

Respected and honorable guests, Excellences, Ladies and Gentlemen

Dear colleagues,

I am Said Ali Ashurov, official representative of political movement "Group24" in Warsaw, Poland

It is a great honor and a real pleasure for me to present my speech in this conference.

In the beginning of my speech, I want to thank the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and ODIHR for organizing this conference.

According to the constitution, Tajikistan is a Democratic and secular state, based on rights, but unfortunately, today's our topic is about violation of Human Rights, which states of critical situation of Human Rights in the country. Since 1992, Tajikistan is a member of United Nations. It means government of Tajikistan accepts whole terms of the UN and obligate to implement Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Since violating of Human Rights, in different aspects of life in Tajikistan, the organization for Human Rights and Democratic Institutions called Tajikistan an authoritarian state dominated politically by Dictator Emomali Rahmon and his family.

Here I want to focus on some important issue on Human Rights in the country:

Rule of Law

The rule of law is a system in which the following four universal principles are maintained;

1. The government and its officials and agents as well as persons and private units are accountable under the law.
2. The law are clear, revealed, table, and just; applied equally; and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property and certain core human rights.
3. The process by which the laws are passed, administered, and enforced is accessible, fair, and efficient.
4. Justice is brought timely by competent, ethical, and independent representatives and neutrals who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

These four universal principles are further developed in the following nine factors of the World Justice Program Rule of law index, which measures how the rule of law is experienced by ordinary people around the globe.

Factors

1. Constrains of Government Power, 2. Absence of Corruption, 3. Open Government, 4. Fundamental Rights, 5. Order and security, 6. Regulatory Enforcement, 7. Civil Justice, 8. Criminal Justice, 9. Informal Justice.

Constrains of Government

While the law prohibits extrajudicial killings by government security forces, there were several reports that Rahmonov's regime or its agents committed arbitrary or unlawful killings. As an illustrative example, police detained 23-year-old Umar Bobojonov and a group of his friends while they were walking in Vahdat Park. At the police station, Bobojonov's friends witnessed police beat Bobojonov until he lost consciousness. Bobojonov died in the hospital on September 4 after a weeklong unconsciousness. Family and friends of Bobojonov insisted

that police targeted him because of the perceived religious implications of his beard. The Ministry of Interior announced that it was setting up a special investigation, but the government had not reported the results of the investigation yet.

Absence Corruption:

There is no law implementation in the country, as the country is controlling by one family and Judges are not independent. Rahmonov is a one who dominate judicial in the country. Indeed mostly corruption is from Rahmonov's family. According to statistic, the most corruption authority is 1. Ministry of Education, 2. Ministry of Health, 3. Agency on State Financial Control and the Fight against Corruption (Anticorruption Agency), State Committee for National Security in the country, which is ruling by Rustami Emamali son of dictator Rahnonov.

Disappearance:

There are many real situations that, women, children disappeared from the country, and some political activists disappeared from inside and out of the country. However, there is no reports of disappearances from concerned authorities yet. As an example: Ehsan Odinaev, activist Group24 disappeared from Saint Petersburg last year.

Fundamental Rights

Human Rights record that each human being has thirty basic human rights, created by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 to provide a global understanding of how to treat individuals and no one can take these rights away. But unfortunately the people inside the country has no any rights and Rahmonov make the country a big jail for more than eight millions. In according, the organization for Human Rights and Democratic Institutions and NGO's called Rahmonov is a dictator and his regime is authoritarian regime.

Order and security

The constitution prohibits the use of torture, but still the security forces is continued beating, torturing and imprisoning political activists and their family inside the country.

Authorities took limited steps to hold perpetrators accountable, reports of torture and mistreatment of prisoners continued, and the culture of impunity and corruption weakened investigations and prosecutions. In some cases during pretrial detention hearings or trials, judges dismissed defendants' allegations of abuse and torture during detention.

Victims of police abuse may submit a formal complaint in writing to the officer's superior or the Office of the Ombudsman. Most victims reportedly chose to remain silent rather than risk official retaliation. The Office of the Ombudsman made few efforts to respond to complaints about human rights violations and rarely intervened, claiming that the office did not have the power to make statements or recommendations.

Finally as a political activist requesting from International Human Rights organization and Democratic Institutions and concerned authorities to be serious with Tajikistan human issues and take some action against Dictator Rahmonov to implement terms of Human Rights of Univerisal Declaration.

Thank you.