliefs with a latent potential for violence, we should be aware of the risk of radicalising followers (or some of them) through harsh repression. Even radical, extreme beliefs should be allowed in a healthy society – as long as they do not

⁹ Of course, there are cases in which the perception of a threat is paranoid, and in such cases little can be done to disconfirm the perception; but it is not always so.

¹⁰ See Johannes J.G. Jansen, The Dual Nature of Islamic Fundamentalism, London: Hurst, 1997.

¹¹ See Steve Bruce, *Fundamentalism*, Cambridge: Polity Press, 2000, chapter 5.

advocate, promote or practice violence¹². Quite often, the sheer possibility to express one's views (religious or otherwise) provides a welcome outlet¹³.

As I spoke three weeks ago with a leading American expert on terrorism and asked him what he would suggest for countering religious terrorism, his first remark surprised me: "First, he told me, we should avoid labelling people as fundamentalists, seeing people as undesirable because they are extremely pious or because they want to believe in the literal truth of some holy book." I had not expected such an emphasis from somebody who is not at all in the field of religious studies, but indeed this should be – especially now – a major concern: we have trouble with some quite radical groups, let's avoid acting in a way which would radicalize still more people. We should not create feelings that it is "us vs. them". Mark Juergensmeyer has rightly noticed the risks involved in the "war-against-terrorism strategy": "it can play into the scenario that religious terrorists themselves have fostered: the image of a world at war between secular and religious forces."¹⁴ Don't forget that religious extremists often tend to understand the current situation in terms of a cosmic war between good and evil. We shouldn't act in a way that might lead more moderate believers to come to share those views as well – or to put people inclined toward radical views in such a corner that they won't see any other option, any way back. Obviously, this does not mean that we should not wage a war against terrorism – but we should at the same time attempt to find ways to avoid confirming the interpretations advocated by extremists.

Dialogue is welcome – insofar dialogue is not only conducted with professional dialogue-makers and representatives of the liberal subdivision of a given religious tradition. Dialogue (or at least exchanges) should take place in non-judgemental contexts with people adhering to radical views – while it will not always immediately and visibly affect those views, it may have some long-term impact, and at least create some bridges¹⁵. But this can only be made if we attempt to take them and their beliefs seriously – and if we are willing to integrate those people who have other views about the role of religion in public life, as long as they accept to advocate their views in a non-violent way, to abide by the rules of a pluralistic political game.

* * *

Religious radicals, religious extremists and religious terrorists are not "crazy". They have their own logic. We may not feel sympathetic toward them, but we need to understand the way in which such groups not only operate, but also think and react, if only because it will help us to grasp more clearly their goals and how they might want to reach them. Most people in political and diplomatic circles of modern countries live in a secularized atmosphere and environment, and may fail to understand how serious religious beliefs can be for other people. It has already led more than once to inaccurate assessments. Countering terrorism is not just an operational issue: it involves ideological analysis and, sometimes, maybe even an interest for theology...

¹² In the United States, I visited twice the impressive Memorial to the victims of the Oklahoma City bombing (1995). During my last visit (November 2001), I noticed that, close to the memorial, but aside from it, there was a little square. I inquired about its purpose, and it was explained to me that anti-government protesters (i.e. people who might to some extent share the ideological views of the 1995 terrorists...) were being allowed to stage protests there, so that they wouldn't do it on the location of the Memorial itself. Memorial staff members explained that this solution had been chosen for preserving the right to free expression of all ideas, while not offending the memory of the victims. My first reaction was to think that freedom of expression was going too far there: how can we allow people possibly supportive of terrorist actions to express openly their dislike of the Government, so close to the Memorial to those innocent victims (including children) of like-minded terrorists? But then I reconsidered and had to admit this was probably the proper thing to do: a society able to tolerate such dissenting views first provides people with non-violent ways to vent their anger, then shows that it is strong enough for not being afraid of seeing radical dissent expressed.

¹³ I would argue that the Internet can also play a positive role in this respect, giving even to rather small groups the opportunity (or the illusion) of making themselves heard.

¹⁴ Mark Juergensmeyer, *Terror in the Mind of God: The Global Rise of Religious Violence*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 2000, p. 230.

¹⁵ Of course, our expectations should remain realistic: there are unfortunately also extremists and terrorists who will never change their views.

THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS IN PREVENTING AND COMBATING TERRORISM

Mr. Ahmet Tan MP, Turkey, Vice-President, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me first thank the OSCE, the United Nations and the Government of Kyrgyzstan for allowing me the opportunity to speak today at this session on behalf of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly. Today, parliamentary democracy is the driving political force in the world. As parliamentarians, the representatives of civil society, we have a unique responsibility to help shape a new, safer world. I am proud to be here representing an important OSCE Institution which unites more than 300 Members of Parliament from 55 nations and I would like to use this occasion to highlight the significant role which Parliamentarians and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly play in preventing and combating terrorism.

Since the tragic events in the United States of 11 September, national parliaments around the world have all responded to the threat of terrorism. While some have been more active than others, almost all have condemned terrorism and have committed themselves to fighting the threat both domestically and internationally.

This response can be witnessed through the integration of national policies, including the homogenisation of national anti-terrorism laws, information sharing and the fulfilment of obligations assumed under relevant conventions and protocols. This conference is an excellent example of the type of co-operation that is needed to face today's challenges. By coming together, here in Bishkek, in order to enhance our co-operation and support the development of a comprehensive approach to terrorism, we are sending a message to the world that we are serious about facing this new threat not alone, but as a united world.

It is by strengthening national anti-terrorism legislation that parliamentarians can have the most direct affects. We must adopt legislation that combats terrorism both directly and indirectly. This means creating legislation that both outlaws terrorist organizations and addresses the financing of terrorism, including regulations to combat commercial activities which, even if carried out legally, ultimately sustain terrorist activity.

This also means increasing assistance for law enforcement agencies and fighting organized crime through legislation concerning the freezing of the financial sources of terrorist activities and cracking down on crimes related to terrorism, such as the illicit trafficking of arms and weapons and the illegal trafficking in dangerous chemicals and nuclear substances. This step has been taken by, among others, the United States Congress, which recently passed a number of new laws strengthening law enforcement capabilities and striking at the financial support networks of terrorism.

The Russian Duma, for its part, has also passed a number of new laws and made a serious commitment to working out co-ordinated measures to guarantee the security of the CIS countries.

Another example of parliamentary action is the recently passed legislation by the German Bundestag intending to free up the secret services from the police and to loosen restraints on phone tapping and the monitoring of e-mail and bank records.

In my capacity as a Turkish MP, let me also mention what the Turkish Grand National Assembly has accomplished in this regard. Since terrorism is not a new phenomenon for Turkey, the legal framework and instruments against terrorism and associated crimes (including legislation against corruption, money laundering, as well as a robust Counter Terrorism Act) are already in place in our country. As is the case with other countries, Turkey attaches importance to taking counter terrorist measures without jeopardising the principles of human rights, democracy and rule of law. As a result, the Turkish Parliament has recently passed a series of important legislative reforms, including comprehensive constitutional amendments as well as the renewal of the Civil Code.

These are just a few concrete examples. I could easily speak at length about the various other measures that Parliaments from OSCE countries are taking.

However, while strengthening the institutions and laws that allow us to effectively fight terrorism, we must be very careful to continue to respect and support our core values, including respecting human rights, tolerance and multi-culturalism, freedom of the media and a commitment to civil rights. In this respect, Parliamentarians could contribute to the fight against terrorism not only by adopting the necessary legislation, but also by networking across various cultures and by promoting inter-cultural and inter-religious understanding through inter-parliamentary dialogue.

While action by national parliaments is an essential element of the war on terrorism, just as important is the action of Parliamentarians on the international level. I am proud to say that the OSCE PA has been very active in this regard. One of the very first comprehensive documents adopted by the OSCE after the recent tragic events took place was the Sintra Declaration of the Standing Committee of the OSCE PA, which maps out guidelines for this fight against global terrorism. We were happy to see that the main ideas of that Declaration are included now in the Action Plan against terrorism, which the Ministerial Council adopted earlier this month. In addition, the Bureau of the Parliamentary Assembly has recommended that our 2002 Annual Session in Berlin be devoted to the fight against international terrorism.

In this context, I would like to stress that the fight against terrorism should not be transformed into a means of attaining geopolitical goals. To maintain our focus, we need to begin to find a definition of terrorism and to develop an international strategy that also targets the roots of terrorism. In this respect the Parliamentary Assembly is indeed the correct place for a political debate to begin. The Parliamentary Assembly is additionally one of the leaders of the anti-terrorist campaign as far as co-ordinating legislative action against corruption, democratic deficit, respect for diversity as well as transparency and accountability. It is important that we all realize that terrorism cannot be defeated by military action alone. Political, social and cultural efforts carried on within each of our States are essential to victory as much as the military actions pursued against terrorist networks based abroad.

The Decision on Combating Terrorism, which was adopted by the Ministerial Council just over a week ago, is another important step in defining the role of the OSCE in the fight against terrorism. Among other things, the Decision calls for a continuation of the OSCE PA's efforts to promote dialogue among OSCE parliamentarians with a view to strengthening legislation essential to combating terrorism.

Generally speaking, the Decision sets forth a concrete plan to which we can turn and defines the role of the OSCE in the global fight against terrorism. This clear strategy will help to highlight the key role international organisations like the OSCE and UN have to play. Thanks to our broad security concepts, which are able to bring together the political and security, as well as the economic and human dimensions, these organizations can facilitate international co-operation and make a valuable contribution towards rooting out the causes of violence and terrorism by laying a stable foundation for peace and stability. The OSCE PA is prepared to play a meaningful role in this endeavour.

In conclusion, I would like to point out that freely elected parliaments are not only the most visible and functional symbol of democracy; they are also indispensable for peace and security. The very existence of Parliaments with meaningful functions is a key to the development of stable democracies. It is our duty as Parliamentarians to represent the best interests of our constituents by protecting both the rights and security of our citizens as well as by promoting an integrated and pluralistic approach to fighting terrorism. We must seize this opportunity, created out of adversity, and do all in our power to fulfil the desire of all our citizens for peace and stability.

Thank you very much for your attention.

CONFLICT PREVENTION: THE ALTERNATIVE TO TERRORISM, INSURGENCIES AND ATTEMPTS TO SUPPRESS THEM

Michael S. Lund

Senior Associate, Management Systems International, Inc., Washington, D.C.*

"Terrorists" and "Liberators"

The September 11th attacks in the US, the military response to them in Afghanistan, and the violent events in Israel and the West Bank and India, have raised the world's emotional temperature and placed terrorism high on the international agenda. In such an explosive and confrontational atmosphere, an important step in trying to identify appropriate responses to the violent threats that we may see is to be as clear as possible about how we use key terms such as "terrorism."

Terrorism needs to be understood in part as one of the symptoms of a larger historical process of the collapse of empires and the building of new and still incomplete states. In contexts where weak states have yet to gain effective control over their territories and sometimes difficult terrains, efficacy in developing dynamic legal economies, and the full loyalty of their often diverse peoples, terrorists can more easily launch attacks on existing national regimes or even a more distant target that represents for them an international balance of power that they despise. However, the immediate bloodshed and shock effect of terrorism are horrible and they instill deep fears of insecurity. Because of the emotional atmosphere following September 11th, it is important in responding effectively in meeting this threat to be very clear about what we mean by the term "terrorism" and to distinguish it from other political movements that we may not like, all of which reflect a rapidly changing global order.

The best definition for operational purposes is the narrow one that focuses on the tactics used. Such a discriminating technical definition focuses only on the behavior and tactics used by perpetrators of violent action, rather than necessarily making a judgment on the wrongness or rightness of their causes in the same breath. In this approach, terrorism involves the deliberate and calculated use of lethal force against undefended persons, such as by kidnappings, disappearances, hijackings, and hostage taking, in order to achieve political ends by evoking widespread fear and anxiety. The core of this notion thus concentrates on the means and behavior for pursuing violent action rather than making a judgment on the unjustness or justness of the ends or goals that a cause may be seeking and the underlying grievances that it at least claims to be voicing. We need to separate the matter of what type of violent means are used from the question of whether the ends that are sought are in themselves just, unjust or something in between.

As such, a distinction is preserved, conceptually, between terrorism and the use of lethal force that may not use these tactics, such as guerrilla activity directed only at a nation's armed forces. Although the use of violence for political ends is justifiable only perhaps in the rarest of cases, some moral difference still holds in the behavior of those who attack innocent civilians compared to those who attacking defended armies. That is one reason why we often call them "extremists."

At the same time, however, it has become more difficult recently to distinguish, empirically, between terrorists in the tactical sense of the concept given above and many recent rebel movements and insurgencies that have taken to the hills or the bush in the name of advancing popular grievances against what they perceive to be unjust regimes or other political opponents. The fact that many such movements in fact have used terrorists tactics recently in the form of ethnic cleansing, assassinations of officials, suicide bombings, and so on, has led to a blurring between terrorism and a larger category of armed activity such as that involved in the many recent intra-state violent conflicts that have also emerged on the agenda of the international community. As we see so-called popular movements depend on drug trafficking, organized crime, and the use of coercion against civilian populations they claim to serve, the romantic imagery of popular insurrections that may have lingered from earlier eras are being rapidly dispelled. Thus, the widening use of the term "terrorism" in connection with the insurgency, guerrilla and para-military activity that has been associated with intra-state conflicts that seem to be more and more common.

Actually, few major armed political movements of the past have not been accompanied by very nasty forms of violence against innocent individuals. American militias were criticized for using unconventional tactics against the more proper battlefield style of engagement of the British army. The French Revolution had

its Reign of Terror. The independence movement in Africa and elsewhere often involved terrorizing civilians. But this is not to justify the behavior used in those causes. At the same time, some such liberation causes deliberately eschewed such violence. It is rather to isolate the question of the worthiness of the cause from the way it is pursued.

Yet as a result of the mixing of tactics and differing causes, it is much more tempting to apply the term "terrorist" simply emotively as a blanket label to condemn just anyone who uses violence whose social or political cause we do not like. There is a danger that the moral heinousness of the methods used evokes a purely emotional response that boils the blood but avoids altogether the question of what deeper and wider problems may motivate the users of violence, as humanly offensive and intolerable as are the methods that some have chosen. Our moral revulsion at the means used to pursue a cause can blind us from considering and distinguishing between the possible underlying sources of different causes.

Just because there is violence against a less then ideal or even heavy-handed regime does not mean that deep, legitimate, irresolvable grievances must exist. Witness the resentment felt by many ethnic Macedonians, for example, at the recent Ohrid peace accords who argued that political concessions were already being made to ethnic Albanians, yet even more were expected -- in response to a relatively small group of armed men who claimed to represent their ethnic kin but were not necessarily widely supported in their actions by them. But neither does this mean necessarily that valid grievances are absent. Means and ends should be addressed as two distinct questions.

Consequently, it is important not to let the greater moral condemnation that may be applied to "terrorists," in the sense above, substitute for a close look at the various reasons that terrorists might be acting the way they do, to separate cause from behavior. It is easy to confuse a moralistic approach with a truly moral approach. But to be effective we need to focus objectively on the various factors that generate and enable terrorism to arise and to deal with them carefully and knowledgeably.

Addressing Terrorism and Violent Intra-state Conflicts

This calls for closer attention to the various causes of terrorism and the larger category of insurgencies, rebels, and guerrilla action, as well as state responses to such, whether the protagonists use terrorist tactics or not. The post-September 11 discourse has generated two prominent points of view that are both too single-minded and one-dimensional: a predominantly *national security* approach that focuses mainly on interdicting and defeating the immediate armed threats and a *developmental* approach that urges addressing so-called "root" causes. Unfortunately, neither approach by itself is the answer. An adequate response to the sources of both terrorism and potential intra-state violent conflicts in any given locus has to include both kinds of factors, some short term and immediate, others more long term and underlying, and still others that determine the influence of the latter on the former.

Analytically, it is useful to divide the sources of violent intra-state conflict, of which extremist tactics on any side is a possible manifestation, into three broad categories: motives, means, and opportunities. The first set of factors involves very broad social and economic conditions that affect the interests of large numbers of people in a society and by providing grounds for grievances can make societies more susceptible to conflict although they do not in themselves lead to violence. These include, for example, the degree of inequality in the distribution of basic social and economic needs, the level of economic development or deterioration, population pressures, the ethnic and other social and cultural cohesion of society, the openness of the political system and the economic system, and the past history of violent conflict or cooperation between groups.

But whether these structural predisposing factors actually lead to the outbreak or continuation of violent conflict depends on several other conditions. Thus, a second set of causal factors has to do with the political and institutional structures, organizations, processes, and communication channels, including government policies, that activate the members of society and shape their perceptions toward their situation. These factors can exacerbate the conflicts between interests by translating the structural conditions into political action. They act as channels outside or inside the state that determine whether and how the structural conditions are expressed, politicized, organized, responded to, or ignored. They thus affect the extent to which people take some kind of collective action to pursue or protect their interests. The grounds for group grievances may be deep or they may not be deep, but they need to be articulated persuasively or mobilized significantly to drive a major violent conflict.

For example, attention needs to be given to how different ethnic or other groups' identities and common interests come to be defined around their interests and grievances come to be articulated in political

and policy terms. Under this heading thus would fall the resources that can be garnered to launch political or violent movements and the extent existing governments and policies accommodate a range of interests, whether these might be called fully democratic or not.

Finally, a third set of factors are more immediate and behavioral. These involve whether the efficacy of security forces in dealing with security threats, including their selectivity in distinguishing real from merely claimed armed opponents. They also include particular public crises such as elections or succession decisions that may give armed parties a propitious occasion to act.

This kind of framework for analysis suggests that a variety of preventive measures may be appropriate in order to treat the several structural, political and behavioral forces that drive up conflicts. Several of the measures that may be relevant are listed in the policy toolbox in Table A. A few of these instruments were discussed at the Bishkek conference, such as special envoys, international conventions, and legislative advice.

Table A: Some Policy Instruments in the Conflict Prevention "Toolbox"

Human Rights Instruments	Diplomatic and Judicial Instruments
Ongoing Reporting and Dialogue regarding human	Special envoys
rights standards (e.g., UN Treaty Bodies)	Good offices
Special Country and Thematic Rapporteurs	Enquiry
Technical Cooperation for Human Rights Capacity-	Conciliation
building (e.g., human rights education, specialized	Mediation
training for judges, army and police)	Negotiations
National Human Rights Institutions	Unofficial political/policy dialogues
Visits of the High Commissioner on Human Rights	Indigenous dispute resolution processes
Human Rights Monitoring	Peace commissions and committees
Civilian volunteer witnesses	Confidence and security building measures
International Commissions of Inquiry	Fact-finding missions
International Criminal Court	Civilian volunteer witnesses
International War Crime Tribunals	Political Observers
Truth and Reconciliation	Arbitration
Commissions	Judicial settlement
Human Rights Ombudsmen	Non-violent action methods training
Domestic NGO "watchdog" organizations	
Economic and Social Development Instruments	Humanitarian Instruments
Infra-structure rehabilitation	Humanitarian relief aid
projects	Conditional relief assistance
Community inter-group economic development	Refugee and IDP assistance
projects	Reintegration programs
Conditional economic aid	Humanitarian law and codes of conduct
Structural adjustment reforms	International humanitarian law advocacy and
Anti-poverty programs	promotion
Economic sanctions	Refugee education
Enterprise development	Refugee job training
Micro-credit programmes	
Healthcare programs	
Basic social services	
Political Development, Governance and Education	Military Instruments
Instruments	Preventive disarmament
Democratic institution capacity-building	Small arms controls
Election observation and assistance	Arms embargoes
Legislative Assistance	Demobilization
Judiciary reform	Preventive deployment
Legal reform	Confidence and security building measures
Peace commissions and committees	Security sector reform
Executive capacity-building	
National conferences and civil society assemblies	
Peace education in schools	
Peace campaigns	
Peace and reconciliation radio	
Civic education	
Peace commissions and committees Executive capacity-building National conferences and civil society assemblies Peace education in schools Peace campaigns Peace and reconciliation radio	

Illustrative Findings about Uzbekistan and Krygyzstan

Yet general conclusions about the causes of conflict cannot be used to formulate policies for every place. Every situation is unique in terms of being a different combination of these generic factors. Each area thus needs to be examined in detail using the possible generic sources of conflict as a kind of checklist.

In a recent analysis of the potential for violent conflict in certain parts of this region, for example, we came to the preliminary conclusion that few really serious immediate threats to national security existed in the next few years but serious potential long term threats lie in the future. Specifically, in the Ferghana Valley of Uzbekistan, local community-level violent conflicts are possible and in the Ferghana Valley areas of Kyrgyzstan, somewhat wider inter-ethnic (Uzbek-Kyrgyz) clashes are possible. In a third area studied, the Surhondaryo area of Uzbekistan, inter-ethnic clashes (Uzbek-Tajik) are also possible. But cross-border ethnic, inter-state or other wider-scale conflicts are not likely in any of these regions. Attempted incursions by the IMU into Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan by way of Tajikistan are much less likely now because of its serious weakening if not decimation during the recent war in Afghanistan. But unless the new government there can stop poppy cultivation, drug trafficking may continue up through these countries and be available to finance new insurgencies that could grow over the medium term.

However, a serious prospect of large-scale violent conflict lies in the longer term at the national levels of these countries. Various political challenges to existing regimes could become increasingly likely if these states fail because of declining economies and their inability to create political institutions that utilize their otherwise enterprising citizenry and coopt potential political ferment so as to generate societal innovation and promote economic growth. Depending largely on the policy responses made to their economic problems and the political reactions to them, opposition causes could turn increasingly to violence and armed activity or the regimes could unravel from within.

The Rise of Conflict Prevention in International Discourse and Action

A much more desireable alternative to the taking up of arms by armed insurgencies that challenge national regimes or their extremist varieties in the form of "terrorists," as well as by national regimes wishing to stay in power and defeat political opposition is conflict prevention: that is, addressing the several sources of potential violent conflicts before they erupt in the first place.

The post-Cold War era has seen many new violent civil conflicts erupting over secession, ethnic, and political power issues in most regions of the world, such as in Somalia, Algeria, Bosnia, Georgia, Rwanda, Burundi, Kosovo, and East Timor. The Tajikhistan conflict is the main example in Central Asia. These intrastate conflicts have often caused immense human suffering, death, and destruction, and they have placed huge and costly post-conflict peacekeeping and development burdens on the UN and other bodies. Such violent conflicts also relate to the Bishkek conference not only because much of the violence has been directed increasingly at innocent people, such as through ethnic cleansing, massacres of civilian bystanders, and even genocide, perpetrated by both state and non-state actors. In addition, they are often only possible because they are fueled through illicit trafficking in drugs, diamonds, arms, and other transnational crime.

Less acknowledged, however, is the good news that many areas that had been thought of ten years ago as potential "tinderboxes" did not in fact explode into violent conflicts. Far from being an idealistic rarity, conflict prevention is actually done and succeeds – although one might not realize that from reading only the bad news about international crises and wars that only seem to interest the media. Indeed, several of the delegations attending the conference could report on the relative "success stories" in managing potential hotspots within their borders, or in their relations with neighboring states -- such as the Baltic states, Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Hungary, Albania, and the Russian Federation. Others countries not in attendance could also be mentioned, such as the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Consequently, national governments and international bodies such as the UN and the OSCE have actually accumulated considerable experience in dealing with ethnic and other tensions that threaten to break out in violence and in specifically how they have been handled, poorly or effectively. To try to codify this experience, a growing number of policy researchers have been carefully studying and comparing these several cases of "success" and "failure." The aim is to see what factors evidently were involved when emerging social and political issues and disputes within countries have been resolved in a peaceful manner, rather than through resorting to armed force on either side.

The findings from this literature reported in Table B below may be useful to policymakers and practitioners because they provide concrete evidence about actions and arrangements that have actually been

carried out by specific actors within the UN, the OSCE, national governments and civil society as they applied specific diplomatic, development, military, political or other instruments they each have in their toolboxes. Examples are briefly cited. Such evidence from empirical study can help us to go beyond simply advocating lofty normative principles and ideals, such as human rights, rule of law, tolerance, democracy, etc. and instead to develop specific strategies and mechanisms that actually have worked, based on recent experience.[†]

What Have We Learned about Preventing Violent Intra-state Conflicts?

Many case-study findings suggest that serious intra-state political tensions and issues at the countrylevel will tend to be addressed peacefully, rather than escalate into violence, to the extent that the ingredients described briefly in Table B are present during the period of incipient tensions. The lessons are addressed mainly to international actors but are relevant as well to domestic governments and NGO's.[‡]

Table B: Lessons Learned in Conflict Prevention: Some Key Ingredients in Effective Preventive Action

When are actions taken?

- 1. Timely, early international and domestic action is taken as tensions emerge, but before, rather than following, significant use of violence, or immediately after any initial outbreaks.
 - Baltic states, fYR of Macedonia
- 2. This preventive engagement prioritizes the *short term* goals of preventing violence (i.e., security, basic stability, "peace") and managing the immediate disputes that are surfacing i.e., "direct" prevention -- in relation to the *longer term* goals of addressing underlying problems in institutions and society (e.g., political and social justice) i.e., "structural" prevention -- in contextually-appropriate mixes and sequences.

Generally, behavior and actions that immediately threaten major loss of life and destruction need to be deterred or stopped before more fundamental structures of power and socio-economic advantage are addressed. But short-term crisis management should be used to "buy time" for follow-up actions that tackle the more fundamental issues in credible ways.

What kinds of actions are taken?

- 3. Early action is *robust*, rather than half-hearted and equivocal, in the sense that it exerts vigorous positive and negative influences specifically on those leaders and political elites who are the major parties, and the mobilized rank and file members of their constituencies, that might potentially engage in further confrontation and conflict. The aim is to persuade them to take a peaceful path.§
- 4. Early action brings to bear on the situation, not simply one or two initiatives, such as a special envoy, but an appropriate *mixture* of policy influences. These may include "carrots," (conditional or unconditioned aid), "sticks," facilitative "tables" (venues for dialogue or negotiation), deterrents, and other forms of leverage. Such combinations make it possible to address the multiple short-term as well as long term factors that are driving the potential conflicts -- the several different political, social and economic levels and "fronts" on which conflicts are being played out.

The "conflict prevention toolbox" includes a variety of techniques and policy interventions, cutting across the sectors of diplomacy, development, military affairs, and civil society.**

5. Early action does not solely promote the cause of the weaker parties in the conflict but also addresses the interests, fears and insecurities of the currently dominant, but possibly threatened, stronger parties. Where regimes are in possible transition toward gradually more open policies, it does not take the side exclusively of an anti-state political opposition.

Work "across the lines" is needed to avoid backlash from a powerful but ultimately vulnerable ancien<u>regime</u>. Such an approach looks for opportunities for quiet "constructive engagement" with existing regime leaders and their cliques and keeps lines out and open to

moderates or other persuadable elites to exercise transformation from within. It does not prematurely demonize potential tyrants by treating them as pariahs, thus giving them no recourse for shifting their loyalties to join the forces of change, but points out the "handwriting on the wall" and conjures up historic roles for elites as potential national invigorators. This avoids a sentimental or expressive moralistic approach that engages in Manichean "good guys" versus "bad guys" campaigns in favor of a pragmatic, "smart" approach that probes various leaders' and groups' specific political and economic incentives. Especially where the prevailing balance of power risks violent backlash, it creates opportunities for amnesty or "soft landings" to avoid existing leaders from digging in their heels and striking back against the forces of change.

- South Africa
- 6. Specific political and financial support is provided to the established governing *formal institutions* of the state, as long as they are moving toward incorporating the leaders of the main contending communities in power-sharing arrangements, in rough proportion at least to those communities' distribution in the population, and these institutions do not represent an exclusionary government.

Responsible autonomous or semi-autonomous organs within the state and within the security forces are assisted to provide public services professionally. This enables the state to increasingly become the main venue for a governing process in which give-and-take politicking over public policy and constitutional issues goes on, and public business is transacted for the benefit of the general population.

- 7. *Military protection* is provided to these roughly representative decisionmaking elites, where it is necessary to protect their security so they can carry out public business and "deliver the goods" to the general population, and thus legitimate the official governing institutions of the state -- which ultimately need to undertake the brunt of governing responsibility.
 - UNPREDEP in the fYR of Macedonia
- 8. Future opportunities for joining *regional security alliances and economic aid and trade cooperation* also create an overall climate of support for building legitimate, peaceful states. This conveys a message to current or alternative leaders and elites that offers specific attractive incentives with the promise that, if their national policies take steps toward achieving economic and political reforms, respect minorities, etc., they are likely retain power for they will gaining the political support of interest groups and the electorate who will see benefit from economic integration.
 - Slovakia, the fYR of Macedonia
- 9. Outside formal government, a *broad-based "constituency for peace*" is built up over time that cuts across the society's main politicized identity groups, that is not solely interested in politics, is primarily interested in peaceful pursuits such as commerce, and that thus has a vested interest in political stability and social prosperity. Over time, a politically active but independent and cross-cutting civil society is built up that unifies major identity groups.

This guideline avoids polarizing the political conflict to dangerous lengths by siding only with political oppositions in "we versus them" struggles and thus keeps international support from being a catalyst that provokes violent backlash, unless it is also prepared to protect the innocent victims of repression. It avoids reinforcing or coddling ethnic minority movements that may tend to polarize national politics by boycotting a polity's elections and declining other opportunities to participate in and thus leaven mainstream political life.

- 10. Peaceful "people power" campaigns are supported through training opposition leaders in specific non-violent techniques, such as peaceful demonstrations and general strikes, and non-incendiary conciliatory rhetoric, so that they can exert significant political pressure on incumbent leaders to take peaceful, responsible actions or retire from office, but don not provide ready excuses for cracking down on "threats to public order."
 - Zimbabwe's MDC

Who takes action and how?

11. Preventive engagements are implemented by a sufficient number and kind of governmental and non-governmental actors, so as to provide the range of needed instruments (mediation, deterrence, institution-building, etc.) and resources to address the several leading drivers of the conflict. Rarely can any single actor or action prevent serious violent intra-state conflicts.

Consequently, these multiple actors form a "critical mass" that visibly symbolizes a significant and compelling international and domestic commitment to non-violent change.

- 12. The engagement is supported politically and in other ways, or at least tolerated and not blocked or undermined by:
 - major regional powers
 - major *world* powers.
- 13. The engagement is generally viewed as legitimate by its being carried out under the aegis of the UN, OSCE, EU, or other regional multilateral organization involving the states affected.

How are actions implemented?

14. The early multi-faceted action need not be "coordinated" among the major external actors, but it needs to be somewhat concerted and relatively consistent, rather than scattered or even contradictory.

Where are favorable regional, national, and local contexts?

- 15. Past relations between the politically significant groups have been peaceful in the recent past, rather than violent.
- 16. Moderate leaders from each of the contending communities are in positions of authority and are in regular contact as they carry out the public's business, and they show some progress in carrying out public policies that benefit all communities, including providing for physical security.
- 17. Economic reforms have begun to disaggregate the assets of the state so that contending leaders and elites do not use them for rent-seeking as a source of enrichment or as patronage in the political competition for popular influence.
- 18. Neighboring states and near-border refugee communities adjacent or close to the immediate arena of conflict are neutral to an emerging conflict or actively promote its peaceful resolution, rather than supporting one side or another politically or militarily.
- 19. The diasporas of the parties to a conflict that reside in major third party countries support peaceful means of resolution, or at least are not highly mobilized behind their respective countrymen's cause. Thus, they do not aid and abet coercive or violent ways to pursue the conflict and lobby their host governments to take a partisan stance toward the conflict.

Toward Joint Analysis of Threats and Responses

Not all these conditions may be required, but several are likely to be, depending on the existing degree of polarization of a conflict. These findings may help international and domestic policymakers such as those in Central Asia who may face situations where relationships between various actors, including governments, ethnic communities, opposition movements, and other actors, are increasingly tense, but where the non-violent resolution of differences still could have "positive sum" payoffs for everyone involved. Used as a "checklist" to see which of the key elements that may be needed to head off violence are in place, or not, they can provide guidelines for preventing violent conflicts from breaking out or from escalating to all-out wars.

But no such list of lessons should be applied mechanistically. Instead, a number of collaborative, multilateral processes are needed that would engage the various domestic and international, and government and non-governmental actors that can act usefully toward reducing the sources of potential conflicts in the

region at various levels. Pat standard answers need to be avoided that emerge merely from a bidding war between various sectoral interests for limited assistance funds. The Tashkent and Bishkek conferences provide a good start. But other opportunities exist for the UN, OSCE and other actors to create further venues and platforms which would convene other broad or more focussed working groups at the regional, national and local levels. Such groups could diagnose the sources of potential conflicts and instabilities, the range of preventive measures that may be needed to address them, and the comparative advantages that various actors at the table may have to offer.

Endnotes

* I wish to express my deep appreciation to the UN and OSCE organizers and to the Government of Kyrgyzstan for providing this opportunity to share some observations on a vital subject with a distinguished group of representatives from many countries and organizations. This is my second visit to Bishkek in the last three months. On September 9th, I arrived in Central Asia for a study to assess the potential for violent conflict and the capacities for peaceful progress. Throughout our month-long grass-roots tour, we received many heartwarming personal expressions of sympathy about the events of September 11th, and it is a pleasure to be able to return to this fascinating and dynamic region.

[†] I present the lessons as an independent analyst who has spent eight years researching and writing on post-Cold War intra-state violent conflicts and the relatively new subject of conflict prevention – stopping wars before they start – mainly in Eastern and Southern Europe and sub-Saharan Africa. I have been seeking to apply this and other research through practical consulting services and training for a variety of clients, including the UN, European Commission, U. S. government agencies, and international NGO's. These observations do not necessarily reflect views of any of these clients or my employer.

[‡] This synthesis draws from, among others, Hugh Miall, <u>The Peacemakers: Peaceful Settlement of Disputes since 1945</u> (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992); Gabriel Munuera, <u>Preventing Armed Conflict in Europe: Lesson from Recent Experience</u> (Paris: Institute for Security Studies, June, 1994); SusanWoodward, <u>Balkan Tragedy: Chaos and Dissolution after the Cold War</u> (Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 1995; Michael S. Lund, <u>Preventing Violent Conflict</u> (U.S. Institute of Peace, 1996); Peter Wallensteen, ed. <u>Preventing Violent Conflict: Past Record and Future Challenges</u> (Uppsala: Uppsala University, Department of Peace and Conflict Research, 1998); Lund, Rubin and Hara, "Learning from Burundi's Failed Democratic Transition, 1993-96: Did International Initiatives Match the Problem?" in Barnett Rubin, ed. <u>Cases and Strategies of Preventive Action</u> (Century Foundation Press, 1998); Vayrinen, et. al., <u>Inventive and Preventive Diplomacy</u>, (Notre Dame, Indiana: Joan Kroc Institute, University of Note Dame, 1999); Lund, " 'Preventive Diplomacy' for Macedonia, 1992-1997: Containment becomes Nation-Building," and other chapters in Bruce Jentleson, ed. <u>Preventive Diplomacy in the Post Cold War World</u>: <u>Opportunities Missed</u>, <u>Opportunities Seized and Lessons to Be Learned</u> (Lanham, Maryland: Rowman and Littlefield, 1999); Lund, "Why Are Some Ethnic Disputes Settled Peacefully, While Others Become Violent? Comparing Slovakia, Macedonia, and Kosovo," in Hayward Alker, et. al. Eds. Journeys through Conflict (Lanham, Maryland: Rowman and Littlefield, 2001).

[§] In contrast, according to studies of the antecedents of "genocides" and "politicides" by Barbara Harff, mere announcements of possible international preventive interventions that in fact do not happen or are half-hearted and largely symbolic, are interpreted by determined combatants as a go-ahead signal that they can pursue further oppression or aggression with impunity.

** A prototype manual is currently being reviewed for use throughout the UN system that shows how eight different ,, preventive measures" can be implemented in ways that are specifically conflict-preventive: fact-finding missions, good offices, human rights monitoring, human rights capacity-building, refugee protection, humanitarian relief, legislative assistance, and community economic development.

THE TWELVE UN COUNTER-TERRORISM CONVENTIONS AS TOOLS IN FIGHTING TERRORISM

Ms. Sabine Nölke

Legal Counsel on Terrorism Issues, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada

Ministers, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a privilege to be speaking at this important Conference, before such a distinguished audience. I might add that I am speaking to you today in my personal capacity, not on behalf of my employer, the Government of Canada.

Even though my topic today is the international legal framework for the fight against terrorism, I will try and repay your interest -- and the generosity of our Kyrgyz hosts -- by keeping technical legal references to a minimum. Instead, I will focus on the usefulness of these legal instruments to practical law enforcement, as well as on what is necessary to make them work in practice.

What does the "International Legal Framework" consist of?

First, a bit of background for those of you who may not be familiar with the 12 UN Conventions against terrorism. The 10 treaties and 2 Protocols each cover a specific area of terrorist activity, or specific offences. What we refer to today as the "global legal framework" did not, in truth, start out that way. Since international law requires states to surrender something of their sovereignty to external rules and scrutiny, the creation of new international legal norms requires, first and foremost, political will. And rarely is the need for political will more evident than in the case of terrorism, a phenomenon where criminality and politics have blended to such an extent that to date no international legal definition of terrorism exists.

