

## 42. Convention of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on combating Extremism

*Done at Astana, on 9 June 2017*

*Entry into force: In accordance with article 29*

*Depositary: Secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.*

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States,

Deeply concerned about the spread of extremism as a serious breeding ground for terrorism, which poses a threat to peace and security, the territorial integrity of States, the development of friendly relations among them, as well as to ensuring human rights and freedoms,

Guided by the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization of June 7, 2002,

Following up on the provisions of the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism of June 15, 2001, the Concept of Cooperation between SCO Member States in Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism of July 5, 2005, as well as of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the relevant counter-terrorism resolutions of the UN Security Council, universal counter-terrorism conventions and protocols,

Strongly condemning the ideology and practices of extremism in all its forms and manifestations and reaffirming the inadmissibility of public calls and incitement to extremism,

Recognizing that acts covered by this Convention can be justified under no circumstances and that persons responsible for the commitment of such acts must be held accountable,

Taking into account the scope and nature of extremist acts that pose danger to the population and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States, as well as to the global community, and the importance of expanding cooperation in this area,

Understanding the need to step up efforts to counter extremism and reaffirming that all relevant efforts are to be made with respect for the rule of law, fundamental human rights and freedoms, as well as principles and norms of international law,

Particularly emphasizing the inadmissibility of violating the principles of sovereignty and equality of States, as well as of using extremism, which is a fertile ground for terrorism, as a tool to achieve political and geopolitical goals,

Recognizing that the crucial role in countering extremism and in any international cooperation in this area belongs to States and their competent authorities,

Aware of the fact that it is only through joint efforts in the framework of partnership relations that the international community can effectively combat extremism and, first and foremost, dangerous manifestations thereof,

*Have agreed as follows:*

### *Article 1*

This Convention shall be concluded for the purpose of improving the efficiency of cooperation among the Parties in combating extremism.

### *Article 2*

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the terms used therein shall mean as follows:

- (1) “Party”: a Member State of this Convention;
- (2) “extremism”: ideology and practices aimed at resolving political, social, racial, national and religious conflicts through violent and other unconstitutional actions;

- (3) “extremist act”:

acts provided for in article 1, paragraph 1, subparagraph 3 of the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism of June 15, 2001;

organization of, and participation in an armed rebellion for extremist purposes;

creation, governance of an extremist organization, and participation in its activities;

instigation of political, social, racial, national and religious enmity or discord;

promotion of exclusiveness, superiority or inferiority of a person on the grounds of his or her political, social, racial, national and religious affiliation;

public calls to the above-mentioned acts;

mass issuance, storage and dissemination of extremist propaganda materials aimed at promoting extremism;

- (4) “financing of extremism”: deliberate raising and/or provision of funds, or provision of financial services with a view to financing activities aimed at organizing, preparing and committing at least one of the acts covered by this Convention, or at supporting activities of an extremist organization;

(5) “extremist materials”: information on any media designed for dissemination which contains extremist ideology or a call, substantiation or justification for the need to commit an extremist act;

(6) “extremist organization”:

an organized group that aims at committing offences covered by this Convention;

a public or faith-based association or other organization with regard to which a decision on liquidation and/or prohibition of activities in view of its extremist activities has been adopted and enacted on the grounds set by the Parties’ national legislations;

(7) “legal entity”: an organization that has been created and/or carries out its activities under a procedure established by the Parties’ national legislations;

(8) “acts covered by this Convention”: acts committed due to political, social, racial, national and religious enmity or discord (act or omission) that entail criminal, administrative or civil liability;

(9) “combating extremism”: efforts of the Parties aimed at protecting human and citizen’s rights and freedoms and fundamental principles of the constitutional order, ensuring the territorial integrity and national protection against extremism, preventing, identifying and suppressing extremism and addressing its consequences, as well as identifying and removing its underlying causes and enabling conditions.

2. This article shall be without prejudice to any international treaty or national legislation of any of the Parties which contain or may contain a provision on a wider application of terms and concepts used in this Article.

### *Article 3*

The Parties shall exercise their rights and honor their obligations under this Convention in accordance with the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity of States and non-interference in internal affairs of other States.

