**Mapping of the Contribution of Regional and International Organizations
to Operationalizing the Joint Plan of Action
for the Implementation of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia
A joint initiative by CTITF and UNRCCA
ROLLING MATRIX**

October 2015

Background

On the 30th of November 2011, the Central Asian States adopted a Joint Plan of Action (JPoA) for the Implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism (CT) Strategy in Central Asia. The JPoA for Central Asia was the first strategy in support of the implementation of the UN Global CT Strategy adopted at the regional level.

The comprehensive implementation of the JPoA requires coordination of efforts not only by Central Asian states, but also by international and regional organizations operating in the region. As part of the JPoA, Central Asian States stipulated that "Mapping should be conducted on how the activities of regional organizations are contributing to the implementation of the UN Global CT Strategy in the region."

The present matrix, prepared by the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office and the UN Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) was a response to this request. The matrix identifies activities of regional and international organizations in Central Asia under each of the four pillars of the Joint Plan of Action.

It was prepared in 2012 based on information exchanged at the Regional Consultation held in Almaty, Kazakhstan on 21-22 June 2012, as well as with direct input from concerned regional and international organizations during 2012-2013. The matrix was subsequently updated as part of the Phase II Project to support the implementation of the JPoA in Central Asia, based on contributions received by regional and international organizations by September 2015. The activities of the UN organizations have been presented first, with UNRCCA and CTITF in the lead, followed by those of regional organizations organized by alphabetical order.

The matrix is organized under the specific measures identified by CA States under each of the four pillars of the JPoA. It highlights present and planned activities and initiatives of regional and international organizations active in Central Asia as received until October 2015. As a rolling matrix, the information is expected to be updated periodically.

Pillar I: Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

Measure identified in the Joint Plan of Action (JPoA)	What is being done/planned by regional and international organizations
To continue efforts to resolve on-going crises that could lead to conflicts and instability. To build the capacity of the UN and regional organizations on conflict prevention and dispute settlement.	As part of the project on supporting the implementation of the JPoA, **CTITF and UNRCCA** organized a regional workshop in November 2013 in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on dialogue among leaders of religious institutions and security officials on cooperation towards countering extremism and preventing conflicts. The workshop included a training component that sought to enhance the skills of participants in mediation, conflict resolution and the prevention of extremism. The **UN Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (UN CTED)** works on assessing the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions (incl. 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), and 2178 (2014) by CA Member States, identifying gaps and respective needs for technical assistance, as well as good practices put in place in the region. CTED has also been actively involved in facilitating the delivery of technical assistance to the region. The Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) of **UNODC** has been engaged in the implementation of legal technical assistance projects in the Central Asian region, with particular focus on legal assistance and activities on countering the financing of terrorism and Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs). **CICA (**The Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia) has a catalogue of confidence building measures, which includes, as a separate measure, the fight against new challenges and threats such as terrorisl, border control and management, fighting against contraband, cooperation between police administrations, and fight against drug trafficking. CICA is looking into the elaboration of a Plan for the implementation of the UN Global CT Strategy for its Member States, which includes Central Asian countries. Joint Action Plan for the implantation of the UN Global CT Strategy is being elaborated for the CICA region. The **CIS** (Commonwealth of Independent States) supports its Member States in crisis management. The **CSTO** (Collective Security Treaty Organization) promotes regional security against new threats (drug trafficking, terrorism, cyber terrorism), as well as traditional threats. It has developed the potential of a Collective Rapid Reaction Force (KSOR), and plans to set up a joint air defense system.

Formal Conclusions adopted by the **Council of the European Union** on 26 June 2012 have proposed a strengthening of co-operation in the security area, including through a regular High Level EU-Central Asia Security Dialogue, as part of the regional political dialogue.

In 2007, the **EU** and CA countries developed a Strategy for a new partnership which focused, *inter alia*, on the rule of law and human rights, education, environment and water, integrated border management. The EU CA Initiative on the Rule of law aims – notably to modernize criminal justice in the region in line with international and EU/CoE principles and standards. The Strategy's objectives include ensuring the stability and security of the region through promoting regional cooperation and good neighborly relations.

The **OSCE** (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) has field offices in all CA states, an OSCE Academy in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan and an OSCE Border Management Staff College (BMSC) in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The OSCE's work in CA is also guided by the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) of the OSCE Secretariat in charge of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. Under the Kazakh Chairmanship in 2010, the OSCE developed the 'Four-T model' in conflict resolution (development of Trust, Traditions, Transparency and Tolerance).

SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organization) Member States work together towards eradicating threats from the three evils of terrorism, separatism and extremism through military exercises and political meetings. SCO Member States are developing a regional threat response and conflict prevention mechanism in order to improve their capacity for organized action and quick responses. In the past ten years, SCO Member States have enhanced their mutual trust, deepened practical and efficient cooperation, and gained influence in the international arena while playing important roles in maintaining regional security.

The Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure (RCTS) of SCO conducts daily monitoring of events and potential conflict zones in CA. It has laid out the legal foundations for cooperation among Member States, and has anti-terrorism operations, joint counter terrorism exercises and ensuring the security of major events. RCTS/SCO has also established a Secure Database with updated information on people and organizations wanted in regard to the three evils (terrorism, separatism and extremism) as verified by Member States.

To contribute to a political solution for the stabilization of Afghanistan as a source of instability and condition for the spread of terrorism.	UNRCCA organized a workshop on sharing of experiences in implementing the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia for Heart of Asia (HoA)/Istanbul Process countries in Dushanbe on 14-15 May 2015. The aim of the meeting was to look at lessons learned from the development of the JpoA and to come up with recommendations for aligning cooperation on counter terrorism with Afghanistan and other HoA countries. The workshop took place outside of the joint UNRCCA-CTITF project and was supported by the UN Department of Political Affairs' (DPA) Multi-Year Appeal extrabudgetary funds. **CTED** provides expert support to regional activities aimed at identifying challenges and possible solutions in relation to border management in Central Asia, in particular in light of the post-conflict scenario in Afghanistan and its implications for the region. It does so together with the CTITF Office, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT), the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), and 1540 (2004), OSCE and the International Organization for Migration (IOM)). The TPB of **UNODC** is implementing a comprehensive programme of activities in Afghanistan and the region to support legislative reform, institutional capacity building for criminal justice system and promotion of regional and international legal and law-enforcement cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism. Under the Joint Plan of Action 2014 – 2016 concluded between TPB and the Government of Afghanistan, the thematic content covers victimology, countering the financing of terrorism and IEDs. **CARICC** (the Central Asian Regional Informational and Coordination Center), with the support of UNODC and the World Customs Organization (WCO), has established a secure channel with Joint Planning Cell (JPC) to coordinate activities of the competent authorities of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, with the objective to exchange information, implement joint operations including controlled deliveries to suppress the distribution channels of drugs of Afghan origin and smuggling of precursors utilized in the production of heroin in Afghanistan. It has also established, with the support of the EU, operational links with INTERPOL and its network in the region. The **CSTO** has a Working Group under the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs on Afghanistan and strives to improve the coordination efforts of law enforcement agencies in the fight against terrorism, extremism and drug trafficking, aimed at Afghanistan. The **EU** agreed to an extension of the mandate of EUPOL AFGHANISTAN until the end of 2014, and remains committed to support Afghanistan's efforts in strengthening policing and the rule

of law beyond 2014.

Until the end of 2014, **NATO** contributed to security in Afghanistan through the NATO-led **International Security Assistance Force (ISAF).** Since that time, training, advice and assistance for the Afghan security forces and institutions has continued through the follow-on **NATO**-led mission called Resolute Support. This mission does not involve combat forces: Support is directed primarily to Afghan ministries and institutions, as well as the higher command level of the Afghan security forces. Resolute Support is one of the three pillars of NATO's long-term engagement in Afghanistan, along with a contribution to the long-term sustainment of the Afghan National Army and the strengthening of long-term political and practical cooperation with Afghanistan.

The **OSCE** seeks to engage more with Afghanistan especially by increasing contribution to projects related to border security, civil policing training, and combating illegal forms of trafficking, including in in small arms and light weapons (SALW), illicit drugs, and human beings. Afghan border police and customs officials are already being trained through the OSCE-supported Customs Training Centre in Bishkek, the OSCE Border Management Staff College (BMSC) and the Patrol Programming and Leadership Project in Dushanbe. Training on Patrol Programming and Leadership are carried out on the Tajik-Afghan border and a project on the training of Turkmen and Afghan borderguards is being implemented by the **OSCE Centre in Ashgabat**. Since 2007, some 100 Afghan police officers have participated in nine counter-narcotic training courses organized by the Strategic Police Matters Unit of the **OSCE's Transnational Threats Department/Strategic Police Matters Unit** (**TNTD/SPMU**) in training facilities of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and Turkey. The **OSCE/TNTD** in co-operation with the **OSCE Project Coordinator in Uzbekistan** have sponsored senior Afghan law enforcement officials for study tours on countering narcotics in Tashkent as part of a project to promote co-operation between law enforcement agencies in Afghanistan and neighboring countries. As part of a project for training Afghan Junior police, the **OSCE/TNTD organized a two-long training of trainers course,** delivered at the All-Russian Advanced Training Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation on such subjects as searching techniques, effective use of dogs and special equipment, and documenting search-operation results.

