



Conscience and Peace Tax International

Internacional de Conciencia e Impuestos para la Paz

NGO in Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the UN

International non-profit organization (Belgium 15.075/96)

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Submission to the 104th Session of the Human Rights Committee: March 2012 TURKMENISTAN

Conscientious objection to military service and related issues

Submission updated December 2011

The particular concerns of CPTI (Conscience and Peace Tax International) are:

- i) the non-recognition of conscientious objection to military service**
- ii) imprisonment and repeated imprisonment of conscientious objectors**
- iii) pressure to change religion or belief**
- iv) conditions of imprisonment for, and mistreatment of, conscientious objectors**
- v) the age of military recruitment**
- vi) the use of military conscripts to provide forced labour in the civilian economy**

Non-recognition of conscientious objection to military service

Under Article 38 of the Constitution, all men are obliged to perform “general military service”. This principle has been given practical effect in Acts on Conscription and Military Service, with intermittent modification by presidential decree. The Conscription and Military Service Act of 1993 stipulated that men aged between 18 and 30 were liable to conscription, and reduced the duration of obligatory military

service from the 24 months which had applied in Soviet times to 18 months. It also introduced a category of voluntary “contractual” military service, which was however reportedly abolished by presidential decree in 2001. The 1993 Act was amended in 1998, then replaced by a new Act on 25th March 2002. The 2002 Act, the provisions of which are detailed in Turkmenistan's Initial Report under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)¹ re-established the 24 months period of service.

The only reference to conscientious objection in the Report is an oblique one, quoting article 4 of Turkmenistan's Law on Religious Freedom and Religious Organisations: “No one may fail to fulfil his/her legal obligation on the grounds of his/her religious persuasion. Replacing fulfilment of an obligation with the fulfilment of another on the grounds of religious persuasion is permitted only in the cases provided for by the law.”²

The account of the Military Obligations and Service Act - which appears in the section of the Report dealing with forced labour (Article 8 of the Covenant) - makes it clear that there is in fact no legal provision for conscientious objection to military service. Indeed it states categorically “Turkmen law does not provide for unarmed service.”³

Since the date of the Report a new Law on Military Obligation and Military Service has been prepared, and was adopted by the Mejlis (Parliament) on 25 September 2010. The new law however continues to make no provision for alternative service for conscientious objectors.⁴ In June 2010, comments issued by the Organisation on Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) on Turkmenistan's Law on Religious Freedom and Religious Organisations regretted the lack of such provisions and recommended “that Art. 4 of the Religious Organizations Law be amended so as to expressly allow for an alternative civilian service for those who refuse to perform military service owing to their religious (or non-religious conscientious) beliefs. This religious or other conscientious belief should constitute a “legal ground” justifying an exemption from military service according to Article 219 of the Criminal Code.”⁵

Murad Atabaev, Deputy Chair of the Mejlis (Parliament) Committee on the Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms, was reported in September 2011 as saying that an Alternative Service Law would be considered in 2012, but he admitted that the drafting had not begun.⁶

¹ CCPR/C/TKM/1, 19th February 2010, paras 334 – 337.

² Ibid, para 568.

³ Ibid, para 337.

⁴ Corley, F. “TURKMENISTAN: AMID NEW SENTENCES, NEW LAW FAILS TO INTRODUCE ALTERNATIVE CIVILIAN SERVICE” Forum 18 News Service <<http://www.forum18.org>>, 4th October 2010

⁵ OSCE/ODIHR Advisory Panel on Freedom of Religion or Belief, Comments on the Law of Turkmenistan on Religious Freedom and Religious Organisations (Opinion -Nr:FoR-TUR/152/2010 (Warsaw, 25th June 2010, para 31_

⁶ Corley, F., “TURKMENISTAN: MAXIMUM SENTENCE FOR LATEST CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR”, Forum 18 News Service <<http://www.forum18.org>>, 22nd September 2011

Imprisonment and repeated imprisonment of conscientious objectors

In Turkmenistan, those who express a conscientious objection and refuse to perform military service are liable to prosecution for “evading” such service under Article 219(1) of the Criminal Code, under which the penalty is up to two years of either corrective labour or imprisonment. Those who have served such a penalty remain subject to call-up and if they persist in their refusal may be sentenced for a second time. As this is seen as a repeat offence, such persons may be subject to a stricter prison or work-camp regime. Article 16(3) of the Conscription and Military Service Act stipulates that those who have served two sentences for evasion are thereafter exempt from military service.