### *Article 4*

1. This Convention shall apply to ensure cooperation among the Parties in combating extremism.

2. The Parties shall cooperate in the area of legal assistance and extradition provided for in this Convention when offences covered by this Convention affect the jurisdiction of more than one Party.

*Article 5*

1. The Parties shall take necessary measures to establish their jurisdiction over offences covered by this Convention if:

- (1) the offence has been committed in the territory of this Party;
- (2) the offence has been committed on board a seagoing vessel under the flag of this Party or on board an aircraft registered in accordance with the laws of this Party;
- (3) the offence has been committed by a national of this Party.

2. Each Party can establish its jurisdiction over offences covered by this Convention if:

- (1) the offence has been committed against a national of this Party;
- (2) the offence has been committed against this Party's property abroad, including premises of diplomatic missions and consular offices;
- (3) the offence has been committed with the aim to compel this Party to take or abstain from taking certain actions;
- (4) the offence has been committed by a stateless person permanently residing in the territory of this Party;
- (5) the offence has been committed on board a seagoing vessel or aircraft used by this Party.

3. Each Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over offences covered by this Convention in case the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite such person to any of the States.

4. This Convention shall not exclude the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction in accordance with the national legislation of a Party.

5. If more than one Party claims jurisdiction over the offence covered by this Convention, the relevant Parties shall hold consultations when appropriate.

*Article 6*

1. Cooperation under this Convention shall be carried out by competent authorities determined by each of the Parties.

2. When depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention or notification of accession to it, a Party shall provide the Depository with a list of its competent authorities responsible for the implementation of this Convention to be transmitted to the other Parties. The Parties shall immediately notify the Depository of any changes made to the list of their competent authorities, of which the Depository shall notify the other Parties.

3. The Parties' competent authorities that deal with issues covered by this Convention shall collaborate directly within their scope of competence. In order to implement this Convention, territorial and other offices of competent authorities of the Parties may establish direct contacts under a procedure defined by the Parties' competent authorities.

4. Competent authorities of the Parties shall collaborate in the bilateral and multilateral formats upon request, as well as by means of providing information on the initiative of a competent authority of one of the Parties.

5. Such process of collaboration can be carried out using diplomatic channels, channels established by the Executive Committee of the SCO Regional Counter-Terrorist Structure or those of the International Criminal Police Organization.

#### Article 7

1. The Parties shall promote inter-faith and inter-cultural dialogue to involve, where appropriate, non-governmental organizations and other civil society institutions with a view to preventing acts covered by this Convention, while ensuring compliance with national legislations.

2. Each Party, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, shall develop and implement national measures to combat extremism, which may include:

- (1) improving legislation on combating extremism, conducting periodic assessment of the effectiveness of regulations on combatting extremism;
- (2) identifying an authority/authorities responsible for coordination of activities of the relevant counter-terrorist authorities of the Party;
- (3) enhancing border cooperation among the Parties with a view to preventing members of extremist organizations from penetrating the territories of the SCO Member States;
- (4) engaging with relevant international and regional organizations in the development and implementation of measures to combat extremism;
- (5) enhancing outreach efforts on the issues of combatting extremism and developing counter narratives to suppress the spread of extremist ideology, including in mass media and on the Internet;
- (6) monitoring mass media outlets and the Internet with a view to identifying in a timely manner and suppressing the spread of extremist ideology;
- (7) restricting access to extremist materials on information and telecommunication networks, including on the Internet;

(8) strengthening cultural traditions, spiritual, moral and patriotic education with a view to encouraging citizens to consciously confront extremism;

(9) building the capacity of competent and other authorities engaged in counteracting extremism, as well as providing financial, material and other support for the activities of those authorities and their officers;

(10) undertaking studies on combating extremism, including within international forums in which the Parties participate;

(11) ensuring protection of victims, witnesses and other participants in criminal proceedings, and, where appropriate, of persons assisting its competent authorities in prevention and suppression of offences covered by this Convention.

3. The Parties, in accordance with their national legislations, may take more stringent measures to combat extremism than those stipulated by this Convention.

#### *Article 8*

The Parties, with due consideration for the fundamental principles of their legal systems, shall take legislative and other measures to combat extremism financing.