If you look into the history of the majority of the UN conventions, they are essentially reactions by the international community to specific incidents, events of a nature that enabled States to set aside political differences and agree to common action. A series of hijackings in the early 1970s, terrorist attacks on airports, on diplomatic personnel and on a tourist ship, each contributed to the creation of carefully circumscribed instruments. Not until the *Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings* and the *Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism* were drafters able to address the most important tools of terrorism in a more comprehensive manner -- namely the use of explosive, biological, chemical or radiological weapons, and the financial backing that makes terrorist activity possible. Only since the conclusion of those two instruments can one truly speak of an international "legal framework" against terrorism. Future work may be needed to take into account terrorist use of information technology.

I should mention in this context that negotiations on two more treaties, the so-called "Comprehensive Convention against Terrorism" and a convention on the protection of nuclear facilities, are currently stalled over politically divisive issues. In order to save time, I will attach a **brief summary of all the conventions** to the written version of my statement.

One more point concerning the legal framework as such. Anyone who doubts the connection between political will and the willingness to accept the legal obligations in the counter-terrorism conventions, need only look at the astonishing increase in ratifications, especially of the "Terrorist Bombing Convention", following September 11 – including by countries that at the time of negotiation expressed great scepticism about this instrument. That tragic day also galvanized the UN Security Council into decisive and comprehensive action. Resolution 1373 in essence makes legally binding for *all* UN Member States some of the most important elements of the "Terrorist Financing Convention". The Convention itself is not yet in force due to insufficient numbers of ratifications or accessions [15/22], but state that can claim to be in full compliance with Resolution 1373 should be in a very good position to ratify the Convention.

What practical use is this legal framework?

The simple answer lies in a policy announced in international fora, ranging from the UN to the OSCE: There shall be no safe haven for terrorists. This principle is more than a political commitment. It has direct implications for law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners, for it is they who have to translate it into reality.

Essentially, terrorists – like other practitioners of organized crime – take advantage of the fact that law enforcement power and criminal justice systems are among the most cherished attributes of state sovereignty. Investigative and prosecuting powers end at the border, and differing legal systems and procedures make cross-border tracking of individuals, gathering of evidence, investigation and prosecution of offences cumbersome and inefficient. States' understandable protectiveness of their justice values, unfortunately, often allows today's highly mobile terrorist to stay a step ahead of detection.

Let us look at the September 11 attacks as an example. If published information is correct, the attacks were financed from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, devised and planned in Afghanistan, refined and rehearsed in terrorist cells all across Europe and the US, and their final execution involved jurisdictions in five US States. The crimes committed by the September 11 terrorists are covered in at least three of the Conventions – Hijacking, Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, and Terrorist Bombings. As a result, persons who participated in the preparation or planning of these offences would be subject to the criminal jurisdiction of all States that are Party to at least one of those Conventions.

The principle common to all the Conventions, namely that States must either "prosecute or extradite" [*aut dedere aut iudicare*] suspected terrorists found in their territory, is what tightens the net around offenders. Simply put, States Parties to the Conventions cannot allow a suspected terrorist on their territory to go free -- be it because he was offered free passage, because it may be politically dangerous to prosecute, or because they lack the capacity to effect an arrest. States Parties also agree to limit removal of a suspected terrorist to another state, to extradition for the purpose of prosecution. You must prosecute terrorists at home, or extradite them to a state that will. Doing nothing is not a legal option.

That all said, the principle of "no safe haven" makes it necessary for the net to be complete. All states must be parties to all the Conventions, or terrorists will gravitate to those states where they know that lack of legal and/or political commitment will allow them to operate safely. So, while you may ask why a land-locked state should sign the *Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf*? Agreed, the likelihood of an attack on an oil rig inside, say, Tajikistan or Kyrgyzstan is zero. But the principle of universal jurisdiction, and the global mobility of terrorists both before and after an attack, expose *all* states to the possibility of a connection to a terrorist crime, even if it is unlikely that the crime itself would be committed on their territory – and all should prepare for that. In the fight against terrorism, pro-activity is the name of the game.

To the representatives of those states here who have not yet ratified all of the UN Conventions, I would therefore say this – if you are considering ratifying one or the other in the near future, take that opportunity and ratify them all at the same time. They are sufficiently similar to lend themselves to being made into one legislative package. I would add that review and drafting of legislative provisions on counter-terrorism is an area where technical assistance is available, on a bilateral basis or through the ODIHR or UN ODCCP.

How does it all work in practice?

From a lawyer's standpoint, the counter-terrorism Conventions are excellent tools for fighting terrorism. But we lawyers are often accused – especially by our colleagues in law enforcement – of mistaking bits of paper for reality. Let us have a look therefore at what is needed to implement the Conventions in practice.

In my country, Canada, so far not a single extradition, prosecution or investigation of a suspected terrorist has proceeded on the basis of the UN Conventions; to date, all extradition requests for suspected terrorists to or from Canada have proceeded on the basis of existing bilateral agreements. But as a matter of fact, the definitions of the offences in the Conventions, and their obligations concerning the taking of jurisdiction over offences committed outside the territory of a State Party, have shaped our domestic criminal law and that of many of our partners. Canada's Criminal Code contains offences that are based on those covered in the UN Conventions. The fact that we have **terrorist crimes on the books in turn allows us to use our bilateral extradition treaties** -- which we might not have been able to, had the UN Conventions not paved the way.

For States that do not have bilateral agreements with those whose co-operation they need, the Conventions themselves act as the necessary legal basis for co-operation, judicial assistance and extradition. But in practice, the fact that a State has ratified a treaty and thus obtained a new tool for criminal justice officials and police is not communicated to practitioners, who may be used to operate only from

specific domestic decrees or bilateral treaties. As a result, the co-operation that should make the Conventions work can suffer, simply because the person at one end of a request believes he does not have the necessary legal authority to provide assistance. Awareness raising and training in the use of these legal tools may be the answer to increase their use.

Judicial assistance and police co-operation can also suffer where the lines of authority between governmental departments are not clearly drawn. The obligation to co-operate is understood by all concern, the willingness to respond is there, but the **internal process of determining** *who* is **authorized to respond**, and *with what information*, can slow down answers past the point where they are operationally useful.

To be useful as a practical tool, therefore, the UN Conventions need to be backed up by domestic mechanisms that are able to respond -- quickly! -- to requests for co-operation. Those same mechanisms should also be able to act as the Government's channel for outgoing requests. Clear designation by States of appropriate channels for communication in responsible ministries, and ensuring that this information is passed to their counter-parts in partner states, is a basic but necessary step for counter-terrorism co-operation to work. The maintenance of an international database of such contact information, by the ODCCP Terrorism Prevention Branch or by the OSCE Secretariat would be a useful and low-resource step in allowing practitioners to know whom to call if the need arises, and ensure that the person on the other end of the telephone line has the competency to deal with the request. Requests for training and building domestic capacity for international judicial and investigation assistance should be considered wherever gaps are found to exist.

Conclusion

The UN Conventions as law enforcement tools are only as useful as states allow them to be in practice. They are an absolutely essential tool in the fight against terrorism, but they are a tool that must be sharpened – and kept sharp -- through proper and committed implementation.

I hope that Conference participants will, through statements and corridor discussions, be able to bring forward suggestions in which the Conventions can be made more directly relevant to their daily practice.

ANNEX

The UN Counter-Terrorism Conventions [Conventions still under negotiation are dealt with in square brackets]

CIVIL AVIATION

The 1963 Tokyo *Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft* (in force) is concerned with general criminal offences and acts endangering the safety of the aircraft or passengers committed on board aircraft, and gives the state in which the aircraft is registered jurisdiction over these offences. The Convention also deals with the powers of the aircraft captain, restoration of control of the aircraft and facilitating passengers' onward journeys.

The 1970 Hague **Convention for the Suppression of the Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft** (in force) was concluded following a spate of hijacking incidents in the late 1960s. It requires States Parties to make the hijacking of an aircraft in flight an offence punishable by severe penalties. The convention applies only where the State of registration of the plane differs from the place of take-off or actual landing. States Parties who are either the country of registration or in whose territory the aircraft lands are obliged to take jurisdiction over the hijacking and any other act of violence committed in connection with it. States Parties must either prosecute an offender or extradite him to another state with jurisdiction.

The 1971 Montreal *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation* (in force) was concluded to close a loophole in the 1970 Hague Convention. It requires States Parties to criminalize a number of offences committed on an aircraft "in service" as well as one already "in flight". The Convention also creates offences for damaging or interfering with the operation of any air navigation facility. It contains provisions on mutual legal assistance and exchanges of information, as well as an obligation to prosecute or extradite offenders.

The 1988 Montreal *Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation* (in force) was again inspired by a series of specific terrorist attacks against airports (Norita, Tel Aviv). It extends the provisions of the 1971 Montreal Convention -- as between
States Parties to the Protocol -- to acts committed at international airports that are likely to cause serious injury or death. It further extends the 1971 Convention to include offences concerning damage to facilities or to aircraft *not* in service, or disruption of airport services, provided the act in question endangers airport safety.

The 1991 Montreal *Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection* (in force) obliges States to adopt appropriate measures to ensure that plastic explosives are clearly marked by a detection agent and that necessary and effective measures are taken to prohibit and prevent the movement into of unmarked explosives out of a State's territory.

MARITIME MATTERS

The 1988 IMO Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (in force) followed the hijacking of the cruise vessel *The Achille Lauro* and the killing of one of the passengers. It requires States Parties to criminalize certain acts against ships, persons on board ships or against maritime navigation, and to assume jurisdiction over these offences on a number of grounds (including flag state jurisdiction, territoriality, or nationality of the offender; nationality of a victim may be a basis for jurisdiction). The Convention applies to voyages through or from waters beyond the territorial sea of a single state, or that cross the territorial waters of more than one state. It contains provisions on mutual legal assistance and exchanges of information, as well as an obligation to prosecute or extradite offenders.

The 1988 IMO *Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf* (in force) extends the 1988 IMO Convention to fixed platforms on the Continental Shelf. A "fixed platform" is defined as an artificial island, installation or structure attached permanently to the sea-bed for the exploration or exploitation of resources or for other economic purposes (e.g., oil drilling rigs). The agreement requires states either to prosecute or extradite those suspected of committing the offences established pursuant to the Protocol.

INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS

The 1973 UN *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents* (in force) was occasioned by attacks on diplomatic personnel abroad. It obliges States to criminalize and take jurisdiction over certain offences against certain persons, including members of governments travelling abroad, diplomatic representatives of States and international organizations, their families, and also includes offences against official premises or accommodations of such persons. It contains provisions on mutual legal assistance and exchanges of information, as well as an obligation to prosecute or extradite offenders.

HOSTAGE TAKING

The 1979 UN *Convention Against the Taking of Hostages* (in force) followed the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Teheran. States Parties agree to criminalise the taking of hostages for the purpose of compelling third parties, including states or international organizations, to do or not do any act as a condition for their release. In addition to the usual provisions for exercising jurisdiction, the Convention allows the state that is the target of the demands of the hostage takers to assume jurisdiction over the offence (protective principle of jurisdiction). It contains provisions on mutual legal assistance and exchanges of information, as well as an obligation to prosecute or extradite offenders, but with an exception for extradition requests made for "purely political motives".

NUCLEAR MATERIALS

Under the 1980 UN *Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials* (in force), States Parties agree to take appropriate steps under their national laws, consistent with international law, to protect the transport of nuclear material and to prohibit the export of nuclear materials, unless the exporting country has received assurances from the importing country that the requisite protection is being applied. Contracting states pledge to criminalize and attach serious penalties to a number of acts, including theft of nuclear materials and threats to use them to cause serious injury or property damage. It contains provisions on mutual legal assistance and exchanges of information, as well as an obligation to prosecute or extradite offenders.

[Currently under negotiation in Sixth Committee is a **Convention on the Suppression of Nuclear Terrorism**, which would, *inter alia*, extend the provisions of the *Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials* to nuclear facilities and strengthen the criminal law provisions of the latter. Unresolved issues surround carve-outs for military forces of states, which some states believe to legalize the use of nuclear weapons, or indeed to what extent the Convention is needed in the light of the fact that the *Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings* covers terrorist use of radiological and nuclear devices.]

TERRORIST BOMBING OFFENCES

Under the 1997 *Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing Offences* (in force) States Parties agree, *inter alia*, to criminalize the intentional targeting of public places, government or infrastructure facilities or transportation systems with explosive or other lethal devices, including chemical or biological agents and toxins (both attacks resulting in death or serious injury and those aimed at extensive destruction of property are included). The Convention further obliges States Parties to take jurisdiction over offences committed abroad, e.g. by or against their nationals or government facilities; to prosecute offenders or extradite them to another State Party; and to provide mutual legal assistance. A major development is that States can no longer refuse extradition solely on the grounds that the offence was politically motivated (this was the first counter-terrorism instrument to include this provision).

FINANCING OF TERRORISM

The 1999 *Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism* (not yet in force) requires States Parties to outlaw financial transactions aimed at benefitting terrorist organizations or activities, including acts specified in any one of the other counter-terrorism conventions (listed in an Annex). Liability -- and financial sanctions -- can extend to a financial institution if persons responsible for their management or control committed an offence as defined in the Convention. It also obliges States Parties to take steps to identify, detect, freeze or seize any funds suspected to be used for terrorist purposes as well as any proceeds from terrorist offences. Some of the substance of this Convention is covered by UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001), which obliges states to suppress the financing of terrorism regardless of their status as Parties -- or not -- of the Convention.

COMPREHENSIVE CONVENTION

The *Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism* is intended to become an "umbrella" for the existing Conventions, and to close some gaps in the characterization of offences. Given its overarching ambitions it has attracted political controversy, despite the momentum given to the fight against terrorism after September 11. At present it is doubtful whether negotiations can be successfully concluded; some useful substantive provisions have already been negotiated out of the text. Key unresolved and highly politicized issues are whether the armed struggle of "peoples" against foreign occupation as well as the acts of military forces of a State should be exempt from the Convention. The next round for negotiation is set for January 2002.

Mr. Neil Melvin

Senior Adviser to the High Commissioner on National Minorities of the OSCE

The challenge presented to international society by terrorism, particularly in its new guises, is a complex one. In his keynote address yesterday, the High Commissioner on National Minorities noted the multifaceted elements that contribute to the emergence of extremist violence and terrorism– including poor socio-economic conditions, systematic political exclusion of communities, social injustices, and the emergence of radical ideologies. An adequate and effective response to the complex nature of terrorism will clearly require the deployment of a range of expertise and skills, the engagement of a diversity of agencies and the development of multi-level policies.

Since September the 11th considerable work has been undertaken to strengthen existing activities and to develop new capacity in the field of combating terrorists and terrorist networks. Over the past day and a half we have heard from agencies and governments about best practice, and about new plans and activities to combat terrorism. These are important aspects of the struggle with terrorism. But in order to be as effective as possible, international society will have to combine new initiatives with an examination of the contexts that give rise to terrorism and with consideration to the development of long-term and strategic policies to prevent the emergence of conditions that can foster terrorist activities.

In these tasks, the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe can play a leading role. The expertise of the staff and the consensus based nature of the institutions of the OSCE, the experience of the participating states in addressing such issues and the diversity of countries that make up the OSCE are all key strengths of the organisation. Above all, the comprehensive concept of security that underpins the Organisation enables the OSCE to take a central role in formulating strategic approaches to tackle the multi-faceted nature of terrorism. The comprehensive notion of security acknowledges that all of its dimensions are inter-linked and inter-dependent – that we can neither achieve security nor develop peace and prosperity in the absence of attention to economic and environmental matters, or human rights and humanitarian concerns.

The Office of the High Commissioner on National Minorities has been established as a conflict prevention instrument. The focus of the work that is undertaken by the High Commissioner and his staff is directed precisely to the goals of monitoring environments that produce hatred and violence, issuing warnings of potential conflict and, when appropriate, undertaking early action to prevent tensions involving minority issues developing to the point that they affect peace and stability or relations between OSCE participating states. As the High Commissioner noted in his speech yesterday, preventing the emergence of terrorism as a powerful force, particularly in its global form, is directly linked to the task of conflict prevention.

Where tension has developed between minorities and majorities but remains inadequately addressed, terrorists can exploit such situations to justify ideologies of hatred and actions of violence. Where populations, including minorities, feel that they lack social justice, face discrimination and where opportunities for effective participation are restricted, extremists may try to present violence as a legitimate activity. This is not to justify terrorism. It is simply to note the ways in which terrorism can emerge and flourish.

Further research and analysis is required to understand the precise relationship between people who employ extreme violence, including terrorism, and the emergence of broad constituencies prepared to support such individuals. Nevertheless, it is clear that for terrorists to operate effectively, in particular the new type of terrorists that have appeared in recent years, certain preconditions must exist. Tackling the causes of tension, conflict and feelings of injustice within our societies is a key means to prevent these preconditions from emerging and thereby a powerful means to combat effectively terrorism and those who engage in and advocate terrorist activities.

The identification and application of strategies to promote the integration of minority communities is, thus, a central element in countering the emergence of political environments that can allow terrorism to flourish. Integration means creating opportunities, both in the private and public domains, for the maintenance and development of cultural identities, both of the majority and of the minorities. It does not mean assimilation.

The High Commissioner has been active in the promotion of international standards as a means to foster integration and inclusion within society. Strategies of inclusion, at minimum, involve the application of international standards as embodied in the European Convention on Human Rights and the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, as well as United Nations standards. But these are minimum requirements. The most effective strategies are likely to go further.

The Office of the High Commissioner has produced recommendations in the form of the Oslo, Hague and Lund documents. The elaboration of these recommendations is recognition that the issues of language, education and participation in public life are particularly important areas for relations between minorities and majorities. These recommendations have been developed to assist states in the construction of integrated, stable and multi-ethnic societies.

The approaches recommended in these documents draw upon the experience of OSCE participating states that have established sophisticated practices in order to ensure the integration of minority populations into society: official bi- or even tri-lingualism, and provisions for the use of minority languages in regions of compact minority settlement; electoral and other mechanisms to guarantee minority participation in public life proportional to their size, and; guaranteed education opportunities for minorities and in minority languages. These are just some of the approaches that can help to foster integration. Such practices have proved to be one of the most potent means to guarantee security and stability and for providing the foundations for prosperity. Moreover, as a number of delegations noted yesterday based upon their own experience of countering terrorism, the development and application of such practices have been able to deprive terrorists of the support of the non-violent majority, and thereby undermine terrorist activities, even in the most difficult of situations.

While active programmes to foster integration are fundamental to counter the emergence of environments where extremist violence, including terrorism, can flourish, it is also important to be sensitive about the implications of all policies for minority communities. Policies that are aimed at particular minority communities or, as a by-product, adversely affect minority communities can set-back integration. Policies developed to counter terrorism must be constructed with this awareness in mind. The struggle against terrorism must be informed by tolerance for differences of view, belief, taste, and behaviour within the limits of law and respect for the rights and freedoms of others. Our commitment to tolerance directs us to ensure that our behaviour conforms to a minimum of mutual respect. Above all we must avoid establishing new forms of discrimination through the application of reactive policies today.

Along with the advocacy of international standards, one of the most important mechanisms employed by the High Commissioner on National Minorities to counter the emergence of extremist violence is the active promotion of dialogue. Dialogue between minorities and majorities provides a vital mechanism that can be employed to help avoid policies that may produce counter productive or unintended consequences. It is the first step in developing strategies of inclusion and integration. The creation of opportunities for dialogue is a means for promoting respect. Dialogue with moderates is a vital activity to counter the claims of extremists to speak for whole populations and a way to challenge ideologies of hatred and violence.

Now, more than ever, there is a need to think about the long-term and strategic implications of relations between majorities and minorities. Integration is a vital element in to ensure the stability, prosperity and security of our states. But integration cannot be effected immediately. If we are to prevent the emergence in the future of environments that can be exploited by extremists for their goals of intolerance and conflict, we must act with considerable urgency and with clarity of purpose. If we treat all people, both majorities and minorities, with respect and encourage their ambitions to maintain and develop their culture and language within a framework of integration, the people of violence will face a fundamental challenge to their ability to operate and to propagate their ideas of hate and violence.

NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND TERRORISM: AN ATTEMPT AT SYSTEMIC APPROACH

Mr. Vladimir F. Pryakhin Expert, Candidate of Historical Sciences

1. In the wake of the tragic events of September 11 in the United States, the interest of the world community in the problem of international terrorism has acquired qualitatively new proportions.

Two extreme attitudes can be observed.

One is that of genuine fear in the face of this truly formidable threat.

The other one is a pragmatic tendency to regard the problem of terrorism as important, but only equal in importance to other global problems and challenges of the present time, such as, for example, the environment, demographic trends, food supply etc.

The present report is an attempt to approach the above-mentioned problems as *a system* of global challenges faced by the international community at the turn of the new century.

2. The nature of global problems is such that each and every one of them *threatens the very existence* of the human civilisation.

Their emergence in the second half of the 20-th century is closely linked with the *scientific and technical progress* and the world-wide spread of its benefits.

The global problem of terrorism is not an exception in this respect because as terrorists get in possession of modern state-of-the-art technology, the threats emanating from their activities acquire a global character.

3. To better evaluate these global challenges one needs to understand, in my view, that all of them are a reflection of *a single global problem* related to the quantum leap in science and technology with such momentous breakthroughs as the use of nuclear energy, decoding the human genome, outer space exploration, bioengineering and cloning techniques.

That only problem is the crisis of Man himself.

The key parameters of this crisis are quite obvious. While actively exploring the temporal and spatial dimensions of the *micro-* and *macro-*cosmos, the <u>Homo sapiens</u> has basically (by virtue of his life expectancy and spatial limitations) remained the subject and object of the *mezocosmos* (the "medium" cosmos). As the Canadian Historian Arthur Lower wrote in the early 60-s, the first manned flight into outer space has done little to change the biological and human nature of <u>Homo sapiens</u>.

4. This discrepancy explains the huge gap in humanity's the attitude to the scientific and technological progress. Describing this phenomenon of modern society, Albert Einstein once said that splitting the atom appeared easier than overcoming the prejudices of the human mind.

The rising wave of international terrorism today provides a striking example of this conflict between Man and modern technology. There is no greater threat to the survival of mankind than that of international terrorists getting their hands on weapons of mass destruction and modern technologies, especially genetic engineering and biotechnology.

5. On the general level of *cosmogonic* theory, this problem was first raised and answered in the works of famous Italian physicist Enrico Fermi. He was reflecting on the inability of mankind to establish contact with extraterrestrial intelligence. In 1950 he found an answer, which is still valid at the present time: either our terrestrial civilisation must be unique in the universe, or any civilisation advanced enough to communicate with other planets is doomed to self-destruction.

Fermi's hypothesis was later developed in the works of Sebastyan von Hoerner, an American astrophysicist of German descent. My attention was drawn to them to by academician B.V. Rauschenbach,

who in turn was referring to the works of Estonian scientist G. Naan. In Russia this hypothesis actively and productively pursued by outstanding astrophysicist and thinker Igor S. Shklovsky, who wrote that "the idea that the lifespan of technologically advanced civilisations is limited appears quite reasonable in itself".

To the conclusion of E. Fermi I.S.Shklovsky added that we earthlings are probably not so far from this technological "day X" as certain "parameters" of their activity have approached natural physical limits. For example, mankind has developed weapons capable of destroying all life on the planet.

6. The systemic approach to terrorism as one of the global problems within a hierarchy of new challenges and threats to mankind allows to determine more precisely our priorities in countering this specific threat.

7. Of course one should not underestimate the value of accomplishing concrete practical tasks in the struggle against terrorism, such as the isolation of the leaders of terrorist organisations, screening our mail for dangerous pathogens or taking a closer look at the backgrounds of people applying for flight training.

Yet we have to understand that unless certain general issues associated with Man's attitude to scientific and technological progress are addressed, solutions to any global problem, including that of terrorism, will remain beyond our reach.

And this means that our civilisation will continue to face the threat of self-destruction -a fate perhaps already met by other civilisations in the infinite universe.

8. To really deal with global challenges it is first of all necessary to resolve a *central* problem: that of *co-ordinating the efforts of the international community*.

The fight against international terrorism demonstrates how necessary international co-operation is in countering all the global challenges faced by the world community. International terrorists have long refused to recognize either national or administrative borders. Their activity has a *global and universal* character. So a genuine effort to fight terrorism can be successful only if it is well co-ordinated among nation-states. Moreover, the formation of institutions to which nation-states could and should delegate part of their authority and responsibilities is becoming ever more critical for the survival of mankind.

Yet at the same time it is necessary to observe the principles *of equality and justice* in the distribution of rights and duties between the states participating in such international co-operation.

Thus far the international community has seen no examples of such institutions or activities. Today's international bodies are or either too democratic to be efficient or they are efficient but not democratic. An increase in efficiency leads to greater influence for some participating states at the expense of others.

This does not mean, however, that the creation of an effective international "centre of the world" *at any price* including by ignoring the *jus cogens* of international law (the sovereignty of states), and suppressing individual rights and freedoms is a better option than capitulating to terrorists. A suppression of rights and freedoms (in the broad meaning of these concepts) itself creates a breeding ground for terrorism.

9. The OSCE has a special role to play in the efforts of the international community aimed at developing supranational structures to manage the worlds' affairs.

The OSCE is a unique international organisation in the sense that in its activities and basic documents human values are proclaimed superior to those of the state. OSCE has overturned the classical principles of the international relations by putting *man* above the *state*. This basic principle of the OSCE was recorded in the Paris Charter of 1990, and the Moscow Document of 1991. The participating States, as stipulated in the Moscow Document, "categorically and irrevocably declare that the commitments undertaken in the field of the human dimension of the CSCE are matters of direct and legitimate concern to all participating States and do not belong exclusively to the internal affairs of the State concerned"¹.

It is important to emphasize that the so-called human dimension of the OSCE covers not only the narrow area of protecting human rights and civil liberties, but that it underlies the approach of the organisation to any issue or problem. This was emphasized by the Organisation's Secretary General Giancarlo Aragona in his statement on 14 October 1997 at a Seminar on Democratic Consolidation in Eastern Europe: "Since the

¹ Document of the Moscow Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE.

very beginning of the Helsinki process, the CSCE (and now OSCE) has regarded security as more than a question of military security. One of the main elements of our concept of security is the so-called human dimension. Although no single document defines the human dimension, it is a much broader notion than human rights. In the widest conceptual terms, it involves consideration of the human factor in questions of peace and security."²

The OSCE really could become an effective international co-ordinating centre in dealing with global challenges, including the threat of international terrorism. Two conditions are necessary for this to happen:

A. An ideology rooted in a new vision of the modern world and the prospects of mankind's development.

B. Strong support by world public opinion and NGOs.

10. Such a "OSCE ideology" should address the future prospects of human civilisation, including the possibility of an eventual transformation of <u>Homo Sapiens</u> into another organisational form of matter.

A foundation for such an advanced modern ideology may be found in the historical and cultural heritage of many countries and peoples. It was developed in the philosophical thinking of J. Nehru on the synthesis of science and religion, in P. Teyar de Chardin's doctrine of "increases in internal concentration". One serious practical attempt at formulating a global ideology of this kind for the modern world was made, in my view, by the followers of the *ba-hai* religion at the early stages of its development.

Similar advanced ideas have been explored in Russia as well. I am referring to the so-called "cosmism" theory – a system of views on nature and society developed by K.E. Tsiolkovskiy, V.I. Vernadskiy, A.L. Chizhevskiy and N.F. Fedorov. The centrepiece of this system is a view of religious faith as *the folklore concept* of scientific and technological progress.

N.F. Fedorov, the founding father of Russian "cosmism" offered a project he called "The Common Task" as Mankind's alternative to the destructive use of science and technology. I believe it could be used as a basis for an ideology of world public opinion support for the fight against terrorism and for the OSCE's efforts to this end.

11. It may be appropriate to mention on this occasion that Fedorovs' "Philosophy of Common Task", which laid the foundations of Russian cosmism, was first published almost exactly a hundred years ago in Alma-Ata, here in Central Asia.

² "Democratic Consolidation in Eastern Europe: The Role of the OSCE", Seminar Address by the Secretary General of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Ambassador Giancarlo Aragona at the European University Institute Florence, 14 October 1997.

Mr. Timothy Lemay

Officer in Charge, Global Programme against Money Laundering, UN ODCCP

For many years now it has been recognized that criminals must take steps to disguise or conceal the origins, ownership and movement of the proceeds of their crimes. This is what we know as money laundering. They do this to avoid detection and prosecution, as well as to avoid the seizure and confiscation of their illegal wealth. The result is that this wealth remains available to them, for personal use, but - more crucially for society - for re-investment in further criminal activity. The methods of concealment and transfer are many and varied, and there is no time here to speak about them in detail. But these techniques are only limited by the ingenuity of the criminal and his professional advisors. The use of cash as a medium of exchange, smuggling it across borders and placing it in the banking system in small undetectable amounts are common techniques. Cash may be transferred by traditional remittance systems, or exchanged for valuable goods, in transactions that take place entirely outside the regulated financial system. There is widespread abuse of international financial services in many jurisdictions, where criminal capital hides behind anonymous shell companies, asset protection trusts and secret bank accounts. And wealth can be moved around the world electronically at the touch of a button, seeking havens where it is difficult or impossible for law enforcement to penetrate.

Starting with the 1988 UN Drugs Trafficking Convention, the international community has developed over the years sets of counter-measures to address the problem of proceeds of crime and money laundering (e.g. FATF Recommendations, European Union Directive, Council of Europe Convention and now the UN Convention against Trans-national Organised Crime). Broadly speaking, these counter-measures include means to identify, trace, freeze and confiscate illicit funds. And so anti-money laundering standards and practices have evolved over time, and have been fine-tuned by many states based on their own experience of implementing them, of seeing what works and what doesn't. For example, important changes in recent years include:

- expanding money laundering counter-measures beyond drugs trafficking to include all serious crime;
- the mandatory reporting of suspicious transactions;
- the emergence of financial intelligence units (FIUs) as a central component in a country's anti-money laundering machinery and the growth of the Egmont Group as an international forum for co-operation between FIUs;
- the rapid advance of computer technology for processing and analysing financial data to assist investigators;
- more sophisticated use of undercover and other special investigative techniques;
- better exchange of information and intelligence among national agencies.

All of these developments have helped in the fight against underlying criminality such as drugs trafficking and organized crime.

Of course, **terrorist** groups share many of the same needs as traditional organized criminals. They must obtain and channel funds to further their objectives, while avoiding detection and capture. They employ many of the same methods of money laundering that have been developed by criminal groups. There is a **particular** element of terrorist financing which can make it harder to detect than the usual criminal proceeds. This is the fact that, while criminal money comes from a 'dirty' source (i.e. it is the proceeds of a criminal act) and the effort is to make it appear clean, terrorist funds may emerge from apparently legitimate sources (for example charitable donations) and end up being used for a criminal act. Our traditional view of a 'suspicious transaction' has therefore to take account of this, since the funds may not appear at all suspicious at their point of entry into the financial system.

The objective of addressing the problem of terrorism by targeting its financing has been a conscious one since at least 1999, when the UN Convention to Suppress the Financing of Terrorism was finalized. But of course the events of September 11 have focussed the world's attention on this issue, and have made it a priority. Activity immediately after September 11 was swift and wide-ranging, including the various Security Council Resolutions (1373, 1377) new legislation in many Member States, the renewed drive to bring into force the 1999 Terrorism Financing Convention and, at the end of October, the emergence of 8 new special Recommendations on this issue from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

Let me just briefly summarize these new recommendations, as they give a good overview of some of the **new** areas that will have to be taken into account when dealing with terrorist financing.

- 1. Countries must ratify and implement the 1999 UN Convention and other relevant UN instruments
- 2. They must make it a crimininal offence to finance terrorism and terrorists
- 3. They must take steps to rapidly freeze and confiscate terrorist assets
- 4. Financial institutions and others must report suspicious transactions linked to terrorism
- 5. Countries must extend one another maximum international co-operation in detecting and punishing terrorist finance and seizing the assets
- 6. There must be licensing and regulation of the so-called alternative remittance systems
- 7. Interbank wire transfers must bear full and accurate information on the originating parties
- 8. National laws should adequately deal with non-profit organisations (such as charities) to prevent their abuse for terrorist financing.

A week-long treaty-signing event at UN HQ in New York ended on November 16. Among the many instruments involved, the Convention on Suppression of Terrorist Financing had the highest number of actions, with 48 signatures and 8 ratifications. This is indicative of the importance attached to the issue of terrorist finance by the international community. As of today's date, 122 countries have signed and 15 countries have ratified the Convention. It requires a total of 25 ratifications to come into force.

In its Resolution 1373 on terrorism, of 28 September 2001, the UN Security Council called on all States to indicate measures contemplated or in place to give effect to the Resolution, which includes the prevention and suppression of financing of terrorist acts and freezing of related assets. The deadline for States to reply to the Security Council is December 27, less than two weeks away. The SC acknowledged the complexity of legislation and of the areas covered in the Resolution, and indicated it would explore the capacity of States and international organisations to offer technical assistance to help States implement the required measures. This is important information for us.

It should be borne in mind that the majority of what are known as 'terrorist' incidents are in fact acts of large-scale criminality. In the context of the recent attacks in the United States, these offences include murder, hi-jacking, theft, fraud and various offences dealing with the destruction of property. And many states are already employing anti-money laundering measures to prevent and detect such criminal acts, as distinct from their designation as international terrorist acts, by launching financial investigations, freezing assets and using their financial intelligence to collect evidence.

The Global Programme against Money Laundering (GPML) has a mandate to help countries counter money laundering resulting from all serious crime. As such, we are already engaged in delivering technical assistance to Member States that supports them in the suppression of illegal financial flows. In the area of antiterrorism, one initiative which we are already looking at is the drafting, with our partners in ODCCP, of model legislation for Member States that would bring into force in their national laws the relevant provisions of the UN Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Financing.

There is obviously growing support for the suppression of terrorist financing internationally, and that is certainly evident in **this** region from the statements that have been made here and elsewhere by the various regional delegations. There is a willingness to build anti-money laundering systems that take into account not only the 'traditional' predicate offences, such as drugs trafficking, but which will effectively address the threat of terrorism. As the Security Council has said with regard to Resolution 1373, there will be a great demand for technical assistance from States that want and need to implement these provisions. With the appropriate support of donors, our programme stands ready to provide its expertise and assistance to the states of this region in dealing with the illicit financial flows which lead to such devastating effects on security and stability.

Thank you.



ADDRESSING ROOT CAUSES: IMPROVING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

Mr. Jakob Simonsen Deputy Regional Director, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Bureau for Europe and the CIS

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to thank the Government of Kyrgyzstan, the OSCE and the UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP) for creating this invaluable forum to address issues that go to the heart of human security in Central Asia.

As you all very well know, this past Monday, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and the entire United Nations Organization received this year's Nobel Peace Prize. In his Nobel Lecture in Oslo, the Secretary-General reminded us that "[t]oday, no walls can separate humanitarian and human rights crises in one part of the world from national security crises in another." He went on saying, "New threats make no distinction between races, nations or religions."

Many of the challenges facing the world in the new Millennium—such as violent conflict, drugs and crime—cannot be resolved by States on their own or much less by multi-lateral institutions such as the UN. Cooperation at many levels is necessary to respond effectively to these contemporary threats to peace and development. In light of recent events, it is therefore timely that we bring together actors at all levels—global, regional and local—to work toward solutions to problems which span national borders, and regional boundaries.

The UN Secretary-General's Report on Conflict Prevention, launched in June of this year states:

"Effective conflict prevention is a pre-requisite for achieving and maintaining sustainable peace, which in turn is a pre-requisite for sustainable development. When sustainable development addresses the root causes of conflict, it plays an important role in preventing conflict and promoting peace."

In developing preventive strategies, it is necessary to address the deep-rooted socio-economic, cultural, environmental, institutional and other structural causes that often underlie the immediate political symptoms of conflict. Such structural factors can relate to social exclusion and policies that affect group access to basic resources and services such as health, education, employment, land and that also deny human rights or do not enable full participation in political decision-making. Poverty reduction and equitable development are fundamental to addressing the root causes of violent conflict and to securing durable peace. The strengthening of government, civil society and regional actors to promote conflict prevention is also very important.

Economic development in itself does not always contribute to the maintenance of peace and the prevention of conflict. In the past decade, UNDP and other international partners have made a concerted effort to identify development strategies which specifically contribute to conflict prevention.

Today the countries of Central Asia face unprecedented challenges to security and stability. The root causes of conflict are unquestionably local. They lie in the poverty, social exclusion, and human deprivation endured by individuals, families, and communities.

The proximity of these countries to Afghanistan merely accentuates the volatility already existing in the region. Clashes among ethnic groups, threats of armed incursions, and border disputes have become part of the lives of many people, and acts of violent extremism have already erupted. There can be no doubt that building an environment of security and stability in Central Asia is not only a local and regional imperative, but that the stability of the region has global implications.

In the years since the fall of the Soviet Union, the collapse of state-owned farms and factories has left whole communities without their traditional sources of employment. The hardship of sudden income loss has been compounded by the lack of government capacity to maintain social infrastructure. Many people are deprived of adequate health care, affordable education for their children, and basic services such as drinking water systems and irrigation. In rural and mountainous areas, the absence of reliable transportation and communication links has blocked people's access to basic resources and markets. In the midst of these harsh conditions, the region is experiencing a surge of ethnic and national rivalries. Remoteness, competition for scarce resources, and the complex tangle of ethnic and national identities create fertile ground for mobilization to violence.

This ominous scenario is nowhere more evident than in the Ferghana Valley. Shared by Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan, the Ferghana Valley is a cauldron of rural poverty, ethnic and national hostility, as well as social and economic exclusion. Relieving the pressures in this volatile region will require efforts to improve standards of living in villages and communities alongside conflict prevention activities at the regional and national levels.