SCO granted Observer Status to Afghanistan in June 2012 and seeks increased engagement with the country. It established a SCO-Afghanistan Contact Group, adopted the Moscow Declaration on Afghanistan and an Action Plan of SCO Member States and Afghanistan on combating terrorism, drug trafficking and organized

	crime (2009).
Knowledge generation on linkages between social exclusion, marginalization and extremism/terrorism	With its own CT Strategy putting equal emphasis on prevention and response, the **EU** Strategy of support to CA includes emphasis on education , vocational training for young people and job creation, notably through small and medium size enterprises (SMEs) that contribute to prevent recruitment and radicalization. Through its Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme, **NATO** offers opportunities for its partners, including Central Asian states, to engage in research activities related to understanding the terrorism in the region. More information can be found through liaising with SPS staff via the Mission to NATO and at **www.nato.int/science**). The **OSCE** Transnational Threats Department (TNT)/Action Against Terrorism Unit (ATU**)** implemented a project over 2012-2014 consisting in a series of national seminars on countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (VERLT) for interested OSCE participating States which helped promote the development and implementation of effective, multi-stakeholder and multi-dimensional strategies and policies to counter VERLT. The **OSCE/ODIHR,** TNTD)/ATU and the OSCE Gender Section organized a number of expert roundtables on preventing women from being radicalized and on the role and empowerment of women in countering VERLT, in which CA representatives participated. The **OSCE/TNTD** developed a Guidebook on "Preventing Terrorism and Countering VERLT: a Community Policing Approach", launched in March 2014, which provides guidance on how to use community policing as part of an effective human rights compliant and gender-sensitive approach to preventing terrorism and countering VERLT. In February 2014, the **OSCE** also published the Online publication of the Final Report on Women and Terrorist Radicalization based on two expert-roundtables organized by the OSCE Secretariat and ODIHR. The Russian translation is available at www.osce.org/atu/99919.
To respect for the right of freedom of religion in the adoption of counter-terrorism legislation and policies.	**OSCE/ODIHR** stands ready to assist participating States from Central Asia by delivering training to familiarize government officials involved in the fight against terrorism with international standards on freedom of religion or belief.

	The **OSCE Office in Tajikistan** will conduct a series of trainings in all regions of Tajikistan entitled "Freedom of Religion and Belief" in the framework of Project VERLT. The main objective of these trainings is to improve the mutual understanding and knowledge of law enforcement agencies, local authorities and representatives of religious communities with regards of freedom of religion and belief and to develop recommendations how effectively to improve implementation of national legislation within the context of international standards on freedom of belief.
To introduce in the education system, according to national priorities, curricula about human rights	**The Council of Europe** has adopted a new "Neighborhood Policy" in 2011 covering Central Asia countries that promotes accession to a number of important CoE Conventions, its principles and values , including Educational Policies in Democratic Citizenship and Human Rights with the support of the EU. **OSCE/ODIHR** has been supporting the efforts of CA countries to introduce quality human rights education (HRE) in formal education in schools and universities, by bringing examples of good practices from the OSCE area. **OSCE/ODIHR** also promotes quality HRE for professional groups, such as teachers, health workers, police and others. Specific Guidelines on human rights education for law enforcement officials were completed in 2012. **OSCE Office in Tajikistan** will conduct a series of trainings in all regions of Tajikistan entitled "Differences among extremism, radicalism and terrorism among teachers and students." These trainings aim at helping teachers design specific educational programs to prevent and resist the influence and ideology of violent extremism by informing pupils about the dangers of VERLT.
To contribute to the development of counter-narratives, including through the media. *"We encourage the … organization of a public conference for civil society, the media and research institutions in Central Asia, as well as regional training for the media on international legal instruments, conventions and standards in the fight against terrorism."*	The **CTITF/UNRCCA** Project for the Implementation of the Central Asia JPoA organized a regional seminar in Bishkek in July 2014 on Engaging the Media in Preventing and Countering Terrorism which included discussions and capacity building for developing counter narratives, including through the media. **CTITF** is planning to organize a global Online Library of Counter-Narratives which could be a valuable resource for potential initiatives Central Asia. The **OSCE TNTD** is implementing a project over 2012-2014 consisting in a series of national seminars on countering VERLT for interested OSCE participating States. Within this framework, the **OSCE Office in Tajikistan** is conducting a series of trainings in all regions to increase capacity in using narratives and counter-narratives while countering VERLT.

To address the needs of victims of terrorism and give them a voice.	The **CTITF** Working Group on Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism has put together a media training program for victims of terrorism which could be a valuable resource for potential Central Asian initiatives.. **UNODC** has produced a publication on the rights of victims of terrorism, which is also available in Russian. It also launched in December 2011 a handbook entitled "The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism".

Pillar II: *Preventing and combating terrorism*

Measure identified in the JPoA	What is being done/planned by regional and international organizations
To support the ratification and implementation of international CT legal instruments and raise awareness of these instruments	**CTED**, responsible for monitoring and promoting the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions (incl. 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014), prepares and updates – on the basis of reports and feedback through dialogues and country visits – the overall implementation assessments (OIA) and detailed implementation assessments (DIS) of Member States which outline the gaps and needs. These assessments also include the promotion of ratification of the existing 19 international counter-terrorism instruments and the implementation of their provisions in national legislation. The **1267/1989 Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee** and its Monitoring Team (responsible for monitoring and promoting the implementation of Security Council Res 1267 (1999) and other relevant resolutions, including Resolution 1989 (2011)) visits States in CA and elsewhere to raise awareness of the Security Council sanctions regime and improve understanding and implementation of its measures. The **1540 Committee and its experts** can contribute to awareness raising of resolution 1540 (2004). The TPB of **UNODC** provides capacity building assistance to UN Member States, including Central Asian countries, to strengthen their criminal justice systems to prevent and combat terrorism under its Global Project on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism. The four objectives of the project are to: a) promote the ratification of the 19 universal legal instruments against terrorism; b) support the drafting and review of national legislation in order to incorporate the legal standards of these international legal instruments; c) build the capacity of national criminal justice officials to implement these standards, and d) support regional and international cooperation in criminal matters in particular in relation to requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition.

	CIS supports its Members States in their ratification of international CT legal instruments. Almost all Member States of the CIS have formalized their participation in most universal international legal instruments adopted by the UN regarding the combating international terrorism. The **OSCE** conducts sub-regional and national workshops on the ratification and implementation of universal CT instruments and raises political awareness on the need to ratify and implement the UATI (Universal Anti-terrorism Instruments) at the OSCE-wide level. Seminars at the national level organized by OSCE/TNTD/ATU and OSCE offices in the region have included a workshop on the preventive measures of the Terrorist Bombings Convention (October 2013, Tajikistan); an expert meeting on technical aspects of the implementation of the UNSCR 1540 (2014, Uzbekistan) and continued cooperation on practical implementation of the 1540 NAP during 2015-2018; and a roundtable on the ratification of Universal Antiterrorism Instruments (UATIs) as well as on implementation of preventive measures of the Terrorist Bombings Convention (March 2013, Kyrgyzstan); and a roundtable on good practices to enhance the implementation of preventive aspects of the Terrorist Bombings Convention in Astana, Kazakhstan. The **RCTS SCO** monitors the status of ratification by SCO Member States of the 19 universal conventions and protocols on combating terrorism in accordance with SC Resolution 1373.
To define terrorist-related offenses within domestic criminal law in clear and precise terms, according to the definitions contained in international Conventions and Protocols. *"We further encourage regional organizations to develop new tools and methodologies, such as a unified guidebook for definitions on terrorism and related acts"*	**CTED** conducts visits to Member States on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, during which it engages with national experts, such as members of the Ministry of Justice, in order to discuss and recommend measures aimed at implementing the relevant Security Council resolutions effectively, including those measures related to the implementation of the international counter-terrorism instruments. CTED is regularly joined by UNODC in these visits. Political consultations and dialogue based on OIA and DIS are on-gong with CA Member States, including on several areas dealing with the definitions of terrorism related offences. CTED also plans on (re)visiting CA countries. **UNODC** provides technical assistance to CA States in legislative drafting to ensure that national laws are sufficiently comprehensive and consistent with the obligations contained in the international CT legal instruments and the UN Security Council Resolutions. In addition, UNODC conducts reviews of legislation to support ratification, and has developed model legislation, legislative guides and compiled a legal database that *inter alia* contains national CT laws from 145 countries. UNODC ROCA similarly supports these measures under the Project on Strengthening Criminal Justice Responses of Central Asian Countries to Counter Terrorism in Compliance with the Rule of Law.

