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# UZBEKISTAN

OBSERVATORY FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS  
ANNUAL REPORT 2010

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## Political context

On October 27, 2009, the European Union lifted the arms embargo in Uzbekistan, the last of the sanctions imposed on the country following the Andijan massacre in May 2005, with the aim of “encouraging the Uzbek authorities to take further substantive steps to improve the rule of law and the human rights situation”<sup>1</sup>. The human rights situation remains worrying, however. Although several prisoners of conscience were released, such as the opposition politician Mr. Sanjar Umarov on November 7, 2009<sup>2</sup>, at least sixteen human rights defenders and around thirty political opponents were still being held in detention in appalling conditions<sup>3</sup> at the end of 2009.

Freedoms of expression and association remained highly restricted in 2009 under the heading of the fight against terrorism and religious extremism. Journalists, members of associations and political opponents continued to be harassed, ill-treated and prosecuted when trying to communicate any kind of information concerning the socio-political situation in the country, or to demonstrate any disagreement with government policy. The Government’s security policy also permits close surveillance of the population. Members of civil society are tailed, their communications bugged and their homes placed under surveillance. The increase in arrests and sentencing on political grounds has been made possible by a criminal justice system that is corrupt and follows orders<sup>4</sup>. No human rights association or political party was registered in 2009. Government refusal to authorise the registration of opposition political parties made it impossible for the latter to take part in the election process. For the December 27, 2009 parliamentary elections, which took place in a climate of intensified

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1/ See European Union General Affairs and External Relations Council (GAERC) Decision of October 27, 2009.

2/ Arrested in October 2005 after having openly criticised the events in Andijan in May 2005, Mr. Sanjar Umarov had been sentenced to 14 years in prison. The reasons for his release, which was not related to a collective amnesty, remain unexplained.

3/ See Human Rights Society of Uzbekistan (HRSU).

4/ Indeed, the nomination of Supreme Court judges is the exclusive responsibility of the President, and there is no guarantee of the right to a fair trial since confessions are regularly obtained under torture and evidence is fabricated.

repression of defenders, journalists and all independent voices<sup>5</sup>, the two opposition parties “Erk” and “Birlik” remained banned and the Central Election Committee authorised only four pro-Government parties<sup>6</sup> already seating in Parliament to take part in the elections. Mr. Bahodir Choriev, the leader of the “Birdamlik” opposition movement, was expelled from Uzbek territory on December 11, 2009, two months after his return from exile and two weeks before the first round of the parliamentary elections<sup>7</sup>. Moreover, despite the government decree adopted in 2008 banning child labour and the ratification on March 6, 2009 of ILO Convention 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment or Work, children were again forced to work in the cotton fields in the autumn of 2009<sup>8</sup>.

In general, human rights defenders are among primary victims of the authoritarian power of President Islam Karimov, based on a system of widespread corruption, the regular use of repression, criminalisation of social protest and silencing of all dissenting voices.

### **Ongoing arbitrary detentions and judicial harassment of human rights defenders**

In 2009, several defenders were prosecuted on the basis of false accusations, false evidence and false testimony and sentenced following unfair trial. As an example, Mr. **Farkhad Mukhtarov**, a member of the Uzbekistan Human Rights Alliance (*Pravozashchitni Alians Uzbekistana* – PAU), was sentenced on December 3, 2009 to four years’ imprisonment for “fraud” (Article 168.3 of the Criminal Code) and “corruption” (Article 28.211.2 of the Criminal Code) by the Iunussabatski District Criminal Court in Tashkent<sup>9</sup>. He would have been subjected to ill-treatment and pressure during his detention. Mr. Mukhtarov was arrested while he was going to file a complaint with the Prosecutor against members of the security forces.

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5/ See Report of November 6, 2009 by the ODIHR of OSCE on the December 27, 2009 parliamentary elections in Uzbekistan. In the report, ODIHR justified its decision to send only one limited observation mission by the fact that fundamental freedoms continued to be restricted, that current general policy did not offer electors a real choice of competing political alternatives, that previous ODIHR recommendations had remained unaddressed and that no progress had been made in bringing the legislative framework in line with OSCE recommendations.

6/ These are the Uzbekistan People’s Democratic Party, the “Adolat” (justice) Social Democrat Party, the Liberal Democrat Party and the “Milliy Tiklanish” National Revival Party.