As the United Nations entity responsible for promoting sustainable human development, UNDP has focused on alleviating poverty and the roots of conflict in Central Asia since the early 1990s, and has piloted projects in the Ferghana Valley—in both the Kyrgyz and Tajik areas—to promote sustainable development and the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

Since mid-1996, \$25 million have been disbursed in key parts of Tajikistan under UNDP's Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development Programme on the Afghan border, including areas that were the stronghold of the Islamic opposition, and Karategin and Ferghana Valleys. Employment creation and capacity building of local authorities as well as rehabilitation of basic social services have been the key features of this successful programme.

The Preventive Development Project in the Kyrgyz part of the Ferghana Valley focus on three key areas: grassroots social mobilization for development; early warning; and promoting decentralization and linkages between local and national levels of government.

Social mobilization at the grassroots level helps rural poor to build community self-reliance through activities to generate income and reduce their susceptibility to conflict and extremism. Community organizations—often with multi-ethnic memberships comprising both men and women—identify social development projects of highest priority for improving living conditions and alleviating social tensions for the communities. Such projects can be the rehabilitation of drinking water and irrigation systems, building bridges and roads, or opening schools in locations which are safely accessible to children. Community organizations that mobilize significant local resources for their projects—and demonstrate their capacity and their commitment to completing them—become eligible for micro-capital grants. These projects bring concrete, credible results to the community at large, and are potent demonstrations of the benefits of working together toward common goals.

One strategy which is providing valuable information in the Kyrgyz context is the Early Warning System. The Early Warning System is a valuable tool for assessing statistical and qualitative indicators of vulnerability—including poverty, access to resources, quality of social services, degree of multi-ethnic cooperation, and capacity for self-governance. Changes in these indicators are often the first signs of impending conflict. In Kyrgyzstan, Early Warning Reports and supporting data which have been gathered at the village and oblast level are made widely available to citizens and government authorities. In this way, the circumstances and trends that may provoke conflict are identified early on, enabling governments and international agencies to take preventive action.

Kyrgyzstan's Preventive Development Project also facilitates communication and collaboration among all concerned parties at all levels—the people of southern Kyrgyzstan and the Ferghana Valley, representatives of civil society organizations, local and national government officials, and international organizations. One successful activity has been the establishment of a Preventive Development Center in Batken City and village-based Community Resource Centers. These centers provide training in conflict prevention and supply information to the public, including data collected through the Early Warning System. The centers enable lessons learned at the grassroots level to inform the development of national policies to prevent conflict and extremism. Finally, a Regional Preventive Development Forum regularly convenes government, donor, and civil society representatives to share experiences and collaborate in preventing conflict situations.

UNDP's Participatory Poverty Alleviation Programme works in tandem with preventive development efforts by helping poor in Kyrgyzstan to form income-generating groups and gain access to micro-finance. In poor villages throughout the country, the Programme counters social and economic exclusion by empowering

the poor to generate income, achieve stronger voices in their communities, and participate in economic relationships involving community trust and cooperation.

Another process connected to the prospects for reducing the risk of violent conflict is that of decentralizing government. After decades of communism and central planning, the task of building cooperation between communities and their local governments is enormously challenging. At present few people on either side understand the benefits of partnership—that communities can make their needs and concerns part of the policy process, and that local governments can enlist the help of community organizations in the provision of public goods and services. Through training and social mobilization, UNDP's Decentralization Programme builds the capacity of communities to participate in local decision-making and to address their development needs in partnership with their local governments. It thus parallels preventive development efforts and aids in the process of replacing social exclusion and rivalry with cooperation and participation.

Those of us involved in designing policies and programs to address the complex of social, economic and political conflict risk factors in Central Asia must always bear in mind the root causes of conflict and violence. Our success in preventing violent conflict will depend on our success in identifying and relieving social and economic hardship at the local level in a timely manner.

Communities that are excluded from social and economic opportunities—where families are unable to meet their basic needs and young people lack hope for the future—are vulnerable to mobilization by a variety of groups that have interest in the promotion of violence and instability in the region.

Achieving long-term security and stability in Central Asia will require collaboration among governments, international and regional organizations, and local and international civil society in a comprehensive strategy to improve living conditions among these vulnerable communities.

By mobilizing the members of individual communities to work together toward self-reliance, to generate trust and cooperation among themselves and with local government authorities, and to build tolerance, respect, and understanding for those with different views and backgrounds, we can stop violent conflict at its source.

I wish you every success and a fruitful discussion at the Conference. Thank you very much.

THE NEXUS BETWEEN TERRORISM, POVERTY, ILLICIT DRUGS AND ORGANIZED CRIME

Mr. Alex Schmid Officer-in-Charge, Terrorism Prevention Branch Centre for International Crime Prevention, UN ODCCP

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a pleasure to be here and I would also like to express my appreciation to the Kyrgyz government for taking the initiative for this timely conference. The international debate on terrorism has a long history. When the United Nations first debated terrorism in 1972, it referred the agenda to the Sixth Committee under a rather long title:

UN Agenda Item on Terrorism (1972)

"Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in *misery*, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes".¹

While there are several meanings to the word 'misery'- which I highlighted in the overhead - one of them is certainly 'poverty'. In the recent General Assembly debates a number of speakers spoke of poverty as a root cause of terrorism.

Poverty and Terrorism

Poverty is certainly a great problem - even more serious in its impact on human security than terrorism. However, is it directly linked to terrorism? In this paper, I would like to explore this issue with the help of statistical data on some 70 countries. There are several ways of measuring poverty. One indicator of poverty is provided by the Human Development Index which UNDP developed. It consists of three indicators, measuring respectively per capita income, life expectancy and level of education.

Human Development Index of UNDP

The Human Development Index is based on three indicators:

1. Longevity, as measured by life expectancy at birth;

2. Educational attainment, as measured by a combination of adult literacy (1/3 weight) and combined primary, secondary and tertiary school enrolment ratios (1/3 weight); and

3. Standard of living, as measured by real Gross Domestic Product *per capita* (PPP\$) (1/3 weight).

0.800 and above = High Human Development; 0.500 to 0.799 = Medium Human Development; below 0.500 = Low Human Development.

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 2000. New York, OUP, 2000.

¹ Cit. Robert F. Gorman. Great Debates at the United Nations. An Encyclopedia of Fifty Key Items, 1945-2000. Westport, Conn., Greenwood Press, 2001, p.219.

Terrorism Index of TPB

The Terrorism Prevention Branch has created a Terrorism Index which is also based on three indicators:

- 1. Number of Casualties (killed and injured people) per year;
- 2. Number of Terrorist Incidents per year; and
- 3. Number of Active Terrorist Groups in a country.

Source: TPB - Global Terrorism Survey (forthcoming 2001).

If we now look at the data and put the Human Development Index of UNDP and the Terrorism Index of TPB next to each other, the following correlation emerges:



What emerges is that the direct correlation between 'poverty' and 'terrorism' at the country level is not very high.

Let us now, for comparison, correlate terrorism with levels of human rights observance by states. For this purpose we utilize an index developed originally by Michael Stohl of Purdue University, as updated by PIOOM, a Human Rights Institute in the Netherlands I used to direct before I joined the United Nations. This index measures another form of misery - the one caused by State Repression. It is based on data derived from the US State Department Country Reports on Human Rights.

Land L. Can	Human Rights Observance Index
Level I: Cou	ntries with a secure rule of law and high human rights observance
Level II:	Countries with moderate level of human rights violations
Level III:	Countries with significant human rights violations
Level IV:	Countries with very serious human rights violations
Level V:	Countries with generalized state repression

Source: World Conflict and Human Rights Map 2000 by PIOOM. Leiden, PIOOM, 2000.



<u>Correlation between Levels of Terrorism and Levels of</u> <u>Human Rights Observance</u>

Kendall's tau-b: Correlation Coefficient: -0.443 Sig. (2-tailed): 0.000 N: 71

As you can see from the table, the correlation between the misery caused by human rights violations and terrorism is higher than the one between terrorism and poverty. We can conclude from this table that it is very important to have a secure rule of law and high human rights observance by states in order to reduce the level of terrorism. This is not to say that poverty itself is not a very serious problem, but poverty should be fought in its own right, not only for the purpose of preventing terrorism.

One area where poverty plays a contributory role is probably the area of unemployment, especially among educated young men. When they see no solution to their situation in the prevailing political and economic circumstances, they become more susceptible to the false promises of those who favour terrorist methods to bring about social and political change.

Illicit Drugs and Terrorism

This brings me to the second nexus - the one between illicit drugs and terrorism. Here the links are clearer than those between poverty and terrorism. Like there is a link between alcohol consumption and the commission of ordinary crimes - people under the influence of alcohol have fewer hesitations to engage in crime - so we find that illicit drugs are often used by terrorist commanders to "fire up" young militants before they send them on their terrorist missions. Some of the terrorists are drug addicts and would do anything to keep their supply of drugs uninterrupted. Yet there is a more significant connection. Terrorist and guerrilla campaigns require funding. The sources of funding for terrorism vary.

In some regions of the world, for instance in Colombia, but in more than two dozen other conflicts as well, the production and smuggling of illicit drugs constitutes a major, and in some cases the main source of income for guerrilla and terrorist organizations. The following table gives you an overview of the situation as it existed in the mid-1990s in various regions in the world.

Latin America:	Drugs, Terrorism and Armed Conflict Colombia, Peru, Mexico
Asia:	Afghanistan, Tajikistan, India, Kashmir, (north-eastern states), Burma, Philippines, Azerbaijan-Armenia, Chechnya, Georgia (Adjaria, Abkhazia)
Europe:	Yugoslavia (Kosovo), Turkey, Northern Ireland
 Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Sudan, Senegal (Casamance), Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Congo-Brazzaville, Chad, Uganda, Rwanda, Angola, Somalia, Comoros (Anjouan) Source: Geopolitical Drug Watch. Drug, Conflicts and Organized Crime. Paris, DGW, 1999, p. 3. 	

All these conflicts are fuelled by the proceeds of illicit drugs.

Organize Crime and Terrorism.

Organized Crime and Terrorism are in some ways similar and in other ways different. Organized Crime groups usually have no political aspirations although they often seek political protection. Both depend on underground networks and illegal markets, for instance, in the field of arms. Organized Crime depends more on corruption than terrorist groups. Both depend very much on intimidation as a modus operandi. Sometimes organized crime groups use terrorist tactics - such as bombings of the facilities of rival groups or the assassination of incorruptible public officials. Both organized crime groups and terrorist groups use extortion of protection money as a method of financing. Terrorist groups sometimes use political parties as front organizations while organized crime groups are more likely to 'buy' individual politicians.

Both organized crime groups and terrorist groups often rely on kidnappings as a source of income. On the whole, the spectrum of sources of financing of terrorist groups tends to be broader than the one of organized crime groups. The following overhead provides us with an overview of terrorist sources of financing. The largest overlap is in category # 6.

Principal Sources of Terrorist Financing

1. Domestic - individual and corporate, voluntary contribution or coercive extortion;

2. Diaspora-migrant communities: voluntary contribution or coercive extortion;

3. Co-ethnic and co-religious support: donations and contributions from people with religious or ethnic affinity;

4. State-sponsorship: patron states supporting terrorist group to engage an inimical state;

5. Public and private donors and individual financiers who support terrorist-controlled welfare, social and religious organizations;

6. Low level crime and organized crime: fraud, illegal production and smuggling of drugs, smuggling, kidnapping for ransom, armed robbery, racketeering, trafficking in human beings;

7. Investments and legitimate business: money laundered is used to acquire enterprises and engage in trade with profits being used to finance terrorism;

8. Non-governmental organizations and community organizations: terrorist organizations set up front organizations which receive funds from sister NGOs in other countries or infiltrate established community organizations which receive grants;

Source: Adapted from: Rohan Gunaratna. The Lifeblood of Terrorist Organizations: Evolving Terrorist Financing Strategies. In: Alex P. Schmid et al (Eds.). Countering Terrorism Through International Cooperation. Milan, ISPAC, May 2001, pp. 182-185.

<u>Conclusion</u>

There is a conceptual distinction between the more political terrorist organizations and organized crime groups. No member of an organized crime group would act as a suicide bomber. While organized crime groups occasionally use terrorist tactics, terrorist groups often rely on the same sources of income as organized crime groups. Some of the instruments used to fight organized crime are very useful to go after terrorist organizations. The new international convention against transnational organized crime, which was opened for signature a year ago in Palermo, can be a very useful tool to fight terrorism as by targeting drug trafficking and other serious crimes as sources of terrorist funding. The Security Council Resolution # 1373 which addresses mainly the financing of terrorism addresses also the links between organized crime and terrorism. One of the main sources of financing for both organized crime groups and terrorist groups is the production and smuggling of illicit drugs. The fact that these three fields are so inter-related in practice, if not in theory, has consequences for combating these forms of crime. The overlap between terrorism, illicit drugs trafficking and organized crime makes it mandatory that a comprehensive approach is chosen in fighting these manifestations of uncivil society.

Thank you for your attention!

SUPPORT TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Cees Wittebrood Head of Unit for Central Asia and Southern Caucasus Directorate General External Relations, European Commission

Distinguished Chairman, Distinguished Ministers and Heads of International Organisations, Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of the European Commission, I wish to congratulate OSCE and UN ODCCP for organising this crucially important conference on security and stability in Central Asia. The unprecedented challenge posed by international terrorism requires unprecedented efforts to strengthen international solidarity. In order to be successful in the fight against terrorism we have to act together. The OSCE Ministerial Meeting in Bucharest and this follow-up conference in Bishkek convincingly demonstrate that we are rising to this challenge at a truly pan-European level. The OSCE as a regional security organisation with 55 participating States from Europe, Central Asia and North America fully supports the efforts of the United Nations at global level. The European Union actively participates in the emerging broad and strong coalition of countries and international organisations that are committing themselves to take joint action.

Sustainable development constitutes, of course, an important component of our preventive efforts. EU experience underlines the link between economic prosperity and stability. To eradicate terrorism and its root causes we must work patiently to build stronger and more stable societies in the wider region. The five countries of Central Asia embarked ten years ago on the path of economic and political reform, after the break-up of the Soviet Union. Organising the transition and promoting economic and political reform remain major challenges for all these countries.

The OSCE Ministerial in Bucharest declared its intention to further promote development in Central Asia. The absence of a prospect of a decent future was identified as a breeding ground for exploitation by extremists. The Central Asian countries are led by strong personalities but they also need strong institutions. Without such strong institutions they risk to fail as states. In Bucharest, the EU Commissioner for External Relations Patten has warned against failed states:

"They impoverish their people. But they nourish and enrich terrorists and organised crime. No wonder they attract them like flies around a carcass."

This is a danger, against which we will all fight together. The European Union has a long-term vision of its relations with Central Asia, fully reflected in the Partnership- and Co-operation Agreements that we signed with four of the five countries of the region. In one word, one could say the EU hopes to have modern partners, therefore partners fully supporting democracy and the rule of law, promoting economic reform, peacefully interacting with the countries of the wider region. We are fully aware of the difficult legacy of the past and the constraints of the present. But this vision continues to motivate us at this crucially important moment.

And we want to move forward. The Foreign Ministers of the European Union stated in October: "The Union must [*] strengthen its involvement and its relation with Central Asia". The EU Ministerial Troika, which recently visited Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan, confirmed the EU's intention to do exactly this. The European Commission announced that it will shortly present Member States with a plan that will involve doubling the present level of the Union's technical assistance to the region. Over the last ten years the EU has already mobilized 500 million Euros for Central Asia on top of the substantial bilateral aid of the Member States.

However, we should not look at support figures alone. Ultimately, the policy of the countries of Central Asia will matter more than external aid. Support to sustainable development therefore means above all support to help the countries to promote economic and political reform and to attract much needed foreign trade and investment.

There should be more trust in the region in market forces and integration into the global economy. Decreasing GDP per capita in the recent years has resulted in increasing poverty. New efforts will have to be

made to support progress towards strong democratic institutions, providing for broad public participation in policy decisions, protection of human rights and a strong legal system. Setting the right policy agenda is therefore a key challenge for all countries of Central Asia. Building on its large experience with economic cooperation and integration and within the limits of its resources, the European Union stands ready to provide support where it is asked to help.

Already today substantial parts of the Union's assistance target key areas of preventive action, as identified in the OSCE Bucharest Action plan. We will make further efforts in this direction, in parallel to our efforts to address more general development issues such as the fight against poverty.

So, what have we done? And more importantly, where do we want to go? We have been providing development assistance in the framework of national and regional programmes under Tacis to support institutional, legal and administrative reform, to support the economic development, to address the social consequences of transitions, to develop infrastructure networks, to promote environmental protection and to develop the rural economy.

Concerning institution building and the strengthening of the rule of law, EU funding directly supports national authorities in adapting to new realities, for example justice ministries in changing legislation. We will continue to provide sustained advice to governments through the already existing Policy and Legal Advice Centres for the implementation of the Partnership- and Co-operation Agreements.

The immediate objective of these projects is to help the countries to meet their obligations under the Partnership and Co-operation Agreements. But they may also be used to help the countries to meet obligations under other international agreements, if these agreements promote PCA objectives.

There is an obvious need to focus on closer co-operation in the field of Justice and Home affairs, in particular illegal trade in drugs and arms, trafficking of human beings and border management. For Uzbekistan, we have just established a new sub-committee dealing with these matters in the PCA framework, and this may be an example to follow for other countries of Central Asia. We also wish to step up activities in the framework of the EU's Drugs Action Plan for Central Asia.

Promoting human rights will also continue to be at the heart of the EU's commitment, in particular in co-operation with OSCE. Who knows, outside the small circle of experts, that the EU has been funding more than half of the projects of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights? And through a range of national and regional projects we have tried to address negative socio-economic factors, for example in the highly critical areas of education and health.

As to the future, let me highlight two aspects in particular. As much as possible, the EU wants to encourage the countries of the region to co-operate at a regional level on key issues of common concern. We firmly believe that progress in co-operation at a regional level will be conducive to peace and stability. Transport might be singled out for the purpose of demonstration. The EU Traceca programme promoting transport along the corridor from Asia to Europe will continue to stimulate co-operation among the countries of the region for the benefit of all.

A second point to mention is the EU's intention to use its emerging capacity in crisis management. The recently established Rapid Reaction Mechanism, a funding tool, provides for swift Community responses to non-military crisis situations, prior to the intervention of other instruments. The EU considers using this mechanism for small-scale actions in Central Asia to support border management, the fight against drugs and the re-integration of fighters.

But this is only part of the picture. We know that our significant means are only a drop in the ocean compared to the assistance needs of the region. Let me therefore come back to my initial statement: The EU is just one player in a much larger coalition supporting the economic and political development of Central Asia.

Partnership is therefore the key to the European Union's efforts.

This principle applies first and foremost to the relations with the countries of Central Asia themselves. We want to enhance our contractual relations with all the countries of the region so as to exploit the potential of political and economic co-operation and to project stability into the wider region around Afghanistan.

More than anything else, we want to enable the countries to make full use of their own potential. In this context, we fully support the efforts of several Central Asian partner states to develop nationally owned Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs).

The EU also wishes to extend its presence in the region. There is little scope for opening new full delegations in the short term. However, as a first step we have just decided to establish a new "Europa House" in Tashkent to contribute to the management of our financial assistance and information activities.

Building a strong partnership with the wider international community is equally important. We will seek improved and sustained coordination on Central Asia with interested parties such as the United States, Russia and China. Partnership with and within OSCE to fully support the UN will continue to play a key role in strengthening comprehensive efforts in countering terrorism in Central Asia. The OSCE's well-established presence on the ground provides us with a very good knowledge of the specific problems of the region. And the EU can build on its huge experience in economic co-operation issues in general and in development co-operation in particular.

The EU therefore welcomes Portugal's intention to enhance co-operation between the EU and the OSCE on Central Asia under its upcoming chairmanship. And we are confident that close co-operation will continue afterwards, when another EU Member - the Netherlands - will hold this important position.

Let me also explicitly recognize the crucially important role of the IFIs, among them EBRD, World Bank, IMF and ADB. In order to maximize synergies we suggest discussing with them how to significantly improve donor coordination in Central Asia to be led by the countries concerned. Of course, we also want to continue our close co-operation on the ground. Among the many examples I could give, let me simply refer to our excellent co-operation with donors such as the World Bank in supporting the PRSP process in order to foster growth and fight poverty in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

I wish to end my rapid overview of EU actions in support of development of Central Asia with a clear reference to the "integrated approach" principle, decided earlier this year by the European Council in Göteburg to tackle incoherence in EU policy making. This principle means that the EU more than ever intends to coordinate the political, trade and external assistance instruments so as to make a coherent whole. This increased coherence has to be welcomed. But the Commission today wants to go even further. Trade, environment, agriculture and fisheries. Immigration, justice, terrorism and human rights. The EU is one of the key actors that have such a big role in so many policy areas, which touch on third countries, and which have such a big impact on world-wide chances for peace and development. Since September 11 they have been brought together in an unprecedented way. But we must now seize and exploit this opportunity to the full.

To conclude, I wish to highlight the potential of the new situation and the close cooperation demonstrated by this conference. We should be willing to offer increased attention and support to Central Asia well after the defeat of the Taliban and terrorist networks. The coalition against terrorism should therefore turn into a coalition of development, leading to increased co-operation among the key players in developing Central Asia, in the interest of all actors involved, but ultimately for the benefit of the region itself. Beyond its negative effects, the Afghan war therefore offers the opportunity for renewed co-operation with and around Central Asia, in particular in fighting terrorism by promoting sustainable development. The European Union will actively support these efforts.

Mr. Ömür Orhun

Ambassador, Head of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the OSCE

In this session devoted to the social and economic aspects of combating terrorism, we listened with interest a key-note speech by Mr. Simonsen from UNDP on improving social and economic prospects, as well as two statements; one by Mr. Schmid from the UN ODCCP, on the nexus between terrorism, poverty, illicit drugs and organized crime, and the other by Mr. Wittebrood from the European Commission, on support to sustainable development.

We also heard a number of national perspectives and views from international organizations.

All contributions in our session were extremely interesting and opened new vistas for us. As such, it will be rather difficult to make a summary; therefore I will only try to highlight a few important points.

Mr. Simonsen underlined the necessity of bringing together actors at all levels to work towards solutions to problems that span national borders and the need to develop preventive strategies. He then touched upon the challenges faced by our Central Asian partners and stressed the efforts of the UN to alleviate these difficulties. While speaking about reducing the risk of violent conflict, he underlined the benefits of partnership and inclusiveness. Mr. Simonsen's conclusion was that, bearing in mind the root causes of conflicts and violence, we must identify and address social and economic difficulties also at the local level and to achieve long term security and stability in Central Asia, we must aim for a comprehensive strategy to improve living conditions.

Mr. Schmid, starting with the agenda of the UN on terrorism, elaborated on the impact of poverty on terrorism. He then used some statistical data on the human development and terrorism indexes to demonstrate the correlation between terrorism and poverty on the one hand, and the correlation between levels of human rights observance and terrorism on the other. Finally, he touched upon the links between illicit drugs and organized crime with terrorism, as principal sources of terrorist financing. His conclusion, and I must add rightly so, was that a comprehensive approach is needed in fighting these manifestations of uncivil society.

Mr. Wittebrood, on the other hand, started his exposé by underlining EU's long-term vision of its relation with Central Asia and the resolve of the Union to strengthen relations with these countries. In that context, he stressed the need of not only external aid, but also of support for sustainable development projects. He also shared with us EU's efforts on institution building, legal and administrative reforms and strengthening of the rule of law. His remarks on building strong partnership relations with the wider international community and in that regard with the OSCE, I believe is received most favourably by this audience. His conclusion also touched upon the need for an integrated approach leading to increased cooperation and on the opportunities for promoting sustainable development.

In the discussion, the Representative of Finland highlighted the links between terrorism and organized crime and environmental problems, pointing to the need for establishing a crisis management mechanism before resorting to military means for fighting terrorism. He also pointed out that injustices and social exclusion as well as poverty provide a fertile ground for terrorism. He stressed that in weak and failed states organized crime tends to get stronger, and in the case of Afghanistan comprehensive efforts are needed to reverse the ongoing negative situation. He also pleaded for respect for human and minority rights.

Representative of Algeria, in his both general and specific remarks, expressed the satisfaction of Algeria, a country that has been exposed to terrorist attacks, for developments in combating terrorism since September 11. He pleaded that no victims should be seen more important than others and that in his understanding all victims are equal and no specific clubs should be given priority in fighting terrorism. He also expressed his opposition to the idea of a clash between different cultures and civilizations and opposed to the wording in the Joint Declaration qualifying terrorism.

Representative of Iran, after expressing his country's opposition to the Taliban regime, stated that terrorism is a global menace that bears the need of a global approach. He also stated that fight against terrorism cannot be merely seen as a matter of imposing law and order and then pointed to the

recommendations in the OSCE Bucharest Ministerial Meeting. He underlined that Iran welcomes the efforts for increasing peace and stability in and around Central Asia. He also pointed out that UN has a central role in the fight against terrorism and a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary approach is needed. He also proposed to the UN Representative to consider additional variables in exploring the causes of terrorism.

Representative of UNICEF, also by drawing a link between poverty and terrorism and stressing the need for sustainable development in this regard, called upon the States to invest in children in Central Asia. In drawing up the socio-economic picture in the region, he touched upon the high infant mortality rate, malnutrition, eroded school system for the last 10 years, HIV infection, drug use, relinquished children and high crime rate. He highlighted the role of the UN in protecting the rights of the future generations.

Representative of the UNHCHR counted human rights as an essential element in all UN programs and described the UN definition of human rights, which encompasses economic and social aspects. He also stressed the need to consider human rights in a constructive manner and to avoid finger pointing.

The US Representative pointed to the importance of the rule of law and defined transparency as a crucial element in creating confidence and the rule of law. He stressed the need of assistance to some countries for creating a robust system of rule of law. He also stressed the need to eliminate high level corruption which is unfortunately the case in certain countries and pleaded for good governance.

Representative of Uzbekistan expressed her support to the remarks made by the Representative of Interpol and called for a change in the approach and in the attitude of the world towards Central Asian region. She also expressed her concurrence to the points made by Mr. Schmid in his presentation. By referring to the intervention made by the UNICEF, she underlined that Government of Uzbekistan attributes great importance to the education of children.

Having said that, if I am allowed to draw two lessons from the contributions we heard, let me state the following:

First, and not only within the context of fighting with terrorism, but also within the overall aim of providing a better and more secure life to our citizens, social and economic conditions prevailing in our societies must be improved. To put it crudely, somebody who has nothing or very little to lose will be more prone to fall into the trap of terrorism. Therefore, the more prosperous, the more socially content and the more secure our fellow citizens are (or can become), the easier it will be to combat the evil of terrorism.

Second, the link between organized crime, money extortion, black money laundering, drug and arms trafficking with that of terrorism has been highlighted not only during this session, but also throughout the Conference. All these phenomena, one way or the other, are channeling financial means to terrorist groups to continue their illegal and inhuman activities.

Throughout our Conference, two words, or rather two concepts were repeatedly voiced. They were cooperation and comprehensiveness. I believe these concepts are also most relevant to the topic we just discussed, namely social and economic aspects of combating terrorism.

Our struggle should be comprehensive. We should not focus on only one aspect, no matter how that aspect might be important. All-inclusive measures, including security measures, a free and a democratic environment, respect for basic human rights, a fair judicial system and sustainable development should be the ultimate objective.

Cooperation, on the other hand, should be seen not only within different organs of a state, but should also be achieved among states and other international players, regionally and globally.

Finally, let me underline another point, which I believe is of utmost importance. We must of course address the root causes of terrorism; we must of course correct any deficiency that might exist in our societies. However, we must also agree that there can be no excuse, no rationale and no forgiveness for terrorism. In other words, root causes cannot and should not be portrayed as excuses. Getting rid of terrorism and eradicating the root causes must be addressed in their own right.



STATEMENT

Mr. Reinhard Bettzuege Ambassador, Head of the German Delegation to the OSCE

I still remember when 29 years ago, in September 1972, the world was shocked by a terrorist attack that killed 11 Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games in Munich. Also in the early 70s, a self-proclaimed "Red Army Faction" had begun a series of attacks against prominent representatives of State and society in Germany, the political director of the Foreign Office, von Braunmühl, was among the victims. The Olympic massacre and the experience with homegrown terrorists initiated a substantial overhaul of the internal security forces in Germany as well as a number of legislative measures to facilitate prosecution. By 1981, the Federal Criminal Investigation Office had more than tripled its staff and its budget. New technical means were introduced to facilitate investigation. So in 1972, Germany created its first anti-terrorist commando group, the GSG-9, which made its reputation when it stormed the hi-jacked Lufthansa plane in Mogadishu in 1977, rescuing all 90 hostages. A number of terrorists were brought to justice and served their sentences, most of them eventually gave up their earlier convictions. For some years, the issue of terrorism seemed to be closed.

The emergence of militant Islamic tendencies is a relatively recent development in Germany in spite of its large number of immigrants. Many of us were therefore surprised to find out that perpetrators of the 11 September attacks had lived and had been able to operate in our country. As a result, a package of measures was adopted to more efficiently counter terrorism. An additional 3 billion DEM was set aside to enhance the capacities of the internal security forces as well as the military in this field. International co-operation and information exchange are being stepped up. And as you know, the German Parliament voted in favour of a substantial military contribution to the ongoing anti-terrorist campaign.

A co-ordinated international effort, involving military means, improved exchange of information as well as co-operation in law enforcement is essential to counter the terrorist threat. At the same time, the Bucharest Plan of Action adopted by the OSCE rightly underlines the need for a comprehensive approach, addressing the root causes of conflicts. In my own country, the integration of 7.4 million resident foreigners (overall more than 9 % of the population, with strong regional concentrations) remains a challenge for the authorities as well as for some of the immigrant groups themselves. 1.2 million foreign students at primary and secondary schools, many of whom coming with a very limited knowledge of German and concentrated in problem areas, need to be brought up in a way that gives them equal chances. Lack of education and language skills are typical ingredients of unemployment, which has reached more than 20 % for certain nationalities.

All of this does not necessarily generate terrorism. But disenfranchized groups, unable or unwilling to integrate, are an easy target for extremist ideologies. Promoting tolerance and multi-culturalism as well as addressing negative social and economic factors has always been a moral obligation. But today we may be more aware than ever of the potential risks that our societies are facing if integration fails. Efforts on the domestic front need to be accompanied by a stronger international involvement. This is why Germany has recently taken an initiative to support peace-building in Afghanistan. The successful conclusion of the Petersberg Conference provides a chance to restore peace and stability in that country. The reconstruction effort now under way will benefit not only Afghanistan, but contribute to stability in the whole region.

Among the social and economic factors supporting terrorism, the production and trafficking of drugs are playing an important part. Drug trafficking has long ago begun to undermine the economic and social structures in Afghanistan's neighbourhood, just as drug abuse is threatening our societies further west. The creation of a security belt in the neighbouring countries is therefore equally important as the promotion of alternatives in the country or countries of origin. On a bilateral basis as well as through multilateral measures organized in the UNDCP framework, Germany contributes to the training of police and border guards, provides equipment and supports the build-up of appropriate legal structures. We are planning to significantly increase our contribution.

There can be no doubt that in Central Asia, the OSCE will maintain a crucial role in focussing political attention and assistance. This is why Germany has consistently supported the OSCE presence in the area and provided funding for projects set up in the OSCE framework. We are ready to continue and increase our support, not only – but also – because we see it as a contribution to the global anti-terrorist effort. This conference has two important tasks: it should foster regional co-operation and international support for

Central Asia, and it should provide an additional impetus to co-operation in countering terrorism and its supporting structures.

Each country has its own history, its experience and domestic situation to deal with. But the conclusion is the same: There is no justification for terrorism, whatever its motivation and background may be. And there is no alternative to combining our efforts in countering the common threat.

Mr. Stephan Minikes Ambassador, Chief of the US Mission to the OSCE

Session 1: Experiences and Practices

• Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a great pleasure to be here today and to address this body. I'd like to thank particularly our Kyrgyz host and the OSCE and UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention for sponsoring this conference.

• Upon coming into this conference, I am reminded of President Bush's words in the aftermath of the September 11th attacks. In the fight against terrorism, you're either with the civilized world, or you are with terrorists. It is gratifying to see so many here standing resolutely against terrorism.

• But we need to do more than simply stand together. Successfully fighting terrorism means backing our words with actions. Process and progress need to be shoulder to shoulder, now more than ever! The will to fight terrorism must be backed by practical ability. Networks of co-operation will defeat networks of terror.

• Successfully fighting terrorism does not always require developing new agreements or mechanisms. There are numerous commitments, agreements, protocols and decisions already in place, going back, I believe, to 1975 and the Helsinki Final Act, that constitute powerful anti-terrorism tools, and these must be put into action, now.

• In Bucharest, the OSCE Ministers pledged to make every effort to become parties to all 12 UN conventions and protocols related to terrorism by December 31, 2002. Signing on to these documents is an important beginning step, but implementing them now is what will make the difference.

• On behalf of President Bush, I ask that all OSCE participating States take concrete steps now to meet the obligations inherent in these conventions and protocols.

• Secretary Powell outlined specific measures in Bucharest, noting that we all can and must do more to stop the scourge of terrorism. In addition to quickly implementing the provisions of the UN conventions and protocols among law enforcement agencies and financial institutions, and implement internationally accepted principles of financial transparency and accountability.

• As terrorism knows no border, we have a mutual obligation to identify areas where our war on murderers needs shoring up. We have a common obligation to help one another address any deficiencies.

• This is not the time for national pride to overshadow national ability – this is the time for all of us to admit what we can and cannot do by ourselves and to find ways to achieve our objectives by invoking our collective capabilities in common cause.

• The United States and others are ready to extend bilateral assistance to states seeking to improve their ability to combat terrorism. In his remarks at the UN Counter-Terrorism Ministerial, Secretary Powell announced U.S. readiness to provide technical assistance in areas ranging from aviation security to financial tracking measures and law enforcement that will augment the substantial assistance the United States is already providing for counter-terrorism.

• These practices will impede and, ultimately, choke off the terrorists' abilities to operate, thereby making the world safer for us all.

Thank you.

Session 2: Strengthening Bilateral and Regional Efforts to Counter Terrorism and Related Crimes

Thank you, I would like to add a few important points.

The instability, drugs and terrorist elements flowing from Afghanistan have had a devastating effect on frontline and surrounding states.

As Pakistan and Iran strengthen security along their borders, traffickers and terrorists increasingly draw upon the Central Asian routes to move illicit drug, terrorists and contraband around the region.

Drug use and abuse continues to increase in Central Asia and authorities in the border states report increased trafficking and seizures of illicit drugs at border areas.

As Afghanistan moves toward reconstruction, the Central Asian states must move forward- and the international community must assist them- to contain the drug production that has not been eliminated in Afghanistan to prevent its displacement to neighbouring states.

The governments of the Central Asian states have expressed their strong commitment to confront the opium/heroin and terrorist transit problem that originates from Afghanistan, but lack of resources and coordination limits their efforts.

Since September 11, US agencies have received millions of supplemental funds to assist the Central Asia states in border security.

The United States encourages OSCE states to support bilateral and multilateral initiatives to assist Central Asia in confronting the challenge to counter terrorism and drug traffickers.

Session 3: Enhancing Comprehensive and Preventive Measures

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We believe that this discussion is central to the issue of combating terrorism. As Secretary Powell said in Bucharest last week, "Respect for the dignity and rights of the individual, and the strengthening of democratic institutions lead to more stable nations and a more stable world where the seeds of terrorism cannot take root and grow. By encouraging tolerance for ethnic and religious differences, and by defending the rights of citizens belonging to national minorities, we deny terrorists a pretext for their self-serving violence. And so, as we press ahead with our efforts to defend our citizens against terrorism, each of us must make a renewed effort to strengthen fundamental freedoms that have been the heart and soul of the Helsinki process since its inception."

Protecting freedoms while defending against security risks has never been an easy task. On this question, we all need to strike the right balance. Terrorism must be confronted, but respect for human rights, democracy, and fundamental freedoms must also be preserved.

Currently, the United States is facing difficult decisions concerning these issues, and they are the subject of considerable debate among the public and in the media. The transparency of this decision-making process is very important.

Transparent government institutions accountable to the citizenry are the bedrock of democracy and stability. In times like these, governments need more than ever an active civil society to ensure they have the full support of their electorates, to help weather possible instability. They must resist the temptation to use these events to limit the progress or movement toward democracy or as an excuse to limit citizens' rights; as Secretary Powell said in October to a visitors' group from Central Asia, "the United States will not find that a persuasive argument."

As has already been pointed out, open access to information is also crucial. Information is not a threat to stability. Freedom of the media is an important tool in the fight against terrorism. Independent media provides an outlet for citizens to express their views and opinions in non-violent ways. Media also provides a crucial check on government actions, helping to ensure that they are accountable to the public.

The OSCE clearly has a role in assisting participating States in strengthening protection of human rights, rule of law, and democracy. We look forward to these topics being addressed in the Action Plan resulting from this conference.

Session 5: Identification of Gaps and Needs: Priorities for Co-operation to Counter Terrorism and Related Crimes

Mr. Chairman,

As this conference nears a close, I would like to stress again the importance the United States places on the protection of human rights and the rule of law in the fight against terrorism. In numerous meetings over the last day and a half and including with the press, many have sought answers to the question of whether human rights can be compromised in the fight against terrorism. Our answer has been unequivocal: absolutely not.

