

## **Table of Contents**

- ***[Another second-time jailing, four more imminent?](#)***
- ***[Jehovah's Witness Shamil Khakimov \(70\) adopted as a prisoner of conscience by USCIRF Commissioner Nury Turkel](#)***

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## **Jehovah's Witness Shamil Khakimov (70) adopted as a prisoner of conscience by USCIRF Commissioner Nury Turkel**

***Human Rights Without Frontiers calls upon the Tajik authorities to release the two Jehovah's Witnesses and the 15 Sunni Muslims that are behind because of their peaceful religious activities. See HRWF Database of Prisoners: <https://hrwf.eu/prisoners-database/>***

HRWF (26.02.2021) - On 24 February, USCIRF Commissioner Nury Turkel adopted 70-year-old Shamil Khakimov, who has been in prison in Tajikistan for nearly two years ([link to news release](#)). Shamil is serving a 7.5-year- prison term for simply practicing his Christian beliefs as one of Jehovah's Witnesses. A detailed history of Shamil's case can be found in the 2019 OSCE HDIM report, [here](#).

Jarrold Lopes, spokesman for Jehovah's Witnesses, says: "USCIRF has consistently condemned Tajikistan for its discriminatory assault on Jehovah's Witnesses. Commissioner Turkel's statement today, along with his announcement of adopting Shamil, is the latest by a number of international actors who have likewise denounced Tajikistan. We hope soon Tajikistani authorities will halt the persecution and honor its international obligation to provide true freedom of religion as a State party to the ICCPR. Jehovah's Witnesses want nothing more than to peacefully worship in Tajikistan as they do in over 200 other lands."

### ***Tajikistan Ignores UN Human Rights Committee (CCPR) Decisions***

On August 22, 2019, the CCPR released its Concluding Observations on Tajikistan ([CCPR/C/TJK/CO/3](#)), stating in part:

"The Committee remains concerned (see [CCPR/C/TJK/CO/2](#), para. 20) that the interference by the State in religious affairs, worship and freedom of religion and the ensuing restrictions, as those set out below, are incompatible with the Covenant . . . (g) restrictions imposed on Christian religious minorities, including Jehovah's Witnesses (art. 18)."—para. 43.

"The State party should guarantee the effective exercise of freedom of religion and belief and freedom to manifest a religion or belief in law and practice. It should revise all relevant laws and practices with a view to removing all restrictions that go beyond the narrowly construed restrictions permitted under article 18 of the Covenant."—para. 44.

The government has not yet taken steps to implement the CCPR decisions.

Over 13 years ago, on October 11, 2007, Tajikistan's Ministry of Culture cancelled the Witnesses' registration and effectively banned their religious activity.

Among other things, Jehovah's Witnesses are imprisoned for conscientious objection (CO) to military service. [Rustamjon Norov](#) is serving a 3.5-year prison sentence for CO. He requested alternative civilian service so he can continue to contribute to society, but ACS is not an option in Tajikistan.

**Source: Communications Officer and Spokesman**, Office of Public Information, World Headquarters of Jehovah's Witnesses

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## Another second-time jailing, four more imminent?

***Conscientious objectors increasingly face second prosecutions for continuing to refuse compulsory military service. On 11 January, a court in Lebap Region sentenced 20-year-old Jehovah's Witness Ruslan Artykmuradov to two years in a strict regime labour camp, his second jailing on the same charges. On 30 December 2020, Danev District Prosecutor's Office informed four other Jehovah's Witnesses they face second prosecutions. All had offered to do an alternative, civilian service.***

By Felix Corley

Forum 18 (15.01.2021) - <https://bit.ly/35SAyoM> - On 11 January, four weeks after his arrest, a court in Turkmenistan's eastern Lebap Region sentenced 20-year-old Jehovah's Witness conscientious objector Ruslan Artykmuradov to two years in a strict regime labour camp. He had told the Military Conscription Office that he was prepared to do an alternative, civilian service, but Turkmenistan does not offer this. Turkmenistan has rejected repeated United Nations calls to introduce such a service.



