



### **Model questionnaire to be completed by persons alleging torture or their representatives**

Information on the torture of a person should be transmitted to the Special Rapporteur in written form and sent to:

#### **Special Rapporteur on Torture**

c/o Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights United Nations Office at Geneva CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

E-mail: urgent-action@ohchr.org

Email: sr-torture@ohchr.org

Although it is important to provide as much detail as possible, the lack of a comprehensive accounting should not necessarily preclude the submission of reports. However, the Special Rapporteur can only deal with clearly identified individual cases containing the following minimum elements of information:

a. **Full name of the victim:** Ilkhom IBODOV

b. **Date on which the incident(s) of torture occurred (at least as to the month and year):**

- On 15 August 2015 around 5.00 pm, Inam, the official of the National Security Service of Bukhara, came to Ibodov's fisherie, created by the family in the desert. He came to request Ilkhom more than five thousand dollars for his relatives wedding. Ilkhom refused and said that he would no longer pay the bribes. After Inam's threatenings Ilkhom replied that he would appeal to the Republican Law Enforcement Authorities for the protection of his rights.

Inam threatened to kill Ilkhom. Ilkhom replied: "If you want to kill so kill. Man lives once and dies once." Inam and Ilkhom had a big quarrel and when Inam left, Ilkom told his mother that he was tired of these constant threatening. Before the 15 August, it was Yunusov Azim and other security officers who were constantly extorting from Ilkhom money and threatening him with reprisals if he did not pay. Every month, he was forced to give \$ 2,000.

- Next day, on 16 August 2015, Ilkhom IBODOV and his brother Rakhim have been arrested their own shop called Al Razhap AutoGlobal which was situated at the street Khaklar Dosligue in Bukhara city(Uzbekistan) by agents of the police, of the intelligence service (SNB) and of the tax department. When Ilkhom and his brother were arrested, they were tortured. Ilkhom IBODOV was subjected to torture from the 16<sup>th</sup> August till 12<sup>th</sup> September 2015.

They were not allowed to contact a lawyer. In Uzbekistan the lawyers cannot protect their clients against the torture, but they can gather information about the torture, they can file the complaints and inform the families.

They were arbitrarily detained on charges of disorderly conduct and disobedience to orders of police. They were then taken to the different detention facilities of Bukhara city.

- After their arrest on 16 August 2015, the brothers were taken to the Temporary Detention Facility of Bukhara Regional Department of Internal Affairs, in Bukhara city, where Ilkhom and his brother Rakhim were tortured during several days.

When the brothers were in the temporary detention center, Ilkhom was detained in a solitary cell. The Inspector of Criminal Investigation and fight against the terrorism of Bukhara Regional Department of Internal Affairs, named Barbos, visited Ilkhom and handcuffed him. After this, the Acting Director of the National Security Service Department of the Bukhara region, Colonel, Rustam Azimov, came to the cell and asked Ilkhom to admit that he was an intermediate in taking bribes from his close friends who had high positions in the society, because they wanted to open a criminal case against them.

When Ilkhom refused to answer, Barbos and Rustam started to beat him. Rustam Azimov told Ilkhom, that he would not leave the prison alive and it was better for him to respond to their requests. When Ilkhom refused again, they started to beat his brother Rakhim. They continued to beat the brothers in turn, in front of each other.

On 18 August 2015, because of repeated tortures and ill treatments the brothers lost consciousness. The torturers stopped. They called the doctors though not in order to provide the medical assistance but to bring them back to their senses and continue torture.

Rakhim's state didn't improve so the torturers left him alone but they continued to beat Ilkhom. Rakhim wanted to help his brother and under the pressure signed some empty papers. He was also forced to write a confession of a crime he did not commit to the attention of the head of the Bukhara Regional National Security Service. Ilkhom continued to refuse to sign the empty papers and he continued to refuse to recognize himself guilty in the crime that he did not commit.

On 20 August 2015, four prisoners Zhumaev Rustam, Inagomov Umid, Safarov Zamshid and Alexander Ivanov were transferred from the prison of Karaul Bazar, which is the prison where the particularly dangerous recidivists are usually detained. According to witnesses, detained during the same period, on 20 August 2016, the four detainees (1 Russian and 3 Uzbeks) were ordered to beat Ilhom IBODOV in his cell. At first, they were detained in the cell with Rakhim where they openly told him that they were brought to kill Ilkhom. When Rakhim started to beg them do not touch his brother, they began to mock at Rakhim and tortured him.

