



安全理事会

Distr.: General
8 January 2002
Chinese
Original: English

2002 年 1 月 7 日安全理事会关于反恐怖主义的第 1373 (2001) 号决议
所设委员会主席给安全理事会主席的信

反恐怖主义委员会收到了欧洲安全与合作组织(欧安组织)就第 1373 (2001) 号决议所涉问题提交的报告(见附件)。

请将本函及其附件作为安全理事会文件分发为荷。

杰里米·格林斯托克(签名)

附件

2001 年 12 月 21 日欧洲安全与合作组织(欧安组织)秘书长给安全理事会关于反恐怖主义的第 1373 (2001) 号决议所设委员会主席的信

谨向安全理事会反恐怖主义委员会提交欧安组织关于第 1373 (2001) 号决议的立场和活动的报告(见附件)。自欧安组织(当时称为欧安会)成立之日起,本组织就认识到恐怖主义问题,并日益关注这个问题。2001 年 12 月 3 日和 4 日召开的第九届部长理事会会议集中了这些努力,通过了关于打击恐怖主义的决定和综合行动计划(见附录)。

作为该行动计划的一部分,我奉指示提交这份报告:“秘书长将在 2001 年 12 月 27 日之前向联合国反恐怖主义委员会提交有关欧安组织采取的打击恐怖主义行动的报告……”随函附上该报告,报告是按照联合国反恐怖主义委员会制定的格式和指导准则(SCA/20/01 (6))编制的。

谨再向委员会通报:12 月 13 日和 14 日举行了关于“加强中亚安全与稳定:加强打击恐怖主义的全面努力”的比什凯克国际会议,并通过了一项宣言和行动纲领(见附录)。这次会议是应吉尔吉斯斯坦的邀请召开的,由欧安组织和联合国药管防罪办事处联合主办。代表 54 个国家、包括一些非欧安组织国家以及国际、区域和分区域组织和机构的 300 多名代表出席了会议。这次会议的成功召开再一次突出表明了采取协调一致的多层次和全面努力打击恐怖主义的重要性。

请将本报告作为安全理事会文件分发为荷。

扬·库比什(签名)

附文

欧安组织

欧洲安全与合作组织

秘书长

2001 年 12 月 19 日，维也纳

向反恐怖主义委员会提交的关于第 1373 (2001) 号决议执行情况的报告

本报告根据要求，采取答复与第 1373 (2001) 号决议相关段落或分段相对应的格式。节录部分选自欧安组织以下正式文件，关键词用黑体表示。

首脑会议文件

《新欧洲巴黎宪章》(1990 年)

《欧安会赫尔辛基文件》(1992 年)

《布达佩斯首脑会议宣言》(1994 年)

《里斯本首脑会议宣言》(1996 年)

《伊斯坦布尔首脑会议宣言》(1999 年)

《欧洲安全宪章》(1999 年，伊斯坦布尔)

部长理事会文件

德里会议结论文件》(1980 年 11 月 11 日至 1983 年 9 月 9 日)

《关于二十一世纪欧洲共同全面安全模式的决定：新世纪的新概念》(1995 年，布达佩斯)

《布加勒斯特打击恐怖主义行动计划》(2001 年，布加勒斯特)

欧安组织后续会议

1986 年《维也纳会议结论文件》(1986 年 11 月 4 日至 1989 年 1 月 19 日，维也纳)

欧安组织会议

根据欧安会马德里会议结论文件的相关规定召开的在欧洲建立信任和安全措施及裁军问题斯德哥尔摩会议的文件(1984 年 1 月 17 日至 1986 年 9 月 19 日)

关于加强中亚安全与稳定的比什凯克国际会议 2001 年 12 月 13 日和 14 日-《行动纲领》

安全合作论坛

FSC. DEC/4/98, 1998 年 7 月 8 日，附件

FSC.DOC/1/00, 欧安组织《关于小武器和轻武器问题的文件》

议会

欧安组织议会《维也纳宣言》(1994 年 7 月)

欧安组织议会《哥本哈根宣言》(1998 年 7 月)

执行部分第 1 段

第(1a)分段

《欧洲安全宪章》(1999 年, 伊斯坦布尔)

一. 我们共同面临的挑战

(……)

4. 国际恐怖主义、暴力极端主义、有组织犯罪和贩毒对安全日益构成挑战。一切形式和表现的恐怖主义, 不管其动机为何, 都是不能接受的。我们将加强努力, 防止在本国领土筹划和资助任何恐怖主义行为, 不给恐怖分子提供安全庇护所。小武器和轻武器的过度积累和足以破坏稳定的扩散威胁着和平与安全。我们承诺加强保护, 对付这些新的危险和挑战; 稳固的民主制度与法制是提供这种保护的基础。我们还决心更积极更密切地互相合作, 迎接这些挑战。

(……)

《马德里会议结论文件》

(1980 年 11 月 11 日至 1983 年 9 月 9 日)

原则

参加国承诺不向旨在用暴力推翻其他参加国政权的恐怖主义活动或颠覆活动或其他活动提供直接或间接协助。因此, 除其他外, 参加国不资助、鼓励、煽动或容忍任何这种活动。

2001 年布加勒斯特部长理事会会议

关于打击恐怖主义的第一号决定

《布加勒斯特打击恐怖主义行动计划》

欧安组织的 55 个参加国团结一致打击恐怖主义这一当代的祸患。

欧安组织参加国坚决谴责 2001 年 9 月 11 日对美国犯下的野蛮的恐怖主义行为。这些行为是对整个国际社会、以及各种信仰和文化的人民的攻击。这些滔天罪行以及其他各种形式和表现的恐怖主义行为, 不管何时何地由何人犯下, 都是

对国际及区域和平、安全与稳定的威胁。不能让那些实施、资助、包庇或以其他方式支助这些犯罪行为的人有安全庇护所。恐怖主义，不管其动机或起源为何，都没有正当理由。

7. 参加国：将探讨欧安组织如何学习最佳做法，吸取其他相关团体、组织、机构和论坛在警察及司法合作、防止和制止向恐怖主义提供资助、拒绝给予其他形式的支助、边境管制（包括签证和证件安全）、以及执法当局获取信息等领域的经验教训。

比什凯克国际会议

《行动纲领》

2001 年 12 月 13 日和 14 日

5. 努力争取迅速批准和实施相关国际文书，包括 1999 年联合国《制止向恐怖主义提供资助的国际公约》，并考虑执行财务行动工作队关于洗钱的 40 条建议和关于向恐怖主义提供资助问题的 8 条特别建议所载的财务问责制和透明度标准；根据联合国安全理事会第 1373（2001）号决议立即采取措施，冻结与资助恐怖主义有关的个人和实体的资产；

三. 进一步的需要

考虑到中亚地区同阿富汗毗邻，需要得到支助，又考虑到源自阿富汗的威胁，中亚地区内外的参加国呼吁国际社会作出特别努力，在全面的国家和区域行动纲领的基础上，在以下领域提供技术和财政援助：

2. 鼓励可持续经济发展，方法是：特别加强该地区的国家银行之间和国际银行机构内部的合作，以便一方面支助经济进程，包括吸引外国投资，另一方面加强它们控制洗钱和制止向恐怖主义提供资助的能力；

第(1c)分段

2001 年布加勒斯特部长理事会会议

关于打击恐怖主义的第一号决定

《布加勒斯特打击恐怖主义行动纲领》

24. 制止向恐怖主义提供资助。参加国：将在联合国《制止向恐怖主义提供资助的公约》和安全理事会第 1373（2001）号决议的框架内，采取行动防止和制止向恐怖主义提供资助，把有意提供或筹集资金用于恐怖主义目的的行为定为犯罪，并根据安理会第 1267（1999）号决议冻结恐怖分子的资产。将根据国内法和国际法规定的义务，对其他参加国和相关国际组织要求提供情报的请求迅速作出答复。

比什凯克国际会议

《行动纲领》

2001 年 12 月 13 日和 14 日

4. 通过国家反洗钱立法和建立相应的机构，如金融情报部门，用来预防和制止向恐怖主义提供资助，以及其他相关罪行。在这方面，参加国提请国际社会注意，必须应有关国家的请求，协助它们制定相关的国家立法和行政手段；

执行部分第 2 段

第 (2a) 分段

《欧洲安全宪章》(1999 年，伊斯坦布尔)

一. 我们共同面临的挑战

(……)

4. 国际恐怖主义、暴力极端主义、有组织犯罪和贩毒对安全日益构成挑战。一切形式和表现的恐怖主义，不管其动机为何，都是不能接受的。我们将加强努力，防止在本国领土筹备和资助任何恐怖主义行为，不给恐怖分子提供安全庇护所。小武器和轻武器的过度以及足以破坏稳定的积累和无控制的扩散威胁着和平与安全。我们承诺加强保护，对付这些新的危险和挑战；稳固的民主制度与法制是提供这种保护的基础。我们还决心更积极更密切地互相合作，迎接这些挑战。

(……)