#### *Article 9*

1. The Parties, with due consideration for the fundamental principles of their legal systems, shall take necessary legislative measures to establish civil, administrative or criminal liability for the commitment of the following acts:

(1) extremist act;

(2) any act recognized as an offence in an international treaty on combating extremism, to which all the Parties are parties;

(3) financing of extremism;

(4) recruiting or otherwise engaging persons in preparing or committing extremist acts, training of persons with a view to committing extremist acts, inciting, organizing, planning, abetting extremist acts;

(5) travelling abroad and/or planning, incitement, preparation of other persons to travelling abroad for the purpose of committing acts covered by this Convention;

(6) issuance, dissemination, display of symbols, ideographs, flags, emblems and attributes aimed at promoting extremism;

(7) non-compliance of a person who provides access to information and telecommunication networks, including the Internet, with

the requirement of a body duly authorized by the Party to restrict access to extremist materials;

(8) organization of and/or participation in riots on the grounds of political, social, racial, national and religious enmity or discord.

2. The Parties, in accordance with their national legislations, can establish as criminal offences such acts as complicity in preparation of and attempt at an offence provided for in paragraph 1 of this article.

#### *Article 10*

1. The Parties, with due consideration for their legal principles, shall take necessary legislative and other measures to prevent involvement of legal entities in acts covered by this Convention in their territories.

2. The Parties shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish liability of legal entities for their involvement in at least one of the acts covered by this Convention.

3. On condition of compliance with the Parties' legal principles, liability of legal entities may be civil, administrative or criminal.

4. Establishing liability of a legal entity does not rule out criminal liability of individuals who are involved in its activities and have committed offences covered by this Convention.

5. The Parties, in accordance with their national legislations, shall ensure imposition of measures with regard to legal entities that are held accountable for involvement in acts covered by this Convention, such as:

- (1) warning;
- (2) fine;
- (3) prohibition of certain types of a legal entity's activities;
- (4) suspension of a legal entity's activities;
- (5) confiscation of a legal entity's property;
- (6) liquidation of a legal entity;
- (7) blocking (freezing) of funds of a legal entity.

6. The Parties shall take legislative measures to enable the recognition of a legal entity as an extremist organization and its liquidation when a legal entity is engaged in planning, organizing, preparing and carrying out of acts covered by this Convention.

7. The provisions of this article shall apply to cases of involvement in acts covered by this Convention of structural units (offices, branches) of foreign legal entities operating in the territory of a Party.

*Article 11*

1. The Parties shall consider acts covered by this Convention and established in accordance with national legislation of a Party as criminal offence that entail extradition as well as transfer of convicted persons and providing legal assistance to a Party where a similar act has been established as criminal offence.

2. If a Party that makes extradition and/or legal assistance conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a relevant request from another Party with which it does not have a treaty on extradition and/or legal assistance, the requested Party shall regard this Convention as the legal basis for extradition and/or legal assistance in relation to offences covered by this Convention. Extradition and/or legal assistance shall be in compliance with the conditions imposed by the national legislation of the requested Party.

3. The Parties that do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall, between themselves, regard offences covered by this Convention as extraditable offences with due consideration for conditions imposed by the national legislation of the requested Party.

4. In cases where dealing with issues of extradition and legal assistance requires adherence to the principle of dual criminality, the principle shall be considered adhered to irrespective of whether the laws of the requested Party place the offence within the same category of offence or use the same terms to denominate the offence as the requesting Party if the act in respect of which legal assistance or extradition is requested is a criminal offence under the laws of the requested and the requesting Parties.

5. For the purposes of extradition, offences covered by this Convention shall be considered to be committed in the territory of a relevant Party regardless of the actual place of commission of those offences within the jurisdiction of that Party established in accordance with Article 5 of this Convention.

6. Defining offences covered by this Convention and determining the grounds for liability of legal entities involved in their commission shall be within the purview of the national legislations of the Parties.

7. Upon request by a Party that has passed a judgment or a Party of nationality of a person convicted for at least one of the offences covered by this Convention, that person (with his/her consent) may be transferred for serving his/her sentence to the Party of which that person is a national on the basis of existing treaties or a mutual arrangement.

8. If a requested Party in the territory of which a person who has committed at least one of the offences covered by this Convention is present refuses to extradite that person solely on the ground that the person is its national, that Party must, on the basis of materials at its



disposal, including the materials of the criminal case transferred by the requesting party, initiate criminal proceedings against that person in accordance with its national legislation.