More than 30 conscientious objectors have been sentenced under Article 219(1) since 1999, of whom seven were still in detention at the beginning of December 2011. Details are given in the appended table, to which reference should be made for the background on any named cases.⁷ All those listed have been from the Jehovah's Witnesses community. (One, Nasyrlaev, is recorded as being “the son of a baptised Jehovah's Witness who has not yet himself been baptised”.)

CPTI is not aware of any instance where a conscientious objector has been sentenced for a third time, in breach of Article 16.3 of the Act. The fact that convictions do eventually discharge the obligation to perform military service must therefore be welcomed, but only to the extent that it represents a step towards the international standards, under which *no* imprisonment and *no* repeated conviction of conscientious objectors can be considered acceptable.

It may also be noted that, although thousands of prisoners in Turkmenistan are released each year in presidential amnesties marking various national and religious festivals, only one conscientious objector, Taganov, has benefited under such amnesties since 2008. In February 2008 his suspended sentence was lifted in an amnesty. This did not however release him from liability to call-up for military service, which he ignored in August 2008, Spring 2010 and July 2011. On the third occasion, he was again prosecuted, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in a labour camp, but was released after seven weeks in the amnesty to mark the “Night of Omnipotence”.⁸

⁷ The information in the annexed table is derived from the evidence submitted to the OHCHR in March 2005 by the General Counsel of Jehovah's Witnesses. in response to the questionnaire on “best practices concerning the right of everyone to have conscientious objections to military service”, and from reports published by Forum 18 News Service <<http://www.forum18.org>>, CPTI takes responsibility for the accuracy of its portrayal in this form.

⁸ Ibid

Pressure to change religion or belief

There have been disturbing reports that prisoners detained in Turkmenistan come under pressure to swear on the Koran an oath of allegiance to President and State. As far as Jehovah's Witnesses are concerned, this is a double violation of their freedom of thought, conscience and religion; they do not accept the Koran as a sacred text; but in any event they have a conscientious objection, based on biblical authority, to the taking of oaths in any form and under any circumstances.

Zakirov was allegedly not been released at the end of his first sentence in 2000 when he refused to take such an oath. An earlier offer of a pardon had been subject to the same condition. Nasyrov and Matveyev were allegedly beaten on April 14th 2004 for refusing to take an oath of allegiance.

Some of the prisoners released in an October 2007 amnesty were shown on television swearing an oath of allegiance on the Koran. However, it does not appear that on this occasion any Jehovah's Witnesses were asked to do so.

Relatives reported that the judge told Ashirgeldiev after his 2007 trial that he would be called up again in two years time and if he repeated his refusal would face imprisonment of between three and five years. The maximum imprisonment reportedly threatened would not appear to be consistent with any provision of Article 219.1. Ashirgeldiev is also in the situation of requiring a stamp from the Military Commissariat on a permit to apply for work. This is repeatedly being refused.

The Annamamedov brothers from the western town of Serdar (formerly Gyzylarbat) were initially in 2008 given suspended sentences. When – in front of the same judge and prosecutor - they refused to change their position in the face of with a repeated call-up the following year, this was treated as grounds for enforcing the sentence of imprisonment.

Imprisonment conditions and mistreatment of conscientious objectors

Most conscientious objectors are imprisoned in the general regime labour camp some six kms from the desert town of Seydi. One former inmate reported that although this camp was designed to hold 2,100 prisoners, “. in 2007, when he was imprisoned [...] there were then some 3,500 prisoners in six or seven barracks. He said the temperature in the summer is close to being unbearably hot. He said prisoners under 50 year of age work ten hour days (with a lunch break) in the camp's industrial zone, in the brick factory, metalworking plant or clothing factory. He said food and water is adequate "though not wonderful"⁹

Most notorious was the treatment of Zakirov. As already reported he was not released at the end of his sentence when he refused to take an oath. Following an

⁹ Corley, F., “TURKMENISTAN: SENTENCES ON CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS A “STATE SECRET”?”, Forum 18 News Service <<http://www.forum18.org>>, 3rd February 2010.

incident on that occasion, he was charged with assaulting a member of the security services, and was sentenced to eight years in the high-security corrective labour colony (ITKSR) at Chärjew. Zakirov maintains that the evidence of the alleged assault was concocted by one officer tearing the shoulder straps off his own uniform in the presence of the supposed witnesses.

