



List of the Disappeared in Turkmenistan's Prisons

November 2021

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The international Prove They Are Alive! human rights campaign has been working since 2013 to protect the rights of people held incommunicado in Turkmen prisons and to halt the practice of enforced disappearances in Turkmenistan. The campaign acts with the support of the international Civic Solidarity Platform and actively interacts with a broad range of human rights defenders, experts, and intergovernmental organizations, including the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the European Union. Campaign participants include Crude Accountability (USA), Center for the Development of Democracy and Human Rights (Russia), Freedom Files (Poland), Human Rights Center "Memorial" (Russia), Human Rights Watch (international NGO), Norwegian Helsinki Committee, and a group of civic activists inside Turkmenistan.

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The Prove They Are Alive! campaign thanks the individuals and organizations that provided valuable information used to create this list, many of whom were required to contribute anonymously. We would not have been able to create this list without their help and support. The Prove They Are Alive! campaign takes full responsibility for the composition of the list. Although we have made every effort to be as precise and accurate as possible in the creation of this list, we cannot be held legally responsible for any error, omissions, or imprecisions.

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Introduction

Enforced disappearance is a grave violation of the human rights guaranteed under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It is also a form of inhuman and degrading treatment both for the disappeared and their families, thus falling also under the scope of the UN Convention against Torture. Turkmenistan has ratified both the Covenant and the Convention, and Article 6 of its Constitution stipulates that international law takes precedence over domestic legislation in case of conflict. Turkmen criminal legislation does not permit and has never permitted full isolation of prisoners, regardless of the crime committed. Nevertheless, the authorities impose this cruel and illegal punishment on anyone they consider to be a political threat to their power due to their opinions, influence, or visibility.

Over the last 19 years, enforced disappearances have been a systematic practice in Turkmenistan.

Since 2014, the Prove They Are Alive! campaign has published a regularly updated list of the disappeared in Turkmenistan's prisons, based on thorough research, including a review of available documents and independent sources. This updated list documents 162 cases of enforced disappearances in Turkmenistan's prisons since 2002. A substantial increase in the number of documented cases of enforced disappearances compared to the previous 2019 list (121 cases) is due to newly obtained and verified information on disappearances which occurred mainly between 2016 and 2018. They were not included in the previous list since we did not have sufficient data at the time.

All of the 162 cases are included in the updated list. At the moment, 97 of them are cases of continuing disappearance. Of them, 72 cases are current (meaning that they are continuing enforced disappearances, and there is no reason to believe that these people have died, have been released or visited by relatives), and there is unconfirmed information (such as unconfirmed reports of five deaths) requiring further verification on 25 disappearances that may cause them to be taken off the list of current cases. In addition to this, 65 cases of people subjected to enforced disappearances earlier have been taken off the list of current cases based on verified and reliable data: 29 died in custody, 10 were released, and 26 continue to serve their sentences but have been granted family visits and food parcels.

There are reasons to believe that the authorities continue to cover up some of the deaths among the victims of enforced disappearances. Given the Turkmen authorities' refusal to conduct an effective investigation, some of these cases can be considered extrajudicial executions under international law.

However, one must keep in mind that in the context of severe suppression of civil liberties and denial of access to the country for foreign human rights organizations and international observers, this list is inevitably incomplete. According to our estimates, the total number of victims of enforced disappearances in Turkmenistan was in the order of several hundred three years ago. The estimated summary figures are lower now but remain high, testifying that enforced disappearances continue to be systematically practiced. Some victims have been held incommunicado since 2002.

We divided the list into four categories:

- 1) the so-called "Novemberists" (those convicted for their direct or indirect involvement in the alleged coup attempt on November 25, 2002),
- 2) those charged with "Islamic extremism,"
- 3) those charged with economic crimes and abuse of power, and
- 4) civil society activists.

In recent years, in response to mounting international pressure and criticism, the Turkmen authorities have somewhat softened their position, lifting some of the restrictions and prohibitions concerning various groups of prisoners previously held incommunicado. Thus, since 2014-2016, they have permitted family notification of convicted Novemberists' deaths in custody and the release of their bodies to families for burial. Since 2015, in the course of dialogues with various international organizations, the Turkmen authorities have begun to provide limited and sometimes contradictory information about a number of the disappeared individuals included in our list. According to our data, between 2015 and 2021, the authorities provided information to international organizations on 28 cases (17% of all known cases). Since mid-2018, many of the hundreds of prisoners held in the Ovadan Depe prison on convictions of "Islamic extremism," have been granted visits by family and food parcels that they were arbitrarily denied before. In September 2018, the authorities announced their acceptance of almost all recommendations made by other countries within the framework of the May 2018 UN Universal Periodic Review (UPR) regarding enforced disappearances, prison conditions, prevention of torture and allowing visits to the country by UN special procedures, including the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID). These developments emphasize the effectiveness of international pressure. This progress was the result of active involvement by the international community (a letter from 14 ambassadors to the OSCE in March 2018, recommendations from 19 countries on enforced disappearances under the UPR in May 2018, active dialogue with WGEID in the first half of 2018, etc.)

However, since the fall of 2018 when public action gave way to "quiet diplomacy" in the dialogue with Turkmenistan on the issue of enforced disappearances, a stage of stagnation has begun. It was only in 2020 that the Turkmen authorities resumed the sharing of limited information in international fora about the victims of enforced disappearances. However, the recommendations concerning enforced disappearances and related issues have not been included in the draft roadmap for the implementation of the UPR commitments. The circle of incommunicado prisoners granted visits has not expanded since. The discussion of a visit by the WGEID to the country was abruptly discontinued.

Turkmenistan's Third Periodic Report submitted to the UN Human Rights Committee in March 2020 states hypocritically: "The Ministry of Internal Affairs has not received any complaints from citizens concerning the enforced disappearance of detained persons or persons sentenced to deprivation of liberty from remand centers or penal institutions. The appropriate law enforcement agencies are required to conduct a full criminal investigation into any reports of such disappearances." Meanwhile, four communications from the WGEID on individual cases (Batyr Berdyev, Rustem Djumaev, Serdar Rakhimov, and Boris Shikhmuradov) and the general letter from the Working Group of October 5, 2018, on the problem of enforced disappearances in Turkmen prisons remain unanswered.

The same report contains other false statements, in particular, that between 2015 and 2019, no cases of extremism and terrorism were heard by Turkmen courts. However, we have available to us copies of several conviction statements and other documents which confirm that this type of cases was heard by Turkmen courts. Hundreds of people convicted in these trials were held incommunicado in Turkmen prisons until mid-2018.

Another case worth noting is that of civic activist Gulgeldy Annaniyazov previously granted refugee status in Norway who had served his 11-year sentence, allegedly for illegal border crossing, in full by March 2019. All this time he was kept in total isolation from the outside world. At the end of his sentence, he was not released but exiled to a village 600 km from Ashgabat, despite the fact that, according to unofficial reports, an audit involving government departments had confirmed that his detention should have ended long before, given the changes in the domestic criminal legislation and the country's international obligations.

In this new version of the list, cases falling under each of the four categories of “disappearances” are further classified into three groups:

- 1) current cases (those whose disappearance continues, i.e., those whose fate is still unknown at the time the list is updated and we have no reasons to believe that they have died, have been released or granted visits);
- 2) cases of those whose continuing disappearance requires further verification due to unconfirmed information which may cause them to be excluded from this category, and
- 3) excluded cases (previously subjected to enforced disappearances but taken off the list due to death in detention, release or being granted visits by family).

Summary tables following this introduction list the names of disappeared individuals in each group, followed by detailed descriptions of each case.

As in the past, the government of Turkmenistan refuses to disclose any information about the vast majority of the cases from the list of the disappeared to their relatives and the international community. It continues to ignore relevant decisions by inter-governmental bodies and has avoided taking any significant steps to end this gross violation of human rights, instead simulating an ineffective “dialogue” with international organizations on this issue.

The Novemberists

Between 2014 and 2021, the Prove They Are Alive! campaign received reports of 61 cases of enforced disappearances of persons accused of direct or indirect involvement in the alleged coup attempt of November 25, 2002 (the so-called Novemberists), and 3 cases of people sentenced for helping Novemberists’ family members to flee from Turkmenistan. Thus, a total of 64 cases are included in this group.

All Novemberists were arrested, tried and sentenced, and then disappeared in prisons. Their families, as a rule, have not received any information about them for many years since their disappearance. These prisoners have not had access to legal representation or medical care, nor have they been allowed any contacts with the outside world. Most Novemberists were arrested in November-December 2002 and tried in the first half of 2003. In addition, there were a number of related arrests and trials in the summer of 2003 and in 2005. Novemberists were given sentences of 12 to 25 years, and six were sentenced to life, although life imprisonment is not provided by the Turkmen law.

According to unofficial information from former prisoners of Ovadan Depe, during Niyazov’s presidency (he died on December 21, 2006), most Novemberists were held incommunicado in a separate bloc of the said prison, and this practice has continued since then. Although their sentences required that after 3-5 years (depending on the individual case) these prisoners were to be transferred to a regular colony, this requirement has not been normally observed in the case of Novemberists. Some prisoners in this category are known to be held incommunicado in isolated blocs of other prison colonies, as well as Ovadan Depe.

Of all disappearances, Novemberists are a group for which the least progress has so far been made in dialogues with Turkmenistan on various international platforms. As of this writing, the Turkmen authorities have provided information to international organizations on the fate of only nine of these prisoners; in one case, a prisoner’s family received a written response from the authorities. According to this information, three individuals previously listed as “disappeared” have been released, three others have been exiled following their release from prison, two have died, and two others were still in prison in

2016-2018 (their further fate is unknown). The government of Turkmenistan continues to ignore most inquiries about the fate of this group of victims, and whatever information they provide concerns those disappeared individuals who were not the key participants in the November 25, 2002, events.

Based on updates we have received from official and unofficial sources, 10 cases have been excluded from the category of the “current cases” (7 prisoners have died and 3 have been released). Available information on 8 other cases requires verification which may cause them to be excluded from the “current cases” category. No reliable data is available on the 46 individuals convicted in 2003-2005, and these cases remain in the “current cases” category.

Of the six Novemberists sentenced to life imprisonment by an extrajudicial body, one died in 2016, and the fate of five others is unknown.

The Turkmen government has not responded to inquiries about six individuals whose prison terms expired in 2017-2021.

Four Novemberist cases (Batyr Berdyev, Rustem Dzhumaev, Serdar Rakhimov and Boris Shikhmuradov) were reported to the UN Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID). Three of these cases were submitted by the Prove They Are Alive! campaign. All communications from the WGEID to the Turkmen government on these enforced disappearances have so far remained unanswered.

Those Accused of “Islamic Extremism”

Enforced disappearances of persons suspected of belonging to certain Islamist groups in Turkmenistan have been reported since the armed incidents in Ashgabat in September 2008 (see <http://memohrc.org/uploads/files/32.doc> for more details). The number of such reports substantially increased after the outbreak of the Syrian crisis and arrests of Fethullah Gulen supporters in Turkey, reaching a peak shortly before the 2017 Asian Games in Turkmenistan. Several hundred prisoners in this category were estimated to be held incommunicado in Ovadan-Depe at that time. However, the names of disappeared individuals in this group were unknown outside of Turkmenistan until the fall of 2016.

Since 2016, the Prove They Are Alive! campaign has received information on 59 enforced disappearances of persons accused (often without sufficient grounds) of involvement in radical Islamic organizations, incitement to a violent overthrow of the constitutional order, conspiracy to seize power, incitement to religious hatred, setting up a criminal organization, etc. Most were given prison sentences of 8 to 25 years. In several cases, those given sentences of 2.5 to 3 years on suspicion of extremism were then charged with more serious crimes while in prison and sentenced to longer terms.

More than half of these cases were included in the previous list of disappearances in Turkmen prisons published by the Prove They Are Alive! campaign in September 2019. Some of the names, however, were not included in that list, because since mid-2018, the Turkmen authorities, under pressure from the international community, allowed family visits, correspondence, and food parcels to most prisoners in this group.

Based on reports from official and unofficial sources, we excluded 32 cases from the “current cases” list (4 persons have died, 2 were released, and the other 26 were allowed family visits). We received information requiring further verification on 15 cases which may cause them to be excluded from the

“current cases” category. In 12 cases, there is no reliable information about the fate of these prisoners, so they are included in the “current cases” category.

In December 2017, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention published a preliminary version of its opinion stating that the 18 Turkmen Muslims convicted of alleged support of the Fethullah Gülen movement were deprived of their liberty in violation of international law and urged the government to bring the situation into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in the international norms, by immediately releasing the 18 individuals and taking other necessary steps. Harsh criticism voiced at various international venues prompted the Turkmen authorities to partly review their position concerning the right of this group of prisoners to be visited by relatives. Since the end of January 2018, some Muslims convicted in 2017 and held incommunicado have been allowed for the first time to see their families. And since May 2018, most of the convicted Muslims held in Ovadan Depe were allowed regular visits (once every two months).

The Turkmen authorities have so far provided information to international organizations only on 11 of these 59 cases, including nine prisoners mentioned in the opinion adopted by the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (the government information has not been confirmed by independent sources); one (Saparov) in response to an enquiry from the UN Committee against Torture; and one (Atdaev) in response to an enquiry from the UN Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID) based on reports from the Prove They Are Alive! campaign. In three cases, prisoners' families received written information from the government. All of these prisoners have been allowed visits since 2018.

The situation with visits and food parcels has worsened substantially since the introduction of the COVID-19 pandemic-related restrictions in 2020, although the Turkmen government continues to deny that there are any cases of the disease in the country. At the end of 2020 and in 2021 – possibly due to fears caused by the situation in Afghanistan – some convicted “extremists” were transferred from the maximum security colony in Bayramali to Ovadan Depe, which is even more isolated from the outside world. Reportedly, their transfer – of which the legal grounds are unknown – has drastically limited the possibility for these prisoners to keep in touch with family, even though communication has not been interrupted altogether.

In 2016, reports were received from former prisoners about Muslim women held incommunicado in a separate isolated building of a women's colony in Dashoguz. According to a former prisoner, five Muslim women were incarcerated in Dashoguz around the fall of 2015, and one of them died in the spring of 2016. It was reported in 2018 that the number of these “special” female prisoners in Dashoguz increased to 23. According to reports, the colony administration considered transferring them to Ovadan Depe, but otherwise their fate is unknown. Since the names of the women are unknown, these cases are not yet included in our list.

Those Accused of Economic Crimes and Abuse of Power

Starting in 2001, president Saparmurad Niyazov sanctioned several waves of Stalin-style purges, which affected key government offices, ministries of economy, law enforcement and defense, and regional administrations. The heads and key officials of these government departments were often held incommunicado after their trial and sentencing. Following Niyazov's death in December 2006, many of these prisoners were transferred to regular colonies, but some others continued to be held incommunicado in total isolation from the outside world. This practice, albeit on a smaller scale, has continued during the current presidency of Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov. A few senior officials convicted

after 2006 are still held incommunicado. Since communication with the families of these former officials is limited, our list includes only a small number of such cases.

The Prove They Are Alive! campaign has received information on 35 cases of enforced disappearances of former high-ranking officials accused of economic crimes and abuse of power.

Based on the information we received, 20 cases were excluded from the “current” category (15 have died in prison, four were released, one has been allowed visits). The information on one person requires further verification which may cause the case to be excluded from the current disappearances. No reliable information is available on the fate of 14 prisoners, so they remain in the “current” category.

The Turkmen authorities have so far provided information to international organizations only on seven out of the 35 cases in this group (not all official reports were reliable). In one known case, the prisoner's family received a reply from the authorities.

Disappeared Civil Society Activists

Four civil society activists have been featured in the Prove They Are Alive! lists at various times. At present, the fate of only one of them – Omruzak Omarkuliev – is still unknown.

Their stories highlight the extent of paranoia of the Turkmen authorities who have gone to extremes to silence what they perceive to be opposition — be it in the form of freedom of expression or more direct civic action.

Omarkuliev, who established a Turkmen student association in Turkey, was lured into Turkmenistan in February 2018 when the authorities invited him to participate in a preparatory activity for the upcoming parliamentary elections and then prevented from exiting the country; he appealed to foreign media and then disappeared. There is conflicting information about his subsequent fate.

Civil activist Gulgeldy Annaniyazov who had been granted refugee status in Norway was convicted in 2008 for illegal border crossing and using someone else's ID and held incommunicado for 11 years. In March 2019, having served his prison term, he was exiled to a remote village 600 km from Ashgabat where he has to spend five years in adverse living conditions without access to the medical assistance he needs. The authorities have refused to release him pursuant to pertinent changes in the domestic legislation, contrary to their obligations under Article 15(1) of the ICCPR. Since March 2019, his family can visit him and communicate by phone.

Journalist Saparmammed Nepeskuliev who has Russian citizenship was released in 2018 and was able to leave the country.

Ogulsapar Muradova died in prison in 2006 under unknown circumstances, which the authorities have so far refused to investigate. On April 6, 2018, the UN Human Rights Committee found the Turkmen government responsible for violation of her rights, including the rights to life, freedom from torture, personal integrity, a fair trial, and freedom of expression, and urged the government to conduct an impartial investigation into Muradova's case and provide full redress to her family members, such as adequate compensation and other measures of satisfaction, including rehabilitation of Muradova's name. These recommendations have not yet been implemented.

A possible victim of enforced disappearance is the Turkmen civil activist Azat Isakov, who lived in Russia. On 20 October 2021, he managed to inform his friends that the Russian police came to the place where he lived, after which the connection with him was interrupted. Later, the Russian Interior Ministry announced that on 22 October 2021, Isakov flew from Moscow to Turkmenabad. However, it is not clear how the activist could leave the country in the absence of a passport and regular flights. Information about his subsequent fate is contradictory; he no longer gets in touch with his friends.

Turkmen civic activists living in other countries, first and foremost Turkey and Russia, are at a high risk of deportation to Turkmenistan as a result of pressure by authorities of Turkmenistan and its cooperation with law enforcement agencies of these countries. In case of deportation, all of these activists face a high risk of being disappeared in prisons.

The stories of all disappeared individuals in our list share the following features:

- 1) There was no verifiable information about the whereabouts and condition of these people after their trial and in some cases, after their arrest;
- 2) None of them had any contacts with the family, and their families received no official information about their whereabouts and health;
- 3) None of them after their conviction had access to legal representation, external medical experts or international monitoring organizations, including the International Red Cross.

The Turkmen government knows the international community's demands. They are clear, concrete, and feasible. The solution to the problem of enforced disappearances is not to exchange some limited information with international organizations behind closed doors. The solution is to ensure immediate access to prisoners for their relatives, lawyers, and independent monitors.

We demand that the government of Turkmenistan prove they are alive!

International pressure on Turkmenistan is more important than ever. The international community must actively insist that Turkmenistan stop the practice of enforced disappearances; allow international observers into prisons, including the infamous Ovadan Depe; permit family visits, medical care, and legal assistance to those in prison, and comply with international human rights standards regarding enforced disappearance and torture. Strong and consistent international pressure on the government of Turkmenistan must be renewed. It should be multilateral and effectively coordinated among relevant international bodies, including the United Nations, the OSCE, the EU, and the capitals of the concerned states. All available means must be used to save lives.

Enforced disappearances in Turkmenistan must stop.

TABLES WITH SUMMARY LISTS OF VICTIMS OF ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES IN TURKMENISTAN

“Novemberists,” convicted in the case of the coup attempt on November 25, 2002, and related cases

1. Current cases

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Time of the disappearance</i>	<i>End of the prison term</i>	<i>Unofficial reports</i>	<i>Government information</i>
1	Akmammedov, Gurbangeldy	2003	2027	No	No
2	Annageldyev, Djumamuhammet	2003	2027	No	No
3	Ataev, Mamur	2004	2019 (expired), 2022 (new term)	In 2019, reportedly, he received an additional conviction for 3 years, shortly before the end of the first term of imprisonment.	In custody, receives visitations and parcels (2018).
4	Atanesian, Aram	2003	2022	No	No
5	Babaev, Arslan	2003	2022	No	No
6	Beknazarov, Begench	2005	Life sentence	No	No
7	Berdyev, Batyr	2003	2027	Controversial information (including rumors about death in custody)	No (including in response to WGEID inquiry)
8	Berdyev, Orazmukhammet	2003	2027	Was in prison in 2014, according to unconfirmed reports	No
9	Bishoev, Amirbek (Russian citizen)	2003	No data	No	No
10	Buriev, Aman	2003	2022	Unconfirmed information about death in custody in 2005	No
11	Gayibov, Dovlet	2003	2022	Was in prison in 2005, according to unconfirmed reports	No
12	Garayev, Atamurat	2003	2022	Unconfirmed information about	No

				death in custody in 2005	
13	Garataev, Guvandyk	2003	2022	No	No
14	Garataev, Isa	2003	2017 (expired)	No	No
15	Garataev, Murat	2003	2022	No	No
16	Gurbanov, Bazar	2003	2018 (expired)	Unconfirmed information about death in custody in 2013	No
17	Djumaev, Guvanch	2003	Life sentence	Was in prison in 2005, according to unconfirmed reports	No
18	Djumaev, Rozy	2003	2022	Unconfirmed information about death in custody in 2004	No
19	Djumaev, Rustem	2003	2020 (expired)	Controversial information (including rumors about death in custody)	Is serving his sentence (2016). No further information (including in response to WGEID inquiry).
20	Djumaev, Timur	2003	2027	Unconfirmed information about death in custody in 2006	No
21	Dovletov, Rovshen	2003	2022	No	No
22	Durdyklychev, Djumageldy	2003	2027	No	No
23	Ilamanov, Soltan	2003	2027	No	No
24	Kurbanov, Iskander	2003	2015 (2022?)	Controversial information (including rumors about death in custody)	No
25	Lyaskin, Yuriy	2003	2027	Unconfirmed information about death in custody in 2004	No
26	Novozhilov, Vladislav	2003	2022	No	No

27	Nuraliev, Magomet (Russian citizen)	2003	No data	Unconfirmed information about death in custody in 2004	No
28	Nurgeldyev, Redzhepgeldy	2003	2024	No	No
29	Orazgeldyev, Nurmukhammet	2003	Life sentence	Was in prison in 2005, according to unconfirmed reports	No
30	Rakhimov, Serdar	2003	2027	Was in prison in 2015, according to unconfirmed reports	No (including in response to WGEID inquiry)
31	Reimov, Dzhora	2003	2022	No	No
32	Sadullaev, Ruslan (Russian citizen)	2003	No data	No	No
33	Safarov, Honsait (citizen of Uzbekistan)	2003	2022	Was in prison in 2017, according to unconfirmed reports	No
34	Khatamov, Amangeldy	2003	2027	Was in prison in 2017, according to unconfirmed reports	No
35	Khatamov, Annamurad	2003	2027	Was in prison in 2017, according to unconfirmed reports	No
36	Khatamov, Paltakgul	2003	2022	Unconfirmed information about death in custody in 2005	No
37	Khemraev, Nepes	2003	2022	Unconfirmed information about death in custody in 2006	No
38	Khommaev, Suleiman	2003	2027	No	No
39	Charyyarov, Serdar	2003	No data	No	Her
40	Shagalov, Vepa	2003	2027	No	No
41	Shikhmuradov, Boris	2003	Life sentence	Controversial information, including rumors about death in custody	No (including in response to WGEID inquiry)

42	Shikhmuradov, Konstantin	2003	2019 (expired)	No	No
43	Yklymov, Amanmukhammet	2003	2022	Unconfirmed information about death in custody in 2003 after torture	No
44	Yklymov, Orazmammet	2003	2021 (expired)	Unconfirmed information about death in custody in 2007	No
45	Yklymov, Yklym	2003	Life sentence	No	No
46	Yazmuradov, Ovezmurat	2003	2021 (expired)	Unconfirmed information about death in custody in 2004	No

2. Cases of those whose continuing disappearance requires further verification due to unconfirmed information which may cause them to be excluded from this category

47	Akmuradov, Annageldy	2003	2019 (expired)	No	In exile for 5 years since 2019 (2020)
48	Buriev, Esen	2003	2017 (expired)	No	Died in custody on 16.10.2014, body released to family (2019)
49	Djumaev, Chary	2003	2022	Unconfirmed information about death in custody in 2007	No
50	Kapotov (Kapotin?), Aleksey	2003	No data	Unconfirmed information about death during investigation in 2003	No
51	Movlyamov, Muhammetberdy	2003	2014 (expired)	No	In exile for 5 years since 2014 (2016, 2020)
52	Mukhammedov, Saparmurat	2003	2020 (2018?) (expired)	No	Died in custody on 16.10.2014, body released to family (2020)

53	Nazargullyev, Dovletguly	2003	2014 (expired)	No	In exile for 5 years since 2014 (2016, 2020)
54	Khallyev, Tagandurdy	2003	2022	Controversial information about death in custody in 2003-2006	No

3. Excluded

55	Adov, Vladimir	2004	2010	Died in custody in 2004 (body released)	No
56	Annasakhatov, Annadurdy	2003	Life sentence	Died in custody in 2016 (тело выдано)	No
57	Gundogdyev, Yazgeldy	2003	2027	Died in custody in 2020 (body released)	No
58	Durdyev, Vekil	2003	2027	Died in custody in 2016 (body released)	No
59	Mamedov, Seyran	2004	2019	Released in 2019	Released on 02.05.2019 (2020)
60	Niyazdurdyev, Davlet	2004	2019	Released in 2007 by amnesty	Released on 29.09.2007 by amnesty (2015)
61	Pavlinov, Aleksander	2003	2027	Died in custody in 2004 (body released)	No
62	Taymazov, Chary	2004	2010	Died in custody in 2005 (body released)	No
63	Khodjamuradov, Annamurad	2003	2007	Died in custody in 2006 (body not released)	No
64	Khojanazarov, Allanazar	2003	2012	No	Released on 13.10.2012 (2015)

Disappeared in prisons, convicted in cases of “Islamic extremism”

1. Current cases

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Time of the disappearance</i>	<i>End of the prison term</i>	<i>Unofficial reports</i>	<i>Government information</i>
1	Atajanov, Adylbek	2013	No data	Controversial reports (including rumors of a release)	No
2	Gazakbayev, Guvanch	2016	2028	No	No
3	Godekov, Gurbanmuhammet	2016	2028	No	No
4	Godekov, Mekan	2016	2028	No	No
5	Gylychdurdyev, Merdan	2016	2028	No	No
6	Durdygylyjov, Shatlyk	2016	2028	No	No
7	Kazakov, Vepa	2017	2022 (2035?)	No	No
8	Mejidov, Maylis	2013	No data	No	No
9	Orazov, Dovletgeldi	2016	2028	No	No
10	Orazov, Nurmhammet	2016	2028	No	No
11	Yagmyrov, Mekan	2016	2028	No	No
12	Yagshibaev, Sapardurdy	2016	2028	No	No

2. Cases of those whose continuing disappearance requires further verification due to unconfirmed information which may cause them to be excluded from this category

13	Amangeldyev, Dowletgeldi	2016	2041	No	Has visitations (2018)
14	Atabayev, Ruslan	2012	No data	Unconfirmed reports of a release in 2021	No
15	Atageldyev, Resulberdi	2016	2041	No	Has visitations (2018)