7/ Altogether 506 candidates stood for 135 seats in the lower chamber of the Uzbek Parliament. 94 members of Parliament were elected in the first round. The officially reported 87.8% rate of participation is contested by human rights associations, which estimate it at between 22 to 26%. The second round took place on January 10, 2010. See Human Rights in Central Asia.

8/ See Human Rights in Central Asia.

9/ On October 2, 2009, the Yunnusabad District Criminal Court in Tashkent had initially sentenced Mr. Mukhtarov to five years in prison.

Frequent use is also made of accusations of terrorism to charge defenders and place them in detention. For instance, Mr. **Gaybullo Jalilov**, a member of the Karshi branch of the Human Rights Society of Uzbekistan (HRSU) and a defender of the rights of prisoners of conscience, remained prosecuted as of the end of 2009, for intending, supposedly, to organise an attack at Karshi airport. His place of detention was still unknown<sup>10</sup>. At the end of 2009, the photographer Ms. **Umida Akhmedova** was subject to judicial proceedings following an investigation carried out by the Uzbek Press and Information Agency<sup>11</sup> into films and books by the photographer on the issue of gender equality. Prosecuted for “defamation” and “insulting the Uzbek people” (Articles 139 and 140 of the Criminal Code), she risks a sentence of six months’ detention, or two or three years of “correctional labour”.

Furthermore, although two defenders were granted amnesties and released in August 2009<sup>12</sup>, at least twelve others, arrested between 2005 and 2008 and sentenced to five to ten years’ imprisonment, remained detained in Uzbek jails in appalling conditions. Most defenders in prison suffered from serious health-related problems and received none of the treatment needed. The deterioration in detainees’ health is related to detention conditions as well as to the ill-treatment of prisoners. Furthermore, the mental health of detainees is undermined by the pressures they are put under as well as by the authorities’ systematic refusal to accede to their requests for amnesty. The health of certain defenders was particularly alarming at the end of 2009. Mr. **Nasim Isakov**, a member of the Djizak branch of HRSU, was suffering from violent headaches and his hearing had deteriorated due to the torture he was subjected to at the time of his arrest<sup>13</sup>. Similarly, the ill-treatment and constant humiliation of Mr. **Yusuf Jumaev** led to the deterioration of his health. In September, for no official reason, he was placed in isolation, where the only food he was given was bread and water.

10 / On January 18, 2010, Mr. Jalilov was sentenced in a closed hearing to nine years in prison by the Kashkadaria Regional Court.

11 / The investigation by the Press and Information Agency was opened following the launch in March 2009 of a “Programme to reinforce national sentiment and the fight against phenomena and activities that are foreign to the Uzbek way of life and mentality”. The programme began with the examination of publications and projects produced by international organisations in order to determine whether they should be considered as being “hostile to national culture and traditions”.

12 / These are Ms. Oyazimkhon Khidirova, a member of the Djizak branch of HRSU, released on August 30, 2009, and Mr. **Abdulsattor Irzaev**, a member of the Ishtikan branch of HRSU, released on August 10, 2009 following a request for amnesty that had been made one year before, following a collective amnesty in February 2008. Arrested on June 4, 2005, he had been sentenced to six years in prison on October 18, 2005 for “defamation, extortion and fraud”.

13 / Arrested on October 27, 2005 and sentenced to eight years in prison, Mr. Isakov is held in prison colony U/Ya 64/3 (Tavaskai, Tashkent region).

He has great difficulty in walking and has lost a considerable amount of weight<sup>14</sup>. Mr. **Norboy Kholjigitov**, a member of the Ishtikhan branch of HRSU, has lost 40 kg since the start of his detention. He suffers from diabetes, black marks have appeared on his body, indicating the beginnings of gangrene, and he has lost all his teeth. On December 5, 2009, his health became even worse as he suffered from bronchitic asthma, and he was transferred to a health care facility (U/Ya 64/18) in Tashkent<sup>15</sup>. As of the end of 2009, Mr. **Khabibilla Okpulatov**, a member of the Ishtikhan branch of HRSU – who weighs no more than 55 kg, can no longer use his right leg and has serious sight problems –, also remained in detention. Although he was due to be released on August 4, 2009, the Navoy Court extended his sentence for a further three years on September 29, 2009 and then in appeal on November 26, 2009, for having violated detention centre regulations. Mr. Okpulatov's lawyers received no notification of the hearings. The defender appealed to the Uzbekistan Supreme Court<sup>16</sup>. The state of health of the journalist defender Mr. **Salidjon Abdurakhmanov** was also extremely critical. He has lost a considerable amount of weight and suffers from an allergy due to the poor quality of the water. In spite of undertakings by the prison management to transfer him to a prisoners' hospital ward, no steps had been taken to do this by the end of the year<sup>17</sup>. Finally, Mr. **Agzam Turgunov**, Director of the "Mazlum" Human Rights Centre<sup>18</sup>, weighed only 40 kg in December 2009. Furthermore, as of the end of 2009, it had not been possible to obtain any information about the state of health of Mr. **Yuldosh Rasulev**, a member of the Kashkadaria branch of HRSU, sentenced to ten years in prison in 2007<sup>19</sup>, Mr. **Azamjon Formonov**, Chair of the Sirdaria branch of HRSU<sup>20</sup>, Mr. **Jamshid Karimov**, a member of the