欧安组织《关于小武器和轻武器问题的文件》

(……)

第三节：在所有方面打击非法贩卖活动：共同出口标准和出口管制

A 条第 2 款 (b) 项：当参加国认为这些小武器明显有被用于以下目的的危险时，不发给出口许可证：

(……)

(d) 支助或鼓励恐怖主义；”

(……)

2001 年布加勒斯特部长理事会会议

关于打击恐怖主义的第一号决定

《布加勒斯特打击恐怖主义行动计划》

8. 参加国也将通过全面及时执行欧安组织商定的所有相关措施，利用安全合作论坛加强打击恐怖主义的努力。为此目的，它们将抓紧执行现有的政治军事承诺

和协定，特别是《关于安全的政治、军事方面的行为守则》，以及《小武器和轻武器问题的文件》。

21. 秘书处：将根据常设理事会的有关决定，应参加国的要求协助它们采取措施打击贩运人口、毒品以及小武器和轻武器，并将采取行动，酌情协助它们加强边境监测。将应参加国的要求并经它们同意，进一步协助它们，提供有关重组和(或)重建警察机构的建议和援助；监测和培训现有的警察人员，包括进行人权方面的培训；建设能力，包括支助建立综合或多族裔警察队伍。将为此目的，在预防冲突、危机处理和冲突后复原等方面加强现有的与警察有关的活动。

比什凯克国际会议

《行动纲领》

2001 年 12 月 13 日和 14 日

8. 防止小武器和轻武器的足以破坏稳定的积累和无控制的扩散和非法贩运。在这方面，必须考虑到在执行欧安组织《关于小武器和轻武器问题的文件》方面的经验，以及在欧安组织所有五个中亚参加国举办的有关打击贩运小武器和轻武器及有关其储藏管理的一系列国家培训讲习班方面的经验。其次，鼓励各国积极参加将于 2002 年春天在阿拉木图举行的区域讨论会，此外，鼓励欧安组织预防冲突中心进一步规划执行上述欧安组织文件的活动；

第(2b)分段

欧安组织议会《维也纳宣言》(1994 年 7 月)

60. 谴责各种形式的恐怖主义，敦促进行国际合作，打击这种恐怖主义，和平解决所有国家的少数族裔问题；

《关于二十一世纪欧洲共同全面安全模式的决定：新世纪的新概念》 (1995 年，布达佩斯)

附件

轮值主席将在以下领域展开工作。这些领域只是指示性的，没有轻重之分：

- 预防冲突，包括预警和预防性外交
- 危机处理和冲突后复原
- 欧安组织维持和平活动
- 武器管制，包括建立信任
- 加强合作，预防和打击恐怖主义

欧安组织《关于小武器和轻武器问题的文件》

第五节：预警、预防冲突、危机处理和冲突后复原

(……)

1. 对小武器问题的处理应该是欧安组织在预警、预防冲突、危机管理和冲突后复原的更广泛努力的组成部分。小武器的足以破坏稳定的积累和无控制的扩散可能阻碍预防冲突的努力，加剧冲突，并在冲突已经得到和平解决的地方阻碍建设和平和社会经济发展。在一些情况下，还会破坏秩序，助长恐怖主义和暴力犯罪，或导致冲突重新发生。本节载有参加国同意遵守的准则、原则和措施。(……)

《欧安会赫尔辛基文件》(1992 年)

欧安会和变化管理

26. 我们重申，毫无保留地谴责一切恐怖主义行为、方法和做法。我们决心加强合作，消除对安全、民主和人权的这一威胁。为此目的，我们将采取措施，预防在我们各国境内支持在其他国家恐怖主义行为的犯罪活动。我们将鼓励交流有关恐怖主义活动的情报。我们将酌情进一步寻求开展切实有效的合作的途径。我们将在国家一级采取必要措施，履行在这一领域的国际义务。

1986 年《维也纳会议结论文件》

(1986 年 11 月 4 日至 1989 年 1 月 19 日，维也纳)

参加国也对恐怖主义的扩散表示关注，并毫无保留地加以谴责。

(10.2) - 加强和发展相互间的双边和多边合作，以防止和打击恐怖主义，提高效率，以便加强在双边或国家集团框架内的现有合作，包括酌情进行情报交流；

欧安组织议会《哥本哈根宣言》(1998 年 7 月)

51.3 探讨欧安组织应发挥何种作用，以消除对安全的新威胁，例如：国际犯罪、恐怖主义、极端主义、地方冲突、环境灾难和核危险，制定适当的建立信任和安全措施，并在这些领域与其他组织密切合作；

FSC. DEC/4/98, 1998 年 7 月 8 日

附件

就《关于安全的政治-军事方面的行为守则》交换资料

参加国将提供有关以下项目的资料（必要时可包括文件）：

1. 防止和打击恐怖主义的适当措施，特别是为此目的参加国际协定的情况。

**2001 年布加勒斯特部长理事会会议
关于打击恐怖主义的第一号决定
《布加勒斯特打击恐怖主义行动纲领》**

2. 欧安组织为了对世界打击恐怖主义的努力作出贡献, 将充分利用该组织的特征、实力和相对优势: 政治军事、人和经济各方面相结合的全面安全概念、众多的成员国、在该领域的经验、以及在预警、预防冲突、危机处理、冲突后复原和建立民主制度方面的专门知识。此外, 许多有效的反恐怖主义措施已经被欧安组织积极采用和熟练运用, 如警察的培训和监测、立法和司法改革、以及边境监测等。

8. 参加国也将通过全面及时执行欧安组织商定的所有相关措施, 利用安全合作论坛加强打击恐怖主义的努力。为此目的, 它们将抓紧执行现有的政治军事承诺和协定, 特别是《关于安全的政治-军事方面的行为准则》, 以及《关于小武器和轻武器问题的文件》。

安全合作论坛将审查其他文件与打击恐怖主义的联系, 并将评估是否有必要制订进一步的规则和措施。安全对话可充当在安全合作论坛内就这些问题定期进行磋商的合适基础。

参加国将提交对《行为准则》问题单的答复, 这将进一步增加在打击恐怖主义方面的国际、区域和国家承诺、特别是联合国有关公约和决议的透明度。安全合作论坛将探讨有效的途径, 全面执行《关于小武器和轻武器问题的文件》, 特别是关于预警、预防冲突、危机处理和冲突后复原的第五节。安全合作论坛将探讨是否可能: 主要通过审查从这些交流获得的情报和制定最佳做法指导, 加强国家评级制度、出口和进口、国家储存管理和安全程序的透明度。将在 2002 年举行的《行为准则》后续会议及关于小武器和轻武器问题的讲习班将进一步运用这些文件打击恐怖主义。

11. 促进人权、容忍和多元文化: 参加国/常设理事会/民主人权办/少数民族事务高级专员(民族专员)/新闻媒体自由问题代表: 将促进和加强不同族裔、宗教、语言和其他群体间的容忍、共处与和睦关系, 并促进和加强各参加国在这方面的建设性合作。将对针对这些群体的暴力、不容忍、极端主义和歧视行为作出预警和适当的反应, 同时, 促使他们更加遵守法制、民主价值观和和个人自由。将努力确保少数族裔的人有权自由表达、保护和发展他们的种族、文化、语言或宗教特征。

14. 防止暴力冲突和促进争端的和平解决: 欧安组织将充分利用其所有能力, 继续抓紧努力, 做好有关预警和适当反应、预防冲突、危机处理和冲突后复原的工作; 将加强解决冲突的能力; 将抓紧努力寻找解决未解决冲突的长久方法, 包括通过加强与联合国、欧洲联盟和其他国际组织的合作, 在这些冲突地区促进法制和预防犯罪; 将进一步加强在危机情况下的快速部署能力。

18. 民主人权办：将应有关参加国的要求，酌情提供技术援助/建议，以便协助执行各项国际反恐怖主义公约和议定书，根据常设理事会的决定按国际标准遵守这些法律，并将为此目的寻求与其他组织进行合作，特别是与联合国药管防罪办事处进行合作。将考虑促进各国专家就促进情报交流和有关打击恐怖主义立法的最佳做法的交流进行接触。

20. 常设理事会：如可能，将考虑安排参加国的执法官员与在该领域有相关经验的欧安组织专家定期举行会议，交流最佳做法以及促进合作的方法。

28. 参加国/秘书处：将加强同其他参与打击恐怖主义的相关团体、组织和机构的正式和非正式的合作和情报交流。将在有关打击恐怖主义的领域与欧洲联盟加强合作开展分析和预警活动，加强同《东南欧稳定公约》与《中欧倡议》的协同作用。将推动在欧安组织地区内就有关新危险和挑战的问题展开对话。将扩大与欧安组织地区以外的伙伴的对话，如地中海合作伙伴、亚洲合作伙伴、上海合作组织、亚洲相互协作与建立信任措施会议、伊斯兰会议组织、阿拉伯联盟、非洲联盟、以及欧安组织地区的周边国家，以便交流最佳做法和反恐怖主义努力的经验教训，供在欧安组织地区运用。