16	"Atageldi aga" (surname unknown)	2008	2028	Died in custody in 2013-2015, controversial reports about release of his body to family	No
17	Ataev, Batyr	2016	2041	No	Has visitations (2018)
18	Ataev, Doyletmyrat	2016	2041	No	Has visitations (2018)
19	Bebitov, Sultan	2013	No data	Unconfirmed reports of a visitation in 2017	No
20	Gullyev, Myrat	2016	2041	No	Has visitations (2018)
21	Ibrayimov, Saparmyrat	2016	2041	No	Has visitations (2018)
22	Iskanderov, Matyakub	2009	No data	Unconfirmed reports of a release in 2021	No
23	Melayev, Ovezdurdy	2016	2041	No	Has visitations (2018)
24	Orazmammedov, Annamammet	2016	2041	No	Has visitations (2018)
25	Orazmuhamedov, Tashmuhamet	2016	2041	No	Has visitations (2018)
26	Reimov, Atajan	2016	No data	Unconfirmed reports of a visitation in 2017	No
27	Saparov, Bakhram	2013	2028, 2031 (including new convictions)	Unconfirmed reports of a visitation in 2017	Resentenced in 2014 and 2016, sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment (2016)

3. Excluded

28	Akyev, Mekan	2017	2040	Has visitations since 2018	No
29	Altyev, Arslan	2017	2040	Has visitations since 2018	No
30	Annayev, Bekken	2017	-	"Disappeared" from his workplace on	No

				17.08.2018. Body found on the next day with traces of torture and handcuffs.	
31	Atdaev, Annamurad	2016	2031	Had visitations and parcels in 2018-2021, sent letters to family (response letters did not reach him)	WGEID inquiry. In custody, receives parcels (2018, 2019) and has visitations (2019)
32	Ashyrov, Merdanguly	2017	2042	Has visitations since 2018	No
33	Baltayev, Narkuly	2013	No data	Died in custody in 2016 (body released)	No
34	Begejiko, Begejik	2017	2029	Has visitations since 2018	No
35	Bekiyev, Rustam	2017	2040	Has visitations since 2018	No
36	Bektemirov, Ilkham	2010	2012 (expired), 2020 (?) (new sentence)	Released in the end of 2018	No
37	Berdiev, Jumamyrat	2017	2041	Has visitations since 2018	No
38	Berdiniyazov, Sakhetmukhammed	2017	2040	Has visitations since 2018	No
39	Berdyev, Myrat	2017	2040	Has visitations since 2018	No
40	Gafurov, Aziz	2015	No data	Died in custody in 2017 (body released)	No
41	Gurbanbayev, Orazmyrat	2017	2040	Has visitations since 2018	No
42	Jumadurdyev, Arslan	2017	2042	Has visitations since 2018	No
43	Kelov, Geldimyrat	2017	2040	Has visitations since 2018	No
44	Mammetdurdyev, Akhmet	2017	2029	Has visitations since 2018	No

45	Muratlyev, Parakhat	2017	2042	Has visitations since 2018	No
46	Mukhammetgulyev, Alyshir	2017	2040	Has visitations since 2018	No
47	Nepesniyazov, Annamukhammet	2017	2042	Has visitations since 2018	No
48	Ovezov, Meret	2017	2029	Has visitations since 2018	No
49	Rejepdurdyev, Shykhmurat	2010	2013, 2019 (?) (new term)	Had visitations since 2018. Released in 2019.	No
50	Rozyev, Akmyrat	2017	2040	Has visitations since 2018	No
51	Saparov, Kemal	2018	2033	Has visitations and parcels since 2018	No
52	Soyunov, Akmyrat	2017	2040	Died in custody in 2018 (body released)	No
53	Khalbaev, Kakakjan	2018	2033	Has visitations and parcels since 2018	In custody (2019, 2020)
54	Khalykberdiev, Allaberen	2017	2040	Has visitations since 2018	No
55	Khozhambetov, Jumanazar	2017	2029	Has visitations since 2018	No
52	Khudaiberdiev, Eziz	2017	2040	Died in custody in 2019 (body released)	No
56	Khudaikulov, Akmal	2017	2040	Has visitations since 2018	No
57	Shamyradov, Myratdurdy	2017	2029	Has visitations since 2018	No
58	Yaylanov, Lukman	2013	No data	Died in custody in 2016 (body released)	No

High-level public officials, convicted of economic crimes and abuse of power

1. Current cases

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Time of the disappearance</i>	<i>End of the prison term</i>	<i>Unofficial reports</i>	<i>Government information</i>
1	Annadurdyev, Gurbangeldy	2002	No data	No	No
2	Arazov, Redzhepbai	2004-2007	No data	Unconfirmed reports of death in custody in 2008	No
3	Ataev, Nurmurad	2002	No data	Unconfirmed reports of death in custody in 2007	No
4	Babakulyev, Jorakuly	2005 (second sentence)	2020	No data (since 2011), rumors about death in custody	No
5	Kandymov, Seitbay	2002	2022 (2019?)	Controversial reports (including about death in custody)	No
6	Mulikov, Isgender	2019	2044	No	No
7	Nazarov, Mukhamet	2002	2022	Unconfirmed reports of death in custody in 2004-2005 (body not released)	No
8	Nobatov, Meylis	2019	No data	No	No
9	Sardzhaev, Batyr	2002	2014 (2020?)	Controversial reports (including about death in custody)	Is serving his sentence (2013)
10	Soltanov, Annamurat	2001	No data	Unconfirmed reports of being in custody in 2015	No
11	Tachnazarov, Guychnazar	2005	No data	No	No
12	Khalykov, Khudaykuly	2001	No data	Controversial reports	No
13	Khudaykuliev, Bayramkuli	2002	No data	Unconfirmed reports of being in custody in 2014	No

14	Jazmyradov, Jaranmyrat	2013	2038	No data	No
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2. Cases of those whose continuing disappearance requires further verification due to unconfirmed information which may cause them to be excluded from this category

15	Esenov, Guychmyrad	2005	No data	Controversial reports (is serving his sentence or died in custody)	Is serving his sentence, has visitations (2017, 2018)
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3. Excluded

16	Aydogdyev, Dortkuli	2006	No data	Died in custody in 2015 (body released)	No
17	Allakulyev, Allamurat	2002	2020	Died in custody in 2018	No
18	Atageldiev Orazmukhammet	2005	No data	No	Was not sentenced (2016)
19	Akhmedov, Gedai	2006	2019 (2023- 2031?)	Two visitations were allowed in 2006. Died in custody in 2006 (body released)	No
20	Begenjov, Gurbandurdy	2003	2011 (2012?)	Unconfirmed reports (including rumors of death in custody)	Died in custody on 25.04.2007 (2020)
21	Berdyev, Poran	2002	2029 (convicted in 2004)	Died in custody in 2017 (body released)	No
22	Valiev, Saparmamed	2005	2029	Relatives had no visitations and did not know where he was held. Died in custody in 2017 (body released)	Has visitation (2017). Died in custody on 03.07.2017 (2018)
23	Volmuradov, Kurbangeldy	2003	2018	Released approximately in 2012	Released in 2013 (2017)
24	Gulmuradov, Ishankuli	2004	2024	Released approximately in 2005 due to poor health, died soon.	Was released (2016)

25	Gurbanmuradov, Yelly	2005	2030	Died in custody in 2015 (body released)	No
26	Durdyev, Khabibylla	2004	No data	Died in custody in 2009 (body released)	No
27	Yoldashev, Kerimkuly	2002	2020	Released in 2020	No
28	Kakaev, Hayit	2002	2022	Died in custody in 2003 (body released)	No
29	Meredov, Payzygeldy	2007	2026	Died in custody in 2013 (body released)	No
30	Otuzov, Begmurad	2002	2021(?)	Died in custody in 2017 (body released)	No
31	Redjepov, Akmurad	2007	2024	Died in custody in 2017 (body released)	No
32	Saparov, Redjep	2005	2025	Died in custody in 2009 (body released)	No
33	Tyrmyev, Tirkish	2002	2012, 2020 (new term)	Died in custody in 2017 (body released)	WGEID inquiry. Died in custody on 13.01.2017 (2017)
34	Charyev, Ilyas	2005	2030	Has visitations (2015)	No
35	Khasanov, Bairam	2008	No data	Died in custody in 2017 (body released)	No

Civic activists

1. Current (none)

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2. Cases of those whose continuing disappearance requires further verification due to unconfirmed information which may cause them to be excluded from this category

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Time of the disappearance</i>	<i>End of the prison term</i>	<i>Unofficial reports</i>	<i>Government information</i>
1	Omarkuliev, Omruzak	2018	No data	Controversial reports (including information about his return home in 2020)	Is serving in the army (2019). Lives with his family (2021)

3. Excluded

2	Annaniyazov, Gulgeldy	2008	2019	In exile since March 2019. From that time has contacts with relatives who visited him	WGEID inquiry. Is serving his sentence (2015, 2017). Received a parcel (2018). Released in 2019. Sent to internal exile for 5 years (2019, 2020)
3	Muradova, Ogulsapar	2006	2012	Died in custody in 2006 from torture (body released)	Committed suicide (2006)
4	Nepeskuliev, Saparmamed (Russian citizen)	2015	2018	Released in 2018; left the country in 2019	Is serving his sentence; has received visitations and parcels (2016). Released in 2018 (2020)

DISAPPEARED IN TURKMENISTAN'S PRISONS, CONVICTED IN THE CASE OF THE NOVEMBER 25, 2002 ALLEGED COUP ATTEMPT

1. Adov, Vladimir

Biography: Born in 1952. An employee of the State Committee on Standardization. Lived in the city of Mary.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002 during the investigation of the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Charged with complicity in the preparation of documents in autumn 2002 for the shipment of a consignment of water heating tanks from Turkey, inside which the coup plotters allegedly hid weapons. Convicted in 2003 under Art. 181 p. 2 and 187 of the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan (CCT), and sentenced to 8 years of imprisonment in a general security colony...

After the trial: According to information from the former political prisoner Akmukhammet Bayhanov, Adov held in LBK-12 penal colony in Seydi town in Lebap Province. In April 2004, isolated together with 16 other "terrorists" in a separate block of the colony. He died in custody from kidney failure in December 2004. His body was handed over to the family.

2. Akmammedov, Gurbangeldy Akgaevich

Biography: Lived in Mary.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art.14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan (CCT). Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.

After the trial: No information.

3. Akmuradov, Annageldy Ovezmuradovich

Biography: Not available.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art.14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 17 years of imprisonment (3 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.

After the trial: His term expired in the fall of 2019. According to information from the government of Turkmenistan (June 2020), Akmuradov was sent into exile for five years in Garabogaz (Balkan velayat) in December 2019.

4. Annageldyev, Djumamuhammet Durdyevich

Biography: Not available.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.

After the trial: No information. According to an unconfirmed report, in 2005 was held in the prison in the city of Turkmenbashi.

5. Annasakhatov, Annadurdy

Biography: Born on January 28, 1959 in Sakarchaginsky district of Mary velayat. A colonel, chief of the counterintelligence division of the Ministry of National Security (MNS) of Turkmenistan. From 1976-1981, studied at the Department of Foreign Languages of the Turkmen State University. After graduation, worked for the Committee for State Security (KGB) in Ashgabat about a year. Then studied at the KGB's Higher Courses in Minsk, which prepared operational staff for the KGB's territorial security bodies. Enrolled in a postgraduate program in Moscow(?) and graduated in 1985 with a Ph.D. in philosophy. Then returned to work at the KGB: a year in Ashgabat, then in Moscow, and



was sent by the First Main Directorate of the KGB of the USSR to the Soviet Embassy in China. After that, spent about 5 or 6 years in Japan doing business. Then returned to Moscow where, according to unconfirmed reports, worked in the headquarters of the FSB. Approximately in 1997 moved to Turkmenistan, where he began to work at the National Security Committee (KNB). Worked for one year in the foreign intelligence service (according to unconfirmed reports, during that period he worked for three months as a Consul of Turkmenistan in Herat, Afghanistan). After that worked in high positions in various departments of the KNB, including counter-intelligence. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late November 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. The video recording of his "confession" was broadcast on TV on December 18, 2002. Convicted on January 15, 2003 by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to life imprisonment with confiscation of property (this punishment was absent in the Turkmen law).

After the trial: According to unconfirmed information, in December 2003 was held in the detention center of the Ministry of National Security in Ashgabat, in 2004 moved to a prison. His relatives were not aware of his whereabouts. In July 2016, relatives informed the Turkmen service of RFE/RL that he died in Ovadan-Depe prison. His body was handed over to the family in the Ashgabat city morgue. He was buried in Seyitbaba Cemetery in Sakarchagi District of Mary Province on February 9, 2016.

86. Atayev, Mamour Tangeberyanovich

Biography: Born on November 13, 1961, in the city of Dashoguz. An ethnic Uzbek. Has a higher education. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on July 19, 2004. Charged with assisting in the illegal crossing of the border by relatives of the Yklymov brothers. Convicted on October 5, 2004, by Niyazov's District Court of Ashgabat city under Art. 214 p. 2 and 13-214 p. 2 of the CCT (along with other 9 defendants). Sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony.

After the trial: According to information from the Government of Turkmenistan (June 2018), he held in the MR-K/16 colony in Tejen and had been visited by relatives and received parcels on many occasions. His term expired in May 2019. In October 2019, it became known that shortly before the end of his term of imprisonment, he was additionally sentenced to 3 years for "interceding for a young fellow countryman" in a colony in Bayramali.

7. Atanesian, Aram Shavashovich

Biography: An ethnic Armenian.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a,"

“b”; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment (3 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.

After the trial: No information.

8. Babaev, Arslan Annadurdyevich

Biography: District police officer. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. “a,” “b,” “f,” “g,” “h,” “i,” “l”; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 235 p. 2 s. “a,” “b”; 254 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment (3 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.

After the trial: No information.

9. Beknazarov, Begench Amandurdyevich

Biography: Born on June 11, 1969, in Ashgabat. Major, deputy commander of the motorized infantry division in the city of Serdar (former Kizyl-Arvat) in Balkan Province. In 1990, graduated from the Kiev Higher Military Command School named after Frunze. Trained in the Special Forces program. After graduation served in Ukraine. In 1991 returned to Turkmenistan, served in the Army of Turkmenistan, including in the central apparatus of the Ministry of Defense. In early October 2002 was transferred to a command post in a military unit 220 km. from Ashgabat with a demotion in rank. Has dual Russian and Turkmenistani citizenship. Nephew of Aina Shikhmuradova (wife of Konstantin Shikhmuradov).



Arrest and conviction: Declared wanted on November 27, 2002, on charges of involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002, under Art. 14-101 p. 2 and 275 of the CCT. Was in hiding in Ashgabat for about 2.5 years. In 2003, he sent an appeal to Russian President Vladimir Putin (<http://turkmen.news/pismo-turkmenskogo-politzaklyuchennogo-putinu/>). Arrested on May 17, 2005, in his parents' house (<http://centrasia.org/newsA.php?st=1116824220>). Was tortured. Convicted in early June 2005. Sentenced to life imprisonment (such a punishment is not provided for by the legislation of Turkmenistan). Several of his friends and co-workers were convicted with him for various prison terms. After the arrest of Begench Beknazarov, his parents, Amandurdy and Raisa Beknazarov, were evicted from Ashgabat and sent to exile in Mary Province.

After the trial: No information. There were rumors that Beknazarov was allegedly killed in prison almost immediately after his trial. According to an unconfirmed report, in 2005 he was held in prison in the city of Turkmenbashi. In another version, after the verdict, he was transferred from the pre-detention holding cell of the Ministry of National Security to Ovadan Depe prison. In 2019, his relatives had no information about his fate. Attempts by his sister Dzheren to be allowed a visit or send a parcel were unsuccessful. Father, mother and Dzheren were detained twice, tortured, they spent several months in prison, but were released after the intervention of the Israeli Foreign Ministry. Later they were exiled to Mary velayat and forbidden to live in Ashgabat. His father Amandurdy Beknazarov died in 2010. Sister Anna and brother Murad live in Israel (<http://turkmen.news/human-rights/begench-beknazarov-turkmenistan/>).

10. Berdyev, Batyr Ataevich

Biography: Born on October 3, 1960 in Ashgabat. Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan. In 1982 graduated from the Turkmen State University. Starting in 1982, worked at the newspaper *Komsomolets Turkmenistana*, moving from the position of intern to the chief editor of the newspaper (from 1987). In 1990-1992 was a correspondent in Turkmenistan for the weekly newspapers *Soyuz* and *Zhizn*. From 1992 was a consultant of the International Department of the Administration of the President of Turkmenistan. In the same year was appointed Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan. From 1994 — Charge d’Affaires of Turkmenistan to the Republic of Austria. From 1995 —



Ambassador of Turkmenistan to the Republic of Austria, the Slovak Republic, and the Czech Republic. Simultaneously from 1995 — Representative of Turkmenistan to the OSCE. From July 4, 2000 — First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. From July 28, 2000, to July 7, 2001 — Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan. Dismissed from service for “shortcomings in work” on July 7, 2001. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on December 7, 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. The video of his “confession” was broadcast on TV on December 18, 2002. There are testimonies about his beating during his apprehension, and torture in the course of investigation. Convicted on January 21, 2003 by Ashgabat city court under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. “a,” “b,” “f,” “g,” “h,” “i,” “l”; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 235 p. 2 s. “a,” “b”; 254 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: Relatives have no information about his fate and whereabouts after trial. There are controversial and unconfirmed testimonies about his death in prison during the time of President Niyazov. For example, according to one source (“List of 25”), Berdyev died in prison on October 10, 2004. According to another version, he perished during the first year of imprisonment. Former political prisoner Akmukhammet Bayhanov testified that after his transfer to the Ovadan Depe prison he heard from other inmates that Berdyev had died in that prison between 2003 and 2006. According to another former prisoner, in 2004-2005 Berdyev was kept in solitary confinement in the Ovadan Depe prison, and allegedly his voice was last heard by a fellow inmate in spring 2005. In 2007, rumors circulated that Berdyev died from a heart attack. In August 2009, an internet publication published rumors that Berdyev was killed in the Ovadan Depe in December 2006, three days after the death of Niyazov. President Gurbanguly Berdimukhamedov, during a visit to Columbia University on September 24, 2007, answering a question about the fate of Boris Shikhmuradov and Batyr Berdyev, said, “I am sure that these people are still alive” (<http://www.fergananews.com/news.php?id=7191>). This has been the only public statement on the fate of Berdyev by the Turkmen authorities. During a meeting with relatives in 2012, officials stated that Berdyev was alive and that soon they will receive “good news”. However, nothing has happened since then. In 2017, the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent the government of Turkmenistan a communication on the case of Batyr Berdyev. No response has been received.

11. Berdyev, Orazmukhammet Muhyevich

Biography: Former Lieutenant Colonel of the National Security Committee of Turkmenistan. From January 16, 2001—Deputy Chairman of the National Security Committee. On March 4, 2002, dismissed from service for “serious shortcomings in the work” with deprivation of military ranks and awards. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted on January 21, 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.



After the trial: No information. At the beginning of 2014, the "Chronicles of Turkmenistan" received an unconfirmed report, according to which Berdyev was being held in the Ovadan Depe prison.

12. Bishoev, Amirbek

Biography: A Russian citizen, an ethnic Chechen. In May 2002 came to Turkmenistan at the invitation of Guvanch Djumaev's company.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on November 25, 2002, in Ashgabat. Possessed documents of a Georgian citizen, Kakha Tsakashvili. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. No information on his fate is available since then.

After the trial: In January-May 2003 he was held in the detention center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. No further information available.

13. Buriev, Aman Djumadurdyevich

Biography: Born in 1958(?) in Ashgabat. Graduated from the Turkmen Agricultural Institute. An entrepreneur. Lived in Ashgabat. Elder brother of Esen Buriev.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment (3 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.

After the trial: No information. According to unconfirmed information ("List of 25"), died in custody on March 8, 2005. In 2007 relatives reported that they have no information about his fate.

14. Buriev, Esen Djumadurdyevich

Biography: Born on September 13, 1967, in Ashgabat. Graduated from the Turkmen National Economy Institute. In the 1990s, he worked with Turkmenveshesheconombank and with tax authorities. An entrepreneur. Lived in Ashgabat. Younger brother of Aman Buriev.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment (3 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: In 2007, relatives reported that they have no information about his fate. According to the government of Turkmenistan (2019), he died of acute heart failure in Ovadan-Depe prison on October 16, 2014. The body was handed over to the family.

15. Gayibov, Dovlet Odaevich

Biography: Born in 1959(?) in the Niyazov District of Lebap Province. Manager of the district oil depot. Lived in Amu-Darya village. Distant relative and fellow villager of Guvanch Djumaev.

Arrest and conviction: Detained in December 2002 in the Niyazov District of Lebap Province, and then transported to Ashgabat. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. The video of his "confession" was broadcast on TV on December 18, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: No information. According to an unconfirmed report, in 2005 was held in the prison in the city of Turkmenbashi.

16. Garayev, Atamurat Nurmuradovich

Biography: Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment (3 years in prison, the rest in strict security colony) with confiscation of property and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.

After the trial: No information. According to unconfirmed information ("List of 25"), died in custody on February 7, 2008.

17. Garataev, Guvandyk Isaevich

Biography: Born in 1976. Lived in "Talimardjan" Association of Peasants in the Niyazov District of Lebap Province. Son of Isa Garataev. Cousin of Murat Garataev.

Arrest and conviction: Detained in December 2002 in the Niyazov District of Lebap Province and transported to Ashgabat. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002 (assisted in the illegal entry of Boris Shikhmuradov to Turkmenistan from Uzbekistan). Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: No information.

18. Garataev, Isa Bektaevich

Biography: Born in 1952(?). Lived in Amu-Darya village in the Niyazov District of Lebap Province. Father of Guvandyk Garataev.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment (3 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: No information. The prison term he was sentenced to in 2003 ended in autumn 2017.

19. Garataev, Murat Amanovich

Biography: Local police officer in the Niyazov District of Lebap Province. Nephew of Guvanch Djumaev. Cousin of Guvandyk Garataev. Relative of Dovlet Gayibov.

Arrest and conviction: Detained in December 2002 in the Niyazov District of Lebap Province and transported to Ashgabat. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002 (assisted in the illegal entry of Boris Shikhmuradov from Uzbekistan). Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: No information.

20. Gundogdyev, Yazgeldy Potaevich

Biography: Born on January 31, 1956, in Dashoguz. Graduated from Turkmen Agricultural Institute. Worked as the first secretary of Dashoguz Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Turkmenistan. From July 6, 1985 to August 21, 1989—First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Turkmenistan. From January 18, 1986 to November 17, 1989 – candidate for membership of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. In 1989-1991 – People's Deputy of the Supreme Council of the USSR from the Vekil-Bazarskoy District and the Secretary of the Committee on Youth of the Supreme Council of the USSR. From October 29, 1991 to December 26, 1991—Deputy Chairman of the Council of the Republics of the Supreme Council of the USSR. From 1992--Head of the International Department of the Administration of the President of Turkmenistan. From 1994(?)—Head of the Department of State Protocol and International Relations of the Administration of the President of Turkmenistan. At the same time, from February 15, 1995—Chief Advisor to Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers Boris Shikhmuradov, who oversaw foreign policy issues. On April 7, 1994, promoted to the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. From July 23, 1997—Head of Administration of Dashoguz Province. On September 11, 2000, dismissed for "serious shortcomings in the work."



Arrest and conviction: Arrested in the end of November 2002 in Ashgabat. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. According to a cellmate, was tortured. The video of his "confession" was broadcast on TV on December 18, 2002. Convicted on January 21, 2003 by Ashgabat city court under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: There were rumors in 2003 and in August 2005 about his death in prison. In October 2006, the human rights website "Chronicles of Turkmenistan" announced that Gundogdyev was released on October 20, 2006 from Ovadan Depe prison under an amnesty and sent in exile to a remote village in Dashoguz Province (<http://archive.chrono-tm.org/?id=176>). Subsequently, the website's editor clarified that this information was not confirmed. According to former political prisoner, Akmukhammet Bayhanov, in the spring of 2007 Gundogdyev was being held in the Ovadan Depe prison. In May 2008, a relative of

Gundogdyev told Amnesty International that he was still in prison (<http://www.hro.org/node/4550>). According to former political prisoner Geldy Kyarizov, in the summer of 2011 a resident of Dashoguz province told him about the death of Gundogdyev in the Ovadan Depe in 2011 and about the funeral in the Koeneurgench region (the information was not confirmed). According to the website "Gundogar," he died on December 28, 2020 in the colony AH-K/6 in Tejen. The body was handed over to the family (<http://gundogar.org/?0225000000000000000011062020120000#19596>).

21. Gurbanov, Bazar

Biography: Lived in Ashgabat region.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 16 years of imprisonment (3 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: No information. In early 2013 there were rumors that he died in custody, no details were provided ("List of 25"). His term ended in the fall of 2018.

22. Djumaev, Guvanch Rozyevich

Biography: Born on March 31, 1953, in Beshir village of Hodjambaz District of Lebap Province. A well-known entrepreneur. Has dual Russian and Turkmenistani citizenship. In 1988, led a horse run from Ashgabat to Moscow. In 1999-2001 was charged with economic crimes and left for Russia as a result. During this period was in contact with the opposition living abroad. On June 2, 2001, was detained in Moscow as a person who is wanted internationally. In the same month was extradited to Turkmenistan, where he was released on amnesty a few days after he had agreed to transfer a part of his business to the government on the demand of the Ministry of National Security. Lived in Ashgabat. Son of Rozy Djumaev. Farther of Timur Djumaev. Elder brother of Chary Djumaev.



Arrest and conviction: In the evening of November 25, 2002, summoned to the Ministry of National Security and detained. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Was tortured. The video of his "confession" was broadcast on TV on December 29, 2002. Convicted on January 15, 2003 by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to life imprisonment with confiscation of property (this punishment was absent in the Turkmen law).

After the trial: According to Turkmen Citizens' Rights and Freedoms, an organization of Turkmen expatriates, the family has no information about Djumaev's fate. According to an unconfirmed report, in December 2003 was held in the holding cells of the Ministry of National Security in Ashgabat, in 2005 was held in prison in Turkmenbashi.

23. Djumaev, Rozy Djumaevich

Biography: Born on March 11, 1929, in Beshir village of Hodjambaz District of Lebap Province. Retired. In Soviet times was a teacher in the Turkmen Agricultural Institute, the chief livestock specialist for the Ministry of Agriculture, until about 1985 — Head of the Department of Agriculture of the Council of

Ministers of the Turkmen SSR. Lived in Choganly village on the outskirts of Ashgabat. Father of Guvanch and Chary Djumaev.

Arrest and conviction: Detained on November 26, 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. The video of his “confession” was broadcast on TV on December 4, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. “a,” “b,” “f,” “g,” “h,” “i,” “l”; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 235 p. 2 s. “a,” “b”; 254 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment (3 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.

After the trial: No information. According to unconfirmed information (“List of 25”), died in custody on February 2, 2004. Former political prisoner Akmukhammet Bayhanov testified that after his transfer to the Ovadan Depe prison he heard rumors about the death of Rozy Djumaev in this prison between 2003 and 2006.

24. Djumaev, Rustem Byashimovich

Biography: Born on February 2, 1947, in Stalinabad (Dushanbe) in Tajikistan. From 1965-1971 studied at Azerbaijan Medical Institute in Baku. Until 1993 worked in different positions in the Ministry of Health of Tajikistan. In 1993 moved to Turkmenistan, entered army service, received the rank of Major of Medical Service, and worked in the epidemiological service of the Ministry of Defense of Turkmenistan. In 1999-2001—Managing Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan. Approximately from March until August 2001—worked in the Embassy of Turkmenistan in Belarus. Lived in Ashgabat.