- The chief of Bukhara regional police Shakir Urimov and his deputy participated in the torture of the brothers in the temporary detention center of the internal content of the Bukhara regional police department. Before the transfer of the recidivists, just after the arrest, Ilkhom wrote a complaint and asked the lawyer Jalil Hajiyev to transmit it to the designated official. Instead his lawyer passed the complaint to Shakir Urimov. Later, Shakir Urimov and his deputy tortured Ilkom in his cell. Every day, the deputy was bringing food, cigarettes and other things to the four recidivists. The day they transferred the recidivists, they took them separately.

When the recidivists tortured Ilkhom, the penitentiary administration didn't intervene to protect him because the recidivists were transferred to the prison specially to torture the brothers. The recidivists were manipulated by the authorities who requested them to torture Ilkhom. After a while the recidivists were brought back and locked in a cell with Ilkhom where they began to torture him.

After Ilkhim's death, his family sent many letters (see below) to various authorities. Finally, a trial opened, but only two of four recidivists, Rustam Zhumaev and Inagomov Umid, were judged, despite the fact that all four tortured Ilkhom. In the sentences it was written that they confessed to having tortured Ilkhom.

- On September 10, the brothers were transferred to the Investigate Center (*Sledovatel'skiy Izolator* in Russian) of the Uzbekistan's intelligence service (SNB), where Ilkhom was also tortured.

On 10 September 2015, when the term of administrative punishment of IBODOVS ended, the investigator of Bukhara city prosecutor office Surad Miazov opened a criminal case against brothers IBODOV. According to the decision on the detention of suspects, he said that the detainees would be kept in the detention center of Bukhara regional security service. In the decision it was written that they were accused of having committed a serious crime. The IBODOVS brothers were charged under Article 189, Part 3 ("Violation of the rules of trade and services"), article 243 ("Legalization of proceeds derived from criminal activity") and article 177, part 3, paragraph "a" ("Illegal acquisition or sale currency values").

According to the investigator, when the brothers were brought to the detention facility of the national security service, the officials of the security service Yunusov Azim, Bahodir and Inam entered in to the cell and started to torture the brothers. They beat them with batons under the feet. The brother's legs were swollen. According to testimonies, YUNUSOV Azim was leading the tortures in the detention center. Azim and Inam kept Ilkhom while Bahodir were beating Ilkhom on his heart and screaming that Ilkhom would not get outside alive.

When Ilkhom fell on the floor, they began to trample him. Ilkhom lost conscience but he still didn't receive any medical assistance. Rakhim asked the doctor of the security service to help to his brother but the doctor said that she would check the body of Ilkhom when he would die.

On 12 August 2015, the brothers were brought to court. Ilkhom could not walk because of the bad state of the health caused by the tortures. At this time, Rakhim was under pressure, they told him that if he did not confess the crimes, his brother would be killed and the family would be accused of religious extremism. The Court took 15 minutes behind the closed doors and decided to leave them in prison. The family hired a lawyer who demanded to release the brothers because of their health state and the need for medical assistance.

The judge refused. The brothers returned to the detention facility SNB. Azim, Bahodir and Inam came back to the Ilkhom's cell. Inam and Azim dropped Ilkhom on the floor and Bahodir began to jump on Ilkhom. Rakhim who was in the next cell could hear the screaming of his brother and how he begged them to stop the torture. After a while Ilkhom stopped screaming.

According to Rakhim, Ilkhom's brother, from 16 August to 12 September 2016 Ilkhom IBODOV was subjected to severe beatings with his legs and hands tied behind his back and during the night, he was kept tied up.

On some parts of his body, his skin was ‘sanded’ and burned (instrument of torture unknown). After the trial held on 12 September 2016, Ilkhom was subjected to severe beatings by 3 officers of the Uzbek security services (Inam, Bahodir and Umid), those who took him back to the detention place (IS) of the Uzbek security services, and his body slammed against the wall of his cell.