比什凯克国际会议

《行动纲领》

2001 年 12 月 13 日和 14 日

2. 加强反恐怖主义机构和打击包括贩毒在内的犯罪行为的机构的国家机构间合作，在这些机构和负责打击恐怖主义的执法当局之间交流行动情报；

3. 促进反恐怖主义机构和打击包括贩卖军火和非法药品在内的犯罪行为的机构之间的区域和国际合作，例如，在相关机构间建立交流渠道；建议欧安组织常设理事会考虑在维也纳召开一次特别专家会议，会议由欧安组织安排，同时邀请联合国作为共同组织者，请各国执法机构的代表出席；

三. 进一步的需要

考虑到中亚地区同阿富汗毗邻，需要得到支助，又考虑到源自阿富汗的威胁，中亚地区内外的参加国呼吁国际社会作出特别努力，在全面的国家和区域行动纲领的基础上在以下领域提供技术和财政援助：

3. 在各领域开展联合培训和业务活动，包括培训专家，考虑提供合适的仪器和技术；并

4. 加强政府机构打击恐怖主义、有组织犯罪和非法药品的能力。

第(2c)分段

《欧洲安全宪章》(1999 年，伊斯坦布尔)

我们共同面临的挑战

(……)

4. 国际恐怖主义、暴力极端主义、有组织犯罪和贩毒对安全日益构成挑战。一切形式和表现的恐怖主义，不管其动机为何，都是不能接受的。我们将加强努力，防止在本国领土筹划和资助任何恐怖主义行为，不给恐怖分子提供安全庇护所。小武器和轻武器的过度以及足以破坏稳定的积累和无控制的扩散威胁着和平与安全。我们承诺加强保护，对付这些新的危险和挑战；稳固的民主制度与法制是提供这种保护的基础。我们还决心更积极更密切地互相合作，迎接这些挑战。

**2001 年布加勒斯特部长理事会会议
关于打击恐怖主义的第一号决定
《布加勒斯特打击恐怖主义行动计划》**

欧安组织的 55 个参加国团结一致打击恐怖主义这一当代的祸患。

欧安组织参加国坚决谴责 2001 年 9 月 11 日对美国犯下的野蛮的恐怖主义行为。这些行为是对整个国际社会、以及各种信仰和文化的人民的攻击。这些滔天罪行以及其他各种形式和表现的恐怖主义行为，不管何时何地由何人犯下，都是对国际及区域和平、安全与稳定的威胁。不能让那些实施、资助、包庇或以其他方式支助这些犯罪行为的人有安全庇护所。恐怖主义，不管其动机或起源为何，都没有正当理由。

第 (2d) 分段

《马德里会议结论文件》

(1980 年 11 月 11 日至 1983 年 9 月 9 日)

(……) 也对恐怖主义的扩散表示关注。

原则

(……)

参加国谴责恐怖主义，包括在国际关系中的恐怖主义，因为这些恐怖主义行为危及或夺走无辜者的生命，或破坏人权和基本自由，并强调有必要采取果断措施予以打击。参加国决心采取有效措施，在国家一级和通过国际合作，包括适当的双边和多边协定，防止和制止恐怖主义行为，并相应扩大和加强相互合作以打击这种行为。参加国同意遵照《联合国宪章》、《关于各国建立友好关系和合作的国际法原则宣言》和《赫尔辛最后文件》采取这些行动。

在打击恐怖主义行为的斗争中，缔约国将采取一切适当措施，防止本国领土被用于筹划、组织或实施恐怖主义活动，包括那些针对其他参加国及其公民的恐怖主义活动。这些措施也包括禁止煽动、组织或从事恐怖主义行为的个人、团体和组织在其境内进行非法活动。

1986 年《维也纳会议结论文件》

(1986 年 11 月 4 日至 1989 年 1 月 19 日，维也纳)

参加国也对恐怖主义的扩散表示关注，并毫不保留地加以谴责。

(10.3) - 防止煽动、组织或从事恐怖主义行为或旨在用暴力推翻其他参加国政府的颠覆活动或其他活动的个人、团体和组织在其境内进行非法活动；

根据欧安会马德里会议结论文件的相关规定召开的在欧洲建立信任和安全措施及裁军问题斯德哥尔摩会议文件

(1984 年 1 月 17 日至 1986 年 9 月 19 日)

不使用武力或威胁使用武力

25. 它们强调有必要采取果断措施，防止和打击恐怖主义，包括在国际关系中的恐怖主义。它们决心采取有效措施，在国家一级和通过国际合作，防止和制止一切恐怖主义行为，它们将采取一切适当措施，防止本国领土被用于筹划、组织或实施恐怖主义活动。这些措施也包括禁止煽动、组织或从事恐怖主义行为、包括那些针对其他国家及其公民的行为的个人、团体和组织在其境内进行非法活动，包括颠覆活动。

《欧安会赫尔辛基文件》(1992 年)

欧安会和变化管理

26. 我们重申，毫无保留地谴责一切恐怖主义行为、方法和做法。我们决心加强合作，消除对安全、民主和人权的这一威胁。为此目的，我们将采取措施，预防在我们各国境内支持在其他国家的恐怖主义行为的犯罪活动。我们将鼓励交流有关恐怖主义活动的情报。我们将酌情进一步寻求开展切实有效的合作的途径。我们将在国家一级采取必要措施，履行在这一领域的国际义务。

2001 年布加勒斯特部长理事会会议

关于打击恐怖主义的第一号决定

《布加勒斯特打击恐怖主义行动计划》

19. 支助执法和打击有组织犯罪：参加国：注意到恐怖主义与跨国有组织犯罪、非法贩毒、洗钱和非法贩运武器之间的密切联系，将采取必要措施，防止煽动、资助、组织、协助或从事恐怖主义行为或进行其他旨在用暴力推翻其他参加国政权的非法活动的个人、集体、或组织在其境内从事非法活动。将根据其国内法和国际义务，在提供与恐怖主义行为有关的刑事调查或刑事引渡诉讼情报方面互相给予最大程度的协助。

第(2e)分段

《布达佩斯首脑会议宣言》(1994年)
《关于安全的政治-军事方面的行为准则》

序言

6. 参加国将不以任何方式支持恐怖主义行为,并将采取适当措施,防止和打击各种形式的恐怖主义。参加国将全面合作,执行它们在这方面参加的国际文书和作出的承诺,打击恐怖主义活动的威胁。特别是,参加国将采取措施履行相关国际协定的要求,起诉或引渡恐怖分子。

2001年布加勒斯特部长理事会会议
关于打击恐怖主义的第一号决定
《布加勒斯特打击恐怖主义行动计划》

19. 支助执法和打击有组织犯罪:参加国:注意到恐怖主义与跨国有组织犯罪、非法贩毒、洗钱和非法贩运武器之间的密切联系,将采取必要措施,防止煽动、资助、组织、协助或从事恐怖主义行为或进行其他旨在用暴力推翻其他参加国政权的非法活动的个人、团体、或组织在其境内从事非法活动。将根据其国内法和国际义务,在提供与恐怖主义行为有关的刑事调查或刑事引渡诉讼情报方面互相给予最大程度的协助。

第(2g)分段

欧安组织《关于小武器和轻武器问题的文件》

(.....)

第三节:在所有方面打击非法贩卖活动:共同出口标准和出口管制

A 条第 2 款(b)项:当参加国认为这些小武器明显有被用于以下目的的危险时,不发给出口许可证:

(.....)

(u) 支助或鼓励恐怖主义;"

(.....)

2001年布加勒斯特部长理事会会议
关于打击恐怖主义的第一号决定
《布加勒斯特打击恐怖主义行动计划》

2. 欧安组织为了对世界打击恐怖主义的努力作出贡献,将充分利用该组织的特征、实力和相对优势:政治军事、人和经济各方面相结合的全面安全概念、众多的成员国、在该领域的经验、以及在预警、预防冲突、危机处理、冲突后复原和

建立民主制度方面的专门知识。此外，许多有效的反恐怖主义措施已经被欧安组织积极采用和熟练运用，如警察的培训和监测、立法和司法改革、以及**边境监测**等。

7. **参加国**：将探讨欧安组织如何学习最佳做法，吸取其他相关团体、组织、机构和论坛在警察及司法合作、防止和制止向恐怖主义提供资助、拒绝给予其他形式的支助、**边境管制**（包括签证和证件安全）、以及执法当局获取信息等领域的经验教训。

21. **秘书处**：将根据常设理事会的有关决定，应参加国的要求协助它们采取措施打击贩运人口、毒品以及小武器和轻武器，并将采取行动，酌情协助它们加强**边境监测**。将应参加国的要求并经它们同意，进一步协助它们，提供有关重组和（或）重建警察机构的建议和援助；监测和培训现有的警察人员，包括进行人权方面的培训；建设能力，包括支助建立综合或多族裔警察队伍。将为此目的，在防止冲突、处理危机和冲突后复原等方面加强现有的与警察有关的活动。

