

PRESSURE

KAZAKHSTAN AND THE
OSCE CHAIRMANSHIP 2009



An alternative presentation for the Member States of the OSCE

Opposition in Kazakhstan: OSCE principles will be severely damaged

The member countries of the OSCE have to decide at the end of this year, who will chair the Organization in 2009. As for now, only one candidate is willing to take over this important post from Finland: Kazakhstan.

We, members of the democratic opposition, human rights organizations, independent media and civil rights groups in the country urge the decision-makers, especially the current Chairman of the OSCE and members of the Troika, not to destroy the reputation of the Organization by allowing the Kazakh Government to preside over an institution, that was in the past and is in present a guarantee for developing human rights, democracy, civil liberty and freedom of speech in Europe and in the former Soviet Union.

The democratic movements in Kazakhstan are in principle not against a Chairmanship of our country in 2009. We believe that this could be a chance not only for Kazakhstan, but also for the whole Central Asian region.

A Chairman of the OSCE has many duties and responsibilities. The most important one is probably representing the values of the Organization and securing them throughout the OSCE region. In fact, these values cannot be represented by a Government that manipulates elections, gives no political rights to parties that do not support the head of state, arrests independent journalists who criticize the Government, does not support independent investigation regarding the murder of opposition politicians.

We know that the Kazakh Government, the President and his family members spend millions of Euros for PR purposes only for one goal: That the OSCE will accept one of Nazarbyev's last dreams: Chairing an international organization.

Today, you can listen to one of these activities, carried out for only one purpose: Showing democracy, where in fact there is none.



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The OSCE and the dilemma of 2009

Article published by ETG¹

2006 will be an important year in the history of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Officially, at the end of this year all member states of the OSCE have to decide the Chairmanship of the Organization for the year 2009. At the moment, there is only one candidate for this post: The Central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan. Especially Western, Central Europe and the US in principle supported this idea, because it would be the first Chairman that was part of the former Soviet Union.

There is only one problem: The past and the current political and legal situation in Kazakhstan contradicts with the principles of the OSCE.

At the moment, the United States, Great Britain and some other EU states are known to oppose the candidacy of Kazakhstan for chairing the OSCE in 2009. At the same time, the EU states will have to agree upon a common stance to be ready to elect a state that will chair OSCE in 2009.

Fears of western countries stem from the idea that Kazakhstan in its present form (run by Nursultan Nazarbayev) will be a center of political instability in 2008-2009-2010. In these years, Kazakhstan is to be a member of the so-called OSCE «troika» (former+current+future chairmen of the Organization), which means that Astana could play an important role in the OSCE leadership for three years.

In the case of unrest, violence, political killings and rigged elections that could take place in a country that chairs the Organization, it would be difficult to criticize this country or impose sanctions against its leadership since the OSCE itself could face a crisis as a result. In addition, the Nazarbayev foreign ministry would not dare to slam other authoritarian regimes, for instance the Karimov or Niyazov regimes in Uzbekistan or Turkmenistan in case of new massacres or crackdowns there.

Therefore, an organization like the OSCE, that kept working even in the Cold War era, would be paralyzed. This is extremely dangerous, and deep in their hearts many countries are against Kazakhstan with its current regime as the chairman. Contrary to all the traditions and procedures, they suggest that OSCE does not elect any 2009 chairman at all this year in order to give Nazarbayev a chance to «save appearances» and voluntarily put off the bid for at

least 2011 or - which is even better - for 2013 when (it appears so!?) a new president is to be elected in Kazakhstan.

The persons of the president and the potential foreign minister in 2009 is an essential aspect, as the verdict in the Kazakhgate trial is expected to be attained next year already. Jurors are to be selected on January 16, 2007. After that, the US government could declare Nursultan Nazarbayev an international corrupt official and will deny him and his family members access to the U.S. If R. Aliev becomes foreign minister and OSCE chairman (as he hopes it to happen), this will paralyze the Organization altogether: the two of them will be unable to travel to the United States, the US Congress could stop funding the OSCE, etc.

The presumptuous and adventurist policy of perpetual initiatives on the international arena clearly damages the image of Kazakhstan. Authors of the above policy proceed from the idea that lies and empty words - if repeated very often and very loud - will be eventually recognized by the international community. The Kazakh leadership and Foreign Ministry have always hoped to get round the democratic states by telling them one thing while doing quite another thing.