CICA intends to elaborate and adopt a Strategy and at a later stage a Convention against Terrorism. In the Almaty Act (4 June 2002), one of the founding documents of the Conference, Member States declared the unconditional and unambiguous condemnation of terrorism in all its manifestations and regarded as criminal all acts, methods and practices of terrorism.

The **CIS** Inter-Parliamentary Union has adopted model legislation on " On the prevention of terrorism "; "On countering extremism"; "On counteracting mercenaries"; "On combating the financing of terrorism"; "On countering organizations and individuals whose activities are intended to carry out acts of terrorism in other countries". It has also adopted model Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code and other acts of recommendation aimed at combating terrorism, drug trafficking, weapons trafficking, and laundering of funds obtained by illegal. These acts are serving CIS States in developing national laws and other legal documents. Efforts continue in CIS countries on improving national legislation to combat illicit manufacturing and trafficking of weapons, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices, anti-mercenary and terrorist financing, and the harmonization of criminal procedures for crimes of a terrorist nature.

The **OSCE** offers assistance in drafting legislation and promotes the implementation of the provisions of the relevant treaties into national legislation. As an example, the ATU and UNODC organized a National Legislative Drafting Workshop on the criminal law aspects of the universal legal framework against nuclear terrorism in November 2008 in Ashgabat, and in November 2009 a Legislative Drafting Expert Workshop on Criminal Law Aspects of Countering Terrorism in Light of Universal Anti-Terrorism Treaties in Bishkek, followed by a review of the state of play in November 2011. Upon request, **OSCE/ODIHR** provides assistance to States to ensure compliance of their national legislation with international human rights standards.

The **SCO** adopted in 2009 in Yekaterinburg a Convention Against Terrorism, which includes a definition of terrorism and terrorist acts, stipulations against the financing of terrorism and obligations concerning mutual legal assistance and extradition. The SCO is contributing to efforts to harmonize the legal framework of SCO Member States in combating terrorism, separatism and extremism.

The **RCTS SCO Council** has approved regulations on the approved list of terrorist, separatist and extremist organizations whose activities are prohibited on the territories of SCO Member States. The RCTS SCO Council has approved the following: 1) a plan for joint activities

	in the detection and suppression of the financing channels of terrorist, separatist and extremist activities from the illicit trafficking of drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors for 2012-2013; 2) Joint action to ensure the safety of large events with the establishment of permanent mechanisms to coordinate interactions; and 3) Workplan of the Expert Group on the coordination of actions against the illegal activities of the international organization "Hizb-ut-Tahrir al Islami" for 2011-2012. **SCO**, **CIS** and **CICA** Member States continue their efforts aimed at finalizing negotiations on a comprehensive convention on international terrorism within the UN framework, which would lead to establishment of a coherent international legal basis and harmonization of national legislation. These regional organizations insist that the absence of common understanding of terrorism-related terms in international law and national legislation hampers the use of the principle of 'extradite or prosecute' and can lead to double standards in the fight against terrorism.
Intensified cooperation and coordination mechanisms among law enforcement agencies to prevent and combat terrorism and strengthen their capacity.	The **Secretariat of the 1267/1989 Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee** has established an electronic list of national recipients/focal points, including in States in CA, to ensure that they receive updates to the List of sanctioned parties as quickly as possible. **UNODC,** under its relevant counter-terrorism technical assistance programmes in Central Asia and Afghanistan, facilitates regional and international law-enforcement cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism through regional and inter-regional workshops, seminars and study visits. Activities to promote and strengthen inter-agency collaboration at the national and regional levels have also been implemented. Under the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries, three Regional Computer Based Trainings (CBT) on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism were conducted to increase the momentum for regional cooperation on tackling illicit money flows including for terrorism financing. More than 40 officials/senior experts from the countries in West and Central Asia were trained during those CBT trainings. **CARICC** serves as a regional focal point for communication, analysis and exchange of operational information in real time on cross-border crime. It has developed a secure, encrypted communication channel, cooperates with INTERPOL and has concluded a Memorandum on Cooperation with the ATC of the CIS (2009) and a Protocol of Cooperation with the RCTS SCO (2010). **CICA** countries have agreed to exchange information in law enforcement and strengthen contacts between chiefs of police since the first meeting of heads of departments of police agencies in May 2010 in Antalya. The system of cooperation for the fight against terrorism among

competent authorities of **CIS** Member States such as security bodies and special services, police, prosecutors and tax police (service), the customs service is coordinated through relevant CIS bodies, namely: the Council of Heads of Security Bodies and Special Services of CIS Member States; The Council of Ministers of Internal Affairs of States - participants of the CIS ; The Council of Defense Ministers of CIS countries; The Council of Border Troops Commanders; Coordinating Council of Prosecutors General of States - participants of the CIS; The Coordination Council of heads of tax (financial) investigations of States - participants of the CIS; The Council of Heads of Financial Intelligence Units states - participants of the CIS; The Council of heads of customs services of CIS States; The Office for the coordination of the fight against organized crime and other dangerous crimes in the territory of the CIS and the CIS Antiterrorist Center. Activities of these authorities not only consolidate the efforts of States in combating the terrorist threat, but they also contribute to the formation of an effective legal framework for cooperation between States in this area. The combined databases of the security bodies and special services of the CIS Member States are being constantly updated, as are the specialized database of the CIS Antiterrorism Center on issue of prevention, detection and suppression of terrorist acts as well as specialized databases on the investigation of illegal acts of terrorist and extremist orientation. Extensive databases are kept and updated containing information in relation to terrorist and extremist organizations, whose activities are prohibited in accordance with the national legislation of the CIS States, as well as on persons internationally wanted on charges of committing terrorist crimes

Coordination among law enforcement agencies is growing within the framework of the **CSTO**, including through various training exercises to improve military-technical cooperation for collective security, support to equipment and capacity building. The CSTO Secretariat has signed protocols of cooperation with the UN, the CIS Anti-Terrorism Center, and the RCTS SCO, all aimed at strengthening cooperation in combating terrorism, separatism, extremism and the financing of terrorism.

INTERPOL, with the support of the EU, puts its communication channel AI24/7 and global databases, particularly Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database, at the disposal of CA States for timely and secure information. It further encourages enhanced cooperation with its Project KALKAN launched in 2004 as a component of the Fusion Task Force Project. KALKAN supports States in enhanced identification of terrorist groups, collecting, sharing and analyzing information and intelligence, better access to the INTERPOL Nominal Database, detailed information feed into the database as well as capacity building and training on the use of the database. INTERPOL recommends the creation of Fusion Task Force Contact Officers at the national level and joint Fusion Centers and systematic sharing of analytical reports at the regional levels.

	Since April 2013, INTERPOL has held four operational meetings enabling investigators from different countries to exchange information and assess the threat of terrorism. As a result, thirty-three member countries have contributed the identities of over 880 names suspected Foreign Terrorist Fighters to the project's database. New names are contributed almost daily, and the number of contributing countries is increasing rapidly (from three in April 2013 to a current total of 33). 50% of the 880 names uploaded have been brought in from Project KALKAN countries mostly in Central Asia such as Azerbaijan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey and Uzbekistan. The **OSCE** TNTD/ATU seeks to enhance international legal co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism. Since 2005 it has organized, jointly with the OSCE offices in the region and other partners such as the UNODC, a number of training workshops on international co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism in the CA region as well as inter-agency cooperation at the national. **SCO** law enforcement bodies have conducted regular joint counter-terrorism exercises, such as the Peace Mission series between the militaries, the Nurek Anti-Terror 2009 and Saratov Anti-Terror 2010 and Peace Mission 2010 initiatives between law-enforcement and security entities and "Tien Shan 2" and "Vostok-Antiterror-2012' drills aimed at improving the combat readiness of national anti-terror units and deepening cooperation among special services. The Executive Committee of the RCTS SCO participated also as an observer at the joint command and staff exercise Berkut Anti-Terror 2011, the command exercise South Anti-Terror 2011 (Kyrgyzstan) and anti-terrorist exercises of Donbass Anti-Terror 2011 (Ukraine) organized by the CIS ATC. The **RCTS SCO,** established in 2004 in Tashkent, strives towards creating a coordination mechanism for law enforcement agencies in the region, including through joint operations and the creation of databases. This collaboration is aimed at enhancing the creation of an effective system of so-called anti-narcotics and financial security belt around the outer borders of Afghanistan, bringing together intelligence and security agencies as well as the private sector and civil society of neighboring countries. The World Customs Organization (**WCO)** has conducted a regional training (introductory course) for Customs and Police officers in June 2012 on the identification and exchange of information on 14 chemicals frequently used to produce Improvised Explosive Devices / IED in the framework of the Programme "Global Shield". Additional training seminars at national level are in preparation for the CA countries.
To address border management	As part of the project on supporting the implementation of the JPoA, the **CTITF and UNRCCA** organized a regional workshop on Border