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14 / Arrested on December 17, 2007 and sentenced to five years in prison, Mr. Jumaev is held in prison colony 64/71, Karakalpak Republic.

15 / In 2005, Mr. Kholjigitov was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

16 / Arrested on June 4, 2005 and sentenced to six years in prison, Mr. Okpulatov remained imprisoned as of the end of 2009 in prison colony U/Ya 64/29, in Navoy. In January 2010, Mr. Okpulatov was transferred to the U/Ya 64/45 strict regime prison colony in Almalik, Tashkent region.

17 / Mr. Abdurakhmanov has been detained since June 7, 2008 in prison colony U/Ya 64/5, in the Kashkadaria region.

18 / "Mazlum" is an association that defends prisoners of conscience. Arrested on July 11, 2008, tortured during interrogation on July 14, 2008 (boiling water was poured over him), and sentenced to 10 years in prison, Mr. Turgunov is detained in prison colony U/Ya 64/49 of the city of Karchi, Kashkadaria province.

19 / At the end of 2009, Mr. Rasulev would still be held in prison colony U/Ya 64/25, in the Bukhara region.

20 / Arrested and sentenced to nine years in prison in 2006, Mr. Formonov was being held as at the end of 2009 in prison colony U/Ya 64/71 (Djaslik, Karakalpak Republic), where he was tortured. On January 22, 2010, Mr. Formonov was transferred for a few days to the U/Ya 64/SI-9 prison in Nukus, Karakalpak Republic. This transfer aimed to remove the defender from the attention of the international community at the time of an International Red Cross visit.

Djizak branch of HRSU<sup>21</sup>, Mr. **Abdurasul Khudoynazarov**, Director of the Angren branch, Tashkent region, of the organisation “Ezgulik”<sup>22</sup>, and Mr. **Zafar Rakhimov**, a member of the Kashkadaria branch of HRSU<sup>23</sup>. On the other hand, the state of health of Mr. **Alisher Karamatov**, Director of the Mirzabad branch of HRSU, improved in 2009 but his wife is under constant supervision<sup>24</sup>.

### Repression of defenders of economic, social and cultural rights

In 2009, defenders of the right to land were particular targets of repression in a context in which many peasant farmers have seen their land confiscated in recent years. Mr. **Dilmurod Saidov**, a journalist, member of the “Ezgulik” human rights organisation and defender of the rights of smallholders, was arrested on February 22, 2009, then sentenced on July 30, 2009 in first instance and in appeal on September 2, 2009 to twelve and a half years’ detention for “extortion” (Article 165 of the Criminal Code) and “falsification of documents” (Article 228 of the Criminal Code)<sup>25</sup>. At the end of 2009, Mr. Saidov was detained in prison colony U/Ya 64/47 in very harsh conditions that caused his health, which was already poor as he suffers from tuberculosis, to deteriorate. Ms. **Oyazimkhon Khidirova**, a member of the Djizak branch of HRSU, was arrested on July 28, 2009 and charged with “banditry” (Article 277.3 of the Criminal Code), “tax evasion” (Article 184), “abuse of power” (Article 205), and “fraud” (Article 168), because of the publication of information on the situation of smallholders in the district of Dustlik, blaming the local authorities. Ms. Khidirova was released on August 30, 2009 by a ruling of the Arnassayski District Court in Djizak following a collective amnesty. Similarly, Mr. **Ganikhon Mamatkhanov**, a member of the Independent Human Rights Society in Uzbekistan, an activist against forced child labour and in favour of farmers’ rights, was sentenced on November 25, 2009 to five years in prison for “corruption” (Article 211.3 of the Criminal Code) and “fraud” (Article 168.3 of the Criminal Code) by the Akhunbabaev District Court in Ferghana. Just

21/ On September 12, 2006, M. Karimov was sentenced to three years’ detention in a psychiatric hospital. As of the end of 2009, he was apparently still being held at the Samarkand psychiatric hospital. Unable to keep on bearing the ill-treatments, he had attempted to commit suicide in 2008.