26. **防止恐怖分子移动**：**参加国**：将通过有效的**边境管制**和对身份证和旅行证件签发工作的控制，并通过确保身份证和旅行证件安全和防止假造、伪造或冒用身份证和旅行证件的措施，防止恐怖分子和恐怖主义集团的移动。将在充分履行国际难民和人权法律所规定的义务的同时，实行这些控制措施。将通过正确运用载于 1951 年《关于难民地位的公约》及其 1967 年议定书的除外条款，确保不给参与恐怖主义行为的人提供庇护。将根据其国际和国内法规定的义务作出规定，及时拘留和起诉或引渡被指控犯有恐怖主义行为的人。

比什凯克国际会议

《行动纲领》

2001 年 12 月 13 日至 14 日

三. 进一步的需要

考虑到中亚地区同阿富汗毗邻，需要得到支助，又考虑到源自阿富汗的威胁，中亚地区内外的参加国呼吁国际社会作出特别努力，在全面的国家和区域行动纲领的基础上，在以下领域提供技术和财政援助：

1. 考虑到阿富汗特别是在非法药品方面的情况，加强中亚各国**管制其边境**的能力，防止恐怖分子和有组织犯罪集团跨越边界，同时不影响贸易的正常流动和人员的自由移动；

执行部分第 3 段

第(3a)分段

《里斯本首脑会议宣言》（1996 年）

2. 我们面临着严重的挑战，但我们是共同面对这些挑战的。这些挑战涉及各国的安全和主权，也涉及我们社会的稳定。人权并非在欧安组织所有成员国都得到

尊重。种族紧张关系、嚣张的民族主义、侵犯少数民族人权的行爲，以及经济过渡时期所带来的严重困难，都会威胁稳定，并可能扩散到其他国家。恐怖主义、有组织犯罪、贩运毒品和武器、无控制的移民和破坏环境是全体欧安组织国家日益关注的问题。

《伊斯坦布尔首脑会议宣言》（1999 年）

14. 我们也关注中亚参加国对国际恐怖主义、暴力极端主义、有组织犯罪和贩运毒品和武器等问题所表示的担忧。我们同意，必须采取国家、区域和国际社会的联合行动来对付这些威胁，包括源自欧安组织参加国周边地区的威胁。我们还认识到，必须处理本区域的经济和环境危险，如有关水资源、能源和水土流失的问题。我们相信，加强区域合作将促进中亚的稳定和安全，我们欢迎轮值主席为此所采取的积极措施。

《欧洲安全宪章》（1999 年，伊斯坦布尔）

我们共同面临的挑战

（……）

4. 国际恐怖主义、暴力极端主义、有组织犯罪和贩毒对安全日益构成挑战。一切形式和表现的恐怖主义，不管其动机为何，都是不能接受的。我们将加强努力，防止在本国领土筹划和资助任何恐怖主义行为，不给恐怖分子提供安全庇护所。小武器和轻武器的过度积累和足以破坏稳定的扩散威胁着和平与安全。我们承诺加强保护，对付这些新的危险和挑战；稳固的民主制度与法制是提供这种保护的基础。我们还决心更积极更密切地互相合作，迎接这些挑战。

（……）

欧安组织《关于小武器和轻武器问题的文件》

（……）

第三节：在所有方面打击非法贩卖活动：共同出口标准和出口管制

A 条第 2 款(b)项：当参加国认为这些小武器明显有被用于以下目的的危险时，不发给出口许可证：

（……）

(d) 支助或鼓励恐怖主义；”

（……）

**2001 年布加勒斯特部长理事会会议
关于打击恐怖主义的第一号决定
《布加勒斯特打击恐怖主义行动计划》**

8. 参加国也将通过全面及时执行欧安组织商定的所有相关措施,利用安全合作论坛加强打击恐怖主义的努力。为此目的,它们将抓紧执行现有的政治军事承诺和协定,特别是《关于安全的政治-军事方面的行为守则》,以及《关于小武器和轻武器问题的文件》。

安全合作论坛将审查其他文件与打击恐怖主义的联系,并将评估是否有必要制定进一步的规则和措施。安全对话可充当在安全合作论坛内就这些问题定期进行磋商的合适基础。

参加国将提交对《行为准则》问题单的答复,这将进一步增加在打击恐怖主义方面的国际、区域和国家承诺、特别是联合国有关公约和决议的透明度。安全合作论坛将探讨有效的途径,全面执行《关于小武器和轻武器问题的文件》,特别是关于预警、预防冲突、危机处理和冲突后复原的第五节。安全合作论坛将探讨是否可能:主要通过审查从这些交流获得的情报和制定最佳做法指导,加强国家评级制度、出口和进口、国家储存管理和安全程序的透明度。将在 2002 年举行的《行为准则》后续会议及关于小武器和轻武器问题的讲习班将进一步运用这些文件打击恐怖主义。

19. **支助执法和打击有组织犯罪:** 参加国: 注意到恐怖主义与跨国有组织犯罪、非法贩毒、洗钱和非法贩运武器之间的密切联系,将采取必要措施,防止煽动、资助、组织、协助或从事恐怖主义行为或进行其他旨在用暴力推翻其他参加国政权的非法活动的个人、团体、或组织在其境内从事非法活动。将根据其国内法和国际义务,在提供与恐怖主义行为有关的刑事调查或刑事引渡诉讼情报方面互相给予最大程度的协助。

21. **秘书处:** 将根据常设理事会的有关决定,应参加国的要求协助它们采取措施打击贩运人口、毒品以及小武器和轻武器,并将采取行动,酌情协助它们加强边境监测。将应参加国的要求并经它们同意,进一步协助它们,提供有关重组和(或)重建警察机构的建议和援助;监测和培训现有的警察人员,包括进行人权方面的培训;建设能力,包括支助建立综合或多族裔警察队伍。将为此目的,在预防冲突、危机处理和冲突后复原等方面加强现有的与警察有关的活动。

26. **防止恐怖分子移动:** 参加国: 将通过有效的边境管制和对身份证和旅行证件签发工作的控制,并通过确保身份证和旅行证件安全和防止假造、伪造或冒用身份证和旅行证件的措施,防止恐怖分子和恐怖主义集团的移动。将在充分履行国际难民和人权法律所规定的义务的同时,实行这些控制措施。将通过正确运用载于 1951 年《关于难民地位的公约》及其 1967 年议定书的除外条款,确保不给参

与恐怖主义行为的人提供庇护。将根据其国际和国内法规定的义务作出规定，及时拘留和起诉或引渡被指控犯有恐怖主义行为的人。

比什凯克国际会议

《行动纲领》

2001 年 12 月 13 日和 14 日

3. 促进反恐怖主义机构和打击包括贩运军火和非法药品在内的犯罪行为的机构之间的区域和国际合作，例如，在相关机构间建立交流渠道；建议欧安组织常设理事会考虑在维也纳召开一次特别专家会议，会议由欧安组织安排，同时邀请联合国作为共同组织者，请各国执法机构的代表出席；

8. 防止小武器和轻武器的足以破坏稳定的积累和无控制的扩散和非法贩运。在这方面，必须考虑到在执行欧安组织《关于小武器和轻武器问题的文件》方面的经验，以及在欧安组织所有五个中亚参加国举办的有关打击贩运小武器和轻武器及有关其储藏管理的一系列国家培训讲习班方面的经验。其次，鼓励各国积极参加将于 2002 年春天在阿拉木图举行的区域讨论会，此外，鼓励欧安组织预防冲突中心进一步规划，执行上述欧安组织文件的活动。

第(3b)分段

2001 年布加勒斯特部长理事会会议

关于打击恐怖主义的第一号决定

《布加勒斯特打击恐怖主义行动计划》

2. 欧安组织为了对世界打击恐怖主义的努力作出贡献，将充分利用该组织的特征、实力和相对优势：政治军事、人和经济各方面相结合的全面安全概念、众多的成员国、在该领域的经验、以及在预警、预防冲突、危机处理、冲突后复原和建立民主制度方面的专门知识。此外，许多有效的反恐怖主义措施已经被欧安组织积极采用和熟练运用，如警察的培训和监测、立法和司法改革以及边境监测等。

7. 参加国：将探讨欧安组织如何学习最佳做法，吸取其他相关团体、组织、机构和论坛在警察及司法合作、防止和制止向恐怖主义提供资助、拒绝给予其他形式的支助、边境管制（包括签证和证件安全）、以及执法当局获取信息等领域的经验教训。

比什凯克国际会议

《行动纲领》

2001 年 12 月 13 日和 14 日

9. 部分通过联合国和欧安组织的相关方案提供的资助，加强在人权和基本自由领域的合作，加强法制和民主制度建设，防止和打击恐怖主义。

10. 加强司法机关处理恐怖主义以及相关犯罪的各个方面的能力，包括提供相关的专门知识和培训，进一步加强司法系统的独立和中立。

第(3c)分段

《新欧洲巴黎宪章》(1990年)

