

To: Health Professionals
From: Medical Office/Europe Program
Date: 4 December 2003

MEDICAL ACTION

Uzbekistan: “Justice only in heaven” – the death penalty in Uzbekistan

“He cried like a baby and wanted to be hugged and sit on my lap. I tried to sing lullabies to him to calm him down. I think they [officials present] were supposed to assess Abror's state of health, but instead they stood around, making fun of him.”
Mother of Abror Isayev, death row prisoner, sentenced to death in December 2002, and believed to have become mentally disturbed while on death row.

Summary

On 18 November AI published its report: “*Justice only in heaven*” – the death penalty in Uzbekistan (AI Index: EUR 62/011/03). This report describes how, since its independence in 1991, scores of people, are executed every year after **unfair trials**. Among other things, the report describes how many were **tortured before confessing** to crimes, how **corruption** is an integral part of the investigation, trial and appeal process in death penalty cases; how detainees are often held in **incommunicado detention** for several days; how the **clemency process and the executions themselves are shrouded in secrecy** and how those with **mental illnesses** are sentenced to death. It also looks at the **government's failure to uphold its obligations under international law** and looks at conditions on death row.

AI's report includes a number of **recommendations** which include urging the Uzbekistan government to:

- take immediate legislative steps towards abolition.
- declare a moratorium on death sentences and executions .
- ensure that the mentally ill are not-sentenced to death or executed.

Goals

- To raise awareness of the issue internationally.
- To demonstrate international concern to the Uzbekistan government, ultimately leading to:
- Abolition of the death penalty in Uzbekistan.

Relevant materials

- AI's report: *Justice only in heaven – the death penalty in Uzbekistan*, EUR 62/011/2003, 18 November 2003.
- A summary of the above report entitled *Uzbekistan: Unfair trials and secret executions* (AI Index 62/012/2003).
- Action circular EUR62/015/2003 (distributed to sections in October)

- web action on www.amnesty.org - this action, to be launched on 15 December, can be used/adapted by the HP network coordinators for their websites.

Timing

This action will run until 31 April 2004.

Special instructions

AI Health Professionals Network coordinators should check with their sections before carrying out any of the recommendations suggested under **outreach, publicity and lobbying** as sections may already be organising related activities.

Background

Since independence in 1991, Uzbekistan has reduced the number of capital offences from over 30 to four. However, in violation of international commitments, the authorities have persistently failed to publish comprehensive statistics on the practice of the death penalty in the country and it is therefore impossible to establish whether the reduction has had any impact on the actual number of death verdicts. Some local non-governmental sources believe that hundreds may await execution each year. Amnesty International has documented more than 150 death sentences since 1999, but the true figure is believed to be considerably higher.

Secret executions

Executions take place in secret in Uzbekistan and family members and friends are denied the chance to say goodbye to the prisoner. In many cases family members do not know for months, sometimes even years, whether their relative is alive or has been executed. They are not informed where their relative is buried and therefore do not even have a location to go to in order to grieve. Many search for years in the hope of finding the grave. The UN Special Rapporteur on Torture has described their treatment as “*malicious and amounting to cruel and inhuman treatment*”.

The death penalty and those with mental illness

The Uzbekistan Criminal Code exempts men aged under 18 or over 60 at the time of the offence from the death penalty (Article 51), and all women. Although there are no specific provisions for people with mental disabilities, the Criminal Code does provide a number of safeguards prohibiting the execution of people with mental disabilities. Article 18 stipulates that a person who, at the time of the offence was not responsible for their actions because of a chronic psychiatric disorder, a temporarily confused state of mind, “*weak-mindedness*” or other mental illness is not held to be criminally responsible. Article 67 stipulates that a person suffering from a mental illness before sentence is passed that renders them incapable of recognizing the significance of their actions or unable to control their mind is exempt from criminal responsibility. According to Article 75, a person who becomes mentally ill after conviction is exempt from serving the sentence. However, it also states that a person may be forcibly treated for recovery to allow the punishment to be carried out. Treating a prisoner’s mental illness, which if successful, would result in his execution, presents serious ethical problems for doctors.

In addition, the Commentary to the Criminal-Execution Code of Uzbekistan, published in 2000, states:

“If doubt arises over the mental state of a convict, he is subject to inspection by a committee of specialist doctors, and a report will be drawn up. If the convict is found to be in a state of mental disorder that deprives him of the ability to clearly understand everyday events, then the carrying out of the sentence is suspended... On the basis of the conclusions of the medical commission, the court considers the possibility of freeing the convict from punishment ... while simultaneously prescribing forcible medical treatment ... In the case of recovery the punishment will be carried out.”
Commentary to the Criminal-Execution Code, Article 140, para. 2 and 3.