Ruslan Artykmuradov  
Jehovah's Witnesses

Judge Chemen Berdyeva of Sayat District Court handed down the harsher sentence as this is the second time the court has sentenced Artykmuradov to a jail term for refusing compulsory military service on grounds of conscience. He served a one-year ordinary regime jail term from August 2018 to August 2019 (see below).

Also in Lebap Region, Danev District Prosecutor's Office informed four other Jehovah's Witnesses on 30 December 2020 that criminal cases had been opened against them for refusing compulsory military service on grounds of conscience. All four had already been convicted and served sentences on the same charges. No dates have yet been set for any trials (see below).

Artykmuradov is the 25th conscientious objector to military service known to have been convicted and jailed since Turkmenistan [resumed such jailings in January 2018](#), and one of nine currently jailed (listed at the end of this article). All of them are Jehovah's Witnesses.

Including Bahtiyar Amirjanovich Atahanov (born 17 June 2000), who has been serving a jail term since July 2019, nine Jehovah's Witness conscientious objectors are serving jail terms of between one and four years. Eight of them are imprisoned in Seydi Labour Camp in the eastern Lebap Region (see full list below).

An increasing number of conscientious objectors to military service are serving second sentences for the same "crime". Of the nine current conscientious objector prisoners, the four serving second sentences, including Artykmuradov, are identified in the list at the end of this article (see below).

Officials of Sayat District Court and Sayat District Prosecutor's Office refused on 14 January to explain to Forum 18 why Artykmuradov was being punished for the second time simply for offering to do an alternative civilian service rather than military service (see below).



Eziz Atabayev after his December 2020 release  
Jehovah's Witnesses

Six Jehovah's Witness conscientious objectors were freed from Seydi Labour Camp in 2020 [after serving their sentences in full](#). The most recent was Eziz Dovletmuradovich Atabayev (born 15 March 1998), freed on 19 December 2020.

An official of the regime's [Commission for Work with Religious Organisations and Expert Analysis of Resources Containing Religious Information, Published and Printed Production](#) said chief specialist Nasrullah ibn Ibadullah was not there and put the phone down. An official at the office of the regime-appointed Human Rights Ombudsperson Yazdursun Gurbannazarova put the phone down as soon as Forum 18 asked to speak to her (see below).

The telephones of Yusupgeldi Durdiyev, the Cabinet of Ministers official who chairs the government's Commission controlling religious communities, and of Yusupguly Eshshayev, the regime-appointed Chair of the Mejlis (Parliament) Human Rights Committee, went unanswered each time Forum 18 called on 14 January (see below).

Jehovah's Witnesses are conscientious objectors to military service and do not undertake any kind of activity supporting any country's military. But they are willing to undertake an alternative, totally civilian form of service, as is [the right of all conscientious objectors to military service under international human rights law](#).

Turkmenistan has ignored repeated international calls, for example by [the United Nations Human Rights Committee, to introduce a genuine civilian alternative to compulsory military service, to stop prosecuting and punishing conscientious objectors, and to compensate those it has punished](#).

The UN Human Rights Committee has published 13 Decisions in favour of 15 conscientious objectors from Turkmenistan, all of them Jehovah's Witnesses. In its most recent such Decision, published on 17 September 2019 (C/126/D/2302/2013), it ruled that the right to freedom of religion or belief of former conscientious objectors Juma Nazarov, Yadgarbek Sharipov, and Atamurad Suvhanov had been violated by their jailing (see below).

Asked why the regime is not willing to introduce a civilian alternative service in line with repeated United Nations (UN) recommendations, and why young men continue to be imprisoned, an official of the Foreign Ministry's International Organisations Department told Forum 18 in August 2020 that Turkmenistan "is dealing with these bodies, including the UN". He said he did not agree that Turkmenistan was failing to implement UN human rights recommendations (see below).

Another Jehovah's Witness conscientious objector former prisoner, Arslan Begenchov, lodged a case to the UN Human Rights Committee in 2018 and is awaiting a decision (see below).