我们毫无保留地谴责一切恐怖主义行为、方法和做法，将其当作犯罪行为并决心努力通过双边和多边合作铲除恐怖主义。我们也将联合起来打击非法贩毒。

附件一

《马德里会议结论文件》

(1980年11月11日至1983年9月9日)

(……)也对恐怖主义的扩散表示关注。

原则

(……)

参加国谴责恐怖主义，包括在国际关系中的恐怖主义，因为这些恐怖主义行为危及或夺走无辜者的生命，或破坏人权和基本自由，并强调有必要采取果断措施予以打击。参加国决心采取有效措施，在国家一级和通过国际合作，包括适当的双边和多边协定，防止和制止恐怖主义行为，并相应扩大和加强相互合作以打击这种行为。参加国同意遵照《联合国宪章》、《关于各国建立友好关系和合作的国际法原则宣言》和《赫尔辛最后文件》采取这些行动。

1986年《维也纳会议结论文件》

(1986年11月4日至1989年1月19日，维也纳)

参加国也对恐怖主义的扩散表示关注，并毫无保留地加以谴责。

(9) 它们决心在双边基础上和通过多边合作，特别是在联合国、国际民用航空组织以及国际海事组织等国际论坛，并根据《最后文件》和《马德里结论文件》的相关规定，努力铲除恐怖主义。

(10.2) - 加强和发展相互间的双边和多边合作，以防止和打击恐怖主义，提高效率，以便加强在双边或在国家集团框架内的现有合作，包括酌情进行情报交流；

2001年布加勒斯特部长理事会会议

关于打击恐怖主义的第一号决定

《布加勒斯特打击恐怖主义行动计划》

欧安组织参加国保证加强和发展欧安组织内以及与联合国和其他国际和区域性组织的双边和多边合作，打击一切形式和表现的恐怖主义，不管这些恐怖主义罪行在何处由何人所为。欧安组织作为《联合国宪章》第八章下的一个区域安

排，决心努力履行联合国安全理事会第 1373 (2001) 号决议等文件所规定的国际义务，并将根据《联合国宪章》的宗旨和原则行事。欧安组织参加国保证尽早成为有关恐怖主义的所有 12 项联合国公约和议定书的缔约国。它们呼吁尽早完成有关《联合国关于国际恐怖主义的全面公约》的谈判。

行动计划的目标

1. 不管是在欧安组织地区还是在别的地方，恐怖主义都威胁着国际和平与安全。欧安组织随时准备与其他组织和论坛密切合作，为打击恐怖主义作出贡献。这些努力符合《合作安全纲领》，并将得益于联合国主持下的区域和全球性的反恐恐怖主义相互作用。欧安组织参加国承诺用其政治意愿、资源和切实可行的手段，来履行现有国际反恐恐怖主义公约所规定的义务，并保证加强国家、双边和多边努力，打击恐怖主义。

16. 加强国家反恐恐怖主义立法：参加国：将承诺履行有关恐怖主义的相关公约和议定书和《联合国打击跨国有组织犯罪公约》及其补充议定书所规定的所有义务，并承诺在这方面分享情报和方法，在双边、欧安组织范围内和分区域会议上探讨合作执行这些文书的方法和途径。

比什凯克国际会议

《行动纲领》

2001 年 12 月 13 日和 14 日

6. 鼓励各国收集有关为实现恐怖主义目的而实施的犯罪活动的情报，并对这些犯罪活动进行分析，并收集和更新有关恐怖主义和相关活动的情报。也可按双边或多边协定的规定，让有关的国际机构和其他国家分享这种情报；

第(3d)分段

1986 年《维也纳会议结论文件》

(1986 年 11 月 4 日至 1989 年 1 月 19 日，维也纳)

参加国也对恐怖主义的扩散表示关注，并毫无保留地予以谴责。

(10.6) - 如果它们尚未成为有关制止恐怖主义行为的相关国际公约的缔约国，则考虑成为其缔约国；

2001 年布加勒斯特部长理事会会议

关于打击恐怖主义的第一号决定

《布加勒斯特打击恐怖主义行动计划》

欧安组织参加国保证加强和发展欧安组织内以及与联合国和其他国际和区域性组织的双边和多边合作，打击一切形式和表现的恐怖主义，不管这些恐怖主义罪行在何处由何人所为。欧安组织作为《联合国宪章》第八章下的一个区域安排，决心努力履行联合国安全理事会第 1373 (2001) 号决议等文件所规定的国际

义务，并将根据《联合国宪章》的宗旨和原则行事。欧安组织参加国保证尽早成为有关恐怖主义的所有 12 项联合国公约和议定书的缔约国。它们呼吁尽早完成有关《联合国关于国际恐怖主义的全面公约》的谈判。

行动计划的目标

1. 不管是在欧安组织地区还是在别的地方，恐怖主义都威胁着国际和平与安全。欧安组织随时准备与其他组织和论坛密切合作，为打击恐怖主义作出贡献。这些努力符合《合作安全纲领》，并将得益于联合国主持下的区域和全球性的反恐恐怖主义相互作用。欧安组织参加国承诺用其政治意愿、资源和切实可行的手段，来履行现有国际反恐恐怖主义公约所规定的义务，并保证加强国家、双边和多边努力，打击恐怖主义。

国际法律义务和政治承诺

4. 联合国公约和联合国安全理事会的决议构成打击恐怖主义的全球法律框架。安理会第 1269 (1999) 号、第 1368 号、第 1373 号和第 1377 (2001) 号决议，以及有关反恐恐怖主义问题的 12 项相关的联合国公约和议定书，构成这一框架的基础，其中包括了打击恐怖主义的许多具体内容。此外，欧安组织的一系列文件，包括从赫尔辛基到伊斯坦布尔的首脑会议宣言，表明了欧安组织根据《联合国宪章》打击恐怖主义的承诺。必须争取和确保参加国最广泛和最全面参与和执行现有的打击恐怖主义的文书和承诺。

5. 参加国：保证努力尽可能在 2002 年 12 月 31 日之前成为有关恐怖主义问题的所有 12 项联合国公约和议定书的缔约国，同时承认议员在批准进程和其他反恐恐怖主义立法进程中所发挥的重要作用。鼓励各国向常设理事会通报在这方面所采取的措施。将积极参与目前正在联合国进行的有关《关于国际恐怖主义的全面公约》和《制止核恐怖主义行为的国际公约》的谈判，以便早日顺利缔结这些公约。

6. 民主制度和人权办公室（民主人权办）：将应有关参加国的正式要求，与其他组织、包括联合国药物管制和预防犯罪办事处（药管防罪办事处）密切合作，酌情提供批准国际文书所需的起草法律方面的技术援助/建议。

8. 参加国也将通过全面及时执行欧安组织商定的所有相关措施，利用安全合作论坛加强打击恐怖主义的努力。为此目的，它们将加紧执行现有的政治军事承诺和协定，特别是《关于安全的政治-军事方面的行为准则》以及《关于小武器和轻武器问题的文件》。

安全合作论坛将审查其他文件与打击恐怖主义的联系，并将评估是否有必要制定进一步的规则和措施。安全对话可充当在安全合作论坛内就这些问题定期进行磋商的合适基础。

参加国将提交对《行为准则》问题单的答复，这将进一步增加在打击恐怖主义方面的国际、区域和国家承诺、特别是联合国有关公约和决议的透明度。安全合作论坛将探讨有效的途径，全面执行《关于小武器和轻武器问题的文件》，特别是关于预警、预防冲突、危机处理、和冲突后复原的第五节。安全合作论坛将探讨是否可能：主要通过审查从这些交流获得的情报和制定最佳做法指导，加强国家评级制度、出口和进口、国家储存管理和安全程序的透明度。将在 2002 年举行的《行为准则》后续会议及关于小武器和轻武器问题的讲习班将进一步运用这些文件打击恐怖主义。

16. 加强国家反恐怖主义立法：参加国：将承诺履行有关恐怖主义的相关公约和议定书和《联合国打击跨国有组织犯罪公约》及其补充议定书所规定的所有义务，承诺在这方面分享情报和方法，并在双边、欧安组织范围内和分区域会议上探讨其合作执行的方法和途径。

18. 民主人权办：将应有关参加国的要求，酌情提供技术援助 / 建议，以便协助执行各项国际反恐怖主义公约和议定书，根据常设理事会的决定按国际标准遵守这些法律，并将为此目的寻求与其他组织进行合作，特别是与联合国药管防罪办事处进行合作。将考虑促进各国专家就促进情报交流和有关打击恐怖主义立法的最佳做法的交流进行接触。

比什凯克国际会议

《行动纲领》

2001 年 12 月 13 日和 14 日

5. 努力争取迅速批准和实施相关国际文书，包括 1999 年联合国《制止向恐怖主义提供资助的国际公约》，并考虑执行财务行动工作队关于洗钱的 40 条建议和关于向恐怖主义提供资助问题的 8 条特别建议所载的财务问责制和透明度标准；根据联合国安全理事会第 1373 (2001) 号决议立即采取措施，冻结与资助恐怖主义有关的个人和实体的资产。