problems in the region with due consideration for international refugee protection and human rights standards.	Security and Management for Countering Terrorism in March 2015 in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, together with the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat (Turkmenistan) and the OSCE TNTD/ATU. The seminar included a training session where participants were introduced to the latest tools to assess risks and improve border security, bring them up to date on methods terrorists use to cross international borders, help them learn to mitigate the risk of illegal border crossings and train them on how to best use and contribute to existing databases. The **CTITF** Working Group on Border Management Related to Counter-terrorism has consolidated available counter-terrorism border control information into a compendium, found at https://creator.zoho.com/uncted/bordercontrol#. CA States can take advantage of the compendium, available on the CTITF website, to verify the variety of conventions and standards on border-related issues, and seek assistance from related border management agencies. **CTED,** acting in close cooperation with the **International Organization for Migration** (IOM), holds workshops on challenges to effective border control in different sub-regions. These workshops bring together operational-level officers to discuss threats related to border management. but also strategies, technologies and cooperation available to address them. With the support of donors, CTED will explore carrying out this exercise in Central Asia. **UNHCR** has developed a 10 Point Plan of Action on Mixed Migration and International Protection which can be used to develop comprehensive border control strategies that take full account of international refugee law and States security concerns. The 10 Point Plan allows States to distinguish between different categories of arrivals, and allows for the early identification of those who may constitute a security risk. UNHCR is committed to assist countries in following up on the implementation of the Almaty Declaration, adopted in March 2011, which called for the institutionalization of a coordination mechanism on issues related to migration and refugee protection, including border management, national security and terrorism, while preserving the asylum space in compliance with international law, notably the principle of non-refoulement. UNHCR is further committed to assist states in CA in developing protection sensitive border management systems, in particular for humanitarian emergencies. Proper asylum and border management systems will help to address national security concerns and will allow states to differentiate between genuine asylum seekers/refugees and combatants or persons associated with terrorism. UNHCR is also progressively introducing biometrics as a feature of registration procedures throughout its operations, and is ready to assist CA governments with equipment for electronic registration database on refugees and asylum seekers that would include biometrics. In addition to mitigating fraud, this equipment would also contribute to

improving the profiling of refugees and asylum seekers as well as strengthening data security.

UNODC is working to strengthen border control, to develop intelligence-led law enforcement capacity as well as to facilitate communication, analysis and exchange of operational information on cross-border crime. A key element is the establishment of Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) to increase cross-border communication and sharing of crucial intelligence information. In addition, in 2013, UNODC Project on Strengthening Criminal Justice Capacities of Central Asian States to Counter Terrorism in Compliance with the Rule of Law organized and conducted jointly with relevant international counterparts a regional training workshop on effective extradition and mutual legal assistance in terrorism related casework for central authorities, senior judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officers.

The **CIS** is currently implementing a set of measures for programmes of cooperation by CIS Member States around the fight against human trafficking (2014-2018) and for combating illegal migration (2015-2019). A unified system is being established for registering citizens of third countries and stateless persons entering the territory of the CIS States, which will help improve the security of the borders of the Commonwealth. The system will also contribute to information exchange on migration issues, and improve the efficiency of the joint fight against terrorism, transnational crime, illegal migration and other challenges and threats.

The **CSTO** plans to intensify support to Tajikistan for enhanced control of the border with Afghanistan. It also hopes to implement an automated system to better patrol borders between its Member States, including through enhanced means of verification of identification to help combat organized crime, trafficking and illegal migration.

The **EU funded BOMCA** project, implemented by UNDP and ICMPD with EU Member States experts indirectly contributes since 2004 to counter-terrorism through assisting the countries to implement integrated border management strategies, including institutional and capacity building, anti-corruption, strengthening the capacity of border services, i.e. border guards, customs, police, strengthening border crossing points, infrastructure renovation, and provision of equipment for border services , which can help screen for weapons and illegal traffics. It works closely with the EU funded Border Management Badakhshan, Afghanistan (BOMBAF).

INTERPOL puts at the disposal of CA states information tools and urges countries to contribute to and use its Stolen/Lost Travel Document Database (SLTD). CA countries are working with INTERPOL on biometrical IDs in order to improve identity and travel document security.

NATO offers a number of courses and events related to border security to which CA states have access through their basic individual partnership cooperation programmes. Furthermore, NATO offers support to these countries in the reform of their institutions and management processes through its more intensive cooperation frameworks such as the Planning and Review Process and/or the Individual Partnership Action Plans. NATO will also consider requests for specific assistance, including through the Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme. One priority area of the SPS Programme is to foster collaborative activities on border security, particularly in the following areas: border and port security technology; cross border communication systems and data-fusion; and, expert advice and assessments of border security needs and best practice. NATO staff are presently in discussions with the **OSCE Border Management Staff College** in Tajikistan to support activities within the framework of the SPS Programme and/or via the participation of experts to share experiences and good practice.

The **OSCE Border Management Staff College** established in 2009 in Dushanbe, provides training for mid-level management of border troops, border police and custom officials, with the majority of the participants coming from the Central Asian region, including Afghanistan. Through its Travel Document Security (Central Asia) programme led by the **TNTD/ATU**, the **OSCE** works on four mutually reinforcing components: 1) identity security; 2) document security; including the use of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Public Key Directory (PKD); 3) border control inspection, including facilitation for real-time connection for border control points to the INTERPOL databases, including the Stolen/Lost Travel Document Database (SLTD); and 4) forged document trainings for border police. OSCE also provides technical assistance to requesting participating States, which are preparing to upgrade their identity management and travel document issuing systems. The OSCE/TNTD has published the Russian version of "Self-Assessment Tool for Nations to Increase Preparedness for Cross-Border Implications of Crises" to help States prepare for cross-border implications of crises. www.osce.org/ru/secretariat/110973. OSCE/ODIHR has developed, in cooperation with the OSCE BMSC, a one-week training course on "Human rights, counter-terrorism and border security" offered annually. In April 2014, the OSCE/TNTD/ATU and the OSCE Project Coordinator in Uzbekistan supported the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) with organizing a regional seminar on Machine Readable Travel Documents and Traveller Identification Management, in Tashkent, Uzbekistan which focused specifically on Central Asian and neighbouring regions.

SCO held the first meeting of Heads of Border Services of its Member States in December 2011 to exchange information on the

	situation of borders and the possibility to establish a 'security belt' to address incursions by the 'three evils'. In March 2012, the SCO RCTS Council established a Working Group of Experts of border services of competent authorities of Member States in order to prepare such meetings on a regular basis.
To strengthen information sharing and cross-border cooperation on combatting arms and drug trafficking. *"To seek enhanced technical and legal assistance for developing and implementing a comprehensive regional strategy in combating illicit trafficking and in training for officials in counter-narcotics."*	The **Monitoring Team that supports the Security Council 1988 Committee** that oversees the sanctions regime directed against Taliban and others who threaten the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan promotes cross-border cooperation against arms and drug trafficking which may benefit listed parties. **UNODC** began by strengthening local drug control capacities and cross border cooperation in the three neighboring provinces of Osh, Murgab and Andijan, and used that experience to develop a comprehensive regional strategy to bolster narcotic interdiction efforts along CA borders with Afghanistan. UNODC projects are geared towards building capacities at the Central Asian Border Crossing Points (BCPs), through Border Liaison Offices (BLO). In 2012, it launched a new two-year regional program for the region focusing on Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and the five CA countries, in support of State efforts to counter drug-trafficking and its destabilizing effects, including linkages with terrorism. The UNODC-supported AKT Tripartite Initiative further brings together the leading authorities in drug control from Afghanistan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, as part of efforts to coordinate a regional response to drug trafficking. **UNODC** is also engaged in increasing the awareness of CA countries about illicit precursor trafficking and provide equipment, training and legal assistance to help law enforcement detect and interdict smuggled precursor chemicals, identify and intercept consignments of precursors being smuggled through the region and improve regional operational cooperation between relevant national agencies. **CARICC** is developing and testing its own secure communication channel and information tools, including databases. It strives towards the collections, storage, protection, analysis and exchange of information in the field of combating illicit drug trafficking. CARICC produces an analytical study of narcotics in the region, and regularly publishes an information bulletin. It also brings together regularly heads of counter-narcotics operational units of competent of the CA, South and West Asian countries, including the Joint Planning Cell (JPC) of the Triangular Initiative between Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan. CARICC is also the regional hub for the communications program 'Global Shield' aimed at curbing the illicit trafficking of precursors used in the creation of improvised explosive devices. This program, organized by the World Customs Organization with INTERPOL and UNODC, can, *inter alia,* finance the training of customs and police authorities in the illicit trafficking and use of explosive precursors for dual purpose. By decision of the Council of **CIS** Heads of State in 2013, a

programme of cooperation between CIS Member States in combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors and responding to drug addiction was approved for 2014 – 2018. An interstate programme was also approved on joint measures to combat crime for 2014 – 2018.   The Framework Policy on Cooperation among the States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors of 7 October 2002 sets out the agreed principles, objectives, main areas, forms and system of cooperation and collaboration in that area of joint activity.