□ On 13 September 2015, around 4.00 pm some people called to Ibodov's family and told to the members of the family that Ilkhom felt ill and died at the hospital. In the evening, the family got the body from the morgue. Before that, the medical forensic examination has been made. In fact, the family was not informed about the medical forensic examination, so from that day the family began to request for another exhumation. His mother, Mrs. Khursand RAJABOVA wanted to bury his son according to Muslim traditions but the police demanded to bury Ilkhom immediately.

**c. Place where the person was seized (city, province, etc.) And location at which the torture was carried out (if known);**

Ilkhom IBODOV was seized in his own shop called Al Razhap AutoGlobal which was situated at the street Khaklar Dosligue in Bukhara city. He was tortured in two different detention places. After his arrest, he was taken to the Bukhara's city IVS (*Izolator Vremennogo Soderzhaniya* in Russian), a Temporary Detention Facility under the Department of the Internal Affairs of Bukhara city. On 10 September 2015, he was transferred to the Investigate Center (*Sledovatel'skiy Izolator* in Russian) of the Uzbekistan's intelligence service (SNB).

**d. Indication of the forces carrying out the torture. Description of the form of torture used and any injury suffered as a result;**

Ilkhom has been detained in a Temporary Detention Facility under the Department of the Internal Affairs of Bukhara city and in the Investigate Center of the SBN. He has been tortured by the forces of these centers. More precisely, according to testimonies, Ilkhom would have been tortured by the employees of the intelligence agency of Bukharsky region; Yunusov Azim, Bahodir and the police officer Umid.

Ilkhom was tortured to death. According to the photos and videos of his body, torture resulted in extensive bruises, scars, cuts, including contusions, in different parts of his body (head, legs, hands and the whole body).

The investigator which opened the criminal case against the two recidivists DZOU MAEV Rustam and INAGOMOV Umid who contributed to torture Ilkhom showed pictures of Ilkom to his family. These pictures were retouched with photoshop software to erase any signs of torture on the body. Family managed to capture on photo and video Ilkhom's body, which was covered with dark bruises. Obviously it is clear that they plunged the awl under his feet, some parts of his body were burned. Usually, corpses are returned to families with their own clothes. When the body was returned to the family, he was covered a black pajama that didn't belong to Ilkhom.

Due to torture, Ilkhom personal clothing was surely covered of blood and that's why his corpse was returned to the family with different clothes. The family demanded the Ilkhom's clothes but did not receive it. Since his arrest until his death Ilkhom's family did not have any possibility to give him other clothes.

The family demanded a second autopsy and wrote to many institutions of the republic of Uzbekistan (see below) to ask 1) for the second autopsy of the body; 2) to have an investigation and to bring to law the responsible in the death of Ilkhom; 3) for a fair trial for Rakhim Ibodov (his confession was obtained under the torture) or to release him from the prison.

Approximately between 20 and 24 November 2015 the investigator of Bukhara city prosecutor's office, Rasul Yuldashev invited Mrs. Khursand RAJABOVA, Ilkhom's mother and his sister to get acquainted with the criminal case on the death of Ilkhom IBODOV. When the investigator gave them the criminal case, on the first page they saw a photo of Ilkhom's body without signs of torture. The family realized that it had been retouched with photoshop because before the funeral the family shot on video and camera Ilkhoms body and on the video there were signs of torture on the Ilkhoms body.

The family has received more than a hundred responses from different instances who responded that they were considering the complaint but did not engage anything to ensure the follow up of the case. The family constantly demanded to receive a copy of the conclusion of forensic medical examination and the death certificate. The 11 November, the family only received the death certificate which states that the cause of death was a heart attack. Until now, the family has not till received the conclusion of forensic medical examination. The demand of the second autopsy is still not satisfied.

- e. **Identify of the person or organization submitting the report (name and address, which will be kept confidential).**

**Mrs. Mutabar TADJIBAYEVA, chairwomen of the Fiery Hearts Club**

**7 Square Georges Brassens, 91600, Savigny Sur Orge, France.**

Additional sheets should be attached where space does not allow for a full rendering of the information requested. Also, copies of any relevant corroborating documents, such as medical or police records should be supplied where it is believed that such information may contribute to a fuller accounting of the incident. Only copies and not originals of such documents should be sent. There are the pictures and videos, the complaints, the responses on these complaints, the death certificate, the investigation documents and the sentence. All these documents are on the Uzbek language.