Jehovah's Witnesses filed a complaint with the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention In May 2020 [on behalf of 19 current or former jailed conscientious objectors](#). The 19 men include some of those currently imprisoned in Seydi Labour Camp, plus others who have been released after serving earlier sentences.

Other prisoners of conscience jailed for exercising the right to freedom of religion or belief – all of them Muslims – are serving far longer jail terms (see below).

***Refused military service, ready to do alternative civilian service***



Abdy-Shukur Pre-Trial Detention Prison LB-E/9, Turkmenabat, 10 September 2020  
Maxar Technologies/Google

Jehovah's Witness conscientious objector Ruslan Khadynyaz oglu Artykmuradov (born 24 May 2000), who lives in the eastern Lebap Region, [filed a written statement on 14 December 2020 with Sayat District Military Conscription Office refusing compulsory military service](#). He also filed a motion to Sayat District Prosecutor's Office to terminate the case it had lodged against him under Criminal Code Article 219, Part 1. This punishes refusal to serve in the armed forces in peacetime with a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment or two years' corrective labour.

Police [arrested Artykmuradov on 15 December 2020 and took him to a police station](#). Three days later, officers transferred him to the pre-trial detention prison LB-E/9 (known as Abdy-Shukur) in the regional capital Turkmenabat. He was held there until his trial at Sayat District Court.

### ***Two-year strict-regime jail term***

On 11 January Artykmuradov was sentenced, four weeks after his arrest. Judge Chemen Berdyeva of Sayat District Court found him guilty under Criminal Code Article 219, Part 1. This punishes refusal to serve in the armed forces in peacetime with a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment or two years' corrective labour.

Judge Berdyeva sentenced Artykmuradov to two years' strict regime labour camp, Jehovah's Witnesses told Forum 18. She handed down the harsher sentence as this is the second time the court has sentenced Artykmuradov to a jail term for refusing compulsory military service on grounds of conscience (see below).

On 14 January an official of Sayat District Court claimed to Forum 18 that Judge Berdyeva was not at the court. Asked when she would be available, he responded: "Tomorrow, maybe." He then put the phone down.

The same day an official of Sayat District Prosecutor's Office refused to explain to Forum 18 why Artykmuradov was being punished for the second time, simply for offering to do an alternative civilian service rather than military service. The official also refused to identify the prosecutor in the case and put the phone down.

### ***No appeal, expected prison transfer***

Artykmuradov chose not to appeal against his latest conviction, Jehovah's Witnesses told Forum 18. The sentence will therefore soon enter legal force.

After holding Artykmuradov since 18 December 2020 at the pre-trial detention prison LB-E/9 in Turkmenabat, the prison authorities are expected to transfer him once the sentence is in force to a strict-regime labour camp. The most likely labour camp is at Seydi in Lebap Region, where the strict regime camp LB-E/11 is next to the ordinary regime labour camp LB-E/12 where the eight other jailed conscientious objectors are held (see below).

A prisoner died of coronavirus on 14 August 2020 in strict-regime labour camp LB-E/11, Turkmen.news noted on 24 August 2020. Government officials claim that the country has no coronavirus infections.

Prison authorities could send Artykmuradov to serve his sentence in the strict-regime labour camp MR-E/16 at Bayramali in Mary Region. Camp officials are known for high levels of corruption. After prison visits from relatives were banned in March 2020 because of coronavirus, prison guards began offering prisoners to buy food from them to make up for food parcels earlier brought by prisoners' relatives, Turkmen.news noted on 19 November 2020.

### **Earlier conviction**

After Artykmuradov refused military service on grounds of conscience after his first call-up in 2018, Prosecutors in Lebap Region brought a case against the then 18-year-old Jehovah's Witness under Criminal Code Article 219, Part 1.

On 13 August 2018, Sayat District Court found Artykmuradov guilty and [jailed him for one year in an ordinary regime labour camp](#). Artykmuradov had not been under arrest in the run-up to the trial. He was arrested in the court room after the verdict was handed down.

Lebap Regional Court rejected Artykmuradov's appeal on 11 September 2018. He served his sentence in the labour camp at Seydi, where conscientious objectors mostly serve their sentences. He was [freed on 12 August 2019 at the end of his term](#).