CSTO holds regular meetings of the Coordination Council of heads of antinarcotics agencies of its member countries and carries out preventive and special regional anti-narcotics operations ("Channel"). The CSTO coordinates the exchange of intelligence, participates in joint exercises and operations and consolidates interstate cooperation among the various law enforcement agencies. The organization pays special attention to the fight against drug trafficking from Afghanistan via the northern route, which passes through the territory of the Member States and urges NATO to coordinate on issues of drug trafficking and narcotics destruction in Afghanistan.

The **EU** funded project "Information Networks along the Heroin Route" under Phase II of the programme "Fight against organised crime and drug trafficking along the Heroin Routes" aims at increasing regional and trans-regional law enforcement cooperation and coordination in the fight against organised crime and trafficking activities on the 'heroin route', e.g. through cooperation with Paris Pact partners or CARICC. The **EU** funded Central Asia Drug Action Programme (CADAP), implemented by EU Member States, encourages CA governments to commit to sustainable strategies in the field of drug demand reduction, addiction and harm reduction, also to bring current systems of drug addict prosecution into accordance with international strategies and human rights standards. The current phase, CADAP 5, is structured into four components that simultaneously implement national and regional capacity building activities: national monitoring systems/ treatment methodologies including in prisons/ information strategies/ networking.

The **NATO**-Russia Council (NRC) ran a Counter-Narcotics Training Project together with UNODC to build regional capacity in Afghanistan, Central Asia and Pakistan by training counter-narcotics personnel. The project was a joint endeavor of several countries of the NRC (Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States), as well as non-NRC nations Finland and Ukraine, plus the project's beneficiary countries:

Afghanistan, the Central Asian nations and Pakistan. However, in 2014 NATO decided to suspend all practical civilian and military cooperation between NATO and Russia. This project therefore remains suspended.

The **OSCE** has been organizing through its centers in the region a number of regional trainings for Central Asian and Afghan law enforcement officers on the detection, investigation and prosecution of cases related to trafficking of precursor chemicals. It has organized meetings between law enforcement officials from the Afghan National Police, Special Narcotics Force, Counter Narcotics Police, National Directorate of Security and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with their counterparts in Tajikistan to exchange views on the situation on combating illicit drugs, drug trafficking methods, routes and traffickers, shared experiences, visions, concerns and possible solutions. The OSCE Centre in Bishkek supported the simulation exercise of Kyrgyz special forces at the borders in September 2014. The exercise aimed at testing the readiness of border guards and law enforcement agencies in protecting the country's borders.

The **SCO** adopted a regional anti-narcotics strategy for 2011-2016 and is considering the establishment of a regional anti-drug center and a specialized SCO center for training of officers of the relevant authorities of SCO Member States and Observer States. Furthermore, its Plan of Action with Afghanistan on combating terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organized crime stipulates improving the legal framework of cooperation in combating illicit trafficking in drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, inter-agency information exchange, joint operations, training of personnel of anti-drug agencies etc. SCO countries have agreed to tighten control over the illegal precursor supplies to Afghanistan. Agreements for collaboration in fighting the narcotics trade have been concluded between RCTS SCO and CARICC, Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC and CSTO.

The **WCO-UNODC Global Container Control Programme (CCP),** operational in the region (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), aims to enhance the capacity of Customs and other law enforcement agencies dealing in container movements to identify risk consignments that can be used for smuggling of drugs, contraband items, arms and acts of terrorism and to facilitate the legitimate trade. Kyrgyzstan expressed its interest to join CCP in 2014. From 2013-2014 CCP implemented a number of activities in the region, including development, launch and implementation of the "CCP Regional Segment for Central Asia and Azerbaijan, 2013-2015", delivery of theoretical and practical training for Azeri, Kazakh, Turkmen law enforcement officials, study trips to benchmark sea/dry ports for Azeri, Kazakh and Turkmen officials, assessment missions to Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, CCP introductory mission to Kyrgyzstan, Annual CCP Regional Meeting and regional

	training on profiling and use of ContainerComm for Azeri, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajik, Turkmen and Uzbek officials, delivery of computer and specialized equipment for Azeri, Uzbek, Turkmen agencies engaged in container control, development of regional database of CCP focal points in the region.
To take measures to curb the financing of terrorism (Resolutions and Conventions, national legislation, EAG membership, Egmont Group, Financial Intelligence Units, training and methodologies for fighting corruption and financing, etc.)	The **CTITF Working Group on Countering the Financing of Terrorism** is running a global project on building national capacity to designate terrorist individuals and organizations and to freeze their assets, which could also assist States of the region. The project currently has 13 training modules that address a broad spectrum of issues, including on understanding differences between the various international and domestic obligations to freeze assets, liaison with the private sector, due process requirements and strategic benefits of establishing a credible and effective regimes. In November 2013, **CTED** facilitated a regional workshop for EAG Member States and observers on the asset-freezing requirement of resolution 1373 (2001). The workshop was organized jointly by the EAG and the International Training and Methodology Centre for Financial Monitoring of the Russian Federation (ITMCFM), in cooperation with CTED (which provided substantive support) and the Financial Monitoring Department of the Ministry of Finance of Turkmenistan. In October 2014, CTED provided substantive expert support to the workshop, held by OSCE and the Global Center on Cooperative Security for the OSCE participating States of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Mongolia, on Supporting the Prevention of Abuse of Non-Profit Organizations for Terrorism Financing Purposes. The **UNODC Regional Office in Central Asia (ROCA)** supports States in upgrading their legislation, establishing and strengthening institutional infrastructure to combat the financing of terrorism and money laundering, and in making use of anti-money laundering computer-based training modules in place to increase national capacity. UNODC assists States in implementing the main international instruments and standards, including the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the UN Security Council resolutions dealing with terrorism financing (i.e. Resolution 1373), the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and relevant Council of Europe and EU instruments. A significant achievement under the UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring countries (CASH Initiative) has been facilitating the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on AML/CFT among the countries in West and Central Asia. To date, 5 bilateral Model MoUs on AML/CFT have been signed between the following Regional Programme countries: Iran- Tajikistan (2012), Kyrgyzstan- Kazakhstan (2013), Kyrgyzstan- Uzbekistan (2013), Tajikistan- Kazakhstan (2013) and Tajikistan- Turkmenistan (2013). The **World Bank** and the **UNODC**

are implementing a joint project on supporting the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism system (AML/CFT), including relevant legislative as well as administrative/coordinating mechanism. Since 2005, UNODC publishes a newsletter for Central Asia on AML/CFT. Through its Global Legal Assistance Programme and Global Program against Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (GPML), UNODC delivers assistance with ratification and implementation of UN instruments against drugs, organized crime, corruption and terrorism. The GPML provides model laws and AML/CFT information through its International Money Laundering Information Network http://www.imolin.org/GPML also built on the recent FATF typology study on Money and Value Transfer Systems (MVTS) (eg. hawala) by conducting a workshop with the Regional Programme Countries (2014, Tehran) on the Illicit use of MVTS. This was followed by a 5 day MVTS training course to run several of these courses in the region during 2015/2016.

The **CICA** Action Plan for Confidence Building among its Member States stipulates the exchange of information on suspicious financial transactions, illegal financial operations and networking among competent authorities engaged in suppressing the financing of terrorism.

The **CIS** has improved cooperation with the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism. A Council of Heads of Financial Intelligence Units of CIS States has been created. A number of interactions have also been organized between the Financial Intelligence Units (FIU) of CIS States on identification and tracking of proceeds from crime and terrorism financing.