At a later date, Zakirov was transferred to the maximum-security prison in Turkmenbashi. This, to quote the Jehovah's Witnesses "is known as a place from which prisoners rarely are released in good health. Many die. The cells are plain concrete rooms with one window—without glass or any cover—that is open all year long. In the wintertime the cells are freezing, and in summertime they are extremely hot. The food consists of some kind of slime made of sprat (herring) and macaroni."¹⁰

In the maximum-security prison. Zakirov was entitled to one visitor every six months. When the time came for the visit, however, his visitor was refused access, being told that he was subject to a "special note". "In January 2003", the Jehovah's Witnesses report, "Zakirov was badly beaten by the prison guards and then confined with known homosexual rapists (in the prison-language called *harem*). Once a prisoner is confined there and labeled as belonging to the *harem*, it is impossible to change his status in the prison community. Those labeled this way are regarded as the very lowest class among the prisoners and are commonly treated like animals and as having a loathsome disease. Those who knew Zakirov before prison say that this, together with other "treatment," has had a tremendous impact, ruining his mental and emotional balance."¹¹ Subsequently, a portrait of Zakirov was displayed in the prison, labelling him an "enemy of the people", in a clear incitement to mistreatment by the other prisoners. When he was eventually released Zakirov's arms were covered in needle marks, and his behaviour was such as to suggest that in prison he had been injected with psychotropic drugs. He initially had to be confined in a mental hospital.

It is reported that in November or early December 2009 the four conscientious objectors then in prison (Ushotov, Egendurdiev and the Annamamedov brothers) were visited and questioned in Seydi labour camp by officials "who did not identify themselves or say which government agency they represented [...] Immediately afterwards [they] were sent to punishment cells for three days, on what Jehovah's Witnesses insist were fabricated accusations. Parents of the four prisoners then lodged complaints to local Prosecutor's Offices and the General Prosecutor's Office in Ashgabad, and sent telegrams to the President. Replies to their complaints insisted that the treatment of the prisoners in labour camp was fair and in accordance with the law. However, soon afterwards an official commission visited the labour camp and

¹⁰ General Counsel of Jehovah's Witnesses. Evidence submitted to the OHCHR in response to the questionnaire on "best practices concerning the right of everyone to have conscientious objections to military service", March 2005.

The text is reprinted in the chapter by Shipina, W. "Problems associated with religious freedom in the Commonwealth of Independent States as shown by the example of Jehovah's Witnesses" in Besier, G. & Seiwert, H. (Eds.), On religious liberty in a democratic society: Aspects of law, religion and philosophy in constitutional theory and reality, LIT Verlag, Berlin (Religion-Staat-Gesellschaft: Journal for the Study of Beliefs and Worldviews, 10 Jahrgang (2009), Heft 2), 2010, pp.181-227, at p216.

¹¹ Ibid

the accusations against the four were reportedly withdrawn. [but] after the commission left the labour camp [...] Ushotov, Egendurdiev, Nasyrlaev and Sakhetmurad Annamamedov were each punished again, by being sentenced to one month's detention in the camp isolation punishment cells.”¹² The Jehovah's Witnesses believe that the purpose of the punishments was to ensure that the imprisoned conscientious objectors were not eligible for the general amnesties proclaimed in December 2009 and May 2010, respectively.

In August 2010, when the parents of Byashimov, were able to have a brief meeting with him in prison, they allegedly "saw that he had been beaten black and blue," ¹³

The age of military recruitment

The Conscription and Military Service Act of 2002 (in Para 15) reduced the recruitment age to 17, for those who applied in writing. A Presidential Decree of March 2003 reportedly lowered the minimum age for obligatory recruitment to 17.¹⁴ There have been no explicit reports of the repeal of this decree, but the initial report of Turkmenistan to the Committee on the Rights of the Child¹⁵ mentioned only voluntary recruitment at the age of 17, although from the ambiguous language it appears that this relates to the early admission to obligatory military service, rather than to any completely voluntary service. This is also the impression given in Turkmenistan's initial report under the ICCPR.¹⁶

The lowering of the recruitment age had been connected with the reduction of the length of schooling from ten years to nine, and was justified in terms of reducing youth unemployment. It is believed that there was considerable family pressure on otherwise unemployed seventeen-year-olds to “volunteer”. A Presidential Decree issued by President Berdymuhammedov in March 2007, the month after he took office, restored the ten year period of education, but it is reported that as of the Autumn call-up of 2007, seventeen-year-old “volunteers” were still accepted.¹⁷

It is reported that under the Law on Military Obligation and Military Service adopted in September 2010, the age for conscription will be from 18 to 27.¹⁸ It is not however explicitly stated that the provision allowing early voluntary recruitment has been removed.