Those who regularly visit western foreign ministries and delegations know that they see very well this deception. The tone of western media outlets, which largely reflect the elite' opinion, have long taken a squeamish and critical stance towards Kazakhstan. There is no admiration at all; Kazakhstan is described as a stronghold of despotism and kleptocracy (follow-up the articles of Washington Post, Financial Times, The Economist, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, etc.; these articles can be found here at ETG web site). The only thing that they are still enthusiastic about is oil reserves. Especially Western countries like Germany, France or Italy prefer this view on foreign policy. But one has to ask: How could a developed and educated nation be proud only of this?

As for the Kazakh Ambassador Kunyanshev's statement, in paragraph 7 he assures the OSCE member states without any reason that the OSCE chairmanship of Kazakhstan's current regime is supported by all public forces in Kazakhstan. This is far from being true. The authorities haven't discussed this idea in society; it has been proposed by Nazarbayev's son-in-law. Recently he has put forward an idea of introducing ancestral monarchy in Kazakhstan. Both ideas are of the same origin and are close in nature. They are speculative PR campaigns that reflect the courtier fight in the Nazarbayev entourage.

Opposition parties and democratic movements in Kazakhstan share the criticism and fears of European democratic states and U.S. regarding the Nazarbayev government's OSCE chairmanship. To have a decisive voice in the European affairs, this regime has to cleanse its «Augean stables» at home first, drop the practice of family corrupt governance, hold fair election than will be finally recognized by the OSCE.

Before Astana could occupy the OSCE chairman's position, those must be found who actually ordered and committed the murder of Zamanbek Nurkadilov and Altynbek Sarsenbayev. All politically motivated verdicts against opposition political figures and journalists have to be reviewed and overturned. Repressive laws intended to stifle the freedom of speech, the freedom of assembly and political activities must be annulled and brought in line with Kazakhstan's OSCE commitments.



The main fear regarding the Nazarbayev leadership in case it leads OSCE is that the Nazarbayev regime is unable to conduct a dialog with fellow citizens and countrymen at home. For years opposition has demanded to hold a nationwide round table to discuss a wide range of political reforms. Nazarbayev has appointed a government commission instead, that consists of officials and is chaired by Nazarbayev himself.

However, an OSCE chairman should provide a possibility of dialog in critical situations; it should demonstrate the ability of taking into consideration and accommodating interests of all sides involved in potential conflicts. Will the European nations trust Nursultan Nazarbayev or Rakhmat Aliev in this capacity? Obviously not. The recent

¹ Eurasian Transition Group: A Western based NGO, concentrating on human rights and democratization in Central Asia (www.eurasiantransition.org)

ambassador Kuanyshev's statement made on Astana's order confirms this. Instead of looking for arguments in favour of Kazakhstan's chairmanship, he has tried to blackmail the OSCE by petty threats.

Kazakh opposition is against such manner of conducting foreign policy and talking to European friends and partners. OSCE member states should take a principled and resolute stance in addressing the question of Kazakhstan's chairmanship.

Still, the basis of the OSCE is the Helsinki Act, signed 1975. All member-countries signed and agreed to the principles of CSCE, based on the respect of human rights, freedom of speech and a peaceful future. Comparing this with the current situation in Kazakhstan, it would be more than cynical giving the Chairmanship of the Organization to Kazakhstan: All agreements of Helsinki would be neglected.

Patriots would be flattered and happy to see the flag of Kazakhstan run up in Europe for a whole year. However, true patriots should think of the good for their own nation and the way to get it back into the community of the free and democratic nations of Europe. There is one and only way to attain this end: broad political reforms through nationwide dialogue and democratic elections. To achieve this, the people of Kazakhstan need the support and assistance of the OSCE member states.

Interview with Sergej Duvanov: Nazarbayev and the Nobel Peace Prize



At a recent conference of religious leaders in Astana, ex-president of the International Islamic University, Dr. Mahmud Ahmad Ghazi (Pakistan), unveiled an intention to nominate Nursultan Nazarbayev for the Nobel Peace Prize. He didn't, however, detail any Nazarbayev's concrete efforts to "maintain peace".

Five years ago, there was already an attempt made to get Nursultan Nazarbayev - with the help of Mikhail Gorbachev - a Nobel Prize for closing the Semipalatinsk nuclear test ground. Will they succeed now? We discussed this with a well-known journalist, Sergej Duvanov.