The **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) assists States through its comprehensive long term Technical Assistance (TA) program in the legislative review of the financing of terrorism legislation to bring them in line with the FATF standards and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, as well as in effectively implementing the UN Security Council resolutions related to the financing of terrorism. The IMF has currently a long term TA project with the Kyrgyz republic.

The **OSCE** has implemented a number of national activities (projects, workshops, risk assessments etc.) in CA countries on combating money laundering and suppressing the financing of terrorism. For example, the **OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan** has been supporting the government in its efforts to combat money laundering since 2009, including in the accession of the Uzbek Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) to the Egmont Group and in organizing various trainings on international standards of AML/CFT measures in the financial sector. With the contribution of

	the US government, the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan also supports FIU in developing analytical software to process suspicious transaction reports (STR) received from reporting entities against available national databases. Workshops at the global and regional levels in which CA countries participated have included an October 2014 workshop organized by **OSCE/TNTD/ATU** and the Global Center on Cooperative Security (Global Center), in consultation with UNCTED on supporting the prevention of abuse of non-profit organizations for the financing of terrorism in light of the revised Recommendation 8 on non-profit organizations and the new typology report of the Financial Action Task Force. **OSCE/ODIHR** also hosted an expert meeting on the protection of freedom of association while countering terrorism financing in December 2013. Within the framework of the **SCO,** exchange of information is ongoing between law enforcement agencies of the region and those of other countries in order to identify and freeze accounts and assets of international terrorist organizations. The SCO RCTS Council has also approved a plan of action of competent authorities of the SCO in the in the detection and suppression of the financing channels of terrorist, separatist and extremist activities using the trafficking of drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors in 2012-2013.
To counter the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes (through implementing ICT security, technical assistance, model laws, harmonization of laws, training for law enforcements). *"We further request from the UN that a needs assessment and mapping be conducted for the CA region to identify concrete needs and gaps in the area of information security and to identify ways to enhance the sharing of best practices on the question of information and*	The **UN CTITF Working Group on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes** has published a report mapping existing practices, instruments such as laws and conventions, programmes and resources dedicated to countering the use of the Internet for terrorist practices. **In 2012, UNODC** published a technical assistance tool on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes which is also available in Russian. **CICA** Member States approved a 2010 Concept Paper and Action Plan on the Implementation of Confidence Building Measures in the sphere of IT and Information Security. The **Council of Europe** adopted a Convention on Cybercrime in 2001, which has been ratified by 25 EU Member States. The **European Union** established the European Cybercrime Centre at Europol in 2013 to strengthen the law enforcement response to cybercrime in the European Union and to help protect European citizens, businesses and governments. Furthermore, the EU is planning on setting up an Internet Referral Unit at Europol to pool resources and devise a coherent and coordinated European prevention strategy to counter terrorist use of the Internet. The **CSTO** is particularly concerned with ensuring information security and countering cyber terrorism. It has launched an operation 'Proxy' to identify and suspect websites with harmful contents which promote the idea of terrorism, extremism and calling for the violent

telecommunications in the context of regional security."	overthrow of constitutional order and slander. The **OSCE** TNTD/ATU initiated a series of four online forums in 2012 to exchange information on the latest trends and debates related to terrorist use of the Internet and their motives. In addition, TNTD/ATU is planning awareness raising workshops in CA together with UNODC to take stock of current national efforts as well as potentially review national legislation. **OSCE/ODIHR** has elaborated specific background research papers on the respect for human rights when countering the use of Internet for terrorist purposes. **The OSCE Centre in Bishkek,** with the support of the TNTD/ATU and national partners in Kyrgyzstan organized a sub-regional conference on "Cyber Terrorism in 21st century - tendencies, challenges and solutions" in December 2012 in Bishkek. In July 2013, the **OSCE/TNTD** in co-operation with the **OSCE Office in Tajikistan** also organized a Cybercrime Conference in Dushanbe, which included speakers from the Turkish police, Russian IT security companies as well as EUROPOL The **SCO** is considering the establishment of *"Cyberpol"*, an authority against cybercrime and cyber terrorism aimed at practical implementation of the 2009 SCO International Information Security Agreement. During the 20th session of the SCO RCTS Council, joint responses of competent authorities of the SCO were approved to prevent and combat the threat or the use of the internet for terrorist, separatist and extremist purposes. The SCO has also sought to contribute to international efforts towards the development of a universal UN document on information security by adopting a 'Rules of Conduct in the Field of Information Security' at the SCO Astana Summit in June 2011.
To intensify cooperation against the illicit manufacturing, trafficking and smuggling of chemical, biological and radiological and nuclear (CBRN) weapons and materials, including through improved border and customs control, coordinated mitigation and planning response to an attack using CBRN weapons or	The **1540 Committee** is encouraged by the Security Council to actively engage in dialogue with States on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), including through visits to States at their invitation. All matters related to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) can be discussed during such visits or other consultations, including the delivery of technical assistance and the option of voluntary national action plans. The UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (**UNODA**) has been organizing regional and sub-regional workshops to promote and assist the implementation of Resolution 1540 (2004). The workshop for CA States was held, in cooperation with the OSCE, in Astana, Kazakhstan, in September 2011 with a focus on border and export controls to prevent WMD proliferation to non-state actors. In addition, in July 2012, a workshop organized by the Government of Poland in cooperation with UNODA was held in Warsaw for States of the EU Eastern Partnership and the CA States. The workshop focused on capacity-building and assistance in the context of the implementation of Resolution 1540 (2004). In March 2014, a workshop titled "The Contribution of UNSC Resolution 1540 (2004)

materials, and enhanced information exchanges and joint need assessments. *To cooperate on the prevention of proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) by non-state actors, pursuant to Security Council Resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1977 (2011).*	to Regional and Global Disarmament and Non-Proliferation- 10th Year Anniversary of UNSC 1540" was hosted by the Government of Kazakhstan in cooperation with UNODA in Astana. **CICA** Member States, as part of confidence building measures, have agreed to strengthen cooperation in sharing information in order to effectively counter the proliferation of WMDs and their means of delivery, as well as smuggling of explosives and poisonous materials. **CSTO** Member States have agreed, at the level of the Heads of States, to consider measures to prevent as well as manage emergency situations, improve and harmonize national legislation and conduct trainings. The **European Union**, with the United Nations Inter-regional Crime and Justice Research Institute (**UNICRI**) and the EC Joint Research Centre as implementing bodies, have set up a Regional CBRN Centre of Excellence (CoE) in CA, with its Secretariat in Tashkent, as part of a regional coordination and cooperation platform in risk mitigation dedicated to improving national policies and regional cooperation in the area of CBRN. Since the induction of the bio-terrorism program at **INTERPOL** in 2005, the program has reached 140 countries in workshops, meetings, train-the-trainer sessions, and table-top exercises. In February 2011, a bioterrorism train-the-trainers session was held in Turkey for CA States. INTERPOL is available for further trainings for CA States. **NATO** organizes an annual conference on WMD Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation to which CA states are invited. NATO also organizes regional workshops on the implementation of UNSCR 1540, which the CA states are encouraged to attend and there are possibilities to fund participants' travel. NATO can offer training in areas related to CBRN through its individual partnership cooperation programmes. The Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme also fosters collaborative activities on defence against CBRN agents, including in the following areas: methods and technology regarding the protection against, diagnosing effects, detection, decontamination, destruction, disposal and containment of CBRN agents; risk management and recovery strategies and technologies; medical countermeasures against CBRN agents. The **OSCE** is supporting national efforts in the implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of WMD by providing assistance to interested participating States in drafting 1540 National Action Plans/Strategies. A series of national roundtables on the implementation of Resolution 1540 (Ashgabat, July 2014; Tashkent, May 2012; Astana, May 2012) were held in co-operation with other international organizations. Another national roundtable is planned in Dushanbe in autumn 2012. The OSCE has also organized a Regional

	Workshop on Customs Procedures and Licensing Issuance in Ashgabat in March 2012. In April 2012, the OSCE, together with UNODA, organized an awareness training on UNSCR 1540 implementation at the OSCE Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe. In May 2014, a technical workshop was jointly conducted by the OSCE, UNODA and INTERPOL for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to raise awareness of international tracing tools, share international best practices and challenges of tracing SALW.