Arrest and conviction: Arrested in early December 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002 (allegedly provided his apartment for an overnight stay to participants of the plot). Convicted on January 21, 2003, under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. “a,” “b,” “f,” “g,” “h,” “i,” “l”; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 235 p. 2 s. “a,” “b”; 254 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 18 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: Relatives do not have information about his whereabouts since the end of his trial. According to unconfirmed information (“List of 25”), died in custody on October 1, 2004. Based on another source, in 2008 his name was included in the text of the presidential decree of pardon, but he was not released. In May 2016, Ministry of the Interior of Turkmenistan in its reply to an inquiry of the Prosecutor General’s Office of Tajikistan, made at the request of Djumaev’s family, stated that Rustem Djumaev “is serving his sentence in a place of deprivation of liberty.” His son who resides in Tajikistan, and has requested a visit to his father, was denied a Turkmen visa. In 2018, the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent the government of Turkmenistan a communication on the case of Rustem Djumaev. No response has been received.

25. Djumaev, Timur Guvanchovich

Biography: Born on April 17, 1975, in Ashgabat. Graduated from the Turkmen Institute of National Economy. Worked as a bank operator at "Vnesheconombank," then in the corporation "Gayrat," established by his father. Has dual Russian and Turkmenistani citizenship. Lived in Ashgabat. Son of Guvanch Djumaev.

Arrest and conviction: Detained on November 25, 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. According to a cellmate, was tortured. The video of his "confession" was broadcast on TV on December 4, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s.

"a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: No information. According to unconfirmed information ("List of 25"), died in custody on October 27, 2006. According to one version, in 2005 was held in prison in the city of Turkmenbashi. Former political prisoner Akmukhammet Bayhanov testified that he learned about the death of Timur Djumaev in the Ovadan Depe prison between 2003 and 2006.



26. Djumaev, Chary Rozyevich

Biography: Born on December 28, 1957, in Ashgabat. According to some sources, worked in the business of his brother Guvanch Djumaev, and also headed the Society of Inventors and Innovators of Turkmenistan. Lived in Ashgabat. Son of Rozy Djumaev and younger brother of Guvanch Djumaev.

Arrest and conviction: Detained between November 25 and 26, 2002 and charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. According to a cellmate, was tortured. Sentenced in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: His relatives have no information about him after the trial. According to unofficial information ("List of 25"), he died in custody on April 18, 2007. Former political prisoner Akmukhammet Bayhanov testified that Chary Djumaev died in the Ovadan Depe prison in the second half of April 2007. The body was not handed over to the family.

27. Dovletov, Rovshen Dzhorageldyevich

Biography: Born in approximately 1968-69 in Ashgabat. Commercial director of Guvanch Djumaev's company, his relative and confidant. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on December 9, 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.

After the trial: No information.

28. Durdyev, Vekil Ataevich

Biography: Born in 1952 in Akhal Province. A retired colonel in the intelligence field, former officer of the KGB/National Security Committee. In 1969-1974 studied at the Law Department of Turkmen State University. According to certain information, repeatedly visited Pakistan disguised as a pilgrim during the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Former Consul General of Turkmenistan in Mashhad (Iran) and Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates). From January 28, 2000, chairman of the State Committee for Tourism and Sport. On August 31, 2000, dismissed for "failure to fulfill the necessary tasks." Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on December 9, 2002 and charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison; the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: His relatives had no information about him after the trial. On August 26, 2016, the opposition website "Gundogar" reported that Durdyev died in prison in the beginning of August 2016. His body was handed over to the family for burial (<http://gundogar.org/?0225000000000000000011062016080000#17069>). Other sources confirm this information.

29. Durdyklychev, Djumageldy Allaberdyevich

Biography: An employee at the district oil depot. Lived in Amu-Darya village of Niyazov District of Lebap Province.

Arrest and conviction: Detained in December 2002 in Niyazov District of Lebap Province and transported to Ashgabat. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.

After the trial: No information.

30. Ilamanov, Soltan Ereshovich

Biography: Born in 1979 in Mary Province. Relative of Nurmukhammet Orazgeldyev.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested at the end of November 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. According to a cellmate was beaten and tortured by electric current. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.

After the trial: No information. In February 2003, he was transferred from the MNB pre-trial detention center (SIZO) to the Ovadan Depe prison.



31. Kapotov (Kapotin?), Aleksey

Biography: Computer repair specialist. Russian citizen. In 1992, escaped from a penal colony in Russia, where he served his sentence. Lived in Ashgabat without documents.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002 during the investigation of the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Charged with providing a hide-out for several days to Yklym Yklymov, a participant in the plot (<http://izvestia.ru/news/276418#ixzz2kv9i37h5>).

After the trial: Before the early 2003, was held in the detention centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. According to information of the former political prisoner Leonid Komarovsky, Kapotov died in the pre-trial detention center of the Ministry of National Security in Ashgabat in early 2003.

32. Kurbanov, Iskander Ereshovich

Biography: Born in 1954-1955 in Iskander settlement of Balkan District. Graduated from Turkmen State University. From approximately 1995-1997—Deputy Head of Department of the Committee on National Security of the Balkan Province. Lost an eye in car accident. Since 1998 served in the central apparatus of the Committee/Ministry on National Security. Colonel, Head of 3rd Department (for Protection of the Constitutional order) of MNS. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in April 2003. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in May 2003 by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan. Sentenced to a long prison term (according to different sources from 12-14 to 19 years).

After the trial: No information. According to unconfirmed reports, after the trial, was kept in prison in the city of Turkmenbashi; according to another version, was held in the Ovadan Depe prison in 2003, and according to a third version in December 2003 in the detention center of the Ministry of National Security in Ashgabat. At the beginning of 2014, the “Chronicles of Turkmenistan” website received unconfirmed information that Kurbanov was being held in the Ovadan Depe prison. In 2015, there were rumors in Ashgabat about his death in prison (date unknown).

33. Lyaskin, Yuriy Gennad’evich

Biography: Born in 1966(?). Major, radio-communications specialist of the Ministry of Defense of Turkmenistan.

Arrest and conviction: Declared wanted in late November 2002. Arrested in early December 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. “a,” “b,” “f,” “g,” “h,” “i,” “l”; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 235 p. 2 s. “a,” “b”; 254 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years’ imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.



After the trial: No information. According to unconfirmed information (“List of 25”), died in custody on February 14, 2004.

34. Mamedov, Seyran Askerovich

Biography: Born on November 21, 1957, in Ashgabat. An ethnic Azeri. Has a higher education. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on July 19, 2004. Charged with assisting in the illegal crossing of the border by relatives of the Yklymov brothers. Convicted on October 5, 2004, by Niyazov’s District Court of Ashgabat city under Art. 33 p. 3 - 214 p. 2 and 13-214 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in a strict security colony

After the trial: According to information from the Government of Turkmenistan (May 2016), he was transferred from a colony to a “designated place of living” by a court decision and is visited by relatives. In June 2018, Turkmenistan’s officials reported that Mamedov was held in MR-K/16 colony in Tejen, had been visited by relatives and received parcels on many occasions. According to information from the government of Turkmenistan (June 2020), he was released on May 2, 2019. According to “Chronicles of Turkmenistan,” he was released from the colony in Bayramali on May 3, 2019 (<http://www.hronikatm.com/2019/05/mamedov-released/>). The information about the release has been confirmed by independent sources.

35. Movlyamov, Muhammetberdy Yagmurovich

Biography: Born in 1967. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late November 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted on January 21, 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. “a,” “b,” “f,” “g,” “h,” “i,” “l”; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 235 p. 2 s. “a,” “b”; 254 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: From May 2003 he was held in a special block of the Akdash colony, from May 2005 to December 2006 - in a colony near the Ovadan-Depe prison. The term of imprisonment expired in the fall of 2014. According to information from the government of Turkmenistan (May 2016), he lives in a designated place since 2014, relatives visit him, and he can travel within the country upon prior authorization. In 2020, the government of Turkmenistan clarified that in 2014 Movlyamov was sent into exile in the city of Garabogaz (Balkan velayat). There is no confirmation of this information from independent sources.

36. Mukhammedov, Saparmurat Djumageldyevich

Biography: Not available.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. “a,” “b,” “f,” “g,” “h,” “i,” “l”; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 235 p. 2 s. “a,” “b”; 254 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 18 (15?) years of imprisonment (3 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: According to information from the government of Turkmenistan (June 2020), he died of a heart attack in custody on October 16, 2014. The body was handed over to the family. There were no complaints from the relatives.

37. Nazargullyev, Dovletguly Mammedovich

Biography: Not available.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. “a,” “b,” “f,” “g,” “h,” “i,” “l”; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 235 p. 2 s. “a,” “b”; 254 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 263; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: From May 2003 he was held in a special block of the Akdash colony, from May 2005 to December 2006 – in a colony near the Ovadan-Depe prison. The term of imprisonment expired in the fall of 2014. According to information from the government of Turkmenistan (May 2016), he lives in a designated place since 2014, relatives visit him, and he can travel within the country upon prior authorization. There is no confirmation of this information from independent sources. In 2020, the government of Turkmenistan clarified that in 2014 Movlyamov was sent into exile in the city of Garabogaz (Balkan velayat).

38. Niyazdurdyev, Dovlet Toilyevich

Biography: Born on June 29, 1980, in Ashgabat. Worked as an administrator of a computer games hall. The son of Kyakilik Yklymova (sister of the Yklymov brothers). Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Detained on July 25, 2004. Accused of facilitating an attempt to illegally cross the border by the relatives of the Yklymov brothers. Convicted on October 5, 2004, by the Ashgabat court of the etrap named after President Niyazov, under Articles 33, p. 5-214, p. 2 and 13-214, p. 2 of the Criminal Code (along with other 9 defendants). Sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment in a strict regime colony.

After the trial: According to official information from the Government (June 2015) he was released on 29 September 2007 under Presidential Amnesty. The information is confirmed by independent sources.

39. Novozhilov, Vladislav Stanislavovich

Biography: Not available.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment (3 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.

After the trial: No information.

40. Nuraliev, Magomet Saidakhmetovich

Biography: Born in 1971 in Russia. A Russian citizen, an ethnic Chechen. In May 2002 came to Turkmenistan at the invitation of Guvanch Djumaev's company.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on November 25, 2002, in Ashgabat. Possessed documents of a Georgian citizen, Merab Puhauri. Allegedly, Russia made a request for his extradition for his previous involvement in "bloody crimes." Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. His further fate is unknown.

After the trial: No information. According to unconfirmed information ("List of 25"), he was not extradited to Russia and died in custody on November 20, 2004.



41. Nurgeldyev, Redzhepgeldy

Biography: Director of a department in "Turkmenburgaz" company in the Shatlyk village in Mary Province. Friend and fellow villager of Nurmukhammet Orazgeldyev.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in December 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002 (assisted in the travel of Boris Shikhmuradov from Lebap Province to Ashgabat). Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 22 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest

in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: No information.

42. Orazgeldyev, Nurmukhammet

Biography: Born in 1956 in Mary province. An entrepreneur. Until mid-1990s worked in KGB/National Security Committee, thereafter until the end of 1990s in the Ministry of Defense of Turkmenistan. Held a military rank of Major. Former vice-president of the football club "Nisa." Lived in Ashgabat. Friend and fellow villager of Redjeggeldy Nurgeldyev.



Arrest and conviction: Declared wanted in late November 2002. Arrested by an army patrolman on December 14, 2002 at a bus station in the town of Mary, dressed in women's clothes. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. The video of his "confession" was broadcast on TV on December 18, 2002. Convicted on January 15, 2003, by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to life imprisonment with confiscation of property (this punishment was absent in the Turkmen law).

After the trial: No information. According to an unconfirmed report, in December 2003 was held in a detention center of the Ministry of National Security in Ashgabat, and in 2005 was held in prison in Turkmenbashi.

43. Pavlinov, Aleksander Konstantinovich

Biography: Born in 1957 in Ashgabat. University education. Before the spring of 1992, he worked in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Turkmenistan (his last position was that of deputy chief of non-departmental security service in the rank of Major, then until 1993, in the Customs Service of Turkmenistan (Chief of Customs Checkpoint in Dashoguz). After retiring from public service, established a company for the installation of security equipment; bought equipment in Israel. Lived in Ashgabat and was a Master of Sports, including a multiple champion of Turkmenistan in fencing.

Arrest and conviction: According to unconfirmed information, arrested in the spring or autumn of 2002 on economic charges. Sentenced to 5 to 7 years of imprisonment. Later charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002 (providing communication means to the plotters, etc.). Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.

After the trial: According to unofficial information ("List of 25"), he died in custody on January 1, 2004. The journalist Batyr Muhammadov confirmed that Pavlinov died in the Ovadan Depe prison around the end of 2003 or early 2004. According to the official version, he died of a heart attack. However, according to a witness of the funeral, the body was handed over to the family with a cleaved head.

44. Rakhimov, Serdar Seyitmuradovich

Biography: Born on March 3, 1951, in Hodjambaz District of Lebap Province. Leader of the unregistered Communist Party of Turkmenistan. Has dual Russian and Turkmenistani citizenship (since December 1, 1998). Candidate of History (1985). In 1973, graduated from the Department of Journalism of the Moscow State University, and in 1985 received his graduate degree at the Tashkent Higher Party School. From 1973, worked as a journalist in Lebap Province. From 1979 – instructor, and head of the sector of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. From 1986 – First Deputy Chairman, from September 1987 to August 20, 1990 – Chair of the



State Committee of the Turkmen SSR for television and radio. From May 12, 1990 to 1991 – member of the Central Committee and Bureau of the Central Committee, secretary, Chair of the Ideological Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenia. After 1992 worked at the Society for Friendship with Foreign Countries. From January 6, 1995–Advisor-messenger to the Embassy of Turkmenistan in Pakistan. Upon returning to Turkmenistan after about two years, worked in various commercial companies. Actively participated in the restoration of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and relations between the Communist Parties of Russia and Turkmenistan. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Detained by police for three days in end of November 2002 and then released. Detained again by MNB officers on December 1, 2002 (according to another report, was in custody on December 2-4, 2002, detained again on December 5, 2002). Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. The video of his “confession” was broadcast on TV on December 18, 2002. Convicted on January 18(?), 2003, under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. “a,” “b,” “f,” “g,” “h,” “i,” “l”; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 235 p. 2 s. “a,” “b”; 254 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years in imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release. On December 20, 2002, the Supreme Council for Science and Technology under the President of Turkmenistan stripped Rakhimov of his degree of candidate of science in history.

After the trial: No information. According to various unofficial sources in June 2003 he was transferred from the pre-trial detention center to the Ovadan Depe prison. In 2007-2015, was kept in this prison without the right to correspondence and visitation. On July 21, 2007 Ambassador of Turkmenistan to Russia, Khalnazar Agakhanov, replied to an inquiry by the Russian communists stating the “issue of amnesty for S.S. Rakhimov will be submitted for a review by a special commission.” Further appeals to the authorities on the fate of Serdar Rakhimov have been left unanswered. The family’s six requests to be allowed visits, correspondence, and sending parcels to the prisoner were also unanswered. In 2018, the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent the government of Turkmenistan a communication on the case of Serdar Rakhimov. No response has been received. In May 2020, rumors of his amnesty release circulated (not confirmed).

45. Reimov, Dzhora Behremovich

Biography: Graduated from the Philological Department of Tomsk State University in Russia. Lieutenant Colonel of the MNS (worked in the Internal Security Division). Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. “a,” “b,” “f,” “g,” “h,” “i,” “l”; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 235 p. 2 s. “a,” “b”; 254 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment (3 years in

prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.

After the trial: No information.

46. Sadullaev, Ruslan Saidovich

Biography: A Russian citizen, an ethnic Chechen. In May 2002 came to Turkmenistan at the invitation of Guvanch Djumaev's company.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on November 25, 2002 in Ashgabat. Possessed documents of a Georgian citizen, Zaza Legushaidze. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. His further fate is unknown.

After the trial: No information.



47. Safarov, Honsait Sagatovich

Biography: Born in 1976 in Uzbekistan. Secretary of a local self-government council. An Uzbekistani citizen. Lived in the Tallimarzhon city in Nishon District of Qashqadaryo Province of Uzbekistan.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in December 2002. According to one version, kidnapped by Turkmen special services on the territory of Uzbekistan; according to another – detained in Turkmenistan. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002 (allegedly assisted in the illegal entry of Boris Shikhmuradov from Uzbekistan). The video of his "confession" was broadcast on TV on December 18, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art.14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property.

After the trial: No information.

48. Taymazov, Chary

Biography: Born in 1958. Customs Officer. Lived in Mary Province.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002 during the investigation of the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Charged with complicity in the preparation of customs documents in autumn of 2002 for the import from Turkey of a consignment of water heating tanks, inside which the coup plotters allegedly hid weapons. Convicted in 2003 under Art. 181 p. 2 and 187 of the CCT. Sentenced to 8 years of imprisonment in a general security colony.

After the trial: Held in the LBK-12 penal colony in Seydi town of Lebap Province. In April 2004, isolated together with 16 other "terrorists" in a separate block of the colony. According to information of the former political prisoner Akmukhammet Bayhanov, Taymazov died in custody of hepatitis in January 2005. His body was handed over to the family.

49. Khallyev, Tagandurdy Khallyevich

Biography: Born in 1939 in the Hasan-Kuli District of the Balkan Province. Deputy of the Mejlis (Parliament) of Turkmenistan, former speaker of Mejlis. Doctor of Science in philosophy (1992). In 1963 graduated from Turkmen State University (TSU). From 1963 worked in TSU, held positions of Lecturer of Philosophy, Head of Department, Dean of the Faculty of Law, Deputy Rector for Research, and Deputy Rector for Academic Affairs of TSU. From May 18, 1991 was Rector of TSU. From August 10, 1992 to May 24, 1999, Minister of Justice of Turkmenistan. Simultaneously, from September 17, 1998 served as Head of the Department of the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan (responsible for the law enforcement and military forces). From January 6, 1999 to January



17, 2001 was Advisor to the President of Turkmenistan on legal matters and on coordination of law enforcement and military agencies. In 2001-2002, Deputy of the Mejlis (parliament) of Turkmenistan. From January 7, 2001, Chairman of the Mejlis Committee on legislation. From March 13, 2002, Khallyev was Chairman of the Mejlis of Turkmenistan. According to information published by the opposition website "Gundogar," in August 2002, President Niyazov accused Khallyev of having links with the opposition and began preparing for his dismissal (<http://www.centrasia.ru/newsA.php?st=1031725800>). On November 12, 2002, Khallyev resigned from his duties as Chairman of the Mejlis due to "health reasons." Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on December 9, 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. On December 14, 2002, deprived of the status of Mejlis deputy by a unanimous decision of Mejlis. The video of his "confession" was broadcast on TV on December 18, 2002. On the same day, by the decision of the Higher Council for Science and Technology under the President of Turkmenistan, he was stripped of his academic titles of Associate Professor and Professor and degrees of Candidate of Science and Doctor of Science in philosophy. On December 24, 2002 fired from the Mejlis. Convicted on January 18, 2003 by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: Various sources reported his death in custody in 2003-2006. According to one version, died on September 24, 2004 ("List of 25"); according to another, during the first year of imprisonment. Former political prisoner Akmukhammet Bayhanov testified that he learned about the death of Khallyev in the Ovadan Depe prison between 2003 and 2006. A document of the US Embassy dated 06.11.2007, published by WikiLeaks, describes a written note from a prisoner, according to which the former speaker of the parliament was among 20 persons who died in 2003-2007 in a special block of Ovadan Depe (http://wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/07ASHGABAT1204_a.html). According to a source living in exile in Sweden, after Niyazov's death, he learned from Khallyev's relatives that the body had been handed over to the family for burial, but former political prisoner Geldy Kyarizov denies this, also with reference to Khallyev's relatives.

50. Khatamov, Amangeldy Akhmedovich

Biography: Born in 1961 in Ashgabat. In 1983 graduated from Turkmen Agricultural Institute. Worked until the early 1990s for the police, thereafter processed vegetable produce. Lived in Ashgabat. Younger brother of Annamurad Khatamov.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.

After the trial: No information. In the beginning of 2015, there were rumors that he was transferred from Ovadan Depe prison to the colony in Bayram-Ali. According to an unconfirmed report, in spring 2017 was being held in the colony in Tejen.

51. Khatamov, Annamurad Akhmedovich

Biography: Born on January 14, 1954, in Mary Province. Graduated from Turkmen Agricultural Institute. Chief Engineer of the Research Institute Turkmensuvdesga (Turkmenistan water management design organization). Lived in Ashgabat. Elder brother of Amangeldy Khatamov and a close friend of Guvanch Djumaev.



Arrest and conviction: Arrested in December 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. The video of his "confession" was broadcast on TV on December 18, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: No information. In 2003-2013 he passed notes from prison three times. In the beginning of 2015, there were rumors that he had been transferred from the Ovadan Depe prison to the colony in Bayram-Ali. According to an unconfirmed report, in spring 2017 was being held in colony in Tejen.

52. Khatamov, Paltakgul Achilovich

Biography: Lived in Amu-Darya village in Niyazov District of Lebap Province. Older brother of Dovlet Gayibov's driver.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in December 2002 in Niyazov District of Lebap Province, and then transported to Ashgabat. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: No information. According to unconfirmed reports ("List of 25"), died in custody on April 24, 2005.

53. Khemraev, Nepes Hemraevich

Biography: Distant relative of Guvanch Djumaev.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on the evening of November 25, 2002 at the apartment of Chary Djumaev. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (3 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.

After the trial: No information. According to unconfirmed reports ("List of 25"), died in custody on November 11, 2006.

54. Khodjamuradov, Annamurad

Biography: Born on July 11, 1935, in the town of Bayram-Ali in Mary Province. Retired, former head of the government of Turkmenistan during the Soviet period. In 1959, graduated from Moscow Institute of Water Management Engineers. Since 1959, worked as the chief engineer and hydraulic engineer at a collective farm. Since 1960, worked as an engineer, chief engineer, director of the Directorate on the construction of the Karakum Canal. Since 1969, deputy and then first deputy, and since 1979 was Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic (TSSR). Since 1985, served as deputy Chair of the Council of Ministers of TSSR. Since January 1986 was Chair of the Council of Ministers of TSSR. From October (?) 1989 to December 1991 – representative of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations of the Soviet Union at the Council of Ministers of TSSR. During 1984-1989 – Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in 1989-1991 – people’s deputy of the USSR. Member of the Central Auditing Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (1986-1990). Lived in Ashgabat.



Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 210 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment in a general security colony.

After the trial: Since May 2003 was held in a special block of the Akdash colony since May 2005 – in a colony near the Ovadan-Depe prison. According to a cellmate, he passed away in spring 2006. According to information of another source (“List of 25”), Khodjamuradov died in custody on April 27, 2006. The body was not handed over to the relatives.

55. Khodzhazarov, Allanazar

Biography: Born in 1966. He was a Lieutenant Colonel, a Commander of Motorized Infantry Division, the city of Serdar, Balkan Province. He was also an Afghanistan War veteran, awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

Arrest and conviction: He was sentenced in February or March 2003 under Article 358 Part 3 of the Turkmenistan Criminal Code. He was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment. He was deprived of awards.

After the trial: According to information from the government of Turkmenistan (June 2015), he was released on October 13, 2012.

56. Khommaev, Suleiman Bairamovich

Biography: Not available.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. “a,” “b,” “f,” “g,” “h,” “i,” “l”; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 235 p. 2 s. “a,” “b”; 254 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.

After the trial: No information.

57. Charyyarov, Serdar Meredmuhamedovich

Biography: Before March 14, 2002—Commander of the Air Force and Air Defense troops of Turkmenistan. Simultaneously, from July 3, 1996, and from June 18, 2001—Deputy Minister of Defense. From March 14, 2002—First Deputy Minister of Defense—Chief of the General Staff, Commander of the Air Force of

Turkmenistan. On May 26, 2003, let go from his responsibilities for “serious shortcomings in his work.” Lieutenant-General.

Arrest and conviction: On May 26, 2003, at the meeting in the Ministry of Defense with the participation of President Niyazov, Charyyarov was publicly charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002, illegal arms sales in 1994, and stealing military property. On the same day, he was dismissed “for serious shortcomings in the work.” A special commission headed by the Prosecutor General was charged with checking whether the charges had grounds within 25 days (<http://www.turkmenistan.ru/ru/node/14857>). The results of the work of this commission are unknown. The US State Department’s Report on Human Rights in the World in 2003 said that Charyyarov was arrested on the same day. On May 29, 2003, *Deutsche Welle* reported that he was placed under house arrest and that in addition, five Air Force officers who were close to him, suspected of abuse of authority and theft of state property, were also arrested (<http://p.dw.com/p/3hFn>). His further fate is unknown. There is no information about the trial and the verdict. According to an unconfirmed report, he was “sent to prison with his family” (<http://www.polit.ru/news/2010/09/13/turkmen>).

After the trial: In 2004-2005 was held in Ovadan-Depe prison. No further information available.

58. Shagalov, Vepa Gurbandurdyevich

Biography: Not available.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. “a,” “b,” “f,” “g,” “h,” “i,” “l”; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 235 p. 2 s. “a,” “b”; 254 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: No information.

59. Shikhmuradov, Boris Orazovich

Biography: Born May 25, 1949, in Ashgabat. Graduated from the Department of Journalism of Moscow State University in 1971. From 1983 to 1986, studied at the Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the USSR. Between 1971 and 1992, held journalistic and diplomatic positions at the *Novosti* Information Agency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR. Worked in Pakistan and India. Since the beginning of 1992, worked for *Novosti* Russian Information Agency in India. In May 1992, recalled by the government of Turkmenistan. From May 21, 1992—Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan. From



July 6, 1992—First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. From January 7, 1993—Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan (responsible for science, education, health, and foreign policy; and from March 1994 – for issues of foreign affairs, armed forces, and law enforcement agencies.) Between 1994 and March 1995, he was also simultaneously the Chairman of the State Commission on logistics of the defense complex of Turkmenistan and Deputy Chairman of the Council of the Defense and National Security of Turkmenistan. From January 6, 1995—Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan. From January 8, 1999—Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan. From July 28, 2000—Ambassador-at-large, Special Representative of the President for Caspian issues and settlement in Afghanistan. At the same time—Rector of the National Institute of Sports and Tourism of Turkmenistan and President of the National Olympic Committee. From March 11, 2001, to October 30, 2001—Ambassador to the People’s Republic of China. From 1999 to early 2001, Mr.

Shikhmuradov repeatedly asked to resign. In 2001, a criminal case was opened against him with charges of doing damage to the state for more than US \$30 million from illegal sales of arms and financial violations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On October 11, 2001, he flew to Moscow, where on November 1, 2001, he announced the creation of an opposition People's Democratic Movement of Turkmenistan. In November 2001, he went to Turkey where he stayed for a year. In November 2002, he flew from Istanbul to Uzbekistan, from where he illegally entered Lebap Province of Turkmenistan, and then arrived in Ashgabat. Has Russian and possibly Turkmenistani citizenship. Elder brother of Konstantin Shikhmuradov. Arrest and conviction: Declared wanted in late November 2002. Hiding in Ashgabat for about a month. Arrested on December 25, 2002. Charged with organizing the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. The video of his "confession" was broadcast on TV on December 29, 2002. Subjected to torture. Had only one meeting with his lawyer, Victoria Bagdasaryan, before the trial. The indictment was handed down on December 27, 2002, and written in the Turkmen language, which neither Shikhmuradov nor Bagdasaryan spoke. Convicted on December 29, 2002, by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan under Art.14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 181 p. 2; 182 p. 2 s. "d"; 187; 195 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 229 p. 4 s. "a"; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 242 p. 2 s. "b," "c"; 254 p. 3, p. 4 s. "a," "b," "c"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 2 (3?); 291 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release. The lawyer refused to see family members after the trial. On December 30, 2002, by a unanimous decision of the People's Council (Halk Maslahaty), the then highest legislative body in Turkmenistan, Boris Shikhmuradov was sentenced to life imprisonment (this punishment was absent in the Turkmen law).