As the representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees so correctly pointed out yesterday, combating terrorism cannot be done effectively unless protection of human rights, rule of law and democracy are either instituted or preserved, or strengthened.

We strongly support the related points on the draft Program of Action that we will endorse shortly.

We believe Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights has a central role to play in the OSCE's fight against terrorism, and support its programs in Central Asia. We hope the states in the region will avail themselves of ODIHR's expertise to strengthen rule of law, and judicial systems and legislation.

We also support the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly programs to promote ratification of international anti-terrorism conventions and to facilitate dialogue among parliamentarians, including in the Central Asian region.

We believe that civil society has an important role to play in the global fight against terrorism, and look to the governments of the Central Asian states to ensure that NGOs are able to function freely, and encourage dialogue between NGOs and governments.

We also believe that independent media is one of the best ways to allow for transparent debate and expression of ideas and to foster an open and democratic climate in which terrorists cannot survive. We urge the governments of Central Asia to ensure that independent media functions freely and are not hindered by such things as spurious defamation cases.

In the spirit of moving beyond Bucharest and identifying concrete steps that states may take in the fight against terrorism, we reiterate our whole-hearted support for the Program of Action's recommendation that states consider implementing the Financial Action Task Force's 40 recommendations on money laundering and the Eight Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing.

These measures will help choke off terrorist funding by establishing the basic framework to detect, prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism and terrorist acts.

Implementing these recommendations will pay a double dividend, especially for states, such as those of Central Asia, that are still developing their national banking systems. Carrying out these recommendations will not only prevent terrorist financing but will also help to build in the transparency and internationally accepted procedures that are essential to full and fruitful participation in the world economy.

Finally, I want to stress that the Untied States realizes that the many measures proposed today cannot be implemented without substantial assistance, be it technical, financial or training.

We are here to help. Secretary Powell has expressed U.S. readiness to provide technical assistance in areas ranging from aviation security and financial tracking measures to law enforcement and creating an independent judiciary. We are ready to work together to address your particular needs so that we may all live in a freer, safer world.

Thank you very much.

STATEMENT

Ms. Margit Wästfelt Ambassador, Deputy Head of Austrian Mission to the OSCE

The Austrian Delegation is addressing this Conference under the topic of Strengthening Bilateral and Regional Efforts to Counter Terrorism and Related Crimes because we are convinced that only joint effort – bilateral and multilateral – can bring about positive results in combating terrorism and related crimes.

This has been recognized by all five Central Asian States at last year's Tashkent Conference where they declared their willingness to co-operate in several fields.

But also interlocking activities of organizations is essential. OSCE and UN ODCCP have started a process which, here in Bishkek, is already in its second phase. We are grateful to Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan for hosting the two initial Conferences and to ODCCP for staying engaged.

Now time has come to get to practical work. Ideas and methods have been put into practice in particular regions. There is no reason why successful projects and models could not be applied on other regions or in the whole OSCE area.

Communication: Direct contacts are the most efficient ways of communication. For that purpose, the co-ordinates of partners are needed. We do not have to create another new institution; just exchange telephone and fax numbers and email addresses. This system of contact points for specific questions concerning terrorism has been launched in the EU-Barcelona Process.

Trafficking in human beings, in its widest sense, is closely linked to terrorism by financing it or supporting it otherwise. Such causes are difficult to combat if they are not recognized as such. Therefore, awareness raising and training are essential. Austria, together with the Task Force for trafficking in human beings of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe (SPSEE), is carrying out effectively a 'train the trainers' program for police officers, a program that could be interesting for other regions.

STATEMENT

Mr. Javanshir Mammadov Chief of Security Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan

The Republic of Azerbaijan has strongly condemned the heinous crime committed on September 11 as a direct barbaric assault against the people of the United States and the entire civilized world. Azerbaijan condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, for whatever purpose and by whomever it is perpetrated. Azerbaijan has maintained its firm position against terrorism by joining the international antiterrorist coalition, contributing in real terms to the efforts of the international community in combating this evil.

The international community should fight against those who have chosen terror as a means to achieve their political goals. Terrorism is a transnational menace that threatens both lives of people, as well as undermines security, territorial integrity, unity and sovereignty of States. Terrorism is adopted and widely practised by separatist regimes and illegal entities. Such groups, using areas under their control, are engaged in narcotic business, illicit arms trade, trafficking in human beings, money laundering and other kinds of crime and illegal economic activities. Money gained is being used for the financing of terrorism. Therefore, there is a vital need for the international community to consolidate and direct its efforts to eliminate aggressive separatism and other forms of extremism.

People of Azerbaijan who have themselves experienced terrifying and painful consequences of terrorism know what the terrorism feels like not through hearsay. The law enforcement agencies of the Republic of Azerbaijan have been undertaking measures to combat terrorism in the period of escalation of the Armenian aggression in 1991-1994.

The Republic of Azerbaijan has been doing its utmost to contribute to the efforts by the international community to uproot the evil of terrorism. Responding to the calls contained in the relevant UNSC resolutions, the Milli Mejlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism on 1 October 2001. Subsequently, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan signed a Decree to incorporate the provisions of this Convention into the national legislation. Overall, the Republic of Azerbaijan has acceded to 8 international conventions on the suppression of international terrorism and relevant European conventions.

At the national level, a Law on the Combating of Terrorism was adopted on 18 June 1999. This Law defines legal, administrative and operative norms to counter terrorism and co-ordinate the work of ministries, agencies and officials responsible for combating terrorism.

For the past several years the law enforcement agencies of the Republic of Azerbaijan have been undertaking relevant measures to identify, seize and bring to justice those who organize, finance, support and commit the terrorist acts. As a result of this activity several criminals were detained, a number of organisations supporting terrorist activities were brought to justice.

In the long run, as an ultimate goal, the international community should fight against not only terrorist organisations and individuals, but also should eliminate causes and grounds of terrorism. The phenomenon of terrorism has to be considered beyond the religious and cultural context. As a primary practical task, there is urgency for consolidated efforts to prevent training, and financial assistance to terrorist organisations and groups in the territories of any state, particularly, giving terrorists refuge and protection.

выступление

Александр Козырь Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол Республики Беларусь в Кыргызской Республике

1. Республика Беларусь решительно осуждает терроризм во всех его формах и проявлениях и, признавая свою ответственность, наряду с другими членами мирового сообщества участвует в действиях по предотвращению и пресечению этого опасного явления, угрожающего международному миру и безопасности.

Руководство Республики Беларусь последовательно и целенаправленно проводит политику противодействия проявлениям терроризма на территории страны, в том числе и международного. С этой целью в стране принят ряд нормативных документов, направленных на обеспечение безопасности личности, общества и государства от проявлений террористической направленности.

Так, Президентом Республики Беларусь был подписан Декрет "О неотложных мерах по борьбе с терроризмом и иными особо опасными насильственными преступлениями" от 21 октября 1997 г. № 21. Этот декрет дал определение основным понятиям, связанным с террористическими проявлениями, а также ввел в действие специальные уголовно-процессуальные процедуры, направленные на совершенствование борьбы с терроризмом. Распоряжением Президента Республики Беларусь от 23 сентября 1999 г. № 272рп утверждена Директива "О дополнительных мерах по обеспечению общественной безопасности, предупреждению экстремистских и террористических проявлений на территории Республики Беларусь".

2. Террористические акты, совершенные на территории США 11 сентября с.г., их последствия для мирового сообщества и дополнительные меры по усилению борьбы с терроризмом были обсуждены на заседании Совета Безопасности Республики Беларусь, проведенном 18 октября 2001 г. под руководством Президента Республики Беларусь А.Г.Лукашенко.

По итогам заседания принято Постановление Совета Безопасности Республики Беларусь, утвердившее План дополнительных мероприятий по противодействию терроризму, которым предусматривается осуществление ряда организационно-правовых и практических мероприятий.

Планом, в частности, предполагается осуществление среди прочих следующих мероприятий: приведение актов законодательства Республики Беларусь в соответствие с положениями резолюции Совета Безопасности ООН 1373 (2001) по борьбе с терроризмом; присоединение Республики Беларусь к международным соглашениям в области борьбы с терроризмом, участницей которых она не является; проведение специальных операций, направленных на предупреждение и пресечение фактов нелегального оборота оружия, боеприпасов и взрывчатых веществ; проверка банков на предмет выявления счетов, через которые возможно финансирование террористических организаций, при их выявлении - принятие мер к "замораживанию" таких счетов и установлению источников их формирования; обеспечение в рамках Договора о коллективной безопасности и на двусторонней основе с государствами СНГ регулярного обмена информационными обзорами и аналитическими материалами по вопросам борьбы с терроризмом; участие в создании в Антитеррористическом центре государств-участников СНГ базы данных о международных террористических организациях, их лидерах, причастных к ним лицах, о состоянии, динамике и тенденциях распространения международного терроризма в государствах СНГ и других странах; обеспечение участия Республики Беларусь в деятельности Антитеррористического центра государств - участников СНГ, а также в реализации Программы государств - участников СНГ по борьбе с международным терроризмом и иными проявлениями экстремизма на период до 2003 года.

3. В ближайшее время Президентом Республики Беларусь будет внесен на рассмотрение Палаты представителей Национального собрания Республики Беларусь проект Закона Республики Беларусь "О борьбе с терроризмом". Согласно статье 4 названного законопроекта, Республика Беларусь в соответствии с международными договорами сотрудничает в области борьбы с терроризмом с иностранными государствами, их правоохранительными органами и специальными службами, а также с международными организациями, осуществляющими борьбу с терроризмом.

Руководствуясь интересами обеспечения безопасности личности, общества и государства, Республика Беларусь преследует на свой территории лиц, причастных к террористической деятельности, в том числе в предусмотренных международными договорами случаях, когда террористические акции планировались либо проводились вне пределов Республики Беларусь, однако наносят ущерб Республике Беларусь, и в других случаях, предусмотренных международными договорами Республики Беларусь.

4. Наша страна является участником всех основных действующих международных договоров, касающихся вопросов борьбы с терроризмом. Республикой Беларусь были предприняты соответствующие шаги по оформлению участия в двух новых конвенциях ООН в этой области - Международной конвенции о борьбе с бомбовым терроризмом и Международной конвенции о борьбе с бомбовым терроризмом и Международной конвенции о борьбе с финансированием терроризма. Так, 1 октября 2001 года была сдана на хранение Генеральному секретарю ООН Грамота о ратификации Республикой Беларусь Международной конвенции о борьбе с бомбовым терроризмом. В ходе 56-й сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН состоялось подписание Республикой Беларусь Международной конвенции о борьбе с финансированием терроризмом.

Внешнеполитическая поддержка антитеррористической борьбы гармонично дополняется внутренней политикой нашего государства по борьбе с терроризмом и преступностью в целом, проводимой с учетом международного опыта.

Проведенный анализ состояния нормативной правовой базы в сфере борьбы с терроризмом показал, что в целом, существующее законодательство Республики Беларусь позволяет эффективно предупреждать и бороться на территории Республики Беларусь с различными проявлениями экстремизма.

В этой связи необходимо отметить. что при складывающихся в мире новых подходах к проблеме противодействия терроризму в Республике Беларусь удалось избежать его активного проявления, создания террористических группировок, а также предпосылок" вызывающих эти явления.

5. Подводя итог сказанному, хотелось бы отметить, что борьба с терроризмом, на наш взгляд, будет эффективной и всеобъемлющей, только тогда, когда международное сообщество объединится вокруг следующих основных подходов к данной проблематике:

- терроризм, как явление, не имеющее оправдания ни по политическим, религиозным, этническим, ни по каким-либо основаниям, получит всеобщее осуждение;
- будет обеспечено неотвратимое наказание лиц, виновных в организации, совершении и финансировании террористических актов, включая их экстрадицию соответствующим государствам, имеющим основания для их преследования в соответствии с уголовным законодательством;
- миротворческая деятельность во всех регионах в целях предотвращения конфликтов, провоцирующих рост террористических актов будет активизирована;
 при осуществлении контртеррористических мер будет строго выполняться Устав ООН и положения международного права;
- будет обеспечено всеобщее участие в существующих конвенциях, касающихся борьбы с международным терроризмом, а также разработка новых международных договоров по данной проблеме на универсальном, региональном и двустороннем уровнях.

STATEMENT

Delegation of Canada

Ministers, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As you may know, in little less than two weeks' time, Canada will assume the Presidency of the Group of Eight most industrialized nations and Russia. The fight against terrorism, and the contribution the G-8 can make to it world-wide, will be a priority for the Canadian Presidency. With this in mind, and in the spirit of the OSCE's recently adopted Bucharest Action Plan, I am grateful for this opportunity to share with you some of the measures my country has taken in the fight against terrorism.

While we had all been aware of the threat of terrorism, we had not fully realized the nature and scale of the threat before September 11. You could say, we did not hear clearly enough the message repeatedly given to us by our Central Asian partners.

While Canada has many laws in place that address terrorism, the need for additional and more targeted legal tools became evident following the September 11 attacks and the passage of Security Council Resolution 1373. Accordingly, a major new piece of legislation, Bill C-36 -- the *Anti-terrorism Act* - was introduced in the Parliament of Canada on October 15, 2001. It is currently before the Senate and expected to become law before the end of this month.

[See also http://www.parl.gc.ca/37/1/parlbus/chambus/house/bills.]

A few highlights:

- The Bill would implement and enable Canada to ratify the International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the International Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

- For the first time in Canadian law, it would define the term "terrorist activity". The definition makes reference to the offences set out in the 12 international conventions, as well as more generally referring to "acts or omissions undertaken for political, religious or ideological purposes, that are intended to cause death or serious bodily harm and to intimidate the public, or to force governments to act."

- Consistent with Canada's conviction and policy that measures against terrorism must be balanced against human rights and fundamental freedoms -- the definition will not apply to cases of advocacy, protest, dissent or stoppage of work, unless a protester intends to seriously hurt someone or endanger lives.

- New offences related to the direction of terrorist activity would allow us to go after the leaders of terrorist organizations. The most severe penalties, of up to life imprisonment, attach to these offences.

- The Bill provides for preventative arrest, as a way of assisting law enforcement officers to disrupt terrorist attacks. If a police officer believes, on reasonable grounds, that a serious terrorist offence is about to take place and suspects, again on reasonable grounds, that the arrest of a particular person would prevent it, then that person can be arrested to be brought before a judge. These measures would be only available under strictly defined conditions and would be subject to numerous procedural safeguards.

-The Bill would also provide for investigative hearings that would permit the gathering of evidence in investigations of terrorism offences before criminal charges are laid.

In order to provide the checks and balances necessary in a democratic society, strict controls on the powers of investigative hearing and preventative arrest have been added. These provide for a public annual report by ministers on the use of these two powers, and for expiry of the two measures after five years. Only a resolution by both chambers of Parliament can extend these powers past that date.

Other provisions of the Bill include:

- The updating and refinement of the *Official Secrets Act* to better address national security concerns, and to criminalize intelligence gathering by terrorist groups of critical information about essential infrastructures.

- The *Canada Evidence Act* would be amended to allow for enhanced protection of sensitive information during legal proceedings.

There is one more aspect of the Bill that I would especially like to highlight – measures dealing with hatred and discrimination. Under the Bill, a new *Criminal Code* offence of mischief committed against religious groups and their places of worship would be created. This new provision will send a strong signal that behaviour such as destroying or damaging a church, mosque or temple, or interfering with religious activities, is completely unacceptable in Canada. As well, we provide a new power to order the deletion of hate propaganda made available to the public through computer systems, such as the Internet. This will better allow us to prevent the distribution of such materials, which are offensive to Canadian values and which undermine our traditions of respect for persons of different groups, regardless of colour, race, religion, or ethnic origin.

Domestic legislation alone, however, is not enough. An international phenomenon requires concerted action by all members of the international community, and equal ability to respond. For that reason, Canada is putting in place a mechanism to respond to the needs of our international partners, including our partners in Central Asia, in implementing counter-terrorism norms.

Canada looks forward to this Conference to show us where our partners' needs are, and how we may best address them.
Delegation of Finland

The recent terrorist attacks have once more highlighted the comprehensiveness of our security threats. They encompass besides terrorism, *inter alia*, organized crime, drugs, internal and ethnic conflicts, trafficking in human beings, environmental degradation and catastrophes. Typically, the new threats are not easily countered with traditional military measures but require non-military means of conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

The scale and the brutality of the events of September 11, as well as the vital need to bring the perpetrators quickly to justice and to eliminate the al-Qaida network justify the deployment of the military means in this particular circumstance as an act of self-defence. In the longer run, we have to improve the readiness of our societies to forestall, prevent and eradicate the terrorism. For the same cause, we have to improve the international co-operation. In our view, the United Nations has to play in this a central role, in particular in setting norms and providing authority. Other organisations find their own role emanating from their own mandate and expertise. The OSCE suits well for the anti-terrorist activities due to its comprehensive approach to security.

We have to address the root causes of terrorism by continuing to try to solve the political conflicts peacefully. Here the most burning case is undoubtedly the Middle East.

It seems obvious that terrorism and all kinds of violent extremism find their fertile soil where there are huge disparities of wealth and income, political and social injustices, hopelessness and lack of perspectives. Thus, consequently, the sustainable way to counter terrorism is to remove the causes of these injustices. We have to ensure, *inter alia*, that the fruits of globalisation are more evenly distributed both domestically and in the whole world.

The events in the neighbourhood of this region have amply shown that the chaos and the lawlessness offer a good soil for terrorist organisations to work from. The weak states or failed states constitute now a new type of security threat to all of us. Where the state is weak or non-existing, there is a vacuum that is soon filled with organized crime, criminal armed gangs, warlords, lawlessness, oppression of minorities and the weaker, and in some cases, as Afghanistan has pointed, used by terrorist organisations as a base for their murderous acts all over the world. The international community has to find adequate means to encounter this phenomenon. In short, the task ahead in many cases is peace building or even nation building. Now we have this in hand in Afghanistan, where the international community has a formidable task to assist the Afghanistan people to rebuild its society and make the democratic institutions function and the rule of law prevail there.

As pointed out above, this task is not basically military but civilian. Where military means but civilian. Where military means are deployed, they must be accompanied with the commitment to undertake humanitarian reconstruction, development and other civilian measures. International organisations need to develop their civilian conflict management capabilities. But at the same time, each country has to ensure that its commitments to democracy, rule of law and respect of human and minority rights are fully met. Where there is no rule of law, no access for all to impartial justice, where politicians are not accountable, where administrations are corrupt, where private interest precedes the public good, where public revenues are not managed transparently, there is the ground laid down for extremism, crime and terrorism. The basic work to achieve the opposite rests in the hands of the respective governments. They must make the necessary reforms. The outsiders can contribute to this by providing assistance and by shaping the international environment conducive to the change and development.

While countering the root causes of the terrorism is a comprehensive task, at the same time it requires a broad international coalition to be successful in its pursuit. The mere self-interest requires the participation of us all. The chaos in Afghanistan has affected its neighbours in many ways. One may only refer to the drug trade and the refugees – not to mention the threat of spreading of terrorism. That all illustrates what can be the consequence of a failed state like Afghanistan. And we who live far away are not safer as bitterly demonstrated by the events of the 11th of September.

This very conference is an excellent example of co-operation and common efforts in fighting terrorism and enhancing security and stability in Central Asia as well as in the while world. We want to thank warmly the organizers, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, OSCE and ODCCP for their contributions.

Mr. Seppo Laessaari Inspector, Ministry of Interior, Finland

Mr Chairman,

To date, since World War II, Finland has been saved from any acts of terrorism. There have been no terrorist strikes against Finnish interests abroad either. However, we must not be complacent as this state of affairs may not prevail forever. As is known from the Laws of Physics the pressure tends to escape where the resistance is the least. "It has never happened here before" is a very dangerous attitude. It had never happened in East Africa before until two US Embassies were blown up there in August 1998. If we are not vigilant, Finland may be next. The tragic events in the United States of this autumn are a graphic example of what the world may have to face at the worst.

This is why it is in our interest to counter terrorism as far from our borders as possible, preferably at the source.

The mobility of terrorists across international borders, as that of those pertaining to the organized international crime, too, is difficult to curtail with their easy access to funds and false travel documents, regional integration, etc. Finland, as well as any other country in the world, will not be able to repel the international terrorists alone.

The need for international co-operation is equally evident in fighting the international organized crime in its various forms, as for example the drug trade, which is forming a growing threat to our countries.

Along these lines Finland for her part is fully participating in international co-operation in its various forms aimed at countering the above threats. This is taking place within the framework of the UN, European Union, international law enforcement organizations such as Interpol and Europol, and on bilateral level with various countries as well. Finland is also looking for areas where assistance is needed to enhance the capacity of the local law enforcement, prepared to share the professional expertise at our disposal.

The atrocious acts of terrorism committed against the United States on 11 September 2001 have touched every civilized human being. They also brought the international community together to fight the menace of terrorism side by side. The United States and her allies are in the process of physically eliminating the nucleus of al-Qaida. The international community is in the process of separating from the brain of the organization the cells of the al-Qaida network infiltrated in numerous countries around the world. Much work is yet to be carried out to identify and eliminate these cells to make this world of ours a safer place again.

Mr Chairman,

It is most appropriate here to observe with appreciation the active manner in which the Host Country of this Conference, Kyrgyzstan, as well as the other countries of Central Asia have participated in the common efforts to resolve the problems emanating from the international terrorism.

Mr. John De Fonblanque Ambassador, Head of the UK Delegation to the OSCE

The origins of terrorism in Northern Ireland lie in the deep divisions between the two communities, which have long held differing aspirations about their constitutional future and identity: the majority Unionist community wanting Northern Ireland to remain part of the United Kingdom, and the minority (republican) community aspiring to a united Ireland, independent of the UK. In addition, the (republican) community had legitimate grievances over <u>economic</u>, <u>political</u>, <u>civil rights</u> and <u>historical</u> issues.

The initial response of the British Government to a worsening security situation was to send in the British army to help maintain law and order, and to introduce internment (detention of terrorist suspects without trial). This approach to maintaining security <u>alienated large sections of the minority community.</u>

The British Government adopted a new approach from 1972. Internment was ended, security shifted from the military to the police in order to emphasize the criminal nature of terrorist activities. The message was that political change could not be achieved by force. Not by the bullet but by the ballot box. But the violence continued.

It was the process of political discussion, involving the Republic of Ireland, that came to be seen by the non-violent moderate population as holding out an alternative to terrorism as a way to achieve political goals.

Action against terrorist fundraising sought to make it increasingly difficult for the terrorists to operate.

The mix of sticks and carrots against a background of conflict weariness and a public yearning for peace all helped achieve the 1998 Good Friday agreement.

Peace brought large economic dividends in new investment and reduced unemployment.

We can draw a number of lessons from our experience.

First, security policy and firm legal action alone will not eliminate terrorism. The key to success is to deprive terrorists of the support of the non-violent majority.

Second, short cuts, which ignore basic civil liberties and human rights, only create martyrs and engender further violence.

Third, the rule of law must be the basis of any approach to fighting terrorism. Otherwise the authorities lose the moral high ground and the support of moderates.

Fourth, political engagement - and discussions, in which views with which governments may profoundly disagree can be freely expressed - is essential to provide an alternative to violence. A peaceful alternative cuts away from the terrorists the support of many who share or sympathize with their aims but not their methods.

Fifth, economic, social and historical grievances and discrimination must also be addressed to deprive the terrorists of support. Once peace is achieved, investment and economic regeneration will flow and support long-term stability.

And finally, our experience in Northern Ireland shows that deep-rooted problems that give rise to terrorism cannot be solved rapidly. Everyone involved has to be prepared for a long haul and show patience, determination and a willingness to recognize legitimate grievances. That is the only way to deprive terrorists of the tacit support of moderates on which they depend.

I do not pretend that we have all the answers. But it is a fact that Northern Ireland is enjoying peace for the first time in many years. We have learnt many lessons by trial and error over the last thirty years and I hope that some of them will be of help to others facing terrorist threats.

STATEMENT: ANTI-TERRORISM MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IN THE AFTERMATH OF SEPTEMBER 11TH

Delegation of Italy

Italy has so far been prompt to enforce the decisions adopted at international level, both by adapting its domestic legislation and by putting the new measures into practice at the operational level.

1) Provisions have been made to **freeze the assets** of individuals or organisations involved in terrorism connected to the **Taleban**, thereby fully implementing the main decisions taken within the United Nations and the European Union.

More specifically, the **Bank of Italy** issued instructions to financial intermediaries on 24 September 2001 that they must inform the UIC (Italian Foreign Exchange Office) of any transactions suspected of being linked to persons, entities or organisations potentially involved in the 11 September attacks in the US, in exercise of EC Regulations 467 and 1354 of 2001 and the list provided by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. What is more, to follow up the instructions issued to banks and financial intermediaries, and in line with the directives published in the Official Journal, the **Italian Foreign Exchange Office** publishes on its web site (www.uic.it/liste/terrorismo.htm) a list of entities and individuals that should be taken note of.

An *ad hoc* **law by decree (no. 353/2001** of 28 September) assimilated EC Regulation 467/2000 and defined the **sanctions regime** and procedure applicable at national level against the Taleban.

2) Under **decree number 369/2001** of 12 October, the government has created a **"Financial Security Committee"** chaired by the Director General of the Treasury, and including representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, of Justice and of Defence, as well as from the Bank of Italy, CONSOB, the UIC, the Fiscal Police, the Anti-Mafia and organized crime division and the Carabinieri armed forces.

This Committee, which has already met twice, is tasked with monitoring the functioning of the system of prevention and punishment (applicable vis-à-vis individuals who violate community regulations regarding the export of good and services, the flight ban, or the freeze of capital). It also makes it possible to avoid having to issue *ad hoc* legislation in the future to sanction acts in breach of community regulations since administrative sanctions will be directly applicable. The Committee has also been given special powers that allow it to obtain information held by the PA, even if it means derogating professional secrecy rules. This decision was taken in the light, among other things, of the resolutions undertaken within the G7/G8. At the G20 meeting in Ottawa, it was observed that Italy has so far obtained excellent results in the fight against the funding of terrorism, placing it in third place after the United States and the United Kingdom, as emerges from an analysis conducted by that organisation on the basis of objective indicators.

3) With decree number 374/2001 of 18 October, the Italian government adopted urgent measures to prevent and combat crimes committed for the purposes of international terrorism. The objective of this law is to:

- Attach particular importance even to merely preparatory activities, in associative form, for terrorist acts against foreign or international organisations or States and that are not covered by the definition of terrorist association currently provided in the penal code. More specifically, a new penal category will be introduced of association for the purposes international terrorism.

- Carry out preventive and judicial interceptions, extending applicability to crimes for terrorist purposes;

- Extending to anti-terrorism activities the regulations that make it possible in specific sectors (drug trafficking, money laundering, illegal immigration etc) to postpone arrest warrants, orders for the seizure of property and "undercover" operations, as well as to search buildings or blocks of buildings. It also makes it possible to put the preventive measures and mechanisms to control property and assets currently used in the sector of Mafia crimes and for other types of serious offences to use in combating terrorist crimes.

Intensive activity is also being conducted by the various Italian public prosecutors in pursuing the fight against international terrorism. This can be seen, for example, in the investigations underway vis-à-vis the alleged Al-Qaeda cell in Lombardy (in relation to which the extradition has been obtained of a suspect from Germany) as well as with regard to the funds collected in Florence by the Al-Barakaat organisation.

Among Italy's anti-terrorism efforts, it is worth noting the reinforcement and intensification of the activities of the "Crisis Unit" at Palazzo Chigi (which has produced among other things a plan of action in the event of an NBC attack), as well as the **"Public Order and Security Committee**" chaired by the Interior Ministry. Another special co-ordination structure has also been created within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Several operations have likewise been carried out in the field of air transport security with an increase in armed protection in the areas where aircraft wait, tighter checks on passengers, crew members and staff, checks at embarkation gates and on baggage and post.

In the field of **bio-terrorism**, the Ministry of Health has sent regional governments, local health authorities, hospitals, institutions and doctors, a plan containing instructions regarding the need to enhance the surveillance of infectious diseases that may be considered a risk - even only theoretically - for citizens. A toll-free number has also been activated - 800 571661 - that citizens and health operators can call to obtain information and data on advisory bodies. The material sent out to the various institutions and doctors consists of fact files on biological and chemical agents that could, in the event of their being used for war or terrorist purposes, present a public health risk. To guarantee the utmost transparency and the most widespread diffusion of information, all material will be published and updated on the following web site: <u>www.sanita.it</u>

At operational level, the prevention and repression activities assigned to the police forces have been reinforced. It must also be underlined that precautionary measures have been implemented both of a civil and of a military nature, and that air transport security as well as that of the relative infrastructure has been stepped up. The Council of Ministers held on 12 October also approved a **"Programme for the use of army units in the surveillance and control of sensitive objectives"** (in accordance with law no. 128/2001). The involvement of military personnel will last six months and will entail the use of 4,000 members who will be employed to guard military objectives and civilian infrastructure considered at risk.

As far as **co-operation at international level** is concerned, **Italy** (apart from having ratified the "European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism" adopted in 1977 within the Council of Europe) **has already ratified 10 out of the 12 UN Conventions**. What is more, at the Council of Ministers of 26 October, the government approved a bill to ratify the Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997). Also being studied are the measures necessary for the ratification of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, (1999). Along with our community partners, our country also wholeheartedly supports the prompt adoption of a Global Convention against Terrorism currently under debate within the United Nations.

In addition, Italy makes an active contribution within the **European Union**. To this regard, it must be pointed out that the latest Extraordinary European Council in Ghent agreed on:

- the approval by the end of the year of the concrete procedures regarding the arrest warrant, a common definition of terrorist crimes and the freeze of assets;

- closer co-operation between the services operationally competent in the fight against terrorism;

- the adoption of a directive on money laundering - adopted meanwhile by the European Parliament on 19 November - and the incorporation into national legislations of the resolutions undertaken within the FATF (Financial Action Task Force);

- the approval of enhanced measures in the field of air transport security.

Lastly, mention must be made of the action carried out by Italy in the context of the **G8** of which it holds the Chair. The latter has renewed its efforts to address the international terrorism crisis, including with regard to co-operation in the sector of finance and money-laundering.

выступление

Евгений Визир Временный Поверенный в делах Республики Молдова в Республике Узбекистан

Уважаемый господин Председатель, Уважаемые дамы и господа,

В первую очередь, хочу поблагодарить принимающую страну за гостеприимство и отличную организацию столь важного международного форума. Также хочу отметить ту активную и конструктивную роль, которую играют ОБСЕ и ООН в решении такой сложной проблемы как борьба с терроризмом, важной акцией которого является сегодняшняя встреча.

Господин Председатель, Уважаемые дамы и господа,

События 11 сентября не только потрясли все мировое сообщество своей бессмысленностью, варварством и жестокостью, но, кроме того, явили собой кардинальный поворот в развитии современной системы международных отношений. Эти события способствовали тому, чтобы понять насколько хрупкой и беззащитной может оказаться любая, даже самая прочная и современная, система национальной безопасности перед коварством новых угроз. Сентябрьская трагедия убедила всех нас в том, что терроризм является серьезной опасностью не только для отдельных стран, но реальной угрозой миру и безопасности во всем мире. Сентябрь 2001 года с особой остротой ставит на повестку дня мировой общественности проблему построения единого, глобального пространства безопасности, которое сможет удовлетворить фундаментальные потребности безопасности для всех стран независимо от их величины и влияния.

Осознание серьезности угрозы международного терроризма на современном этапе способствовало объединению наших усилий в целях противодействия и нейтрализации этой опасности. Республика Молдова всецело присоединилась к антитеррористической коалиции. В этом смысле руководство Молдовы предприняло конкретные шаги по осуществлению конкретных действий, вытекающих из соответствующих решений Объединенных Наций по укреплению регионального сотрудничества в данной области.

Всецело поддерживая решения и действия, предпринятые антитеррористической коалицией в целях борьбы против терроризма, считаем целесообразным обратить внимание на тот факт, что для того, чтобы снять с мировой повестки дня проблему проявления терроризма, недостаточно одних лишь репрессивных мер и противостояния видимым явлениям и результатам террористической деятельности. Необходимо в корне пресечь более глубокие причины подобных явлений, таких как политический и религиозный экстремизм, политический авантюризм и сепаратизм. Кроме того, самого серьезного внимания заслуживают социальные корни терроризма, когда неблагополучные в социально-экономическом смысле слои населения, страны или регионы подпитывают отряды боевиков и камикадзе.

Уважаемый господин Председатель,

События 11 сентября и опыт, накопленный на протяжении последних лет Республикой Молдовой, позволяют нам говорить о назревшей необходимости реструктуризации и адаптации международных организаций, а также некоторых положений международного права, к требованиям и вызовам современного мира.

Приходится с сожалением констатировать, что по истечении десятилетия поисков и дискуссий, многие проблемы, с которыми столкнулась и Молдова и другие государства, до сих пор не решены. И если говорить о нашем опыте, то сегодня мы видим, что сепаратистские режимы Приднестровья, Абхазии, Чечни либо способствуют пополнению отрядов террористов боевиками, либо помогают им поставками вооружения и боеприпасами.

И, конечно, нельзя успокаиваться тем фактом, что многие из вооруженных конфликтов превращаются в вялотекущее политическое противостояние. Любой неправомерный режим, неважно

религиозный или светский, вынужден вырабатывать свою идеологию для поддержания своей власти. Однако, в большинстве случаев, эта идеология тяготеет к экстремизму, который, в свою очередь, генерирует террор.

Поэтому считаем, что борьба против терроризма в любых его проявлениях, в любых регионах земного шара должна перерасти в полноценную, долгосрочную программу борьбы против явлений, которые способствуют его появлению – программу, которая включала бы все аспекты – политический, правовой, социальный, экономический, культурный. И, кроме того, терроризм не бывает присущим какой-либо стране или какому-либо региону. Терроризм – явление глобальное и только объединив все усилия мирового сообщества можно противостоять ему.

Только в этом случае мировое сообщество сможет исключить из обихода термин «терроризм».

Благодарю за внимание.

Dr. Alla Karimova Head of UN and the International Political Organizations Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Uzbekistan

Mr. Chairman,

I am grateful for this opportunity to respond to the addresses of international organizations.

Supporting a thesis expressed by the honourable representative of the UN Political Department regarding a key role of national government in the conflict prevention and the adoption of preventive measures, I would like to emphasize that it would be helpful to use a differential approach while making evaluations, recommendations and drafting projects within the frames of international institutions.

Peculiarities of national development of all five countries are missing in the outlines of a situation in Central Asia made by the UN Political Department and UNICEF representatives, which affects quality of proposed projects, their acceptability and correspondence with priorities of national development.

Political, economic, socio-cultural and demographic realities of our countries have their own priorities, dynamics and results. Naturally, it is difficult to notice them through old lenses.

At the same time, in the 10 year-time our states have managed to establish all necessary institutions of bilateral relations, within the frames of which we conduct negotiations and adopt necessary documents. The Agreement on the Border Delimitation signed between Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan is one of the examples. We are working in this field with other neighbours.

Mr. Chairman,

In the years 1993-2004 in Uzbekistan within the UNDP alone more than 60 million USD has been allocated to implement sustainable development strategy, which in fact exceeds the help provided by donor-states and the UN. The Program of Personnel Training is being carried out in Uzbekistan. Having in mind that half of the Uzbek population is the youth, one third of the state budget is being spent on education and training.

Each state of the region has its own technique in the implementation of decisions, taken in the framework of multilateral co-operation. For example, Uzbekistan is a part of all 12 UN conventions on the combat against terrorism. We believe that in combination with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Combat Against Terrorism, this is a strong legislative basis to counter this threat in our country.

Mr. Chairman,

Any objective evaluation of the situation envisages positive aspects as well as perspective proposals. In this sense we would like to note the addresses made by the representatives of the European Union and UN ODCCP.

Thank you.

Delegation of the Netherlands

Written Contribution

The terrible events of 11 September remind us of the importance that the OSCE, like other international organizations, respond effectively to the threat of terrorism. Combating terrorism can only be effective if all States and all international organisations concerned act in close co-operation. Our work in the OSCE can complement and reinforce the activities of other international organisations.

The Netherlands warmly welcomes the OSCE Action Plan on Combating Terrorism adopted at the OSCE Ministerial Council in Bucharest. Its comprehensive approach closely links the politico-military, human and economic dimensions of the OSCE together in combating terrorism.

We are happy to see this Bishkek International Conference on Strengthening Comprehensive Efforts to Counter Terrorism coming so soon after adoption of our Action Plan in Bucharest. The Central Asian region is exposed to many challenges and threats to freedom and security, and this conference will help to enhance security and stability in this region through all three OSCE dimensions. It is of great importance that this conference is being held and therefore the Netherlands has contributed to it financially. Two more specific points are worth mentioning.

Firstly, the Netherlands fully supports the Action Plan's emphasis on promoting human rights, tolerance and multiculturalism as well as the firm refusal to identify terrorism with any nationality or religion. Freedom of religion and belief is of essential importance to national and international stability. We have already seen too many examples of religious intolerance and persecution, jeopardising peace and stability. The Netherlands attaches great importance to this issue, as recently demonstrated at the Hague Seminar on *Freedom of Religion or Belief in the OSCE Region* held on 26 June. We propose to keep the issue of freedom of religion and belief high on the OSCE's agenda.

A second issue that may contribute to combating terrorism is full implementation of the OSCE document on Small Arms and Light Weapons. Preventing proliferation and trafficking of these weapons should be a high priority, not only in Central Asia, but also in the whole of the OSCE region. The Netherlands has given financial support to the national training workshops on implementing OSCE commitments on small arms and light weapons held last month in Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan.

