Appendices
THE CALL TO JIHAD BY THE
ISLAMIC MOVEMENT OF UZBEKISTAN

The following document was issued in August 1999 by the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan as a declaration of jihad against the government of Uzbekistan. Originally written in Uzbek, it has appeared on the Internet in English.

In the name of Allah the Most Compassionate the Most Merciful
A Message from the General Command
of Islamic Movement Uzbekistan
"and fight them until there is no more fitnah and
the religion is all for Allah"
Al Anfaal: 39

The Amir (Commander) of the Harakatul Islamiyyah (Islamic Movement) of Uzbekistan, Muhammad Tahir Farooq, has announced the start of the jihad against the tyrannical government of Uzbekistan and the puppet Islam Karimov and his henchmen. The leadership of the Islamic Movement confirm the following points in the declaration:

This declaration comes after agreement by the major ulema and the leadership of the Islamic Movement.

This agreement comes based on clear evidence on the obligation of Jihad against the tawagheet as well as to liberate the land and the people.

The primary objective for this declaration of Jihad is the establishment of an Islamic state with the application of the Sharia, founded upon the Koran and the Noble Prophetic sunnah.

Also from amongst the goals of the declaration of Jihad is:

The defence of our religion of Islam in our land against those who oppose Islam.
The defence of Muslims in our land from those who humiliate them and spill their blood.
The defence of scholars and Muslim youth who are being assassinated, imprisoned and tortured in extreme manners- with no rights given them at all.

And almighty says:

"And they had no fault except that they believed in Allah, the All Mighty, Worthy of all praise!" Al Buruj: 8
Also to secure the release of the weak and oppressed who number some 5,000 in prison, held by the transgressors. The Almighty says:

"And what is the matter with you that you do not fight in the way of Allah and the weak and oppressed amongst men, women and children" An Nissa: 75

And to reopen the thousands of mosques and Islamic schools that have been closed by the evil government.

The Mujahideen of the Islamic Movement, after their experience in warfare, have completed their training and are ready to establish the blessed Jihad.

The Islamic Movement warns the Uzbek government in Tashkent from propping up or supporting the fight against Muslims.

The Islamic Movement warns tourists coming to this land that they should keep away, lest they be struck down by the Mujahideen.

The reason for the start of the Jihad in Kyrgyzstan is due to the stance of the ruler Askar Akayev Bishkek, in arresting thousands of Muslim Uzbeks who had migrated as refugees to Kyrgyzstan and were handed over to Karimov’s henchmen (i.e. Uzbek regime).

The Most High says:

"Verily the oppressors are friends and protectors to one another."

The Islamic Movement shall, by the will of Allah, make Jihad in the cause of Allah to reach all its aims and objectives.

It is with regret that Foreign Mujahideen (Al Ansar) as of yet have not entered our ranks.

The Islamic Movement invites the ruling government and Karimov leadership in Tashkent to remove itself from office- unconditionally, before the country enters into a state of war and destruction of the land and the people. The responsibility for this will lie totally on the shoulders of the government, for which it shall be punished.

Allah is great and The Honour is for Islam.

Head of the Religious Leadership of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan
Az Zubayr Ibn' Abdur Raheem
4th Jumadi Al Awwal (ah)
25 August 1999

WE WILL BE ONE IN THE STRUGGLE WITH TERRORISM

Appeal of the Olly Majlis to the people of Uzbekistan

Dear fellow citizens,

The struggle of world society against terrorism, which is a threat to all mankind, is taking ever more urgent forms.

The threat of terrorism, called the plague of the 21st century, cannot leave people with clean thoughts indifferent, including our people.

We Olly Majlis deputies express our full support for the firm and focused efforts of the international coalition and all progressive forces, directed to wiping out terrorism.

We support unanimously the declaration of President Islam Karimov of October 5, which was a clear expression of our position in the struggle with international terrorism, as stated in an interview with the Uzbek national press agency.

It is well known, and Uzbekistan may times warned, that precisely international terrorism, like a monster, raises its head in various regions of the earth these days, and is a threat to all world civilisation.

