

# KAZAKHSTAN

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**REMARKS BY THE DELEGATION OF KAZAKHSTAN**  
**at the Joint special meeting of the CTC, 1267 and 1988 UNSC Committees**  
**on “The nexus between international terrorism and organized crime” (26 April 2019)**

*Honourable Chair, distinguished delegates,*

Nexus between international terrorism and organized crime not only poses a threat to peace and security but also has negative impacts on sustainable development and humanitarian space. It is hampering development, including but not limited to destroying infrastructure, harming the tourism industry, diverting foreign direct investments, impeding economic growth, increasing security costs and destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments. Currently, we see the interconnection of these two phenomena on the rise, because of the strong symbiosis between terrorists and perpetrators of organized crime. Expressing warm appreciation to Indonesian and Peruvian Chairmanships and our distinguished panelists, and reviewing their insightful presentations, we see a wide gap between word and deed in the counter-terrorism and combating organized crime Joint Agenda.

Against this critical juncture, let us reflect on some of the effective measures to prevent the linkages between these two scourges. We, therefore, propose that the UN take several practical steps by changing its approaches and modalities to address security issues. We believe that we need to work more on drivers and thus create the potential for complex, multifaceted and case-specific interconnectedness of development and CT. We also recommend about harnessing the revamped regional approach, and propose not to focus on an individual country but aim for a regional strategy since crime knows no borders. We therefore emphasize that the regional and cross-continental structures like OIC, CICA, SCO, ASEAN, OSCE, CIS, CSTO, along with the five UN regional commissions, must redouble their collaboration with UNOCT, CTED, UNODC and INTERPOL, whose enormous efforts we very much appreciate.

Besides, we stress the importance of “whole-of-government” and “whole-of-society” approaches, together with donors, partners, parliamentarians, religious leaders, academia, the private sector, the media and civil society to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding. We, therefore, encourage relevant UN entities, international and regional organizations to enhance support for capacity building based on national priorities, through funding, technical assistance and coordination between donor and recipient countries. We believe that this will reinforce national and regional ownership accordingly to international obligations of all States.

At the same time, we see the inseparable nexus between security and development. It is well-known that investments in development ensure decent stable societies, satisfying standards of living and social content that prevent terrorists from taking a foothold in those

countries or enlist recruits for their organizations. All efforts to fight terrorism and crime will also need that the UN Delivers as One.

We call for deploying holistic counter-terrorism measures and systematic steps, in line with the SG's New Preventive Agenda so as to avert the recruitment of terrorists and address the threat posed by FTFs. We need to pay attention to those FTFs returning or relocating, particularly, from conflict zones to their countries of origin or nationality, or to third states. This is of great concern for my country and our part of the world, Central Asia, because we see a great threat from the illegal activities of global terrorist organizations operating in the neighbouring regions of South Asia and the Middle East. We thus need to secure our borders against infiltration by these terrorists, strengthen border control, exchange intelligence information and enforce surveillance and monitoring, utilizing new ICTs. We also we need to prevent terrorists from acquiring and using SALW and WMD and engaging in cyber-crimes with assistance of organized crime.

This calls for strengthening our legislative framework, including measures to improve extradition and prosecution procedures and competence, intensify our law and order capabilities, criminal justice responses, and enhance rehabilitation, reintegration and de-radicalization programmes. At the same time, intensive measures shall be taken to counter terrorist ideologies and narratives. Another important sphere that takes high priority is curbing the financing of terrorism. *Terrorism exists to a large extent because of the ready availability of financial resources for terrorist attacks through criminal and illegal activities, such as the mining of natural resources, sale of artifacts, the production and trade of narcotics and other illicit sales.* Working on interlinkages between international terrorism and OC, we thus need to safeguard critical infrastructure, cultural heritage and places of worship against terrorist attacks. After the tragedies in Christchurch and Sri Lanka, there is no option but to unite over a global dialogue to promote a culture of tolerance and peace, and combat acts of violence and hate crimes based on religion or belief, so that we can gradually build a world free of terrorism.

A striking example of the advantages of a regional approach with close cooperation in Central Asia is the first-ever regional Joint Plan of Action for Implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, that is proceeding successfully, addressing all four pillars of the Strategy. Recently, the Third Phase of this regional JPOA have been successfully launched by UNRCCA, UNOCT and CTED in May 2018 in Ashgabat. Kazakhstan was the first donor of the Third Phase of this regional project.

At the national level, we are implementing large-scale measures to neutralize the challenges and risks of security, as well as strengthen the state system of law enforcement judiciary and stricter criminal justice to prevent extremist and terrorist manifestations. National legislation has been enacted to enable the turnover of arms, improve and regulate migration, and introduce various other stricter security methods. No efforts can succeed without capacity building for countries in the region and this attempted through in-service training, security sector reforms, and investments in personnel, resources, equipment and technology.

To conclude, we see today's threats and challenges to peace and security are significantly more complex and interlinked. Thus, sustaining peace requires not just innovative and ad-hoc quick responses, but a long-term enduring effort combined with a proactive and comprehensive approach.