¹² Corley, F., “TURKMENISTAN: JAILED CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS PUNISHED AGAIN”, Forum 18 News Service <<http://www.forum18.org>>, 24th May 2010

¹³ Corley, F. “TURKMENISTAN: AMID NEW SENTENCES, NEW LAW FAILS TO INTRODUCE ALTERNATIVE CIVILIAN SERVICE” Forum 18 News Service <<http://www.forum18.org>>, 4th October 2010

¹⁴ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, *Child Soldiers Global Report 2004* pp 182-3.
¹⁵ CRC/C/TKM/1, 5th December 2005, para 189.

¹⁶ CCPR/C/TKM/1, *op cit*, para 334

¹⁷ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, p 344.

¹⁸ Corley, F. “TURKMENISTAN: AMID NEW SENTENCES, NEW LAW FAILS TO INTRODUCE ALTERNATIVE CIVILIAN SERVICE” Forum 18 News Service <<http://www.forum18.org>>, 4th October 2010

The use of military conscripts to provide forced labour in the civilian economy

Although often seen by the families of recruits as a welcome alternative to probable involvement in drugs and/or crime, the armed forces are reportedly themselves heavily tainted by both, and conditions for recruits are very poor.

There had long been reports of conscripts being hired out as labour to private employers. During the final years of the Niyazov era large numbers of civilian workers were dismissed and their places taken by conscripts. Payment was left to the agencies employing them, health service, traffic police etc. In practice, conscripts frequently went unpaid, and were reduced to crime or begging on the streets.¹⁹

Universal Periodic Review and Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council

The reference in the State Report²⁰ to the visit of the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief (Ms Asma Jahangir) in October 2008 does not mention that one of her principal conclusions concerned the question of conscientious objection to military service:

“During her mission, the Special Rapporteur was very encouraged by the political will expressed by certain of her official interlocutors to address the issue of conscientious objection and to find a suitable solution. She is aware that the authorities have attempted to accommodate conscientious objectors by offering them military positions which do not involve the use of weapons. Although this demonstrates the willingness on the part of the authorities to offer an alternative to these persons, the Special Rapporteur would like to draw the Government’s attention to resolution 1998/77 of the Commission on Human Rights. Accordingly, conscientious objectors should be provided with various forms of alternative service compatible with the reasons for conscientious objection, of a non-combatant or civilian character, in the public interest and not of a punitive nature.”²¹

Moreover, the Special Rapporteur recommended:

“the Government should ensure that conscientious objectors in Turkmenistan, in particular Jehovah’s Witnesses who refuse to serve in the army due to their religious beliefs, be offered an alternative civilian service which is compatible with the reasons for conscientious objection. As such, the Government should also revise the Conscription and Military Service Act which refers to the possibility of being sanctioned twice for the same offence. The Special Rapporteur would like to recall that according to the principle of “ne bis in idem”, as enshrined in article 14 (7) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, no one shall be liable to be tried or punished again for an offence for which he or she has already been convicted or acquitted in accordance with the law and penal procedure of each country.”²²

¹⁹ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, Child Soldiers Global Report 2008, p 344

²⁰ CCPR/C/TKM/1, op cit, para 589.

²¹ A/HRC/10/8/Add.4, 12th January 2009, para 61.

²² Ibid, para 68.

When in December 2008 Turkmenistan reported to the third Session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Slovenia “commended the visit by the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, but was concerned about a large number of pending visit requests by special procedures [... and] “enquired about the Government’s recognition of conscientious objection to military service. It recommended that Turkmenistan recognize this and stop prosecuting, imprisoning and repeatedly punishing conscientious objectors.”²³

In the report of the Working Group, Turkmenistan undertook to provide its response to this recommendation in time to be included in the Outcome Report.²⁴ Before the consideration of the review by the Tenth Session of the Human Rights Council, Turkmenistan did provide written responses to a number of recommendations, but this particular recommendation was addressed only orally during the adoption of the report, so that the record is buried deep in the Annexes to the Final Report on the Tenth Session of the Human Rights Council, delivered to the General Assembly in November 2009.

The response was: “Concerning the recommendation to recognize conscientious objection to military service and with respect to recognizing the right of persons renouncing military service on religious grounds, Turkmenistan provided information that conditions existed that allowed for guaranteeing the right to freedom of religion and the fulfilment of military duty by serving in non-military structures of the Ministry of Defence, such as medical and construction units.”²⁵ Similar information had been given by Turkmenistan as a “concerned country” during the interactive dialogue earlier (10th March 2009) in the same session of the Human Rights Council with the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief.