S. Duvanov: I believe this initiative should be regarded as a sign of President



Nazarbayev's vanity. He is eager to get his name into the annals of history.

There is much symbolic here. The transfer of the capital is reminiscent of the Russian emperor Peter the Great. The construction of a pyramid in Astana is reminiscent of the pharaohs. The numerous attempts to nominate him for a Nobel Prize fit this pattern too.

Question: Was this idea proposed to Mr. Ghazi by Nazarbayev personally or was it the idea of his henchmen?

S. Duvanov: The idea most likely comes from his entourage. They invent there various events for Nazarbayev to enjoy himself. Take, for instance, the congress of world religions. The idea to chair OSCE is of the same origin. All these are the fruit of one man's vanity.

Question: Nazarbayev often speaks about stability in Kazakhstan. Could one ignore the political killings of Altynbek Sarsenbayev and Zamanbek Nurkadilov or the suppression of mass demonstrations of Shanyrak or Bakai villages?

S. Duvanov: Any ruler, if his country is not at war, could be awarded a prize for stability and interethnic accord. There are lots of such countries on the planet - much more than prizes. There is a true stability in a state when political figures are not killed or rallies of dissenters are not scattered. In a stable state, the authorities do not jail people for their political beliefs, do not shut down newspapers or pass antidemocratic laws.

Question: It's great that there is no war in Kazakhstan. However, one man is couldn't possibly ensure this, could he?

S. Duvanov: Nazarbayev could be regarded as a guarantor of stability when it comes to the ruling elite only. High-level officials can hardly wait to see President Nazarbayev step down. There are lots of those who want to replace him in office. But as long as Nazarbayev is strong enough, spiders in the jar behave themselves. One could say that there is stability in this jar. Kazakhstan is rich and for the time being this cements things. The God has allowed our state to possess untold wealth. However, Kazakhstan manufactures nothing in demand on foreign markets. When we run out of oil, we will run out of our successes too.

Question: You've mentioned a successor. However, a successor implies Nazarbayev's resignation and a transfer of power. Rakhat Aliev has publicly suggested that a monarchy be introduced in Kazakhstan.

S. Duvanov: Any constitutional monarch has far less powers than President Nazar-

bayev has. He is the man who has royal powers indeed! A dynastic transfer of power is quite real. In Azerbaijan, a son has already replaced his father in office. In Kazakhstan, we also have a ruler who - under various pretences - has got himself reelected many times as president. Later, his daughter would be «elected» in the same manner. Technically, it will be called a presidential republic, while actually it will be a monarchy.

Question: So we can say goodbye to any hopes to chair OSCE?

S. Duvanov: It's unclear why Rakhat Aliev started to talk about monarchy in the moment when the question is being considered whether Nursultan Nazarbayev will chair OSCE or not. It appears that he has done this to frighten Europe. Who will vote for Kazakhstan's candidacy if they discuss potential coronation of «Nursultan I» there? In my opinion, this is a challenge for the European community, and any chairmanship is out of the question after that.

Washington Post: With Kazakh's visit, Bush priorities clash

President Bush launched an initiative this month to combat international kleptocracy, the sort of high-level corruption by foreign officials that he called "a grave and corrosive abuse of power" that "threatens our national interest and violates our values." The plan, he said, would be "a critical component of our freedom agenda."

Three weeks later, the White House is making arrangements to host the leader of Kazakhstan, an autocrat who runs a nation that is anything but free and who has been accused by U.S. prosecutors of pocketing the bulk of \$78 million in bribes from an American businessman. Not only will President Nursultan Nazarbayev visit the White House, people involved say, but he also will travel to the Bush family compound in Maine.

Nazarbayev's upcoming visit, according to analysts and officials, offers a case study in the competing priorities of the Bush administration at a time when the president has vowed to fight for democracy and against corruption around the globe. Nazarbayev has banned opposition parties, intimidated the press and profited from his post, according to the U.S. government. But he also sits atop massive oil reserves that have helped open doors in Washington.

Nazarbayev is hardly the only controversial figure received at the top levels of the

The Washington Post

Bush administration. In April, the president welcomed to the Oval Office the president of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, who has been accused of rigging elections. And Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice hosted Teodoro Obiang Nguema, the president of Equatorial Guinea, who has been found to have millions of dollars stashed in overseas bank accounts.