President Islam Karimov, in his speech to the 48th session of the UN General Assembly in 1993, in his book "Uzbekistan on the threshold of 21st century: threats to security, conditions and guarantees of progress", published in 1997 and reissued in many countries, at the Istanbul summit of the OSCE in 1999, at the 1999 millennium summit of the UN General Assembly in 2000, and in many of his speeches to international forums, repeatedly warned the world that the territory of Afghanistan has turned into a source of terrorism, and has made concrete proposals on the joint struggle with this danger.

In August 2000, the Olly Majlis issued an appeal to all nations to unite in the struggle with international terrorism.

Unfortunately, international society did not pay enough attention to all these appeals concerning the threat to terrorism.

Only after the inhuman terrorist acts of September 11 in New York and Washington did the leading countries of the world, headed by the US, unite in a broad struggle against this evil.

Our people have suffered from this tragedy, which feeds on the drug trade, and cannot stand aside in this struggle.

Thus our people, united with all progress forces, shows resolution and firmness in making its contribution to the efforts of international society in the fight against terrorism.
The independent policies of Uzbekistan and its President in the struggle against this plague of the 21st century serve to raise the authority of our state in the world arena.

We openly declare that Uzbekistan is interested in the full liquidation of the sources of terrorism, not only in Afghanistan, but also in the whole world. This serves the interest of peace, progress, and a future for our children.

Let those who have chosen the path of violence and betrayal know that no force can turn our people from their chosen path, the path of building a free democratic society.

Dear citizens!

The events in Afghanistan today clearly show that the struggle with terrorism is not the work of one day or even one month. At this complex time, each of us should fully do his duty, protect his children and close ones from this pernicious and dangerous phenomenon, and be on guard. Only then can he consider that he is doing his duty to contribute to peace here and in the world, for our great future. Now more than ever, the slogan, “Protect your home yourself” is relevant.

We want our neighbours, the Afghan people, to live in peace and stability.

The future of Afghanistan is in the hands of the Afghan people. The kind of state and path of development will be chosen by the country, by its peoples and tribes. It is important that this process take place with the help of the UN. To straighten out the economy, destroyed by 22 years war, requires the help of international society.

Most of the humanitarian aid for Afghanistan now goes through Uzbekistan. We repeat that for humanitarian aims, our ground, water and air space is open.

Dear friends!

Appealing to our citizens and people, we declare:

The defence of independence, the age-old dream of our ancestors, depends on the will and determination of each of us.

This wonderful land is our common motherland, and the duty of each of us is to confidently work and struggle in the name of peace and prosperity.

At this vital time of historical suffering, we, Olly Majlis deputies, express the will of our people, and once again show all round support to the responsible policies of President Islam Karimov in the struggle with international terrorism, calling on all to unite in this struggle and be vigilant.

We express the hope that our appeal will find response in the hearts of all who live on our earth, regardless of nationality, language and faith.

Olly Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Downloaded from http://www.press.service.uz/eng/pessa_eng/pessa_eng4.htm
Declaration Adopted by Uzbek Forum on Security in Central Asia
Tashkent, Uzbekistan
19-20 October 2000
Text

In the spirit of the security platform based on cooperation which was adopted at the OSCE summit in Istanbul, the participating Central Asian countries hereby specify the following areas of activity which will create a basis for reinforcing cooperation between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan:

a) sharing the concern of the participating Central Asian countries over international terrorism, extremism that involves violence, organised crime and the illegal circulation of drugs and arms;

b) recognising that international terrorism, extremism that involves violence, organised crime and the circulation of drugs pose an increasingly greater threat to security;

c) supporting the Political Declaration adopted by the 20th special session of the UN General Assembly, which notes that drugs ruin people's lives, destroy communities, undermine a person's stable development and general crime. Drugs pose a serious threat to the health and wellbeing of all mankind, the independence of states, democracy, the stability of nations and the structures of all societies, as well as the dignity and hopes of millions of people and their families;

d) being convinced that the world drugs problem must be resolved multi-nationally;

e) being anxious about the affect on our society of serious crimes which are global in nature, and being convinced of the need for bilateral, regional and international cooperation in the field of crime prevention and criminal law;

f) displaying our anxiety in connection with the problem of trans-national organised crime and the interrelationship between its various forms;

g) stressing that strengthening regional cooperation will promote stability and security in Central Asia;

h) expressing deep anxiety over the link between the illegal production and circulation of drugs, and over the involvement of terrorist groups, criminals and trans-national organised crime, and announcing our firm decision to reinforce our cooperation in response to these threats;

i) maintaining that national, regional and joint action by the international community is essential for resisting these challenges, including those which come from areas that are very close to OSCE countries;
j) noting with gratitude the initiative of the OSCE and the UNPDCCP chairmanship on holding the international conference on strengthening security and stability in Central Asia and jointly fighting against drugs, organised crime and terrorism (city of Tashkent, 19-20 October 2000) and expressing our gratitude for the hospitality of the Republic of Uzbekistan, we:

1. reaffirm that action directed against drugs, organised crime and terrorism is the responsibility of each interested state, as well as being a common and joint responsibility which requires an adequate, integrated and balanced approach in full accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, the OSCE's Helsinki Final Act, the OSCE Copenhagen document, the OSCE Paris Charter for a new Europe, the declarations of the OSCE summit meetings in Budapest, Lisbon and Istanbul, as well as with the conclusions formulated in the OSCE charter on security in Europe, adopted in Istanbul in November 1999;

2. recognise the existing links between drugs and terrorism, as well as the varied nature of organised crime, and understand that each of them requires and adequate, differentiated political and legal approach;

3. express our support for UN objectives in the field of crime prevention and criminal law, in particular in the field of reducing the level of crime, more effective and active ways of establishing law and order and exercising justice, respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as guaranteeing justice, humanity and professional behaviour;

4. maintain the need to study the roots of the problem of drugs, organised crime and terrorism by means of reinforcing human development, guaranteeing economic growth, improving the effective system of administration and applying democratic principles;

5. stress the responsibility of each state for creating and strengthening a fair, responsible and effective system of criminal law in accordance with UN Charter and international law;

6. stress the importance of fully observing the three international conventions on drugs control, as well as adopting and improving comprehensive national legislation and a strategy for implementing the stipulations of these conventions;
7. attach prime importance to the urgent adoption and implementation of the
UN convention against trans-national organised crime, as well as the
relevant protocols on it;
8. think it is necessary to prevent and fight all signs and forms of terrorism
by means of optimising relevant national legislation and strategies, as well
as by means of acceding to existing international conventions and
implementing them;
9. recognise the significance and role of civil society and the development of
democratic institutions in the fight against drugs, organised crime and
terrorism, as well as the need for full observance of the principles of the
primacy of law;
10. reaffirm the importance of the OSCE principle of comprehensive security,
which combines respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as
well as democracy and the primacy of law. We commit ourselves to
fighting threats to security by not violating human rights and people's
fundamental freedoms, and not creating obstacles for people who wish to
travel;
11. stress that an effective fight against drugs, organised crime and terrorism
is impossible without guaranteeing economic growth and developing
infrastructure and social programmes. In this connection, we note the
particular significance of the economic dimensions as an equally
important component of the OSCE blueprint for comprehensive security
in the region;
12. welcome the initiative of the Central Asian countries aimed at
strengthening cooperation and trust in the region;
13. declare our intention to deepen our cooperation with regard to
strengthening security and stability in Central Asia on the basis of a joint
approach in the fight against drugs, organised crime and terrorism in line
with the document entitled, "priorities of cooperation in the fight against
the illegal circulation of drugs, organised crime and terrorism in Central
Asia".

Signed by the presidents of
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Tajikistan.
Uzbekistan

Source: SWB/SU/3982/G/1, 27 October 2000
The Joint Statement of the Central Asian Leaders Following the Central Asian Security Summit,
Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
20 August 2000

We participants of the Bishkek meeting, having discussed the situation in Central Asia following the terrorist actions of international bandit formations, express our serious concern about the widening dimensions of their armed sorties, which we assess unambiguously as blatant acts of aggression, terrorism and extremism.

The fact that actions by international terrorists are assuming a permanent and chronic nature is a special cause for concern. This indicates their aim to undermine security and stability in Central Asia and destabilise the regional and international situation in the long term. This is also shows that Central Asia is becoming one of the main targets of hostile actions of international terrorism and extremism.

