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INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE INSTITUTION OF EXTRADITION IN TAJIKISTAN

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Extradition, as an important instrument of international cooperation in the field of justice, plays a key role in combating cross-border crime and ensuring justice. In the context of Tajikistan, as in many other countries, the institution of extradition occupies a central place in the legal system, providing the possibility of prosecuting persons who have committed crimes outside the country. This article examines the international legal aspects of the extradition procedure in Tajikistan, with an emphasis on the compliance of this practice with international standards and the challenges facing modern international law enforcement practice.

With the increasing mobility of people and the globalization of criminal acts, it is becoming increasingly important to ensure cooperation between States in the field of extradition of suspects and convicted persons. In this regard, the analysis of the international legal aspects of the institution of extradition in Tajikistan is of current interest for both national and international legal systems.

The institution of extradition is the process of transferring a person accused or convicted of committing a crime from one State to another. It is based on the principles of mutual respect for the sovereignty of States and cooperation in the fight against crime. For Tajikistan, as for many other countries, the international legal aspects of extradition play an important role in ensuring law and order and combating crime.

Here are some key aspects to consider when considering the international legal aspects of extradition in Tajikistan:

1. International treaties: Tajikistan may conclude bilateral and multilateral extradition agreements with other countries. For example, Treaty between the Republic of Tajikistan and the People's Republic of China on extradition 2014, Agreement between the Republic of Tajikistan and the United Arab Emirates on extradition 2007, Agreement between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran on extradition 2010.

2. The principle of reciprocity: Extradition includes mutual obligations between States. Tajikistan may extradite suspects or convicted persons to other countries on the basis of reciprocity and compliance with the conditions established in international agreements.

3. Political aspects: In some cases, extradition may be refused due to political considerations. Tajikistan, like other countries, may have its own laws and policies regarding the extradition of persons prosecuted for political crimes.

4. Respect for human rights: When considering extradition requests, Tajikistan must take into account respect for human rights, including the prohibition on the extradition of persons who may be subjected to torture, ill-treatment or the death penalty [1].

5. Fair trial procedures and guarantees: Tajikistan must ensure that fair trial procedures are followed for persons extradited to other countries in order to guarantee their rights and protection from arbitrary detention or ill-treatment.

These aspects represent the main international legal principles that should be taken into account when considering extradition in Tajikistan. They help to ensure justice, respect for human rights and effective cooperation between States in the fight against crime.

The history of the extradition institution in Tajikistan stretches through various epochs of the country's development, including the period of the Soviet Union and the post-Soviet period. During Soviet times, extradition was regulated by the legislation of the Soviet state and was part of the

Soviet judicial system. With the collapse of the Soviet Union and Tajikistan's independence in 1991, the institution of extradition became an important part of the country's new legal system.

Extradition in Tajikistan is enshrined in various legislative acts, including the Criminal Code and international treaties signed by that country. Tajik legislation in this area regulates procedures for the extradition of suspects or convicted persons to other States and ensures their rights and guarantees.

If Tajikistan has requested the extradition of a person suspected of committing a crime on the territory of another state, for example, Russia, a formal request will be sent to the relevant Tajik authorities. After reviewing the request, Russian authorities may decide to extradite the suspect. If the decision is positive, Tajikistan will organize the process of extraditing the suspect from Russia to its territory for further trial. Important changes and developments in Tajik legislation related to extradition may be related to accession to new international treaties or changes in national legislation aimed at improving the judicial process and cooperation with other States in the fight against crime. Such changes reflect Tajikistan's desire to comply with international standards of justice and strengthen international cooperation in the fight against crime [2].

The international legal aspects of extradition in Tajikistan are closely linked to international treaties and extradition agreements that the country concludes with other States. These treaties define the basic rules and procedures that govern the extradition of criminals.

In addition, within the framework of interdepartmental cooperation and on the basis of a Memorandum of Cooperation between the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Prosecutor General's Office of the State of Qatar dated 2019, an agreement was reached on cooperation between the Center for the Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption at the Qatar Prosecutor's Office and the Qatar University College of Law at the Qatar Foundation. The cooperation of the specialized anti-terrorist Prosecutor's Office of Qatar with the Center for the Prevention of Extremism, Terrorism and Cybercrime of the Prosecutor General's Office of Tajikistan for the development of the intellectual potential and infrastructure of the latter is also stipulated [4].

The problems and prospects for the development of the institution of extradition in Tajikistan represent an important aspect of ensuring law and order and justice in the country. The main problems and obstacles faced by the extradition system in Tajikistan may be difficulties in the procedure for approving and fulfilling extradition requests from other States, insufficient legal and institutional training, as well as the lack of a unified methodology and practice in the application of international norms in this area [5].

In order to improve the extradition process in accordance with international standards, Tajikistan should actively work on improving legislation and procedural mechanisms, as well as improving the skills of law enforcement and judicial officials. Openness and transparency in working with international partners, as well as respect for the principles of justice and human rights, should be important aspects in the context of improving the extradition system in Tajikistan.

The main conclusions and recommendations formulated on the basis of the conducted research indicate the need for further improvement of the legal framework and practice of extradition in Tajikistan in order to ensure its compliance with international standards and norms of law. This includes both legal aspects and organizational and procedural aspects aimed at improving the efficiency and fairness of the extradition process.

The search for prospects for further research in this area involves a more in-depth analysis of specific extradition cases, as well as a study of the impact of international cooperation in this area on the overall situation with law and order and the fight against crime in the region. This may also include examining the mechanisms of interaction between different legal systems and assessing their impact on the extradition process and respect for human rights.

Thus, further research in this area can contribute not only to improving extradition practices in Tajikistan, but also to enriching theoretical knowledge about international cooperation in the field of justice and ensuring justice.

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FIGHTING WITH DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LOW-INCOME (PEOPLE IN EXTREME POVERTY) AS PROTECTION THEIR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

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Discrimination is an element of the daily reality of people living in poverty. It limits access to living, social services, education and work. As a result of the application of the discriminatory submission of representatives of authorities, employers or owners of leased housing, as well as for the fear or improper treatment, certain social benefits or programs do not reach people living in poverty. This prevents people who suffer from poverty, to be arranged to work or refer to certain benefits, and therefore discrimination is one of the main sources of unreconditional rights. Discrimination can also lead to the fact that people living in poverty reduce their expectations for what they themselves or their children can achieve, and this leads to a decrease in investment in education. This is partly explained why people living in poverty are disproportionately often in the spotlight of the criminal justice system: judges can experience them prejudice or make sentences under the influence of stereotyped biased attitude towards the poor.

In the World Bank's biennial report, Poverty and Shared Prosperity, Joint solution to the problems of poverty eradication» is a concept of dividing extreme poverty and poverty according to their income. living on less than \$3.20 a day reflects the poverty line in lower-middle-income countries, while the \$5.50-a-day figure reflects standards in upper-middle-income countries.

According to the World Bank remains committed to achieving the goal of ending extreme poverty, defined as living on less than \$1.90 a day, by 2030. The share of the world's population