But the Kazakh leader has received especially warm treatment, given that the same government that will host him next month plans to go to trial in federal court in January to prove that he was paid off in the 1990s by a U.S. banker seeking to influence oil rights. Although the banker faces prison time, Nazarbayev has not been charged and has called the allegations illegitimate.

In addition to Nazarbayev's upcoming visit, Vice President Cheney went to the former Soviet republic in May to praise him as a friend, a trip that drew criticism because it came the day after Cheney criticized Russia for retreating from democracy. The latest invitation has sparked outrage among Kazakh opposition.

"It raises the question of how serious is the determination to fight kleptocracy," said Rinat Akhmetshin, director of the International Eurasian Institute, who works for Kazakh opposition. "Nazarbayev is a symbol of kleptocracy . . . and yet they are bringing him in. That sends a very clear signal to people inside Kazakhstan who are very well aware that he stole money from them."

The White House declined to comment because it has not yet officially announced the visit, but Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Evan Feigenbaum was in Kazakhstan last week working out details, and Kazakh officials said the trip will take place in late September. A spokesman for former president George H.W. Bush confirmed that Nazarbayev will visit Kennebunkport as part of his U.S. stay. "An old friend of his was in the U.S. and he extended an invitation," Bush spokesman Tom Frechette said.

An administration official, speaking on the condition of anonymity because the invitation has not been announced, said President Bush often meets with leaders of countries "that are not yet democracies" and uses the time to push for more freedom. "We've always been frank in our discussions with government officials from Kazakhstan about our concerns about lack of democratic movement, and we always press them for democratic reform," the official said.

Kazakhstan, a vast nation of 15 million on the Central Asian steppe, has emerged as an increasingly important player in the

world energy market. With the largest crude oil reserves in the Caspian Sea region, Kazakhstan pumps 1.2 million barrels a day and exports 1 million of that. The Kazakh government hopes to boost production to 3.5 million barrels a day by 2015, rivaling Iran. U.S. and Russian companies and governments have competed for access to its oil.

Nazarbayev, 66, a blast-furnace operator-turned-Communist functionary, has led Kazakhstan since 1990, when it was part of the Soviet Union, and has since won a series of tainted elections. His government has banned or refused to register opposition parties, closed newspapers and harassed advocacy groups. Two opposition leaders were found dead of gunshot in disputed circumstances.

But the Bush administration considers Nazarbayev a friendly, stable moderate in a region of harsher, sometimes hostile dictators and has been hopeful he will open up

and cleanse his government. The Kazakh government under Nazarbayev recently embarked on an anti-corruption campaign that has resulted in arrests of mid-level officials.

"I really do think he has learned how to be clean," said Martha Brill Olcott, a Kazakhstan specialist at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. "He has learned a lot more about how you can promote to some degree divestiture [of assets]. Most of his holdings are, I wouldn't say transparent, but they're more so."

Others aren't sure. "When the United States is transparently soft on friendly dictators like Nazarbayev, it undermines the effort to be tough on not-so-friendly dictators," said Tom Malinowski of Human Rights Watch.

Transparency International, an anti-corruption organization, ranks Kazakhstan 2.6 on a 10-point scale, placing it 107th out of 159 countries graded. That's a decline from a 3.0 grade and 65th place in 2000.

"You don't have free elections, and the press is pretty much controlled by his family, and a significant portion of assets in Kazakhstan are directly or indirectly controlled by his family," said Miklos Marschall, the group's regional director. "But on the other hand, unlike other Central Asian countries, he is willing to initiate some step-by-step reforms. From our perspective, he's not the worst."

Nazarbayev visited the Bush White House in 2001 - before the Justice Department filed a case in 2003 alleging that he had taken bribes and before the president issued a 2004 proclamation banning corrupt

foreign officials from visiting the United States. A State Department official said hundreds of foreign officials have been denied visas under Bush's proclamation but could not explain how it would not apply in Nazarbayev's case.

U.S. prosecutors have charged businessman James H. Giffen with steering \$78 million in bribes to Nazarbayev and one of his former prime ministers in the 1990s in exchange for influence in oil transactions. In addition to cash transferred to secret Swiss bank accounts, Nazarbayev, originally identified in court papers simply as "KO-2," allegedly received two snowmobiles, an \$80,000 speedboat, fur coats for his wife and daughter, and tuition for his daughter at a Swiss boarding school and later George Washington University.