On the basis of the provisions of the treaty on joint action in the fight against terrorism, political and religious extremism and trans-national organised crime and other threats to the stability and security of the sides, and of the Collective Security Treaty and bilateral political and legal documents; and recognising that actions of terrorism and banditism in Central Asia and Chechnya, and the military and political confrontation in Afghanistan are links of one chain, the participants of the meeting confirmed their unity in making a legitimate assessment of the ongoing events and concluding that international terrorism is encroaching upon the constitutional and democratic foundations of our societies.

Proceeding from this we confirm our firm determination to give a commensurate response and to put end to brazen bandit sorties.

We firmly state that terrorist actions will be crushed using the most decisive measures in accordance with the norms of international law.

The heads of state signatory to the treaty on joint actions against terrorism, political and religious extremism, trans-national organised crime and other threats to the stability and security of the sides of 21 April of the current year stressed the necessity for the sides strictly to observe all obligations undertaken within the framework of the treaty.

We deem it necessary to consider the situation emerging in Central Asia at a session of the Collective Security Council and to outline urgent measures to settle it, including radical reinforcement of the border on the southern flank of Central Asia and wiping out terrorists where they are located.

Taking into consideration the tense situation emerging on the Tajik-Afghan border, we are convinced that it is expedient to take additional measures to reinforce this, as the southern border of the CIS.

We again turn to the UN Security Council, the OSCE, the OIC (Organisation of Islamic Conference) and all states of the world not only decisively to condemn international terrorism and extremism but also to move from mere declarations to working out coordinated practical measures aimed at rooting out this global threat.

Signed by leaders of
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Tajikistan.
Uzbekistan

