

On September 9-21 this year the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe plans to hold an annual Human dimension implementation meeting in Warsaw. And according to the old "good" tradition, the members of the terrorist-extremist organization Islamic Renaissance Party (TEO IRP), banned by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Tajikistan, intend to participate in it. Its head M. Kabiri, wanted, entered into the taste, conceived "to make happy" the personal presence of the organizers and guests. Transfer your great terrorist experience to the international community in the margins of these events.

The paradox is that of the 57 OSCE participating States, thirteen countries also belong to other international political and law enforcement structures (RATS SCO, ATC CIS 'Commonwealth of Independent States Anti-Terrorism Center', CSTO, Interpol), which recognized the party as a terrorist and extremist organization. Data on the members of the terrorist-extremist organization Islamic Renaissance Party (TEO IRP), along with ISIL, Al-Qaeda, the Taliban, etc., are listed under number 79 in a single list of terrorist, separatist and extremist organizations whose activities are banned in the territories of the SCO member states (Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India and Pakistan), together occupying an area of 4.4 million km², inhabited by more than 3.3 billion people, representing about half (7.6 billion) of the world's population (<http://ecrats.org/en/news/6910>). The head of the terrorist-extremist organization Islamic Renaissance Party (TEO IRP), M. Kabiri, is one of three thousand terrorists included in the Single Search Register of the RATS SCO.

In accordance with the Decision of the Committee of Secretaries of Security Councils (CSSC) of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), which includes Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan, the terrorist-extremist organization Islamic Renaissance Party (TEO IRP) has also been included in the single Register of organizations recognized as terrorist and extremist in the territory of the CSTO member states. The register is taken into account by their competent bodies when they cooperate in the fight against terrorism and extremism.

Therefore, Armenia and Belarus have been added to the above-mentioned territories. In addition, the terrorist-extremist organization Islamic Renaissance Party (TEO IRP) was included in the Common Data Bank of the CIS ATC, which has a wide membership (Belarus, Russia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) and close cooperation with partners – the UN Security Council’s Counter-Terrorism Committee, Interpol, RATS SCO, CSTO, the Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER), the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG), as well as cooperation with international organizations in the EU countries, Israel, Turkey, Iran and Saudi Arabia. That is, the geographical list of states on the territory of which the named party is considered terrorist, and its members are outlawed even more at the expense of Azerbaijan, Moldova, Turkmenistan and the countries of the far abroad.

The Minister of State for External Affairs of India (member of the SCO) Mubashir Javed Akbar, speaking at the High-Level International Conference on “Countering Terrorism and Preventing Violent Extremism” held in May this year in Dushanbe, where among more than 400 participants from 48 countries and 31 international and regional organizations attended the OSCE, highly appreciated the role of Tajikistan in combating the manifestations of terrorism. The Indian diplomat called the terrorist-extremist organization Islamic Renaissance Party (TEO IRP) a serious threat to the security of the region.

In August this year in Cairo, an International Scientific and Research Conference on the activities of terrorist organizations Islamic renaissance party and Ikhwan al muslimin (Muslim Brotherhood) was held under the motto “Egypt and Tajikistan in combating terrorist organizations”. Detailed information on activities of Ikhwan al muslimin and the terrorist-extremist organization Islamic Renaissance Party. During the conference, there was a close similarity between the history of these terrorist organizations, the interconnection and unity in their attempt to destabilize the situation in the Republic of Tajikistan and Egypt, and the support of these terrorist organizations from the Islamic Republic of Iran was proved.

Today the terrorist-extremist organization Islamic renaissance party with the participation, financing and direct supervision of the Iranian special services continues criminal activity in the territory of Tajikistan. This year law enforcement agencies of the republic prevented the terrorist attack in the area of deployment of the 201st Russian military base in Dushanbe, which was planned to be carried out by 13 members of the terrorist organization Islamic renaissance party that had been sabotaged by Iranian instructors. On July 29 this year the members of the terrorist organization the Islamic renaissance party committed the most severe terrorist attack against foreign tourists.