Mr. Maurits Jochems Director, Security Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands

Dutch Action Plan for Combating Terrorism and Promoting Security

The Dutch Government has introduced a national Action Plan on the Fight against Terrorism and Promoting Security. The Action Plan focuses on prevention as well as expeditious investigation and successful prosecution of terrorist crimes. The measures will involve a sum of USD 80 million.

The basis of the Action Plan is a package of measures to prevent acts of terrorism. Intelligence and security services will be provided with extra resources. Funds will also be made available to increase the opportunities of biometry as a valuable instrument in the identification of persons. In addition, the Royal Netherlands Military Constabulary is expanded in order to intensify the external border controls.

The capacity for investigation and prosecution of terrorist crimes will be expanded considerably. The National Police Agencies and the Public Prosecutions Department are reinforced by additional criminal investigators and analysts. The capacity of the so-called Human Trafficking Unit is also expanded.

The relation between capital flows and terrorist activity is of vital importance in the fight against terrorism. The government has taken measures to put a halt to supply of funds to terrorist groups.

The Netherlands stresses the importance of rapid ratification of extradition treaties and the conclusion of the amended directive on money laundering. Also legislation on UN Conventions on bomb terrorism and financing of terrorism must be ratified in timely fashion.

H.E. Aleksander Kwasniewski President of the Republic of Poland

(Presented by the Delegation of Poland)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On the occasion of the Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia, I would like to express Poland's appreciation for the work against terrorism done so far by the States participating in the Conference.

I am glad that coalition aiming to fight international terrorism is constantly broadening the range of its activities in a variety of ways.

On November 6th, I had the honour to host the Conference on Combating Terrorism in Warsaw. The Heads of States of Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe and their high representatives present in Warsaw expressed our denouncement of international terrorism and stressed that we see the fight against it as a struggle between humanity and barbarism, and not between different religions or cultures.

The Warsaw Conference agreed on common Declaration and on Action Plan. We encouraged participating States and international organisations to provide conditions for full implementation of relevant international conventions and UN resolutions. Sharing position of the European Union, we expressed opinion that far greater co-operation is needed to fight international terrorism.

In the adopted Action Plan, we all present in Warsaw agreed on undertaking appropriate measures enabling us to provide quick and effective exchange of information on possible sources of international terrorism and on terrorist threats. In accordance with the European Union decisions, we accepted the use of the same forms and methods in the struggle against international terrorism in the areas of economy, intelligence and the movement of persons and goods.

Combating terrorism requires a well-functioning system of mutually supporting institutions: the UN, NATO, OSCE, Council of Europe, European Union and various regional bodies. The UN conventions and resolutions against terrorism and the OSCE Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism adopted recently by the Ministerial Council in Bucharest are of crucial importance.

We are aware that there are still many places around the world that are affected by conflicts, ethnic and religious tensions, where violence exists in various forms. The problem of security and stability in Central Asia is also our common concern. We should give more and more attention to the links between conflict prevention and human rights.

Political, social and economic conditions in many countries differ and this influences instability and the human rights record. Therefore, it is our duty to strive towards a common understanding and a common implementation of all the standards we have worked out to counter terrorism.

As the agenda of your Conference embraces all possible problems and difficulties that may rise in the area of combating terrorism, so important for security and stability of Central Asia and our continent, it is clear that an enormous task is ahead of you. I am, however, convinced that the work to be done during coming two days will be constructive and that mutual understanding will help in the implementation of our common goals.

I wish you fruitful debates and look forward to the outcomes of the Bishkek Conference as well as to the enhancing of the co-operation in the fight against international terrorism.

Delegation of Portugal

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests and participants,

We would like to start by thanking the Government of Kyrgyzstan for hosting this conference. At the same time, we would like to congratulate the OSCE Chairman-in-Office and the representatives of UN ODCCP for the initiative of holding the meeting, thus giving substance to the concerns of the international community policy towards Central Asia.

Recent developments have proved those concerns about the expansion of international terrorism and about the reasons leading to it to be right.

Unfortunately, the worst perspectives pointing in the direction of transnationalisation of the threats and deterritorialisation of the conflicts were confirmed.

Likewise, terrorist groups' knowledge of new information technologies and the fact, now confirmed, that everything could be a possible target, that everything could be a possible weapon and that every one could be a possible terrorist has broadened the threat of terrorism.

On the other hand, countries have been experiencing difficulties to delimit the subject of their battle, as terrorist groups no longer exist in their classic form but instead materialize spreading and circulating thoughts, while using new migratory phenomena and situations of social exclusion to accomplish this.

Due to its diffuse nature, this threat obviously creates difficulties to the authorities and requires the fight against terrorism to be ever more multidisciplinary, expanding it from the genesis of terrorism to its manifestations of uttermost violence.

As far as the attitude of Portugal towards the current situation of international terrorism is concerned and considering the absence of a concrete threat of domestic terrorism, it is possible for us to develop a proactive attitude anticipating threats and monitoring suspect citizens of activities connected with international terrorism.

Development of our legislation has been aimed at endowing the authorities with better working devices for combating crime in general and terrorism in particular. At the same time, we have been searching for preventive mechanisms to make it harder on terrorism-related activities and, particularly, on those regarding financing and money laundering.

For that matter, we have been endeavouring efforts to keep up with legislative developments in other countries, especially Eastern Europe, actively participating in the creation of harmonized mechanisms within the European Union. There is nothing so favourable to terrorist activity as disagreement between nations.

Another frontline of the fight against terrorism regards in how far the whole society feels itself involved. In the current situation, in which systematic and indiscriminate mass terrorism has replaced selective terrorism, it is of the utmost importance that everybody be aware of his role and responsibilities in a fight which is meant to be global.

We know there is a price to be paid for this openness, namely waves of hysteria sometimes boosted by the media, but we assume this cost in the belief that after a certain period of social instability, the entire community will be more alert and ready to fight.

In the same way, a preventive attitude requires contacts with minority communities from different ethnic groups and religions, elements of information being obtained from them. Although the Portuguese society is rather favourable of inclusion as far as this aspect is concerned, one must not neglect the approach to those who are more likely to feel themselves excluded, thus boosting situations of a criminal nature.

As for this matter and bearing in mind all the experience gathered also due to domestic terrorism, we feel the borderlines between organized crime and terrorism to be weakening. At the same time, activities once

considered financing soon become the main activities of the groups, thus turning ideological causes into mere excuses to carry on with criminal behaviour.

This feature, which, if properly publicised, becomes a great material advantage for terrorist groups, could be a disadvantage due to the difficulties these groups will meet to get across a message which is coherent with the principles they defend.

This will be another aspect of the fight against terrorism - the war of information - and, while resisting temptations of propaganda, one should try and explore the truth in order to make all communities understand that this battle concerns everyone, thus making it ever more difficult for terrorists to hide behind political, ideological and religious causes.

Insofar that the fight against terrorism demands multidisciplinary responses - for a complex problem we should have a complex solution or solutions - and although the following is no part of this session, I would like to finish stating that the fight against terrorism is not a problem which concerns solely police and intelligence services. It is not only a problem of law enforcement. It is a problem of unbalanced development and of the creation of - unaccomplished - expectations.

In this ever smaller world, in which differences between the 1st, 2nd and 3rd worlds are essentially economic and not depending on the access to information and to the desire of better living conditions, in which demilitarisation of conflicts is anticipated, thus posing a threat to civilian populations, and in which synergy between organized crime and so-called terrorist groups is ever growing, it is above all important to give a frontal and homogeneous answer demonstrating our will not to be afraid to sacrifice some of our liberty in order to guarantee our safety and security, as no one can be free without feeling safe and secure.

выступление

Анатолий Сафонов Заместитель министра иностранных дел Российской Федерации

Уважаемый господин Председатель, Дамы и господа,

Нынешняя Конференция в Бишкеке проходит почти сразу после успешно завершившейся министерской встречи в Бухаресте, где были приняты решение и План действий подключения ОБСЕ к международным усилиям по противодействию терроризму. Очень важно, чтобы Бишкек в практическом плане закрепил позитив, достигнутый в этой области на заседании Совета министров иностранных дел. Согласованные в Бухаресте решения мы рассматриваем как системообразующий элемент новой стратегии ОБСЕ, органично вписывающейся в глобальные мероприятия в антитеррористической сфере под эгидой ООН. Таким образом, эта уникальная общеевропейская структура подтвердила свою востребованность в наращивании потенциала международной антитеррористической коалиции. Через бухарестские договоренности министров ОБСЕ настраивается на долговременную работу, ориентированную, в первую очередь, на вскрытие и противодействие глубинным источникам терроризма.

События 11 сентября в США, действия международных террористов в России, других уголках мира вновь продемонстрировали, насколько хрупкой и уязвимой является нынешняя система международной безопасности и как остро ощущается потребность в коллективных защитных механизмах против этого опаснейшего вызова стратегической стабильности. Очень своевременно, что ОБСЕ, имеющая общеевропейский мандат в сфере поддержания мира и стабильности на континенте, согласовала программу практических шагов в антитеррористической сфере с деятельным участием всех 55-ти государств и многих международных организаций. Таково сегодня требование дня, и мы должны найти эффективное противоядие этим новым вызовам.

Перед нами непростая задача – сформулировать стратегию деятельности ОБСЕ в новом для Организации измерении безопасности – противодействии международному терроризму, а также ее взаимодействия в этих вопросах с ООН и другими международными партнерами.

Поддерживая положения бухарестского итогового документа по противодействию терроризму, мы считаем, что акцент в их реализации следовало бы сделать на следующих приоритетных направлениях:

- борьба с финансированием терроризма, прежде всего, в тесной связи с организованной преступностью, незаконным оборотом наркотиков и оружия;

- содействие совершенствованию национального законодательства по борьбе с терроризмом, включая выработку под эгидой ОБСЕ соответствующих рекомендаций, а возможно, и подготовку проекта модельного закона о борьбе с терроризмом;

- проработка идеи создания под эгидой ОБСЕ механизма международного мониторинга за соблюдением государствами-членами их обязательств по основополагающим антитеррористическим конвенциям. Такой орган мог бы заняться рассмотрением представляемых ему государствами-членами докладов о выполнении ими своих соответствующих обязательств, а также разрабатывать рекомендации по противодействию терроризму, включая запрет террористических организаций и оказывающих им поддержку структур, меры по обеспечению неотвратимости ответственности террористов, их пособников и покровителей;

- в плане усиления взаимодействия в сфере антитерроризма ОБСЕ с другими международными структурами можно было бы провести в начале следующего года в Вене встречу экспертов ОБСЕ, представителей ООН и ее спецучреждений, а также других заинтересованных международных и региональных организаций (включая СНГ) для обсуждения вопросов координации в противодействии терроризму и выработки рекомендаций для будущей концепции ОБСЕ в поддержку международных усилий в борьбе с терроризмом.

Надеемся, что эти и другие конструктивные предложения станут предметом глубокого и заинтересованного обсуждения на бишкекском форуме.

Уважаемый господин Председатель,

Столкнувшись в последние годы с широкомасштабным наступлением международного терроризма и экстремизма на своих рубежах, одними из первых осознали это зло как общую угрозу, от которой невозможно укрыться в «национальных квартирах», страны Содружества Независимых Государств.

Еще в июне 1999 года в Минске был подписан Договор о сотрудничестве государств – участников СНГ в борьбе с терроризмом, в июне 2000 года Совет глав государств СНГ утвердил Программу по борьбе с международным терроризмом и иными проявлениями экстремизма на период до 2003 года. Развивается взаимодействие спецслужб, создан и приступил к работе Антитеррористический центр (АТЦ) СНГ. Развернута Региональная оперативная группа АТЦ в Бишкеке для работы на наиболее угрожаемом центрально-азиатском направлении.

Важнейшим инструментом реализации намеченных планов в борьбе с преступностью и терроризмом является создание советов правоохранительных органов и специальных служб государств, входящих в СНГ.

Усилена роль антитеррористической составляющей в рамках Договора о коллективной безопасности от 15 мая 1992 года. Образован Комитет секретарей советов безопасности государств – участников указанного Договора коллективной безопасности, который занимается вопросами координации работы в этой сфере.

В упреждающем темпе работает на антитеррористическом направлении находящаяся в стадии организационного становления Шанхайская организация сотрудничества (ШОС), в которую, помимо России, входят Китай, Казахстан, Киргизия, Таджикистан и Узбекистан. В рамках ШОС разработана и 15 июня 2001 г. подписана Шанхайская конвенция о борьбе с терроризмом, сепаратизмом и экстремизмом. Ведется работа по созданию Региональной антитеррористической структуры с местонахождением в г. Бишкеке первого рабочего органа ШОС.

Важные мероприятия с целью усиления антитеррористического направления осуществлены и на национальном уровне. В 1998 г. была образована Федеральная антитеррористическая комиссия, которая под руководством Председателя Правительства Российской Федерации М. М. Касьянова ведет активную работу по укреплению потенциала борьбы с терроризмом, угрожающим России и ее гражданам. Аналогичные комиссии созданы и действуют у нас на региональном уровне.

25 июля 1998 г. в нашей стране принят Федеральный закон «О борьбе с терроризмом», который создает прочную нормативно-правовую базу для активизации деятельности правоохранительных органов России в борьбе с терроризмом как внутри страны, так и на международном уровне.

Жизнь ставит новые задачи в сфере антитерроризма. На первый план сейчас выходит создание и запуск международных и национальных механизмов, призванных пресечь финансовую подпитку терроризма, прежде всего из-за рубежа. Россия активно включилась в эту работу. Мы и далее намерены наращивать взаимодействие на глобальном, региональном и двустороннем уровнях с целью укрепления единой антитеррористической коалиции, важную роль в консолидации которой призвана сыграть ОБСЕ и проводимая под ее эгидой наша Конференция.

Delegation of Sweden

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates,

This conference is coming to its close. We would like to thank the Kyrgyz Republic and the organizers for a most interesting and well-organized conference. The thorough preparation by the host country, OSCE and UN ODCCP has ensured that the high expectations on this Conference have been fulfilled. After having adopted the concluding documents, my delegation would like to briefly mention a few observations after having heard the many interesting presentations. We have found many of them extremely relevant to our joint and separate future action to implement the Bucharest Decision on Combating Terrorism, and want to highlight in particular:

- 1. The impressive comprehensiveness of the framework offered to all of us through the UN and the OSCE, spanning from offering forums for our dialogue to providing us with necessary background information and analysis as well as financial, technical and other assistance, where necessary. This conference has been a demonstration of the value added of a fruitful co-operation between the UN, which we all agree plays a leading role in our global efforts against terrorism, and the OSCE, which can provide a major regional contribution to these global efforts. We shall continue to make the implementation of the Bucharest Decision on Combating Terrorism a practical test case of the Platform for Co-operation.
- 2. Several interventions during these two days have clearly stated that action against terrorism will only be successful when it is also followed by actions for human rights, rule of law and the freedom of the media and in accordance with the international norms set in this area. Only the terrorists will gain from us giving up on a strict adherence to the values and norms of international law and commitments. It has been highlighted that these norms and commitments are there to provide guidance and directions not only in times of prosperity and peace, but also in times when we are confronted with international crises and internal tensions.
- 3. In order to isolate extremists and terrorists, we shall pay more attention to preventive action and addressing problems at the earliest possible state. Both the OSCE and the UN have much to offer in this area. We shall continue to lend our support to the valuable work done by the High Commissioner on National Minorities, the ODIHR and the Representative of the Freedom of the Media as well as to the work of the OSCE missions in the field. The UN has also presented to us some of its work in the area of conflict prevention. Also the EU is sharpening its tools and mechanising in this area.
- 4. The need to co-operate more effectively in the area of law enforcement, including training of police, and border control, has been pointed out by our Central Asian partners. Donor countries should pay more attention to these needs. The international presence in the field can assist in assessing and channelling requests made.
- 5. The deliberations have also pointed to the fact that many of the problems in the region transcend national borders. We hope that one important outcome of this conference will be a willingness of the Central Asian countries to increase their bilateral and regional co-operation. Such co-operation is essential and cost effective. The international community and donor countries have declared their willingness to lend their support to efforts in this direction. Sweden welcomes the development of comprehensive national and regional programmes as set out in the Programme of Action.

Delegation of Switzerland

We trust that the Bishkek Conference will contribute to a broader recognition of Central Asian states' special needs and concerns. First of all, we would like to thank both the OSCE Secretariat and the Secretariat of the UN ODCCP for the excellent organisation of this important conference. Our sincere gratitude goes also to Kyrgyzstan for the superb hospitality offered to us, hosting this international meeting.

As the tragic events of 11th September have highlighted to the world, terrorism constitutes a very serious and immediate threat to international peace and security. More than any other menace it directly challenges our common goal to build a modern society based on such common values as democracy, the rule of law and the respect of human rights. Therefore, it calls for a determined and co-ordinated answer. The struggle against international terrorism must include measures on the short, medium and long-term range within both a global and a regional approach.

To this end, Switzerland fully supports the Plan of Action adopted by the 9th Ministerial Council in Bucharest containing initiatives in all of the three dimensions of the OSCE. We welcome the well-balanced approach of the Action Plan, which emphasizes the necessity of preventive measures and includes different means to strengthen the rule of law, to address negative social-economic factors and to cut into the financial networks of terrorism.

As it was underlined in Bucharest, this conference represents the first opportunity to implement the OSCE Action Plan on a regional level. Many of the activities proposed in this paper fall into areas in which the OSCE is already active and proficient, such as police training and monitoring.

It is in fact essential for the short-term combat against organized crime and terrorism to strengthen such programmes of capacity building in police services. For, as we all know, police measures have to be reinforced in order to prevent movement of terrorist individuals or groups and to cut off their financial basis by fighting against criminal networks. But by the same token, it is very important that the police training includes themes like human rights and minority rights, to ensure that counter terrorism measures do not undermine fundamental freedoms. As our Foreign Affairs Minister, Federal Councillor Joseph Deiss, said in last week's Ministerial Council, it is also the OSCE's role to make sure that action against terrorism does not allow violations of human rights.

The battle against terrorism, Ladies and Gentlemen, is in all respects a long-term battle. And we will come to victory only if we succeed in working together, regionally and internationally. Common efforts are absolutely necessary to guarantee a better implementation of codes of conduct, international rules and laws aiming at the prevention and the repression of terrorism.

Together we have to pay more attention to frozen conflicts generating violent extremism. We must strengthen the dialogue and join our forces to tackle the root causes of the phenomenon, for eradication of terrorism goes through the promotion of good living conditions, education, equity, justice, non-discrimination and democracy.

STATEMENT: MEASURES TAKEN BY SWITZERLAND TO IMPEACH ANY ABUSE OF ITS FINANCIAL CENTRE BY TERRORISTS AND OTHER CRIMINALS

Delegation of Switzerland

- Switzerland is thoroughly committed to fighting terrorism and its financial backing. It will not tolerate any kind of abuse of its territory or its financial centre by terrorists and other criminals. The banking sector is fully co-operative in this effort.
- Switzerland has far-reaching legislation in place to combat terrorism and to block funds used to finance it. Under the Swiss penal code, any funds used for criminal or terrorist purposes are frozen and confiscated. According to our Anti-Money Laundering Act, all financial intermediaries – including the entire nonbanking sector – have to freeze funds and inform the competent authorities immediately if they suspect money laundering activity. Under its law on mutual legal assistance, Switzerland provides immediate legal co-operation and freezes corresponding funds. This arsenal of measures is applied vigorously by the competent authorities.
- Banking secrecy is absolutely no obstacle to fighting terrorism and other crimes. Upon suspicion of criminal abuse, any account in Switzerland can be blocked and full information can be received. This is the case in domestic procedures and international judicial co-operation as well.
- Switzerland fully contributes to international co-operation in the fight against terrorism. It has signed UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and is working on its early ratification. It welcomes UN Security Council resolution 1373 on fighting terrorism. It also actively participates in the negotiation of a comprehensive UN convention on international terrorism. And finally, Switzerland has swiftly and fully implemented UN Security Council Resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) which impose targeted financial sanctions against the Taliban, Osama Bin Laden, the Al-Qaida organization and others.
- Switzerland has taken additional forceful action after the events of September 11. The Swiss Federal Prosecutor has opened its own criminal proceedings, a terrorism task force has been created by the Federal Office of Police, and the Swiss supervising authorities have instructed all financial intermediaries to block accounts of persons and institutions linked to the terrorist attacks in the United States ('Bush lists').
- As a world leader in financial services, Switzerland wants to be a driving force in the development of ever higher international standards to counter financial flows of criminal origin. It has launched three initiatives in this respect in the recent past. 1. Switzerland has introduced proposals in the framework of FATF (Financial Action Task Force against money laundering) to strengthen know-your-customer rules.
 It has initiated the 'Interlaken Process' with the aim to make financial sanctions more effective. 3. It has launched an international initiative to combat the flow of illegal assets of politically exposed persons (PEP).

SPEAKING NOTES

Delegation of Switzerland:

Session 2: Multilateral Institutions

- The UN Security Council has made an outline of its course of action in resolution 1373. Switzerland welcomes the resolution and is determined to associate itself fully to the common effort. In particular, Switzerland actively participated in the sessions of the ad hoc committee established within the UN to negotiate a comprehensive convention on international terrorism, the last session of which took place in New York from 15 to 26 October 2001.
- Switzerland has signed the UN convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism in summer 2001. This instrument has not entered into force yet lacking sufficient ratifications. We pursue the aim that the instrument can enter quickly into force. With regard to the international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings, Switzerland intends to adhere to this instrument in the very near future.
- Switzerland has at its disposal a broad and efficient range of tools for fighting terrorism, organized crime and money laundering. Swiss banking secrecy never protected and will never protect neither terrorists nor their financial transactions. Banks are obliged to report any suspicious transaction, an obligation which also applies to financial transactions linked to terrorism. Switzerland provides immediate legal assistance and freezes the corresponding funds.

Session 3: Enhancing Comprehensive Measures

- Switzerland considers the fight against terrorism to be an urgent and common task of all nations. This position is based on the conviction that terrorism and its consequences are an extraordinary threat to the fundamental values of free and pluralist society as well as to the rights of each and every individual. This threat needs to be countered resolutely and consistently.
- In this context, we welcome and support the efforts of the international community to respond to this challenge with a wide range of measures. At the same time, Switzerland is of the opinion that the efforts to combat terrorism can only succeed in the long term if the adopted measures are carried out in conformity with international law.
- Therefore, we welcome the joint statement made on 29 November 2001 by the UN High commissioner for Human Rights, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, and the Director of the OSCE/ODIHR. This statement should be widely disseminated as it provides clear guidelines for States to strike a fair balance between legitimate national security concerns and fundamental freedom as contained in human rights and humanitarian law Conventions and commitments.
- Indeed, the determined fight against terrorism should not undermine the fundamental values enshrined in the OSCE commitments and which constitute the basis of our societies: Democracy, Rule of Law, Justice and Human Dignity.
- The fight against terrorism must not be allowed to become a licence to commit new human rights violations. Certain fundamental rights must be guaranteed at all times by states, warring parties and (armed) opposition groups; the latter is bound by the common law, Article 3 of the fourth Geneva Convention. Moreover, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with its high number of contracting parties and the OSCE commitments must not be repealed or curtailed in any way in the struggle against terrorism. Attacks such as those in New York must not be allowed to provoke doubts about the universality of human rights or to reverse their implementation.
- We encourage OSCE participating States, which are developing anti-terror legislation, to submit their draft to the relevant international human rights bodies.

- Promotion of Democracy, the Rule of Law and the effective implementation of human rights are absolutely necessary to prevent terrorism. To combat the root causes of terrorism, each individual must have the opportunity to express his/her opinion freely in his/her own country and to have an equitable access to the political decision-making and to social and economical means. Extremist groups can only be denied their support base if the basic rights of the individuals are upheld.
- The OSCE institutions, in particular the OSCE ODIHR, the Representative of the Media and the High Commissioner for national minorities contribute already through their projects and measures to the fight against terrorism and they monitor the implementation of anti-terrorism measures. We will continue to support them in their activities.

Session 3 cont.:

As a significant financial center, Switzerland is fully aware of the utmost importance of an efficient fight against money laundering and against the financing of terrorism. Combating criminal money is not only an issue of morality and justice, it is also in the very interest of all financial market participants. Criminal money is a major threat to the integrity of a financial place. It undermines confidence and endangers financial stability.

Although tracking down criminal money is extremely difficult and often leads to disappointments, we can draw three conclusions from our own experience in this field:

<u>First</u>, an efficient strategy must rely on a careful and detailed identification of the true beneficiary of financial transactions and accounts. Such an examination has to be conducted by all financial intermediaries involved. They are best placed to do it. They should know not only the names of their counterparts, but also their motivations, and, in the case of a company, who the persons holding the assets actually are.

<u>Second</u>, all non-bank financial intermediaries – including lawyers, notaries, insurance companies and currency dealers – should be made to follow the same anti-money-laundering rules as the banks. Any discrimination between the banking and the non-banking sectors would offer an important loophole in the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

<u>Third</u>, financial intermediaries should have the obligation to inform the anti-money-laundering unit if they have a doubt about the nature of a transaction, and to immediately freeze any suspicious money. It is clear that this reporting system can only work if intermediaries are made accountable to their regulatory body and to the justice system for a careful implementation of identification rules.

We are convinced that a strict implementation of a far-reaching "know-your-customer principle" by all financial intermediaries would go a long way in preventing, detecting and repressing money laundering and the financing of terrorism. This is why Switzerland has recently made concrete proposals in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to enhance international standards aimed at ensuring the proper identification of the beneficial owners of assets in the banking as well as in the non-banking sectors.

Turkish Delegation

The terrorist attacks against the United States of America on 11 September were a major shock for the international community. They were in their essence an all-out assault against all peace-loving nations bound by common values such as democracy, human rights, supremacy of law and open society. These heinous attacks demonstrated clearly the true nature of terrorism and the murderous dimensions it has attained. Turkey, as a country which has suffered severely from terrorism and has lost more than thirty thousand lives at the cruel hands of terrorists, shares the pain of the American people wholeheartedly. Turkey condemns the attacks perpetrated against the USA in the strongest terms.

These attacks were a bitter confirmation of Turkey's calls for a common and resolute stance against terrorism on a global scale.

Terrorism is a global phenomenon. The 11 September terrorist attacks attested to this fact once more. Hence, there is a need for co-operation and resolute action of the international community for fighting this scourge. Turkey's bitter experience in the past led to the realisation that terrorism can not be fought effectively in the absence of international co-operation.

As members of the family of nations, we all have to agree that terrorism can not be excused. No socalled ideal, cause or goal can justify terrorism. There should not be any room for double standards in international relations whereby some acts of terror are condemned, while others are justified or condoned on the basis of different and dubious criteria or even encouraged for national interests.

Furthermore, we also need to agree that the scourge of terrorism can not be identified with any religion, ethnic identity, race, colour of skin or a specific geographical region. To link the recent terrorist attacks against the USA with Islam or any other religion would be a fatal mistake. An approach otherwise would unavoidably serve to the causes of the terrorists.

Turkey fully supports all efforts by the international community aimed at combating terrorism. It has substantially contributed to the drafting and adoption of resolutions and agreements at various international organizations such as UN, NATO, OSCE and the Council of Europe.

Turkey is party to 10 out 12 international conventions of the UN with regard to combating terrorism. The remaining two conventions, namely the "International Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings" and the "International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism" are expected to be ratified by the Turkish Grand National Assembly soon. In addition to various international agreements, Turkey has also signed bilateral security and co-operation agreements with more than 40 countries with regard to combating and preventing terrorism and organized crime.

Today, we note with satisfaction the increased awareness and sensitivity against terrorism within the international community. The adoption of Resolution Nr: 1373 by the UN Security Council is an attestation to this fact. Turkey, at this conjuncture, wishes the conclusion of the "Comprehensive Convention for the Prevention of Terrorism" at the UN, which will also include the definition of terrorism.

Determined to fight terrorism, Turkey took part at a very early stage in the international coalition that was formed after the 11 September attacks against the Al-Qaida terror organization. In this context, it has opened up its airspace and airports to the flights in connection with "Operation Enduring Peace".

Furthermore, the Turkish Grand National Assembly authorized the Turkish Government to send troops to foreign countries when it deemed necessary, in support of the "Operation Enduring Peace". Obtaining this authorisation, the Turkish Government decided to dispatch a ninety-man-strong special unit to Afghanistan. The Turkish Government has also declared its readiness to send up to three thousand troops to take part in peace-keeping operations after the secession of the hostilities in Afghanistan.

In addition to these, Turkey has also been providing humanitarian aid for the last twenty years to the impoverished brotherly Afghan people which have been suffering severely due to oppression, chaotic

circumstances and ongoing fightings. Turkey will be able to increase its humanitarian aid to the Afghan people as peace and stability is reintroduced in this country.

As a secular country with a population whose great majority belongs to the Islamic faith, Turkey is in a unique position to play a constructive role in bridging any illusionary division which terrorist organizations such as the Al-Qaida would have liked to create between the Islamic and the Christian worlds. Turkey is determined to fulfil this constructive role which it is destined to play. In this context, to contribute to the harmonious interaction between different regions and cultures, it has started an initiative to bring together members and candidate countries of the EU and the ICO early next year in Istanbul in a common forum.

Turkey firmly believes that as independence, development and democratic and secular systems get stronger in various regions, especially in Central Asia, terrorists will be defeated and eliminated in all places where they seek shelter. In this framework, we believe that the OSCE can play an important role in Central Asia, a region neighbouring Afghanistan and with which we share a common language as well as common historical and cultural heritage. Hence we welcome the increase in joint programs between the OSCE and the Central Asian Republics. A multi-dimensional and comprehensive approach rather than solely insisting on human rights and democratisation in the relationship between the fledgling Republics of Central Asia and the OSCE would be most appropriate for obtaining the best and beneficial results in common programs.

There is no doubt that civilized nations should exercise their fight against terrorism within rules of democratic principles and supremacy of law. However, we witness in recent years that a tendency is getting stronger in some European countries to overlook terrorist activities and to accuse those countries that are confronted with terrorism with human rights abuses. Such a tendency, while on the one hand encourages terrorist organizations and serves their aims, on the other hand, misleads the world public opinion against countries that encounter terrorist attacks. The basic and primary duty of the countries should be to prevent the activities of terrorist organizations on their own territory. Therefore, regardless by whom and for which they might be committed, or by whom they might be sponsored, all types of terrorist acts should be condemned, terrorists organizations should be banned from operating overtly or covertly and terrorist should be sentenced to punishments they deserve without any hesitation. Actually Resolution 1373 adopted by the UN Security Council almost immediately after the 11 September attacks against the USA foresees such an approach.

Turkey's bitter experience gained in its solitary struggle against terrorism throughout the years also has clearly demonstrated the relationship between terrorist organizations and organized crime. For instance, the separatist PKK terror organization which devastated the country and caused serious harms to the Turkish people has been nourished financially through arms and drug smuggling as well as trafficking of illegal immigrants to European countries. This notorious organization is unfortunately able to sustain its illicit activities in many countries. The prevention of the illegal activities of terror organizations mainly perpetrated in co-operation with organized crime gangs is of utmost importance. Turkey is, and will be supporting every effort to this end. Turkey will also support the endeavours of the UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention in co-operation with member countries.

Turkey believes that the Bishkek Conference will not only contribute to the efforts for strengthening security and stability in Central Asia and combating terrorism, but it will also play a very useful role in highlighting the relationship between terrorism and organized crime.

Dr. Abdulhaluk Mehmet Çay State Minister, Republic of Turkey

Mr. Chairman, Esteemed Representatives of OSCE Member States, Esteemed Representatives of Various International Organizations, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As Representative of the Republic of Turkey participating in this very important Conference entitled "Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: Strengthening Comprehensive Efforts to Counter-Terrorism", let me first of all thank the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention and the Government of Kyrgyzstan as the host country for having taken this most timely initiative.

It gives me great honour to address the distinguished audience.

The terrorist attacks against the United States of America on 11 September were in their essence nothing but an all-out assault against all peace-loving nations bound by common values such as democracy, human rights, supremacy of law and open society. These heinous crimes have clearly demonstrated the true nature of terrorism and the murderous dimensions it has attained.

Turkey, who has suffered extensively from terrorism, shares the agony of the American people wholeheartedly and condemns the terrorist attacks on 11 September in the strongest terms.

Mr. Chairman,

Turkey has spent the last thirty years fighting terrorist onslaughts of different nature. Since the mideighties we lost more than thirty thousand innocent citizens in the attacks of the separatist terrorists which aimed to sever our southeastern region. Our total material loss resulting from these attacks amounts to more than 200 billion US Dollars.

Today, thanks to the unwavering struggle of all our security authorities and primarily of the Turkish Armed Forces, the separatist terrorist organization has been defeated and its leader has been put in jail.

The separatist terrorist organization did not hesitate to kill the defenceless old, women and even babies along with members of the security forces and law-abiding citizens whose only guilt was to love their country, in order to achieve its aims of undermining the state authority and intimidating the people in the region. Doctors, teachers, judges, engineers and technicians and their relatives who were dispatched to serve the region became targets of the terrorist organization.

In order to fight this atrocious terror organization, we, first of all, realized the necessary adaptations within our security forces and formed special units. In the legislative field, we amended our laws as necessary within democratic rules. In this context, our Parliament passed the "Counter Terrorism Act".

We also adopted a "Repentance Act" for re-winning our young people who were deceived and taken to the mountains by the terrorist organization. Furthermore, we developed the system of "village defenders" so as to enable our people to exercise their right of self-defence and to support the security forces. These are in a nutshell the measures that we have taken in the fields of legislation and public security for fighting the separatist terrorist organization.

Our Governments, throughout the years, have also started various important initiatives parallel to the struggle mounted in the field of public security, for strengthening the economy of the region which was weakened because of the attacks of the separatist terrorist organization. Doubtless, among these initiatives, the South-eastern Anatolian Project, or simply GAP, is the one which is going to contribute most to the economy of the region, as well as to the Turkish economy as a whole. The GAP, which is one of the largest in its field on a global scale, comprises a series of integrated projects of dams, power plants and irrigation systems as well as other comprehensive projects in the field of agriculture, industry, transport and education. When finished, it

will drastically change the region by substantially increasing, among others, the per capita income of 3,8 million people and the productional output of the region. Turkey, even in the years when the terrorist attacks came to a peak, did not compromise and continued its investments in the region.

Another measure that we have taken for reinvigorating and strengthening the economy of the region was to give priority to the development of the Southeastern and Eastern Anatolian regions. Our State, on the one hand while rapidly reconstructing the infrastructure of the region which was devastated by the terrorists, reinvigorated the regional economy and increased employment through substantial incentives and tax relieves. I can note with great satisfaction that by the defeat of the separatist terrorist organization, a rapid economic upswing has been achieved in the region.

Mr. Chairman,

These are the measures in a nutshell that we have taken domestically in our fight against terrorism. However, as we all very well know, terrorism is a global phenomenon. The bitter past experiences of Turkey have clearly demonstrated the need for an effective international co-operation against terrorism.

As members of the family of nations, we all have to agree that terrorism can not be justified by any means. There should not be any room for double standards in international relations whereby some acts of terror are condemned, while others are justified or condoned on the basis of different and dubious criteria or even encouraged for national interests. No so-called ideal, cause or goal can justify terrorism.

Furthermore, we also need to agree that the scourge of terrorism can not be identified with any religion, ethnic identity, race, colour of skin or a specific geographical region. To link the recent terrorist attacks with Islam or any other religion would be a fatal mistake. An approach otherwise would unavoidably serve to the causes of the terrorists.

There is no doubt that the civilized nations should exercise their fight against terrorism within the rules of democratic principles and supremacy of law. However, we witness in recent years that a tendency is getting stronger in some European countries to overlook terrorist activities and to accuse those countries that are confronted with terrorism with human rights abuses. Such a tendency, while on the one hand encourages the terrorist organizations and serves their aims, misleads the world public opinion against countries that encounter terrorist attacks on the other. The basic and primary duty of these countries should be to prevent the activities of terrorist organizations on their own territory. Therefore, regardless by whom and for which cause they might be committed or by whom they might be sponsored, all types of terrorist acts should be condemned, terrorist organizations should be banned from operating overtly or covertly and terrorists should be sentenced to punishments they deserve without any hesitation. Actually Resolution Nr. 1373 of the UN Security Council which contains the most robust measures in its field adopted right after the 11 September attacks foresees this approach. The international community can only be successful in its fight against terrorism with such an attitude.

Concluding my statement with this belief, I would like to thank the brotherly Government of Kyrgyzstan for the perfect organization of this conference and for the warm hospitality extended to us.

I greet you all with respect and thank you for your attention.

Delegation of Ukraine

Unprecedented acts of international terrorism of 11 September shattered the United States and the entire humanity. They substantially affected international relations. Today, we witness a very important development - consolidation before global challenges.

Another positive tendency that has relevance to our Conference is a significant increase of the role of international organizations. These tendencies should be promoted.

The latest developments require a co-ordinated approach in combating terrorism by all international institutions and a review of their agendas. In this respect, Ukraine considers the decisions of our meeting and the Action Plan to be adopted as a valuable contribution.

Decisively condemning terrorism in all its forms, Ukraine is an active participant of antiterrorist efforts contributing in diplomatic, legal, financial and other fields.

The position of Ukraine towards the problem of international terrorism lies in the following:

- Prevention of terrorism on the territory of Ukraine;
- Bilateral co-operation with the USA and multilateral co-operation in the context of short-term and longterm activities for combating and preventing of terrorist organization and activities which could be determined as terrorism;
- The co-operation in the frameworks of international organizations for co-ordination of international efforts to fight terrorism and eliminate its sources.