After the trial: Until the middle or end of 2003, he was held in isolation in a detention center of MNS in Ashgabat. Further information about his fate is unavailable. According to an unconfirmed report, in 2005 he was held in the prison in the city of Turkmenbashi. There have been repeated rumors about his death in custody; however, there is no reliable information available. Thus, in May 2009 Amnesty International referred to unconfirmed information about death of Boris Shikhmuradov. In August 2009, an article in the "Gara kurt" blog reported on rumors that Boris Shikhmuradov was killed in the Ovadan Depe prison three days after the death of Niyazov in December 2006. According to another version, he died in the Ovadan Depe in December 2006, not long before the death of Niyazov. President Berdymukhamedov, during a visit to Columbia University on September 24, 2007, answering a question about the fate of Boris Shikhmuradov and Batyr Berdyev, said, "I am sure that these people are still alive" (<http://www.fergananews.com/news.php?id=7191>). This has been the only public statement on the fate of Boris Shikhmuradov by the Turkmen authorities. In 2009, the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent the government of Turkmenistan a communication on the case of Boris Shikhmuradov. No response has been received.

On October 17, 2014, the UN Human Rights Committee issued its view regarding violation of the rights of Boris Shikhmuradov, having reviewed a complaint filed by his wife, Tatiana Shikhmuradova. The Committee determined that Shikhmuradov is the victim of an enforced disappearance and that the government of Turkmenistan violated his rights to be free from torture to personal integrity, and to a fair trial. The Committee found the Turkmen government in violation of the right to be free from torture with regard to Tatiana Shikhmuradova, who endured anguish and suffering as a result of having no information about her husband for a long time. The Committee also found the Turkmen government to be under an obligation to provide Shikhmuradov with an effective remedy including by releasing him immediately or, in the event that he was deceased, handing over his remains to his family; conducting a thorough and effective investigation into his detention, disappearance and unfair trial; providing the author of the complaint with detailed information on the results of the investigation; punishing those responsible for the violations committed; and providing adequate compensation to Shikhmuradov and the author of the

complaint for the violations suffered. Neither the UN Committee nor Shikhmuradov's family have received any response from the government of Turkmenistan, in violation of the Committee's procedures.

60. Shikhmuradov, Konstantin Orazovich

Biography: Born on June 4, 1951. An entrepreneur. Has dual Russian and Turkmenistani citizenship. Lived in Ashgabat. Younger brother of Boris Shikhmuradov. Married to the sister of Begench Beknazarov's father.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on December 7, 2002, initially on charges of extortion and fraud. A few days later charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted on January 21, 2003 by the Ashgabat City Court under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 228 p. 4; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 17 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.



His wife Aina Shikhmuradova, b. 1954, and his son Aman Shikhmuradov, b. 1988, were convicted on June 27, 2007 by the Chandybil district court of Ashgabat on charges of bribery and forging documents (passing over US \$160 and documents to an instructor of a driving school for his assistance in receiving a certificate of completion of driving courses by Aman); sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment and arrested in the courtroom. Released on amnesty on September 29, 2007.

After the trial: No information. There is unconfirmed information about his detention in the Ovadan Depe prison after 2006. In approximately 2013, he was able to transfer a note from prison (<http://centre1.com/turkmenistan/boris-shikhmuradov-bez-vesti-propavshij-v-turkmenskoj-tyurme/>). His term will end in the fall of 2019. In February 2018, a source of the RFE/RL's Turkmen Service reported having seen Konstantin Shikhmuradov in August 2016 in the town of Garabogaz (Bekdash), where Shikhmuradov had allegedly been living in a settlement for 15 years (<http://rus.azathabar.com/a/29067778.html>). However, due to obviously implausible details, this report was questioned as disinformation spread by Turkmenistan's special services (see <http://rus.azathabar.com/a/29082760.html> for a discussion). The author of the post, journalist Amanmurad Bugaev, died in a car accident in the Balkan velayat on April 3, 2019 (<http://rus.azattyq.org/a/29858414.html>).

61. Yklymov, Amanmukhammet Bagshievich

Biography: Born on November 23, 1948, in Dargan-Ata District of Lebap Province. Graduated from the Department of History of Turkmen State University (by correspondence). An entrepreneur. Lived in Ashgabat. Brother of Orazmammed, Parahat, Saparmurat, and Yklym Yklymov.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on November 25, 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Subjected to torture. The video of his "confession" was broadcast on TV on December 4, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release. His brothers Parahat



Yklymov and Saparmurat Yklymov, who live in exile in Sweden, were declared wanted in the same criminal case.

After the trial: No information. There was unconfirmed information about his death in custody in March 2003. (<http://www.dw.com/ru/аманмухаммед-ыклымов-скончался-в-туркменской-тюрьме/a-955293>). According to another version, he died of heart attack in the detention center of the Ministry of National Security in the first half of January 2003 (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q8LQhDM-MYY>).

62. Yklymov, Orazmammet Bagshievich

Biography: Born on July 12, 1950, in Dargan-Ata District of Lebap Province. Graduated from the Economics Department of Turkmen State University. In Soviet times, lived in the Smolensk Province of Russia, where he worked in the field of trade. During the *perestroika* period, returned to Turkmenistan and worked in the Ministry of Commerce (last position – Head of the State Trade Inspection). Later engaged in business. Has dual Russian and Turkmenistani citizenship. Lived in Ashgabat. Brother of Amanmukhammet, Parahat, Saparmurat, and Yklym Yklymov.



Arrest and conviction: Arrested on November 25, 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted on January 18, 2003 by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan under Art.14-101 p. 2 s. “a,” “b,” “f,” “g,” “h,” “i,” “l”; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 235 p. 2 s. “a,” “b”; 254 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 2; 275 p. 2; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 19 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property, further settlement in a designated area for 5 years and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release. His brothers Parahat Yklymov and Saparmurat Yklymov, who live in exile in Sweden, were declared wanted in the same criminal case.

After the trial: In 2004-2005 he was held in prison in Turkmenbashi, then in Ovadan-Depe prison. According to unconfirmed information (“List of 25”), died in custody on January 31, 2007. The term of imprisonment expired in the fall of 2021.

63. Yklymov, Yklym Bagshievich

Biography: Born on January 8, 1955, in Takhtabazar District of Mary Province. Graduated from the Law Department of Turkmen State University. Worked in the district and provincial committees of the Communist Youth Union of the Turkmen SSR in Ashgabat, later in the Central Committee, trade unions, and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. From 1982 served for about for 10 years as the head of a department at the Ministry of Justice. In 1991, gave an interview to *Dayanch* (first Turkmen opposition magazine), in which he called into question the legitimacy of the election of President Niyazov. Since approximately 1991-92 worked in private business. An entrepreneur and owner of the “Turkmenodzhak” company. Has dual Russian and Turkmenistani citizenship. Lived in Ashgabat. Brother of Amanmukhammet, Orazmammet, Parahat, and Saparmurat Yklymov.



Arrest and conviction: Declared wanted in late November 2002. Was in hiding in Ashgabat for about a month. Arrested on December 23, 2002. The video of his “confession” was broadcast on TV on December 29, 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. “a,” “b,” “f,” “g,” “h,” “i,” “l”; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 235 p. 2 s. “a,” “b”; 254 p. 4 s. “a,” “b”; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to life imprisonment with confiscation

of property (this punishment was absent in the Turkmen law). His brothers Parahat Yklymov and Saparmurat Yklymov, who live in exile in Sweden, were declared wanted in the same criminal case.

After the trial: No information. In March 2003, there were rumors that he suffered from a mental disorder after enduring torture. According to an unconfirmed report, in December 2003 was held in the detention center of the Ministry of National Security in Ashgabat, and in 2004-2005 was held in prison in Turkmenbashi, later in Ovan-Depe prison.

64. Yazmuradov, Ovezmurat

Biography: Born in 1946 in Chohatta village in Halach District of Lebap Province. In 1971 graduated from the Turkmen Philology Department of the Turkmen State University. For about 20 years worked as a journalist, first at an Ashgabat district newspaper, and then in the newspaper *Oktyabr Yalkymy* in Ashgabat Province. Member of the Union of Journalists of the USSR. Approximately in 1991 became a teacher. Worked as a deputy director at the pedagogical college named after Aman Kekilov in Ashgabat. Lived in Ashgabat. Father of Timur Djumaev's wife.



Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2002. Charged with involvement in the coup attempt on November 25, 2002. Convicted in January 2003 under Art. 14-101 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "f," "g," "h," "i," "l"; 129 p. 3; 169 p. 1, 2; 174 p. 2; 176 p. 1; 214 p. 2; 218 p. 1, 2, 3; 231 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 235 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 254 p. 4 s. "a," "b"; 271 p. 3; 273 p. 1; 275 p. 1; 287 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 19 years of imprisonment (3 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.

After the trial: As of 2014, his relatives had no information about his fate and whereabouts. According to unconfirmed information ("List of 25"), died in custody on April 3, 2004. The term of imprisonment expired in the fall of 2021.

DISAPPEARED IN TURKMENISTAN'S PRISONS, CONVICTED IN CASES OF "ISLAMIC EXTREMISM"

65. Akyev, Mekan Isgenderovich

Biography: Born on April 16, 1987, in the Kerkinsky district of the Lebap velayat. Teacher of English at the Atamyrat branch of the Foreign Language Training Center "Ilkindzhi Gadam". Lived in the village of Gyzlayak, Atamyrat district, Lebap velayat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on May 13, 2017. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement founded by Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on June 29, 2017, by Lebap velayat court under Articles 177 p. 3, 275 p. 3 and 275.1 p. 3 of the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan. Sentenced to 23 years of imprisonment with 3 years in prison, the remaining term in a strict security colony with confiscation of property.

After the trial: Was held in the Ovadan Depe prison. Visits allowed since 2018.

66. Altyev, Arslan Seytmammedovich

Biography: Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in early 2017. Convicted on April 19, 2017, by Ashgabat City Court (together with other 6 defendants) under Articles 174 p. 1, 175 p. 2, 177 p. 3, 271 p. 2 s. "c", 271.1 p. 2 s. "a", "b", 273, 274, 275 and 14-291 p. 3 of the Criminal code of Turkmenistan. Sentenced to 23 years of imprisonment with 3 years in prison, the remaining term in a strict security colony.

After the trial: Was held in Ovadan Depe prison, in 2020 transferred to a colony in Bayramali, but later returned to Ovadan Depe prison. Visits allowed since 2018.

67. Amangeldyev, Dowletgeldi Hydyrgulyevich

Biography: Born on May 18, 1976, in Ashgabat. An entrepreneur (furniture builder). Lived in Yalkym village in Abadan District of Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on October 11, 2016. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement created by the Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on February 8, 2017, by Ashgabat city court under Art. 177 p. 3; 275 p. 3; 275.1 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and prohibited from engaging in business activities for 3 years after release.

After the trial: According to an unconfirmed report, Amangeldyev is currently held incommunicado in the Ovadan Depe prison. In December 2017, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention released an advance version of its opinion on a group case, according to which the deprivation of liberty of 18 people, including Amangeldyev, was arbitrary and in contravention of international law. The Working Group requested the government to bring the situation of these individuals into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in international norms by releasing them immediately and according each one of them an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations, conducting investigation into the violation of their rights, and taking other steps (http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/Opinions/Session80/A_HRC_WGAD_2017_70_EN.docx). In June 2018, the Turkmen government reported that Amangeldyev was held in a penitentiary facility in Akhal velayat and had been visited by relatives and received parcels on many occasions. This information has not been confirmed by independent sources.

68. Annaev, Bekken Khidirovich

Biography: Born in 1994 in Ashgabat. Graduated from the University of Bashkortostan in 2017. Classmate of Vepa Kazakov. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Suspected of belonging to Hizb ut-Tahrir. According to the newspaper "Ar-Raya" (21.10.2018) he "disappeared" from his place of work on August 17, 2018. His body with torture injuries and handcuffs marks was found on August 18, 2018.

69. Atabaev, Ruslan Borisovich

Biography: Born in 1987 in Dashoguz. Graduated from a local Turkmen-Turkish school. In approximately 2002-2003 studied at St. Petersburg State University of Telecommunications and thereafter at St. Petersburg State Forest Technical Academy. In summer 2010, after finishing his studies, returned to Turkmenistan. In 2011-2012 served in the army. Was identified as "Wahhabi" in operations conducted by security police. Lived in Dashoguz.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in August 2014. According to friends, ammunition was planted during his detention. Convicted in 2012. Sentenced to 3.5 years of imprisonment. Later the term of imprisonment was increased (details are unknown).

After the trial: No information. According to unconfirmed reports, he was at liberty in 2021.



70. Atageldyev, Resulberdi Annaberdyevich

Biography: Born on April 16, 1979, in Berkazar village in the Tejen District of Ahal Province. Graduated from the International Turkmen-Turkish University in Ashgabat. Head of the company "Merdem" (owner of the restaurant "AlpEt" and entertainment center "Merdem"). Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: According to unconfirmed reports, in August-October 2016 was held in custody in a criminal case for improper use of loans. Arrested on October 11, 2016. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement created by the Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on February 8, 2017 by Ashgabat city court under Art. 177 p. 3; 275 p. 3; 275.1 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property.

After the trial: According to an unconfirmed report, is currently held incommunicado in the Ovadan Depe prison. In December 2017, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention released an advance version of its opinion on a group case, according to which the deprivation of liberty of 18 individuals, including Atageldyev, was arbitrary and in contravention of international law. The Working Group requested the government to bring the situation of these individuals into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in the international norms by releasing them immediately and according each one of them an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations, conducting investigation into the violation of their rights, and taking other steps. (http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/Opinions/Session80/A_HRC_WGAD_2017_70_EN.docx). In June 2018, the Turkmen government reported that Atageldyev was held in a penitentiary facility in Akhal velayat and had been visited by relatives and received parcels on many occasions. This information has not been confirmed by independent sources.

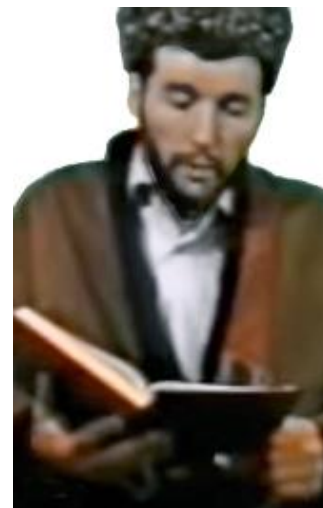


71. Atageldi aga (surname unknown, according to some reports, his official name is Ataev Artur)

Biography: Born in approximately 1963. Until approximately 2002 or 2003 was an imam of the mosque on Severnaya Street in Ashgabat. After it was closed, was an imam at the mosque in Garadamak settlement. Unofficially taught Islam to children. Was popular among Turkmen Muslims (video recordings of some of his sermons in the Turkmen language are currently available on the Internet). Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in September 2008, a few days after the armed incidents in the capital on September 10-13 (see <http://www.fergananews.com/articles/5943> for more details). Charged with involvement in anti-state activities (conspiracy to take power, etc.). Convicted in 2008-2009 by Ashgabat city court under Art. 174, 175 and others of the CCT. Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony. In 2009, the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan rejected an appeal, leaving the verdict unchanged. According to unconfirmed reports, around the same time, four of his brothers and his father, Shir-aga, were also convicted.

After the trial: According to Forum18, after the verdict, was incommunicado (visits and packages were banned). He died in 2013 in a colony in the town of Seydi in Lebap Province. The body was not handed over to relatives (http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2218). Rights and Freedoms of Turkmenistan's Citizens, an NGO founded by Turkmen expatriates, confirmed this information, and said that "the relatives were told that he was kept in the city of Turkmenabad." In December 2017, a representative of the Turkmen diaspora in Russia also confirmed information about the imam's death in prison in winter 2014-2015, claiming, however, that his body was handed over to relatives for burial. According to this source, the imam's father died in prison at the age of 70, half a year after trial, while the imam's brothers continued to be imprisoned.



72. Atajanov, Adylbek Erkinovich

Biography: Participated in informal studies on Islam conducted by Bakhram Saparov. Lived in Lebap Province.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on March 9, 2013. Charged with involvement in anti-state activities (conspiracy to take power, etc.). Subjected to torture (<http://habartm.org/archives/6290>). Convicted on May 22, 2013, by Lebap province court under Art. 174 p. 1; 175 p. 2; 177 p. 3; 275 p. 1, 2; 279 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 287 p. 2; 14-291 of the CCT. Sentenced to a long prison term.

After the trial: No information. At the end of 2014, was held in the Ovadan Depe prison

(http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2218). According to one of the Turkmen emigrants in Turkey, he was at liberty in 2019, but another source rejects this assertion.



73. Ataev, Batyr Bayramgeldievich

Biography: Born on June 22, 1975, in Bereket village of Ahal Province. Geography teacher in secondary school № 11 in the town of Tejen. Lived in the town of Tejen in Ahal Province.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on October 18, 2016. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement created by the Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on February 8, 2017, by Ashgabat city court under Art. 177 p. 3; 275 p. 3; 275.1 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of

imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and prohibited from teaching for 3 years after release.

After the trial: According to an unconfirmed report, Ataev is currently held incommunicado in the Ovadan Depe prison. In December 2017, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention released an advance version of its opinion on a group case, according to which the deprivation of liberty of 18 individuals, including Ataev, was arbitrary and in contravention of international law. The Working Group requested the government to bring the situation of these individuals into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in the international norms by releasing them immediately and according each one of them an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations, conducting investigation into the violation of their rights, and taking other steps. (http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/Opinions/Session80/A_HRC_WGAD_2017_70_EN.docx). In June 2018, the Turkmen government reported that Ataev was held in a penitentiary facility in Akhal velayat and had been visited by relatives and received parcels on many occasions. This information has not been confirmed by independent sources.

74. Ataev, Doyletmyrat Amanmyradovich

Biography: Born on November 19, 1976, in Ashgabat. The owner of supermarket chain “A-Market.” Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on October 14, 2016. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement created by the Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on February 8, 2017, by Ashgabat city court under Art. 177 p. 3; 275 p. 3; 275.1 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and prohibited from engaging in business for 3 years after release.

After the trial: According to an unconfirmed report, Ataev is currently held incommunicado in the Ovadan Depe prison. In December 2017, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention released an advance version of its opinion on a group case, according to which the deprivation of liberty of 18 individuals, including Ataev, was arbitrary and in contravention of international law. The Working Group requested the government to bring the situation of these individuals into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in the international norms by releasing them immediately and according each one of them an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations, conducting investigation into the violation of their rights, and taking other steps. (http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/Opinions/Session80/A_HRC_WGAD_2017_70_EN.docx). In June 2018, the Turkmen government reported that Ataev was held in a penitentiary facility in Akhal velayat and had been visited by relatives and received parcels on many occasions. This information has not been confirmed by independent sources. His sentence expired in May 2019.

75. Atdaev, Annamurad Nurmuhammedovich

Biography: Born on July 17, 1986, in Arzuv village of Gyavers District of Ahal Province. Master of Sports in freestyle wrestling. In 2008-2009 he studied at the Department of Law of the Grodno State University in Belarus. Then moved to Cairo (Egypt), where he graduated from the “Fajr” school of Arabic language and then entered the University of Al-Azhar. At the beginning of March 2016, he was forced to return to Turkmenistan to re-issue his passport. After his return, repeatedly interrogated by the Ministry of National Security, whose employees suggested that he cooperate with them as an agent. He was denied travel outside the country, and an invitation for his family, who are in Russia, was also denied. Lived in Ashgabat.



Arrest and conviction: Arrested on September 27, 2016 on charges of administrative offense (minor hooliganism). Later charged with criminal involvement in an extremist Islamic group. Convicted on December 13, 2016, by Ashgabat city court under Art. 174 p. 1; 175 p. 2; 177 p. 1; 275 p. 1 of the CCT. Sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony.

After the trial: According to unofficial information, at the end of January 2017 he was transferred to the colony in Tejen, and two days later was transferred from there to Ovadan Depe prison. Inquiries by his wife, a citizen of Russia living outside of Turkmenistan, to the Ministry of Interior and the Prosecutor General's Office of Turkmenistan in April 2017 about the whereabouts of her husband and the possibility to visit him were left unanswered. In April 2017 rumors circulated in Ashgabat that Atdaev was held in solitary confinement in the Ovadan Depe prison. According to information from the government of Turkmenistan provided to the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances in May 2017, Atdaev was held in the colony MR-K/16 in Tejen; however, during his relatives' visit to the colony on October 16, 2017, this information has turned out to be inaccurate. In June and October 2017 in response to a request from the Russian embassy, the authorities reported that Atdaev "is in a place of confinement" (without any details). In early December 2017, a source reported that Atdaev's mother and brother had allegedly been provided a meeting with him in Ashgabat, where he was brought to from the Ovadan Depe prison. However, this information has not been officially confirmed. In June 2018, the Turkmen government reported that Atdaev had received one food parcel from his relatives. In July 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan informed the Russian Embassy that Atdaev was held in the Ovadan-Depe prison (AH-T/2). In April 2018, Daria Atdaeva applied to the Consular Department of the Embassy of Turkmenistan in Russia for a visa to visit her husband. Her visa was denied. On September 21, 2018, the Embassy of Turkmenistan in the Russian Federation informed her that Atdaev "was deprived of the right to another short-term meeting for violation of the internal rules of the correctional institution." According to relatives, in 2018-2021, had several visits, received parcels, and sent letters (letters to the prison did not reach the addressee). On October 19, 2019, relatives received a certificate stating that Atdaev was in "facility AH-E/2 (Ovadan-Depe prison). On July 10, 2020, he was transferred to the colony MR-E/16 in the city of Bayramali (Mary velayat). On June 26, 2021, he was transferred to Ovadan-Depe prison.

76. Ashyrov, Merdanguly Annamukhammedovich

Biography: Lived in Ashgabat (?).

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in early 2017. Convicted on April 19, 2017. by Ashgabat City Court (together with other 6 defendants) under Articles 174 p. 1, 175 p. 2, 177 p. 3, 271 p. 2 s. "c", 271.1 p. 2 s. "a", "b" ", 273 p. 1, 274 p. 1, 275 p. 1 and 14-291 p. 3 of the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment with 5 years in prison, the remaining term in a strict security colony.

After the trial: Was held in the Ovadan-Depe prison. Visits allowed since 2018.

77. Baltaev, Narkuly

Biography: Lived in Dostlyk collective farm of Turkmenabad city of Lebap Province. Participated in informal studies on Islam, conducted by Bakhram Saparov.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in 2013. Charged with involvement in anti-state activities (conspiracy to take power, etc.). Convicted in 2013 by Lebap province court under Art. 174, 175, 177 and others of the CCT. Sentenced to a long prison term.

After the trial: According to *Alternative Turkmenistan News*, he died in autumn 2016 in the Ovadan Depe prison. His body was handed over to the family for burial. At the time of death, he weighed no more than 25 kg (<http://habartm.org/archives/6290>, http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2249).

78. Bebitov, Sultan Akhmedovich

Biography: Born in 1990. After the end of military service in the airborne battalion of the Turkmen army became interested in Islam, distributed religious materials through social networks (<http://habartm.org/archives/6290>). Participated in informal studies on Islam, conducted by Bahram Saparov. Lived in in Turkmenabad city of Lebap Province.



Arrest and conviction: Arrested on March 9, 2013. Charged with involvement in anti-state activities (conspiracy to take power, etc.). Convicted on May 22, 2013, by Lebap province court under Art. 174 p. 1; 175 p. 2; 177 p. 3; 275 p. 1, 2; 279 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 14-291 of the CCT. Sentenced to a long prison term. According to *Alternative Turkmenistan News*, the sentence was later tightened. The new verdict provides for serving the first five years of imprisonment in a prison regime (<http://habartm.org/archives/8225>).
After the trial: No information. He was imprisoned in the colonies LB-K/12 and LB-K/11, from which, following an increase to his sentence, he was transferred to Ovadan Depe prison, where he was held incommunicado. In December 2017, *Alternative Turkmenistan News* reported that, according to unverified information, several weeks earlier, Bebitov had been allowed a visit with his relatives in Ovadan Depe (<http://habartm.org/archives/8225>).

79. Begezhikov, Begezhik

Biography: born on January 23, 1963, in Balkanabad. Lived in Balkanabad.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on June 17, 2017. Charged with involvement in the Nurdzhular international religious movement. Convicted on August 15, 2017, by Balkan velayat court under Articles 177 p. 3, 275 p. 2 and 275.1 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 12 years in a strict security colony.

After the trial: In 2018 he was held in Ovadan Depe prison. Visits allowed since summer 2018.

80. Bekiev, Rustam Allamuradovich

Biography: Born on March 26, 1980, in the Kurgan-Tyubinsk region of Tajikistan. Director of the Atamyrat branch of the Foreign Language Training Center "Ilkindzhi Gadam". He lived in the village of Bibash in the Chekir rural district of the Atamyrat region of the Lebap velayat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on May 10, 2017. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement founded by Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on June 29, 2017, by Lebap velayat court under Articles 177 p. 3, 275 p. 3 and 275.1 p. 3 of the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan. Sentenced to 23 years of imprisonment with 3 years in prison, the remaining term in a strict security colony with confiscation of property.

After the trial: Was held in the Ovadan-Depe prison. Visits allowed since 2018.

81. Bektemirov, Ilham

Biography: Born in 1986 in Dashoguz Province. Made a living as a private taxi driver. Relative of Shykhmurat Rejepdurdyev. Was identified as "Wahhabi" in operations conducted by security police.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on February 9, 2010. Charged with illegal possession of weapons (a shotgun) in his car, which, according to relatives, was planted during detention. Convicted in 2010. Sentenced to 2 years of imprisonment. Shortly before the end of the term of imprisonment in 2012 sentenced to 8 years of imprisonment (details unknown). Property confiscated.

After the trial: According to relatives, visits were allowed only in the first year of imprisonment. Further fate is unknown. According to unconfirmed information, Bektemirov was transferred to Ovadan-Depe prison after his second conviction. Released in the end of 2018.

82. Berdiev, Dzhumamyrat Alladzhanovich

Biography: Born on January 14, 1977, in the city of Takhta, Goeroglyn district, Dashoguz velayat. In 1994-2006. worked and studied in St. Petersburg. After returning to Turkmenistan, he was engaged in business, bought goods in the UAE. Due to conversations with Turkmen Muslims about the need for unity and the undesirability of disputes on religious issues, he got on the record of the Ministry of National Security. Since the end of 2007, Berdiev was prohibited from leaving the country. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in March 2017. Convicted in July 2017 by Dashoguz velayat court (as part of a group of 8 persons) under Articles 174 p. 1, 177 p. 3 and 275 of the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan. Sentenced to 24 years of imprisonment with 3 years in prison, the remaining term in a strict security colony with confiscation of property. In August 2017, the appeal was dismissed by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan.