#### *Article 12*

For the purposes of combating extremism, competent authorities of the Parties shall, upon request or at their own initiative, provide each other with information pertaining to the issues covered by this Convention with due consideration for the requirements of the national legislations that regulate personal data protection.

Competent authorities of the Parties shall not disclose the receipt of a request and its contents and shall use it solely for the purposes of executing the request if this has been specified by the competent authorities of the requesting Party and shall also ensure confidentiality of information transmitted by the requested Party and use it to the extent that is necessary to carry out an investigation, court proceedings or procedures specified in the request.

#### *Article 13*

1. Competent authorities of the Parties shall execute requests in respect of all circumstances and issues falling within the scope of application of this Convention.

2. A request for assistance shall be executed on the basis of this Convention and the legislation of a requested Party.

3. Upon request by a competent authority of a requesting Party, the national legislation of that Party may be applied for its execution, unless otherwise stipulated by the legislation of the requested Party.

#### *Article 14*

1. A request shall be issued in writing and must contain:

- (1) names of competent authorities of the requesting and requested Parties;
- (2) subject of and the grounds for the request;
- (3) information on the substance of the request (if there is a criminal or an administrative case—information on circumstances of the case, including the amount of damage inflicted by an act covered by this Convention), texts of relevant laws and regulations;
- (4) information at the disposal of the requesting Party on persons in respect of which the request is issued, including information on his/her date and place of birth, nationality, place of residence or stay, occupation, and other;

(5) information on the degree of access restriction (where appropriate).

2. A request in respect of legal entities, in addition to the information specified in paragraph 1 of this article, must contain:

- (1) name of a legal entity, information on its location, registered office and its management;
- (2) certified copy of a decision of a court or other competent authority of a requesting Party on penalties (if available);
- (3) information on the property that can be subjected to arrest, confiscation or forfeiture to the state.

3. Other materials necessary for a due and timely execution of the request may be appended to it.

4. No later than 30 days after the date of receipt of the request, unless otherwise agreed in every specific case, a requested Party shall inform a requesting Party of:

- (1) actions taken following the request and their results;
- (2) any circumstances hindering execution of the request or causing a considerable delay in its execution.

5. A requesting Party shall inform a requested Party without delay of:

- (1) a review of the decision or other circumstances rendering the decision to impose penalties on legal entities partially or completely invalid;
- (2) changes that render actions under this Convention unfounded.

6. A Party applying to several Parties for imposition of penalties on a legal entity on the basis of the same decision shall inform thereof all the Parties concerned with the enforcement of the decision.

#### *Article 15*

1. A request shall be signed by an authorized official of the competent authority of a requesting Party or by persons acting as their deputies and affixed with an official seal.

2. In case of urgency, a request may be submitted orally, provided that the request and appended documents are confirmed in writing within another 72 hours and with the use of technical means of text transmission, as appropriate.

3. Should there be any doubt as to the authenticity of a request, its contents and appended documents, an additional confirmation or clarification may be requested.

4. In case there are multiple requests submitted in accordance with this Convention and relating to the same circumstances, a requested

Party shall independently determine which of the requests should be executed as a matter of priority and inform the requesting Party thereof in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 14 of this Convention.

5. If the execution of the request is beyond the competence of the competent authority of a requested Party, such authority shall transfer the request to another competent authority of its state without delay and immediately notify thereof the competent authority of the requesting Party.

6. The competent authority of a requested Party may request additional information that it deems necessary to execute the request.

#### *Article 16*

1. The competent authority of a requested Party may postpone implementation of measures upon the request if such measures may prejudice operational search activities, investigation and court proceedings carried out by the competent authorities of the requested Party.

2. The competent authority of a requested Party may refuse to execute the request if the latter may prejudice sovereignty, national security or runs counter to the legislation of the requested Party, or if a requesting Party has failed to confirm its oral request in writing within the period specified in paragraph 2 of article 15 of this Convention.

3. Before refusing or postponing the execution of the request, the competent authority of a requested Party shall consult, as appropriate, the competent authority of a requesting Party that has submitted the request.

#### *Article 17*

1. The Party which is prosecuting persons suspected or accused of committing offences covered by this Convention and has found that those persons are present in the territory of another Party may, having obtained a permission from the competent authorities of that Party, dispatch its officers to the territory of the requested Party to be present during the operational search activities and investigative actions.

