Translated from Russian

Information on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 65/62 on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

Article 6 of the Constitutional Law of Turkmenistan on the permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan (27 December 1995)

Turkmenistan shall not possess, produce or disseminate nuclear, chemical, bacteriological or other types of weapons of mass destruction, nor shall it allow the placement on its territory of military bases of foreign States.

Foreign policy doctrine of Turkmenistan as a neutral State (27 December 1995)

Turkmenistan shall not possess, produce or distribute nuclear, chemical, bacteriological or other types of weapons of mass destruction, or help to create new types of such weapons or technologies for their production. Turkmenistan is a party to all the main international legal instruments providing guarantees for the creation of a system of collective security.

In the context of the obligations governing the international behaviour of a neutral State, Turkmenistan refuses to take sides in a conflict or to allow the placement on its territory of military bases of foreign States.

Military Doctrine of independent and permanently neutral Turkmenistan (21 January 2009)

Turkmenistan pledges not to possess, produce, distribute or transport through its territory nuclear, chemical, biological or other types of weapons of mass destruction.
**Article 2 of the Act to combat the legalization of illegally obtained income and the financing of terrorism (28 May 2009)**

The main purpose of this Act is to prevent and detect activity related to the legalization of illegally obtained income and the financing of terrorism, and to establish the legal regulations for creating a duly authorized State body to be responsible for receiving, analysing and circulating information relating to suspicious transactions and operations and to transactions and operations which are subject to compulsory monitoring under the provisions of this Act.

This Act regulates relations between citizens of Turkmenistan, foreign citizens, stateless persons permanently resident in Turkmenistan and entities conducting transactions and operations involving monetary or other assets, and also Government bodies responsible for monitoring of transactions and operations involving monetary or other assets in the territory of Turkmenistan, with a view to preventing, detecting and suppressing activities linked to the legalization of illegally obtained income and the financing of terrorism.

**Article 5 of the Counter-Terrorism Act (15 August 2003)**

Turkmenistan, guided by its concern for the security of individuals, society and the State, prosecutes in its territory persons involved in terrorist activities, including in cases where the terrorist acts were planned or took place outside Turkmenistan but have been detrimental to Turkmenistan and in other cases provided for under the international treaties to which Turkmenistan is a party.

Turkmenistan, in accordance with its national laws and the norms of international law, shall prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist activity, and promptly freeze funds
and other financial assets, holdings, economic resources and tangible assets of persons who
commit or attempt to commit terrorist acts or assist in committing them; of entities directly
or indirectly owned by or under the control of such persons; and also of persons and entities
operating on behalf of or on instructions from such persons and entities, including funds
received or obtained either with the use of property directly or indirectly owned or under the
control of such persons or of persons or entities associated with them.

**Criminal Code of Turkmenistan, article 271** on the financing of terrorism

(1) The financing of terrorism, that is, the collection or provision of monetary,
material and technical or other resources or the provision of financial services in the
knowledge that they are to be used in financing the preparation or commission of terrorist
acts, or equally to support the activity of an organized group, illegally armed group or
criminal association established for those purposes, shall be punished by imprisonment for a
period of from 4 to 10 years, with or without confiscation of property.

(2) The same acts, committed:

(a) Repeatedly;

(b) By a group of persons acting on the basis of prior agreement;

(c) With the use of firearms;

shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of from 8 to 15 years with confiscation of
property.

*Note:*
A person who has committed a crime indicated in this article is released from criminal liability if that person has acted to prevent an act of terrorism by warning the authorities or in some other way, and if no other element of crime is present.

Turkmenistan is a party to the following international legal instruments on counter-terrorism:

1. International Convention for the Prevention of Terrorist Bombings (New York, 15 December 1997);

2. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 14 September 1963);

3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 23 September 1971);

4. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (The Hague, 16 December 1970);

5. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (Rome, 10 March 1988);


7. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (New York, 14 December 1973);
8. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (New York, 17 December 1979);


10. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna, 3 March 1980);

11. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (Montreal, 1 March 1991);

12. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (New York, 9 December 1999);


It is also a party to the Amendment (Vienna, 8 July 2005) to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.