#### **I. Identity of the person(s) subjected to torture**

A. Family Name **IBODOV**

B. First and other names **Ilkhom**

C. Sex: **Male**

D. Birth date: **16 June 1976**

E. Nationality: **Uzbek**

F. Occupation: **Entrepreneur**

G. Identity card number (if applicable): **Uzbek Passport Number: AA6184008**

F. Activities (trade union, political, religious, humanitarian/ solidarity, press, etc.): **Trade**

G. Residential address: **Elobod Street 17 Bukhara City Uzbekistan**

## **II. Circumstances surrounding torture**

### **A. Date and place of arrest and subsequent torture**

On 16 August 2016, police, agents of the Uzbek security services and officers of the tax department of Bukhara city arrested Ilkhom IBODOV in his own shop located in the city of Bukhara. Brothers Ilkhom and Rahim IBODOV were the entrepreneurs on the car's market "Sitara" in the city of Bukhara and they also had a fisherie in the desert.

On 16 August 2015, on the weekend, IBODOV brothers were arrested for the administrative offenses and were convicted by a court decision by the Administrative Code, under Art 183 of "disorderly conduct", and Art 194, part 1 "disobedience to orders of police". According to the decision of the criminal court of Bukhara, the brothers got 10 days of administrative detention. When the term of administrative detention ended, on 26 August, another administrative case was opened against the brothers, according to the article. 194 part 2, and they got 15 more days of detention.

At this moment the law enforcement authorities forced the brothers to sign a written acknowledgment of the crime they did not commit.

The brothers were first detained in a detention place of Bukhara city (IVS) and then in another detention facility of the Uzbek security services also located in Bukhara city. Twenty-eight days after the detention the body of one of the brothers Ilkhom IBODOV, aged 44 years old was returned to his family.

His elder brother Rakhim IBODOV was charged under article 189 ( "Violation of the rules of trade and services"), article 243 ( "Legalization of proceeds derived from criminal activity") and article 177 ( "Illegal purchase or sale of foreign exchange values") of The Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. He was subsequently sentenced to eight years of prison.

### **B. Identity of force(s) carrying out the initial detention and/or torture (police, intelligence services, armed forces, paramilitary, prison officials, other)**

According to testimonies, the persons allegedly responsible for his death are as follows:

Azim Yunusov, the head of the Security Inspection's Department (IBS) under the responsibility of the National Security Service (SNB) of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Bukhara region and his associates: Bahodir, Inom, Ravshan Rajabov, Umid, and Shakir Urinov who runs the police Directorate of the Bukhara region (UVD).

Ilkhom was a successful entrepreneur and was regularly racketeered by the police; Yunusov Azim and other security officers constantly extorted him amounts of money and threatened him with reprisals if he did not pay. Every month, he was forced to give \$ 2,000. The last time Ilkhom gave the bribe to Yunusov Azim, he precised that he would not pay anymore. Yunusov threatened him. Ilkhom replied that he had kept all incriminating evidences and that he would submit a complaint if he did not stop.

**B. Were any person, such as a lawyer, relatives or friends, permitted to see the victim during detention? If so, how long after the arrest?**

No. Please note that the victim's lawyer was chosen by the officers of the security services of Uzbekistan (SNB). Family lawyer got the permission to work with Ilkhom only from 10 September, when the brothers were brought to the detention center of Security Services. Earlier, their lawyer, Jalil Hajiev, nominated by authorities, didn't raise the issue of violation of human rights, though he knew of torture.

**D. Describe the methods of torture used**

According to testimonies, from 16 August to 12 September 2016 Ilkhom IBODOV was subjected to severe beatings with his legs and hands tied behind his back and during the night, he was kept tied up. From August 16 to August 20, Ilkhom was tortured by the Inspector of Criminal Investigation and fight against the terrorism of Bukhara Regional Department of Internal Affairs, named Barbos, by Acting Director of the National Security Service Department of the Bukhara region, Colonel, Rustam Azimov, by the chief of Bukhara regional police, Shakir Urimov and secret service officers Yunususov Azim and Inam. From 20 August to 10 September four recidivists Zhumaev Rustam, Inagomov Umid, Safarov Zamshid and Alexander Ivanov tortured Ilkhom. From 10 September to 12 September he was tortured by employees of the intelligence agency of Bukharsky region Yunusov Azim, Bahodir and the police officer Umid.