Pillar III: *Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard.*

Measure identified in the JPoA	What is being done/planned by regional and international organizations
To support capacity building directly or through facilitating and matching requests with offers of technical assistance. To also provide assistance in the preparation of assessment reports and technical assistance requests. *"We encourage the creation of a survey to map the capacity-building work already conducted in Central Asia in order to help identify priority areas, needs and gaps."*	**CTITF** tries to ensure that capacity building assistance is delivered in a coordinated, sustained and result-oriented way. In this regard, the The CTITF Office has created the 'Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism (I-ACT)" Initiative, which is a platform that aims at coordinating the technical assistance provided while answering to the capacity-building needs of front-lines countries. It has also created the I-ACT Information System that is an internet-based tool, which aims at enhancing information sharing and coordination of technical assistance delivery among the different CTITF entities. The CTITF inter-agency Working Groups also play an important role in the coordination of technical assistance by providing best practices or advice on specific technical aspects of the assistance to prevent and counter terrorism. The CTITF Office has also produced an Online UN Counter Terrorism Handbook (http://www.un.org/terrorism/cthandbook/).. Specific requests and proposals for capacity building initiatives can be submitted to *inter alia*, **CTED, the 1267 and 1540 Committees**. The SC Committees and the experts groups that support them can also be approached for help in the preparation of technical assistance requests and for any issue related to capacity-building and assistance. **The 1540 Committee** facilitates the delivery of assistance in relation with the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), by facilitating match-making between offers and requests for assistance. The Committee and its experts follow the revised procedures adopted in October 2010 to process assistance requests (http://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/assistance/pdf/assistance_processing_procedure.pdf). As part of the procedures, the Committee relays assistance requests to potential assistance providers, and the 1540 Committee experts conduct informal match-making on advice of the requesting State.

	NATO has provided its support, advice, education, and mentoring in the area of defense capacity building to a wide range of countries, including its Central Asian partners. NATO can also assist in facilitating bilateral assistance to build capacity in the defence sector. Through the Partnership Cooperation Menu, NATO offers training and education activities in more than 30 areas, including Civil Emergency Planning, CBRN and disaster response. CA states can build their specific interests and national priorities into their individual cooperation programmes with NATO. The Defense Against Terrorism Centre of Excellence in Ankara, Turkey can also serve as a potential tool to support training in Central Asia. One example is an Advanced Training Course on "Capacity-Building in the Fight Against Terrorism" (June 2012 in Kyrgyzstan) with the support of the Defense Against Terrorism Centre of Excellence in Turkey. The **OSCE** provides CTED with expertise and takes part of the CTED's visiting teams to Central Asia and countries from other regions in order to monitor the implementation of UNSCR 1373 and provide assistance and advice on how to better implement it.
To strengthen the capacity of criminal justice system responses to terrorism	The **TPB of UNODC** assists Member States in strengthening legislative and institutional capacities to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism-related criminal offences and to engage in mutual legal assistance, extradition and law enforcement cooperation in line with international legal instruments and good practices. The **UNODC Office in Central Asia** offers technical assistance aimed at strengthening criminal justice capacities of Central Asian countries to counter terrorism in compliance with UN Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. UNODC implemented a regional project (2012- June 2014) that envisaged improving national legislation in each country; developing sustainable national capacity building training programs for the main parties in the criminal justice process together with national centers of excellence for judges and prosecutors; increasing the effectiveness of international cooperation in terrorism-related casework on extradition and mutual legal assistance; supporting effective preventive measures via criminal justice responses to terrorism incitement and recruitment and facilitating regional dialogue among civil societies and States to prevent radicalization and violent extremism leading terrorism. The **OSCE Office in Tajikistan** in the framework of Project VERLT together with Ministry of Justice of Tajikistan will conduct a series of events to strengthen capacity of criminal justice system in countering VERLT and terrorism.
Boost the capacity of national and regional counter-terrorism units. *To promote intra-*	The Global Programme against Money Laundering of **UNODC** complements TPB's activities by providing operationally focused training to law enforcement and other relevant agencies (FIU, Customs) on detecting and disrupting the financing of terrorism as part of wider anti money laundering capability development.

organizational and intra-regional networks.	The **ATC structure of the CIS** gathers the directors (Chiefs of Staff) of the national anti-terrorist centers of CIS countries. The purpose is to discuss themes such t as the effects of the global economic crisis on the growth of terrorist and extremist activity and to examine practical needs for the staff training of anti-terrorist units in order to work out key management decisions in extreme situations. As a result, ATC/CIS promotes a common approach to security and an adequate response to the emerging threats of a terrorist nature in the CIS, as well as the efficient organization of joint anti-terrorism measures. The **OSCE Centers in Central Asia**, in collaboration with the **OSCE/TNTD/ATU**, have been supporting meetings among anti-terrorism centers in the region. These have included the organization of three Expert Meetings of Anti-Terrorism Centers in the region and elsewhere to share experiences on best practices with regard to the legal/normative basis, roles and responsibilities, inter-agency co-ordination, control/oversight mechanisms etc. with the Kyrgyzstan's ATC (Bishkek, July 2012, October 2013 and Issyk Kyl, September 2014). These meetings served as a platform for further expansion of cooperation between anti-terrorist agents of the OSCE participating States. The **RCTS SCO** has signed protocols of cooperation with the CIS ATC, the CSTO, CARICC and the TPB of UNODC, as well as drafts of MOUs with ASEAN and INTERPOL, a protocol of cooperation with the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG) and has had exchanges of letters on cooperation with the UN CTED.
Regional organizations to adopt their own holistic Counter-Terrorism Strategies.	In its resolution 1963 of 2010, the Security Council encouraged **CTED** to arrange meetings with Member States in various formats, with their consent, including for the purpose of considering advising, as appropriate, on the development of comprehensive and integrated national counterterrorism strategies and the mechanisms to implement them that include attention to the factors that lead to terrorist activities, in accordance with their obligations under international law, and in close cooperation within the CTITF and its Working Groups, with a view to ensuring coherence and complementarity of efforts and to avoid any duplication. By the decision of the **Council of CIS Heads of State,** the Anti-Terrorism Center (CIS ATC) was created in June 2000, as a specialized branch of the CIS bodies, designed to coordinate interactions between special services and law enforcement agencies of CIS Member States in the fight against international terrorism and other manifestations of extremism . Since October 2002, an ATC Branch has been operating in the Central Asian region, established in accordance with the decision of the Council of Heads of States of the CIS. The Center has an efficient analytical apparatus, and provides information exchange among special services and law enforcement

	agencies of the countries of the Commonwealth. The ATC also regularly conducts operational-strategic command and staff exercises. The purpose of these exercises is to ensure a mechanism for uniform approaches to curb terrorist attacks on the most important strategic sites located on the territory of the CIS. In addition, it assists intelligence agencies of Commonwealth countries in providing training for anti-terrorist units.
	The **CSTO** has adopted a Joint Plan of Action on the implementation of the UN Global CT Strategy.
	The **EU** developed its own holistic CT strategy in 2005 based on four pillars: to 'prevent', 'protect', 'pursue' and 'respond'. In 2009 the EU developed its first comprehensive CT programme which includes the implementation of the UN standards on CT in its priority areas. The EU's strategic commitment is to combat terrorism globally while respecting human rights, by promoting democracy, dialogue and good governance to tackle the root causes of radicalization. The European External Action Service (EEAS) conducts political dialogue on CT both with partner countries and international organizations.
	NATO endorsed new Policy Guidelines on Counter-Terrorism at the Chicago Summit in May 2012, which identify three key areas of focus for NATO's CT efforts: 1) improved awareness of the threat; 2) appropriate capabilities to address it; and 3) engagement with partner countries and other international actors, including CA States which are part of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council. NATO's new Partnership Policy, approved in 2011, also highlighted CT as a priority area for dialogue, consultation and cooperation with partners.
	The **OSCE** adopted a Bucharest Plan for Combating Terrorism (2001) and a Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism (2002). The OSCE's comprehensive approach to security, which includes the politico-military, the economic and environmental as well as the human dimensions, allows targeted assistance towards measures outlined in the four pillars of the UN Global Strategy.
	The **SCO** adopted a Convention on the fight against the three evils in 2001, becoming one of the first regional organizations to unite its Member States under the CT banner. It then adopted a Convention Against Terrorism in 2009 and has since adopted three programmes of cooperation among its Members States to combat terrorism, separatism and extremism, the latest one was approved for 2013-2015.
Regional Organizations to use the Joint Action Plan as an overarching framework for coordinating their	**UNRCCA** is supporting CA States and stakeholders in the implementation of the Joint Action Plan by organizing regular exchanges and by disseminating relevant documentation through a website in English and in Russian.
	The **UN DPI** publicizes cooperation on CT through the communications tools available to it, including through compiling and