二. 打击和防止恐怖主义的措施

考虑到欧安组织参加国在《布加勒斯特行动计划》所作的承诺并按照《执行维也纳宣言的行动计划》第七节的规定，兹确定采取以下措施：

1. 请欧安组织和药管防罪办事处加强协助作用和协调，以提供必要援助。在这方面，大力鼓励联合国药管防罪办事处和欧安组织民主人权办所采取的举措，如组织区域和分区域讲习班，以便促进批准和执行国际公约的工作。还应特别考虑到各国议会在批准进程中所起的关键作用，同时也应考虑到欧安组织议会在鼓励各国议员进行对话方面所起的关键作用；

三. 进一步的需要

考虑到中亚地区同阿富汗毗邻, 需要得到支助, 又考虑到源自阿富汗的威胁, 中亚地区内外的参加国呼吁国际社会作出特别努力, 在全面的国家和区域行动纲领的基础上, 在以下领域提供技术和财政援助:

5. 考虑也提供这类财政援助和其他援助, 以便促进批准和执行有关国际公约的工作。

第(3e)分段

2001 年布加勒斯特部长理事会会议

关于打击恐怖主义的第一号决定

《布加勒斯特打击恐怖主义行动计划》

4. 联合国公约和联合国安全理事会的决议构成打击恐怖主义的全球法律框架。安理会第 1269 (1999) 号、第 1368 号、第 1373 号和第 1377 (2001) 号决议, 以及有关反恐怖主义问题的 12 项相关的联合国公约和议定书, 构成这一框架的基础, 其中包括了打击恐怖主义的许多具体内容。此外, 欧安组织的一系列文件, 包括从赫尔辛基到伊斯坦布尔的首脑会议宣言, 表明了欧安组织根据《联合国宪章》打击恐怖主义的承诺。必须争取和确保参加国最广泛和最全面地参与和执行现有的打击恐怖主义的文书和承诺。

24. 制止向恐怖主义提供资助。参加国: 将在联合国《制止向恐怖主义提供资助的公约》和安理会第 1373 (2001) 号决议的框架内, 采取行动防止和制止向恐怖主义提供资助, 把有意提供或筹集资金用于恐怖主义目的的行为定为犯罪, 并根据安理会第 1267 (1999) 号决议冻结恐怖分子的资产。将根据国内法和国际法规定的义务, 对其他参加国和相关国际组织要求提供情报的请求迅速作出答复。

第(3f)分段

2001 年布加勒斯特部长理事会会议

关于打击恐怖主义的第一号决定

《布加勒斯特打击恐怖主义行动计划》

26. 防止恐怖分子移动: 参加国: 将通过有效的边境管制和对身份证和旅行证件签发工作的控制, 并通过确保身份证和旅行证件安全和防止假造、伪造或冒用身份证和旅行证件的措施, 防止恐怖分子和恐怖主义集团的移动。将在充分履行国际难民和人权法律所规定的义务的同时, 实行这些控制措施。将通过正确运用载于 1951 年《关于难民地位的公约》及其 1967 年议定书的除外条款, 确保不给参与恐怖主义行为的人提供庇护。将根据其国际和国内法规定的义务作出规定, 及时拘留和起诉或引渡被指控犯有恐怖主义行为的人。

第(3g)分段

2001 年布加勒斯特部长理事会会议
关于打击恐怖主义的第一号决定
《布加勒斯特打击恐怖主义行动计划》

19. **支助执法和打击有组织犯罪：**参加国：注意到恐怖主义与跨国有组织犯罪、非法贩毒、洗钱和非法贩运武器之间的密切联系，将采取必要措施，防止煽动、资助、组织、协助或从事恐怖主义行为或进行其他旨在用暴力推翻其他参加国政权的非法活动的个人、团体、或组织在其境内从事非法活动。将根据其国内法和国际义务，在提供与恐怖主义行为有关的刑事调查或刑事引渡诉讼情报方面互相给予最大程度的协助。

26. **防止恐怖分子移动：**参加国：将通过有效的边境管制和对身份证和旅行证件签发工作的控制，并通过确保身份证和旅行证件安全和防止假造、伪造或冒用身份证和旅行证件的措施，防止恐怖分子和恐怖主义集团的移动。将在充分履行国际难民和人权法律所规定的义务的同时，实行这些控制措施。将通过正确运用载于 1951 年《关于难民地位的公约》及其 1967 年议定书的除外条款，确保不给参与恐怖主义行为的人提供庇护。将根据其国际和国内法规定的义务作出规定，及时拘留和起诉或引渡被指控犯有恐怖主义行为的人。

Appendix



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Bucharest 2001**

**MC(9).DEC/1
4 December 2001**

Original: ENGLISH

**2nd day of the Ninth Meeting
MC(9) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 9**

DECISION No. 1 COMBATING TERRORISM

The 55 participating States of the OSCE stand united against terrorism, a scourge of our times.

The OSCE participating States resolutely condemn the barbaric acts of terrorism that were committed against the United States on 11 September 2001. They represented an attack on the whole of the international community, and on people of every faith and culture. These heinous deeds, as well as other terrorist acts in all forms and manifestations, committed no matter when, where or by whom, are a threat to international and regional peace, security and stability. There must be no safe haven for those perpetrating, financing, harbouring or otherwise supporting those responsible for such criminal acts. Terrorism, whatever its motivation or origin, has no justification.

The OSCE participating States will not yield to terrorist threats, but will combat them by all means in accordance with their international commitments. This will require a long and sustained effort, but they take strength from their broad coalition, reaching from Vancouver to Vladivostok. They will defend freedom and protect their citizens against acts of terrorism, fully respecting international law and human rights. They firmly reject identification of terrorism with any nationality or religion and reconfirm the norms, principles and values of the OSCE.

The OSCE participating States pledge to reinforce and develop bilateral and multilateral co-operation within the OSCE, with the United Nations and with other international and regional organizations, in order to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed. As a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, the OSCE is determined to contribute to the fulfilment of international obligations as enshrined, *inter alia*, in United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), and will act in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The OSCE participating States pledge to become parties to all 12 United Nations conventions and protocols related to terrorism as soon as possible. They call for a speedy finalization of negotiations for a Comprehensive United Nations Convention on International Terrorism.

The OSCE participating States have come together in political solidarity to take joint action. They look forward to the substantive contribution that the Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia, to be held on 13 and 14 December 2001, can render to global anti-terrorism efforts, and will support, also through technical assistance, the Central Asian partners, on their request, in countering external threats related to terrorism.

To that end, the OSCE Ministerial Council adopts The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism, annexed to this Decision.

MC09EW25

THE BUCHAREST PLAN OF ACTION FOR COMBATING TERRORISM

I. Goal of the Action Plan

1. Terrorism is a threat to international peace and security, in the OSCE area as elsewhere. The OSCE stands ready to make its contribution to the fight against terrorism in close co-operation with other organizations and fora. This contribution will be consistent with the Platform for Co-operative Security and will benefit from interaction between global and regional anti-terrorism efforts under the aegis of the United Nations. The OSCE participating States commit their political will, resources and practical means to the implementation of their obligations under existing international terrorism conventions and pledge themselves to intensify national, bilateral and multilateral efforts to combat terrorism.

2. In contribution to the world-wide efforts to combat terrorism, the OSCE will seek to add value on the basis of the specifics of the Organization, its strengths and comparative advantages: its comprehensive security concept linking the politico-military, human and economic dimensions; its broad membership; its experience in the field; and its expertise in early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, post-conflict rehabilitation and building democratic institutions. In addition, many effective counter-terrorism measures fall into areas in which the OSCE is already active and proficient, such as police training and monitoring, legislative and judicial reform, and border monitoring.

3. The aim of the Action Plan is to establish a framework for comprehensive OSCE action to be taken by participating States and the Organization as a whole to combat terrorism, fully respecting international law, including the international law of human rights and other relevant norms of international law. The Action Plan seeks to expand existing activities that contribute to combating terrorism, facilitate interaction between States and, where appropriate, identify new instruments for action. The Action Plan, which recognizes that the fight against terrorism requires sustained efforts, will identify activities to be implemented immediately as well as over the medium and long term.

II. International legal obligations and political commitments

4. United Nations conventions and United Nations Security Council resolutions (UNSCR) constitute the global legal framework for the fight against terrorism. UNSCR 1269 (1999), 1368, 1373 and 1377 (2001), along with the 12 relevant United Nations conventions and protocols on anti-terrorism issues, provide the basis for this framework and include a number of specific elements of combating terrorism. In addition, a range of OSCE documents, including Summit declarations from Helsinki to Istanbul, spell out the OSCE's commitment to fight terrorism, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The widest and most comprehensive participation in and implementation of existing instruments and commitments to combat terrorism by the participating States must be pursued and ensured.