Source: SWB/SU/3925/G/1, 22 August 2000.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 April 1993</td>
<td>Tajikistan-Afghanistan</td>
<td>refugee and border problem discussed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 May 1993</td>
<td>India-Kazakhstan</td>
<td>Among other things discussed fundamentalism, terrorism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 September 1993</td>
<td>Russia-Tajikistan-Afghanistan</td>
<td>Russian foreign ministers visited both the countries, discussed regional security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 September 1993</td>
<td>UN symposium on CIS Security</td>
<td>symposium organised on security in CIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 December 1993</td>
<td>India-Uzbekistan</td>
<td>expressed their total opposition to fundamentalism and terrorism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 December 1993</td>
<td>Russian border troops chief and Turkish President</td>
<td>agreed on a draft for joint patrolling of Turkey’s southern border.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 March 1994</td>
<td>Russian FM visited Tajikistan</td>
<td>Russian FM observed joint military exercise and discussed security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 April 1994</td>
<td>China-Turkmenistan</td>
<td>Chinese President visited, China-Turkmenistan regional security issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 April 1994</td>
<td>China-Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Chinese President visited, China-Uzbekistan regional security issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 April 1994</td>
<td>China-Kazakhstan</td>
<td>discussed ways of furthering bilateral relations as well as regional and international issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 June 1994</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan-NATO</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan joined the NATO Partnership for Peace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 July 1994</td>
<td>Turkmenistan-Iran</td>
<td>discussed cooperation between the two on illegal drug trafficking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 September 1995</td>
<td>China-Kazakhstan</td>
<td>increasing bilateral relations including defence cooperation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 September 1995</td>
<td>All CARs, UN, CSCE, OIC</td>
<td>seminar on integrated regional security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 November 1995</td>
<td>Iran-Turkmenistan</td>
<td>Iranian military delegation visited Turkmenistan and discussed probable cooperation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 July 1996</td>
<td>Turkmenistan-Iran</td>
<td>discussed border situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 May 1997</td>
<td>Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Iran</td>
<td>discussed regional situation and agreed for greater regional cooperation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Country/Region</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1997</td>
<td>Tajikistan-Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Condemned the attempt to use Islam in mercenary political goals in Central Asia. Discussed regional and world security and prospects of cooperation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 July 1997</td>
<td>OSCE-Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Discussed regional and world security and prospects of cooperation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 October 1997</td>
<td>Kazakhstan-China</td>
<td>Defence Minister (Kazakhstan) discussed bilateral cooperation and border security with Chinese head of the state and Chinese Defence Minister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 January 1998</td>
<td>Tajikistan-China</td>
<td>Tajikistan Defence Minister and Chinese Defence Minister discussed bilateral military cooperation and Chinese help.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 February 1998</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan-China</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan Defence Minister called for greater cooperation between the two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 February 1998</td>
<td>US-Uzbekistan</td>
<td>The joint commission signed a document on a plan of cooperation between the US Defence Department and Uzbek Defence Ministry, discussed the question of regional security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 March 1998</td>
<td>Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan</td>
<td>Kazakhstan Defence Minister and General Staff Chief of Turkmenistan, discussed cooperation between Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan defence ministers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 April 1998</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan-China</td>
<td>China Defence Minister and Kyrgyzstan Chief of Staff agreed to increase the ties between both the countries' defence ministers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 April 1998</td>
<td>Turkey-Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Turkish PM, Uzbekistan's President signed a package of agreements and discussed regional problem and bilateral relations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 April 1998</td>
<td>Uzbekistan-OSCE</td>
<td>OSCE Chairman, Uzbekistan President discussed regional security and ways of improving relations, OSCE Chairman expressed concern over drug smuggling from CIS countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 May 1998</td>
<td>China-Kazakhstan</td>
<td>Discussed the issue of national splittists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 June 1998</td>
<td>Uzbekistan-Israel</td>
<td>Discussed struggle against terrorism and Islamic fundamentalism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Country Pairs</td>
<td>Events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 August 1998</td>
<td>Turkmenistan-China</td>
<td>discussed bilateral cooperation and steps to fight against terrorism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 October 1999</td>
<td>OSCE-Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>OSCE denounced terrorism both discussed the terrorism in Kyrgyzstan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 October 1999</td>
<td>Un-Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>both discussed problem of fighting drug trafficking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 October 1999</td>
<td>Kazakhstan-Iran</td>
<td>Presidents discussed joint steps on drugs trafficking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 December 1999</td>
<td>US-Kazakhstan</td>
<td>Kazakhstan Defence Minister discussed with his counterpart regarding military cooperation and fighting international terror.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 December 1999</td>
<td>UN-Kazakhstan</td>
<td>discussed growing extremism, combating drug dealing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 March 2000</td>
<td>Tajikistan-China</td>
<td>Both Defence ministers discussed regional security and separatism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 April 2000</td>
<td>Uzbekistan-Russia</td>