Giffen's attorneys have argued that he is not guilty because his actions were sanctioned by the U.S. government. Giffen says he disclosed his activities to agencies including the CIA and was encouraged to continue for national security reasons. The Justice Department is appealing a court decision allowing the defense. The case is scheduled to go to trial Jan. 16.²



Kazakh Media Law violates OSCE-principles

Despite massive local and international protest, Kazakhstan's President Nursultan Nazarbayev signed into effect restrictive amendments to the country's media law that will greatly threaten freedom of expression and freedom of the press in the country.

Kazakh and international nongovernmental organizations had hoped President Nazarbayev would veto the amendment, as he did last year on a law that would have restricted civil society organizations in Kazakhstan. Some of the most objectionable amendments to the media law include expensive registration fees for journalists, additional grounds for denying registration, more frequent inspections of press offices, and mandatory re-registration following minor administrative matters such as change of address - all of which will be burdensome and time consuming for legitimate journalists and provide grounds for interrupting their work.

With this law, the Kazakh Government and the President himself violate international law and a principal value of the OSCE, which Kazakhstan wants to chair in 2009.

² Article was published Aug. 29, p. A01

Suppression of mass demonstrations in Shanyrak



The new media law amendments will compound an already deteriorating press environment in Kazakhstan, where media outlets are either state run or controlled by members of the president's family and individuals with direct ties



to his family. While independent media outlets do exist in the country, they face tremendous legal harassment. The 2006 issue of Freedom House's annual survey, Freedom of the Press, rates Kazakhstan as Not Free.

Christopher Smith, US House of Representatives (excerpts of his speech)³:

„... While I support the idea of Central Asian leadership of the OSCE, my purpose today is to point out the very serious problems with Kazakhstan's candidacy. As many of my colleagues on the Helsinki Commission have concluded, awarding Kazakhstan the political leadership of OSCE in 2009 would be unwarranted and potentially dangerous for the Organization. President Nursultan Nazarbaev, in his opening statement at a recent OSCE meeting in Almaty, even admitted: "We do not . . . have established democratic principles." Therefore, allowing Kazakhstan to assume the chairmanship by default is not acceptable. Kazakhstan's chairmanship bid must be deferred until the country substantially implements its OSCE commitments, especially those on human rights and democratization. Defenders of Kazakhstan's candidacy have pointed to the country's economic reforms and relative freedom, compared to the rest of Central Asia. I concur that Kazakhstan is far ahead of the police states of Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan. But that is no great achievement. Surpassing the worst of the worst does not confer an automatic right to hold the chairmanship of the OSCE which is dedicated to upholding human rights and promoting democracy.



Yet long-promised political reforms in Kazakhstan have not materialized and the human rights climate remains poor, as documented in the State Department's annual reports. Kazakhstan's oil riches, strategic location and cooperation with the United States in anti-terrorism programs cannot conceal the fact that the country remains an authoritarian state. President Nazarbaev has manipulated constitutional referendums and falsified elections to stay in power, while his relatives and friends have gained monopoly positions in the most profitable sectors of the economy. Independent and opposition media have been consistently harassed and pressured, and opposition politicians have been excluded from elections, or worse. Such was the state of affairs before last December's presidential election, which was widely seen as a "make-or-break" moment for Kazakhstan. Unfortunately, the government failed to uphold its international commitments before, during and following the election. Despite repeated pledges from Nazarbaev to hold a free and fair contest, the OSCE observation mission stated the election "did not meet a number of OSCE commitments" due to "restrictions on campaigning, harassment of campaign staff and persistent and numerous cases of intimidation by the authorities" which "limited the possibility for a meaningful competition." There are many areas of current and potential cooperation between our countries, including Kazakhstan's entry into the WTO, energy, military security and anti-terrorism. Nor does my inability to support Kazakhstan's candidacy for the OSCE Chairmanship in 2009 mean that I do not hope to be able to back a future bid. Nothing would please me more than to report to this chamber that Kazakhstan has met its commitments on democratization and human rights and richly deserves to lead the OSCE. A Kazakh chairmanship would also move the Organization eastward in the symbolic sense, bridging what has become an uncomfortable gap between the former Soviet republics and Europe.