According to witnesses detained during the same period, on 20 August 2016, four detainees (1 Russian and 3 Uzbeks) were ordered to beat Ilhom IBODOV in his cell.

After the trial held on 12 September 2016, he was subjected to severe beatings by 3 officers of the Uzbek security services (Inam, Bahodir and Umid), those who took him back to the detention place (IS) of the Uzbek security services, and his body slammed against the wall of his cell. The brothers returned to the detention facility SNB. Azim, Bahodir and Inam came back to the Ilkhom's cell. Inam and Azim dropped Ilkhom on the floor and Bahodir began to jump on Ilkhom. Rakhim who was in the next cell could hear the screaming of his brother and how he begged them to stop the torture. After a while Ilkhom stopped screaming.

**E. What injuries were sustained as a result of the torture?**

His corpse revealed cuts resulting from awls inserted under the detainee's fingernails, and in the soles of his feet and in his hands. Family managed to capture on photo and video Ilkhom's body, which was covered with dark bruises. Obviously, they plunged the awl under his feet, some parts of his body were burned. On some parts of his body, his skin was 'sanded' and burned (instrument of torture unknown). The victim is dead. According to the forensic medical examination, entrepreneur Ilkhom IBODOV died in the special detention facility SNB from a heart attack. However, as previously said Dilfuza IBODOVA, her brother Ilkhom never suffered from any heart disease.

**F. What was believed to be the purpose of the torture?**

Before his arrest, Ilkhom IBODOV told the agents of the national security services (SNB) of Uzbekistan in Bukhara that he would not continue to payoff bribes to them. Moreover, it seems that he had gathered some information mentioning connections between some agents of the national security services (SNB) of Uzbekistan and the criminal underworld and had wanted to provide the republican organs of the national security services (SNB) with compromising documents.

During the arrest, Yunusov and other officers were mainly searching for the notebook containing compromising information on them. They searched the notebook in the store, in brothers homes and they demanded the family to give them the notebook. After the arrest, some agents of the national security services (SNB) searched Ilkhom's house and tried to find these compromising documents. They even came back 24 hours later at night and looked for the notebook in the brothers' cars.

**G. Was the victim examined by a doctor at any point during or after his/her ordeal? If so, when? Was the examination performed by a prison or government doctor?**

The autopsy results were falsified and the doctor did not examine Ilkhom. But in the criminal case file there is the indication of the doctor stating that they visited Ilkhom when he complained about the pain in his heart. After Ilkhom's death, a forensic medical examination was made. They surely wanted to check signs of torture on the body. In the Court, Rakhim testified that there was no forensic medical examination and nobody from the medical staff examined Ilkhom not registered any signs of torture. Ilkhom didn't receive any medical assistance.

In the criminal case there are the results of the forensic medical examination. For the moment the family got the forensic medical examination for Rakhim Ibodov but the family did not receive the forensic medical examination documents for the autopsy of Ilkhom.

**H. Was appropriate treatment received for injuries sustained as a result of the torture?**

Considering the short delay between the arrest and the death but also the extent of the injuries and the hard situation in detention centers in Uzbekistan, Ilkhom did probably not receive any treatment. During the tortures Ilkhom didn't receive any medical assistance.

Only two from four recidivists who tortured Ilkhom, confirmed that they were brought on 20<sup>th</sup> August from Karaul Bazar prison to the internal detention center where the two brothers were already detained. According to the law of Republic Uzbekistan the convicted should not be in the same detention with the administrative violators.