### **Four further prosecutions**

On 30 December 2020, the Prosecutor's Office in Danev District of Lebap Region informed four previously convicted Jehovah's Witness conscientious objectors that new cases had been opened against them under the same Criminal Code Article 219, Part 1. This punishes refusal to serve in the armed forces in peacetime with a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment or two years' corrective labour.

On 30 December 2020, Danev District Prosecutor's Office also seized the passports of each of the four, Jehovah's Witnesses told Forum 18. No date has yet been set for any trials.

The Military Conscription Office summoned Veniamin Muslimovich Genjiyev (born 12 May 2000) in March 2020, nine months after he completed his previous sentence. He submitted a written statement that he was not able to perform military service on grounds of conscience and offering to perform an alternative civilian service. In May 2020 the Military Conscription Office conducted a medical examination. It sent another summons on 12 October 2020 and Genjiyev again sent his written statement. Military Conscription Office staff visited his workplace the following month and then took him to the Regional Military Conscription Office for questioning over several hours. Again he was given a medical examination. Danev District Prosecutor's Office summoned Genjiyev on

25 December 2020, where he again had to write an explanation for his refusal to perform military service.



Azamatjan Narkulyev  
Jehovah's Witnesses

Prison officials released Genjiyev on 25 June 2019 after he completed in full his [one year jail term](#).

The Military Conscription Office summoned Azamatjan Narkulyevich Narkulyev (born 9 November 2000) in May 2020 for a medical examination, four months after he completed his previous sentence. Military Conscription Office staff visited his workplace in November 2020 and then took him to the Regional Military Conscription Office for questioning over several hours. Again he was given a medical examination. Danev District Prosecutor's Office summoned him on 25 December 2020, where he again had to write an explanation for his refusal to perform military service.

Prison officials released Narkulyev on 7 January 2020 after he completed in full his [one year jail term](#).

The Military Conscription Office summoned Maksat Jumadurdiyevich Jumadurdiyev (born 15 May 2000) in March 2020. He submitted a written statement that he was not able to perform military service on grounds of conscience and offering to perform an alternative civilian service. In May 2020 the Military Conscription Office conducted a medical examination. He submitted another statement, but the head of the Office refused to accept it, sending him to the Regional Military Conscription Office. After questioning, it sent his case back to Danev District Military Conscription Office, with an instruction to forward his case to the Prosecutor's Office. On 15 December 2020, he passed a medical examination. Danev District Prosecutor's Office summoned him on 25 December 2020, where he again had to write an explanation for his refusal to perform military service.

Prison officials released Jumadurdiyev on 17 July 2019 after he completed in full his [one year jail term](#).

The Military Conscription Office summoned Artur Aydogdyevich Yangibayev (born 22 April 1997) in May 2020 for a medical examination, almost two years after he completed

his previous sentence. He passed a medical examination on 15 December 2020. Danev District Prosecutor's Office summoned him on 25 December 2020, where he was questioned and had to write an explanation for his refusal to perform military service.

In 2018, Yangibayev completed a sentence of two years' corrective labour, under which 20 percent of his salary was withheld to the state budget.

### ***Second convictions increasing***

A growing number of conscientious objectors are being convicted twice on the same charges when they continue to refuse renewed call-up to compulsory military service after completing their first sentences.

Artykmuradov is the fifth conscientious objector (all of them Jehovah's Witnesses) to be convicted twice of the same "crime" since Turkmenistan restarted jailings of conscientious objectors in January 2018.

In January 2018, Koneurgench City Court jailed Kerven Kakabayev (born 9 September 1996) for one year. He is from Koneurgench in the northern Dashoguz Region, and was called up in 2017. This was a year after a December 2014 criminal conviction for conscientious objection expired in December 2016. That earlier conviction did not lead to a labour camp sentence.