22/ Sentenced to nine and a half years in prison in 2006, Mr. Khudoynazarov would still be held at the U/Ya 64/21 strict regime prison colony.

23/ Mr. Rakhimov was sentenced to six years in prison in October 2007.

24/ Sentenced in 2006 to nine years in prison, as of the end of 2009 Mr. Karamatov was still detained in the U/Ya 64/18 medical facility to which he had been transferred on October 12, 2008 due to his alarming health status.

25/ During the trial, key witnesses changed their testimonies, stating that they had been put under pressure. In addition, Mr. Saidov did not benefit from the assistance of a lawyer during the hearings.

before his arrest, Mr. Mamatkhanov had sent a letter to President Karimov to denounce the implementation of a decree that led to the confiscation of lands belonging to smallholders, to the benefit of large landowners. Mr. Mamatkhanov would have suffered two heart attacks since the start of his detention and his state of health would require medical attention. On October 7, 2009, Mr. Mamatkhanov had also been the victim of a defamation campaign after he had denounced the problem of non-payment of salaries and pensions in Ferghana valley, in an interview on radio *Ozodlik*<sup>26</sup>.

Furthermore, on October 14, 2009, several defenders were prevented from holding a rally in Djizak to denounce the exploitation of children in the cotton fields. Ms. **Nuria Imankulova**, Ms. **Gavkhar Berdieva-Iuldacheva** and Ms. **Mukhabbat Khassanova**, defenders from Djizak city, and Ms. **Elena Urlaeva**, a member of PAU, were arrested as they left their homes, and held in different police stations in the town, where they were insulted before being released a few hours later. After their arrest, Ms. Imankulova and Ms. Urlaeva were forcibly taken to the town hall to begin negotiations on the issue of child labour in cotton fields. The police nonetheless filed a complaint against Ms. Urlaeva for violating the rules on holding rallies and demonstrations, under Articles 201-2 and 202 of the Administrative Code. As of the end of 2009, the Galaarle District Criminal Court in Djizak had still not issued a verdict<sup>27</sup>. In order to discourage defenders, threats were also made against their families. As an example, a few days before the day the rally was due to be held, a member of the Djizak Regional Department of Internal Affairs threatened to stone to death Ms. Gavkhar Berdieva and her relatives. Similarly, on the morning of October 14, 2009, Ms. Urlaeva's husband was arrested by the special services, who demanded that he throw his wife out of his home and threatened to arrange so that he be dismissed from his job if his wife held rallies before the elections<sup>28</sup>.

### **Harassment and intimidation of defenders to dissuade them from taking part in peaceful rallies**

Considerable pressure was put on defenders who took part in peaceful rallies. As an example, defenders were intimidated on several occasions in order to dissuade them from taking part in the rally planned for May 13, 2009 to commemorate the Andijan massacre. The day before the rally, a police inspector and a member of the Anti-Terrorist Division arrested Mr. **Bakhodir Namazov**, Chair of the Committee for the Release of

26 / *Ozodlik* is the Uzbek branch of *Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty*.

27 / See PAU.

28 / *Idem*.