Ukraine always opposed terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. Ukraine is the participant of the 13 International conventions and protocols directed against such a phenomenon (two more conventions are under the procedure of legislative enactment).

Ukraine used and keeps using measures to support the USA in combating international terrorism.

On the 24 of September 2001 President of Ukraine signed a decree № 429 allowing to open Ukrainian airspace for the military-transport aviation of the USA.

Ukraine is very active in its diplomatic efforts to strengthen political and international legal instruments of fight against international terrorism. Ukraine supported adoption of the UN Security Council Resolutions 1368 (2001) and 1373 (2001) intended to mobilize world community to counter terrorism.

Upon our initiative, a special ministerial session of the UN Security Council on combating terrorism took place on November 12 resulting in approval of the Declaration.

On the initiative of Ukraine another international documents directed to voice the support of the USA and the struggle against terrorism were adopted, videlicet, the Statement of the Commission Ukraine - NATO, and the Statement of the delegation of Ukraine in OSCE on behalf of the States of GUUAM.

Ukraine supports the intentions of the States of the G-8 as for the creation of the International financial association on the struggle against terrorist organizations.

We agreed with states of antiterrorist coalition to establish permanent exchange of information concerning the persons suspected in involvement in terrorist activity, as well as their financial transactions.

Ukraine supports efforts of the International Coalition in the struggle against International terrorism. The success of the International Coalition is also a part and parcel of security of Ukrainian citizens and national security of Ukraine in general.

Appropriate measures are being taken to give a fresh impetus to antiterrorist activity at the regional level, in particular within BSEC and GUUAM.

Ukraine joined the recent Warsaw summit of Central, Eastern and South Eastern European leaders to adopt a pragmatic Action Plan to combat terrorism. We offered our good offices to hold the next antiterrorist forum in Kyiv in the second half of 2002.

To date, this co-ordination is being realized, de facto, by means of bilateral consultations and multilateral negotiations. Also, we should take into account the role of the conference in Warsaw, which took place on 6 November 2001, on the question of the common insight on the problem of international terrorism and the methods for fighting with.

Summit in Warsaw arose from the proposal of the President of Poland A.Kvasnevsky. It was dedicated to the problem for fighting international terrorism. It was aimed to show the solidarity between the U.S. and states of the Central-Eastern Europe, to discuss specific methods to stir up regional co-operation with the purpose to destroy international terrorism. According to the results of the Conference, political Declaration and Action Plan on the common fighting international terrorism were approved. The Plan includes main decisions of the Security Council, European Union and it became the first step to the ground of the multilateral co-operation between the states of the region for fighting international terrorism.

There are three levels of co-operation in the field of international terrorism combating: bilateral, regional and international.

On regional level Ukraine participates actively in co-operation with GUUAM, BSEC and OSCE states. The prominent role of international conferences prompting widespread dialog on the issue of fighting terrorism is recognized, but all efforts should be synchronized.

For example, the exchange of information is being put into effect between intelligence services of the many countries.

In the framework of the GUUAM and co-operation with the USA, Ukraine proposed to continue mutual co-operation in the following directions:

- getting pre-emptive information as to the plans and intentions of international organizations and providing operational data exchange within the framework of intelligence services of GUUAM and the USA;
- creating within the GUUAM USA format the system of monitoring terrorist activity, connected with preparations for carrying out terrorist acts and the objects of special interest to terrorist groups where nuclear materials, radioactive, chemical substances are kept, as well as the components, which can be used for creation of biological and chemical weapon;
- carrying out on the basis of a generalized experience of combating terrorism methodological recommendations and programs for training specialists (negotiation specialist, sniper, groups for blocking, capture), conducting joint seminars and practical conferences;
- development of a legal basis of bilateral and multilateral co-operation with special services in the GUUAM
 USA format;
- conducting special complex tactical-special and command- headquarters exercises and training, elaboration on its base preventive plans of large-scale antiterrorist operations;
- within the GUUAM USA format, to reach an agreement on the structure of holding refugees and illegal aliens places of sojourn;
- organization and carrying out general preventive measures with the use of mass communication media, aimed mainly at prevention of the ideas of terrorism and extremism.

Ukraine is planning to initiate subregional co-operation, in particular, within the framework of GUUAM member-states aimed at counteracting terrorism. In this context, the U.S. was informed that Ukraine plans to start working out a comprehensive strategy of joint actions in the framework of GUUAM aimed at combating international terrorism. We are convinced that all states-participants of the group would welcome an active involvement of the United States in realisation of this strategy.

This is an example of combined bilateral and multilateral co-operation in the field of combating terrorism.

Terrorism counteraction requires a complex approach. It should be focused, in particular, on eradicating political, economic, social and other roots that feed it.

Hence we need to reinforce the OSCE means of prevention. Unfortunately, this Organization covers an area stuffed with unsettled conflicts, severe ethnic clashes, economic problems, widespread organized crime, enormous agglomerations of refugees and displaced persons. All of them create a favourable and nourishing environment for militant separatism and religious extremism. This results in terrorist activity by national and international gangs.

The removal and prevention of the above mentioned threats should become a high priority of the OSCE.

The prevention strategy should, inter alia, include the improvement and adaptation of instruments and mechanisms available to the Organization. In this context, Ukraine supports the decision to establish within the framework of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights a special body to deal with refugees and displaced persons.

We believe that the outcome of the OSCE Seminar "Preventive Activity: Experience, Possibilities and Tasks" held in Kyiv in October deserves a careful consideration.

Ukraine advocates for strengthening the OSCE capabilities in the field of analysis and forecast. We launched the relevant initiative back at the Istanbul Summit.

There is also a pressing need for setting up an effective and transparent mechanism for adequate response by the Organization to "early warning" signals in view of emerging threats.

Mr. Takeshi Kamiyama Minister, Embassy of Japan in Austria

Combating terrorism requires (in my understanding of ongoing discussion) a multi-layered approach, whereby the OSCE, with its comprehensive security idea, is expected to have increasingly its substantial share.

As referred to today by Secretary General Kubis, the OSCE can take advantage of its organisational unique character with Mediterranean and Asian partner countries.

Japan on its part would like to make efforts to give possible and appropriate impetus for furthering international concert in stabilisation of conflict-ridden regions.

One of such efforts was brought to shape in December 2000 in the Tokyo Conference on Central Asia co-sponsored by the OSCE. We believe that the Conference helped the participants share interests and concerns of the Central Asian countries in their search for regional stability and prosperity.

Japan has been extending its support to those countries by means of its own comprehensive measures comprising

- political dialogue to strengthen trust and mutual understanding;
- economic co-operation for prosperity;
- co-operation for peace towards democracy and stabilisation.

We believe that this kind of approach can be well fitted into other layers of international efforts, notably within the OSCE, and thus find further appreciation on the part of the recipients.

Today in my delegation, there are representatives of the National Police Agency of Japan as well as of JICA. In appreciation of co-operation between these two organisations that has led to concrete projects for the current FY 2001 benefiting Central Asia, I would like to pick up some of those directed to the Kyrgyz Republic, paying tribute to the Government that has organized today's Conference, which are group training courses on administration of criminal justice and seminars on international terrorism investigation as well as on control of drug offences.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to touch upon very briefly situation in Afghanistan right after the Bonn Agreement concerning the establishment of an Interim Authority. I only note today, among several thinkings, that Japan hopes for the establishment of an authority that maintains friendly relations with neighbouring countries and others and that Japan will offer assistance and services for the true stability in Afghanistan in co-operation with countries and organisations concerned.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Piamsak Milintachinda Deputy Director-General of Department of European Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is not such a long way from Bucharest to Bishkek, but it is a long way from Bangkok to Bishkek. So I cannot leave without saying anything.

At the outset, let me add my small voice to the chorus of congratulations and appreciation to the Kyrgyz Government for hosting this Conference and for hospitality kindly accorded to us. My congratulation also goes to those who involve in organising such an excellent Conference, both the preparation of substance and the physical arrangements.

We have been listening to several OSCE participating Sates on experiences and practices in countering terrorism. May I, on behalf of a Partner for Co-operation in Asia, share with you Thailand's experiences.

Mr. Chairman,

Thailand has joined the international community in condemning the horrifying terrorist attacks which tool place on 11 September 2001 in New York, Washington D.C. and Pennsylvania, and viewed that terrorism is a formidable threat to international peace and security as well as to the social and economic development of all States. Thailand, therefore, has been unequivocal in our expression of solidarity and readiness to co-operate with the international community in combating terrorism under the framework of the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly.

Thailand has intensified its efforts in the implementation of the relevant United Nations' resolutions relating to terrorism. We took steps to impose measures of border controls to prevent those who facilitate or commit terrorist acts from entering into Thailand. We are also in the process of reviewing and possibly amending the current legislation concerning terrorism, including Money Laundering Act 1999. This is of course to prevent and to suppress the financing of terrorist acts.

Thailand has become parties to some Conventions and one Protocol relating to terrorism, and is putting every effort to expedite the internal process to access to all of the rest, including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism of 9 December 1999.

Mr. Chairman,

Thailand has closely co-operated with our friendly countries, allies and the United Nations in combating this international terrorism.

In regional framework, Thailand is keen to work actively and closely with our friends of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN.

At the Third ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) in Singapore in October 2001, the Meeting adopted the initiatives to focus on terrorism and deal effectively with the issue at all levels. Furthermore, the Special AMMTC on issues of terrorism will be held in Malaysia in April next year. We strongly believe that this meeting would represent a significant step by ASEAN to the United Nations' call to enhance co-ordination of national, sub-regional and international efforts to strengthen a global response to this serious challenge and threat to international security.

At the Seventh ASEAN Summit at Brunei Dalussalam on 5 and 6 November 2001, the Leaders of ASEAN adopted the 2001 ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism. In that Declaration, ASEAN rejected any attempt to link terrorism with any religion or race. In implementation of ASEAN's policy to counter-terrorism, ASEAN had established a regional framework for fighting transnational crime and adopted an ASEAN Plan of Action that outlines a cohesive regional strategy to prevent, control and neutralize

transnational crime. In strengthening further ASEAN's counter-terrorism efforts, the ASEAN Leaders tasked their Ministers concerned to follow up on the implementation of the Declaration to advance ASEAN's efforts to fight terrorism by undertaking the additional practical measures as follows:

- 1. Review and strengthen each ASEAN member's mechanism to combat terrorism;
- 2. Call for the early signing/ratification of or accession to all relevant anti-terrorist conventions including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism;
- 3. Deepen co-operation among our ASEAN front-line law enforcement agencies in combating terrorism and sharing 'best practices';
- 4. Study relevant international conventions on terrorism with the view to integrating them with ASEAN mechanism on combating international terrorism;
- 5. Enhance information/intelligence exchange to facilitate the flow of information, in particular, on terrorists and terrorist organisations, their movement and funding, and any other information needed to protect lives, properties and the security of all modes of travel;
- 6. Strengthen existing co-operation and co-ordination between the AMMTC and other relevant ASEAN bodies in countering, preventing and suppressing all forms of terrorist acts. Particular attention would be paid to finding ways to combat terrorist organisations, support infrastructure and funding and bringing the perpetrators to justice;
- 7. Develop regional capacities of ASEAN member countries to investigate, detect, monitor and report on terrorist acts;
- 8. Discuss and explore practical ideas and initiatives to increase ASEAN's role in and involvement with the international community including extra-regional partners within existing frameworks such as the ASEAN+3, the ASEAN Dialogue Partners and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), to make the fight against terrorism a truly regional and global endeavour;
- 9. Strengthen co-operation at bilateral, regional and international levels in combating terrorism in a comprehensive manner and affirm that at the international level, the United Nations should play a major role in this regard.

One of the important points of the Declaration is that all ASEAN Leaders pledged to remain seized with this terrorism matter, and called on other regions and countries to work with ASEAN in the global struggle against terrorism. Thailand will host an informal meeting of ASEAN Foreign Ministers in February 2002 to follow up on the implementation of the above-mentioned ASEAN Declaration.

Mr. Chairman,

Thailand also supports the convening of the international ministerial meeting concerning the combat against terrorism to be organized by the United Nations at the earliest opportunity. We believe that a war against terrorism is not a war against any religion, race or country. It is fight against heinous crimes with extensive international co-operation.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

выступление

Хун Цзюинь Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол Китайской Народной Республики в Кыргызской Республике

Уважаемый г-н Председатель! Уважаемые участники Конференции! Дамы и господа!

Очень рад в качестве представителя правительства Китайской Народной Республики принимать участие в Бишкекской Международной Конференции ОБСЕ/УКНПП ООН по борьбе с терроризмом. На фоне современной международной антитеррористической борьбы серьезное значение имеет то, что представители из центрально-азиатских и других заинтересованных стран собрались вместе для обсуждения вопросов терроризма в Центральной Азии. Разрешите мне сердечно поздравить всех присутствующих с открытием конференции и пожелать ей всяческих успехов. Пользуясь случаем, я, также, хотел бы выразить признательность правительству Кыргызстана за тщательную подготовку данной конференции, за гостеприимство и дружественный прием.

Уважаемый г-н Председатель,

События 11-го сентября еще раз доказали, что терроризм представляет собой не только серьезную угрозу миру и безопасности в мире, но и оказывает большое негативное влияние на развитие мировой экономики. Терроризм – это наглый вызов человеческой цивилизации, это в буквальном смысле общемеждународное зло. Совместно вести борьбу против терроризма во всех его проявлениях уже стало общим пониманием в международном сообществе.

Возникновение и распространение терроризма имеет сложный политический, экономический и социальный фон. Борьба против терроризма является схваткой между справедливостью и несправедливостью, между миром и насилием. Для искоренения терроризма, как «злокачественной опухоли XXI века», как я считаю, надо твердо придерживаться следующих основных принципов.

- 1. Необходимо пресечь все виды терроризма. Следует по единому стандарту вести решительную борьбу против терроризма, независимо от того, когда и где он имел место, кем и против кого он был направлен. Нельзя, образно говоря, «держаться от греха подальше, пока это тебя не касается», тем более «змею на груди отогревать». В то же время, нам не следует увязывать терроризм с определенными этническими, религиозными и региональными факторами.
- 2. Необходимо укреплять международное сотрудничество. Уничтожение терроризма это задача, которую могла бы выполнить не одна или несколько стран: она требует международного взаимодействия на разных уровнях и в разных областях. Все государства должны приложить совместные усилия, равноправно взаимодействовать в духе взаимного доверия и выгоды для ведения совместной борьбы против терроризма. По проблеме терроризма, ведущую и играть OOH в качестве самой центральную роль должна представительной межправительственной международной организации. А также, Совет Безопасности ООН в качестве органа, на который возложена первоочередная ответственность за сохранение мира и безопасности в мире.
- 3. Необходимо предпринимать комплексные меры. В ходе борьбы против терроризма нельзя опираться только на военный метод; необходимо предпринимать комплексные меры, включая, политические, дипломатические, экономические, юридические, финансовые и другие. Надо использовать все возможности, чтобы превратить терроризм в "водоем без источника", в "дерево без корней", чтобы нигде не было места, где могли бы укрываться террористы.
- 4. Надо решать вопрос и по форме, и по содержанию. Международное сообщество, борясь с терроризмом, должно обратить внимание на ликвидацию источников возникновения и роста терроризма, в особенности, сокращение разрыва между Югом и Севером в целях совместного развития в процессе глобализации. В то же время следует усилить меры по урегулированию региональных конфликтов, справедливо и рационально разрешить проблемы в горячих точках.

Это способствует не только укреплению международного антитеррористического сотрудничества, но и миру и развитию во всем мире.

Нам отрадно видеть, что в последнее время в международной антитеррористической обстановке появилась беспрецедентная позитивная тенденция. Мы должны продолжить всесторонние и эффективные совместные действия и неустанные усилия в целях борьбы с терроризмом во всех его проявлениях.

Уважаемый господин Председатель!

Как близкий сосед стран Центральной Азии, мы постоянно следим за развитием ситуации в этом регионе. В последние годы террористическая деятельность в данном регионе активизируется с каждым днем, что уже стало серьезной и актуальной угрозой безопасности этих государств. Мы решительно поддерживаем центрально-азиатские страны в принятии различных эффективных мер для борьбы с терроризмом. Международному сообществу, также, следовало бы обратить серьезное внимание на особые потребности стран региона в антитеррористическом вопросе, оказывать им необходимую помощь и поддержку в политической, экономической, технологической и других областях.

Шанхайская организация сотрудничества (ШОС), в качестве важного механизма многостороннего сотрудничества в регионе, прилагает постоянные усилия в борьбе с международным терроризмом, религиозным экстремизмом и национальным сепаратизмом в целях сохранения региональной безопасности и стабильности. В первой половине с.г. после своего создания ШОС подписала «Шанхайскую Конвенцию по борьбе с тремя силами» и приступила к подготовке и созданию региональной антитеррористической структуры. После события 11 сентября ШОС дала своевременную реакцию - опубликовано заявление глав правительств, созвано совещание руководителей правоохранительных органов и специальных служб и принято заявление странучастниц «бишкекской группы». Перед лицом сложившейся ситуации государства-участники решили ускорить процесс ратификации Шанхайской Конвенции, а также усилить работу по созданию региональной антитеррористической структуры. Я уверен, что Шанхайская Организация Сотрудничества непременно сыграет еще более активную роль в обеспечении безопасности и мира в регионе.

Уважаемый господин Председатель!

Китай принимает постоянное и активное участие в международной борьбе с терроризмом, со всей серьезностью исполняет соответствующие резолюции Генеральной Ассамблеи и Совета Безопасности ООН, интенсифицирует антитеррористические консультации и обмены с соответствующими странами, создаёт различных форм механизмы антитеррористического сотрудничества. В настоящее время, Китай уже присоединился к 10 из 12 международных антитеррористических конвенций и подписал одну из них. Мы будем продолжать неустанные усилия для борьбы с терроризмом и продвижения вперёд международного антитеррористического сотрудничества.

Китай, также, всё время стоит перед угрозой терроризма. Целый ряд неопровержимых доказательств указывает на то, что многие террористы из сил так называемого «Восточного Туркестана» проходили подготовку и принимали финансовую помощь от группировок Бен Ладена, которые неоднократно раз провоцировали и провоцируют различные террористические акты и инциденты, что ставит мир и безопасность Китая и Центральной Азии под серьёзную угрозу. Террористические силы т. н. «Восточного Туркестана» являются, также, частью международных террористических сил, и мы надеемся, что международное сообщество сможет разобраться в его сущности с пониманием и поддержит позицию Китая по этой проблеме.

В заключение хотел бы ещё раз подтвердить, что Китай готов, вместе со странами Центральной Азии и международным сообществом прилагать совместные усилия, чтобы народы различных стран мира и их потомки больше не страдали от терроризма.

Благодарю за внимание, господин Председатель!

Mr. Rajindra Abhyankar Delegation of India

India's efforts in the international arena on issues relating to terrorism have been serious, sustained and substantial. As a victim of terrorism sponsored from outside its borders for the last two decades, India has emphasized the imperative need and the urgency to enhance international co-operation in countering terrorism, a global menace. In 1996, India introduced in the UN General Assembly the draft of a "Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism" (CCIT) precisely with the aim of filling the gaps and loopholes in the sectoral conventions on terrorism and to strengthen the international legal framework.

India's Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee condemning the terrorist attacks now known as 9/11 stated in the UN General Assembly on November 10, 2001 "Even while uniting the nations of the world in their grief, this terrible tragedy has created the opportunity to fashion a determined global response to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever it exists and under whatever name". The attack itself, and going beyond it, terrorism has been severely condemned by the international community without any reservations. There is also the expression of a collective will to fight terrorism, anywhere and everywhere. Notwithstanding, these nearly universal proclamations, some issues and concepts require greater clarity and debate. We are confident that this conference will further this process. This paper will address some of the basic conceptual issues and delineate India's perspective.

Terrorism was not discovered on September 11. But what the events of the 9/11 demonstrated were the global reach of the terrorist; the unique vulnerability of open and democratic societies; and the dramatic destructive power of a relatively weak perpetrator against the most powerful state in this world. As India's Prime Minister noted during his address, these events showed that 'neither power nor distance' could insulate a State.

Terrorism: The Concept:

There is still no internationally agreed definition of terrorism which has universal consensus. The absence of agreement on the definitional aspect is perhaps because terrorism is a concept with inevitable connotations both to a cause and a condemnation.

According to India's External Affairs Minister, Shri Jaswant Singh "Terrorism dramatically redefines conflict through a rejection of all restraints on means. No Geneva Conventions, no Red Cross or Crescent, no restraint about not targeting the innocents, on the contrary terrorism spreads terror by attacking and targeting principally the innocent. We have known War, Peace and Truce ... Terrorism accepts none of this; It redefines political geography, for it accepts no boundary; it is an ideology in itself; it conquers and colonizes the mind through terror. It has thus redrawn the contours of geo-politics".

It is not surprising that 'terrorism' sometimes causes conceptual confusion despite the universal moral condemnation. Nevertheless, operational definitions of a terrorist act command wide acceptance. The essential elements in these definitions are: *substantive damage* – to individuals, or State Security Forces or Government buildings, installations or other facilities; *means* – some dramatic way of inflicting such damage, for example hijacking, hostage taking, explosives etc.; and most importantly *intent* – a framework of context and purpose, to coerce a State from doing something or from not doing it. It is the political intent that differentiates 'Terrorism'' from organised crime, which also involves damage and destruction. This framework underlines the draft of the Comprehensive Convention.

Consequences and Causes:

In the International debate one sees two approaches to terrorism: focussing either on the consequences or the causes. The consequences are horrific and the targets are most often ordinary citizens. Hence the emphasis to condemn terrorism unequivocally and with 'moral clarity', in the words of Kofi Annan, the UN Secretary General.

Those who focus on the 'causes' essentially go behind and beyond a terrorist act and are looking at the roots, the motivations, the justification etc. These can be anything from poverty, alienation, and disaffection, to occupation of land and resultant frustration.

It is obvious that both aspects are important, but in different ways. The causes need to be dealt with in a fundamental, long term and comprehensive way. It is undeniable that there are problems in the world, which have caused serious disaffection and even fury. These could be political, economic or social. India, as a developing and with its history of the fight against colonialism, is fully sensitive to such issues. Nevertheless, it should be noted that there are a number of avenues and institutions at an international level, which specifically address these problems, be it the United Nations Security Council, or regional organizations or development institutions. Such disaffection or dissatisfaction or even fury should in no way justify the terrorist act itself or diminish the need to deal with it. In the consensus that is emerging, there is acceptance that there can be no justification for terrorism: religious, ethnic, political or any other.

Terrorism and Democratic Societies:

It is important to recognize that open and democratic societies are particularly vulnerable to terrorist attacks. India's External Affairs Minister put it succinctly as below:

"Peace is the primary casualty of terrorism, and democracy is the next casualty. Individual liberty and free thought follow straight thereafter. Why? Principally, because terrorism converts the strengths of freedom in democracies into major weaknesses ... Terrorism is also predicated on exploitation of technology, then of communications, and again of employing the resultant exposure, or the "oxygen of publicity" as Margaret Thatcher had once so pithily put it. Axiomatically, therefore terrorism is most effective, as a weapon of aggression and of intimidation, when employed against open societies, with a free and open media, an ingrained and non-negotiable right to freedom of expression. Secondly, terrorism exploits the confidentiality of our modern financial and banking systems. Thirdly, spread of terrorism is facilitated by free movement within and between countries. These aspects are critical to any terrorist assault. Yet, these are the very elements that are the basic building blocks of the societies. How ironic that what a democracy considers to be its most valued and cherished strength, principles, and pillars are seen as its weakest and tactical links, on and through which a terrorist assault can be mounted most effectively".

Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT)

In tackling terrorism, domestic measures and international support are the two key aspects. When domestic measures are strong and effective, no terrorist network can sustain itself for long without a safe haven or sanctuary in another country. Hence, the aspect of cross-border support to terrorists becomes important. It is essential that terrorists are denied support, sustenance and safe havens in another country, for the fight against terrorism to be successful. Effective domestic action and a strong international legal regime to prevent support to terrorists are thus crucial requirements in the battle against global terrorism.

Presently, there are 12 Conventions under the UN dealing with specific sectoral aspects such as Hijacking, Hostage taking, Bombing, etc. India is a party to all of these. What these Conventions aim at is to define the specific act, criminalize it internationally and to develop a regime to prosecute or extradite the perpetrators. The Convention on the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism concluded in 2000 is a particularly important Convention, as it is cross-sectoral and deals with a critical but difficult aspect.

The Indian initiative on the CCIT is meant to plug gaps in the existing sectoral Conventions; to target countries, which provide support and safe havens; and to deal with terrorist acts, which are multi-dimensional. The Indian draft covers violence by any means or any device; includes damage to property, installations and communication facilities, apart from loss of life and injuries inflicted by terrorist act. Hence, its comprehensive nature. The September 11 attacks exemplify the need for such a convention.

Three rounds of discussions have been held under the UN and the last round was completed in November 2001. While much progress has been made, a substantial issue has prevented the finalisation of the CCIT, so far, in the current UNGA: The differentiation between 'terrorism' and an armed struggle against foreign occupation. Even in the cases of recognized armed conflicts, which are covered under the International humanitarian law in the Geneva Conventions, recourse to terrorism is specifically prohibited. Death and damage to innocent civilians has been explicitly prohibited under these Conventions. With a view to the finalisation of the CCIT, discussions to find a politically and legally acceptable resolution continue. In this context, it is noteworthy that the preceding conference organized by the OSCE on South East European Co-operation Initiative had noted (Overview of existing SECI commitments and activities: PC.DEL/878/01 of November 5, 2001) that a consensus would be necessary for a single Comprehensive Convention on Terrorism, which countries favour in place of the present twelve piecemeal conventions and protocols. It would be useful if the Bishkek document emerging out of this conference too recognizes the need for an early finalisation of the convention.

Security Council Resolution, 1373:

An ambitious and comprehensive resolution was passed under the Chapter VII of the UNSC i.e. binding on all countries. It may be recognized that the resolution does not have a definition; does not have a UN list of terrorist organizations or terrorists; or a single blue print for nations to follow. Essentially, each country has to decide for itself to which organizations the various measures contained in the Resolution such as: prevention of recruitment and training; denial of weapons; identity and travel documents; provocation of abuse of asylum; freezing and forfeiture of accounts and properties, etc. are to be made applicable. Co-operation requested from other States or not received can also be highlighted. As requested by the Resolution, India will be submitting its national report shortly.

National Action:

India has been a victim of terrorism, particularly terrorism sponsored from across its border for two decades. In the last 15 years over 61,000 civilians and 8,500 security personnel have lost their lives due to the terrorist menace. Over 5,80,000 have been rendered homeless. These figures demonstrate the gravity and the dimension of the problem for India. Tackling terrorism and curbing the cross-border challenge is thus a national priority. India has put in place a number of legislative and administrative measures to prevent or to criminalize activities of a terrorist nature. Currently, a comprehensive act to deal with all aspects of terrorism including financial aspects is under consideration.

At the international level India also has a number of Joint Working Groups (JWGs) to focus on terrorism-related issues with important partners.

India notes with appreciation that under the Shanghai Co-operation Organisation (SCO) is envisaged the Counter Terrorism Centre in Bishkek. India stands ready to extend its co-operation, in any suitable and appropriate manner, to the Centre.

In conclusion, based on India's experience the following elements are crucial in an overall approach to combating terrorism:

- The need for counter-terrorism to be a high priority on the international agenda;
- This fight must go beyond the immediate and the specific. The fight against terrorism has to be global, comprehensive and sustained;
- There is no justification for any terrorist act: religious, ideological, political, etc.;
- International action to counter terrorism must be directed not only towards the perpetrators but also to those who sponsor and support it across national borders.

Mr. Amir Zamaninia Adviser to the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran

The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomes the opportunity provided by the OSCE and the ODCCP to take part in this International Conference as an observer. I wish to register the appreciation of the I.R. of Iran to the Government of the Kyrghyz Republic for having invited us to participate in this important Conference and for the leadership Kyrgyz Republic is demonstrating to foster regional and international cooperation to enhance regional security and stamp out the menace of terrorism.

I do not intend to bore everybody by lamenting about the problems and security challenges posed by the Taliban in this Conference. The members of 6+2 group and those following the development in Afghanistan closely know we have warned about the Taliban since 1996.

In view of the I.R. of Iran, the holding of this international conference in Bishkek is both timely and important for the following reasons:

The tragic terrorist attacks of September 11th in the United States demonstrated, beyond the shadow of a doubt, humanity's common vulnerability. Acts of international terrorism recognize no boundaries, no culture or religion and it would be a major disservice to our common longing for peace and security were we to get trapped in to conveniently attribute, albeit in a subtle fashion, terrorism to a particular culture and or religion.

Terrorism has become a global menace, requiring a global approach in combating it. That is why we are encouraged by the broad view of terrorism, which this International Conference in Bishkek has adopted. The agenda of the Conference takes into account the imperative of short, medium and long term planning and co-operation at national, regional and international levels to fight terrorism and address its root causes. We support these efforts and seek partnership in this admittedly arduous process.

We are meeting here in the shadow of September 11th and the ensuing military operation in Afghanistan. Therefore, it is perhaps very human to view international terrorism, at this juncture, more in terms of a law and order issue. The Bucharest Plan of Action annexed to the Decision of the Ministerial Meeting of the OSCE on 4 December, which constitutes the working document of this International Conference has many good ideas for consolidating national and regional counter terrorism effort in the greater Central Asia in order to provide for the immediate security interest of the region against acts of terrorism.

We also regard a greater national effort for promotion of the rule of the law and of the civil society, reforming national legislation, where necessary, training police and other security agency with a view to balancing effectiveness with respecting individual rights and liberties, border control, as well as greater regional coordination for exchange of relevant information and experience about best practices in various fields could prove instrumental in fighting terrorism, countering drug and arm trafficking and other transnational organized crimes.

We hope this International Conference succeeds in setting up a mechanism with a view to operationalizing these measures among all states in Central Asia. The I.R. of Iran, as the neighbour to the south, welcomes these efforts, supports them and stands only to benefit by a greater degree of peace, security and stability in and among Central Asian Republics. We in Iran are partners in fighting terrorism for the long haul.

We take the international partnership to fight terrorism very seriously and an unwavering national responsibility. It is also in this context that we view full implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions, particularly Resolutionn1373, along with adherence to the United Nations Conventions and protocols against terrorism to constitute a point of departure in a concerted effort in fighting international terrorism. In our view, the United Nations has a central role in development of global strategy to fight terrorism on the basis of international law.

The responsibility to fight terrorism is great and requires an equally great deal of resolve to fulfill our responsibility. I wish to suggest that our responsibility to the future generation to live in a world free from

conflict and terrorism and free from fear, a world that befits our common fate, is even greater. This responsibility is greater because it takes people of vision to rise above narrow and immediate self interest and build the foundation for the generations to come. We need to plan for the long term and explore the ground on which violence and terrorism thrive. We need to develop a multidisciplinary approach to the challenge of terrorism beyond and above a law and order approach for the long run.

In this context, the delegation of the I.R. of Iran is encouraged by the topic of the Fourth Plenary Session where issues of social and economic aspects of terrorism were discussed. I wish to add other issues like social, political and economic disparities, marginalization and justice as issues that need to be explored as subjects relevant to possible situational causes that may give rise to terrorism.

I would like to refer to the interesting study done by the ODCCP and nicely presented by Alex Schmid. Like Mr. Chairman, I was impressed by the clarity and the visual aids used in the presentation. If I am not mistaken, I think Mr. Schmid said that the study did not find a strong correlation between poverty and terrorism. I think it would be instructive to duplicate that study with a few more complex variables. By complex variables, I have in mind questions of internalization of knowledge of poverty and not merely poverty, question of knowledge of disparity and social, economic and political injustice, and above all the question of anomie in our increasingly small world. It may be difficult to quantify these variables, but I am sure many scholars, with whom Mr. Schmid is in contact, will gladly rise to the academic challenge.

I also wish to associate myself with the previous speaker, the delegate from Finland, especially where he pointed out that the benefit, and I add the burden, of globalization need to be more evenly distributed.

We believe this approach deserves further exploration in different fora if we are truly serious about uprooting terrorism.
STATEMENT

Mr. Habib-ur-Rahman Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Kyrgyz Republic

The government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan highly appreciates the invitation extended by the leadership of the Kyrgyz Republic to participate as an Observer in the Bishkek International Conference held under the aegis of the OSCE and ODCCP.

Pakistan enjoys very good bilateral relations with the Kyrgyz Republic since the first days of its establishment and it appreciates the efforts undertaken by the leadership of this country to contribute into the global process aimed at eradicating the evils of the contemporary society manifested in the form of terrorism, drugs trafficking, organized crime, money laundering, etc.

The timeliness and the importance of the initiative of the Kyrgyz President Askar A. Akaev on convening this conference cannot be denied. Terrorism has turned into the global problem threatening the peace and tranquillity of each family of the world. In this regard, the enhancement of security measures is extremely urgent and important.

Pakistan has always condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in any part of the world. The terrorist outrage in New York and Washington on 11th September was rightly condemned by the whole world community. The government and the people of Pakistan spontaneously expressed shock and grief over the deaths of innocent people, offered condolences to the bereaved families all over the world and affirmed solidarity with the American people.

Being part of the world's antiterrorist coalition, Pakistan reiterates its determination to combat terrorism wherever it manifests. Pakistan calls upon the international community to redouble the efforts and unite in the struggle against illicit drugs, organized crime and terrorism on bilateral and multilateral levels.

Валерий Николаенко Генеральный-секретарь Совета коллективной безопасности

Разрешите поблагодарить организаторов конференции за приглашение принять участие и возможность выступить на этом форуме.

Можно только приветствовать активность ОБСЕ в консолидации усилий международного сообщества по противодействию новым вызовам и угрозам, предотвращению кризисных ситуаций, в том числе и в регионе, представляющем особое значение для государств-участников Договора о коллективной безопасности. Тот факт, что ДКБ приглашен на эту конференцию, уже говорит о растущем международном признании Договора в качестве важного регионального фактора укрепления безопасности и стабильности.

Несколько слов о Договоре о коллективной безопасности, который был подписан 15 мая 1992 г. и вскоре будет отмечать свое 10-летие. Его участниками в настоящий момент являются Армения, Беларусь, Казахстан, Кыргызстан, Россия и Таджикистан. Договор зарегистрирован в Секретариате Организации Объединенных Наций 1 ноября 1995 года. Центральным положением Договора является то, что государства-участники действуют в соответствии с Уставом ООН, другими принятыми ими международными обязательствами.

В доктринальном плане Договор отражает сугубо оборонительную направленность военной политики государств-участников при приоритете политических средств предотвращения и ликвидации конфликтов. Государства-участники ДКБ никого не рассматривают в качестве противника и выступают за взаимовыгодное сотрудничество со всеми государствами.

К настоящему времени сложилась стройная система органов Договора, обеспечены политические и правовые основы для создания структуры коллективной безопасности, призванной не только обеспечивать национальную безопасность, но и способствовать развитию конструктивных тенденций в международных отношениях.

На нынешнем этапе государства-участники ДКБ в силу их геополитического положения оказались на переднем крае борьбы с международным терроризмом. Свидетельством этому являются известные события на Северном Кавказе, периодические обострения обстановки в центральноазиатском регионе, связанные с деятельностью экстремистских сил в Афганистане. С удовлетворением отмечая успехи проводимой в этой стране антитеррористической операции, мы все же должны признать, что Афганистан еще длительное время будет оставаться источником нестабильности, негативно влиять на ситуацию в Центральной Азии и ее безопасность.

Международный терроризм, маскирующийся различными религиозными лозунгами, используя сложности и трудности социально-экономического развития стран региона, преследует в Центральной Азии далеко идущие цели: свержение светской власти и установление радикальных исламских режимов, что могло бы привести к коренному изменению геополитической ситуации с непредсказуемыми последствиями. Есть основания полагать, что во многом благодаря Договору о коллективной безопасности удалось избежать развития событий по такому сценарию.

Осенью 1996 года, летом 1998 года в связи с активизацией военных действий талибов вблизи внешних границ центральноазиатских государств СНГ были задействованы возможности Договора, в результате чего предотвращены попытки экстремистов дестабилизировать обстановку в этом регионе. В связи с обострением военно-политической ситуации на юге Киргизии весной 2000 года государстваучастники Договора приняли согласованные меры с целью подавления вылазок вооруженных экстремистских группировок, опиравшихся на поддержку международных террористических центров.

Важную роль сыграли государства-участники ДКБ в достижении национального примирения в Таджикистане. И сейчас этой стране продолжается оказание политической, военной и военнотехнической помощи. С учетом новых вызовов и угроз, прежде всего со стороны международного терроризма, межгосударственными органами ДКБ постоянно укрепляется необходимая нормативно-правовая база. В подписанном в мае 2000 г. в Минске главами государств-участников ДКБ Меморандуме о повышении эффективности Договора о коллективной безопасности и его адаптации к современной геополитической ситуации подчеркивается, что «взаимодействие в рамках Договора требует энергичных совместных мер по противодействию новым вызовам и угрозам национальной, региональной и международной безопасности». Признано необходимым активизировать деятельность на этом направлении, предпринимать конкретные действия по решительной борьбе против международного терроризма.