1) The persons who are prosecuted for the first time are separated from the persons who were already in the prisons; 2) Specially dangerous recidivists must be placed apart from the detainees and prisoners; On 27 July 2011, the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a law which was approved on 26 August 2011 by the Senate and on 29 September 2011 by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov № PP-298 about "the detention in a criminal case". Article 41 States the separate placement of the detained persons from the prisoners: the separation of detainees and prisoners in the cells is based on their personality and psychological compatibility. [...] Detainees and prisoners in custody are housed separately from each other and placed in cells with the following requirements:

While the IBODOVS brothers were in the same cell with four recidivists, they were only administrative violators. They put the two recidivists with Ilkhom IBODOV because they wanted them to torture Ilkhom. During the tortures the employees of the internal detention center didn't react and didn't stop the actions of the recidivists. The recidivists were manipulated by the authorities who requested them to torture Ilkhom.

On 10 September, the period of administrative detention ended but the brothers were not released. On 10 September, the brothers were transferred to the Investigate Center (*Sledovatel'skiy Izolator* in Russian) of the Uzbekistan's intelligence service (SNB).



When it became clear that Ilkhom is dying, on Saturday 12 September, on the weekend, they organized a trial behind the closed doors and despite the lawyer's request to release the brothers, the Court decided to keep them in prison. For each brother the trial lasted only 15 minutes.

When Ilkhom was brought to the City Court, he was unconscious and was not able to move. Two police officers took him under his arms and entered into the courtroom. Despite the state of health, Bukhara city criminal court decided to keep Ilkhom in detention. The brothers returned to the detention facility SNB. Azim, Bahodir and Inam came back to the Ilkhom's cell. Inam and Azim dropped Ilkhom on the floor and Bahodir began to jump on Ilkhom. Rakhim who was in the next cell could hear the screaming of his brother and how he begged them to stop the torture. After a while Ilkhom stopped screaming.

During the period of their detention, the IBODOV brothers were isolated from the outside world and only the lawyer designated by the law enforcement authorities were the only one allowed to visit him. In violation of international and national standards, the family was not authorized to choose a lawyer.

Whereas the family demanded a copy of the decision from the Administrative Court and the documents related to the case, they didn't get any of these documents. The Court responded that the documents were in the Prosecutor's Office and the Prosecutor Office responded that the documents were in the Court.

At this time, upon the request of the perpetrators who caused the death of Ilkhom, the lawyer Hadjiev started to pressure the family.

**I. Was the medical examination performed in a manner which would enable the doctor to detect evidence of injuries sustained as a result of the torture? Were any medical reports or certificates issued? If so, what did the reports reveal?**

The family did not receive any information about the way the medical examination was performed. However, considering the extent of visible injuries on the corpse, the medical examination could not impeach the doctor to detect evidence of injuries sustained as a result of torture. A death certificate was issued. The family got the death certificate two month after the death of Ilkhom. The family still didn't get the conclusion of the forensic medical examination.

**J. If the victim died in custody was an autopsy or forensic examination performed and which were the results?**

Authorities alleged that an autopsy was underdone. The images and videos testify that the autopsy was done but the results of the autopsy were falsified. They refused to family in the second autopsy. When the body was returned to the family on 13 September 2015, the investigator and the police officers who brought the body told that a heart failure was the official cause of his death. On 11 November 2015, the family received a death certificate. In the death certificate it was written that Ilkhom IBODOV died from a heart attack.

### **III. Remedial action**

Were any domestic remedies pursued by the victim or his/her family or representatives (complaints with the forces responsible, the judiciary, political organs, etc.)? If so, what was the result?

The Ibodov's mother wrote to all the instances of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The family wrote several times to the president of the republic and asked for his intervention into the case of Ilkhom and asked for the creation of a special commission of investigation on this case. The family demanded a second autopsy and they appealed to all institutions of the republic of Uzbekistan, to the investigator Yaldishev Rasul of Bukhara regional prosecutor office, to the judges, to the republican law-enforcement authorities, to the republican general prosecutor center, to the Supreme Court, to the ombudsman and other instances.

Until today the family received 135 responses from different Prosecutor's Offices, Courts and Ministeries.

33 responses from Republican General Prosecutor's Office, 30 responses from the Bukhara Regional Prosecutor's Office, 16 responses from the Bukhara City Prosecutor's Office and two of these responses are from the investigator Rasul YULDASHEV, 1 response from the Bukhara District Prosecutor's Office. The family received 80 reponses from different Prosecutor's Offices of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

7 responses from the Republican Supreme Court, 6 responses from the Bukhara regional Criminal Court, 2 responses from Bukhara district Criminal Court. The family received 15 reponses from different Courts.