After the trial: After the arrest, relatives reported that despite repeated promises from officials, visiting and correspondence were prohibited. Was held in the Ovadan-Depe prison. Visits allowed since July 2018.

83. Berdiniyazov, Sakhetmukhammet Nedirmukhammedovich

Biography: Car service worker. Lived in the Goekdepe etrap of the Akhal velayat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on January 7 (?), 2017. Convicted on April 19, 2017, by Ashgabat City Court (together with other 6 defendants) under Articles 174 p. 1, 175 p. 2, 177 p. 3, 271 p. 2 s. "c", 271.1 p. 2 s. "a", "b" ", 273 p. 1, 274 p. 1, 275 p. 1 and 14-291 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 23 years of imprisonment with 5 years in prison, the remaining term in a strict security colony.

After the trial: Was held in the Ovadan-Depe prison. Visits allowed since 2018.

84. Berdyev, Myrat Oelbarsovich

Biography: Born on August 27, 1980, in the Kerkinsky district of the Lebap velayat. Entrepreneur. Lived in the city of Turkmenabad.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on May 20, 2017. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement founded by Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on June 29, 2017, by Lebap velayat court under Articles 177 p. 3, 262 p. 1, 275 p. 3 and 275.1 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 23 years of imprisonment with 3 years in prison, the remaining term in a strict security colony with confiscation of property.

After the trial: Was held in the Ovadan-Depe prison. Visits allowed since 2018.

85. Gazakbayev, Guvanch Saparmyradovich

Biography: Born on July 18, 1983, in Deryalyk rural district of Konye-Urgench District of Dashoguz Province. Lived in the town of Anau in Ak Bugday District of Ahal Province.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on November 1, 2016. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement created by the Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on February 8, 2017, by Ashgabat city court under Art. 177 p. 3; 275 p. 2; 275.1 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony with confiscation of property and prohibited from teaching for 3 years after release.

After the trial: No information. According to an unconfirmed report, Gazakbayev is currently held incommunicado in the Ovadan-Depe prison. In December 2017, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention released an advance version of its opinion on a group case, according to which the deprivation of liberty of 18 people, including Gazakbayev, was arbitrary and in contravention of international law. The Working Group requested the government to bring the situation of these individuals into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in international norms by releasing them immediately and according each one of them an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations, conducting investigation into the violation of their rights, and taking other steps.

(http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/Opinions/Session80/A_HRC_WGAD_2017_70_EN.docx).

86. Gafurov, Aziz

Biography: Born in 1982 in the Urgendji settlement near Turkmenabad in Lebap Province. Participated in informal studies on Islam conducted by Bakhram Saparov. Lived in the town of Urgendji (near Turkmenabad).

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in late 2015. Charged with involvement in anti-state activities. Convicted in 2016(?) under Art. 174, 175, 177 and others of the CCT. Sentenced to a long prison term.

After the trial: According to *Alternative Turkmenistan News*, he died in June 2017 in the Ovadan Depe prison. His body was handed over to the family for burial on June 24, 2017. According to eyewitness reports from relatives, "Aziz's body was blue from beating...unbelievably skinny and droopy." His parents and other relatives who were present at the washing of the body, took a statement of nondisclosure. (<http://habartm.org/archives/7474>).

87. Godekov, Gurbanmuhammet Dovletmyradovich

Biography: Born on September 11, 1983, in the town of Tejen in Ahal Province. Worked as a teacher of English at the training center of the Yshyk Cheshmesi economic association in Tejen. Lived in Tejen.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on September 20, 2016. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement created by the Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on February 8, 2017, by Ashgabat city court under Art. 177 p. 3; 275 p. 2; 275.1 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony with confiscation of property and prohibited from teaching for 3 years after release.

After the trial: No information. According to an unconfirmed report, Godekov is currently held incommunicado in the Ovadan Depe prison. In December 2017, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention released an advance version of its opinion on a group case, according to which the deprivation of liberty of 18 people, including Godekov, was arbitrary and in contravention of international law. The Working Group requested the government to bring the situation of these individuals into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in international norms by releasing them immediately and according each one of them an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations, conducting investigation into the violation of their rights, and taking other steps. (http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/Opinions/Session80/A_HRC_WGAD_2017_70_EN.docx).

88. Godekov, Mekan Shamuhammedovich

Biography: Born on December 23, 1984, in Dushak settlement in Kaka District of Ahal Province. Worked as a teacher of mathematics at Secondary School No. 11 in Tejen. Lived in Tejen.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on October 18, 2016. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement created by the Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on February 8, 2017, by Ashgabat city court under Art. 177 p. 3; 275 p. 2; 275.1 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony with confiscation of property and prohibited from teaching for 3 years after release.

After the trial: No information. According to an unconfirmed report, Godekov is currently held incommunicado in the Ovadan Depe prison. In December 2017, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention released an advance version of its opinion on a group case, according to which the deprivation of liberty of 18 people, including Godekov, was arbitrary and in contravention of international law. The Working Group requested the government to bring the situation of these individuals into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in international norms by releasing them immediately and according

each one of them an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations, conducting investigation into the violation of their rights, and taking other steps. (http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/Opinions/Session80/A_HRC_WGAD_2017_70_EN.docx).

89. Gullyev, Myrat Owezgeldievich

Biography: Born on April 1, 1983, in Kichiaga village of the Sarahs District of Ahal Province. Director of the company "Yshyk chesmesi." Lived in the town of Tejen in Ahal Province.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on October 5, 2016. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement created by the Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on February 8, 2017, by Ashgabat city court under Art. 177 p. 3; 275 p. 3; 275.1 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: According to an unconfirmed report, is currently held incommunicado in the Ovadan Depe prison. In December 2017, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention released an advance version of its opinion on a group case, according to which the deprivation of liberty of 18 individuals, including Gullyev, was arbitrary and in contravention of international law. The Working Group requested government to bring the situation of these individuals into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in the international norms by releasing them immediately and according each one of them an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations, conducting investigation into the violation of their rights, and taking other steps. (http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/Opinions/Session80/A_HRC_WGAD_2017_70_EN.docx). In June 2018, the Turkmen government reported that Gullyev was held in a penitentiary facility in Akhal velayat and had been visited by relatives and received parcels on many occasions. This information has not been confirmed by independent sources.

90. Gurbanbaev Orazmurat Khalbaevich

Biography: Born on March 3, 1992. Hairdresser. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on January 27, 2017. Convicted on April 19, 2017, by Ashgabat City Court (together with other 6 defendants) under Articles 174 p. 1, 175 p. 2, 177 p. 3, 271 p. 2 s. "c", 271.1 p. 2 s. "a", "b", 273, 274, 275 and 14-291 p. 3 of the Criminal code of Turkmenistan. Sentenced to 23 years of imprisonment with 3 years in prison, the remaining term in a strict security colony.

After the trial: Was held in Ovadan Depe prison, in 2020 transferred to a colony in Bayramali, but later returned to Ovadan Depe prison. Visits allowed since 2018.

91. Gylychdurdyev, Merdan Bayrammyradovich

Biography: Born on May 27, 1985, in Garavekil village of Babadayhan District of Ahal Province. Lived in the town of Anau in Ak Bugday District of Ahal Province.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on October 21, 2016. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement created by the Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on February 8, 2017 by Ashgabat city court under Art. 177 p. 3; 275 p. 2; 275.1 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony with confiscation of property and prohibited from teaching for 3 years after release.

After the trial: No information. According to an unconfirmed report, Gylychdurdyev is currently held incommunicado in the Ovadan Depe prison. In December 2017, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention released an advanced version of its opinion on a group case, according to which the deprivation of liberty of 18 people, including Gylychdurdyev, was arbitrary and in contravention of international law.

The Working Group requested the government to bring the situation of these individuals into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in international norms by releasing them immediately and according each one of them an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations, conducting investigation into the violation of their rights, and taking other steps. (http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/Opinions/Session80/A_HRC_WGAD_2017_70_EN.docx).

92. Dzhumadurdyev, Arslan Kakadurdyevich

Biography: Born on November 1, 1980, in Ashgabat. Hairdresser. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on January 27, 2017. Convicted on April 19, 2017, by Ashgabat City Court (together with other 6 defendants) under Articles 174 p. 1, 175 p. 2, 177 p. 3, 271 p. 2 s. "c", 271.1 p. 2 s. "a", "b" ", 273 p. 1, 274 p. 1, 275 p. 1 and 14-291 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment with 5 years in prison, the remaining term in a strict security colony.

After the trial: was held in the Ovadan-Depe prison. On April 24, 2017, the family was allowed a visit in the pre-trial detention center in the village of Yashlyk. Then, for about a year, visiting was banned, and only since summer 2018 have been allowed.

Cousin **Dzhumadurdyev Akhmet Annageldievich**, December 15, 1995, has studied in Russia, was put on the wanted list on March 31, 2017, under Articles 174 p.1, 175 p. 2, 177 p. 3 and 275 p. 2 of the CCT, based on the same criminal case. In December 2017 Akhmet Dzhumadurdyev was detained at Pulkovo airport while trying to fly to Turkey (http://memohrc.org/ru/news_old/vypuschnik-universiteta-zaderzhannyi-v-sankt-peterburge-mozhet-byt-ekstradirovan-v). A year later, he was released by the decision of the prosecutor's office. In September 2020 the FSB banned him from staying in Russia until 2055. After refusal to grant asylum on July 26, 2021, he tried to flee to Estonia, but was detained and handed over to the Russian side on the same day. On October 11, 2021, The European Court of Human Rights notified the Russian authorities of the application of Rule 39 of the court's rules (http://memohrc.org/ru/news_old/espch-primenil-pravilo-39-v-dele-ahmeta-dzhumadurdyeva-razyskivaemogo-v-turkmenistane-po).



93. Durdygylyjov, Shatlyk Durdygylyjovich

Biography: Born on September 13, 1981, in Kemin rural district of Turkmenkala District of Mary Province. Lived in Kemin rural district of Turkmenkala District of Mary Province.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on October 5, 2016. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement created by the Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on February 8, 2017, by Ashgabat city court under Art. 177 p. 3; 275 p. 2; 275.1 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony with confiscation of property and prohibited from teaching for 3 years after release.

After the trial: No information. According to an unconfirmed report, Durdygylyjov is currently held incommunicado in the Ovadan-Depe prison. In December 2017, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention released an advance version of its opinion on a group case, according to which the deprivation of liberty of 18 people, including Durdygylyjov, was arbitrary and in contravention of international law. The Working Group requested the government to bring the situation of these individuals into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in international norms by releasing them immediately and according each one of them an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations, conducting investigation into the violation of their rights, and taking other steps.

(http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/Opinions/Session80/A_HRC_WGAD_2017_70_EN.docx).

94. Ibrayimov, Saparmyrat Abdysuhanovich

Biography: Born on May 29, 1984, in Borme village in Baharly District of Ahal Province. Head of Department of the State Migration Service of Turkmenistan for the town of Tejen. Lived in the town of Tejen in Ahal Province.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on November 1, 2016. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement created by the Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on February 8, 2017, by Ashgabat city court under Art. 177 p. 3; 275 p. 3; 275.1 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and prohibited from holding financially responsible and leading management positions for 3 years after release.

After the trial: According to an unconfirmed report, is currently held incommunicado in the Ovadan Depe prison. In December 2017, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention released an advance version of its opinion on a group case, according to which the deprivation of liberty of 18 individuals, including Ibrayimov, was arbitrary and in contravention of international law. The Working Group requested the government to bring the situation of these individuals into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in the international norms by releasing them immediately and according each one of them an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations, conducting investigation into the violation of their rights, and taking other steps. (http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/Opinions/Session80/A_HRC_WGAD_2017_70_EN.docx). In June 2018, the Turkmen government reported that Ibrayimov was held in a penitentiary facility in Akhal velayat and had been visited by relatives and received parcels on many occasions. This information has not been confirmed by independent sources.

95. Iskanderov, Matyakub

Biography: Born in 1984 in Dashoguz. Worked as a wheel cart carrier in city bazaars (Sherbazaar and Baybazaar). Relative of Shykhmurat Rejepdurdyev. Was identified as “Wahhabi” in operations conducted by security police.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in 2009. Was charged with illegal border crossing (a stamp in the passport was missing). Sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment. Was held in the colony in Seydi. Later the term of his imprisonment was increased (details are unknown).

After the trial: According to an unconfirmed report, Iskanderov was transferred to Ovadan Depe prison after the second conviction. In 2021, was at liberty.

96. Kazakov, Vepa

Biography: Born in 1994 in Ashgabat. Graduated from the University of Bashkortostan in 2017. Classmate of Bekken Annayev. Lecturer at the Turkmen Agricultural University. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: According to the Ar-Raya newspaper (21.10.2018), he was arrested in early February 2017 at his workplace on suspicion of distributing Hizb ut-Tahrir materials. Convicted in 2017 (together with a classmate who also studied in Bashkortostan). Sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 5 to 18 years.

After the trial: No information.

97. Kelov, Geldimyrat Atageldievich

Biography: Born on July 2, 1983, in the Murgap district of the Mary velayat. English teacher at the secondary school # 2 in Atamyrat. Lived in the city of Atamyrat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on May 10, 2017. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement founded by Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on June 29, 2017, by Lebap velayat court under Articles 177 p. 3, 275 p. 3 and 275.1 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 23 years of imprisonment with 3 years in prison, the remaining term in a strict security colony with confiscation of property.

After the trial: Was held in the Ovadan-Depe prison. Visits allowed since 2018.

98. Mammetdurdyev, Akhmet Bayramberdyevich

Biography: Born on August 13, 1978, in Balkanabad. Guard of the convoy #1 of the Barsagelmez Department of Technological Transport of the State Concern "Turkmennebit". Lived in Balkanabad.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on June 17, 2017. Charged with involvement in the Nurdzhular international religious movement. Convicted on August 15, 2017, by Balkan velayat court under Articles 177 p. 3, 275 p. 2 and 275.1 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 12 years in a strict security colony.

After the trial: Since 2018, visits have been allowed.

99. Mejidov, Maylis Muhammedovich

Biography: Participated in informal studies on Islam conducted by Bakhram Saparov. Lived in Lebap Province.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on March 9, 2013. Charged with involvement in anti-state activities (conspiracy to take power, etc.). Convicted on May 22, 2013 by Lebap province court under Art. 174 p. 1; 175 p. 2; 177 p. 3; 275 p. 1, 2; 14-291 of the CCT. Sentenced to a long prison term.

After the trial: No information. At the end of 2014, was held in the Ovadan Depe prison (http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2218).

100. Melayev, Ovezdurdy Bayramdurdyevich

Biography: Born on May 18, 1975, in Gyzyllarbat town of Balkan Province. An entrepreneur. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on October 18, 2016. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement created by the Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on February 8, 2017, by Ashgabat city court under Art. 177 p. 3; 275 p. 3; 275.1 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and prohibited from engaging in business activity for 3 years after release.

After the trial: According to an unconfirmed report, is currently held incommunicado in the Ovadan Depe prison. In December 2017, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention released an advance version of its opinion on a group case, according to which the deprivation of liberty of 18 individuals, including Melayev, was arbitrary and in contravention of international law. The Working Group requested the government to bring the situation of these individuals into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in the international norms by releasing them immediately and according each one of them an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations, conducting investigation into the violation of their rights, and taking other steps. (http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/Opinions/Session80/A_HRC_WGAD_2017_70_EN.docx). In June 2018, the Turkmen government reported that Melayev was held in a penitentiary facility in Akhal velayat and had been visited by relatives and received parcels on many occasions. This information has not been confirmed by independent sources.

101. Muratlyev, Parakhat Mulhammedovich

Biography: Lived in Ashgabat (?).

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in early 2017. Convicted on April 19, 2017, by Ashgabat City Court (together with other 6 defendants) under Articles 174 p. 1, 175 p. 2, 177 p. 3, 271 p. 2 s. "c", 271.1 p. 2 s.

"a", "b" ", 273 p. 1, 274 p. 1, 275 p. 1 and 14-291 p. 3 of the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment with 5 years in prison, the remaining term in a strict security colony.

After the trial: Was held in the Ovadan-Depe prison. Visits allowed since 2018.

102. Mukhammetgulyev, Alashir Annadurdyevich

Biography: Born on July 12, 1980 in the Halach District of the Lebap velayat. Deputy Director for Academic Affairs of Secondary School No. 2 in Atamyrat. He lived in the city of Atamyrat (Lebap velayat).

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on May 10, 2017. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement founded by Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on June 29, 2017, by Lebap velayat court under Articles 177 p. 3, 275 p. 3 and 275.1 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 23 years of imprisonment with 3 years in prison, the remaining term in a strict security colony with confiscation of property.

After the trial: Was held in the Ovadan-Depe prison. Visits allowed since 2018. In September 2019, Turkmennews reported on the prisoner's grave health condition (<http://turkmen.news/gulenists-turkmenistan-prison/>).

103. Nepesniyazov, Annamukhammet Dzhumageldyevich

Biography: Lived in Ashgabat (?).

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in early 2017. Convicted on April 19, 2017, by Ashgabat City Court (together with other 6 defendants) under Articles 174 p. 1, 175 p. 2, 177 p. 3, 271 p. 2 s. "c", 271.1 p. 2 s. "a", "b" ", 273 p. 1, 274 p. 1, 275 p. 1 and 14-291 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment with 5 years in prison, the remaining term in a strict security colony.

After the trial: Was held in the Ovadan-Depe prison. Visits allowed since 2018.

104. Ovezov, Meret Khydyrovich

Biography: Born on February 16, 1960 in the Turkmenkala district of the Mary velayat. Lived in the rural district of Gokche of the Vekilbazar region of the Mary velayat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on June 27, 2017. Charged with involvement in the Nurdzhular international religious movement. Convicted on August 15, 2017, by Balkan velayat court under Articles 177 p. 3, 275 p. 2 and 275.1 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 12 years in a strict security colony.

After the trial: In 2018 he was held in Ovadan Depe prison. Visits allowed since 2018.

105. Orazmammedov, Annamammet Charymammedovich

Biography: Born on November 13, 1980 in Babadayhan District of Ahal Province. Deputy Director (of foreign language study) in secondary school № 11 of the town of Tejen. Lived in the town of Tejen in Ahal Province.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on October 18, 2016. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement created by the Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on February 8, 2017, by Ashgabat city court under Art. 177 p. 3; 275 p. 3; 275.1 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and prohibited from engaging in leadership or educational work for 3 years after release.

After the trial: According to an unconfirmed report, is currently held incommunicado in the Ovadan Depe prison. In December 2017 the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention released an advance version of its opinion on a group case, according to which the deprivation of liberty of 18 individuals, including Orazmammedow, was arbitrary and in contravention of international law. The Working Group requested the government to bring the situation of these individuals into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in the international norms by releasing them immediately and according each one of them an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations, conducting investigation into the violation of their rights, and taking other steps.

(http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/Opinions/Session80/A_HRC_WGAD_2017_70_EN.docx). In June 2018, the Turkmen government reported that Orazmammedow was held in a penitentiary facility in Akhal velayat and had been visited by relatives and received parcels on many occasions. This information has not been confirmed by independent sources.

106. Orazmuhamedov, Tashmuhamet Abdyrasulovich

Biography: Born on November 16, 1978, in the town of Tejen in Ahal Province. Deputy Director (for education) in secondary school № 11 of the town of Tejen. Lived in the town of Tejen in Ahal Province.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on October 18, 2016. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement created by the Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on February 8, 2017, by Ashgabat city court under Art. 177 p. 3; 275 p. 3; 275.1 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property and prohibited engaging in leadership or educational work for 3 years after release.

After the trial: According to unconfirmed report, is currently held incommunicado in the Ovadan Depe prison. In December 2017, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention released an advance version of its opinion on a group case, according to which the deprivation of liberty of 18 individuals, including Orazmuhamedov, was arbitrary and in contravention of international law. The Working Group requested the government to bring the situation of these individuals into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in the international norms by releasing them immediately and according each one of them an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations, conducting investigation into the violation of their rights, and taking other steps. (http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/Opinions/Session80/A_HRC_WGAD_2017_70_EN.docx). In June 2018, the Turkmen government reported that Orazmuhamedov was held in a penitentiary facility in Akhal velayat and had been visited by relatives and received parcels on many occasions. This information has not been confirmed by independent sources.

107. Orazov, Dovletgeldi Byashimovich

Biography: Born November 14, 1987 in Ashgabat village of Sarahs District of Ahal Province. Worked as a teacher of mathematics at Secondary School No. 12 in Tejen. Lived in the town of Tejen.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on September 9, 2016. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement created by the Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on February 8, 2017, by Ashgabat city court under Art. 177 p. 3; 275 p. 2; 275.1 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony with confiscation of property and prohibited from teaching for 3 years after release.

After the trial: No information. According to an unconfirmed report, Orazov is currently held incommunicado in the Ovadan Depe prison. In December 2017, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention released an advance version of its opinion on a group case, according to which the deprivation of liberty of 18 people, including Orazov, was arbitrary and in contravention of international law. The Working Group requested the government to bring the situation of these individuals into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in international norms by releasing them immediately and according each one of them an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations, conducting investigation into the violation of their rights, and taking other steps. (http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/Opinions/Session80/A_HRC_WGAD_2017_70_EN.docx).

108. Orazov, Nurmuhammet

Biography: Born on December 7, 1974 in Goniamaşa village in Tejen District of Ahal Province. Worked as a teacher of geography at Secondary School No. 6 in Tejen District. Lived in the town of Tejen.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on October 18, 2016. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement created by the Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on February 8, 2017, by Ashgabat city court under Art. 177 p. 3; 275 p. 2; 275.1 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony with confiscation of property and prohibited from teaching for 3 years after release.

After the trial: No information. According to an unconfirmed report, Orazov is currently held incommunicado in the Ovadan Depe prison. In December 2017, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention released an advance version of its opinion on a group case, according to which the deprivation of liberty of 18 people, including Orazov, was arbitrary and in contravention of international law. The Working Group requested the government to bring the situation of these individuals into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in international norms by releasing them immediately and according each one of them an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations, conducting investigation into the violation of their rights, and taking other steps. (http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/Opinions/Session80/A_HRC_WGAD_2017_70_EN.docx).

109. Rejepdurdyev, Shykhmurat

Biography: Born in 1983 in the Gubadag District of Dashoguz Province. Approximately in 2007, got on the record of the security services as a “Wahhabi.” In summer 2008 came to Russia, where in 2009 entered Saint Petersburg State Forest Technical Academy. During vacations in January 2010, he traveled home, after which he was forbidden from traveling internationally. Officers of the Ministry of National Security (MNS) took away his passport, in February 2010, he was interrogated at the Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for Dashoguz velayat. Lived in the Gubadag District of Dashoguz Province.

Arrest and conviction: At the end of February or in March 2010, he was summoned to the MNS Department in Dashoguz and arrested there. On the same day, during the search of the house in Gubadag where he lived with his mother, several used bullet casings were seized in the cellar. His relatives believe they were planted during the search. Around May-June 2010, convicted by the court of Ilyaly district of Dashoguz Province (together with 6 residents of velayat), prosecuted as “Wahhabi” (details are unknown). Sentenced to 3.5 years of imprisonment in a general security colony. An appeal was not filed. Shortly before the end of the prison term in 2013, he received a new term (details are unknown).

His brothers **Ashyrbay and Tachmyrad Bekiyev**, who live in Russia, were found guilty in inter-state search in December 2015 on charges under Art. 177 p. 1 of the CCT (incitement of religious hatred). In May 2016, Ashyrbay Bekiyev was detained in St. Petersburg on an extradition request from Turkmenistan (<http://memohrc.org/news/razyskivaetsya-za-edinobozhie-i-ekstremizm>), but a year later released after the European Court of Human Rights notified the Russian authorities of the application of Rule 39 of the Rules of Court (<http://memohrc.org/news/turkmenskiy-musulmanin-osvobozhden-iz-sizo-v-sankt-peterburge>).

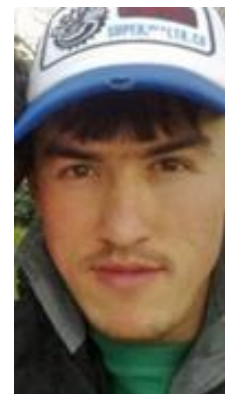
After the trial: After the verdict came into force in 2010, he was held in a colony in Lebap velayat for about six months or a year, after which he was transferred to the Ovadan-Depe prison. Visiting and correspondence were prohibited, but until summer of 2016, one of the Interior Ministry units in Ashgabat received parcels for him from relatives. According to unofficial sources, around July 2016 he was transferred from the Ovadan Depe prison to Abdushukur prison in Turkmenabad. Had visits since May 2018. Released in 2019.

110. Reyimov, Atadjan Imitjanovich

Biography: Master of Sport for boxing. Participated in informal studies on Islam, conducted by Bahram Saparov. Lived in Lebap Province.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on March 9, 2013. Charged with involvement in anti-state activities (conspiracy to take power, etc.). Convicted on May 22, 2013, by Lebap province court under Art. 174 p. 1; 175 p. 2; 177 p. 3; 275 p. 1, 2; 279 p. 2 s. "a," "b"; 14-291 of the CCT. Sentenced to a long prison term. According to *Alternative Turkmenistan News*, in custody a new prison term was added. The new sentence includes serving the first five years of imprisonment in a prison regime (<http://habartm.org/archives/8225>).

After the trial: Was held in colonies LB-K/12 and LB-K/11, from which, after making the term harsher, he was transferred to Ovadan Depe prison. In December 2017, *Alternative Turkmenistan News* reported that according to unconfirmed information, several weeks earlier, Reyimov had been permitted one visitation with relatives in the Ovadan Depe (<http://habartm.org/archives/8225>).



111. Rozyev, Akmyrat Zhoraevich

Biography: Born on April 6, 1983 in Turkmenabad, Lebap velayat. High school teacher. Lived in the city of Turkmenabad.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on May 13, 2017. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement founded by Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on June 29, 2017, by Lebap velayat court under Articles 177 p. 3, 275 p. 3 and 275.1 p. 3 of the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan. Sentenced to 23 years of imprisonment with 3 years in prison, the remaining term in a strict security colony with confiscation of property.

After the trial: Was held in the Ovadan-Depe prison. Visits allowed since 2018.

112. Saparov, Bakhram Jumanazarovich

Biography: Born on May 31, 1982, in Turkmenabad city of Lebap Province. The leader of an unregistered Muslim group (up to 60 people), since 2007 unofficially taught Islam. Worked in the fueling service of the local airport. Lived in Turkmenabad.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on March 9, 2013 together with approximately 20 followers. Charged with involvement in anti-state activities (conspiracy to take power, etc.). Convicted on May 22, 2013, by Lebap province court under Art. 174 p. 1; 175 p. 2; 177 p. 3; 275 p. 1, 2; 14-291 of the CCT. Sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment. Additional conviction on July 4, 2014, under Art. 227 p. 4 and 275 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment. Additional conviction on June 7, 2016, under Art. 227 p. 2 and 231 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment. According to information published by *Alternative Turkmenistan News*, a new sentence included the first three years of imprisonment in a prison regime (<http://habartm.org/archives/8225>).