5. Participating States: Pledge themselves to apply efforts to become parties to all 12 United Nations conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, by 31 December, 2002, if

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possible, recognizing the important role that parliamentarians may play in ratification and other anti-terrorism legislative processes. States are encouraged to inform the Permanent Council of steps taken in this regard. Will participate constructively in the ongoing negotiations at the United Nations on a Comprehensive Convention against International Terrorism and an International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, with a view to their early and successful conclusion.

6. Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR): Will, on formal request by interested participating States and where appropriate, offer technical assistance/advice on legislative drafting necessary for the ratification of international instruments, in close co-operation with other organizations, including the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODCCP).

7. Participating States: Will consider how the OSCE may draw upon best practices and lessons learned from other relevant groups, organizations, institutions and fora in areas such as police and judicial co-operation; prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorism; denial of other means of support; border controls including visa and document security; and access by law enforcement authorities to information.

8. The participating States will also use the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) to strengthen their efforts in combating terrorism through full and timely implementation of all relevant measures agreed by the OSCE. To this end they will enhance implementation of existing politico-military commitments and agreements, in particular the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and the Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW).

The FSC will examine the relevance of its other documents to the fight against terrorism, and will assess whether there is a need to develop additional norms and measures. The Security Dialogue may serve as a suitable basis for regular consultations on these issues within the FSC.

The participating States will submit responses to the Code of Conduct Questionnaire that provide further transparency on international, regional and national commitments in combating terrorism, especially relevant United Nations conventions and resolutions. The FSC will consider ways to fully implement the Document on SALW, *inter alia* Section V on early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation. The FSC will examine the possibility of enhancing transparency on national marking systems, exports and imports, and national stockpile management and security procedures, primarily by reviewing the information thus exchanged and developing best practice guides. The follow-up conference on the Code of Conduct and the SALW workshop, both of which will take place in 2002, could further enhance the application of these documents in combating terrorism.

III. Preventive action against terrorism in the OSCE area

9. No circumstance or cause can justify acts of terrorism. At the same time, there are various social, economic, political and other factors, including violent separatism and extremism, which engender conditions in which terrorist organizations are able to recruit and win support. The OSCE's comprehensive approach to security provides comparative

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advantages in combating terrorism by identifying and addressing these factors through all relevant OSCE instruments and structures.

10. **Institution building, strengthening the rule of law and state authorities:** ODIHR: Will continue and increase efforts to promote and assist in building democratic institutions at the request of States, inter alia by helping to strengthen administrative capacity, local and central government and parliamentary structures, the judiciary, ombudsman institutions and civil society. Will facilitate exchanges of best practices and experience between participating States in this regard. Will continue to develop projects to solidify democratic institutions, civil society and good governance.

11. **Promoting human rights, tolerance and multi-culturalism:** Participating States/Permanent Council/ODIHR/High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM)/Representative on Freedom of the Media: Will promote and enhance tolerance, co-existence and harmonious relations between ethnic, religious, linguistic and other groups as well as constructive co-operation among participating States in this regard. Will provide early warning of and appropriate responses to violence, intolerance, extremism and discrimination against these groups and, at the same time, promote their respect for the rule of law, democratic values and individual freedoms. Will work to ensure that persons belonging to national minorities have the right freely to express, preserve and develop their ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity.

12. **Representative on Freedom of the Media:** Will consider developing projects aimed at supporting tolerance towards people of other convictions and beliefs through the use of the media. Will promote measures aimed at preventing and fighting aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism in the media. Will continue to encourage pluralistic debate and increased media attention to promoting tolerance of ethnic, religious, linguistic and cultural diversity and will, in this context, promote broad public access to media as well as monitor hate speech.

13. **Addressing negative socio-economic factors:** Participating States/Secretariat: Will aim to identify economic and environmental issues that undermine security, such as poor governance; corruption; illegal economic activity; high unemployment; widespread poverty and large disparities; demographic factors; and unsustainable use of natural resources; and will seek to counter such factors with the assistance, on their request, of the Office of the Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA), acting, among other things, as a catalyst for action and co-operation.

14. **Preventing violent conflict and promoting peaceful settlement of disputes:** Drawing on all its capacities, the OSCE will continue and intensify work aimed at early warning and appropriate response, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation; will strengthen its ability to settle conflicts; will increase efforts to find lasting solutions to unresolved conflicts, including through promotion of the rule of law and crime prevention in such conflict zones through increased co-operation with the United Nations, the European Union and other international organizations; and will further develop its rapid deployment capability (REACT) in crisis situations.

15. **Addressing the issue of protracted displacement:** Participating States/ODIHR/HCNM/Representative on Freedom of the Media: Will explore strengthened

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OSCE potential for contributing to durable solutions, supporting and closely co-operating with other relevant organizations, primarily the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Will closely monitor situations of protracted displacement.

16. **Strengthening national anti-terrorism legislation: Participating States:** Will ~~commit themselves to implementing all the obligations~~ they have assumed under relevant conventions and protocols relating to terrorism as well as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its additional protocols, sharing information and methods in this regard and considering ways and means of co-operation in implementation at bilateral, OSCE-wide and sub-regional meetings.
17. **OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:** Will continue its efforts to promote dialogue among OSCE parliamentarians with a view to strengthening legislation essential in combating terrorism.
18. **ODIHR:** Will, on request by interested participating States and where appropriate, offer technical assistance/advice on the implementation of international anti-terrorism conventions and protocols as well as on the compliance of this legislation with international standards, in accordance with Permanent Council decisions, and will seek co-operation with other organizations, especially the UNODCCP, to this end. Will consider facilitating contacts between national experts to promote exchange of information and best practices on counter-terrorism legislation.
19. **Supporting law enforcement and fighting organized crime: Participating States:** Noting the close connection between terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking in drugs, money laundering and illicit arms trafficking, will take the necessary steps to prevent in their territory illegal activities of persons, groups or organizations that instigate, finance, organize, facilitate or engage in perpetration of acts of terrorism or other illegal activities directed at the violent overthrow of the political regime of another participating State. Will afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in providing information in connection with criminal investigations or criminal extradition proceedings relating to terrorist acts, in accordance with their domestic law and international obligations.
20. **Permanent Council:** Will consider arranging regular meetings of law enforcement officials of participating States and, where applicable, of OSCE experts with relevant experience in the field to exchange best practices and ways of improving co-operation.
21. **Secretariat:** Will assist participating States, on their request, through measures to combat trafficking in human beings, drugs and small arms and light weapons, in accordance with relevant Permanent Council decisions, and will undertake efforts to assist in facilitating increased border monitoring, where appropriate. Will further assist participating States, on the request and with their agreement, through provision of advice and assistance on restructuring and/or reconstruction of police services; monitoring and training of existing police services, including human rights training; and capacity building, including support for integrated or multi-ethnic police services. Will, to this end, reinforce its existing police-related activities in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.
22. **ODIHR:** Will provide continued advice to participating States, at their request, on strengthening domestic legal frameworks and institutions that uphold the rule of law, such as

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law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and the prosecuting authorities, bar associations and defence attorneys. Will expand its efforts to combat trafficking in human beings and to support victims of trafficking. Will, where appropriate, support prison reform and improvements in criminal procedure.

23. Representative on Freedom of the Media: Will co-operate in supporting, on request, the drafting of legislation on the prevention of the abuse of information technology for terrorist purposes, ensuring that such laws are consistent with commitments regarding freedom of expression and the free flow of information.

24. Suppressing the financing of terrorism. Participating States: Will, within the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism and UNSCR 1373 (2001), take action to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, criminalize the wilful provision or collection of funds for terrorist purposes, and freeze terrorist assets also bearing in mind UNSCR 1267 (1999). Will, in accordance with their domestic legislation and obligations under international law, provide early response to requests for information by another participating State and relevant international organizations.

25. Participating States/Secretariat: Will, in the realm of the Economic and Environmental activities for 2002, also consider ways of combating economic factors which may facilitate the emergence of terrorism, economic consequences of terrorism as well as financial support for terrorists. Will consider how the OSCE may contribute, within the framework of its work on transparency and the fight against corruption, to the wider international effort to combat terrorism. Will consider taking on a catalytic role in providing targeted projects for the training of the personnel of domestic financial institutions in counter-terrorism areas, inter alia on monitoring of financial flows and on prevention of money laundering. Participating States will participate constructively in the forthcoming negotiations at the United Nations on a global instrument against corruption, with a view to their early and successful conclusion.

26. Preventing movement of terrorists. Participating States: Will prevent the movement of terrorist individuals or groups through effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, as well as through measures for ensuring the security of identity papers and travel documents and preventing their counterfeiting, forgery and fraudulent use. Will apply such control measures fully respecting their obligations under international refugee and human rights law. Will, through the proper application of the exclusion clauses contained in the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, ensure that asylum is not granted to persons who have participated in terrorist acts. Will provide for the timely detention and prosecution or extradition of persons charged with terrorist acts, in accordance with their obligations under international and national law.