There are strong indications that allegations of mental disabilities in capital cases have been ignored by the authorities in several cases or that medical examinations were flawed in violation of domestic as well as international safeguards (see below). The lack of official information or statistics about the death penalty prevents independent scrutiny of courts’ adherence to the law in this as in other aspects of the death penalty.

Amnesty International learnt of several cases where indications of mental illnesses in capital cases were ignored by the authorities or where there have been concerns about medical examinations carried out on prisoners sentenced to death. These include the following cases:

Abror Isayev was sentenced to death by Tashkent Regional Court on 23 December 2002 after being convicted of killing two people in May 2002. He had gone to the police of his own accord in May 2002 as a potential witness, but was reportedly detained and beaten for a week to make him ‘confess’ to the crime. He consistently maintained his innocence. His co-defendant **Nodirbek Karimov**, who admitted involvement in the killing, was also sentenced to death and two further co-defendants were sentenced to 12 and 20 years’ imprisonment. Nodirbek Karimov alleged that he had been subjected to ill-treatment in pre-trial detention.

There are strong indications that Abror Isayev became mentally disturbed while on death row. When his mother visited him on death row in Tashkent prison on 3 April 2003, he was reportedly extremely pale and shivering. She stated:

“Abror was completely beside himself. He whispered to me that the prison guards had told him right before the visit that they were taking him to be shot... When I visited him again in May I knocked at the glass screen between us and dangled a thread in front of his eyes, but his eyes did not follow. I said ‘It is mama’, but he did not recognize me. He was humming and had his eyes fixed on the ceiling.”

Guards told her that Abror Isayev had not spoken to anyone for two weeks. When she urged a prison doctor to treat him, he reportedly said that her son was just pretending. Following complaints to the authorities, Abror Isayev’s mother received a reply from Erkin Kamilov, the director of Tashkent prison, saying: *“At the moment he does not speak, he whistles all the time and wants to explain something by doing so. [However], he understands the questions being asked of him.”* In June 2003 a Ministry of Interior official wrote to the family: *“Your son receives medical treatment and his state of health is satisfactory.”* On 1 July she found that Abror could hardly move and thought that his mental health had deteriorated: *“He cried like a baby and wanted to be hugged and sit on my lap. I tried to sing lullabies to him to calm him down.”* Several senior officials were present, who did not introduce themselves, she said. *“I think they were supposed to assess Abror’s state of health, but instead they stood around, making fun of him.”*

In February 2003 the UN Human Rights Committee urged the authorities of Uzbekistan to stay the two executions while the case was under consideration by the Committee.

Iskandar Khudoberganov was sentenced to death and five co-defendants received prison terms of between six and 16 years in November 2002 for murder and “terrorism”, “attempting to overthrow the constitutional order” and “setting up an illegal group” in relation to their involvement in bombings in Tashkent in February 1999, in which more than 12 people were killed and more than 100 injured. Statements by the six were reportedly extracted under torture (see below).

In September 2002 the trial was suspended to conduct a psychiatric examination of Iskander Khudoberganov and co-defendant, Bekzod Kasymbekov. On 19 November the court declared that they were of sound mind at the time of the crime, that they were not psychologically unstable and in good health. However, unofficial sources said that the National Security Service had predetermined the conclusion of the examination and that doctors had no say in the matter. They also reported that Iskandar Khudoberganov was very weak psychologically unstable and showing signs of developing schizophrenia.

A further case for concern

Evgeny Gugin

On 28 October 2002, Tashkent City Court sentenced Evgeny Gugin and his co-defendant Ilkhom Karimov from the town of Kokand in Ferghana valley to death. They were accused of having robbed and killed a woman and a man at their flat in the capital Tashkent in April 2002. A co-defendant was sentenced to 20 years’ imprisonment in a strict regime colony. Following a court decision, Ilkhom Karimov’s death sentence was reversed in February or March 2003. The courts have turned down all appeals against Evgeny Gugin’s death sentence. Tamara Chikunova, chair of the human rights organization Mothers against the Death Penalty and Torture, told Amnesty International: “*In pre-trial detention Gugin and Karimov were severely beaten by law enforcement officers.*” She added: “*Gugin only confessed because the officers threatened to kill his mother and younger brother.*”

AI is deeply concerned that the above men, whose cases are currently pending before the UN Human Rights Committee, may face imminent execution and is urging the authorities in Uzbekistan to stay the executions while the Committee examines their allegations, including of torture.