<td>Russia presidential envoy and Uzbekistan President discussed plans to fight international terrorism, drugs, and crime and an anti-terrorist centre in Uzbekistan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 April 2000</td>
<td>Russia-Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>The Russian presidential envoy visits Kyrgyzstan and discusses possible bilateral cooperation fighting terrorism extremism, drug trafficking, promised Russian military help on demand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 October 2000</td>
<td>Turkey-Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Turkey offered its expertise in dealing with terrorism in Uzbekistan, both discussed the fight against terrorism illegal drug and arms trade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 October 2000</td>
<td>Uzbekistan-OSCE</td>
<td>discussed fighting drug-addiction, religious extremism and terrorism, OSCE pledged support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 October 2000</td>
<td>Tajikistan-UN</td>
<td>discussed measures to fight drug trafficking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 December 2000</td>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>NATO organised a seminar on the situation in Central Asia and discussed terrorism and drugs trafficking in CA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 December 2000</td>
<td>Kazakhstan-NATO</td>
<td>discussed Afghan problem and Central Asia security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 March 2001</td>
<td>Tajikistan-Iran</td>
<td>Tajikistan President and Iran Defence Minister discussed military cooperation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## BILATERAL EFFORTS Among CIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 September 1992</td>
<td>Tajikistan-CIS/Russia</td>
<td>economic cooperation, defence and banking alliances economic court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 October 1992</td>
<td>Tajikistan-Uzbekistan</td>
<td>deployment of CIS peace peacekeeping forces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 May 1993</td>
<td>Kazakhstan-Uzbekistan</td>
<td>economic, spiritual life and culture, stress importance of economic integration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 June 1993</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan-Kazakhstan</td>
<td>bilateral cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 June 1993</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan-Russia</td>
<td>dual citizenship, ethnic Russians in Kyrgyzstan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 July 1993</td>
<td>Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan-Turkmenistan-Uzbekistan</td>
<td>fighting drugs related crime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 January 1994</td>
<td>Russia-Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>support for reform programme in Kyrgyzstan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 February 1994</td>
<td>Russia-Kazakhstan</td>
<td>dismantling nuclear arsenal, dual citizenship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 February 1994</td>
<td>Russia-Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Russian communities in Uzbekistan discussed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 November 1994</td>
<td>Turkmenistan-Russia</td>
<td>on ensuring regional security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 March 1995</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan-Russia</td>
<td>economic cooperation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 July 1995</td>
<td>Turkmenistan-Tajikistan</td>
<td>talks on inter-Tajik settlement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 September 1995</td>
<td>Russia-Kazakhstan</td>
<td>informal consultations on problems regarding Russia-Kazakhstan relations and CIS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 October 1995</td>
<td>Tajikistan-Uzbekistan</td>
<td>UN peace steps in Afghanistan regional security, CBMs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 November 1995</td>
<td>Kazakhstan-Tajikistan</td>
<td>discuss bilateral cooperation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 December 1995</td>
<td>Tajikistan-Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Bilateral ties and regional issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 February 1996</td>
<td>Russia-Uzbekistan</td>
<td>CIS integration with Kazakhstan counterpart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 March 1996</td>
<td>Turkmenistan-Kazakhstan</td>
<td>bilateral issues including Caspian Sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 July 1996</td>
<td>Russia-Turkmenistan</td>
<td>discuss cooperation between secret services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 July 1996</td>
<td>Russia-Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## DISCUSSIONS, TALKS WITHOUT TREATIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26 May 1993</td>
<td>Kazakhstan-Uzbekistan</td>
<td>discussed the prospects for development cooperation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 April 1997</td>
<td>Uzbekistan-Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>trilateral military cooperation and partnership with NATO.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
24 July 1997 Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan-Kazakhstan economic integration, afghanistan and Tajikistan situation.
6 January 1998 five CARs statement issued for individual approach to CIS.
26 January 1998 Russia approved draft accord with Uzbekistan, money laundering to stop Afghanistan drug trafficking.
26 February 1998 customs, border and law enforcement agencies of all the five CARs threat of Islamic extremism in the region.
3 March 1998 Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan admitted Tajik to economic union, adopted a declaration on following regional integration.
26 March 1998 Kazakhstan-Tajikistan-Uzbekistan-Kyrgyzstan discussed ways of developing cooperation also a draft inter-state treaty.
16 July 1999 Russia-Tajikistan-Uzbekistan international meeting of prominent figures with sphere of culture and science from four CARs except Turkmenistan. Nazarbayev called for CAR integration, called for strengthening CIS.
29 September 1999 Kazakhstan-Tajikistan-Uzbekistan-Kyrgyzstan discussed boosting up bilateral cooperation.
17 November 1999 Russia-Tajikistan called for CIS effort to fight international terrorism.
2 April 2000 Russia-Tajikistan Central Asian Economic Community meeting discussed among other things expanding economic cooperation, setting-up joint ventures fighting drug trafficking and terrorism.
14 June 2000 Kazakhstan-Tajikistan-Uzbekistan-Kyrgyzstan both sides talked on Islamic unrest.
19 August 2000 Kazakhstan-Uzbekistan considered pooling of forces for fighting terrorism.
23 August 2000 Kazakhstan-Uzbekistan (Bishkek) called for pooling efforts by CARs against terrorism.
16 September 2000 Tajikistan supported setting up of a Shanghai Five anti-terrorist centre.
17 February 2000 Tajikistan criticised Uzbekistan for unilateral and excessive use of force against militancy.
19 March 2001 CIS representatives meeting
CICA Declaration on Eliminating Terrorism and Promoting Dialogue among Civilizations