8 responses from the Ministry of Interior, 7 responses from the State Department of Tax of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 6 responses from the Department of Justice, 5 responses from the Committee of Legislation and Judicial Legal Affairs of Senate Olivmazlis, 3 responses from the Human Rights Ombudsman, 4 responses from Regional Intelligence Services of Bukhara, 4 responses from the Management of legal expertise and international treaties of the Cabinet of the Ministry of the Republic Uzbekistan, 2 responses from the Republican Ministry of emergency, 1 reponse from the Management of the secondary-special and vocational education of Bukhara. The family received 40 responses from the Ministeries

The family continues to send letters and complaints to various authorities and still continues to receive responses from the different authorities but there is still no real result on these complaints.

When the lawyer Jalil Hajiev blackmailed the family IBODOV, the family prepared a complaint to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Bukhara Regional Justice.

The justice department conducts an internal investigation on the lawyer Hadjiev and his actions during the torture of brothers IBODOV and on the violation of their rights.

#### **IV. Information concerning the author of the present report:**

- A. Family Name: **TADJIBAYEVA**
- B. First Name: Mutabar
- C. Relationship to victim: **Counselor**
- D. Organization represented, if any: International Human Rights Organisation **Fiery Hearts Club**
- E. Present full address: **7 Square Georges Brassens, 91600, Savigny Sur Orge, France**

### **Additional documents:**

1. The power of attorney on behalf of Ibodov's mother Hursant Radjabova
2. A video **Ilkhom Ibodov, a detainee from Bukhara has died after being tortured**
3. We send you a list of participants in the tortures : Law Enforcement Authorities, dangerous recidivists who were specially brought from Karaulbazar which is a prison for dangerous criminals, a list of persons who organized the illegal arrest, the organisers of tortures, the participants in the falsification of the criminal case, a list of unjust judges, a list of corrupt officials against who Ilkhom Ibodov was fighting, forensic experts who concealed the crime of law-enforcement authorities, prosecutors and republican officials that didn't check carefully the Ibodov's case.

We have a lot of documents concerning Ibodov's case but unfortunately we don't have any financial possibility to translate it in English.

The Ibodov's brothers were tortured from 16 August 2015 to 12 September 2015. But Ibodov's family is still in danger and receives the threatenings. For example, on 12 November 2015 the grand-daughter of Hursant Radjabova was brought to the head of Regional police of Bukhara to Bakhtier Egamberdiev where she was also threaten. She was told that they had evidence to suspect her and her sister of having written on the fence of a kinder garden the following: 'We, Syrians, will kill all of you!' 'We have a video in relation to your action' they added. Although the grand-daughter was in fact at school and does not know absolutely anything about this false accusation, she was forced to sign a confession in relation to the charges against her.

The Ibodov's family is also threatened because they are in contact with the head of the International Human Rights Organisation " Fiery Hearts Club" Mutabar Tadjibaeva and some journalists.

### **For more information you can read these articles:**

Video "Ibodov's case is a shame of the dictatorship"  
Ilkhom Ibodov, a detainee from Bukhara has died after being tortured (8 March)

<http://mutabar.org/en/2016/03/13179>

The family of Ibodov, the businessman from Bukhara who died after being tortured, is still under the pressure of the Intellegent servicies (23 May)

<http://rus.ozodlik.mobi/a/27750408.html>

We demand the responsables for the death of Ilkhom Ibodov to answer for their crime! (25 June)

<http://mutabar.org/ru/2016/06/14244>

Attention! New campaign – "Who is guilty?! Who is next?!" (25 June)

<http://mutabar.org/ru/2016/06/14259>

In Europe started a new campaign in support of victims of tortures in Uzbekistan (25 June)

<http://rus.ozodlik.mobi/a/27821580.htm>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=078wcLScKG8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bkikkaAb0Dc>

<http://catv24.com/ubijcy-v-pogonax-sotrudnikov-snb-uzbekistana-obvinyayut-v-ubijstve/>

<http://mutabar.org/uz/2016/02/13072>

<http://mutabar.org/uz/2016/03/13096>

<http://www.ozodlik.org/a/27587467.html>

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