Ignoring international obligations

The Uzbekistan government has shown contempt for its legally binding commitments as a party to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), proceeding with the executions of at least nine men while their cases were still under consideration by the UN Human Rights Committee. By failing to consistently adhere to its commitments, Uzbekistan has deprived death row prisoners of this crucial mechanism to seek international redress for human rights violations in Uzbekistan.

The UN Special Rapporteur on Torture raised its his serious concern in February 2003 “*at what appears to be a lack of appropriate consideration of, and action in relation to requests [by the UN Human Rights Committee] on behalf of individuals at risk of torture or even of execution, or who have been victims of acts of torture*”¹. The government has also failed to respond appropriately to requests from the UN Human Rights Committee, the UN Committee against Torture and the

¹ Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, Theo van Boven, following his mission to Uzbekistan in November and December 2002. E/CN.4/2003/68/, para 36.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, to provide comprehensive statistics on the death penalty in Uzbekistan.

Prison Conditions

All executions are reportedly carried out in Tashkent prison by shooting.

Due to the lack of independent inspections of the prison it is difficult to establish the facts about conditions on death row. However, on the basis of information available, it appears that the conditions fail to meet international human rights standards including the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the UN Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, and the UN Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners.

Prisoners are held in small cells usually occupied by two prisoners, sleeping on wooden bunks. Reportedly, there is a pan or a hole under one of the bunks that serves as a toilet, and a pipe with drinking water. There is little or no natural light. One lawyer reported that cells had dim artificial light, on all the time. The air is said to be stagnant and the ventilation system not working. Families disputed official claims that prisoners are allowed 30 minutes' outdoor exercise daily. Food is insufficient and of poor quality, and families are not allowed to deliver food to death row prisoners.

Death row prisoners' contacts with the outside world are limited and monitored. Correspondence is strictly censored. Death row prisoners are reportedly not allowed visits by a minister of religion, in violation of domestic law and international human rights standards. During visits by families or lawyers, a guard is always present and within hearing, and prisoners fear repercussions if they talk about their treatment and prison conditions. Visitors are separated from the prisoner by glass and not allowed physical contact.

It is not known whether or how death row prisoners are informed if their clemency petition has been rejected. Death row prisoners are reportedly often unsettled and frightened when meeting a visitor because they have not been told why they are being taken from their cell and fear the fate of other prisoners reportedly executed without advance notice. Even when death sentences have been commuted, prisoners have not been informed immediately.

Torture

Many prisoners under sentence of death are alleged to have been victims of fabricated evidence by the police. In June 2002, the Committee against Torture expressed concern that "*the continued use of the criterion of 'solved crimes' as a basis for promotion of law enforcement personnel*" encouraged torture in Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan is committed to prohibiting torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment under the ICCPR and the UN Convention against Torture. However, in domestic law, there is no mechanism to challenge the legality of a detention, leaving the process of arrest open to discrimination and corruption. Procurators and police have powers to deny access to the detainee's lawyer, doctor and family, removing the safeguard of contact with the outside world.

Detainees are often held incommunicado for days or weeks and there are countless reports of torture. The UN Special Rapporteur on Torture concluded in February 2003 that "*torture or similar ill-treatment is systematic*" and used "*indiscriminately*" in both political and criminal cases. Detainees' requests to see a doctor or to go to hospital because of their injuries are nearly always turned down by

the police. At trial, defendants are often unable to respond to a judge's request to present documentation to support allegations of torture because they have been denied access to a doctor in pre-trial detention.

Amnesty International has brought dozens of such cases to the attention of the authorities in Uzbekistan. Yet procurators, courts and the parliamentary human rights ombudsperson have persistently failed to launch timely, thorough and independent investigations as required under the Convention against Torture, which requires that "confessions" elicited by torture or ill-treatment are not admitted as evidence. The authorities' standard reply has been to deny the use of force without providing any details of their investigations.