We, the Heads of State or Government of the Member States of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA), gathered in Almaty for the First CICA Summit, do hereby declare the following:

We are deeply concerned by the increase in all acts of terrorism worldwide, including in CICA Member States. We are fully committed to fighting terrorism and strengthening bilateral, regional and international cooperation, in accordance with the UN Charter, required to meet this challenge. We emphasize the central role of the United Nations, its General Assembly and Security Council, in developing the framework for this.

We express our deepest sorrow over the loss of innocent lives in all acts, methods or practices of terrorism and convey our sympathies and condolences to the families of the victims.

We condemn all forms and manifestations of terrorism, committed no matter when, where or by whom, as barbaric offences and criminal acts indiscriminately directed at the life and well-being of innocent individuals and peoples as well as threatening the peaceful coexistence among nations. No considerations whatsoever can be invoked to justify terrorism.

We are convinced that terrorism constitutes a direct violation of human rights and, in particular, the right to life, freedom, security and development.

We emphasize that eliminating terrorism is the common goal of all cultures and civilizations. We believe that all religions of the world reject violence and terrorism and advocate the protection of human rights.

We underline that terrorism cannot be attributed to religion, nationality, or civilization. We believe that it is essential not to allow terrorists to lure us into a conflict of religions, cultures or civilizations. We also pledge to be particularly vigilant, in order to ensure that the global fight against terrorism does not become a war targeting particular cultures, religions or nations. We all stand united in this fight.

We reaffirm our strong commitment to all norms and principles of international law, the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, including the right to self-determination, and the CICA Almaty Act concerning the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of good-neighbourly and friendly relations and cooperation among countries.* (The Republic of Azerbaijan reserves its special position on this paragraph).

We actively support efforts undertaken by the international community, in accordance with UN Charter, to combat terrorism. The fight against terrorism should be global, comprehensive and sustained, and not selective or discriminatory and should avoid applying double standards. We are also against using the fight against terrorism as a pretext for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States. We reject the use of force not in compliance with the UN Charter against sovereign States.

We reaffirm the key significance of, and pledge to fully support implementation of, UN Security Council Resolution 1373 and other relevant UN resolutions on combating terrorism which provide the basic framework for national, regional and international obligations and efforts to combat this universal evil.
We underscore the need to respect human rights and rule of law in combating terrorism. We encourage States Parties to the various UN anti-terrorism Conventions to consult and cooperate, in accordance with the provisions of these Conventions, to ensure their effective implementation. We will contribute to the early elaboration and adoption by the UN of other appropriate instruments, such as the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

We are open for cooperation in combating terrorism with all other states, regional and international organizations and forums. Taking into account the trans-national character of terrorism, as well as its close links with other challenges and threats to security such as organized crime, narcotics and human trafficking as well as illicit arms trafficking, we will seek to foster cooperation between our relevant authorities and to maintain regular exchange of information in order to enhance international capacity to stop financing of terrorism and eliminate it.

We consider as one of the primary tasks of the international community to strengthen efforts to eliminate poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, extremism, intolerance, entrenched hatred and all forms of discrimination. We believe that it is necessary to ensure sustainable development of all regions of the world and to pay more attention to the socio-economic impact of globalization. It will also be of high importance for our cause to encourage the peaceful settlement of regional and international crises and conflicts.

We support international efforts for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan in order to help revive this country as a stable and prosperous member of the international community.

The CICA Member States intend to strengthen cooperation and dialogue among them in order to promote common values, mutual understanding and confidence for the benefit of the joint fight against terrorism.

We consider CICA as a unique Asian forum which comprises states of different cultures and traditions making it one of the most important mechanisms to promote dialogue among civilizations and cultures. In this context, we reconfirm our full support for the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/56/6 on Dialogue among Civilizations and are convinced that implementation of its Programme of Action positively contributes to international efforts to attain universal peace, welfare and stability. The CICA Member States intend to comprehensively and actively promote such a dialogue taking into account that Eurasia has not only been a cradle of some of the world's largest civilizations but has also served as a bridge between them.

Almaty, June 4, 2002

Poppy-Growing Areas in Central Asia

1 In Kazakhstan
2 In Uzbekistan
3 In Tajikistan
4 In Afghanistan
Insurgents' Destination: The Fergana Valley

The tri-country junction where the rebels have challenged the government forces of Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. Their objective is to set up an "Islamic state" in the Fergana Valley. Major Tajik rebel camps in northern Afghanistan are shown at 1 and 2.
Opium and Heroin are Flowing out of Afghanistan/Central Asia into Europe and China

Route 1: Opium, mostly from Herat, Afghanistan to Turkey, for processing into heroin. Route 2: Heroin from northern Afghanistan and Tajikistan to western Europe through Estonia and Latvia. Route 3: Heroin from northern Afghanistan transported through Tashkent, Uzbekistan to western Europe, via Moscow and Tallinn, Estonia. This route feeds Chechnya as well. Route 4: Heroin from northern Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and Kazakhstan to western Europe via St. Petersburg.