After the trial: According to an unofficial source, in October 2014, he was transferred from Tejen colony to Ovadan Depe prison, where he is incommunicado. An eyewitness, who saw him in Ovadan Depe at the end of 2014, reported that he was subjected to torture (http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2218). According to information from another source, before he was transferred to Ovadan Depe, Saparov was imprisoned in colonies in Tejen and Bairam-Ali (<http://habartm.org/archives/8225>). According to the information of Government of Turkmenistan, submitted in November 2016 to the UN Committee against Torture in Geneva, Saparov "is serving his sentence in AH-T/2 of the Police Department of Ahal Province" (the official name of the Ovadan Depe prison). The response of the Government of Turkmenistan states, "so far, 55 transfers, in the form of groceries, from relatives have been carried out for him," but there is no mention of letters or visits from

his relatives. The information provided by the government is not confirmed by independent sources. In December 2017, *Alternative Turkmenistan News* reported that several weeks earlier Saparov, according to unconfirmed information, had been permitted one visitation by relatives in Ovadan Depe (<http://habartm.org/archives/8225>).

113. Saparov, Kemal Meylismyradovich

Biography: Born on July 15, 1990 in Ashgabat. Student of Russian Ivangorod Humanitarian-Technical Institute (finished the 3rd course). Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: After returning to Turkmenistan on vacation on January 25, 2018, he was subjected to administrative arrest on trumped-up charges of petty hooliganism. Detained on February 10, 2017. Charged with belonging to various prohibited religious movements while studying in St. Petersburg. Convicted on April 27, 2018 by the Ashgabat City Court under Articles 174 p. 1, 175 p. 2, 177 p. 3 and 275 p. 1.2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony with confiscation of property.

After the trial: Since June 2018, was held in a colony in Bayramali. At the end of 2020, was transferred to the Ovadan Depe prison. Since 2018 he has had visits and received parcels.

114. Soyunov, Akmyrat Rakhmanberdiyevich

Biography: Born on June 16, 1980, in the Kerkinsky district of the Lebap velayat. Entrepreneur, founder of the Foreign Language Training Center "Ilkindzhi Gadam". Lived in the city of Turkmenabad.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on May 20, 2017. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement founded by Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on June 29, 2017, by Lebap velayat court under Articles 177 p. 3, 262 p. 1, 275 p. 3, 275.1 p. 3 and 313.1 p. 1 of the CCT. Sentenced to 23 years of imprisonment with 3 years in prison, the remaining term in a strict security colony with confiscation of property.

After the trial: Was held in the Ovadan-Depe prison. Visits allowed since 2018. According to HRW, he died in custody in October 2018. The body was handed over to the family.

115. Halbaev, Kakadjan Abdullaevich

Biography: Born on June 10, 1995 in the Goerogly region of the Dashoguz velayat. Since 2013 – in Russia, student of the Ivangorod Humanitarian and Technical Institute.

Arrest and conviction: At the end of November of 2017, he returned to Turkmenistan where he was interviewed by MNS and police officers. On February 6, 2018, he was subjected to administrative arrest for 7 days on trumped-up charges of petty hooliganism. Then he was transferred to Ashgabat, where he was detained on February 15, 2018. Charged with belonging to various prohibited religious movements while studying in St. Petersburg. Convicted on April 27, 2018, by Ashgabat City Court under Articles 174 p. 1, 175 p. 2, 177 p. 3 and 275 p.1.2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony with confiscation of property. On May 23, 2018 the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan dismissed the appeal.

After the trial: Since June 2018, he was held in a colony in Bayramali. At the end of 2020 he was transferred to the Ovadan-Depe prison. Since 2018 he has had visits and received parcels.



116. Khalykberdiev, Allarberen Khemraevich

Biography: Born on April 16, 1980, in the Kerkinsky district of the Lebap velayat. Entrepreneur. Lived in the village of Astanababa, Atamyrt city.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on May 20, 2017. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement founded by Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on June 29, 2017, by Lebap velayat court under Articles 177 p. 3, 275 p. 3, 275.1 p. 3 and 313.1 p. 1 of the CCT. Sentenced to 23 years of imprisonment with 3 years in prison, the remaining term in a strict security colony with confiscation of property.

After the trial: Was held in the Ovadan-Depe prison. Visits allowed since 2018.

117. Khozhambetov, Zhumanazar Yuldashovich

Biography: Born on April 17, 1981 in the city of Koeneurgench, Dashoguz velayat. Lived in Balkanabad.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on May 18, 2017. Charged with involvement in the Nurdzhular international religious movement. Convicted on August 15, 2017, by Balkan velayat court under Articles 177 p. 3, 275 p. 2 and 275.1 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 12 years in prison.

After the trial: In 2018, he was held in Ovadan Depe prison. Visits allowed since 2018.

118. Khudayberdiev, Eziz Nurmukhammedovich

Biography: Born on December 26, 1982 in the village of Halach, Lebap velayat. English teacher at the secondary school # 2 in Atamyrat. Lived in the city of Atamyrat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on May 10, 2017. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement founded by Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on June 29, 2017, by Lebap velayat court under Articles 177 p. 3, 275 p. 3 and 275.1 p. 3 of the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan. Sentenced to 23 years of imprisonment with 3 years in prison, the remaining term in a strict security colony with confiscation of property.



After the trial: Was held in the Ovadan-Depe prison. Visits allowed since 2018. In May 2019, he was transferred to a prison hospital in Bayramali due to hepatitis C. According to several sources, he died in custody on June 30, 2019 (<http://rus.azathabar.com/a/30057931.html>). The body was handed over to the family.

119. Khudaykulov, Akmal Khayredinovich

Biography: Born on November 18, 1987 in the village of Kerkichi, Lebap velayat. Chief specialist of the administration of Beyik district, city of Turkmenbashi. Lived in the village of Kerkichi.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on May 13, 2017. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement founded by Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on June 29, 2017, by Lebap velayat court under Articles 177 p. 3, 275 p. 3 and 275.1 p. 3 of the CCT. Sentenced to 23 years of imprisonment with 3 years in prison, the remaining term in a strict security colony with confiscation of property.

After the trial: Was held in the Ovadan-Depe prison. Visits allowed since 2018.

120. Shamyradov, Myratdurdy

Biography: Born on May 7, 1973, in the Sakarchaginsky district, Mary velayat. Entrepreneur. Lived in Mary.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on June 27, 2017. Charged with involvement in the Nurdzhular international religious movement. Convicted on August 15, 2017, by Balkan velayat court under Articles 177 p. 3, 275 p. 2 and 275.1 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 12 years in a strict security colony.

After the trial: In 2018, he was held in Ovadan Depe prison. Visits have been allowed since 2018.

121. Yagmyrov, Mekan Ezizgulyevich

Biography: Born on September 1, 1999 in Hanyap village of Sarahs District of Ahal Province. Worked as a teacher of mathematics and informatics at Secondary School No.12 in Tejen. Lived in Tejen.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on September 6, 2016. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement created by the Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on February 8, 2017, by Ashgabat city court under Art. 177 p. 3; 275 p. 2; 275.1 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony with confiscation of property and prohibited from teaching for 3 years after release.

After the trial: No information. According to an unconfirmed report, Yagmyrov is currently held incommunicado in the Ovadan Depe prison. In December 2017, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention released an advance version of its opinion on a group case, according to which the deprivation of liberty of 18 people, including Yagmyrov, was arbitrary and in contravention of international law. The Working Group requested the government to bring the situation of these individuals into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in international norms by releasing them immediately and according each one of them an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations, conducting investigation into the violation of their rights, and taking other steps. (http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/Opinions/Session80/A_HRC_WGAD_2017_70_EN.docx).

122. Yagshibaev, Sapardurdy Ashirdurdyevich

Biography: Born on January 10, 1980, in Turkmenistan rural district of Tagta District of Dashoguz Province. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on November 15, 2016. Charged with involvement in the international religious movement created by the Turkish preacher Fethullah Gülen. Convicted on February 8, 2017, by Ashgabat city court under Art. 136 p.3; 177 p. 3; 275 p. 2; 275.1 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony with confiscation of property and prohibited from teaching for 3 years after release.

After the trial: No information. According to an unconfirmed report, Yagshibaev is currently held incommunicado in the Ovadan Depe prison. In December 2017, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention released an advance version of its opinion on a group case, according to which the deprivation of liberty of 18 people, including Yagshibaev, was arbitrary and in contravention of international law. The Working Group requested the government to bring the situation of these individuals into conformity with the standards and principles set forth in international norms by releasing them immediately and according each one of them an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations, conducting investigation into the violation of their rights, and taking other steps. (http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/Opinions/Session80/A_HRC_WGAD_2017_70_EN.docx).

123. Yaylanov, Lukman

Biography: Born in Garabekivul District of Lebap Province. Since 2007 participated in informal studies on Islam conducted by Bakhram Saparov.

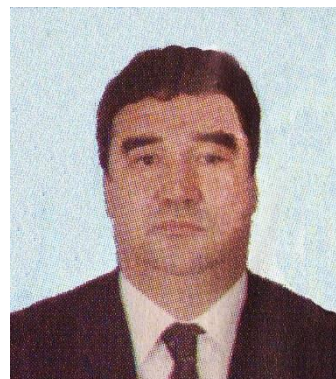
Arrest and conviction: Arrested on March 9, 2013. Charged with involvement in anti-state activities (conspiracy to take power, etc.). Convicted on May 22, 2013 by Lebap province court under Art. 174 p. 1; 175 p. 2, 177 p. 3; 275 p. 1, 2; 14-291 of the CCT. Sentenced to a long prison term.

After the trial: According to *Alternative Turkmenistan News*, he died in the summer of 2016 in the Ovadan Depe prison, where he was subjected to torture. His body was handed over to the family for burial (<http://habartm.org/archives/6290>, http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2249).

DISAPPEARED IN TURKMENISTAN'S PRISONS, CONVICTED OF ECONOMIC CRIMES AND ABUSE OF POWER

124. Aydogdyev, Dortkuli

Biography: Born in 1962 in the village of Geokcha of the Ashgabat District of Ahal Province. In 1990 graduated from the Turkmen Institute of National Economy. From 1982—junior seller, manager of a store, deputy director, director of the Leninsk district produce center in Ashgabat. From 1994—Deputy General Director, General Director of the State wholesale-resale association “Turkmenbakaleya.” From November 29, 1995—Deputy Chairman of the State commodity exchange. From April 23, 1999—Minister of Trade and International Trade. From October 30, 2001—Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Turkmenistan to the Federal Republic of Germany. From August 23, 2002—Minister of Textile Production. Simultaneously, from November 15, 2002—Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan. On May 16, 2006, dismissed “for serious shortcomings in the work and abuse of power.” President Niyazov stated that Aydogdyev “surrounded himself with unworthy people,” and “purposely led astray the higher leadership of the country,” hiding negative facts about his nominees and their close relatives. Lived in Ashgabat.



Arrest and conviction: Accused of abuse of power and other offenses. Convicted in 2006.

After the trial: According to the former political prisoner Geldy Kyarizov, in 2006-2007 Aydogdyev was held in the Ovadan Depe prison. In the beginning of February 2007 (after the death of President Niyazov), he was transferred to the strict security colony in Bayramali. From there, phoned the new President Berdymukhamedov asking the question, “When will they free us?” On the next day he was returned to Ovadan-Depe. Geldy Kyarizov stated, based on a reliable source, that Aydogdyev was dead in custody about May-June 2015. The body was given to relatives. Was buried near village of the Geokcha of the Derveze District of Ahal Province. According to participants in the funeral, the body of Aydogdyev weighed less than 50 kilograms – in comparison to over 115 kg at the time of arrest. This information was confirmed by another source.

125. Allakulyev, Allamurat Kakabaevich

Biography: Head of the 4th Department of the National Security Committee (NSC) of Turkmenistan, Lieutenant Colonel. On March 5, 2002, dismissed for gross violations of the law and abuse of office, deprived of military rank and state awards. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in spring of 2002. Charged with the commission of grave and especially grave crimes related to his work in NSC. Convicted on June 15, 2002 by Supreme Court of Turkmenistan along with Muhamed Nazarov and Hayit Kakaev on thirteen articles of the CCT (Art. 101, 107, 148, 182, 184, 195, 229, 292, and others). Sentenced to 18 years of imprisonment, to be served in a strict security colony, with confiscation of property (<http://www.turkmenistan.ru/ru/node/14114>).



After the trial: Starting in 2002, was held incommunicado. In early 2014, the “Chronicles of Turkmenistan” website received an unconfirmed report, according to which Allakulyev held in the Ovadan Depe prison. According to another report, he was first held in the Ovadan Depe prison and later in a colony for former law enforcement officers in the village of Akdash, Balkan velayat. On March 23, 2018, *Alternative Turkmenistan News* reported that he had died from a heart attack in that colony “about 10 days ago” (<http://habartm.org/archives/8825>). According to the “Chronicles of Turkmenistan”, Allakulyev died on

March 10, 2018, in the colony in Akdash (<http://www.hronikatm.com/2018/03/skonchalsya-byivshiy-nachalnik-otdela-kgb-allamurad-allakuliev/>).

126. Annadurdyev, Gurbangeldy Ishankulyevich

Biography: Head of the Department of the National Security Committee of Balkan Province, Colonel. On March 5, 2002, dismissed for gross violations of the law and abuse of office, deprived of military rank and state awards.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in 2002. Fate is unknown.

After the trial: No information.

127. Arazov, Redzhepbai Arazovich

Biography: Born in 1947 in the village of Shahman of Gasankuly District of Balkan Province. In 1971 graduated from the Turkmen Polytechnic Institute. Worked in various positions in the oil and gas industry. From January 1990 until May 1992—Deputy of the Supreme Council of the Turkmen SSR, from May 18, 1992, to January 1, 1995 – Deputy of the Mejlis of Turkmenistan. From 1992 – chief geologist, from 1997 – First Deputy Chairman of the State corporation “Turkmenneft.” From May 20, 1998 – Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources. Simultaneously, from July 24, 1998 – Executive Director of the Competent Authority on the use of Hydrocarbon Resources under the President of Turkmenistan. From September 14, 2000 – Head of Administration of Balkan Province. On June 24, 2001, elected Deputy of the Mejlis of Turkmenistan. From July 7, 2001 – Chairman of the Mejlis of Turkmenistan. From March 14, 2002 – Deputy Prime Minister (supervised power structures), Defense Minister, Rector of the Military Institute. Simultaneously, from December 31 (?), 2002 – Secretary of the State Security Council of Turkmenistan. On September 29, 2003, removed from his responsibilities by a special request. From September 29, 2003, until to autumn of 2004 (?)—Chairman of the National Center of Trade Unions of Turkmenistan. Lived in Ashgabat.



Arrest and conviction: Convicted between 2004 and 2007. Sentenced to a long prison term.

After the trial: Held in the Ovadan Depe prison at the beginning of 2008. According to unconfirmed report (“List of 25”), died in custody on March 18, 2008.

128. Atageldiev, Orazmukhammet Babaevich

Biography: Since August 1999 – Minister of State – Chairman of the State Corporation “Turkmengeology”. On August 15, 2005, dismissed from office “for serious shortcomings in work.”

After dismissal: Rumors circulated in Ashgabat about his long-term conviction. In November 2007, Human Rights Watch reported on his arrest in 2005 (<http://www.hrw.org/legacy/backgrounder/eca/turkmenistan1107/turkmenistan1107web.pdf>), in March 2009, it reported that there was no reliable information if he continued to remain in custody (<http://www.hrw.org/news/2009/03/12/letter-president-gurbanguly-berdymukhamedov-regarding-human-rights-concerns>). According to information from the government of Turkmenistan (May 2016), he was not convicted.

129. Ataev, Nurmurad

Biography: Chairman of the Association of livestock joint stock companies of Turkmenistan “Turkmenmallary.” On September 10, 2002, dismissed “for serious shortcomings in work.”

Arrest and conviction: Charged with appropriation of Charvadar enterprise funds, initially for approximately 2 billion manat, illegal possession of 2000 head of sheep, etc. (*Neitralnyi Turkmenistan*,

11.09.2002). Later, General Prosecutor Atadzhanova stated that under the “roof” of the company Charvadar, created by Ataev, wool and other livestock products worth 13 billion manat had been stolen, resulting in their acquisition of illegal profits of 58 billion manat and the possession of over 70 thousand sheep, a thousand head of cattle, etc. (*Neitralnyi Turkmenistan*, 16.11.2002). Convicted in 2002. Sentenced to a long prison term.

After the trial: No information. According to unconfirmed report (“List of 25”), died in custody on August 14, 2007.

130. Ahmedov, Geday

Biography: Born in 1940 in the Charjou District of Lebap Province. During the Soviet period, worked as chairman of the Khalturina collective farm. From January 1990 until May 1992 — Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen SSR, from May 18, 1992 until January 1, 1995 — Deputy of the Medjlis of Turkmenistan. From July 14, 1992 — Khyakim of the Serdarabad District of Balkan Province. From July 9, 2001 — Khyakim of Lebap Province. From October 6, 2005 — Khyakim of the Altyn Asyr District of Ahal Province. In February 2006 dismissed, deprived of state awards and honorary titles (including the titles “Hero of Turkmenistan” and “Honorary Elder of Turkmenistan”).

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in February 2006 in Turkmenabad on charges of misconduct in 2001-2005. Convicted in March 2005 in a closed trial in Ashgabat. According to unconfirmed information, sentenced to 13 years of imprisonment (<http://www.tmhelsinki.org/ru/modules/news/article.php?storyid=107>), in another version – to 17 years of imprisonment with confiscation of property, another source reported on imprisonment for 20 or 25 years with confiscation of property.

After the trial: He was serving his sentence in a colony near the Ovadan-Depe prison. After repeated appeals to the President, his relatives were allowed two visits, one of which took place a few days before his death (a half-hour conversation through bars, at a distance). The authorities wanted to bury Akhmedov in the village of Keshi near Ashgabat, but after objections from his relatives they handed over the body for burial in his homeland. An eyewitness of the funeral reports that Akhmedov's body weighed less than 40 kg and that many people participated in the funeral ceremony, including those who came from Uzbekistan. On July 12, 2006, “Chronicles of Turkmenistan” reported that Ahmedov died in custody in early July 2006 apparently from a heart attack. “Last week his body was returned home (to Lebap Province) in the trunk of a car. The funeral took place under the supervision of employees of the security police in an atmosphere of secrecy” (<http://www.centrasia.ru/newsA.php?st=1152673860>). Former political prisoner Geldy Kyarizov confirmed that Ahmedov died in colony near Ovadan-Depe prison in August 2006. According to his cellmates, about a month or two before his death, he could not walk, but did not receive the necessary medication. After his death, his body, decaying in the heat, was left on the bed in his prison cell for two days (<http://www.fergananews.com/articles/8836>).

131. Babakulyev, Dzhorakuly

Biography: Born in 1946 in the village of Amu-Darya, Chardzhou District, Lebap velayat. Graduated from the Turkmen Agricultural Institute and the correspondence department of the Tashkent Higher Party School. Worked as a specialist in the collective farm and district administration of agriculture, was a chairman of the collective farm. Since July 1980 – First Secretary of the Chardzhou District Committee of the Communist Party. Since November 1985 – Secretary of the Chardzhou Regional Committee of the Communist Party. Member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan (until April 16, 1991). Since February 1990 – Chairman of the State Agro-industrial Committee, since 1991 – Deputy Prime Minister – Chairman of the Committee on Agro-industrial Complex under the



Presidential Council of Turkmenistan. At this time, from December 30, 1990 to June 26, 1992 – a member of the Presidential Council of Turkmenistan. Since June 26, 1992 – Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan (for the agro-industrial complex). On November 7, 1994, dismissed from the office "for serious shortcomings in work." Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: According to unofficial data, convicted in late 1999 or 2001 on charges of accepting a bribe from a British company. Sentenced to 8 years in a strict security colony. In 2005, President Saparmurat Niyazov stated that instead of serving his sentence in a colony in Bayramali, Babakulyev allegedly settled in the city of Mary for a bribe (<http://gundogar.org/?02300419930000000000000013000000>). After that, Babakulyev was presented with an additional charge. Sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment, with serving part of the term in prison.

After the trial: The term of imprisonment expired in 2020. After the second sentence was pronounced, he served his sentence in the prison of the city of Turkmenbashi, since 2007 – in the prison of Ovadan-Depe. According to unconfirmed reports, he died in custody around 2011. After Niyazov's death and until 2011, the authorities allowed receiving parcels, but visits were prohibited. The family had no information about his fate.

132. Begenjov, Gurbandurdy Garyagdyevich

Biography: Born in 1956, Mary Province, Turkmenistan. In 1978 graduated from the Turkmen Agricultural Institute. From 1978, worked in Bayramali veterinary college. From 1981-1985, served as Second, then as First Secretary of the City of Bayramali Committee of the Komsomol. From March to September 1985—Head of the Department of the Working and Rural Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Turkmenistan. From 1985, worked in various positions in KGB, from 1992 – in bodies of the National Security Committee of Turkmenistan. Until June 2001—Deputy Chairman of the National Security Committee, Head of Military Counterintelligence. From June 26, 2001—Minister of Defense.



Simultaneously, from July 9, 2001—Dean of the Military Institute. On October 25, 2001, achieved the rank of Major General. On March 14, 2002, dismissed "for serious shortcomings and omissions in his work, and the use of official position for personal gain during work in the National Security Committee of Turkmenistan." On April 1, 2002, deprived of military rank and state awards. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in April 2002. Charged with four articles of the CCT (<http://www.turkmenistan.ru/ru/node/13924>). Convicted on May 21, 2002, by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan under Articles 358 p. 3 and 359 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment (<http://centrasia.org/newsA.php?st=1022221380>). In 2020, the government announced that Begendzhov had been sentenced to 9 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony. On May 23, 2002, President Niyazov stated that the sentence would be commuted, and that Begendzhov would grow grain in the western region of Bereket (RIA Novosti, 24.05.2002). According to TurkmenWiki, "sentenced to 10 years of settlement and forced labor in rural areas."

After the trial: In March 2003, the prosecutor's office reported that Begendzhov and others were serving their sentence "in the form of a residence in a designated area", the prosecutor's office is checking their compliance with the rules of residence, in case of violations, the punishment will be changed (<http://www.turkmenistan.ru/ru/node/14927>). Information about his fate is controversial. According to an unconfirmed report ("List of 25"), he died in custody on April 23, 2007; according to historian Shokhrat Kadyrov, in 2006. According to TurkmenWiki, was released after the expiration of the prison term (http://gundogar-mediawiki.tw1.ru/index.php/Бегенчев,_Курбандурды). In 2020, the government of Turkmenistan announced that Begendzhov died in custody on April 25, 2007 of a heart attack.

133. Berdyev, Poran

Biography: Born in 1952 in the village of Dzhanakhir, Kizylarvat district. Graduated from the Turkmen State University named after Gorky with a degree in law, physical education teacher (1978), and the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR (1991). In 1971-1973 served in the Soviet Army. Since September 1978 – on operational work in the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Turkmenistan. Since 1994 – Head of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Turkmenistan. Since July 11, 1996 – First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of Turkmenistan. Since September 17, 1998 – Minister of Internal Affairs, at the same time (until September 16, 2002) – Rector of the Police Academy named after President of Turkmenistan, General of the Army S.A. Niyazov. Since March 14, 2002 – Chairman of the National Security Committee of Turkmenistan. Since September 10, 2002 – khyakim of the Balkan velayat. On November 15, 2002, he was dismissed from his post "for serious shortcomings in his work and failure to fulfill his official duties." Had the rank of Colonel-General of Internal Service.



Arrest and conviction: After dismissal, he was under house arrest. In 2002-2004, various rumors circulated about the fate of Berdyev. For example, according to DW, on November 25, 2002, he was allegedly killed in his home (<http://www.dw.com/ru/поран-бердыев-погиб-насильственной-смертью/а-702992>). According to another version, he was convicted at the end of 2002. Turkmen service of RFE/RL received a letter that, at about the same time, Berdyev's dehydrated body was found at a shepherd's camp in the Balkan velayat. According to another version, he was sent into exile in the countryside, but later arrested. On April 25, 2004, the Gundogar website reported that "last week" there was a closed trial of Berdyev, who was sentenced to 25 years in prison (<http://centrasia.org/newsA.php?st=1082963640>).

After the trial: According to a former prisoner, in 2007-2008 Berdyev was held in the Ovadan-Depe prison. Numerous rumors circulated about his death in custody (starting in 2003), and there were also reports of his death in exile. On October 2, 2017, the organization "Rights and Freedoms of Citizens of Turkmenistan" received information that "today Poran Berdyev was buried" in the city of Serdar, Balkan velayat. On October 5, 2017, the RFE/RL Turkmen service reported that Berdyev "died in custody, his body was handed over to his relatives and buried a week ago at the Paravbibi cemetery in the Balkan region" (near the town of Serdar) (<http://rus.azathabar.com/a/28775885.html>).

134. Valiev, Saparmamed Urkudovich

Biography: Born in 1942 in Nebitdag. In 1961 graduated Nebitdag Technical Institute, in 1973 – the correspondence department of the Moscow Institute of Petrochemical and Natural Gas Industry. From 1961 worked in various positions in the industrial complex "Turkmenneft." In 1979-1995 – Chief engineer, head of Nebitdagneft company. From 1995 – First Deputy Chair of "Balkanbebitgazsenagat" business (reorganized to the state corporation "Turkmenneft"). From July 10 1997 – State Minister, Chairman of the State Corporation "Turkmenneft." On August 12, 2005, dismissed "for serious shortcomings in work and abuse of power." President Niyazov instructed law enforcement agencies to complete their investigation in 20 days (*Neitralnyi Turkmenistan*, 13.08.2005).



Arrest and conviction: On August 22, 2005 at a meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan he was accused of corruption, stealing state resources and abuse of power, bringing damage to the state of no less than US \$80 million. On the same day was arrested, deprived of state awards and honorary titles, including the title of "Hero of Turkmenistan" (*Neitralnyi Turkmenistan*, 23.08.2005). On September 13, 2005, President Niyazov stated that Valiev was already "punished by merit," and that he "must return to

the state US \$25 million" (*Neitralnyi Turkmenistan*, 14.09.2005). On September 19, 2005, it became known, that the ex-minister was convicted by Supreme Court of Turkmenistan and sentenced to 24 years of imprisonment (<http://newizv.ru/news/world/21-09-2005/32017-turkmenbashi-raspravilsja-s-neftjanikami>).

After the trial: According to information from the government of Turkmenistan in April 2017, his relatives visit him and communicate with him regularly. On October 5, 2017, a correspondent of RFE/RL Turkmen service reported that his relatives had no visits with him and no information about his whereabouts. His body was handed over to his relatives in mid-August 2017 and buried at the Gara Akhun cemetery in Balkan province (<http://rus.azathabar.com/a/28775885.html>; <http://rus.azathabar.com/a/28775885.html>). In June 2018, the Turkmen government reported that Valiev died in custody from a heart attack on July 3, 2017. In early July 2017, Valiev's death was confirmed by an unofficial source.