Over the year since the previous OSCE conference, a number of materials have been published in the media, and several documentary films have been shown where direct participants and witnesses of the crimes of the terrorist organizations Islamic renaissance party tell about the deed, confirm the guilt of its members (“Invisible Roots”, “Terror-1996” “Sadoqati razolatpush” (Imaginary fidelity), “Traitor Abu Usoma Noraki is an active member of the IRP”, “Return from Hell”, etc.) Apparently the OSCE has become a commercial organization. It works on subsidies. The terrorist organization Islamic renaissance party has sufficient resources. Sources are known. Therefore, the activists of this extremist organization are quietly registered at the OSCE conferences.

Earlier, in order to contact the organizers of similar events held by the OSCE, to register as their participants, it was necessary to pass a number of strict procedures in advance. Candidates were carefully selected, reviewed and evaluated. Participants at this time arranged and paid “business trips”. Prior to starting of the conference, persona non grata, corresponding to the status of the OSCE, received personal invitations. And only in case of approval of their declared speech were added to the list of key speakers. A similar selection procedure concerned the accreditation of journalists.

Now the situation in the OSCE, acting on the principle of a passing yard, has changed radically. Everyone was able to attend and even speak from the high international tribune at its conferences, regardless of their reputation, social status, law-abiding, involvement in terrorism or crime.

The participation of Tajikistan in the OSCE is dictated by the need to maintain and strengthen security at the national, regional and international levels. Strong ties, the development of cooperation with the OSCE corresponded to the goals and principles of the foreign policy pursued by Tajikistan, was in the interests of strengthening its sovereignty, statehood and national security. But before the precedent, when in September 2016 in Warsaw, at the OSCE forum, members and supporters of the TEO IRP, wearing t-shirts depicting their leaders, staged a rally in support of them.

Then, the true intentions of the OSCE were clearly revealed, grossly violating existing legislative norms and prescribed security arrangements in the region, which bypasses universally recognized conventions and decisions. At a time when the antiterrorist tasks agreed upon by the RT and the OSCE should be resolved in close cooperation, in consultation with the Tajik authorities, with full respect for the laws and regulations of this country.

Numerous examples of the destructive activities of the OSCE in certain post-Soviet states and conflict regions are known. Previously, OSCE offices were finally closed on the territory of Russia, Belarus, Azerbaijan and other CIS republics, as their leadership does not see the appropriateness and necessity for the OSCE activities in their country, does not want to welcome its "independent" representatives.

After the OSCE ODIHR admitted the downgrade of the mandate for its meeting in Warsaw, the status of this organization – from the Bureau to the Program Office in Tajikistan – was a logical, reciprocal, symmetrical measure. Thus, the activity of this international organization in the Republic of Tajikistan was limited; its offices in the city of Gharm, Khujand, QurghonTeppa, Kulob and Shaartuz are closed. At the same time, the OSCE has left the right to carry out certain projects in the republic.

One of the points of the OSCE's activities is the fight (not cooperation!) with international terrorism, the implementation of projects on combating such threats. In fact, the OSCE only "puts a spoke in the wheels". Obviously, it has ceased to be an independent international organization, which is trying to position itself.

Tajikistan is alien to the "democracy" of the OSCE, associates, partners and human rights defenders who do not comply with international agreements. Permission to participate in their conferences of members of the TEO IRP Mission, designed to work to resolve conflicts and combat terrorism, has become a vicious norm, an unacceptable practice.

Obviously, the OSCE Secretary General, Thomas Greminger, has good reasons to state: "Serious disagreements about the functions of the organization existed before, but today they have significantly increased, a deep crisis of confidence arose." On the Tajik side, this is a complete loss of confidence in the Organization, its status and authority. Since the incident of 2016 did not become an instructive lesson for the OSCE. The organization has become a courtyard, in which everyone who wants, as in the gateway, can cope with his great and small need.

Today, when the situation with the TEO IRP can be repeated – a possible final closure of the OSCE Mission to Tajikistan would be an adequate, symmetrical measure for its activities.

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