IV. Action under the Platform for Co-operative Security - Co-operation with other organizations

27. The United Nations is the framework for the global fight against terrorism. Close co-operation and co-ordination between all relevant actors must be secured. The OSCE can take on a co-ordinating role for inter- and intra-regional initiatives. The OSCE reaches out

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through close contacts to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society and parliamentarians, creating an ever-closer network for the international coalition against terrorism.

28. **Participating States/Secretariat:** Will strengthen co-operation and information exchanges, both formally and informally, with other relevant groups, organizations, and institutions involved in combating terrorism. Will strengthen co-operation with the European Union on analysis and early warning and reinforce synergy with the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe and the Central European Initiative in areas relevant to combating terrorism. Will promote dialogue within the OSCE area on issues relating to new threats and challenges. Will broaden dialogue with partners outside the OSCE area, such as the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation and Partners for Co-operation in Asia, the Shanghai Co-operation Organization, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Arab League, the African Union, and those States bordering on the OSCE area to exchange best practices and lessons learned in counter-terrorism efforts for application within the OSCE area.

V. Follow-up

29. The "Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: Strengthening Comprehensive Efforts to Counter Terrorism", to be held on 13 and 14 December 2001 in Bishkek, will be a first opportunity to:

- discuss among a broad range of participants, on the basis of the present Action Plan, concrete experiences and best practices in combating international terrorism and
- due to the specific security challenges to which this region is exposed, apply relevant provisions of this Action Plan for practical support to participating States in Central Asia, including financial and technical assistance in concrete areas of their interest.

30. The Secretary General will, by 27 December 2001, report to the United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee on action on combating terrorism taken by the OSCE, and will thereafter inform the United Nations as appropriate. In addition, he will regularly inform the Permanent Council about OSCE activities under this Plan of Action. He will prepare a report for submission to the next OSCE Ministerial Council/Summit on activities of OSCE bodies in the anti-terrorism field, and thereafter as requested by the Permanent Council.

31. Each OSCE body called upon to take action under this Plan will prepare, for submission to the Permanent Council, a "road map" for implementation of these tasks, including a timetable, resource implications, and indication of activities requiring further Permanent Council decisions

On the basis of information provided by other OSCE bodies, the Secretariat will prepare an indicative assessment of the administrative and financial implications of this Plan of Action, including the possible need for establishing an anti-terrorism unit or focal point within the Secretariat, and make recommendations for the approval by the Permanent Council of necessary resources within the 2002 budget. The Permanent Council, acting, inter alia, through the Chairman-in-Office and assisted by the Secretariat, will monitor the implementation of this Action Plan. It will further identify sources for assistance in

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implementing counter-terrorism measures, including expert teams, and possible additional
tasking by the Permanent Council of OSCE field presences in close co-operation and
agreement with host governments.



**Declaration of the Bishkek International Conference on
Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia:
Strengthening the Comprehensive Efforts to Counter Terrorism**

13-14 December 2001

The States participants¹ of the international conference in Bishkek:

Resolutely condemning terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) Note the importance and timeliness of the Bishkek Conference 2001, as an international forum to strengthen understanding and share approaches in the struggle against terrorism.
- (2) Emphasise that terrorism is a global problem and that there must be no safe haven for perpetrators of such crimes and their accomplices. It is a complex challenge due to links with transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, trafficking in human beings,

money laundering, arms trafficking, computer and other high technology crimes as well as other threats, including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

- (3) **Reject firmly the identification of terrorism with any particular religion or culture as well as the unacceptable attempts by terrorists and violent extremists to present their cause as a struggle between religions or cultures.**
- (4) **Confirm that the struggle against terrorism requires joint and comprehensive efforts of the international community, in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, their obligations under international law, and the OSCE commitments they have undertaken, which closely link the OSCE's politico-military, human and economic dimensions**
- (5) **Express their determination to combat terrorism while fully respecting human rights and the rule of law.**
- (6) **Underline their commitment to address at the earliest possible moment political conflicts and economic and social problems which are exploited and abused by terrorists and violent extremists to mobilise support for their destructive causes.**
- (7) **Call upon the international community, governments and civil societies to closely co-operate in the struggle against acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations on bilateral, regional and multilateral levels.**
- (8) **Note that as a neighbor to Afghanistan, the Central Asian region is exposed to specific challenges and threats to security; in this connection, they note the contribution of the states in the region to the global coalition against international terrorism and emphasized the necessity to render political support and financial/technical assistance to the states of Central Asia in this context, including support for sustainable development.**
- (9) **Endorse the attached "Programme of Action", to initiate practical measures aimed at preventing and countering terrorism.**
- (10) **Express their gratitude to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic for having taken the initiative for this conference and for the excellent conference framework and hospitality in Bishkek.**

⁷⁷ This declaration was agreed amongst OSCE participating States represented at the conference on the basis of interventions made at the conference



**Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability
in Central Asia: Strengthening Comprehensive Efforts to Counter Terrorism**

13 – 14 December 2001

"Programme of Action"

I: Framework for Co-operation

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

- To build upon positive experiences gained in the development of the ODCCP Programme for Central Asia, with the assistance of the donor community.

II: Measures to Combat and Prevent Terrorism

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

1. *To request OSCE and ODCCP to enhance synergy and coordination in providing necessary assistance. In this regard, initiatives of UN/ODCCP and OSCE/ODIHR, such as organizing regional and sub-regional workshops for the promotion of the ratification and implementation of international conventions are strongly encouraged. The crucial role of parliaments, in particular, in the ratification process, is also to be taken into account as is the role of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in encouraging dialogue among parliamentarians;*
2. *To enhance national interagency co-operation between anti-terrorist agencies and agencies fighting crime, including drug trafficking, by an exchange of operational information between such agencies and law enforcement authorities charged with combating terrorism;*
3. *To foster regional and international co-operation between anti-terrorist agencies and agencies fighting crime, including the trafficking of arms and illicit drugs, e.g. in the form of the establishment of channels of communication between relevant agencies; to suggest to the OSCE Permanent Council to consider convening in Vienna a special expert meeting, with the participation of representatives of law enforcement bodies, arranged by the OSCE while inviting the UN as a co-organiser;*
4. *To adopt national anti-money laundering legislation and create corresponding structures, e.g. Financial Intelligence Units, which can be employed to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, as well as other relevant crimes. In this connection, the participants drew the attention of the international community to the importance of providing assistance, upon request, to States in developing relevant national legislative and administrative tools;*
5. *To work toward rapid ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments, including the 1999 UN International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and consider implementing the standards of financial accountability and transparency embodied in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 40 Recommendations on Money Laundering and eight Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing; to take immediate steps in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001), to block the assets of individuals and entities linked to terrorist financing;*

6. *To have countries gather information on, and engage in the analysis of, criminal activities carried out for the purposes of furthering terrorism, as well as collect and update relevant information on terrorism and related activities. Subject to bilateral or multilateral agreements, such information could also be shared with appropriate international bodies and other countries;*
7. *To increase funding for relevant research conducted by appropriate institutions, including universities and non-governmental and governmental agencies;*
8. *To prevent the destabilising accumulation and uncontrolled spread and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW). In this context, the experiences from the implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, as well as from a series of national training workshops in all five OSCE participating States of Central Asia on combating trafficking and the stockpile management of SALW, should be taken into account. In addition, states are encouraged to actively participate in the regional seminar to be held in the spring of 2002 in Almaty. Moreover, the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre is encouraged to develop further activities in the implementation of the aforementioned OSCE document;*
9. *To prevent and to combat terrorism by increasing co-operation in the fields of human rights and fundamental freedoms and by strengthening the rule of law and the building of democratic institutions, based in part, on the funding of relevant programmes of the UN as well as the OSCE;*
10. *To enhance the capacity of the judiciary to deal with all aspects of terrorism and related crime, including by the provision of relevant expertise and training so as further strengthen the independence and impartiality of the judiciary;*
11. *To address later ethnic frictions at the earliest possible stage, thus contributing to a comprehensive policy for the prevention of terrorism; to support, in particular, the efforts of the OSCE HCNM in addressing issues pertaining to his mandate; and to foster dialogue and tolerance between majorities and minorities;*
12. *To promote active civil society engagement in the fight against terrorism; and to offer young people opportunities to learn and practice tolerance, to enable them to actively participate in civil society and to familiarize them with peaceful conflict resolution methods;*
13. *To emphasize the importance of tolerance in all aspects of social relations and the significant role of dialogue among civilizations as a means of reaching understanding and removing threats to peace in the spirit of UN General Assembly Resolution 53/22; and to foster continuous dialogue among all segments of society (including political and religious leaders, parliamentarians and NGOs) in order to prevent the marginalization of any segment of society; to recommend to*

the OSCE Permanent Council to consider in 2002 the commencing of a dialogue between the OSCE and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

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

III. Additional Needs

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

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

5. *To consider* providing such financial and other assistance also with a view to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the relevant international conventions.

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