135. Volmuradov, Kurbangeldy Meredovich

Biography: Born in 1958 in Ashgabat. In 1990 graduated from the Turkmen Institute of National Economy. During 1977-1981, served in the Soviet Army. From 1981, worked in various positions in the agriculture and water resources management bodies. From April 24, 1996 - Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of the Association of Production and Maintenance "Selservis." From December 1996 - Acting Chairman of the Association of Joint Stock Companies on Production and Technical and Agrochemical Service of Agriculture, "Turkmenobahyzmat." From July 16, 1998 - Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources of Turkmenistan. On January 26, 1999, dismissed "for serious shortcomings in work." From June 30, 1999 - First Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources – Chairman of the Association of Joint Stock Companies for the Production and Technical Servicing of Agriculture "Turkmenobahyzmat." On November 29, 1999, dismissed "for serious shortcomings in work." From February 2001 – acting khyakim of Archabil district of the city of Ashgabat and deputy khyakim of Ashgabat. From July 9, 2001 – Minister of Water Resources. On November 14, 2003, dismissed "for serious shortcomings in work and abuse of power." Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: In November 2003 accused of abuse of power and other offenses. According to the General Prosecutor, was involved in stealing US \$60 million in government funds, from which "about a half was returned" (RIA Novosti, 15.11.2003). Convicted in early March 2004. Sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment (http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=271).

After the trial: According to the organization "Rights and Freedoms of Citizens of Turkmenistan", in 2004-2007 he served his sentence in Ovadan-Depe prison, from the end of January 2007 – in a colony in Bayramali. Released around 2012. According to information from the government of Turkmenistan (April 2017), he was released in 2013 and is now working as an entrepreneur.

136. Gulmuradov, Ishankuli

Biography: Born in 1963 in Ashgabat. He graduated from the Turkmen Institute of National Economy in 1985. From 1985 he worked as an economist in the planning department of the Directorate construction enterprises of the Ministry of Trade of the Turkmen SSR. From 1985 to 1987 he served in the Soviet Army. From 1987 he worked as an economist in the division of Turkmenpotrebsoyuz, and was a consultant of the Department of Analysis, Licensing and Control of the Commission for Foreign Economic Relations in the Office of the President of Turkmenistan. From 1994, he was the Head of the Registration Committee of the State Commodity and Raw Materials Exchange. From 1995, he was the Deputy Chairman and from March 17, 1997, Chairman, of the State Commodity and Raw Materials Exchange of Turkmenistan. On June 30, 1999 he became Chairman of the Association of Bread Products "Turkmengallaonumleri." On June 15, 2000 he was appointed Chairman of the State Consortium, "Turkmendokunhimiya." He was released from duty for shortcomings in his work. From March 30, 2001, he served as Deputy Minister of

Agriculture. From November 15, 2002 to December 1, 2004, he was the khyakim of Dashoguz Province. He was released from duty on December 1, 2004 for malpractice.

Arrest and conviction: According to RIA Novosti (02.12.2014), on December 1, 2004 Gulmuradov was accused by President Niyazov of embezzling US \$2 million. According to official information, he had returned this amount to the state within a day. The prosecutor's office also accused him of stealing 2.5 thousand tons of cotton amounting to US \$70 thousand, and taking bribes amounting to US \$400 thousand. On the same day, a message appeared about prosecuting him for criminal offences (Neutral Turkmenistan, 02.12.2004 (<http://ca-news.info/2004/12/03/4>). Later, he was accused of transferring US \$1 million in bribes to Redjep Saparov (<http://www.turkmenistan.ru/ru/node/17056>). According to information from the government, he was convicted for 20 years.

After the trial: According to information from the government of Turkmenistan (May 2016), he was released from prison (details unknown). Based on unconfirmed information, in 2005 he was released from prison due to poor health condition and died soon.

137. Gurbanmuradov, Yelly Agaevich

Biography: Born on February 25, 1960, in Ashgabat. In 1977-1982 studied at the Turkmen Institute of National Economy. From 1982 worked in various positions in departments of the State Bank of the USSR in Ashgabat. From 1988 — Deputy Chief of the provincial department of Zhilsotsbank USSR. From 1989 — branch manager of Agroprombank of USSR in O. Kuliev town. From 1990 — branch manager of the USSR Vnesheconombank of USSR in Ashgabat. From 1992 — First Deputy Chairman of the State Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs of Turkmenistan. From June 15, 1993 to March 31, 2001 — Chairman of the State Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs of Turkmenistan. Simultaneously, from June 2, 1997 to May 20, 2005 — Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan, overseeing the fuel and energy complex and chemical industry; from June 6, 1997 — Deputy Chairman of the Competent Authority for Use of Hydrocarbon Resources under the President of Turkmenistan; from December 27, 1995 — Deputy Chairman, from June 4, 1997 — Chairman of the Currency Committee under the President of Turkmenistan, managing the International Monetary Fund for Turkmenistan; from May 28, 1996 — Director of the State Agency for Foreign Investments under the President of Turkmenistan; from June 2, 1997, to May 24, 1999 — Chairman of the Interbank Board. On May 20, 2005, dismissed from his posts “for serious shortcomings in the work and abuse of power for personal gain.” Lived in Ashgabat.



Arrest and conviction: Arrested on May 21, 2005. Charged with abuse of power and stealing state resources for a total sum of US \$60.5 million and 7.1 billion manat (*Turkmenistan.ru*, 21.05.2005), contacts with foreign security forces, etc. According to official data, the amount of the incriminated amount stolen was increased to US \$99.2 million and 5.9 billion manat, of which 1.2 million and 2 billion were returned. During the investigation, 20 houses and apartments, 18 cars, 450 kg of gold and silver jewelry, and more than 4,600 head of cattle were seized. In June 2005, the case of Gurbanmuradov was sent to the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan (*Turkmenistan.ru*, 11.06.2005). Rumors circulated about his death (suicide or murder) in the detention center at the end of May 2005 (Gundogar, 11.06.2005), which were unconfirmed. Convicted in late July 2005. Sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment with confiscation of property (Gundogar, 25.07.2005). It was reported that his cousin **Begmurad Gurbanmuradov** (former head of the “Turkmendenizyollary,” the state agency for sea and river transport) stood trial with Yelly Gurbanmuradov (*Turkmenistan.ru*, 11.06.2005) and was accused of illegal shipment of oil from Turkmenbashi to Turkey via Iran, Azerbaijan, and other countries. An independent source confirms that Begmurad was convicted. According to unconfirmed reports, at about the same time, the civil wife of Yelly Gurbanmuradov, 44-year

old **Olga Kudratova**, was sentenced to 8 years of imprisonment (according to other information, to 15 years) (Gundogar, 16.01.2006). At the present time she is free. On June 24, 2013, the "Chronicles of Turkmenistan" reported that his brother, **Begli Gurbanmuradov**, convicted in 2005, died from a heart attack in the strict security colony in Bayramali on June 17, 2013.

After the trial: In February 2007, not long after the death of President Niyazov, there were rumors of Gurbanmuradov's possible release from Ovadan Depe prison or transfer under house arrest, his death of cancer while at liberty in 2007, which later were not confirmed. According to the "Chronicles of Turkmenistan," Gurbanmuradov died in custody on December 1, 2015. On the next day, his body was handed over to relatives. He was buried on December 3, 2015 (<http://www.chrono-tm.org/2015/12/skonchalsya-ellyi-kurbanmuradov/>). The information was confirmed by independent sources. According to eyewitness of the funeral, the body weighed less than 50 kilograms, in comparison with more than 120 kilograms before arrest. Gurbanmuradov's relatives received no information about him after his detention in 2005.

138. Durdyev, Habibylla Abdullaevich

Biography: Born in 1955 in Tejen town of Ahal Province. Graduated from the Agronomy School in Ashgabat, the Turkmen Institute of National Economy, in 1988 from Tashkent Higher Party School. From 1978, worked in the Komsomol as an instructor, department head of the Tejen District Committee, Head of the Section, Head of the Department of Province Committee of Ashgabat, the First Secretary of the Proletarian District Committee of Turkmen Komsomol. From 1988 worked at the Central Committee of the LKSM of Turkmenia, chairman of the Bureau of International Youth Tourism "Sputnik," the Secretary of the Central Committee of LKSM of Turkmenia. From November 1990 to September 1991 — First Secretary of the Central Committee of LKSM of Turkmenia. From April 16, 1991 — member of the Central Committee and the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. From 1992 to 1999(?) — Chairman of the Central Council of the Makhtumkuli Youth Union of Turkmenistan. Simultaneously, from June 25, 1992 — Chairman of the State Customs Committee of Turkmenistan. From June 12, 1998 — Chairman of the Association of Bread Products, "Turkmengallaonumleri." From June 30, 1999 — Khyakim of Balkan Province. From September 11, 2000 — khyakim of Dashoguz Province. On November 15, 2002, dismissed "for serious shortcomings in work and unqualified for his work responsibilities." Was accused of disrupting the plan to pick cotton. (*Neitralnyi Turkmenistan*, 16.11.2002).

Arrest and conviction: According to information from the "Chronicles of Turkmenistan," after his resignation, Durdyev was sent outside the province and sent for an indefinite period to the Atamurat Niyazov Association in the virgin lands of Shahsenem, where he received 2 hectares of land for growing cotton, which he must surrender to the state. According to the Turkmen Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, in the summer of 2004, after two retired officials fled the country, Durdyev was arrested and imprisoned (<http://www.tmhelsinki.org/ru/modules/news/article.php?storyid=404>). Later, rumors circulated about his being set free, but this could not be verified. Thus, according to the historian Shokhrat Kadyrov, Durdyev was accused of inflicting damage on the state in the amount of US \$50 thousand and attempting to flee the country, but was allegedly not convicted because of the support of President Niyazov's son. According to Wikipedia, Durdyev was imprisoned without trial, but released under an amnesty in December 2008.

After the trial: On August 4, 2009, the website "Gundogar" reported the death of Durdyev in prison. Precise data and the cause of death are unknown. The body was returned to the relatives (<http://www.centrasia.ru/news2.php?st=1249458660>). According to unconfirmed witnesses, he died in prison on August 3, 2009 ("List of 25"). The death of Durdyev in prison in the summer of 2009 is confirmed by other sources.

139. Yoldashev, Kerimkuly Babakulyevich

Biography: Head of the Department of the National Security Committee of Turkmenistan, Colonel. On April 1, 2002, dismissed for gross legal violations and serious shortcomings in work, deprived of military rank and state awards. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Convicted in 2002. Sentenced to 18(?) years of prison term.

After the trial: In early 2014, the “Chronicles of Turkmenistan” website received an unconfirmed report, according to which Yoldashev was held in the Ovadan Depe prison. Released from Akdash colony in summer 2020.



140. Kakaev, Hayit

Biography: Born in 1957 in the Tagta District of Dashoguz Province. Deputy Head of the National Security Committee of Turkmenistan, Head of the Department of NSS for Ashgabat, Colonel. On March 4, 2002, dismissed “for serious shortcomings on the job and failure to fulfill employment responsibilities,” deprived of military rank and state awards. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in March-April 2002. Accused of serious and gravely serious crimes connected with his work in the KNB. During the investigation, was tortured. Convicted on June 15, 2002 by Supreme Court of Turkmenistan along with Muhamed Nazarov and Allamurat Allakulyev of violating thirteen articles of the CCT (Art. 101, 107, 148, 182, 184, 195, 229, 292 and others). Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment (3 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony), with confiscation of property (*Turkmenistan.ru*, 19.06.2002). After the trial was taken to prison in Turkmenbashi, where he was held in one of the special cells for convicted employees of law enforcement structures.

After the trial: According to a former prisoner, in 2002-2003, he was held in prison in the city of Turkmenbashi in solitary confinement, where he died after severe beatings. According to information from “Memorial” Human Rights Center, died in prison in Turkmenbashi around April 8-9, 2003. The body was returned to the relatives (<http://memohrc.org/ru/news/byvshiy-zamestitel-predsdatelya-knb-turkmenistana-skonchalsya-v-krasnovodskoy-tyurme>). Similar information about the death of Kakaev in April 2003 was received by the opposition movement “Watan” (<http://centrasia.org/newsA.php?st=1051162560>).

141. Kandymov, Seitbay Kandymovich

Biography: Born in 1949, from a village of the Krach of the Farab District of Lebap Province. In 1974 graduated from the Turkmen Agricultural Institute, in 1987 from the Moscow Institute of National Economy, in 1995 was a graduate student at the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of Turkmenistan. Since 1968 worked in various positions in the banking system of Turkmenistan. From 1992 — Chair of the Board of the State Commercial Bank “Turkmenistan” in Ashgabat. From May 24, 1999 — Chair of the Board of the Central Bank of Turkmenistan. Simultaneously, from January 6, 2000 — Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan; from January 7, 2000 — Manager for Board of Governors of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development from Turkmenistan, Manager for the International Monetary Fund from Turkmenistan, National Coordinator for international technical assistance; from January 31, 2000 — Executive Director of the bank “Prezidentbank.” On May 6, 2002, was relieved of his posts for “for serious shortcomings in work and failure to provide the necessary guidance at the workplace.” At a meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers on May 6, 2002, Kandymov was accused of finding positions for his relatives in the banking and financial systems, illegally obtaining land for them and transferring state-owned securities to them; links with oppositionists based abroad, Khanamov and Orazov, and not maintaining sufficient control over the circulation of foreign currency (RIA Novosti, 07.05.2002; *Turkmenistan.ru*, 07.05.2002). Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in May 2002. Accused of abuse of power, theft of state resources, etc. On July 4, 2002, president Niyazov said that Kandymov hid “enormous sums” in the UAE; engaged in “criminal conspiracy” with the Head of the National Security Committee, Muhamed Nazarov, illegally gave him US \$1 million, for which he had not accounted, and also helped Nazarov convert large amounts of currency received from banks “Senegat” and “Russian Credit” for “personal needs” (*Neitralnyi Turkmenistan*, 24.07.2002). Convicted by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan no later than September 2002. Sentenced to 20 (17?) years of imprisonment.

After the trial: In 2003-2004, he was held in a special block of the Akdash colony, in May 2005 – in a colony near the Ovadan-Depe prison, in 2007 – in the Ovadan-Depe prison. According to unconfirmed report (“List of 25”), died in custody on August 20, 2011; according to another account – in 2003-2004. According to a third source, as of December 2013 was still serving his sentence. According to Rights and Freedoms of Turkmenistan's Citizens, an organization founded by Turkmen expatriates, Kandymov was originally held in prison in the city of Turkmenbashi, and after that his whereabouts were unknown, and the family had no information about his fate. His wife died from a stroke in 2011. The Turkmen Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights reported that, according to Kandymov's relatives, in 2019 he was serving a sentence in Ovadan-Depe prison, but visits and parcels were prohibited.

142. Meredov, Payzygeldy

Biography: Born in 1943 in the village of Krasnoe Znamya in Iolotan district of Mary Province. In 1964, graduated from Turkmen Polytechnic Institute. From 1965 to 1972 – main engineer, head of trust, “Marystroy,” Chairman of Mary regional collective construction. From 1985 – Chairman of the Mary city council. From 1986-1990 – Director of Bayram-Ali food oil combine. From 1991 – Deputy Chairman of the State Agricultural-Industrial Committee of the Turkmen SSR. From August 1991 – General Director of the Republican industrial concern “Turkmenagroprompererabotka.” From January 1990 to May 1992 – Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen SSR, from May 18, 1992 to January 1, 1995 – Deputy of the Mejlis of Turkmenistan. From June 26, 1992 – Minister of Agriculture, Food, and Processing Industry of Turkmenistan; later, Minister of Agriculture and Food. Simultaneously from February 24, 1993 – Deputy Chairman of the State commission for land reform; from March 28, 1994 – Chairman of the State commission for reform of collective farms, state farms and other agricultural establishments in Turkmenistan. Dismissed from work on July 29, 1994 “at his own request.” The resignation was accompanied by public accusations from President Niyazov of financial abuse. From 1994 – Deputy Minister of Economics and Finance. From March 10, 1995 – khyakim of Gyaversk District of Akhal Province. Dismissed from work on July 7, 1997 “for inadequacies at work.” Later again returned to state service, was named acting khyakim of Chandybil district of the city of Ashgabat. On August 28, 2006, dismissed “for serious shortcomings in the work.” Simultaneously, from approximately 1998-2007 – Executive Director of the company “Gok Gusak,” carrying out maintenance of various state structures by planting seedlings of trees and bushes in gardening projects. In the spring of 2007 he retired. According to media reports, he also worked in business through the UAE. According to relatives, since 2006 Meredov was treated for hepatitis, he was almost daily given injections and a special diet, he also suffered from hypertension and diabetes. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: According to unconfirmed information, was detained for several days after the death of Niyazov, and then let go. (*Vremya Novostei*, 08.08.2007, <http://www.vremya.ru/2007/140/5/183914.html>). Arrested on July 29, 2007. Accused of negligent attitude to official duties at his last place of work and violations of customs legislation related to the export of cotton. Contained in the detainment center of the Ministry of National Security. Convicted in autumn 2007. Sentenced to 19 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony with confiscation of property. Together with him, his deputy and another official were tried. Around January 2008, he was accused of

violating the regime and transferred to Ovadan Depe prison. For the first six months there, he was allowed food transfers (twice a month); then they were banned. Letters and visits were not allowed until his death. After the trial: Died in the Ovadan Depe prison on August 17, 2013 from a heart attack. The body was given over to his relatives.

143. Mulikov, Isgender Khandurdyevich

Biography: Born in 1975 in Ashgabat. In 1996, he graduated from the Higher School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Turkmenistan. Worked in various positions in the departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, until February 2009 – Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of Turkmenistan. Since February 26, 2009 – Head of the Police Department of the Dashoguz velayat. Since May 29, 2009 – Minister of Internal Affairs of Turkmenistan. Reappointed to this position on February 28, 2012. On October 1, 2019, dismissed, deprived of all awards, demoted from lieutenant general to major. Lived in Ashgabat.



Arrest and conviction: According to the “Gundogar” website, he was arrested on October 1, 2019. On December 3, 2019, at a meeting of the State Security Council of Turkmenistan, it was announced that Mulikov was convicted of bribery and abuse of power and his property had been confiscated. On the same day, a video of Mulikov's repentant speech was shown on TV. Various unofficial sources provide conflicting information on the date of the sentence and the terms of imprisonment. For example, on October 22, 2019, the opposition channel Turkmen Yurt TV reported that Mulikov was sentenced to 20 years and transferred to the Ovadan-Depe prison (<http://turkmenyurt.tv/ob-oresete-i-mullikova/>). According to Turkmennews, he was convicted on October 19, 2019, by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan under Articles 181.1 p. 2, 184 p. 2 s. "a", "c", "e", 184 p. 3 s. "a" and 358 p. 3 of the CCT (<http://turkmen.news/mulikov-nobatov-kulov/>). According to the “Chronicles of Turkmenistan,” he was convicted on November 29, 2019, by the Supreme Court for corruption, sentenced to 15 years in prison. During the court hearings, he was in the Ovadan-Depe prison (<http://www.hronikatm.com/2019/12/mulikov-nobatov/>). According to unconfirmed reports received by the RFE/RL Turkmen service, he was sentenced to 25 years in prison (<http://rus.azathabar.com/a/30305784.html>). A source in Ashgabat claimed that in the first ten days of November 2019, Mulikov had not yet been convicted, and another source (March 2020) – that the ex-minister is not in the Ovadan-Depe prison, but in the Akdash colony. According to Turkmennews, the ex-minister's case is related to the case of businessman **Charymukhammet Kulov**, who spoke privately about his presidential ambitions (<http://turkmen.news/otstavka-igendera-mulikova/>) and was sentenced in September 2019 to a long-term imprisonment (<http://turkmen.news/v-ashhabade-arestovan-odin-iz-naibolee-vliyatelnyh-stolichnyh-predprimatelej-chary-kulov/>). Several other high-ranking officials associated with Kulov were also dismissed and arrested in September 2020 (<http://turkmen.news/v-ashhabade-arestovan-odin-iz-naibolee-vliyatelnyh-stolichnyh-predprimatelej-chary-kulov/>), including Minister of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations **Amandurdy Ishanov** (<http://turkmen.news/uvolennyj-ministr-torgovli-vzyat-pod-strazhu/>).

After the trial: No information.

144. Nazarov, Mukhamet Nazarovich

Biography: Born in 1951 in the village of Karabekaul in Lebap Province. From 1975, worked in Komsomol organizations, from 1982, in institutions of state security. From January 6, 1993 — Deputy Chairman of the National Security Committee (KNB) of Turkmenistan, from October 11, 1996 – Chairman of the Committee of National Security of Turkmenistan. Simultaneously from May 7, 2001 to March 4, 2002 — Advisor to the President of Turkmenistan on Legal Affairs and Coordinator of law enforcement and military

authorities. On September 25, 1992 was awarded the military rank of lieutenant colonel. In the next six years, he received the rank of colonel, major general, lieutenant-general, colonel-general (October 6, 1998). On March 4, 2002, he was demoted to the rank of lieutenant-general "for shortcomings in his work." On March 14, 2002, dismissed as chairman of the KNB "for serious shortcomings and omissions in the work, and the use of official position for personal purposes." On April 1, 2002 was stripped of military ranking, state awards, and dismissed from military service. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Some sources indicate that Nazarov was placed under house arrest until trial. Accused of committing serious and particularly serious crimes related to his work in the KNB. Convicted by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan on July 15, 2002 together with Allamurad Allakuliev and Khayiit Kakaev in accordance with thirty articles of the CCT (art. 101, 107, 148, 182, 184, 195, 229, and others.) Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment (three years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) with confiscation of property (Turkmenistan.ru, 19.06.2002). The sister of the wife of Nazarov, chair of the Committee for Science, Education, and Culture of the Mejlis, **Nurtach Velmamedova**, was dismissed from work and stripped of her status as a deputy on April 1, 2002. On April 3, 2002, she was arrested and sentenced to 10 years in prison for taking bribes in 1996 for illegally issuing a birth certificate and a military ticket to a citizen of Uzbekistan (*Neitralnyi Turkmenistan*, 03.04.2002). Released in 2007.

After the trial: According to various sources, in 2002-2004 was held in a prison in Turkmenbashi in solitary confinement. Since 2003, he suffered from a mental disorder. According to a former prisoner, around 2005 Nazarov suffered gangrene in his legs, after which he was sent on a stretcher to the Ovadan-Depe prison. The body was not handed out to the family.

145. Nobatov, Meylis Orazmyradovich

Biography: Until August 4, 2015 – Deputy Chairman of the State Migration Service of Turkmenistan; from August 4, 2015 – Chairman of the State Migration Service of Turkmenistan. Dismissed on November 13, 2017, due to a transfer to another job. According to unofficial data, since 2017 – Deputy Head of the Security Service of the President of Turkmenistan. Had the rank of colonel. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in the fall of 2019. On December 3, 2019, at a meeting of the State Security Council of Turkmenistan, it was announced that Nobatov was being prosecuted for bribery and his property had been confiscated. On the same day, a video of his repentant speech was shown on TV. Various unofficial sources provide conflicting data on the date of the sentence and the terms of imprisonment. According to Turkmennews, convicted on October 19, 2019, by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan under Articles 181.1 p. 2, 184 p. 2 s. "a", "c", "e", 184 p. 3 s. "a" and 358 p. 3 of the CCT (<http://turkmen.news/mulikov-nobatov-kulov/>). According to the "Chronicles of Turkmenistan," convicted on November 29, 2019, by the Supreme Court for corruption and sentenced to 15 years in prison. During the court hearings he was held in Ovadan-Depe prison (<http://www.hronikatm.com/2019/12/mulikov-nobatov/>).

After the trial: No information.



146. Otuzov, Begmurad Saparbaevich

Biography: Born in Dashoguz Province. Graduated from the Turkmen State University Faculty of Law and the Higher KGB Courses in Kiev. Served in Turkmenistan's Border Guard, then in the KNB. In the mid-1990s — Deputy Head of the Investigation Department of the National Security Committee of Turkmenistan, approximately from 1997 — Head of the Investigation Department of the KNB of Turkmenistan, Colonel. From January 16, 2001 — First Deputy of the General Prosecutor of Turkmenistan. From July 9, 2001 — First Deputy Khyakim of Lebap Province, chairman of the council for coordinating activities of law enforcement and military bodies of Lebap Province. On April 2, 2002, dismissed “for serious shortcomings during the period of work in the National Security Committee of Turkmenistan,” deprived of military rank and state awards.



Arrest and conviction: According to unconfirmed reports, was arrested a few days after his dismissal. Charged with official crimes related to his service in the KNB. Convicted on October 23, 2002. Sentenced to 19 years of imprisonment (<http://habartm.org/archives/8856>), according to other reports, to 25 years (<http://www.centrasia.ru/newsA.php?st=1038696180>).

After the trial: The family did not have any information about Otuzov's whereabouts after his trial. Visits and correspondence were prohibited; according to some reports, parcels were permitted in later years. In early 2014, the “Chronicles of Turkmenistan” received an unconfirmed report, according to which Otuzov was held in the Ovadan Depe prison. According to the website, he died in early February 2018 in the Ovadan Depe. At the time of death, he weighed 45 kg (<http://www.hronikatm.com/2018/03/v-ovadan-depe-skonchalsya-begmurad-otuzov-odin-iz-spiska-lits-propavshih-v-turkmenskih-tyurmah/>). According to another report, he died in custody from heart failure on the night of December 3 to 4, 2017. The body was handed over to relatives in the Tejen morgue; he was “terribly thin, and the relatives were able to identify him only by his birthmarks.” After a farewell ceremony in Ashgabat, he was buried on December 6, 2017, in the cemetery in Koeneurgench (<http://habartm.org/archives/8856>).

147. Redjepov, Akmurad Kulievich

Biography: Born on May 3, 1949, in the Sakar District of Lebap Province. In 1974-1979, studied in the Higher School of the KGB of the USSR. After graduating, returned to Turkmenistan and served in the Department of KGB of Lebap Province. From 1980 worked in Ashgabat: an officer on special assignment under the First Secretary of the Central Committee of Communist Party of Turkmenistan, Mukhammetnazar Gapurov, and after his retirement in 1985, in the presidential security service of the new head of the Republic, Saparmurat Niyazov. From 1992 — Head of the Security Service of the President of Turkmenistan. Earned the rank of Lieutenant-General. On May 15, 2007, dismissed “in connection with his transfer to another job.” Lived in Ashgabat.



Arrest and conviction: On May 17, 2007 it became known that Redjepov had been arrested along with his son, Colonel of the MNS, Nurmurat Redjepov, who was called in to Ashgabat from the UAE, where he served as a counselor in the Embassy of Turkmenistan. (*Vremya Novostei*, 18.05.2007). According to unconfirmed reports, he was summoned to a meeting and arrested even before signing a statement of resignation. According to other reports, Redjepov was suddenly arrested the day after a meeting on May 12, 2007, in the city of Turkmenbashi, of the presidents of Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and Russia (*Vremya Novostei*, 31.07.2007). According to the verdict, was arrested on May 18, 2007. US \$9.5 million were confiscated. The charge was connected with bribes and involvement in the tobacco business (import of

tobacco products without paying taxes and customs duties), which, prior to the death of President Niyazov, was supervised by his son Murad Niyazov, who lived abroad. Sentenced on July 27, 2007 by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan in accordance with Articles 181 p. 2; 184 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "c," "d"; 245 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "c"; 261; 262 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "c"; 275 p. 1 of the CCT. Sentenced to 17 years of imprisonment to be spent in a strict security colony with confiscation of property and the prohibition of undertaking material-responsible and leadership responsibilities for three years (a translation of the sentence is available at <http://habartm.org/archives/6448>). He was convicted together with his son **Nurmurat Redjepov** (sentenced to 13 years) and businessman Murad Agayev, former head of the firm "Oriental" (sentenced to 17 years). Nurmurat Redjepov was released through an amnesty decree on September 29, 2007.