efforts in the region. *Public awareness on the Action Plan*	distributing weekly news bulletin on terrorism-related news to the CTITF information sharing e-platform I-ACT. **RCTS SCO, CSTO, CIS, CICA, NATO and the OSCE** support the practical cooperation between the UN and regional organizations on the basis of MOUs, joint action and sustained information exchange. A number of regional and international organizations active in CA have expressed interest in the creation of a formal network that might be called the "Eurasian Partnership Against Terrorism," charged with supporting CA States in the implementation of the Strategy, soft monitoring, capacity building, exchange of information, and coordination of efforts in the field of CT.
Production and dissemination of documentation in Russian and languages of CA countries	The **CTITF** Office has produced an Online UN Counter Terrorism Handbook (http://www.un.org/terrorism/cthandbook/). It has also set up a database, the 'Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism (I-ACT) as a tool of mapping capacity needs and enhancing information exchanges in the region. The **OSCE** produces manuals and guidebooks and compilations, in various languages - including Russian -, on best practices on various fields of criminal justice. All documents prepared by **OSCE Office in Tajikistan** in the framework of Project VERLT are translated and disseminated in the Russian language as well as in English. **RCTS SCO** is ready to contribute to the development of manuals and guidelines to fight terrorism in Russian and in the official languages of CA countries under the auspices of the UN. RCTS can ensure their wide dissemination through the website of its Executive Committee.
To promote Public Private Partnerships as a means to muster support for States in implementing CT measures.	**UNICRI** chairs with **INTERPOL** and the **UN Department of Safety and Security,** the CTITF Working Group focused on PPPs for the protection of vulnerable targets against terrorist attacks, which has produced a report highlighting best practices and recommendations. The **EU** has experience working with the private sector on the protection of critical infrastructures, energy security, the banking sector and Internet providers. It has provided recommendations to its Member States for modalities and patterns for dealing with the private sector which each country can adapt according to its legislation. **OSCE** participating States adopted a decision on Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Countering Terrorism at the 2007 Ministerial Council in Madrid. The OSCE TNTD/ATU has organized numerous conferences and expert workshops on the role of PPPs in combating terrorism at the OSCE-wide level (conferences in May 2007 and September 2008), as well as regional level in CA (Bishkek, November 2008) and national levels (Kyrgyzstan, April and August 2009) in co-operation with the OSCE Centre in Bishkek. The promotion of public-private partnerships is further mainstreamed in all OSCE TNTD activities, where relevant and appropriate.

To collaborate with the UN Counter Terrorism Center and "to discuss the potential creation of a CA CT Center, under the auspices of the UN, subject to consultation among countries of Central Asia and clarification of its mandate, structure, financing and objectives."	**The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT),** established within the CTITF Office and initially funded by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, supports the implementation of the Strategy at international, regional and national levels. It seeks to, inter alia, address capacity-building needs of Member States, support the development of national CT strategies, and develop a comprehensive database of CT best practices from around the world. **OSCE** is ready to contribute to the concept and development of the CA CT Center. Further engagement is sought also, but subject to the allocation of financial resources. Since a meeting in October 2012, **OSCE/TNTD/ATU** has discussed with representatives from UN CTITF and UN CTED issues of co-ordination of capacity building activities in Central and collaboration with the UN on a number of projects, including a trilateral collaboration between the UN CTED, the Council of Europe and the OSCE.

Pillar IV: Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism.

Measure identified in the JPoA	**What is being done/planned by regional and international organizations**
To ensure that CT measures comply with obligations under international human rights law and standards. *To assist in conducting human right-based reviews on procedures and contents of counter-terrorism*	The **CTITF Working Group on Promoting and Protecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law while Countering Terrorism** is currently implementing a project to train law enforcement officials on human rights-compliant counter-terrorism measures and stands ready to deliver for Central Asian States an eight-module training curriculum that covers issues dealing with pre-trial and investigative phases, such as detention, special investigative techniques, human rights complaint interviewing, community policing and CVE. The Working Group has also developed five Basic Human Rights Reference Guides that serve as reference documents to guide national action and address the capacity building needs of Member States in the following topics: "The Stopping and Searching of Persons," "Security Infrastructure," "Detention," "Conformity of National Counter Terrorism Legislation with International Human Rights Law," and "The Right to a Fair Trial and Due Process in the Context of Countering Terrorism." These Guides are ready for distribution to interested Member States. As reaffirmed in the latest Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), "any measures taken to counter terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law, and international humanitarian law". During the assessment visits conducted on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and through other methods of

	assessment and dialogues with Member States, **CTED** underscores the Security Council's message that human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing with effective counter-terrorism measures, and are an essential part of a successful counter-terrorism effort, and that failure to comply with such international obligations is one of the factors contributing to increased radicalization and fosters a sense of impunity. The **OSCE/ODIHR** assists OSCE participating States, upon request, in drafting anti-terrorism legislation and strengthening existing legislation in line with international human rights standards and practices. It has developed a specific training module on human rights and anti-terrorism as well as a set of expert resources, including a manual on "Countering Terrorism, Protecting Human Rights". 20 training sessions have been delivered in the OSCE region, including in CA. In 2013, in cooperation with the OSCE/TNTD/SPMU, OSCE ODIHR developed a manual for law enforcement officers on "Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism Investigations", available in English and Russian languages. It covers issues such as information-gathering and intelligence, witnesses and scene examination, the arrest, detention and questioning of terrorist suspects and the integrity and accountability of investigations. ODIHR is also engaged in providing training to Central Asian law enforcement officials focusing on human rights in countering terrorism and border security through the Border Management Staff College in Tajikistan through its annual course on Human Rights, Counter-Terrorism and Border Security.
Ensure that CT measures comply with international refugee law	**UNHCR** works with CA Governments to establish and implement a functioning asylum system as part of its efforts to assist States to comply with their obligations to deny a safe haven to persons responsible for terrorist acts, and to ensure that refugee status is not granted to asylum-seekers who were involved in such acts, , while at the same time making sure that persons who are in need and deserving of international refugee protection have access to such protection. UNHCR also continues to work with Governments to ensure full respect of international refugee law in the context of extradition requests concerning refugees or asylum-seekers. UNHCR has also offered to conclude data-sharing agreements with CA Governments which would permit exchange of information with due consideration to the principle of confidentiality as regards to refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR has further offered Governments in the region to help set up electronic registration databases concerning refugees and asylum-seekers, which would include biometrics, thus reducing the risk of fraud as well as improving data security.
To seek assistance in developing and maintaining an effective and rule of law-based national	The **CTITF Working Group on Promoting and Protecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law while Countering Terrorism**, co-led by OHCHR and the EOSG RoLU, is implementing a project on human rights training and capacity building for law enforcement officials involved in counterterrorism-related activities, which will

criminal justice system.	include developing training modules and other materials, establishing a roster of experts who can provide training and technical advice to States as needed. **UNODC** is implementing a regional project which includes training for prosecutors and teachers, harmonization of extradition procedures, and regional seminars for prosecutors and courts on extradition procedures and rules for defendants and victims. **OSCE/ODIHR** finalized a "Legal Digest of International Fair Trial Rights" which will contribute to building the rule of law related capacities of all stakeholders of justice reform. **The Venice Commission /Council of Europe** with the support of the EU is implementing a regional project for Central Asia on Constitutional reforms, including strengthening independence and transparency of the judiciary system.
To make full use of UN support, including the Human Rights Council and its special procedure mandates, UN treaty bodies and Special Rapporteurs.	The **UN Human Rights Mechanisms,** such as the treaty bodies, special procedures of the UN Human Rights Council and the Universal Periodic Review can provide assistance and guidance in the implementation of the Action Plan. The **Special Rapporteur on Human Rights While Countering Terrorism's** mandate includes making concrete recommendations on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, including, at the request of States, for the provision of advisory services or technical assistance on such matters; to gather, request, receive and exchange information and communications from and with all relevant sources, including Governments, the individuals concerned and their families, representatives and organizations, including through country visits, with the consent of the State concerned, on alleged violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; and to identify, exchange and promote best practices on measures to counter terrorism that respect human rights and fundamental freedoms. He regularly reports to the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council (HRC).
To develop and disseminate information materials, guidelines and training manuals adapted for CA in official languages on including human rights in countering Terrorism	The **CTITF Working Group on Promoting and Protecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law while Countering Terrorism**, co-led by OHCHR and the EOSG RoLU,, has developed and published a set of Basic Human Rights Reference Guides to assist Member States in strengthening the protection of human rights in the context of counter-terrorism. Reference Guides on 'stop and search' and on 'security infrastructure' have already been published and are being translated in Russian. Further Guides have been developed on detention, on conformity of national counter-terrorism legislation with international human rights law, and on the fair trial in the context of counter-terrorism. **OHCHR** has also published a Fact Sheet on Human Rights, Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism and a Digest of the

| | Jurisprudence of the UN and Regional Organizations on the Protection of Human Rights While Countering Terrorism.

OSCE/ODIHR supports the integration of its training module on "Countering Terrorism, Protecting Human Rights" as a sustainable component of national training programmes of participating States. |
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