Iskandar Khudoberganov (see above) was reportedly tortured after his detention in February 2002. He took a great risk when smuggling a letter to his relatives past the prison censor: "*In the basement of the Interior Ministry...they tied my hands from behind, hit me with truncheons and chairs and kicked me in the kidneys. They hit my head against the wall until it was bleeding. They did not let me sleep. For weeks they did not give me food.... They said: 'Think of your relatives, your mother, your wife, your sister; think of their honour. We will bring them here and rape them in front of your eyes.' Only then I gave in and signed what they wanted me to sign...*"

Punishing families

Relatives of suspects in capital cases have been targeted by officials. They have been taken hostage to secure the arrest of the accused, tortured, beaten, or threatened with rape. Corrupt practices by officials have resulted in many relatives being dismissed from their jobs, losing all their property or being bankrupted.

Prison guards have in many cases told families of death row prisoners that their relatives were still alive although -- as it turned out later -- they had already been executed.

Recommended Actions

Letter-writing

Please write **letters, faxes or e-mails** to the authorities of Uzbekistan and influential figures such as the Mufti (the head of the Muslim community) and the Head of the Russian Orthodox Church in Central Asia. If you know Russian or even Uzbek, please write your letters in those languages or try to find someone who can translate your letters. Otherwise, write in your own language. Use headed paper if you have it.

Please organise one detailed letter from your group to President Islam Karimov. Individual members may write to one or more of the other addresses, using the following points as guidelines:

To President Karimov

- Say that you are writing, as a concerned health professional, about AI's recent report, *Justice only in Heaven – the Death Penalty in Uzbekistan* (AI Index no. EUR 62/015/2003, 18 November 2003).

- Express your deep concern about the death penalty in Uzbekistan and about human rights violations surrounding its application, e.g. torture, unfair trials, corruption, the cruel and inhuman treatment of family members and other issues.
- Express particular concern at reports that the apparent mental illnesses of some men accused in capital cases have been ignored or that medical examinations were flawed.
- Urge him to take immediate steps towards abolition by promptly imposing a moratorium on all death sentences and executions.
- Express concern that at least nine men have been executed in Uzbekistan while their cases were pending before the United Nations Human Rights Committee.
- Express concern about the cases of Evgeny Gugnin, Iskandar Khudoberganov, Nodirbek Karimov and Abror Isayev, whose cases are currently pending before the UN Human Rights Committee, and urge him to commute their death sentences and all other death sentences that come before him. Express particular concern at reports that Abror Isayev has become mentally disturbed while on death row.
- Remind him that the execution of those with mental illnesses violates international customary law as well as Uzbek domestic law.
- Urge him to promptly implement the recommendations outlined in AI's report.
- State that you believe that the abolition of the death penalty is a major historical step which will ensure one of the fundamental human rights for future generations in Uzbekistan. Urge him to take up this cause and to respond to this historical challenge.

To Erkin Kamilov, Director of Tashkent prison:

- Say that you are writing, as a concerned health professional, about AI's recent report, *Justice only in Heaven – the Death Penalty in Uzbekistan* (AI Index no. EUR 62/015/2003, 18 November 2003).
- Give some background about AI and its fundamental opposition to the death penalty as a violation of the most fundamental human right – the right to life. (If you wish you may refer also to other abolitionist arguments such as those outlined in the report in the chapter: "The death penalty: a human rights violation". The key points being: the denial of the prisoner's right to life; the cruelty of the death penalty; the irreversibility of the death penalty; the lack of unique deterrent effect; the suffering imposed on a prisoner's family; the use of the death penalty to persuade the public that action is being taken to deal with crime rather than developing truly effective measures to control crime).
- Urge him to ensure that executions are not carried out in the cases of Evgeny Gugnin, Abror Isayev, Nodirbek Karimov, Iskandar Khudoberganov and all others on whose behalf the United Nations Human Rights Committee has intervened. State that by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) Uzbekistan has obligated itself to comply with such interventions.
- Express concern at allegations that clear signs of mental disturbance in the case of Abror Isayev have been ignored by the authorities; urge him to take all steps within his remit to ensure that an independent and thorough examination is conducted to establish his state of health.
- Express concern that prison conditions on death row in Tashkent prison are not in line with international standards that Uzbekistan has to uphold; urge

him to take all steps within his remit to ensure that prison conditions are brought in line with international standards;

- Express concern that lawyers cannot speak with their clients on death row confidentially.
- Express concern at allegations that prisoners are prevented from exercising their right to freedom of religion, as stipulated in international standards as well as in domestic law; ensure that death row prisoners are visited by ministers of religion if they express such a wish and that they have unlimited access to religious literature such as the Koran and the Bible.
- Express concern that family members of death row prisoners have been subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment by prison guards who have told them that their relatives were still alive although -- as it turned out later -- they had already been executed. Urge him to ensure that prison staff receive appropriate training to ensure that they do not inflict unnecessary suffering on family members of those sentenced to death.