Vepa Matyakubov  
Jehovah's Witnesses

In February 2020, Vepa Bahromovich Matyakubov (born 19 August 1998), a Jehovah's Witness from the northern Dashoguz Region's ethnic Uzbek minority, was convicted for a second time for refusing compulsory military service on grounds of conscience. He was given a two-year jail term. In February 2017 he had been convicted under Criminal Code Article 219, Part 1 for refusing military service. The sentence allowed him to live at home under restrictions, but during the two years the state took 20 per cent of his wages.

Matyakubov's older brother Dovran was convicted and imprisoned twice for his conscientious objection to military service, in December 2010 and again in December 2012. Dovran Matyakubov was released from his second sentence under amnesty in October 2014.

In August 2020, Niyazov District Court in Dashoguz Region jailed two brothers – 26-year-old Sanjarbek Saburov and 21-year-old Eldor Saburov – for two years each for refusing

compulsory military service on grounds of conscience. On 1 September 2020, Dashoguz Regional Court [rejected the Saburov brothers' appeals](#).

Sanjarbek Saburov refused military service during the spring 2016 call-up. On 17 July 2016 he was placed in preventive detention while awaiting trial. On 9 August 2016, a Judge [handed him a two-year suspended sentence. He was released in the courtroom after more than three weeks' detention](#).

In 2017, Eldor Saburov similarly refused to undertake military service on grounds of conscience. On 19 December 2017, Niyazov District Court [sentenced him to two years' corrective labour, with 20 per cent of his wages taken by the State](#).

### ***No alternative to compulsory military service***



Conscripts at Ashgabat Military Conscription Office  
[Turkmen.news](#)

Turkmenistan offers [no alternative to its compulsory military service](#). Military service for men between the ages of 18 and 27 is generally two years. Article 58 of the 2016 Constitution describes defence as a "sacred duty" of everyone and states that military service is compulsory for men.

Young men who refuse military service on grounds of conscience generally face prosecution under Criminal Code Article 219, Part 1. This punishes refusal to serve in the armed forces in peacetime with a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment or two years' corrective labour.

Criminal Code Article 219, Part 2 punishes refusal to serve in the armed forces in peacetime "by means of inflicting injury to oneself, or by simulation of illness, by means of forgery of documents, or other fraudulent ways". Punishment is a jail term of one to four years. The first known use of Article 219, Part 2 to punish a conscientious objector was the case of Azat Ashirov, while Serdar Dovletov's case was the second (see below).

From 2014, [courts punished conscientious objectors with corrective labour or suspended prison terms](#), rather than imprisonment. However, jailings resumed in January 2018.

Courts [jailed 12 conscientious objectors in 2018, two of them for two years and 10 for one year. Courts jailed 7 conscientious objectors in 2019, one of them for four years, one for three years, one for two years and four for one year. Courts jailed 5 conscientious objectors in 2020, four of them for two years and one for one year.](#)

## **Calls for alternative civilian service ignored**

Turkmenistan has ignored repeated international calls to introduce an alternative to compulsory military service. The most recent call came in the latest United Nations (UN) Human Rights Committee Decision, published in September 2019.

The Human Rights Committee has issued 13 Decisions in favour of 15 conscientious objectors from Turkmenistan, all of them Jehovah's Witnesses. In its most recent such Decision, published on 17 September 2019 ([CCPR/C/126/D/2302/2013](#)), it ruled that the right to freedom of religion or belief of former conscientious objectors Juma Nazarov, Yadgarbek Sharipov, and Atamurad Suvhanov had been violated by their jailing.

[Nazarov](#) and [Sharipov were jailed in 2012](#), and [Suvhanov \(for the second time\) in 2013](#). The men had lodged their Human Rights Committee appeals in August 2013.

All three men [also complained of "inhuman and degrading treatment" after their arrests](#). [The Human Rights Committee stressed that Turkmenistan is under an obligation to make reparation to Nazarov, Sharipov and Suvhanov for the violations of their rights under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including to "expunge their criminal records and to provide them with adequate compensation. The State party is also under an obligation to avoid similar violations of the Covenant in the future"](#).

[The Committee therefore urged Turkmenistan to meet its obligations to avoid similar violations such as by changing the law, "for instance, by providing the possibility of exemption from service or alternative service of a civilian nature"](#).

