



STATEMENT

this problem and other transnational activities, require committed regional cooperation.

For the narcotics problem to be fully addressed, a proactive approach, based on the principle of shared responsibility is needed. This is required for steady progress on all aspects of the problem: production, trafficking and consumption.

We are also focused on preventing the Taliban from extracting natural resources and extorting commercial mining operations as a means of finance. Afghanistan has intensified efforts to prevent money laundering, the use of un-regulated currency flows, and other additional sources of terrorist financing. Our National Inter-Agency Task Force is working to fully implement our broad legal framework on the matter . in line with international standards as recognized by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

These are some examples of the way in which we are preventing terrorists from accessing financial resources.

We believe the CTC as well as the 1267 and 1988 Sanctions Committees can do more to more effectively combat the terrorism, and its link with organized crime. States need to do more to enforce sanctions measures under the 1267 and 1988 regimes. The freezing of assets of sanctioned individuals needs to be enforced and monitored, as well as their travel without exemptions. The Security Council should also take appropriate action in cases of non-compliance with all Council resolutions.

And finally, disrupting the link between terrorism and organized crime in our region, requires a more cohesive approach. We are working to reach optimal results through various regional platforms, including the Heart of Asia Process; the SCO, SAARC, CICA and the UN Center for Preventive Diplomacy.

In conclusion, we thank the CTC and the 1267 and 1988 Committees for their efforts and close collaboration with Afghanistan on combating

terrorism, and its link with organized crime. We look forward to working closely on these issues.