

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН
ЕВРОПАДАГЫ КООПСУЗДУК ЖАНА
КЫЗМАТТАШТЫК УЮМУНДАГЫ
ТУРУКТУУ ДЕЛЕГАЦИЯСЫ



PERMANENT DELEGATION
OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
TO THE ORGANISATION FOR SECURITY AND
COOPERATION IN EUROPE

Speech

of H.E. President of the Kyrgyz Republic

Mrs. Roza Otunbayeva

9th of June, 2011, Vienna

Ladies and Gentlemen!

The Permanent Council is being held in an extremely difficult time for Kyrgyzstan. Today, 9th of June, is the anniversary of tragic events in the south of the country. One year ago, we faced a well-organized and large-scale provocation. Using deep-rooted socio-economic problems and the transitional political situation, revanchists and criminals unleashed a conflict between two brotherly peoples. As the result of this hundreds of our citizens were killed and the country suffered an irreparable loss.

Search for the causes and the desire to understand the occurrence of these tragic events made us take an absolutely unprecedented step in the post-soviet space: creating conditions for the Independent International Commission of Inquiry (IICI) headed by the Special Representative of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Kimmo Kiljunen.

The commission had no formal mandate of any international organization, but the composition of its competent staff allowed us to expect to receive an objective and balanced picture of what had happened. To achieve this goal, Kyrgyzstan provided all the conditions, nothing and no one in the country interfered with the work of the commission.

The report of the commission was published in early May. As was expected, its results created a diverse response. A number of regulations, findings and

recommendations of the report were criticized. It should be noted that in the newly started presidential election campaigns, separate and taken out of context allegations against some member of the Provisional Government are being used as a tool for political reasons. Internal and external opponents of the country's transition to a parliamentary form of government, which is new to the region, are trying to use this document to discredit the historical decision to change the form of government.

Today, one year after the events, the reconstruction process in the south is taking place to the fullest extent. The government that was formed on the basis of majority coalition, after October 2011 elections, takes measures for the immediate solution of many political and economic problems.

Immediately after the tragic events the new government adopted a program for reconstruction and development. With the support of international organizations all victims were provided with transitional shelters before the onset of cold weather. Socio-cultural infrastructure has also been restored. At present, we are building permanent houses for the victims.

In addition to the reconstruction of destroyed facilities, we also face a far more difficult task - to restore the lost trust between Uzbek and Kyrgyz communities in the south. It is not easy to achieve trust after such a complex conflict. The level of nationalism and intolerance is very high. In the government's comments on the Commission's report: we openly admit the existence of serious problems in the field of human rights in the post-conflict period; we agree with many criticisms of the commission in this field; we are ready to change the situation and we need support in implementing commission's recommendations.

There is a reform of the judicial system, and renewal of the judicial body; highly qualified staff work in public prosecution bodies and control every action associated with the events in the south. All trials are held in conditions of unprecedented openness. Human rights activists continue to control such cases.

Given that revanchists draw criminals to the bloody clashes, we declared a merciless war on criminal groups and try to prevent any attempts of gangs to join with corrupt officials.

The participation of criminals, drug-dealers and international terrorism in the south events is very obvious. This year, we were confronted with the terrorist attack in Kyrgyzstan. A relevant joint effort in combating international terrorism and crime is very essential in these circumstances.

In such circumstances, it is important to give a new impetus to the reform of Kyrgyzstan's system of internal affairs in order to ensure public safety and human rights. OSCE works in this direction by providing the internal affairs with consultative and financial support. OSCE's initiative on public safety was an important support for the Internal Affairs during the post-conflict period. Nevertheless, the project has now become fragmented.

Therefore, it is important not to lose the momentum gained from the previous achievements of the reform of the system. To increase the effectiveness of the reform of the internal affairs, we believe, it is reasonable to start discussing the possibilities of large-scale OSCE participation in this, particularly, through launching new projects between the Ministry of Interior and the OSCE on:

- A radical change in the type of training and education provided to Internal Affairs' officers in the Academy of the Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, in accordance with the international standards of policing organizations.
- The creation of expert and investigative units within the Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with international standards
- Strengthening the capacity of civil control over the activities of the Internal Affairs Bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic.

At present, the situation in Kyrgyzstan has improved, but it is too early to talk about complete stability. We still have much work to do in order to make the processes of democratization irreversible and prevent the reappearance of the authoritarian rule. The coming autumn presidential elections will be another test on Kyrgyz societies' strength and political maturity. As in previous years, we hope that the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)/OSCE will support the mission of international observers during the elections.

By joint government and social efforts, we need to overcome the disintegration of ethnic groups that was used for political purposes. This requires the restoration of confidence between the communities, equal opportunities for cultural development, language and education. To solve these problems, we developed a concept of ethnic development and consolidation of society. This work was carried out in close cooperation with the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities. His knowledge and experience on methods and tools of good governance in multicultural societies has helped us to create a document that will

form the basis for restoring confidence. A wide range of stakeholders participated and put their input towards this process.

During the difficult times of 2010 and 2011, The Kyrgyz Republic has shown itself as a country that prevented the escalation of conflict throughout the region. In only a few days, the government of Kyrgyzstan independently, without any aid, stopped the violence. By the joint efforts of the government and citizens of Kyrgyzstan, with the support of international organizations and governments of several countries, we managed to prevent a humanitarian catastrophe in the south of the country.

I am flying to Osh after Vienna, where we will hold number of commemorative events dedicated to the memory of the victims. The whole country will mourn them. During these days, with heavy hearts we will remember our losses. We are ready to do our best to prevent the reoccurrence of such conflicts in our country.