Another conscientious objector former prisoner, Arslan Begenchov, lodged a case to the UN Human Rights Committee on 20 June 2018 and is awaiting a decision, Jehovah's Witnesses told Forum 18. [When sentenced in Charjew to one year's imprisonment in January 2018, Begenchov was the first conscientious objector to be sentenced to prison since 2014](#).

### ***Jehovah's Witnesses push for alternative civilian service***

Jehovah's Witnesses have urged Turkmenistan's government to introduce a civilian alternative to compulsory military service. In March 2020, local Jehovah's Witnesses visited the regime's [Commission for Work with Religious Organisations and Expert Analysis of Resources Containing Religious Information, Published and Printed Production](#) in the capital Ashgabat.

At the Commission, the Jehovah's Witnesses raised the issue of an alternative civilian service, as well as pushing for the government to [allow their communities to gain official registration \(officials have always rejected such applications\)](#), to end harassment of young Jehovah's Witnesses and to allow a visit by foreign Jehovah's Witnesses.

"The meeting was cordial," Jehovah's Witnesses noted, "but the official recommended contacting the appropriate Ministries and commented specifically that he was unable personally to resolve the matter of registration."

An official of the Commission told Forum 18 on 14 January that chief specialist Nasrullah ibn Ibadullah was not there and put the phone down. The telephone of Yusupgeldi Durdiyev, the Cabinet of Ministers official who chairs the Commission, went unanswered the same day. (Both Durdiyev and Nasrullah are former imams.)

### ***Why no alternative civilian service?***

Forum 18 was unable to find out why the authorities will not introduce an alternative civilian service and why conscientious objectors who are willing to perform such an alternative service, like the 10 Jehovah's Witness young men, continue to be jailed.

On 14 January, an official at the office of the government-appointed Human Rights Ombudsperson Yazdursun Gurbannazarova put the phone down as soon as Forum 18 asked to speak to her. The telephone of Yusupguly Eshshayev, the regime-appointed Chair of the Mejlis (Parliament) Human Rights Committee, went unanswered each time Forum 18 called the same day.

Asked why the regime is not willing to introduce a civilian alternative service in line with repeated United Nations (UN) recommendations, and why young men continue to be imprisoned, Ata (last name unknown) of the Foreign Ministry's International Organisations Department told Forum 18 in August 2020 that Turkmenistan "is dealing with these bodies, including the UN".

Ata said he did not agree that Turkmenistan is failing to implement UN human rights recommendations. "Our Department is dealing with difficult issues, including with the United Nations, the World Trade Organisation, the World Health Organisation, and the OSCE," he claimed. "We are trying to do our best."

### ***Many prisoners of conscience***

The nine jailed conscientious objectors are among the [many people Turkmenistan has jailed for exercising freedom of religion or belief](#).

Five Muslims who met to study the works of theologian Said Nursi failed to overturn their 12-year jail terms at Turkmenistan's Supreme Court in July 2018. [Four of the five are in the top-security prison at Ovadan-Depe](#), where prisoners have suffered torture and death from abuse or neglect.

More than 60 Muslims from in and around the eastern city of Turkmenabat were imprisoned in 2013 and after to punish them for their involvement in a Muslim study group. Most or all the prisoners are believed to be held at Ovadan-Depe. Relatives often have no information as to whether they are still alive. [Three of the group are known to have died in prison](#).

### ***Eight conscientious objectors currently in Seydi Labour Camp***



Seydi Labour Camp, 2019  
CNES/Airbus/Google

Nine Jehovah's Witness conscientious objectors are known - as of 15 January - to be serving jail terms. Eight of them are currently imprisoned at the [harsh ordinary-regime Seydi Labour Camp](#) in the desert in Lebap Region.

The address of the Seydi Labour Camp is:

746222 Lebap velayat  
Seydi  
uchr. LB-E/12  
Turkmenistan

In his complaint to the United Nations (UN) Human Rights Committee, former Jehovah's Witness prisoner of conscience Aibek Salayev stated that [conditions in Seydi Labour Camp LB-E/12, where he was held, were "inhuman"](#).