2. The dispatched officers of the competent authorities of a requesting Party may be present during the operational search activities and investigative actions in the territory of a requested Party in accordance with the national legislation of the requested Party and international agreements to which they are parties.

3. A requested Party shall establish a procedure for issuing permits for the presence of officers of a requesting Party during the operational search activities and investigative actions on the basis of a request for permission to dispatch an officer.

4. In case of dispatching officers of the competent authorities to be present during the operational search activities and investigative actions, the request for permission to dispatch must contain the following details:

- (1) information on the dispatched officers;
- (2) purpose of the secondment, list of investigative actions, time-line and procedure for their conduct;
- (3) in case transport is used, information thereon, including types of vehicles, their quantity and identification numbers;
- (4) other necessary information.

5. Decision on a request for permission to dispatch an officer shall be made by the competent authority of a requested Party no later than 5 days from the date of receipt of such request, of which the competent authority of the requesting Party shall be immediately notified. Such decision may be subject to certain conditions determined by the competent authority of the requested Party.

6. If the request for permission to dispatch an officer has been issued without due consideration for the requirements set out in paragraph 4 of this Article or the information provided is incomplete, the competent authority of the requested Party is entitled to request further information.

7. Officers of the competent authorities of a requesting Party who have arrived in the territory of a requested Party under an established procedure shall perform their functions in accordance with the legislation of the host Party and provisions regulating their stay and task performance.

8. Officers of the competent authorities of a requesting Party who are present in the territory of a requested Party during the operational search activities and investigative actions conducted by officers of the competent authorities of the requested Party must respect the legislation of the Party in the territory of which they are present as well as comply with legitimate requirement of the authorities of the host Party.

9. Presence of officers of the competent authorities of a requesting Party during the operational search activities and investigative actions shall be terminated as soon as the competent authority of the Party in the territory of which they are conducted makes a relevant demand.

10. The Parties may conclude separate agreements with regard to the provisions of this article.

#### *Article 18*

Evidence obtained by the competent authorities of a requested Party as a result of executing the request in conformity with its legislation

shall have the same legal force as if it were obtained in the territory of a requesting Party.

#### *Article 19*

1. When executing an order regarding the confiscation of property of individuals or legal entities involved in offences covered by this Convention, a requested Party shall recognize the judicial decision made by a requesting Party concerning the rights of third persons.

2. Recognition of the judicial decision established by paragraph 1 of this Article may be denied in one of the following cases:

- (1) third persons lacked opportunities to claim their rights;
- (2) third persons clearly and justifiably claim their rights;
- (3) the decision contradicts the one already made by the requested Party regarding the same matter;
- (4) the decision is contrary to contradicts the legislation of the requested Party;
- (5) the decision was made contrary to the provisions regarding the exclusive jurisdiction provided for by the legislation of the requested Party;
- (6) the decision made is contrary the basic principles of public order of the requested Party.

#### *Article 20*

Documents forwarded pursuant to this Convention shall be exempt from any legalization formalities.

Documents that have been issued or certified in the territory of one of the Parties by a competent authority or a specially authorized person within his or her competence, in the prescribed form and affixed with an official seal shall be accepted in the territories of all the other Parties without any special certification.

Documents considered official documents in the territory of one of the Parties shall possess the evidential value of official documents in the territories of the other Parties.

#### *Article 21*

The Parties shall take necessary measures to prevent granting the refugee status and providing documents confirming it to persons involved in offences covered by this Convention.

*Article 22*

1. A Party shall, in accordance with its national legislation, upon request of another Party, take necessary measures to ensure accountability of a legal entity involved in acts covered by this Convention, in particular:

- (1) seizure of its property, which can be confiscated thereafter;
- (2) blocking (freezing) funds or other property of legal entities;
- (3) suspending certain types of its activity.

2. Measures stipulated in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be implemented in accordance with the legislation of the requested Party and this Convention.

3. Before lifting the measures stipulated in paragraph 1 of this Article, the requested Party shall notify the requesting Party thereof and entitle it to put forward its arguments in support of this measure.