В этом контексте принципиальное значение имеет принятое на сессии СКБ в Ереване 25 мая 2001 г. Решение о создании Коллективных сил быстрого развертывания (КСБР) из состава вооруженных сил Казахстана, Кыргызстана, России и Таджикистана и органа управления ими. Общая численность КСБР – порядка 1500 человек со штатным вооружением и военной техникой. В мирное время подразделения, входящие в КСБР, находятся на территориях своих стран и в национальном подчинении, но готовятся по общим планам и периодически проводят совместные учения. Кроме того, предусматривается подкрепление этих сил – с учетом специфики борьбы с бандами террористов – элементами спецорганов государств ДКБ, взаимодействие с Антитеррористическим центром СНГ. Таким образом, впервые формируется многосторонняя структура обеспечения совместной безопасности в центральноазиатском регионе.

Военные, военно-технические и нормативно-правовые меры по противодействию международному терроризму осуществляются в тесной увязке с предпринимаемыми государствамиучастниками Договора действиями во внешнеполитической сфере.

Так, в Заявлении, принятом на сессии СКБ в октябре 2000 г. в Бишкеке, выражалась озабоченность в связи с угрозой безопасности в регионе Центральной Азии и решимость коллективно противостоять любым проявлениям терроризма и экстремизма в зоне ответственности Договора. Особо выделялась связь этой угрозы с событиями в Афганистане и вокруг него. Заявление было распространено в ООН в качестве официального документа и сыграло свою роль при подготовке и принятии Резолюции Совета Безопасности ООН 1333 от 19 декабря 2000 года по Афганистану.

В Заявлении принятом на сессии СКБ в Ереване в мае с.г., вновь ставились вопросы противодействия международному терроризму, подтверждена готовность стран ДКБ к тесному сотрудничеству с другими странами СНГ, с мировым сообществом в деле нейтрализации очага напряженности в Афганистане и всемирного содействия политическому урегулированию афганского конфликта под эгидой ООН.

Об исходящей с афганской территории террористической угрозе и о ее широких международных последствиях мы предупреждали и на проходившем в июне 2001 г. в Вене семинаре ОБСЕ по вопросам военных доктрин и оборонной политики. При этом акцентировалась важная роль этого форума в решении возникающих на указанном направлении проблем безопасности.

К сожалению, потребовались трагические события 11 сентября с.г., чтобы мировое сообщество оценило значение этих предупреждений и вышло на уровень коллективного сотрудничества. 12 сентября с.г. от имени государств-участников Договора о коллективной безопасности со специальным Заявлением выступил Председатель Совета коллективной безопасности, Президент Республики Армения Роберт Кочарян. В Заявлении решительно осуждаются варварские действия международного терроризма. Подчеркивается, что обеспечить эффективность противодействия международному терроризму могут только коллективный разум, коллективные действия.

Вопросы укрепления региональной безопасности, ситуация в Афганистане и вокруг него остаются в центре внимания государств-участников ДКБ. На состоявшихся в конце ноября – начале декабря с.г. заседаниях Совета министров обороны, Совета министров иностранных дел, Комитета секретарей советов безопасности государств-участников всесторонне проанализированы ход антитеррористической операции и ее возможные последствия.

Отмечалось, что серьезные события на международной арене, в том числе в непосредственной близости от границ государств-участников ДКБ подтвердили жизненное значение сформированных за последнее десятилетие структур и механизмов сотрудничества. Предпринятые государствамиучастниками конкретные шаги по созданию региональных систем коллективной безопасности, развитию военного и военно-технического сотрудничества, формированию Коллективных сил быстрого развертывания для центрально-азиатского региона позволяют существенно воздействовать на обстановку в сфере безопасности. Наряду с этим признано важным наращивать взаимодействие государств-участников в международных делах, утвержден Порядок координации их внешнеполитической деятельности. Это должно обеспечить разностороннее сотрудничество государств-участников по основным международным вопросам, укрепить внешнеполитический авторитет ДКБ.

По инициативе СМИД ДКБ саммит Содружества Независимых Государств 30 ноября с.г. принял специальное Заявление, в котором подтверждается твердое намерение активно участвовать в создании глобальной системы противодействия терроризму в тесном сотрудничестве со всеми заинтересованными организациями при ведущей роли ООН и ее Совета Безопасности.

Практические шаги по дальнейшей консолидации контртеррористических усилий государствучастников Договора были рассмотрены на проходившем в Минске 6-7 декабря с.г. заседании Комитета секретарей советов безопасности государств-участников ДКБ. В качестве самостоятельного вопроса были рассмотрены планы активизации сотрудничества в сфере борьбы с незаконным оборотом наркотиков в тесном взаимодействии с Комиссией ООН по контролю за наркотиками и предотвращению организованной преступности.

Подводя итог сказанному, хотел бы сделать вывод о том, что Договор о коллективной безопасности наряду с Шанхайской организацией сотрудничества, формирующимся механизмом Совещания по взаимодействию и мерам доверия в Азии становится важным фактором сохранения стабильности и безопасности в Центральной Азии. Тот факт, что в этих международных структурах активно действуют Россия и все центральноазиатские государства-участники ДКБ свидетельствует о целенаправленности и многообразии их совместных усилий по созданию системы коллективной безопасности в регионе.

В заключение хочу отметить полезность и важность подобных конференций, встреч, семинаров. Обмен мнениями по такой актуальной проблеме как борьба с терроризмом позволяет сверить позиции, выработать общие походы, наладить регулярный обмен информацией. Кстати, конференция о роли ДКБ как фактора обеспечения стабильности и безопасности на пространстве СНГ планируется на сентябрь – октябрь 2002 года, и мы будем рады видеть вас среди участников. Тем более, что в 2002 году исполняется десять лет с момента подписания Договора о коллективной безопасности.

Благодарю за внимание.

STATEMENT

Ms. Kakoli Ray Chief of the IOM Mission, Kyrgyz Republic

IOM has been working on combating trafficking of human beings since 1993 and this area constitutes one of the six major services which IOM provides to governments and migrants worldwide. Since then, IOM has been a forum for governments to share issues and problems on trafficking. IOM also works regionally to develop counter trafficking policies; two such initiatives are the Puebla Process in Central America and the Manila Process of South and Southeast Asia. There are approximately 60 IOM trafficking projects worldwide.

Migrant trafficking and smuggling has become a global business generating enormous profits for traffickers and organized crime syndicates. A recent IOM study revealed that at any one time there are an estimated 15 to 30 million irregular migrants worldwide. Of this total, it is estimated that 700,000 women and children are trafficked yearly across borders. Because of their clandestine nature, trafficking and irregular migration are likely to remain significantly under-reported crimes. Reliable statistics are kept on apprehensions of unauthorized migrants at borders and on arrests of traffickers, amongst other data, but these figures account for a small fraction of the overall problem.

Trafficking exposes migrants to exploitation and violation of their fundamental human rights. Trafficked migrants are often dependent on their agents and employers, and are therefore extremely vulnerable. As they have to pay back a debt to traffickers, migrants frequently find themselves confined to sweatshops, factories, or are forced into prostitution or begging, often controlled by criminal networks. In addition, migrants who lack valid travel documents are primarily regarded as irregular migrants, and are therefore subject to deportation in many countries. Due to their irregular status, they do not have access to legal assistance and medical care.

IOM has adopted the definitions of Trafficking and of Smuggling as included in the Protocols supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000.

According to the Protocol to *Prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children,* trafficking means: the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

A distinction should be made between trafficking and smuggling of migrants. According to the protocol against the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air, smuggling means: the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident.

IOM's Counter Trafficking Service provides assistance and protection to victims and guidance to IOM field missions and member states for the prevention of trafficking in human beings. At present, IOM is providing the following services:

- Protection

In co-ordination with NGOs, international organizations and government agencies, IOM provides shelter and assistance for victims of trafficking.

- Counselling

IOM provides legal and medical counselling and assistance to trafficked migrants in transit and receiving countries. In co-operation with NGOs and/or ministries of health and other concerned parties, IOM seeks to address the health care needs of trafficked migrants.

- Return/Reintegration

IOM offers voluntary return and reintegration assistance to trafficked migrants. Return travel and reintegration assistance is tailored to the individual situation of the migrant.

- Information Dissemination Programmes

IOM organizes mass information campaigns in countries of origin in an effort to make potential migrants aware of the risks of irregular migration and trafficking.

- Capacity Building

IOM provides training to increase the capacity of governmental and other institutions to counteract trafficking in migrants.

- Research

IOM undertakes research to focus attention on the problem of trafficking, raise general awareness, and provide governments and other actors with essential information for developing various forms of intervention.

- Seminars and Policy

IOM organizes seminars and forum activities in order to raise general awareness on trafficking, share experience amongst the various partners, disseminate results from research, co-ordinate/harmonize polices and measures, and create formal and informal networks dealing with the issue.

- Central Asia

In Central Asia, IOM has had counter trafficking initiatives in the Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. Work has focused on studies which explore the extent of and routes which traffickers deploy in the region and initial efforts at informing the public about trafficking have recently begun. At present, IOM's new public information campaign in Kazakhstan supports 80 non-governmental organizations to provide information about the dangers of trafficking for potential victims. Tajikistan has produced a report, which outlines how Tajik citizens are often deceived and kidnapped into slavery-like conditions as a result of organized, criminal trafficking networks. In the Kyrgyz Republic, IOM supports a hotline which provides information to potential victims of trafficking in Bishkek. IOM in Kyrgyzstan has written a report in co-operation with OSCE which describes the situation of victims of trafficking in the country.

Mr. Daniel V. Speckhard NATO Deputy Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to address this conference. The topic could not be more timely as the events of September 11th have changed the international strategic landscape in dramatic ways. They have affected the lives of people not only in the United States, but also around the world.

Amidst the tragedy, however, there were also encouraging signs - signs of solidarity and common purpose. One such sign was NATO's decision to declare the attack against the United States as an attack against all Allies, by invoking Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty. This decision was historically unprecedented. It underscored the profound link between two continents and among NATO nations. And it underlined our collective determination not to stand idly by, but to act.

In the wake of its decision, NATO has deployed assets in support of the US-led coalition against the terrorist networks, and those who provide them sanctuary. Allies have agreed to provide enhanced intelligence support, air transit for military aircraft, and access to ports and airfields. Elements of NATO's Standing Naval Forces are to be deployed to the Eastern Mediterranean. Some US assets in the Balkans will be replaced by European capabilities. And individual Allies have offered forces and other assets to the campaign against terrorism and for use in humanitarian relief. In short, Allied solidarity was not only expressed by words, but by concrete measures.

Another positive sign was the constructive role played by the countries of Central Asia. When it became clear that the 11 September terrorist attacks had been masterminded by Bin Laden's al-Qaida network, it came as little surprise to the countries of Central Asia. They had already experienced the dangers posed by Afghanistan's Taliban regime, and they had been the victims of several incursions by terrorists linked to al-Qaida.

Their support for the anti-terrorist coalition was thus indispensable. And it reminded many in the West of an important fact: that the countries of Central Asia are important for the security of the broader international community. Far from being the object of the ambitions of others, the countries of Central Asia are back on the political map with their own distinct voice.

These developments bode well for the future. But, needless to say, we are only at the beginning of what constitutes a long and hard struggle against terrorism. If we want to defeat this scourge, if we want to push terrorism to the margins of our global society, much more needs to be done.

Allow me, in my remarks today, to draw a few preliminary lessons from September 11, and then explain how NATO has been assimilating them.

First, we must make sure the culprits meet justice. By definition, suicide terrorists cannot be punished. But others can. Behind the terrorist foot soldiers there are the terrorist generals - and they have no inclination to die. The current retreat of the Taliban in Afghanistan shows it is possible to hit them where it hurts. But there must be more. For example, where we can trace the flow of money, we must disrupt their profitable activities by freezing their bank accounts.

Second, we must continue to develop international law. The evolution of international law has much more profound implications for our future security than many may realize. Over the last years, we have seen a new system of law emerging - a system that not only outlaws certain unacceptable behaviour, but also prosecutes the culprits. In our struggle against terrorism, this is an invaluable development.

Third, we must develop a comprehensive approach to internal and external security. Terrorists blur the line between criminal and combatant. That is why we need much closer interaction between our military

and civilian security agencies. To achieve such closer co-operation without compromising the open nature of democratic societies will be a serious challenge. But we have no alternative.

Fourth, combating terrorism requires an all-inclusive approach, one that unites the broadest possible coalition of nations. Combating terrorism is a challenge that concerns <u>all</u> nations, not just a few. Some nations may feel that they can stand aside, as they have not been directly affected by terrorism. But while some nations may escape the terror, they will not escape the economic ramifications of terrorism. The events of September 11 have demonstrated this beyond doubt. Their economic aftershocks were truly global.

Fifth, such an all-encompassing approach must not only include nations, but also our major institutions. We all know that this struggle is going to be a long one, requiring a multi-faceted approach. And we all know that it can only be successful if our key institutions co-operate closely. That way, we can draw on each institution's comparative advantage, giving us the full spectrum of instruments: political, economic, and security.

These are lessons that pertain to the international community as a whole. Let me now turn to the question of NATO's approach to terrorism.

First, NATO's immediate response to the events of September 11, as I said at the outset, consisted of a number of military measures to assist the United States in their military operations in Afghanistan. NATO will also examine the question whether our defence modernisation plans require changes after September 11. We will enhance our co-operation in dealing with the spread of weapons of mass destruction: both in terms of preventing proliferation as well as protecting our populations and troops against the effects of these weapons. And our peacekeeping forces in the Balkans, with the support of countries of the region, have been acting against terrorist networks there, including al-Qaida links in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At their meeting in Brussels earlier this month, NATO Foreign Ministers committed to adapting the Alliance further. NATO will develop a package of measures to strengthen its capacities as well as the engagement with its partners in meeting this challenge. This package will be in place by the time of the Prague Summit next November.

Second, NATO is going to further deepen its relations with other institutions. Over the past decade, NATO has developed new relations with all major security institutions: the United Nations, the European Union, and, of course, the OSCE. These co-operative links have demonstrated their value in many ways, particularly in our joint efforts to bring peace and long-term stability to the Balkans. The scourge of terrorism has made this institutional co-operation even more urgent, and we are ready to carry this co-operation even further.

Third, NATO and Russia are moving their relationship forward. As you know, that relationship has faced a number of challenges over the last few years. The events of September 11, however, have introduced a new dynamic in this relationship. They have opened a window of opportunity that neither Russia nor NATO can afford to miss. In Russian eyes, the collective defence commitment enshrined in Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty has long been the quintessential demonstration of NATO's anti-Russian orientation. Now we have invoked Article 5 -- but in an entirely different context, a context Russia can understand. We must build on this momentum and deepen our co-operation. This will benefit the security not just of Russia and NATO members, but indeed of all OSCE countries.

Last, but certainly not least, we are re-examining our existing tools of co-operation. Together with our Partners, we are looking at the question of how our co-operative ties can be further strengthened to play a more meaningful role in our common struggle against terrorism.

Of all modifications of NATO's agenda post-September 11, this is probably the most far-reaching, with the greatest potential. It is important to remember that the terrorist attacks were not only condemned by NATO's 19 member states, but also by NATO's 27 Partners countries in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC). They, too, joined the Allies in condemning the attacks as an attack on our common values, and they, too, pledged to undertake all efforts needed to fight terrorism. This demonstrates the emergence of a true culture of co-operative security throughout Eurasia.

NATO is keen to build on this solidarity, on this common sense of purpose, and to translate it into concrete action. The countries gathered here today are crucial to the international campaign against terrorism. As we develop NATO's capabilities to defend against terrorism, we want to expand our co-operation with you in this joint endeavour.

The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, which brings together the 19 NATO members and the 27 Partner countries, can be used more effectively in focussing on issues that relate to combating terrorism. Effective border control, for example, is a problem particularly for some of our Central Asian Partners. If we could use the EAPC to help them address such issues more effectively, we would make life for terrorists far more difficult. At the Ministerial meeting of the EAPC on December 7th, the Ministers agreed on a Work Plan that includes more discussion on combating terrorism in the New Year.

Civil emergency planning is yet another field where NATO and Partners co-operate. Due to their geographical location some Partners, such as the Kyrgyz Republic, face the challenge of natural disasters, such as earthquakes and floods. The EAPC offers Partners the benefit of co-operation with other nations that might face similar problems. Indeed, I am glad to say that the Kyrgyz Republic has been rather active in this field. Since 1994 Representatives of your country have been participating in meetings and events related to Civil Emergency Planning with NATO. In July 1996 the Kyrgyz Republic hosted a Civil Emergency Planning course in Bishkek -- the first course of this kind in Central Asia. It goes without saying that this co-operation in civil emergency planning could also be useful in our common struggle against terrorism.

The EAPC, therefore, offers much more potential to combat terrorism than some may believe. Yet, for the EAPC to develop this full potential requires that <u>all</u> its members be interested and engaged. And this includes, of course, its members from Central Asia and the Caucasus. I do not reveal any secrets here when I say that our Partners from these regions have, by and large, not made as much use of the available opportunities as we would have wished. Despite their engagement in selective areas of our menu of co-operation, we believe they could be more active. It is therefore no accident that the new EAPC Action Plan 2002-2004 puts more emphasis on enhancing co-operation with Central Asia and the Caucasus. To put it bluntly, there is a co-operation gap that we have a mutual interest in filling.

A stronger engagement of Central Asian Partners in NATO's Partnership mechanisms should be natural, and not only because of what happened on September 11. Ever since the emergence of Talibansponsored terrorism, our Central Asian Partners have used the EAPC to keep Allies and other Partners informed of developments in the region. Under EAPC auspices, we have also held a series of regional securityco-operation seminars addressing Central Asian security issues, including one here in Bishkek a year ago. These seminars have helped NATO Allies and other Partners get a better understanding of the conditions on the ground.

NATO and Central Asian Partners are also benefiting from the opportunity to work together in the field of scientific and technological research. Just two months ago, the NATO Science Programme launched a major project, the "Virtual Silk Highway", to provide Internet access via a satellite network to the scientific and academic communities of eight countries in Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus.

These are encouraging examples. But they could be multiplied if the political will is there. As far as NATO is concerned, we are ready to go further. Together, we can make the EAPC a part of the international coalition against terrorism, bringing together the 46 nations in this common struggle.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

One hundred years ago, at the beginning of the 20th century, British strategist Harold Mackinder described Central Asia as "the heartland, the pivot zone of world history". Today, at the beginning of another century, Central Asia remains a region of crucial strategic importance.

Clearly, Central Asia has its own characteristics and its own dynamics. NATO does not have the solution to all the problems here, nor are we pretending we do. Yet the need for closer co-operation should be evident to everyone. After September 11, the notion of co-operative security has only gained in importance. No country and no institution can stand aside. Now is the time to move a significant step forward.

Thank You.

STATEMENT: CONFLICT PREVENTION: A KEY PRIORITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. Vladimir Goryayev Senior Political Affairs Officer, Department of Political Affairs, United Nations Secretariat

Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan, in his report of last June to the General Assembly and Security Council on Prevention of Armed Conflict, stated that "conflict prevention lies at the heart of the mandate of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security". The extensive debate of the report in the Security Council and General Assembly indicated that a consensus is emerging among Member States about the need for applying comprehensive preventive strategies in vulnerable situations, thus preserving lasting peace and stability, rather than paying a high price for crisis management and conflict resolution. The term "high price" in this case is not a figure of speech but has real meaning. The Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict has calculated that the seven major interventions by the international community in the 1990s in Bosnia, Cambodia, El Salvador, Haiti, the Persian Gulf, Rwanda and Somalia cost \$200 billion. The same calculation showed that an investment in prevention of those conflicts, including rehabilitation and development of economies, would cost only \$70 billion. Of course, no one can calculate the price of hundreds of thousands of lost lives and the unspeakable suffering of millions.

Prevention has become a fashionable concept, but it is easier said than done. There are not many concrete examples of successful conflict prevention. In addition, it is not a business for ambitious people. CNN, BBC and other major news channels are flooded by news about conflicts, crises and wars, but practically never about their being successfully prevented. Prevention by its very nature is always very delicate and requires the trust of all parties concerned. Sudden attention to an already volatile situation could further destabilize it.

The culture of prevention is very slow to replace the culture of reaction to crisis situations. The tragic events of 11 September were yet another wake-up call for the international community, highlighting the need for a coordinated and preventive response to the menace of terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime while it is not too late and before the next heinous attack occurs.

Our conference is taking place in Central Asia and is devoted to collectively looking for ways to enhance security and stability in this region. It would be a legitimate question to ask whether there is a case for conflict prevention in Central Asia. I am sure that, to most of us, this is a rhetorical question. In 1999, Kyrgyzstan and in the year 2000 once again, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan became the target for military incursions by terrorist groups of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), a subsidiary of Al-Qaida. This year, IMU once again tried to provoke skirmishes but was repulsed. The region became the main transit corridor for a massive flow of drugs, stimulating organized crime, lawlessness and corruption in the countries of the region. The five newly independent countries became the object of ideological aggression, with extremist ideas spread through leaflets and publications coming from outside and reinforcing the underground network of Hazbi-ur-Tahrir.

It would be a misleading and dangerous delusion to believe that all threats to the security and stability of Central Asian countries are coming only from <u>international</u> terrorists and drug traffickers nesting outside the region. There are several home-grown problems, which may also present the threat of destabilization or even violent conflict, if they are ignored or left without a proper and prompt response. They include economic decline, lack of social protection, marginalization and political exclusion of ethnic minorities, violations of human rights and other structural problems. Due to historical reasons, the five newly independent Central Asian states inherited problems, which now result in territorial and border disputes, and complications in using water resources. This complicated knot of external and internal and interstate problems is even more challenging in the neighbourhood of Afghanistan, which, until recently, was a major source of extremism and intolerance, international terrorism and illicit drug trafficking. All this taken together indicates the need to consider possible preventive actions.

In this context, it is important to emphasize that the primary responsibility for conflict prevention rests with national governments. The United Nations and other international partners, such as the OSCE, can only play a supportive role with respect to national efforts for conflict prevention and assist in building

national capacity in this area. We at the United Nations understand that the UN, despite its universal character and reputation, is not the only actor in prevention and often may not be the best suited to take the lead. In some specific situations, regional or sub-regional organizations or the private sector might be in a better position to assist in conflict prevention. However, I want to reiterate once again that national governments have the right and sovereign responsibility to peacefully resolve a situation that might deteriorate into a threat to peace and security. When acting responsibly and quickly, governments provide the best protection for their citizens against unwelcome outside interference.

When taking a decision about preventive action, particularly of a political nature, national governments face a delicate and difficult dilemma: to recognize the existence of the problem and promptly take the necessary preventive steps to address it; or to continue denying the very existence of the problem, thus making it bigger and more dangerous.

It is a matter of deep satisfaction to state today that the governments of Central Asian countries are demonstrating a remarkable openness and a statesman-like approach to the delicate issue of conflict prevention in the region.

The government of our distinguished host country, Kyrgyzstan, on several occasions, reiterated its readiness to cooperate with the United Nations and other international players to address issues, which could grow into problems, in political, developmental, social and other areas. UNDP's preventive development pilot projects in the Batken region are widely recognized as very effective. We have strong support from the government to expand such projects and are looking for an appropriate response from donors. [As a sign of openness, the leadership of Kyrgyzstan has indicated its willingness to closely cooperate with a possible United Nations conflict prevention office, which might be opened sometime in the future in the country.]

We are also deeply satisfied with the level of cooperation with the government of Tajikistan on a broad range of conflict prevention and post-conflict peace-building issues. The Tajik leadership has conveyed to the UN its readiness to cooperate on this agenda on a national and regional level. Cooperation between the government of Tajikistan and the United Nations Tajikistan Office for Peace-building (UNTOP) is making a substantial impact on stabilization of the situation in the country.

The government of Kazakhstan, together with UNDP and the UN Department of Political Affairs, initiated a comprehensive preventive development programme, which will also cover politically sensitive areas. This programme will be the first of its kind – a joint venture between a national government and the United Nations system. It is also remarkable sign of openness and trust in the United Nations.

The same degree of cooperation and trust is displayed by the Turkmen leadership, which on a number of occasions appealed to the United Nations to provide good offices to defuse tensions in the Caspian Sea region. Once the mechanism of quiet, preventive diplomacy was engaged, resulting in important steps to lower tensions, which could possibly have led to a crisis.

We at the United Nations have taken note with deep satisfaction of the statement by the Foreign Minister of Uzbekistan, His Excellency Mr. Abdulaziz Kamilov, during this year's general debate of the General Assembly, who said (I quote): "Uzbekistan is supportive of the UN Secretary-General's report provisions with regard to armed conflict prevention. We consider them to be the fundamental guidelines for the consultations on this issue." In fact, the United Nations and its international partners, first of all OSCE, have several concrete proposals on beginning such consultations, as well as the implementation of projects, which would support conflict prevention in the region. The United Nations Secretary-General said in his report on the prevention of armed conflict that (and I quote): "It is axiomatic that the active support and cooperation of Member States will be needed for conflict prevention efforts to succeed". Apparently, such support and political will to work for conflict prevention and peace-building in the region exist and this is the main assurance of our continued and fruitful cooperation.

Thank you.

STATEMENT

Dr. Richard Young Resident Representative, UNICEF Kyrgyzstan

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen

It is a privilege and pleasure for me to participate in this important conference on behalf of UNICEF. Let me add to the congratulations to the OSCE, UN ODCCP and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic for taking this initiative.

Mr. Chairman, in my brief remarks I would like to focus on a dimension in the discussion on poverty and sustainable development, which has been alluded to by the speakers in this session. That is the need to invest in children – the future generation and future human resources.

This seems vital to do if security and stability are to be enhanced and sustained in this region and indeed the world as a whole.

Some facts on the situation of children in Central Asia are as follows:

Firstly, when WHO standards are applied to measuring infant and under five mortality rates, they turn out to be extremely high. Too many children are therefore denied the right to life.

There is widespread malnutrition, especially micronutrient deficiencies, which cause iodine deficiency disorders, impaired mental capacity and anaemia.

School systems have been gradually eroded over the past 10 years. Enrollment in primary schools is decreasing as drop-out rates are increasing.

As has been noted by previous speakers, intravenous drug use among adolescents is of serious concern as is the strong linkage of drug use to HIV infection.

Because of poverty and family hardship, an increasing number of children are abandoned by their families and become institutionalized. Many young offenders have no access to adequate systems of juvenile justice and end up in adult jails where, again, they are vulnerable to drug abuse and infection with HIV and tuberculosis.

All governments of Central Asia have ratified the Convention on the Rights of a Child and all are taking action to do more for their children. UNICEF is working closely with them and civil society organizations in their endeavors. But resources are limited and greater assistance both from national financial institutions and the international community is needed.

As representative of the UNHCR informed you yesterday, the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children will now be held in May next year. This provides Heads of State and the global community with an important opportunity to re-commit themselves to fulfilling and protecting the rights of our future generations.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.



CLOSING REMARKS

Mr. Pino Arlacchi United Nations Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director of ODCCP

President Akaev, Ministers, Excellencies, Secretary General Kubis, Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the conference we held in Tashkent last year, the emphasis was on drugs, while organized crime and terrorism were given less attention. Today we have a different approach. We are focusing now on the issue of terrorism. In reality these three phenomena – terrorism, organized crime and illicit drugs are closely related, as was pointed out numerous times these two days. In fact the UN Security Council in its resolution 1373 has now affirmed the link formally.

All three phenomena are linked to violence, all three threaten human security, all three depend on underground structures and all three have a transnational impact. Those who use heroin abroad help to finance local conflicts. Their flight into an artificial paradise is paying for guns and bombs. The networks of organized crime, with their smuggling routes, their false passports, and their safe houses, provide terrorist sleepers with the necessary infrastructure.

It is this convergence of networks – drugs, organized crime and terrorism – that calls for an integrated approach in combating them. The first line of defense is prevention. And for prevention we need a sound analysis of the causes of these phenomena and early warning mechanisms that help us detect increased risks before it is too late. This does not mean that we should neglect crisis management or post-crisis rehabilitation. Yet the amount of funding going into prevention is still insufficient for prevention to succeed.

Let me focus, in these brief remarks, on three fields of prevention:

- 1. The Prevention of State Failure;
- 2. The Prevention of Society's Collapse; and
- 3. The Prevention of International Indifference.

1. The Prevention of State Failure

Multinational corporations, international banking and globalization processes have eroded the ability of states to regulate their economic affairs. Money-laundering through offshore banks and other financial safehavens has weakened the tax bases of governments and decreased their ability to provide essential social services. Corruption has undermined the willingness to provide foreign aid. Political and economic insecurity have deterred foreign investment. Unemployment, especially among the young, makes young people vulnerable to join youth gangs, which are often a stepping stone to organized crime. Other youth at risk flee into drug consumption. Yet others follow false prophets who want to replace or abolish the state.

There is widespread agreement that strong, healthy states are needed to prevent terrorism, organized crime and drug abuse. What are the characteristics of healthy states? Four appear essential:

- (i) The state has to be able to claim successfully the legitimate monopoly over law and order. Where warlords and criminal gangs challenge this monopoly, states are already in the danger zone.
- (ii) There has to be an efficient public bureaucracy. Where public officials are corrupt, effective law enforcement becomes impossible and the state loses its authority.
- (iii) There have to be constitutional guarantees and rule of law. A strong state without these safeguards would be an invitation to abuse of power. Its legitimacy in both the eyes of the public and of the international community would be challenged.
- (iv) There has to be an effective and fair system of taxation. The state has to be able to redistribute resources in society. Inequalities of wealth and income feed dissatisfaction if equality of opportunity in not created for all citizens.

The strengthening of these four attributes of the modern state lies at the heart of prevention of state failure.

2. The Prevention of Society's Collapse

A strong state requires a strong society. Often there is a temptation to compensate for the weakness of societies by building a strong state where the military or a small political elite engage in actions that may be at odds with what a majority of citizens in society or sizeable minorities want. The population of a state often consists of different ethnic, religious and linguistic groups. This diversity should not be seen as a threat. It is true that these groups form, in a way, different societies since their members interact more frequently with each other than with other sectors of the population. Yet there has to be a cement that holds all segments of society together and that cement is contained in the concept of 'civil society'.

'Civil society' refers to the common ground that all must share, a shared political culture which organizes diversity and makes it manageable. In order to participate in civil society we have to be tolerant of other groups. Tolerance is a basic pillar, and the very spirit of every authentic democracy and open civil society.

Of course there have to be mechanisms to prevent abuse of the public space – just as there have to be mechanisms to prevent the abuse of state power. That's where the constitution and the rule of law come in. Yet civil society can, to some extent, also patrol itself. Where there is dialogue and a competition of ideas, extremist voices will be called to order and be put in their place by social control. The role of social control in the prevention of crime is well known. Its role in preventing drug abuse has not yet been fully utilized. Social control also has a role in preventing radicalization and a drifting towards terrorism.

Prevention, even in the case of terrorism, is the best long term tool. War against terrorism will not be won only with the police. Without civil society involvement, every success will be a temporary one.

3. The Prevention of International Indifference

Preventive efforts not only involve action by the state and by civil society. Prevention also involves the international community. When a country falls prey to international aggression, other states could rally to come to the help of the victim of aggression. On one should be indifferent when the risk of genocide, warlordism or civil war start to be imminent.

When organized crime or terrorist groups gradually gain power in a country, the reaction of the international community has often been one of a lack of interest if not downright indifference. But the price to be paid later is high. Where states collapse and societies break apart, breeding grounds for organized crime, drug production and terrorism come into existence which in the end cannot be left to themselves since international peace and security are affected. We have seen this in the Balkans and in Afghanistan. So, the price of indifference is always very high.

The media, NGO's and other non-state groups serve as voices of early warning about calamities in distant countries. They can marshall political will which overcomes indifference. There are external mechanisms which can help to prevent state failure and the disintegration of societies. We have to listen to those voices and we have to establish these mechanisms.

Conclusion

To conclude, both in Tashkent last year, and here today, we stressed the link between terrorism, organized crime and illicit drug trafficking as causes and effect of regional instability. No one has doubts, now, about this.

Now, we need to move to the next stage, which is concrete action.

My office is already showing results in practical cooperation. But, we can do much more. We have excellent examples of accomplishments in increased human security all over the region.

If you want a good case, look at the quantity of narcotic seizures in Central Asia. In the last two-three years there was a staggering growth. Our initial stage of cooperation has helped to remove from the market – the local market, but also the European market – tons of heroin and opium.

This is just a limited example of a limited quantum leap.

Again, we can do much more and on a larger scale. It is my firm belief that we can, if we want and if we continue to work this way. We can prevail over these forces of evil. We will show that they are not invincible.

Thank you for your attention.

CLOSING REMARKS: CENTRAL ASIA AND COUNTER-TERRORISM: THE NEXT STEPS

Mr. Mircea Dan Geoana OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Romanian Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr. President, Foreign Minister Imanaliev, Mr. Executive Director Arlacchi, Secretary General Kubiš, Ambassador Höynck, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am particularly pleased that my last public appearance as CiO of the OSCE is here, at the conclusion of this highly topical conference. Not only have you been addressing the issue of terrorism, now more than ever a major global concern, but you have been discussing the consequences for the security and stability in Central Asia.

It is a sad sign of the global nature of the threat we face that we began our debate about terrorism at the same time as the shocking suicide attack on the Indian Parliament. I would ask the representative of the Indian Government who is with us here to convey to his Government and people our feeling of shock at such a senseless attack and our deepest condolences to the families of the police officers who died and the many innocent people who were injured.

All areas in the world are unique in their own ways. This particular region where we meet today has a special place in history: it is an interface of cultures and civilisations; outstanding contributions to the progress of science and human knowledge have their roots in this part of the world, which make the peoples of the region proud of their heritage.

Then, ten years ago, the Central Asian States began the process of building their modern societies, based on values and ideals of well being, freedom and security shared with the rest of the OSCE community.

More than three months have passed since these values were brutally challenged. The Central Asian States had been sending signals of their concern with this threat even before September 11. The Tashkent Conference last year and the decision to set up the Centre for Fighting Organised Crime here, in Bishkek, show that some steps were taken to face that threat.

What all of us here have learned from our recent experience is that more needs to be done.

This Conference has taken on a special significance given the new climate of international solidarity against terrorism and the associated dangers from organized crime and drug trafficking, which are known to finance terrorist networks. The established wisdom about unity and power translates now into solidarity and co-operation.

I stated in Vienna on 21 September that I believe there was a three-track approach to deal with the growing spectre of terrorism. This focuses on political solidarity; the need to address root causes of threats and risks to the stability and security; and the ability to bridge sub-regional and regional initiatives.

I am especially pleased that the OSCE Ministerial Council last week adopted the Bucharest Action Plan Against Terrorism which sets out in a practical way what the OSCE can do to contribute to the international effort. The OSCE has been glad to co-operate with the UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention in organizing this conference, which has taken the first direct step to follow-up the Bucharest Action Plan by drawing up the Programme of Action which this Conference has adopted.

It is time now to put these new programmes into operation.

I would draw some general conclusions from the discussions at this conference.

<u>First</u>, an effective response to terrorism is a united stand, by society, by States and regional groupings, and by international organisations.

Terrorism is no respecter of political weight or economic wealth. It attacks indiscriminately rich and poor, strong and weak alike. It cannot be justified morally under any circumstances. The ultimate harm of terrorism is that it attacks the basic level of any society: the safety of men, women and children in their everyday life. To keep them out of harm's way is the duty of the States and its leaders, governmental and otherwise.

A strong and public stand against terrorism, by governments, by civil society, NGOs and the media, by faith leaders, will defuse the appeal of terrorist groups to people who are duped by their claims to be fighting for a particular faith or culture. The fight against terrorism is not a confrontation between faiths or cultures but a battle against universal evil.

<u>Second</u>, security and stability do not result <u>only</u> from effective action to defend national borders against external threats from terrorist networks or cross-border organized crime and drug trafficking.

They also result from the existence of strong and modern societies where the rule of law, economic prosperity and social justice are accessible to all. Removing the causes of disaffection, of social, religious or economic marginalisation, will make an enormous difference. Preventing the drift of desperate people towards violent extremist movements by offering them an alternative within their own society is the only sensible path.

The rule of law and respect for human rights, freedom of expression, equitable treatments of ethnic and religious minorities and a fair justice system, these are our safeguards. As long as we <u>all</u> comply fully with our commitments, we can withstand any attack by terrorism on our values.

<u>Third</u>, an effective response is co-operative approach. Co-operation between governments and their law enforcement agencies in exchanging information and intelligence about terrorist networks and their links with organized crime. Co-operation between regional initiatives through the sharing of best practice and experience. Co-operation between international institutions and organisations in promoting security and stability through building strong democratic and economic societies.

How can these conclusions be applied to the benefit of the Central Asian States?

We, the OSCE, must show continued political solidarity in the face of the threats to security in Central Asia from organized crime and drug trafficking, through increased attention to these issues.

We, the international community, must make renewed efforts to help the Central Asian States build modern and prosperous societies, based on the rule of law and respect for human rights. We can encourage continued political reforms by supporting democratisation programmes, for instance, on judicial reform, or free media or on the role of women. We can contribute to economic reforms by offering assistance for transition programmes, by facilitating aid, and by providing support to strengthen border control services.

I believe the best way to deliver this support and assistance is through the development of a Partnership for Modernity between the Central Asian States and the international community. I envisage a joint effort by the UN family, the OSCE, the European Union and NATO, the World Bank, the IMF and other regional development banks as well as relevant regional organisations, like the SECI Centre for Combating Transborder Crime based in Bucharest. As I said in Bucharest on 3 December at the OSCE Ministerial, support for this Partnership from individual States such as the OSCE's Asian Partners for Cooperation would be welcome.