Salayev noted that the Camp was "[known for its overcrowdedness, harsh climatic conditions, scarce supplies of food, medication and personal hygiene products, and for tuberculosis, skin diseases, its very high mortality rate, and physical abuse](#)". Officials also threatened him with rape in the Camp.

The UN Human Rights Committee [found that Turkmenistan had violated the rights of Salayev and another Jehovah's Witness former prisoner of conscience Vladimir Nuryllayev](#). The Views of the Committee on the case ([CCPR/C/125/D/2448/2014](#)) were adopted on 18 April 2019. It stated that Turkmenistan "is also under an obligation to take all steps necessary to prevent similar violations from occurring in the future".

Relatives who want to send food or other parcels to prisoners at either of the Seydi Labour Camps must bring the parcel to the marble arch in the remote village of Uchajy in neighbouring Mary Region, 150 kms (95 miles) away. Three times a month, prison guards collect the parcels to take them to the Labour Camps, Turkmen.news noted. Prisoners complain that parcels often are not handed over, or if they are fresh food has gone off, the news service added. Money can now be sent in parcels, but often is missing when a parcel is handed over.

### ***List of known jailed conscientious objectors***

Nine conscientious objectors to compulsory military service (listed below in chronological order of sentence) – all of them Jehovah's Witnesses – are known to be jailed. Six are serving prison sentences under Criminal Code Article 219, Part 1 ("Rejecting call-up to military service"), Ashirov and Dovletov under Criminal Code Article 219, Part 2, and Atahanov under Criminal Code Article 344, Part 2. Four are serving second sentences.

1) Bahtiyar Amirjanovich Atahanov; born 17 June 2000; sentenced 15 July 2019 Tejen City Court under Criminal Code Article 344, Part 2; appeal rejected 20 August 2019 Ahal Regional Court; four years' ordinary regime labour camp.

2) Azat Gurbanmammedovich Ashirov, born 7 January 1999; sentenced 31 July 2019 Abadan District Court under Criminal Code Article 219, Part 2; appeal rejected 3 September 2019 Ashgabat City Court; two years' ordinary regime labour camp.

3) Serdar Nurmuhammedovich Dovletov, born 2 December 1993; sentenced 12 November 2019 Bayramali City Court under Criminal Code Article 219, Part 2; appealed rejected 3 December 2019 Mary Regional Court; three years' ordinary regime labour camp.

4) Kamiljan Ergashovich Ergashov, born 27 June 2001; sentenced 13 January 2020

Niyazov District Court under Criminal Code Article 219, Part 1; appeal rejected 4 February 2020 Dashoguz Regional Court; two years' ordinary regime labour camp.

5) Vepa Bahromovich Matyakubov, born 19 August 1998; sentenced 17 February 2020 Boldumsaz District Court under Criminal Code Article 219, Part 1; appeal rejected 17 March 2020 Dashoguz Regional Court; two years' ordinary regime labour camp (second sentence).

6) Sanjarbek Davranbekovich Saburov, born 12 August 1994; sentenced 6 August 2020 Niyazov District Court, under Criminal Code Article 219, Part 1; appeal rejected 1 September 2020 Dashoguz Regional Court; two years' ordinary regime labour camp (second sentence).

7) Eldor Davranbekovich Saburov, born 9 April 1999; sentenced 6 August 2020 Niyazov District Court, under Criminal Code Article 219, Part 1; appeal rejected 1 September 2020 Dashoguz Regional Court; two years' ordinary regime labour camp (second sentence).

8) Myrat Baymukhammedovich Orazgeldiyev, born 6 May 2002; sentenced 3 September 2020 Vekilbazar District Court, under Criminal Code Article 219, Part 1; appeal rejected 29 September 2020 Mary Regional Court; one year's ordinary regime labour camp.

9) Ruslan Khadyazyaz oglu Artykmuradov; born 24 May 2000; sentenced 11 January 2021 Sayat District Court, under Criminal Code Article 219, Part 1; chose not to appeal; two years' strict regime labour camp (second sentence).

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