To the Chief Mufti² and Head of the Russian Orthodox Church in Central Asia:

- Say that you are writing, as a concerned health professional, about AI's recent report, *Justice only in Heaven – the Death Penalty in Uzbekistan* (AI Index no. EUR, 62/015/2003, 18 November 2003).
- Give some background about AI and its fundamental opposition to the death penalty as a violation of the most fundamental human right – the right to life. (If you wish you may refer also to other abolitionist arguments such as those outlined in the report in the chapter: “The death penalty: a human rights violation”. The key points being: the denial of the prisoner's right to life; the cruelty of the death penalty; the irreversibility of the death penalty; the lack of unique deterrent effect; the suffering imposed on a prisoner's family; the use of the death penalty to persuade the public that action is being taken to deal with crime rather than developing truly effective measures to control crime).
- If you are yourself Muslim/Christian/Russian Orthodox, you can mention this, if you wish.
- Explain why you are opposed to the death penalty. State that you believe that the abolition of the death penalty is a major historical step which will ensure one of the fundamental human rights for future generations in Uzbekistan. Ask them to use their influence as important religious leaders to take up this cause and suggest to the authorities to move towards abolition of the death penalty.
- Point out that you learnt that death row prisoners are prevented from exercising their right to freedom of religion; that many had asked to be allowed to keep their holy book in their cell, but were prevented from doing so; that prisoners are apparently not allowed to be visited by a minister of religion, although such a right is provided for in domestic law. Urge the Mufti/Head of the Russian Orthodox Church in Central Asia to use their authority to look into these matters and to do all within their remit to ensure that death row prisoners are granted their right to exercise their freedom of religion.

Lobbying

Please check with your section before organising these lobbying activities.

If your country is a member of the EU, please write letters to Brian Cowen, Irish Minister of Foreign Affairs, along the following lines:³

² Titular head of the Muslim community.

- Say that you are writing to the Irish government in its capacity as chair (or the “forthcoming chair” if writing before January 2004) of the EU.
- Explain that you are writing, as a concerned health professional, about AI’s recent report, *Justice only in Heaven – the Death Penalty in Uzbekistan* (AI Index no. EUR 62/015/2003, 18 November 2003);
- Urge him to raise AI’s concerns and recommendations in the context of the forthcoming EU-Uzbekistan Cooperation Council meeting.

Publicity

Please alert specialized mental health media in your country to AI’s action, write articles for journals etc.

Outreach

Please check with your section before organising these suggested outreach activities.

Coordinators of AI’s Health Professional Network are asked to bring AI’s report and campaign to the attention of national medical associations, as well as to the larger national mental health NGOs and charities. Urge them to approach the Uzbekistan authorities regarding AI’s concerns and recommendations. You may also ask them to contact the Uzbekistan Association of Physicians, urging them to support a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolition of the death penalty in Uzbekistan and in the meantime, to make representations to the government to ensure that no one with mental health disabilities is sentenced to death. Urge the Standing Committee of European Doctors to approach the Uzbekistan authorities asking them to implement a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing the death penalty in Uzbekistan. Urge them also to underline their opposition to the involvement of health personnel in the execution process.

Other activities

Please liaise with your section concerning public campaigning events/embassy visits/home government lobbying/IGO lobbying.

Suggestion for home government lobbying:

Check whether there are any appropriate contacts within your parliament, particularly doctors or other health professionals, and try raising AI’s concerns with them and asking them to approach the Uzbekistan authorities. Also ask them to approach the Association of Physicians of Uzbekistan about AI’s concerns, urging them to support a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolition of the death penalty in Uzbekistan. Urge them in the meantime, to make representations to the government to ensure that no one with mental health disabilities is sentenced to death.

Copies to:

- Please copy your letters to President Karimov to Sadik Safovev, Foreign Minister and Alisheer Karimuyov, Head of she delegation of Uzbekistan to

³ The Irish government is chairing the European Union from January 2004 and the Irish Foreign Minister will be due to meet with his counterpart from Uzbekistan in the framework of the EU-Uzbekistan Cooperation Council in early 2004.

the Organisation of Security and Cooperation in Europe, and to the embassy of Uzbekistan in your country.