Prisoners of Conscience and Director of HRSU, at the home of Mr. **Oleg Sarapulov**, Director of PAU Press Centre. After his papers were checked, Mr. Namazov was warned that he should not take part in the rally. The two men were followed as they left their meeting place by car. The homes of two members of PAU, Ms. **Victoria Bajenova** and Ms. **Lyudmilla Kutepova**, of Ms. **Tatyana Dovlatova**, member of the Committee for the Release of Prisoners of Conscience, and of Ms. Elena Urlaeva were placed under surveillance. Ms. Dovlatova and Mr. **Surat Ikramov**, Head of the Initiative Group of Independent Human Rights Activists of Uzbekistan, also received calls to dissuade them from going to the demonstration. Pressure was also put on members of the families of Ms. Dovlatova and Ms. Bajenova. On the day of the demonstration, the special services put pressure on two members of PAU, Mr. **Shukhrat Rustamov** and Mr. **Syd Yanishev**, who were unable to go to the rally location. Mr. Ikramov was arrested by the Anti-Terrorist Division, held at Sabir Rakhimovski police station in Tashkent and then released and forbidden to leave his home, which was being watched by the police. Mr. **Abdulov Ilnur**, a member of PAU, was arrested and held at the Iunusabadski district police station, where he was ill-treated. Mr. **Anatoli Volkov** and Ms. **Salomat Baymatova**, both members of PAU, Mr. **Abdulla Tadjibay-Ugli**, active in promoting fair and transparent elections, Ms. Urlaeva, Ms. Dovlatova and Mr. Sarapulov were also arrested and held at different police stations in Tashkent. Ms. Baymatova was insulted and threatened with being charged during her detention, while Ms. Dovlatova and Ms. Urlaeva did not receive the medical assistance they requested. Mr. Bakhodir Namazov was threatened with arrest and his house was placed under surveillance.

### **Increased systematic repression of defenders, including foreigners, during the election campaign and on the day of the parliamentary elections**

Repression of defenders increased as the parliamentary elections approached. On December 8, 2009, Ms. Berdieva and Ms. Imankulova were arrested in Tashkent while they prepared to hold a peaceful meeting in front of the presidential palace to challenge the arbitrary practices of judges and security forces in the Djizak region. They were taken to Djizak police station and held in the cold and with no food until the middle of the night. The next day, the two women were again arrested at their home and held in the same conditions until 11 pm. On December 10, 2009 the police banned them from leaving their homes until the day of the elections<sup>29</sup>. Similarly, many defenders from the Djizak region were victims of a general campaign of intimidation. On November 9 and 11, 2009, Mr. **Uktam**

29/ *Idem*.

**Pardaev**, Chair of the Djizak branch of the Independent Human Rights Association, was detained for the whole day in a café by members of the Department of Internal Affairs (ROVD) without being given any reason for the “meeting”. On November 9, 2009, Ms. **Saida Kurbanova**, Chair of the Pakhtakorski district branch of HRSU, was arrested by members of the Department of Criminal Investigation and held at the police station, and then at Pakhtakorski town hall for six hours. On November 11, 2009, a similar attempt failed because Ms. Kurbanova could not get around because of health reasons. Her home was nevertheless watched for the whole day. As the elections approached, the Uzbek Government also prevented Ms. **Tatiana Lokshina**, a researcher with the Human Rights Watch association based in Moscow, from meeting two members of HRSU, Mr. **Nodir Akhatov** and Ms. **Gulshan Karaeva**, in Karshi on December 5, 2009. Indeed, police officers arrested Mr. Akhatov in the bus that was taking him to the appointment location, and then held him until the evening. Furthermore, while Ms. Lokshina was walking to Ms. Karaeva’s home, she was violently attacked by a woman. The police then arrested Ms. Lokshina, accusing her of starting the fight and disturbing public order. After her arrest, Ms. Lokshina was searched, questioned about the reasons for her stay, held for four hours and then obliged to leave Karshi. The next day, Ms. Lokshina was unable to meet Mr. **Akhmadjon Madumarov** either, a member of the Independent Human Rights Organisation of Uzbekistan in Margilan, in the Fergana valley, since the latter was held at the police station for no reason and only released following Ms. Lokshina’s departure<sup>30</sup>. Repression of defenders continued on the day of the elections. Mr. Bakhodiy Namazov was unable to leave his home because the Anti-Terrorism Department had banned him from going to the polling station unless he was accompanied by one of its agents. Similarly, the homes of Ms. Gulshan Karaeva and Mr. Nodir Akhatov were placed under surveillance on voting day. They had regularly been tailed during the previous week<sup>31</sup>. Finally, on December 21, Uzbek State television broadcast a documentary that presented Mr. Salidjon Abdurakhmanov, Mr. Yusuf Jumaev, Ms. Oyazimkhon Khidirova and a political opponent as dangerous persistent offenders. Mr. Abdurakhmanov was presented as being a drug trafficker, Mr. Jumaev a dangerous criminal and Ms. Khidirova as being a swindler. The documentary would have been commissioned by the Uzbek Government which, with the parliamentary elections in view, was attempting to increase pressure and intimidation of representatives of the opposition and of the Uzbekistan human rights movements<sup>32</sup>.