In neither case did the announcement indicate any progress beyond the provisions which the Special Rapporteur had already indicated were inadequate. Nor in fact have any details reached CPTI of conscientious objectors who have indeed been admitted to unarmed military service. It is also disturbing that, as reported above, Turkmenistan's Initial Report under the ICCPR, although later in date, states bluntly that no unarmed service is available.²⁶

The lack of adequate arrangements for conscientious objectors has been a continuing concern of the mandate on Freedom of Religion or Belief in its follow-up to the state visit. Moreover, on 12th February 2010 the Special Rapporteur, jointly with the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, made an Urgent Appeal to Turkmenistan regarding the cases of Nasyrlaev, the Annamamedov brothers, Ushotov and Egendurdiev. As of 5th February 2011, no reply had been received. As far as is known, all five completed their full sentences and have now

²³ A/HRC/10/79, 6th January 2009, Para 30.

²⁴ Ibid, Para 70.12

²⁵ A/HRC/10/29, 9th November, 2009 para 555 (meeting of 19th March 2009) - CPTI subsequently intervened in the debate in order to urge Turkmenistan to institute a genuine civilian service for conscientious objectors and to desist from repeated prosecution of those who refused military service. (see para 565).

²⁶ CCPR/C/TKM/1, 19th February 2010, para 337, as quoted at footnote 3 above.

been released, but as of December 2011 (see appended table) seven further conscientious objectors are currently in detention.

In his first report to the Human Rights Council as Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief, Mr. Heiner Bielefeldt reiterated the recommendations of his predecessor, and particularly drew Turkmenistan's attention to Opinion No. 16/2008 of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention²⁷, in which “the Working Group declared arbitrary the imprisonment – including the first term in case of repeated convictions – of a conscientious objector as being in violation of the rights guaranteed by article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.”²⁸

²⁷ A/HRC/10/21/Add.1, pp. 139 - 147

²⁸ A/HRC/16/53/Add.1, 5th February 2011, para 390.

Conclusions and recommendations

The Human Rights Committee's List of Issues on Turkmenistan's Initial Report under the ICCPR contains the following:

According to information before the Committee, military service is compulsory and those who decline to perform this service are subject to prosecution and imprisonment under the Criminal Code. Please provide information on measures being taken, if any, to put in place arrangements for conscientious objectors to military service to perform alternative service. Please further provide statistical data on: (a) the number of persons who have been arrested and convicted for objecting to serve in the military; and (b) the number of persons who have been relieved from military service as a result of being convicted twice for objecting to it, as provided for in the Conscription and Military Service Act.²⁹

At the time of writing (December 2011) no written replies to the list of issues have been made public. CPTI would however suggest some supplementary questions:

- a) If Turkmenistan repeats the information given to the Human Rights Council regarding the availability of service in unarmed branches of the military, that it is asked to give details of the numbers availing themselves of this option annually since it became available.**
- b) That Turkmenistan be asked whether the Law on Religious Freedom and Religious Organisations has yet been amended in accordance with the advice of OSCE/ODIHR, in particular by an explicit provision enabling exemption from the military service requirement on grounds of conscientious objection, and whether a draft Alternative Service law yet exists.**
- c) That Turkmenistan be asked to clarify whether the Law on Military Obligation and Military Service adopted in September 2010 ends the possibility that young men could voluntarily embark on military service before the age of 18.**
- c) That Turkmenistan be asked to detail any steps which it is taking to put an end to the practice of using conscripts as forced labour in the civilian economy.**

Moreover CPTI reiterates that the lack of a genuine alternative service, the persecution of individual conscientious objectors, and the practice of repeated call-up are all contrary to the established international standards, and that Turkmenistan should be urged to remedy these defects in its law and practice.

²⁹ CCPR/C/TKM/Q/1, 19th August 2011, para 23..