*Article 23*

1. A Party which has received a request to impose penalties on a legal entity (its structural unit) involved in at least one act covered by this Convention and located in its territory or owning property or conducting activities in the above territory shall:

- (1) either execute the decision of the court or another competent authority of the requesting Party on the imposition of the requested penalties;
- (2) or, on the basis of facts and findings set forth in the decision of the court or another competent authority of the requesting Party, in accordance with its legislation, conduct judicial proceedings concerning the imposition of the requested penalties.

2. Penalties against a legal entity shall be imposed in accordance with the legislation of the requested Party.

*Article 24*

For the purposes of ensuring confiscation the Parties, in conformity with their national legislations, shall take measures:

- (1) to seize funds, securities, valuables and other property intended for use (or used) as an instrument or means of committing acts covered by this Convention, or for financing one of the acts covered by this Convention;
- (2) to seize a sum of money equivalent to the value of such property, should the seizure of the property referred to in this Article be impossible.

*Article 25*

1. A request relating to the confiscation of property owned by individuals or legal entities filed in accordance with this Convention shall not affect the right of the requested Party to enforce its decision on the confiscation of property owned by these individuals and legal entities.

2. The total value of the property confiscated upon request may not exceed the sum indicated in the confiscation order. If any of the Parties arrives at a conclusion that the above situation may occur, the Parties shall conduct consultations to prevent such consequences.

3. Property that remains after the satisfaction of creditors' claims and belongs to a legal entity liquidated on the grounds stipulated in this Convention shall be also subject to confiscation.

4. A Party, which has confiscated property upon request shall guarantee its safety and dispose of the confiscated property in accordance with its legislation.

5. The confiscated property or sum of money equivalent to the value of such property may, subject to an agreement between the relevant Parties, be transferred in full or in part to the Party which issued the confiscation order.

*Article 26*

The Parties shall bear the costs related to the implementation of this Convention independently, unless otherwise agreed.

*Article 27*

1. If a claim to repair the damage caused by an unlawful act or omission relating to cooperation under this Convention is filed, the Parties shall consider the possibility of consulting each other to agree upon the distribution of the sums to be paid in reparation of this damage.

2. A Party against which the claim to repair the damage is brought shall inform other Parties concerned thereof.

*Article 28*

This Convention shall not limit the rights of the Parties to conclude other international treaties on matters that constitute the subject of this Convention and are not contrary to its purposes, nor shall it affect the rights and obligations of the Parties arising from other international treaties to which they are parties.

*Article 29*

1. This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.
2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Depositary. The Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the receipt by the Depositary of the fourth instrument of ratification.
3. For a Party, which has ratified this Convention after the receipt by the Depositary of the fourth instrument of ratification, it shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the receipt of the instrument of ratification submitted by this Party.
4. The Secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization shall be the Depositary of this Convention.

*Article 30*

1. This Convention shall be open for accession by other States supporting its provisions, subject to the consent of all the Parties, by means of notifying the Depositary of such accession.
2. For the acceding State, this Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the receipt by the Depositary of the notification of accession.

*Article 31*

This Convention, in accordance with Article 102 of the United Nations Charter, shall be subject to registration in the United Nations Secretariat.

*Article 32*

Amendments and additions may be made to this Convention as its integral part, which shall be drawn as separate protocols. Any of the Parties may propose amendments and additions by means of transmitting notification to the Depositary, who shall immediately submit them for a relevant consideration by the other Parties.

*Article 33*

Any Party may withdraw from this Convention by notifying in writing the Depositary thereof not less than six months prior to the date of anticipated withdrawal. The Depositary shall inform the other Parties thereof within a thirty days period following the receipt of the notification of withdrawal.



*Article 34*

In case disputes and disagreements between the Parties concerning the application or interpretation of the provisions of this Convention arise, the Parties concerned shall settle them through consultation and negotiation.

*Article 35*

1. The working languages to be used by the Parties in their cooperation within the framework of this Convention shall be Russian and Chinese.

2. The original copy of this Convention shall be deposited with the Depositary, who shall circulate certified copies of this Convention to all the signatory States.

DONE at Astana, on June 9, 2017, in one original copy in the Russian and Chinese languages, both texts having equal legal effect.

For the Kyrgyz Republic  
For the People's Republic of China  
For the Republic of Kazakhstan  
For the Republic of Tajikistan  
For the Republic of Uzbekistan  
For the Russian Federation