Finally, some thoughts as Romania leaves the Chair of the OSCE.

For the first half of the year, OSCE and international attention was firmly fixed on the Western Balkans, especially after violence flared up in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. After 11th September, international attention turned, none too soon, to Central Asia. We should not focus on a particular country or region only when extremism and terrorism erupts into violence.

If the OSCE is to be considered a valid and effective conflict prevention organisation, we must pay attention to the warning signals long before violence starts. This implies a real commitment to common standards of behaviour, including especially those governing the treatment of ethnic and religious minorities.

Second, the OSCE cannot afford to function as a "closed shop". I am not proposing that we expand our membership. But we do need to consider how to develop partnerships with those countries bordering our OSCE space, especially in the light of our recent experience with terrorism.

I suggested in Bucharest last week that we might want to consider a dialogue with Afghanistan once a stable democratic and representative government is in place. President Akaev reminded us yesterday of his proposal for a dialogue between the OSCE and the Organisation of Islamic Conference.

My colleague, Adrian Severin, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, is already taking steps to organize a TransAsian Parliamentary Forum and has suggested extending our Partnership for Co-operation to China. We are encouraged by the Chinese delegation's statement yesterday signalling their readiness to co-operate and join our efforts against terrorism. The presence at this Conference, at the invitation of the host country, of other important countries in the region is also an encouraging signal worth further consideration by OSCE participating States.

Security in Central Asia depends to a large extent on what is happening in Afghanistan. The prospects for stability there are much greater that we could ever have imagined two or three months ago. But there is a long way to go. Stability is easily destroyed, but not so easily restored. Our response to the concerns of our Central Asian friends can only be strengthened if we are better informed about developments in the region as a whole.

I will conclude by thanking President Akaev, Foreign Minister Imanaliev and the Government of Kyrgyzstan, first for their initiative in calling this conference, but also for their warm hospitality. I would like to thank our co-organizers, the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, and our sponsor governments. And I want especially to thank Ambassador Höynck for all his efforts this year as the Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office.

Our efforts to combat terrorism will not end with this conference but I am sure that our debate here has taken us closer to the day when we see terrorism defeated once and for all.

ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНОЕ ВЫСТУПЛЕНИЕ

Е.П. Аскар Акаев Президент Кыргызской Республики

Уважаемые участники и гости конференции, Дамы и господа,

Мне доставляет особое удовлетворение отметить успешную и плодотворную работу настоящей конференции, которая увенчалась принятием итоговых документов – Бишкекской Декларации и Программы действий. Вне всякого сомнения, активная и заинтересованная деятельность всех делегаций позволила подготовить добротные документы, которые по своему охвату значительно шире находившихся в фокусе обсуждения проблем. Особая ценность принятых документов заключается в их емкости, конкретности, нацеленности на практический результат.

Принятие Бишкекской Декларации и Программы действий стало решительным выражением нашей коллективной воли, отражающей практические контуры наших будущих действий. Особое удовлетворение вызывает то, что принятая сегодня «Программа действий» предусматривает практические шаги, которые могут быть предприняты каждой страной-участницей на пути усиления глобальной кампании противодействия терроризму и экстремизму. Кыргызстан полностью поддерживает эту Программу.

Широкий круг участников конференции, который охватил, помимо стран-участниц Организации, другие страны, универсальные, субрегиональные и региональные международные организации свидетельствует о своевременности этой конференции, актуальности рассматриваемых проблем, необходимости выработки совместных мер по сотрудничеству в противодействии транснациональным факторам угроз безопасности и стабильности не только стран Центральной Азии, но и всего международного сообщества.

С особым удовлетворением хотел бы отметить единство всех участников конференции во мнении о том, что в разрешении многочисленных проблем, угрожающих безопасности и стабильности стран Центральной Азии, всему мировому сообществу, необходим комплексный и согласованный подход на национальном, региональном и международном уровнях.

Весьма важно, что в ходе подготовительной работы и на самой конференции участниками было высказано много конструктивных, ценных предложений и рекомендаций, которые были обобщены и вошли в тексты Декларации и Программы. Я полагаю, что благодаря этому существенному вкладу мы продвинулись в значительной мере вперед. Мы на верном пути и продолжим нашу совместную работу далее.

Я хотел бы от имени народа Кыргызстана выразить особую признательность странамучастницам ОБСЕ, странам Средиземноморского партнерства и странам-партнерам по сотрудничеству, а также нашим гостям и участникам Конференции, представителям государств Азии и Ближнего Востока за существенный вклад, который они внесли за эти два дня работы конференции.

Я выражаю глубокую благодарность Действующему Председателю ОБСЕ г-ну Мирче Джоане, Генеральному-Секретарю ОБСЕ Яну Кубишу и Заместителю Генерального-Секретаря ООН г-ну Пино Арлакки за поддержку в проведении и личное участие в нашей конференции.

Особую благодарность хотел бы выразить всем сотрудникам как с кыргызской стороны, так и Секретариата ОБСЕ за высокий профессионализм, который позволил достичь намеченных целей.

Я желаю каждому из Вас счастья, успехов, здоровья и благополучия. Пусть новый 2002 год станет для всех нас годом мира, благополучия и процветания.

Благодарю за внимание.

 PART IX ANNEXES	

Thursday, 13 December 2001

I. Opening of the Conference [open to the press]

Chairperson: Mr. Muratbek Imanaliev, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic

09.00 - 09.30 Opening Remarks by H.E. Askar Akaev, President of the Kyrgyz Republic

Welcoming Remarks by Ambassador Ján Kubiš, OSCE Secretary General

Welcoming Remarks by *Ambassador Mohammad Amirkhizi*, Senior Policy Advisor to the UN ODCCP Executive Director

II. Experiences and Practices

Co-Chairperson: Ambassador Constantin Ene, Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office

Developments in the Region Since the Tashkent Conference (October 2000):

- 09.30 10.20 Presentations by the Heads of Delegations from the Central Asian States
- 10.20 10.30 "Illicit Drugs and Organised Crime: The Impact of Recent Developments in Afghanistan", *Ambassador Mohammad Amirkhizi*, Senior Policy Advisor to the UN ODCCP Executive Director
- 10.30 10.50 Coffee Break

Experiences and Practices in Other States:

- 10.50 11.10 Keynote Address: "International Terrorism and Violent Extremism as Global Challenges", *Mr. Rolf Ekeus*, OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities
- 11.10 13.00 Brief Contributions by other OSCE Participating States on Experiences and Practices in Countering Terrorism

Short Summary by the Co-Chairperson

13.00 – 14.15 Lunch Break

III. Strengthening Bilateral and Regional Efforts to Counter Terrorism and Related Crimes

Co-Chairperson: Ambassador Carlos Pais, Permanent Delegation of Portugal to the OSCE

Overview of Multilateral Institutions and Structures:

- 14.30 14.40 "The OSCE Bucharest Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism", *Ambassador Kirsten Biering*, Chairperson of the OSCE Open-Ended Informal Working Group on Terrorism
- 14.40 14.50 "The ODCCP Programme Framework for Central Asia", *Ms. Antonella Deledda-Titchener*, Regional Representative, UN ODCCP Regional Office for Central Asia
- 14.50 15.00 "Countering Terrorism in the Framework of the CIS", *Lt. General Boris Mylnikov*, Director of the CIS Anti-Terrorism Centre
- 15.00 15.10 "Interpol's Approach to Terrorism in Central Asia", Mr. Okan Aysu, Interpol

- 15.10 15.20 "SECI Center Ongoing Activities and Opportunities for Widening the Cooperation in Fighting against International Organized Crime", *Ms. Gentiana Serbu*, Executive Secretary, SECI Regional Center for Combatting Transborder Crime
- 15.20 16.45 Discussion

Short Summary by the Co-Chairperson

16.45 – 17.00 Coffee Break

IV. Enhancing Comprehensive Preventive Measures

General Approach: Best Practices and Experiences in Preventing International Terrorism and Related Crimes

Co-Chairperson: Ambassador Kai Eide, Head of the Delegation of Norway to the OSCE

- 17.00 17.20 Keynote Address: "Can We Protect Human Rights While Combating Terrorism?", Ambassador Gérard Stoudmann, Director, OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
- 17.20 17.30 "Media Freedom in Times of Anti-Terrorist Conflict", Mr. Freimut Duve, OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media
- 17.30 17.40 "Creating Public Support for Countering Violent Extremism", n.n. (bilateral experience)
- 17.40 18.10 Panel Discussion "Engaging Civil Society"

Introductory Remarks by:

Mufti Kimsanbai azhi Abdrakhmanov, Kyrgyz Republic Olivier Roy, Centre National de la Recherché Scientific, Paris Jean-François Mayer, University of Fribourg, Switzerland

18.10 - 19.00 Discussion

Short Summary by the Co-Chairperson

19.30 – 21.00 Reception Hosted by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic

Friday, 14 December 2001

Co-Chairperson: Ambassador John De Fonblanque, Head of the UK Delegation to the OSCE

- 09.00 09.10 "The Role of Parliaments in Preventing and Combating Terrorism", *Dr. Ahmed Tan*, Vice President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly
- 09.10 09.30 Keynote Address: "Enhancing Preventive Measures: Strategies and Institutions", Dr. Michael S. Lund, expert
- 09.30 09.45 "International Conventions as Instruments to Counter Terrorism", Ms. Sabine Nölke, Legal Counsel on Terrorism Issues, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada
- 09.45 09.55 "Strategies of Inclusion: Reducing the Risk of Radicalisation of Minority Groups", Dr. Neil Melvin, Senior Advisor to the High Commissioner on National Minorities
- 09.55 10.05 "Terrorism and Modern Technology: A Comprehensive Approach", Dr. Vladimir Pryakhin, expert
- 10.05 10.15 "Countering the Financing of Terrorism: The Role of Money Laundering and Illicit International Money Flow", *Mr. Tim Lemay*, Officer-in-Charge, UN ODCCP Global Programme Against Money Laundering

10.15 – 11.15 Discussion

Short Summary by the Co-Chairperson

11.15 – 11.30 Coffee Break

V. Social and Economic Aspects

Co-Chairperson: Ambassador Ömür Orhun, Head of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the OSCE

- 11.30 11.50 Keynote Address: "Improving Social and Economic Prospects", *Mr. Jakob Simonsen*, Deputy Regional Director for Europe and CIS, United Nations Development Programme
- 11.50 12.00 "The Nexus Between Terrorism, Poverty, Illicit Drugs and Organised Crime", *Mr. Alex Schmid*, Officer in Charge, Terrorism Prevention Branch, UN ODCCP
- 12.00 12.10 "Support to Sustainable Development", *Mr. Cees Wittebrood*, Head of Unit for Central Asia and Southern Caucasus, DG External Relations, European Commission
- 12.10 13.30 Discussion

Short Summary by the Co-Chairperson

13.30 – 14.45 Lunch Break

VI. Identification of Gaps and Needs: Priorities for Co-operation to Counter Terrorism and Related Crimes

Chairperson: Mr. Muratbek Imanaliev, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic

14.45 – 16.45	Brief Comments by Delegations
16.45 – 17.00	Brief Remarks by a representative of the OSCE
17.00 – 17.10	Chairman's Statement / Endorsement of the Conference Documents
17.10 – 17.30	Coffee Break

Conclusion of the Conference [open to the press]

- 17.30 17.40 Closing Remarks by Mr. Mircea Geoana, OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania
- 17.40 17.50 Closing Remarks by *Mr. Pino Arlacchi*, United Nations Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director of UN ODCCP
- 17.50 18.00 Closing Remarks by a Representative of the Government of Kyrgyzstan
- 18.00 Closure of the Conference

Press Conference

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

OSCE PARTICIPATING STATES

Germany

Mr. Reinhard Bettzuege, Ambassador, German Delegation to the OSCE	Mr. Manfred Mentsches, Kriminalhauptkommisar, Federal Criminal Police Office
<i>Mr. Ulrich Brandenburg,</i> Special Envoy for Russia, Caucasus and Central Asia, Federal Foreign Office	Mr. Steffen Russ, Kriminaloberrat, Federal Criminal Police Office
Mr. Klaus Achenbach, Ambassador, Embassy in Bishkek	Mr. Herbert Vogel, Third Secretary, Embassy in Almaty
Ms. Heike Gabriel, Embassy in Bishkek	

United States of America

Mr. Stephan M. Minikes, Ambassador, US Mission to the OSCE

Mr. Steven Monblatt, Deputy Coordinator, Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, Department of State

Mr. John O'Keefe, Ambassador, Embassy in Bishkek

Mr. David Foley, Senior Advisor and Law Enforcement Assistance Coordinator, Department of State

Ms. Katherine Brucker, Political Officer, US Mission to the OSCE

Ms. Janice Helwig, Advisor, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, US Mission to the OSCE

Mr. Christopher Robinson, OSCE Desk Officer, Department of State

Mr. William Rosenau, Senior Advisor, Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, Department of State

Ms. Ranjeet K. Singh, Bureau of International and Law Enforcement Affairs, Department of State

Mr. Peter Eckstrom, Embassy in Bishkek

Mr. Albert Chapman, Lieutenant-Colonel, US Air Force Defense and Air Attaché

Mr. Erik Deschler, Foreign Affairs Officer

Ms. Patricia Davis, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor

Austria

Ms. Margit Wästfelt, Ambassador, Deputy Head of the Permanent Mission to the OSCE

Ms. Sabine Klinglmair, Department for International Affairs, Ministry of Interior

Mr. Günter Lengauer, Head of Counter Terrorism-Unit, Ministry of Interior

Azerbaijan

Mr. Namig Aliyev, Chief of the Department, Ministry of National Security

Mr. Javanshir Mammedov, Head of Department of Security Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Belarus

Mr. Alexander Kozyr, Ambassador, Embassy in Bishkek

Mr. Dmitri Gorbachov, Embassy in Bishkek

Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

207

Mr. Elshan Hasanov, Third Secretary of Treaty and Legal

Belgium/European Union

<i>Ms. Danielle Guilbert Del Marmol,</i> Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Belgium to the OSCE	<i>Mr. Thierry V uylsteke,</i> Advisor - Head of OSCE Desk, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Mr. Guido Sonck, Counsellor	Mr. John Penny, First Counsellor	
European C	Commission	
<i>Mr. Alan Waddams</i> , Ambassador, Head of the EC Delegation to Kyrgyzstan	Mr. Emile Van Gool, EU Official	
<i>Mr. Cornelis Ferdinand Wittebrood,</i> Head of Unit for Central Asia and Southern Caucasus, Directorate-General External Relations, European Commission	Mr. Alessandro Iiamine, Political Officer, Delegation of EC to Kazakhstan	
<u>Canada</u>		
<i>Ms. Evelyn Puxley,</i> Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Canada to the OSCE	<i>Ms. Sabine Nölke,</i> First Secretary, Delegation of Canada to the OSCE	
Mr. Hector Cowan, Ambassador, Embassy in Almaty	<i>Mr. Dennis O'Brien,</i> Colonel, Canadian Defence Attaché, Department of National Defence, Moscow	
<u>Cyprus</u>		
Mr. Andreas Kakouris, Director, Political Division, Multilateral Affairs, MFA		
Cro	atia	
<i>Dr. Mario Nobilo</i> , Ambassador, Permanent Mission to the OSCE		
Denr	<u>nark</u>	
Mr. William Boe, Head of Section, MFA		
Spa	ain	
<i>Mr. Servando de la Torre,</i> Alternate Permanent Representative of Spain to the OSCE	Mr. Alfredo Calvo Muñoz, State Secretary for Security Dept. Analysis and Co-ordination Bureau	
Maj. GC Manuel Navarrete, State Secretary for Security Dept. Analysis and Co-ordination Bureau		
Finland		
Mr. Tapio Saarela Roving, Ambassador to Central Asia	Mr. Seppo Laessaari, Inspector, Ministry of Interior	
<i>Mr. Ilpo Manninen,</i> Ambassador, Head of Anti-Terrorism Task Force, MFA		
France		
<i>Mr. Serge Smesson,</i> Ambassador of France in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan	Mr. Bernard Rouault, Attaché, Consulate of France in Bishkek	
<i>Mr. Guillaume de Kerdrel,</i> Direction des Affaires Stratégiques, de Sécurité et du Désarmement/sous-direction des	Mr. Olivier Roy, Consultant/Expert, MFA	

questions multilatérales (in charge of the OSCE), MFA

Mr. Gilbert Galy, Commissaire Divisionnaire de Police, Attaché de Police pour l'Asie Centrale, Embassy in Tashkent

Georgia

Mr. Givi Abdushelishvili, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Georgia, MFA

United Kingdom

Mr. John de Fonblanque, Ambassador, Head of Delegation, UK Delegation to the OSCE

Mr. George Young, Colonel, UK Delegation to the OSCE

Mr. Andrew Dinsley, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy in Almaty

Mr. Dimitrios Ioannou, OSCE Desk, MFA

Mr. Miklós Jaczkovits, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Hungary to Kazakhstan, MFA

Mr. Brendan McMahon, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Ireland to the OSCE

Mr. Renato Varriale, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Italy to OSCE

Mr. Andrea Cavallari, Counsellor, Deputy Head of OSCE Office, Direction General for Political Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights, MFA

Kazakhstan

Mr. Marat Syzdykov, Chief of Division in Security Council	<i>Mr. Nurlan Alkenor</i> , Deputy Chief of Division on Antiterrorism, Committee for National Security
<i>Mr. Arman A. Baysuanov</i> , Chief of Division of International Security, Department of International Co-operation	<i>Mr. Omirserik Ashimbayev,</i> First Secretary, Delegation of Kazakhstan to the OSCE
Mr. Karatorgay Begalin, Senior Officer of the Ministry of the Interior	Mr. Nusup Sagadiev, Adviser, Embassy in Bishkek

Kyrgyzstan (host country)

Mr. Muratbek Imanaliev, Minister of Foreign Affairs	<i>Mr. Eric Asanalier</i> , Former Ambassador of the Kyrgyz Republic to Tajikistan
Mr. Bolot Djanuzakov, Chairman of National Security	Mr. Arslan Anarbaev, Expert-Consultant of Department of

Ms. Sian McLeod, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Mr. Stuart Horsman, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Greece

Hungary

Mr. Zoltan Makai, Third Secretary, Embassy in Almaty

Ireland

Mr. Colin Wrafter, Counsellor, OSCE Section, Department of Foreign Affairs, Dublin

Italy

Dr. Giorgio Fiacconi, Honorary Consul of Italy to Kyrgyzstan

Mr. Paolo Sartori, Ministry of Interior of Italy, Italy's Representative to the S.E.C.I., Bucharest

Service, National Security Service	Foreign Policy, the President's Office	
Mr. Tashtemir Aithaev, Minister of Internal Affairs	<i>Mr. Nikolai Soldashenko</i> , Head of Expert-Juridical Department, Ministry of Internal Affairs	
<i>Ms. Lidiya Imanalieva</i> , First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, MFA	<i>Mr. Ulan Jusupor,</i> Counsellor, Department of International Security, MFA	
<i>Mr. Asanbek Osmonaliev</i> , Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, MFA	<i>Mr. Saktanbek Kadyraliev,</i> Director General for Political Affairs, MFA	
<i>Mr. Beishebay Junuson</i> , Deputy Chairman of National Security Service, National Security Service	<i>Mr. Marat Usupov,</i> Director General for International Security, MFA	
Mr. Kubatbekov, Head of State Commission on Drug Control under the Government of Kyrgyz Republic	<i>Ms. Samargul Borbieva</i> , Counsellor, Western Countries Department, Directorate General for Political Affairs, MFA	
<i>Mr. Myktybek Abdyldaev,</i> Deputy Secretary of Security Council, Director of International Institute for Strategic Researches (IISR) under the President's Office	<i>Mr. Almaz Toimator</i> , Second Secretary, Permanent Delegation to the OSCE	
<i>Mr. Alikbek Djekshenkulov</i> , Ambassador, Head of the Permanent Delegation of Kyrgyzstan to the OSCE	<i>Mr. Ulan Daniaror,</i> Third Secretary, Western Countries Department, Directorate General for Political Affairs, MFA	
<i>Mr. Ulukbek Chinaliev</i> , Ambassador of the Kyrgyz Republic to Uzbekistan	<i>Mr. Ermek Omuralier,</i> Third Secretary, Western Countries Department, Directorate General for Political Affairs, MFA	
<i>Mr. Miroslav Niyazov</i> , Ambassador of the Kyrgyz Republic to Tajikistan	<i>Mr. Ulan Omuraliev,</i> Attaché, Western Countries Department, Directorate General for Political Affairs, MFA	
<i>Mr. Sherimkulov</i> , Ambassador of the Kyrgyz Republic to Turkey		
	utvia	
<i>Dr. Arturs Puga</i> , Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Latvia to Uzbekistan and to the Kyrgyz Republic	<i>Mr. Arstan Tazabekov,</i> Honorary Consul of Latvia in the Kyrgyz Republic	
Lith	uania	
Mr. Jonas Voronavichus, Counsellor/Acting Charge d'Affairs, Embassy in Kazakhstan		
Moldova		
Mo	<u>ldova</u>	
<u>Mo</u> <i>Mr. Engen Vizir,</i> Chargé d'Affairs a.i., Embassy in Uzbekistan	<u>ldova</u>	
<i>Mr. Eugen Vizir,</i> Chargé d'Affairs a.i., Embassy in Uzbekistan	<u>ldova</u> rway	
<i>Mr. Eugen Vizir,</i> Chargé d'Affairs a.i., Embassy in Uzbekistan		
<i>Mr. Eugen Vizir,</i> Chargé d'Affairs a.i., Embassy in Uzbekistan N a <i>Mr. Kai Eide,</i> Ambassador, Delegation of Norway to the	o rway <i>Ms. Anne Grete Riise,</i> First Secretary, Delegation of Norway	
<i>Mr. Engen Vizir,</i> Chargé d'Affairs a.i., Embassy in Uzbekistan <i>Mr. Kai Eide,</i> Ambassador, Delegation of Norway to the OSCE <i>Mr. Ole Johan Bjoernoey,</i> Advisor, MFA	Prway <i>Ms. Anne Grete Riise,</i> First Secretary, Delegation of Norway to the OSCE <i>Mr. Jon Elvedal Fredriksen,</i> First Secretary, Norwegian	
<i>Mr. Engen Vizir,</i> Chargé d'Affairs a.i., Embassy in Uzbekistan <i>Mr. Kai Eide,</i> Ambassador, Delegation of Norway to the OSCE <i>Mr. Ole Johan Bjoernoey,</i> Advisor, MFA	Tway <i>Ms. Anne Grete Riise,</i> First Secretary, Delegation of Norway to the OSCE <i>Mr. Jon Elvedal Fredriksen,</i> First Secretary, Norwegian Embassy, Moscow	

Netherlands

Mr. Maurits Jochems, Director, Security Policy Department, MFA

Mr. Robert De Lange, Counsellor, Embassy of the Netherlands in Moscow

Ms. Daphne Bergsma, OSCE Co-ordinator, MFA

Poland

Ms. Anna Grupińska, Minister Counsellor, Deputy Head of the Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office and the International Organizations *Mr. Marcin Piotromski,* Expert, Department of Strategy and Foreign Policy Planning, MFA

Portugal

Mr. Carlos Manuel Durrant Pais, Alternate PermanentMr. Pedro Prata, Inspector, Judicial PoliceRepresentative, Delegation of Portugal to the OSCE

Romania/OSCE Chairman-in-Office (2001)

<i>Mr. Traian Laurentiu Hristea</i> , Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the OSCE
Mr. Alexandru Ene, Central Asia Expert, MFA
Ms. Elizabeth Galvez, Counsellor at Minister's Cabinet, MFA
Mr. Valentin Voica, Chairman-in-Office Security Officer

Ms. Adelina Lozeanu, Adviser, Romanian Intelligence Service

Russian Federation

Mr. Anatoliy Safonov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Gennadi Bundukin, Head of Section, MFA

Mr. Sergey Tarasenko, Counsellor, MFA

Mr. Alexandr Lukashevich, Chief of Division of Department of European Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ms. Irina Silkina, Expert, MFA

Mr. Nikolai Uspenskiy, Head of Directorate, Security Council

Mr. Vasili Nemchin, First Deputy Head of Directorate, Federal Security Service

Mr. Victor Ostrouhov, Deputy Head of Department, Head of Directorate, Federal Security Service

Mr. Georgy Rudov, Ambassador, Embassy in Bishkek

Mr. Vladimir Malinovski, First Secretary, Embassy in Bishkek

Holy See

Father Aleksandr Kan, Representative of the Holy See

<u>Slovakia</u>

Mr. Peter Juza, Chargé d'Affaires of the Slovak Republic in the Republic of Uzbekistan

<u>Slovenia</u>

Mr. Franci Demýar, Ambassador, Embassy of Slovenia to the Russian Federation

Sweden

Mrs. Ann Marie Bolin Pennegård, Minister, Permanent Delegation of Sweden to the OSCE

Ms. Eva Tojzner Glückman, Desk Officer, MFA

Switzerland

Dr. Jean-Jacques de Dardel, Head, Center for International Security Policy, MFA

Mr. Jean-Paul Rouiller, Advisor, Domestic Security, Assessment and Detection Bureau

Mr. Daniel Hunn, Counsellor, Embassy of Switzerland in Tashkent

Dr. Jean-Nicolas Bitter, Peace Promotion Program Officer, Political Department IV, Operational Section for Peace Promotion Programs, MFA

<u>Tajikistan</u>

Mr. Abdunabi Sattarov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, MFA

Mr. Mukhtor Sharipov, Deputy Minister of Security, Ministry of Security

Mr. Furkat Lafizov, Chief of Division, International Organizations Department, MFA

Mr. Mahmad Mirzoev

Czech Republic

Mr. Jaroslav Baýta, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Czech Republic to Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, Embassy in Moscow *Mr. Alexandr Langer,* Analyses and Policy Planning Department, MFA

Mr. Oldřich Krulik, Analyst, Ministry of Interior

<u>Turkmenistan</u>

Turkey

Mr. Bekmurad Astanakulor, First Secretary, Delegation of Turkmenistan to the OSCE

Dr. Abdulhaluk Mehmet Çay, Minister of State

Mr. Ömür Orhun, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the OSCE

Mr. Muzaffer Eröktem, Ambassador, Embassy in Bishkek

Mr. A. Hakan Okçal, Acting Deputy Director General, MFA

Mr. Fikrettin Özkaya, Chief of Cabinet of the State Minister, Ministry of State

Dr. Hanna Kök, Adviser to the State Minister, Ministry of State Mr. Mustafa Aydoğdu, Press Adviser to the State Minister, Ministry of State

Mr. Kurbandurdy Shukurov, Deputy Head of Department,

Committee for National Security

Mr. Arif Eser, Third Secretary, Embassy in Bishkek

Ms. Didem Yilbaş, Third Secretary, Embassy in Bishkek

Mr. Namik Kemal Çalişkan, Colonel, Military Attaché of Turkey

Ukraine

Mr. Ihor Dolhov, Director of Political and Security Department

Mr. Vladimir Solovey, Embassy in Bishkek

Yugoslavia

Mrs. Jelica Kurjak, Counsellor, Embassy of FR of Yugoslavia in Moscow

PARTNERS FOR CO-OPERATION

<u>Japan</u>

Mr. Takeshi Kamiyama, Minister, Embassy of Japan in Austria

Mr. Yuji Sakoda, First Secretary, Embassy of Japan in Austria

Mr. Shinji Kikuchi, Second Secretary, Embassy of Japan in Kazakhstan

Mr. Kiyoshi Ishii, Resident Representative, Japan International Cooperation Agency/Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Kyrgyz Office

Mr. Hiroshi Nino, Resident Representative, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Uzbekistan

Republic of Korea

Mr. Young Ho Lee, First Secretary and Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Kazakhstan

Thailand

Mr. Piamsak Milintachinda, Deputy Director-General, Department of European Affairs, MFA

Mr. Chairat Sirivat, First Secretary, Department of South Asia, Middle East and African Affairs, MFA

MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERS FOR CO-OPERATION

Algeria

Mr. Benyamina Ahmed, Senior Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Laskri Hacene, Ambassador of Algeria to Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan

Mr. Mohamed Nabil Abdel Aziz Fedany, Ambassador of

Mr. Hesham Mohamed Abbas Khalil, Counsellor, Embassy of Egypt in Almaty

Mr. Boutaleb Ahmed, Interpreter/Assistant

Israel

Mr. Joseph Ben-Moustaki, First Secretary, Embassy in Vienna

Ms. Yael Bitton, Second Secretary, MFA

Egypt to Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan

Ms. Salin Alkukin, Second Secretary in the Israel Embassy in Almaty

Egypt

COUNTRIES INVITED BY THE HOST COUNTRY

<u>Australia</u>

Mr. Daniel Emery, First Secretary, Embassy of Australia in Moscow

People's Republic of China

<i>Mr. Jiuyin Hong</i> , Ambassador of China to the Kyrgyz Republic, Embassy in Bishkek	<i>Mr. Yue Wang,</i> Staff, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, MFA		
<i>Mr. Yunliang Xie</i> , Counsellor, Department of Internation Organizations and Conferences, MFA	nal Mr. Wu Chunrong, Colonel, Military Attaché of China		
<i>Mr. Shumin Ji,</i> Third Secretary, Department of East Euro and Central Asia Countries, MFA	ope		
India			
Mr. R. M. Abhyankar, Special Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs	ernal Mr. B.S. Prakash, Joint Secretary (UN), Ministry of External Affairs		
Mr. Om Prakash, Ambassador of India to Kyrgyz Repub	lic Mr. Vijay Kumar, First Secretary, Embassy in Bishkek		
Islamic Republic of Iran			
<i>Mr. Mahdi Sobhani,</i> Deputy Director, CIS Department, Expert, MFA	<i>Mr. Ali Reza Yossefi,</i> Expert, Multilateral Political Department, MFA		
Mr. Akhmad Ajalluiyan, Ambassador, Embassy in Bishko	ek Mr. Amir Hossein Zamaninia, Advisor to the Foreign Minister		
Pakistan			
Mr. Habib-ur-Rahman, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Islamic Republic of Pakista	<i>Ms. Gulnoor Janybaeva</i> , Political Secretary, Embassy in Bishkek		

ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE

OSCE Secretariat

Mr. Ján Kubiš, Ambassador, Secretary General	<i>Mr. Alexander Nitzsche</i> , Public Information Officer, Press and Public Information Section
<i>Mr. Günther Neumann,</i> Deputy Director of Conference Services	<i>Ms. Tana Halaszova,</i> Personal Assistant to the Secretary General, Office of the Secretary General
Mr. Rainer Hermann, Assistant to the Secretary General	Ms. Aldona Szymanski, Secretary, Section for External Co- operation

Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

Mr. Gérard Stoudmann, Ambassador, Director of ODIHR Dr. Vlada

Dr. Vladimir Shkolnikov, Migration Adviser

Dr. Eric Rudenshiold, Head of Democratization Section

Bishkek

215

High Commissioner on National Minorities

Mr. Rolf Ekéus, High Commissioner on National Minorities Ms. Anna Jardfelt, Personal Adviser to HCNM

Dr. Neil Melvin, Senior Advisor to HCNM

OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

Mr. Ahmet Tan, Vice-President and Head of the Turkish Delegation to the OSCE PA

Mr. Paul Legendre, Program Officer, International Secretariat

Mr. Mehmet Seyfettin Erol, Adviser/Expert, OSCE PA

OSCE Centre in Almaty

Mr. Heinrich Haupt, Ambassador, Head of Centre

OSCE Centre in Ashgabat

Ms. Bess Brown, Political Officer

OSCE Centre in Bishkek

Mr. Aydin Idil, Ambassador, Head of Centre	Ms. Saltanat Sakembaeva, Program Assistant
Mr. Ali Mustafabeili, Political Officer	Ms. Aigul Mamytova, Conference Assistant
Mr. Markku Visapää, Economic and Environmental Officer	Ms. Albina Temirboulatova, Administrative/Finance Assistant
Mr. Eric Collings, International Conference Supervisor	Ms. Aidai Masylkanova, Interpreter/Secretary
Mr. Christian-Georg Knust, Human Dimension Officer	Ms. Tatiana Li, OSCE/ODIHR Project Assistant
Ms. Kathleen Samuel, Political/Human Dimension Officer	

OSCE Centre in Tashkent

Mr. Gantcho Gantchev, Ambassador, Head of Centre

OSCE Mission to Tajikistan

Mr. Marc Gilbert, Ambassador, Head of Mission

Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office for Central Asia

Dr. Wilhelm Höynck, Ambassador ret.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR DRUG CONTROL AND CRIME PREVENTION

<i>Mr. Pino Arlacchi</i> , United Nations Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director of UN ODCCP	Mr. Timothy Lemay, Officer-in-Charge, Global Programme against Money Laundering
Mr. Mohammad Amirkhizi, Ambassador, Senior Policy Advisor to the Executive Director	<i>Mr. Roberto Arbitrio,</i> Programme Coordinator, Regional Office for Central Asia

Ms. Antonella Deledda, Regional Representative, Regional Office for Central Asia

Ms. Irka Kuleshnyk, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, Terrorism Prevention Branch

Mr. Alex P. Schmid, Officer-in-Charge, Terrorism Prevention Branch

OTHER INTERNATIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Development Bank

Mr. Jawahar Cherian Alexander, Resident Representative, Kyrgyz Resident Mission

Commonwealth of Independent States and Its Structures

Mr. Oleg Putintsev, Deputy Director of Department	<i>Mr. Vyacheslav Maslov,</i> Chief, the Co-ordination Department, Antiterrorism Centre of the CIS
Mr. Boris Mylnikov, Chief of the Antiterrorism Centre of the CIS	<i>Mr. Bakyt Dubanaev,</i> Inspector, the Co-ordination Department, Antiterrorism Centre of the CIS

Council of Collective Security

Mr. Valery Zemskov, Member of the Secretariat

Collective Rapid Deployment Forces in Central Asia

Mr. Nasypbek Abdybekov, Colonel, Head of Branch Office, Collective Security Treaty

International Committee of the Red Cross

Mr. Pierre-Andre Conod, Regional Delegate, ICRC Regional Delegation Tashkent

International Monetary Fund

Mr. Bhaswar Mukhopadhyay, Resident Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic

International Organization for Migration

Ms. Kakoli Ray, Chief of Mission, Mission to Kyrgyzstan

Interpol

Mr. Okan Aysu, Crime Intelligence Officer

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

Mr. Daniel Vern Speckhard, Ambassador, Deputy Assistant Secretary General

Ms. Simone de Manso Cabral, Press Officer, NATO Press and Media Section

Mr. Osman Yanuzalp, Political Administrator in Charge of NATO's Relations with Central Asian States

SECI Center for Combating Transborder Crime

Ms. Gentiana Serbu, Executive Secretary

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees

Mr. James Lynch, Head of Office, UNHCR Krygyzstan

Ms. Isabelle Mihoubi, Senior Regional Legal Adviser

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Mr. Thomas Hammarberg, Ambassador, Regional Adviser for *Ms. Helga Klein*, Special Adviser on Regional Strategies Europe, Central Asia and Caucasus

United Nations Children's Fund

Dr. Richard Young, Resident Representative, UNICEF Kyrgyzstan

United Nations Secretariat, Department for Political Affairs

Mr. Vladimir Goryayev, Senior Political Affairs Officer

United Nations Development Programme

Mr. Jakob Simonsen, Deputy Regional Director

Mr. Erçan Murat, Resident Representative, UNDP Kyrgyzstan

World Bank

Mr. Mohinder Mudahar, Permanent Representative to Kyrgyzstan

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Agency of Political Research

Mr. Erlan Karin

Association of Lawyers-Kyrgyzstan

Mr. Marat Kayipov

Mr. Edil Baisalov

Association of Non-Government and Non- Commercial Organization

Ms. Toktaim Umetalieva

Bishkek Historical Expedition

Mr. Vyacheslav Khamisov, Director

Bulgarian Helsinki Committee

Mr. Krassimir Kanev, Chairman

Center of Young Scientists

Ms. Gulbarchin Abdrakhmanova

Ms. Zamira Urstanbekova

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

Mr. Winfried Schneider-Deters, Coordinator for Central Asia and Caucasus

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

Ms. Mira Karabaeva

International Crisis Group

Ms. Ustina Markus

International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights

Dr. Aaron Anthony Rhodes, Executive Director

Soros Foundation – Kyrgyzstan

Mr. Medet Tulegenov, Executive Director

UN University for Peace

Mr. William Garner, Director

Youth Parliament of Kyrgyzstan

Mr. Denis Toychiev

 INVITED EXPERTS

 Prof. Jean-François Mayer, University of Fribourg, Switzerland
 Dr. Michael Lund, Senior Associate, Management Systems International, Inc.

 Mufti Kimsanbai azhi Abdrakhmanor, Kyrgyz Republic
 Dr. Vladimir Pryakhin, Senior Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the OSCE

Mr. Alexander Iltchenko

INTERPRETERS Mr. Alexei Fedorov

Mr. Vladimir Lakeev

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE TERRORIST ATTACK ON THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT

Mr. Muratbek Imanaliev Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic

The Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: Strengthening Comprehensive Efforts to Counter Terrorism strongly condemns the terrorist attack on the Indian Parliament on 13th December 2001 and conveys sympathy to the Indian Government on the tragic loss of lives and reaffirms its resolve to fight a terrorist menace anywhere and everywhere. This attack on the Parliament building of the Indian Republic, symbol of the world's largest Parliamentary democracy, once again underlines the unique vulnerability of multi-ethnic, multi-religious, plural and democratic societies to the global menace of terrorism.