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30/ See HRSU and Human Rights Watch.

31/ *Idem*.

32/ See HRSU.



## Urgent Interventions issued by The Observatory in 2009

Names	Violations / Follow-up	Reference	Date of Issuance
Mr. Norboy Kholjigitov and Mr. Alisher Karamatov	Serious health deterioration / Torture / Arbitrary detention / Sentencing in appeal	Urgent Appeal UZB 001/0109/OBS 005	January 14, 2009
	Ongoing arbitrary detention	Urgent Appeal UZB 007/0809/OBS 118	August 20, 2009
	Deterioration of health	Press Release	August 28, 2009
Mr. Akzam Turgunov	Sentence upheld in appeal / Arbitrary detention	Urgent Appeal UZB 002/0908/OBS 153.2	January 14, 2009
	Deterioration of health	Press Release	August 28, 2009
Ms. Lyudmila Kutepova, Ms. Victoria Bajenova, Ms. Elena Urlaeva, Ms. Salomat Baymatova, Ms. A. Kim and Ms. Tatyana Dovlateva, Messrs. A. Mukhitdinov, Zulkhumor Tuychieva, Anatoli Volkov and Oleg Sarapulov	Sentence upheld in appeal	Urgent Appeal UZB 003/1208/OBS 212.1	February 16, 2009
Ms. Elena Urlaeva	Assault	Urgent Appeal UZB 002/0409/OBS 064	April 23, 2009
Ms. Victoria Bajenova, Ms. Lyudmila Kutepova, Ms. Tatyana Dovlatova, Ms. Elena Urlaeva and Ms. Salomat Baymatova, and Messrs. Surat Ikramov, Bakhodiy Namazov and Oleg Sarapulov	Arbitrary arrest / Harassment	Urgent Appeal UZB 003/0509/OBS 075	May 14, 2009
Mr. Dilmurod Saidov	Arbitrary detention / Judicial harassment	Urgent Appeal UZB 004/0709/OBS 106	July 20, 2009
	Sentencing	Urgent Appeal UZB 004/0709/OBS 106.1	July 31, 2009
	Ongoing arbitrary detention	Urgent Appeal UZB 007/0809/OBS 118	August 20, 2009
Ms Oyazimkhon Khidirova	Arbitrary detention / Harassment	Urgent Appeal UZB 005/0809/OBS 114	August 5, 2009
	Ongoing arbitrary detention	Urgent Appeal UZB 007/0809/OBS 118	August 20, 2009
	Release	Urgent Appeal UZB 005/0809/OBS 114.1	September 1, 2009
Mr. Farkhad Mukhtarov	Arbitrary detention / Harassment	Urgent Appeal UZB 006/0809/OBS 116	August 10, 2009
	Ongoing arbitrary detention	Urgent Appeal UZB 007/0809/OBS 118	August 20, 2009
	Sentencing	Urgent Appeal UZB 006/0809/OBS 116.1	October 14, 2009

<b>Names</b>	<b>Violations / Follow-up</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Date of Issuance</b>
	Arbitrary detention / Appeal against sentence	Urgent Appeal UZB 006/0809/OBS 116.2	November 25, 2009
<b>Mr. Abdulsattor Irzaev</b>	Arbitrary detention / Health deterioration / Release	Urgent Appeal UZB 007/0809/OBS 118	August 20, 2009
<b>Mr. Khabibulla Okpulatov</b>	Ongoing arbitrary detention	Urgent Appeal UZB 007/0809/OBS 118	August 20, 2009
	Health deterioration	Press Release	August 28, 2009
<b>Messrs. Salidjon Abdurakhmanov, Yusuf Jumaev and Alisher Karamatov</b>	Health deterioration / Arbitrary detention	Press Release	August 28, 2009
<b>Messrs. Bakhtior Khamraev and Mamir Azimov</b>	Assault / Harassment	Urgent Appeal UZB 008/1109/OBS 167	November 16, 2009
<b>Mr. Ganikhon Mamatkhanov</b>	Sentencing / Defamation campaign	Urgent Appeal UZB 009/1109/OBS 175	November 27, 2009
<b>Mr. Gaybullo Jalilov</b>	Arbitrary detention / Judicial harassment	Urgent Appeal UZB 010/1209/OBS 183	December 8, 2009
<b>Ms. Umida Ahmedova</b>	Judicial harassment	Urgent Appeal UZB 011/1209/OBS 197	December 22, 2009