Appendix: Imprisonment of Conscientious Objectors in Turkmenistan (for sources see footnote 7)

Name Date of release & total months served	Date	Court	Sentence (months)	Place of detention	
Kurban Bagdatovitch Zakirov	23.04.1999			pre-trial	
(sentenced)	25.05.1999		12	ITKOR	
(resentenced)	May 2000		96	ITKSR Charjew	
(transferred)	not known			Turkmenbashi	HSP
	12.06.2004		61		
Nuryagdy Gairov	1999		12		?
(repeated call-up)	14.06.2007			pre-trial (incommunicado)	
(sentenced)	18.07.2007		18	amnestied	
	09.10.2007		15		
Aleksandr Zuev	June 2000		18		?
(repeated call-up)	28.06.2007		24	suspended,	amnestied
	09.10.2007		18		
Nikolai Shelekhov	2001(?)		12		
(repeated call-up)	2002	Ashgabad	18	Turkmenabad	
	02.01.2004		30		
Rinat Babadzhanov	May 2003		18	IKTOR, Seydi	
	11.06.2004		13		
Shohrat Mitogorov	May 2003		18	IKTOR, Seydi	
	11.06.2004		13		
Ruslan Nasyrov	May 2003		18	IKTOR, Seydi	
	11.06.2004		13		
Rozymamed					
Satlykov	May 2003		18	IKTOR, Seydi	
	11.06.2004		13		
Aleksandr					
Matveyev	04.12.2003		24	IKTOR, Seydi	
	11.06.2004		6		
Mansur Masharipov	28.05.2004	Dashoguz	18	IKTOR, Seydi	
	16.04.2005		10		

Name	Date of release & total time served (months)	Court	Sentence (months)	Place of detention
Vepa Tuvakov	03.06.2004 16.04.2005 10	Dashoguz	18	IKTOR, Seydi
Atamurat Dadebayevich Suvkhanov	17.12.2004 16.04.2005 4	Dashoguz	18	Seydi
Begench Muratgeldiyevich Shakhmuradov	Feb. 2005 16.04.2005 2	Azatlyk	12	
(repeated call-up)	12.09.2007	Ashgabad	24	(suspended)
Bayram Ashirgeldiev	20.07.2007		24	(suspended)
Suleiman Udaev	07.08.2007 12.09.2007 2	Mary	18	Mary work camp
(commuted to two years suspended sentence with compulsory labour – amnestied 8.10.2007)				
Ashirgeldy Taganov	18.12.2007 –amnestied Feb 2008		18	(suspended)
	07.07.2011 Ashgabad	12	Yashlyk	amnestied 25.08.2011
Vladimir Golosenko	Feb. 2008		24	(non-custodial forced labour, with 20% of his salary going to the state)
Sakhetmurad Annamamedov	Nov. 2008 (suspension revoked) 21.05.2009	Serdar	24	(suspended) “the bullpen in Serdar”
(transferred)	24.05.2009			Turkmenbashi HSP
(transferred)	not known			IKTOR, Seydi
	21.5.2011 24			
Mukhammedmurad Annamamedov	Nov. 2008 (suspension revoked) 21.05.2009	Serdar	24	(suspended) “the bullpen in Serdar”
(transferred)	24.05.2009			Turkmenbashi HSP
(transferred)	not known			IKTOR, Seydi
	21.5.2011 24			
Zafar Abdullaev	Apr. 2009	Dashogoz	24	(suspended)

Name	Date of release & total time served (months)	Court	Sentence (months)	Place of detention
Dovran Kushmanov	Apr. 2009	Dashogoz	24	suspended- subject to weekly reporting
Shaduri Ushotov	13.07.2009	Dashoguz	24	IKTOR, Seydi
Jul 2011	24			
Akmurat				
Egendurdiev	29.07.2009	Dashoguz	18	IKTOR, Seydi
28.01.2011	18			
Navruz Nasyrbaev	07.12.2009	Dashoguz	24	IKTOR, Seydi
Dec 2011	24			?
Denis Petrenko	Apr 2010	Ashgabad	24	suspended - restrictions on movement
Aziz Roziyev	04.08.2010	Seydi	18	Turkmenabad (formerly Charjew)
Dovleyet Byashimov	12.08.2010			pre-trial detention
(sentenced)	30.08.2010	Turkmenabad	18	
.				
Ahmet Hudaybergenov				
(arrested)	07.09.2010	Turkmenabad	18	IKTOR, Seydi
Sunet Japbarov	Dec 2010	Turkmenabad	18	IKTOR, Seydi
Maktarim Aminov	Dec 2010	Dashoguz	18	IKTOR, Seydi
Dovran Matyakubov	Jan 2011	Dashoguz	18	IKTOR, Seydi
Yagdyar Sharipov	Jan 2011	Dashoguz		
charged but given (temporary) exemption on health grounds and not brought to trial				
Mahmud				
Hudaybergenov	09.08.2011	Dashoguz	24	?IKTOR Seydi

HSP - High Security Prison: IKTOR - Minimum Security Corrective Labour Colony
ITKSR - High Security Corrective Labour Colony