- Please copy your letters to President Karimov also to the Shavkat Karimov, Minister of Health with a covering letter urging him to ensure that prisoners have access to proper health care and that proper psychiatric services are provided to those that need them.
- Please copy your letters to the Director of Tashkent Prison to the Head of the Directorate of Corrective Labour Institutions, Mr Kadyrov.
- Please copy your letters to the Minister of Health to:

the Uzbekistan Medical Society, urging them to do all they can to support the abolition of the death penalty in Uzbekistan and in the meantime, to do all they can to make representations to the government to ensure that no one with mental health disabilities is sentenced to death.

- Copies of letters to Brian Cowen, Irish Minister of Foreign Affairs may be sent to the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Irish Embassy in your country.

ADDRESSES

<p><u>President Islam Karimov:</u></p> <p>Respublika Uzbekistan 700163 g. Tashkent ul. Uzbekistanskaya, 43 Rezidentsia prezidenta Prezidentu Respubliki Uzbekistan KARIMOVU I.A.</p> <p>Salutation: Dear President,</p> <p><i>Russian:</i> Республика Узбекистан 700163 г. Ташкент ул. Узбекистанская, 43 Резиденция президента Президенту Республики Узбекистан КАРИМОВУ И.А. УЗБЕКИСТАН</p>	<p><u>Foreign Minister Sadik Safoyev:</u></p> <p>Respublika Uzbekistan 700029 g. Tashkent pl. Mustakillik, 5 Ministerstvo inostrannykh del Respubliki Uzbekistan Ministru SAFOYEVU S.S. UZBEKISTAN</p> <p>Salutation: Dear Minister, Fax: (998 71) 139 15 17</p> <p><i>Russian:</i> Республика Узбекистан 700029 г. Ташкент пл. Мустакиллик, 5 Министерство Иностранных дел Республики Узбекистан Министру САФОЕВУ С.С. УЗБЕКИСТАН</p>	<p><u>Representative of Uzbekistan to the UN, Mr Alisher Vokhidov:</u></p> <p>Mr Alisher Vokhidov Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the United Nations 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 326, New York, NY 10017; USA</p> <p>Salutation: Dear Sir/Madam, Fax: +1 – 212 – 486 7998</p>
<p><u>Chief Mufti, Abdurashid Qori Bakhromov:</u></p> <p>Respublika Uzbekistan g. Tashkent Zarkainar 103 Chairman of the Muslim Religious Board of Uzbekistan Mufti Abdurashid qori Bakhromov UZBEKISTAN</p>	<p><u>Head of the Russian Orthodox Church in Central Asia:</u></p> <p>Respublika Uzbekistan 700047 g. Tashkent 3-y tupik Akademik Sadyk Asimov st. (Zhukovskogo ul.) 22 Episkopstvo Russkoy pravoslavnoy tserkvi v Tsentralnoy Azii</p>	<p><u>Association of Physicians of Uzbekistan Prof. Abdullah Khudaiberganov</u> President of the Association of Physicians of Uzbekistan 51 Parkent St Tashkent, Uzbekistan</p> <p>Russian:</p>

<p>Salutation: Your Eminence</p> <p><i>Russian:</i> Республика Узбекистан Г. Ташкент Закаинар, 103 Правление Мусулманов Узбекистана Муфтию Бахромову кори Абдурашиду УЗБЕКИСТАН</p> <p><u>Standing Committee of European Doctors</u> Lisette Tiddens-Engwirda Rue de la Science 41 B-1040 Brussels Belgium</p> <p>Salutation: Dear Ms Tiddens-Engwirda</p>	<p>Metropolitan Vladimir (Ikim) of Tashkent and Central Asia UZBEKISTAN</p> <p>Salutation: Your Eminence,</p> <p><i>Russian:</i> Республика Узбекистан 700047 г. Ташкент Зий тупик Академик Садык Асимов (Жуковского) 22 Епископство Русской православной церкви в Центральной Азии Метрополиту Владимиру (Иким) Ташкентский и Центрально- азиатский УЗБЕКИСТАН</p> <p><u>Irish Minister of Foreign Affairs</u> Brian Cowen Minister of Foreign Affairs Leinster House Dublin 2 Ireland</p> <p>Salutation: Dear Mr Cowen</p>	<p>Республика Узбекистан 700007 г. Ташкент ул. Паркентская, 51 Президент Ассоциации врачей Узбекистана Худойбергенов Авдулла М.</p>
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