But that moment has not yet come, Mr. Speaker. I would encourage the Kazakh leaders to avail themselves of the opportunity of additional time to constructively engage the OSCE. Working to ensure that the Organization succeeds would aid Kazakhstan's bid for a future chairmanship, while expressing sour grapes over a denial can only add to the impression that Kazakhstan is not ready for a leadership role ..."

³ House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., June 29, 2006

Translation help

We are supplying a translation of statements by the Kazakh government from Naz-speak to Plain English. We're looking at statements from the government's own PR-company „Caspian Information Centre“.

"Kazakh political reforms likely to be cautious and pragmatic." Don't hold your breath.

Nazarbayev won a "landslide victory in the presidential election of December last year." Of course he did, it was rigged, as usual.

"The Kazakh president knows that democratic reform is vital to achieve long-term stability..." If I just talk about democratic reform that should make Bush happy and maybe he won't pester me to do anything else.

"... and the peaceful transfer of executive power to his successor." And hand the job over to my daughter when I'm ready to retire.

In dealing with political parties, NGOs and the media, the government will insist on "accountability, transparency and professionalism in accordance with the highest international standards." Toe the line or I'll haul you into court on trumped-up tax charges, vandalize your offices, have my thugs assault you or I'll toss you in jail. Meanwhile, keep sending those contributions to my Cayman Island bank.

Nazarbayev says he is committed to liberty and democracy for the Kazakh people. Watch his nose grow.

Achievements made by Kazakhstan and its Leadership (Rank: 2006)

No legal registration for the mayor opposition parties

No independent investigation in Nurkadilov and Sarsenbayev murder

No free and fair elections

No mercy for critical journalists

No equal law

No freedom of expression

No return for exiled politicians

No travel permission for opposition politicians

No international review of the Constitution

No independent courts, judges, prosecutors

No prosperity for all

No transparency in business

BBC: Murder Trial in Kazakhstan a Farce⁴

Relatives and colleagues of a murdered Kazakh opposition leader say they have lost faith in the judicial process

Ten men are on trial for the killing of Altynbek Sarsenbaiuly, who was shot with his driver and his bodyguard in February. But lawyers for the three victims walked out



of the trial on Monday and opposition lawmakers have described proceedings as a farce.

The shooting sparked political turmoil in Kazakhstan. Mr Sarsenbaiuly was the second opposition leader to

be found dead in a matter of months, and the brutal manner of the killing shocked a country which had a reputation for stability in an unstable region. Rumours that political intrigue lay behind the killing began to spread immediately. The authorities attempted to calm the public mood by arresting 10 suspects, including a former senior politician and five agents from the security forces. They say the 10 suspects killed Mr Sarsenbaiuly because of an article he published in the media attacking the most senior defendant, Senate administration chief Yerzhan Utembayev. But Mr Sarsenbaiuly's supporters and relatives have condemned every aspect of the investigation and say the arrests were an attempt to deflect attention from the real culprits.

Lawyers for the victims want to hear more testimony from one of the defendants, Rustam Ibragimov. He has alleged that the kidnaping was ordered by senior officials and was part of a coup plot against President Nursultan Nazarbayev. But Mr Ibragimov has not retaken the stand and the judge halted the trial when Mr Utembayev said he would take questions regarding Mr Ibragimov's allegations.

Opposition lawmaker Tulegen Zhukheyev told a news conference he did not want to add legitimacy to the trial after the witness testimony was curtailed. "There is no way to believe the court has any intention of getting to the truth," he said. "It seems the authorities believed the trial was getting out of control.

Relatives of the murdered politician accused the Kazakh intelligence services, the National Security Committee (NSC) of being behind the crime. "The NSC masterminded it, NSC officers carried it out, the NSC hindered the investigation and now it is preventing the court from establishing the truth," Mr Sarsenbaiuly's brother, Rysbek, said. In a statement, the victims' families accused judicial officials of doing "everything to shield the state from any responsibility for this crime".



OSCE stands for:

Human Rights

Free and fair elections

Party Pluralism

Freedom of the Media

The Kazakh President, his Government, his family neglect all above mentioned values of the OSCE.

Kazakhstan would destroy the international reputation of the OSCE.

The Members of the OSCE must urge the Kazakh Government to realize its values first, in a second step, after implementation, Kazakhstan is able to chair the Organization.

ZAGRANBURO: UNITED
OPPOSITION OF KAZAKHSTAN

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⁴ BBC-Service, August 15, 2006