After the trial: According to a former prisoner, he was held in solitary confinement in Ovadan-Depe prison before the sentencing. For 10 years, Redjepov's relatives have had no information about his fate. According to information from the Human Rights Center "Memorial" and the website "Gundogar," he died on August 10, 2017 in the Ovadan Depe prison from thrombosis. On the same day, his body was handed over to relatives in Ashgabat (<http://www.fergananews.com/news/26752>).

148. Saparov, Redjep

Biography: Born in 1947, in Isrik-Kara village in Ilyaly District of Dashoguz Province. In 1971 graduated from Djambul Technological Institute of Service and Food Industry. Master of Economic Sciences degree. From 1971 held various positions in the light industry sector of the republic. From 1980 — Chief of Human Resource Department of the Ministry of Light Industry of the Turkmen SSR. From 1983 — senior referent, deputy head of the Department of Administration of the Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR. From 1986 — Head of the Department of Light Industry, from 1987 — Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Turkmen SSR. From 1989 — Minister of Local Industry of the Turkmen SSR.



From November 25, 1990 — Director General of the National Republican Association "Turkmenhaly" (Turkmen Carpet). From June 26, 1992 — Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan. Initially, he oversaw trade, production of consumer goods and services, cross-sectoral and international relations, later also small enterprises and businesses, and from June 2000 — agriculture. On November 15, 2002, was dismissed "for inadequacies in the work." Simultaneously, from January 16, 2001 to September 10, 2002 — Minister of Agriculture of Turkmenistan. From November 15, 2002 — Managing Director of the Apparatus of the President of Turkmenistan. Simultaneously, from 2003(?) — Coordinator of Turkmenistan for work with the CIS countries; from August 15, 2003 — Deputy Chairman of the People's Council (Halk Maslahaty) of Turkmenistan. On July 1, 2005, dismissed "for serious shortcomings in the work." Candidate of Economics. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in July 2005. Accused of abuse of power and other crimes. Information from the state agency mentions numerous bribes received from heads of regions, companies, and a Turkish firm. US \$2.161 million, 107 kilograms of gold and silver jewelry (total cost of US \$10 million), etc., were seized during searches (Turkmenistan.ru, 28.07.2005). Convicted on July 25, 2005, by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan under Art. 181 p.1; 182 p. 2 s. "d,"; 184; 229 p. 2 s. "a," "b," "e," and p. 4 s. "a"; 287 p. 2 and 4 of the CCT. Sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment with confiscation of property.

After the trial: According to the "Chronicles of Turkmenistan," Saparov was held in the Ovadan Depe prison from August 2005, where he died at the end of October 2009. The body was released to relatives in a zinc coffin. Despite an official ban, the family opened the coffin to wash the body (<http://www.centrasia.ru/newsA.php?st=1257316380>). The death of Saparov in approximately 2009 is confirmed by another emigrant source. According to the website, "Gundogar," Saparov died at the end of October in 2011. (<http://gundogar-mediawiki.tw1.ru/index.php/Сапаров, Реджеп>)

149. Sardzhaev, Batyr Kurbanovich

Biography: Born on February 20, 1945, in Dashoguz. In 1968-1973 studied at the Turkmen Agricultural Institute. In 1964-1967 served in the Soviet Army. From 1974 — Head of the technical control department, chief engineer of the Ashgabat repair plant Number 1. From 1979 — Deputy Chief of Operations, Chief Engineer of the Ashgabat motor transport enterprise. From 1980 — Deputy Head of the Department of Transport and Communications of the Office of the Council of Ministers of TSSR. From March 1986 — Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee of Ashgabat. From November 1986 — First Secretary of the Lenin District Committee of Ashgabat of the Communist Party. From



February 25, 1988 — Head of the Socio-Economic Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. From April 23, 1990 — First Secretary of the Ashgabat City Committee of the Communist Party. Simultaneously, from January 1991 until May 18, 1992 — Chairman of the Ashgabat City Council. From September 3, 1992 — Mayor of the city of Ashgabat. From May 12, 1990, until August 1991 — Member of the Central Committee and the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. From January 1990 until May 1992 — Deputy of the Supreme Council of the Turkmen SSR, from May 18, 1992, to January 1, 1995 — Deputy of the Mejlis of Turkmenistan. From June 3, 1993 until May 7, 2001 — Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan. First was responsible for transportation and communications, in 1995-1996 and 1999-2001 — for security structures, in 1996-1997 — for oil and gas industry, energy, machine building, chemicals, geology, etc., in 1997-1999 — for oil and gas sector and geology. Simultaneously, from June 28, 1993, until December 2, 1996 — Chairman of the State Committee on Emergency Situations; from March 1995 until December 2, 1996 — Chair of the State Commission on Material-Technical Assistance to the Military Complex, deputy chair of the Council of Military and National Security of Turkmenistan; from April 7, 1997, to May 20, 1998 — Minister of oil and gas industry and mineral resources; from May 24, 1999, until June 26, 2001 — Defense Minister; from May 24, 1999, until July 9, 2001 — Rector of the Military Institute. From June 26, 2001 — Head of the Turkmen Railways “Turkmen demiryollary.” On July 29, 2002, was dismissed “for serious shortcomings in work.” Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested on August 5, 2002. Charged with employment and economic crimes, including stealing around US \$2 million as a result of raising prices in the purchase of three locomotives in Ukraine (*RIA Novosti*, 30.07.2002). According to unconfirmed information, during the interrogation by the General Prosecutor on August 23, 2002, suffered a stroke, which paralyzed the right side of his face (*Vremya Novostei*, 29.08.2002). According to unconfirmed information, convicted on October 12, 2002. Sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment (<http://habartm.org/archives/1789>), according to different information — to 18 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony.

After the trial: Since May 2003, was held in a special block of the Akdash colony. At the beginning of 2004, was transferred to the prison of the city of Turkmenbashi, and from there, no later than April, to the Ovadan-Depe prison. Similar data is provided by the Turkmen Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (<http://www.tmhelsinki.org/ru/modules/news/article.php?storyid=540>, <http://www.tmhelsinki.org/ru/modules/news/article.php?storyid=420>). It is reported that in Akdash, Sardzhaev had the opportunity to unofficially receive letters and parcels. According to a former prisoner, at the end of 2004, Sardzhaev's health deteriorated markedly, he did not even get up to eat or go for a walk. In Ashgabat various rumors about his death circulated. According to unconfirmed report (the “List of 25”), he died on October 11, 2004, according to other versions — in 2003, 2006, 2007 or in the fall of 2009. According to a former prisoner, in April 2005 he was held in solitary confinement at the Ovadan-Depe prison. Another former prisoner reports that in 2006-2007 Sardzhaev was held in the Ovadan Depe prison. According to unconfirmed information, he was still there in 2014. According to *Alternative*

Turkmenistan News, in 2013 his loved ones appealed to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the General Prosecutor about the fate of Sardzhaev, and a response was received from the Ministry of Internal Affairs that he, “continues to serve out his sentence” (<http://habartm.org/archives/1789>). The relatives have no reliable information about his fate. The term of imprisonment has expired.

150. Soltanov, Annamurat Soltanovich

Biography: Born in 1943, in Ileri village of the Turkmen-Kala District of Mary Province. In 1969 graduated from the Turkmen Agricultural Institute. In 1969-1971 served in the Soviet Army. In 1971-1973 studied in Tashkent Higher Military School, in 1974-1977 – in Frunze Military Academy. From 1977 — Deputy Chief of Department of the Staff of Division. From 1979 — Commander of the 373rd Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment of the 5th Guards Motorized Rifle Division in town of Tahtabazar in Mary Province. The unit took part in the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. From March 1980 — Commander of the 70th Separate Motorized Infantry Brigade in Kandahar (Afghanistan), created on the base of the 373rd regiment. From May 1980 — Commander of training regiment in Ashgabat, then Military Adviser in Cuba, Military Commissar in the city of Dzhizak (Uzbekistan), Military Commissar of the Soviet District of the city of Ashgabat. From October 1991 — Military Commissar of Turkmenistan. From January 27, 1992 — Deputy Minister of Defense of Turkmenistan. From 1993(?) — First Deputy Minister of Defense and Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of Turkmenistan. On January 27, 1992, promoted to the rank of Major General, on December 28, 1993 — Lieutenant-General, and later, Colonel-General. From February 11, 1997 — Military Commissar of Balkan Province. On June 14, 2001 dismissed “for serious shortcomings in work,” deprived of military rank and fired.

Arrest and conviction: According to unconfirmed information, was accused in connection with the investigation into the supply of military equipment in 1994, in which Boris Shikhmuradov was later accused. Convicted in 2001. Sentenced to a long prison term.

After the trial: No information. According to unconfirmed reports, in February 2015 was held in the Ovadan Depe prison.

151. Tachnazarov, Guychnazar

Biography: Born in 1951 in the town of Serdar (former Kizyl-Arvat) of Balkan Province. Graduated from Turkmen Polytechnic Institute and the Plekhanov Institute of National Economy in Moscow. From 1974 worked in various jobs in the company, “Turkmengazprom.” From 1985 at various jobs in the Mary Communist Party offices of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, working in various positions from instructor to deputy chair of the Commission on Social-Economic Development. From 1991 — Head, from 1992 — Director of the Shatlyksk Natural Gas Complex, reorganized to be “Marygazchykarysh.” From 1994 — General Director of the company “Maryneftegazdobycha.” From July 1, 1996 — State minister, Chairman of the State concern “Turkmengaz.” From May 20, 2005 — Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan (responsible for the oil and gas sector). Simultaneously from September 13, 2005 – Minister of Oil and Gas Industry and Mineral Resources. On October 31, 2005, dismissed for abuse of power for personal gain, stealing state finances in large amounts, and for “serious inadequacies in leadership.” Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: At a meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers on October 31, 2005, it was stated that “according to confirmed information, the former Vice-Minister stole from the state and took property worth more than US \$266 million and 1 billion manat.” (*Neitralnyi Turkmenistan*, 01.11.2005). On December 31, 2005, President Niyazov stated that Tachnazarov had admitted taking bribes of US \$5 million and that US \$5-10 million were seized from him (*Gundogar*, 16.01.2006). Sentenced to a long prison term.

After the trial: No information.

152. Tyrmyev, Turkish

Biography: Born on January 2, 1951 in the village of Leningrad in the Oktyabr District of Dashoguz Province. In 1971 graduated from the Turkmen Polytechnic Institute, in 1985 – the Institute of KGB in Moscow. Worked in Institute “TurkmenNIPIneft” where held various positions including in management. From 1977 — First Secretary of the Municipal Committee of Komsomol in Nebitdag. During 1981-1982 — Secretary of the Central Committee of LKSM of Turkmenia. After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, worked for some time in that country, overseeing the work of the railroad at the Turgundi station. From 1985 worked in various positions in the KGB; from 1992 – in the National Security Committee of Turkmenistan. From 1993 to 1997 – head of the Department of the National Security Committee of Mary Province. From January 1999 — First Deputy Chairman of the National Security Committee of Turkmenistan. From April 23, 1999 — Head of the State Border Service. On October 25, 2001, was promoted to Lieutenant General. On March 5, 2002 demoted to Major General and named head of the department of Management of Mary Province for the city of Mary. On April 1, 2002, dismissed “for serious shortcomings in his work,” dismissed from military service, deprived of military rank and state awards. Lived in Ashgabat.



Arrest and conviction: Arrested on April 5, 2002. Charges were brought in accordance with four articles of the Criminal Code, including negligence, abuse of office, and involvement in the violation of the inviolability of the home. Before the verdict, only one meeting with his mother was allowed on May 6, 2002. Convicted on 21 May 2002 by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan under Art. 33-148 p. 2; 358 p. 3; 359 p. 2 of the CCT. Sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment in a strict security colony. In September 2002, was held in solitary confinement in the detention center of the Ministry of National Security in Ashgabat. Later taken to a prison. Ten days prior to the end of his initial sentence, he was charged with a crime against a prison guard. Convicted on March 6, 2012, by the Akhal Provincial Court under Art. 213 p. 1 of the CCT. Sentenced to 7 years and 11 months of imprisonment.

After the trial: After the trial, his relatives had no knowledge about his fate. Appeals to official bodies in 2003 and 2012 did not yield results. According to information provided by the government of Turkmenistan in June 2017 to the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, had been kept in prison AH-T/2 in Ovadan Depe and the colony MR-K/16. Died in custody in January, 2017. On January 13, the body was handed over to relatives in Ashgabat for burial.

153. Khalykov, Khudaykuly

Biography: Born in 1942, in Kodzhe village in the Kizylarvat District of Balkan Province. In 1965 graduated from the Tashkent Institute of Railway Engineers. From 1965 worked in various jobs in the railroad system in Ashgabat and Chardzhou. From 1980 – head of Chardzhou branch of the Central Asian Railway. From 1991 – first deputy, from June 26, 1992 – head of the Turkmen Railway. From June 28, 1993 – head of the State Railway of Turkmenistan. From August 2, 1996 – deputy chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan. Responsible for transport, telecommunications, industrial construction materials and research from August to October 1996 – also construction. On January 16, 2001, dismissed “for serious shortcomings in work”. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Accused of abuse of power, etc. Convicted in 2001.

After the trial: In March 2003, the prosecutor's office reported that the punishment “in the form of living in the designated area” was applied to Khalykov and others; the prosecutor's office is checking their compliance with the rules of residence, in case of violations the punishment will be changed (<http://www.turkmenistan.ru/ru/node/14927>). According to the website Gundogar, spent about a year in prison, then his imprisonment was changed to being sent with his family to live in a rural place, where

he lived under police observation, and his property was confiscated. (Gundogar, 10.10.2002). According to unconfirmed information from another source, in approximately 2004, he was moved to a strict security colony.

154. Khasanov, Bayram Khasanovich

Biography: For many years, he worked as deputy chairman of "Turkmenstandartlaryn." Since February 21, 2007 – chairman of the main state service of "Turkmenstandartlary." On February 8, 2008, dismissed from office "for serious shortcomings in work." Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Charged with abuse of office, etc. Convicted in 2008 (?).

After trial: Died in custody on May 6, 2017. The body was handed over to the family (<http://www.azathabar.com/a/28472726.html>).

155. Khudaykuliev, Bayramkuli Jepbarovich

Biography: Head of the Department of the National Security Committee of the Mary Province, Colonel. On March 5, 2002, dismissed for violation of the rule of law and abuse of office, deprived of military rank and state awards.

Arrest and conviction: Convicted in 2002.

After the trial: No information. In early 2014, the "Chronicles of Turkmenistan" received an unconfirmed report, according to which Khudaykuliev was being held in the Ovadan Depe prison.

156. Charyev, Ilyas Makhtumovich

Biography: Born in 1964 in Ashgabat. In 1987, graduated from the Turkmen Agricultural Institute. Since 1987 – engineer at the Ashoblagropromstroy incorporation. Since 1990 – deputy head of the department of the base of the Turkmenlesbumoptorg Administration, later – director of the same enterprise. Since 1992 – head of the Yashlyk health camp of Ashpromtorg. Since 1993 – commercial director of the KAN firm in Ashgabat. Since 1994 – broker, senior broker of the State Commodity and Raw Materials Exchange of Turkmenistan (GTSBT). Since 1997 – Deputy Chairman of the GTSBT. Since June 15, 2000 – Chairman of the GTSBT. At this time, from June 15, 2000 – Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Turkmenistan. Since November 27, 2000 – Minister of State – Chairman of the State Trade Corporation "Turkmenneftegaz". Dismissed on June 23, 2005, for "serious shortcomings in work." President Niyazov said that Charyev "followed the lead of the criminal plans of the former Deputy Prime Minister Yolla Gurbanmuradov" (Neutral Turkmenistan, June 24, 2005). Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and Conviction: Arrested in summer 2005. Accused of accepting bribes in clearing operations with Ukraine related to the sale of natural gas, embezzlement of more than US \$10 million from the budget, etc. On September 19, 2005, it became known that the ex-minister was sentenced to 25 years in prison (ITAR-TASS, June 19, 2005; "Novye Izvestia", September 21, 2005).

After the trial: Former political prisoner Geldy Kyarizov said that in 2006-2007 Charyev was held in Ovadan-Depe prison, in February 2007 he was transferred to a strict security colony in Bayram-Ali. In October 2015, it became known that Charyev was being held in a regular colony, and his wife visited him.

157. Esenov, Guychmyrad

Biography: From April 29, 2000 – Director of the Turkmenbashi Complex of oil refineries. On September 13, 2005, dismissed "for serious shortcomings in work." President Niyazov said that Esenov had been "stealing with Gurbanmuradov" and three days ago "returned" about 9.574 billion manat and should return another US \$2.111 million. Until the return of that money, Esenov is temporarily being detained. But, "if something like this should happen again or another crime is discovered, you will sit in prison for it" (<http://newdaynews.ru/ekb/39263.html>).

Arrest and Conviction: According to unofficial data, convicted in 2005. Sentenced to a long prison term.

After the trial: According to information from the government of Turkmenistan (April 2017 and June 2018), was held in the MR-K/16 colony in Tejen, had been visited by relatives on many occasions and received parcels. However, there is no confirmation of this information from independent sources. In November 2021, the Netherlands-based Civil Union of Turkmenistan reported that rumors circulated in Krasnovodsk about Esenov's death in custody; according to other sources, he continues to serve his sentence in a colony in Bayramali.

158. Jazmyradov, Jaranmyrat Redjepovich

Biography: Born in 1971 in Abadan village in the Rukhabat District of Ahal Province. In 1996, he completed a correspondence course at the Makhtumkuli Turkmen State University Faculty of Law. Between 2004 and 2005, he held various positions with the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan. In 1996-1997, he was a judge of the Ashgabat Garrison Military Court. Between 1997 and 2007, served as a judge of the Ashgabat City Court, then in social security agencies in Ashgabat, then as the head of department of law enforcement and military bodies at the khyakimlik of the Akhal velayat, and then at the khyakimlik of the President Niyazov etrap in Ashgabat. In 2007-2008, served as a judge of the Ashgabat City Court. Starting in 2008 – chairman of the Ahal Velayat Court. Starting on March 3, 2018 – Chairman of the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan. On October 4, 2011, he was appointed Prosecutor General of Turkmenistan. On August 31, 2013, dismissed “for serious shortcomings in work”. Lived in Ashgabat.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in 2013. Sentenced to 25 years in imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a strict security colony) and further settlement in a designated area for 5 years.

After the trial: No information. According to an unconfirmed report, in July 2014 was being held in the Ovadan Depe prison (<http://habartm.org/archives/1143>).

DISAPPEARED CIVIL SOCIETY ACTIVISTS IN TURKMENISTAN'S PRISONS

159. Annaniyazov, Gulgeldy

Biography: Born on August 22, 1960 in the village of Keshi in Ashgabat District of Akhal Province. In 1979-1981, served in the Soviet Armed Forces in Germany. Worked in gas extraction, as a cook, and as deputy economic director of a circus. After the beginning of Perestroika, tried to organize cooperatives and small businesses. Became well known as an organizer of an anti-government demonstration on July 12, 1995 in Ashgabat. Detained eight days later. Was tortured. Convicted on January 4, 1996, by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan under Art. 87 p. 1; 15-106 p. 4, 6; 117 p. 1; 17-236 p. 2; 249 p. 1; 257 p. 1; 257.1 p. 1; 259-3 of the Criminal Code of the Turkmen SSR. Sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment (5 years in prison, the rest in a high security colony) with confiscation of property. Freed in January 1999 under amnesty. In summer 2002, he went to Moscow (via Kazakhstan) with someone else's passport to meet with leaders of the opposition. During his second trip, he was detained on September 1, 2002 at the border control at Domodedovo airport in Moscow and on the next day was sent to Kazakhstan, where he was held in custody for more than three months. In December 2002 with the assistance of UNHCR he was given asylum in Norway.



During his second trip, he was detained on September 1, 2002 at the border control at Domodedovo airport in Moscow and on the next day was sent to Kazakhstan, where he was held in custody for more than three months. In December 2002 with the assistance of UNHCR he was given asylum in Norway.

Arrest and conviction: On June 23, 2008 returned to Turkmenistan, crossing the border with Kazakhstan illegally. Arrested on June 24, 2008 at his parents' home near Ashgabat. According to official information, provided by the government of Turkmenistan to the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances in November 2015 and to the UN Human Rights Committee in October 2016, Annaniyazov was convicted on October 7, 2008 by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan under Art. 214 p. 2 (illegal crossing of a border) and 217 p. 2 (abduction of documents) of the CCT. Sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment. In 2019, the authorities reported that the sentence also included 5 years of exile.

After the trial: After being sentenced, was held for 4 months in a strict regime colony in Turkmenabat, in 2009-2015 – in the Ovadan-Depe prison, in 2015-2019 – in solitary confinement in a colony in Tejen. Until March 2019, relatives have no confirmed information about Annaniyazov since the moment of his arrest. According to unconfirmed information, after sentencing he was held in a prison in Turkmenbashi. In 2009, he was able to unofficially transfer a note saying that he was in Ovadan Depe prison. In August 2013, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention called Annaniyazov's imprisonment a violation of international human rights norms and called for his release (A/HRC/WGAD/2013/22). On September 21, 2015, a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan, speaking at the OSCE HDIM conference in Warsaw, stated that Annaniyazov had been moved to a colony in Tedjen, where his relatives could visit him. In November 2017, a representative of the government of Turkmenistan said that Annaniyazov's relatives did not use this opportunity. In June 2018, the Turkmen authorities reported that Annaniyazov was held in the MR-K/16 colony in Tejen and had "received one food parcel." This information has not been confirmed by independent sources. In July 2019, the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances received information from the government, according to which Annaniyazov's prison term expired on March 12, 2019, after which he was sent into exile for 5 years in Garabogaz (Balkan velayat). Similar data are available in the materials of the government in 2020. The government had not previously informed anyone—neither intergovernmental organizations with which the authorities had engaged on Annaniyazov's case, nor his family—of the internal exile penalty. Moreover, the authorities have refused to release him pursuant to pertinent changes in the Criminal Code which introduced shorter prison sentences for the crimes Annaniyazov had been convicted for and are to be applied retroactively. This is contrary to Turkmenistan's obligations under Article 15(1) of the ICCPR. Annaniyazov is currently living in internal exile in Garabogaz, a settlement in a Caspian coastal area, under restrictions on his

movement. In May 2019, his daughter and brother who live in Ashgabat, were able to visit him in Garabogaz. He receives parcels from relatives and talks to them over the phone. Living conditions are very poor in this remote and isolated place. Annaniyazov has repeatedly complained about his health condition, including poor vision and numbness in his feet.

160. Muradova, Ogulsapar Karlievna

Biography: Born on January 10, 1948 in Ashgabat. In 1972, she graduated from the Turkmen Polytechnic Institute as the first Turkmen woman qualified as an electrical engineer. During the Soviet era, she was employed with Ashgorsvet, the Ashgabat Trolleybus Directorate, and served as the chief electrical engineer of the VDNKh of Turkmenistan. She was active in labor unions and women's councils. In the 2000s, she became known as a human rights defender and a journalist, cooperated with the Turkmen service of RFE/RL, European media and the Turkmen Helsinki Foundation, established in 2003 with the participation of her brother Annadurdy Khadzhiev in Bulgaria. Lived in Ashgabat.



Arrest and conviction: Detained on June 18, 2006. On June 19, 2006, Minister of National Security Geldymukhammed Ashirmukhammedov announced that Muradova, her brother Sapardurdy Khadzhiev, and civil activist Annarkurban Amanklychev had been involved in gathering slanderous information to incite public discontent and had contacts with foreign secret services and “subversive centers” (*Neutral Turkmenistan*, 20.06. 2006). Following international protests, political charges were replaced by those of illegal possession of ammunitions, which were planted in Amanklychev's car. Convicted on August 25,¹ 2006 by the Azatlyk District Court of Ashgabat under Art. 287 p.2 of the CCT (illegal possession of arms). Sentenced to 6 years of imprisonment. Her appeal was turned down. Amanklychev and Khadzhiev were tried and convicted alongside Muradova and sentenced on the same charges to 7 years of imprisonment. On September 20, 2006, the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan turned down the appeal. Both men were released on February 16, 2013.

After the trial: Was held incommunicado since her arrest in June 2006. According to information from the government of Turkmenistan, provided to the UN Human Rights Committee in December 2015, she had been kept in the Ovadan Depe prison (AH-T/2) and in September, 2006 “committed suicide by hanging herself”. According to the results of the check by the prosecutor's office of the Goekdepisky district, it was decided not to open criminal investigation. In 2020, the government informed the Committee that the suicide had taken place on September 13, 2006 in the facility AH-D/1 (SIZO – pre-trial detention center in the village Yashlyk near Ashgabat). On September 14, 2006, her body, bearing marks of torture, was handed over to relatives for burial. According to unconfirmed information received by the RFE/RL Turkmen service in December 2006 from a law enforcement official, she died during an interrogation with the use of torture at the Ovadan Depe prison, applied by the MNB officers, while the “suicide” was staged to conceal the real circumstances of her death. Her relatives believe that she had died from torture while in the pre-trial detention prison of the MNB in Ashgabat before she could be brought to Ovadan Depe.

On April 6, 2018, the UN Human Rights Committee ruled on Ogulsapar Muradova's case submitted by her brother Annadurdy Khadzhiev. The Committee found violations in respect of Muradova's rights to life, freedom from torture, personal integrity, fair trial, and freedom of expression. The Committee found the government of Turkmenistan to be under an obligation to conduct a thorough, prompt and impartial investigation into Muradova's arbitrary arrest and detention, torture and death in custody; provide full redress to the author of the complaint and other family members, including adequate compensation and rehabilitation for the name of Muradova; and provide all information regarding the

¹ The document submitted by the government of Turkmenistan to the UN Human Rights Committee in December 2015 wrongly indicated the date of the trial as August 17, 2006.

investigation, including the findings of the autopsy and copies of trial transcripts and the court judgment to her lawyer and the family members.

161. Nepeskuliev, Saparmamed Nepeskulievich

Biography: Born on February 5, 1978, in Balkanabad. Civic activist and freelance reporter working with RFE/RL's Turkmen Service and the Alternative Turkmenistan News. Reported on economic and social problems of the region, published video statements in his own blog. Citizen of the Russian Federation. Lived in Balkanabad.



Arrest and conviction: Arrested on July 7, 2015, in the city of Turkmenbashi. Charged with possession of 26 pills of Tramadol. His family learned of the detention only on July 28, 2015. Convicted on August 31, 2015 by the Turkmenbashi City Court under Art. 303.1 p. 1 of the CCT (illegal storage of medicinal products containing tramadol hydrochloride).

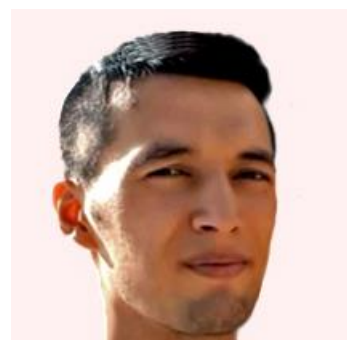
Sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment. On December 14, 2015, UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention published its opinion and designated Mr. Nepeskuliev's detention as "arbitrary" because he "has been held incommunicado with no access to a legal representative; was deprived of his right to legal assistance of his own choosing" and "has been deprived of liberty for having peacefully exercised his right to freedom of expression."

(http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Detention/Opinions2015AUV/Opinion%202015%2040_Turkmenistan_Nepeskuliev_AUV%20final.pdf).

After the trial: On August 5, 2016, the OSCE Representative for Freedom of the Media (OSCE RFoM) received a reply from the government of Turkmenistan according to which after the trial Nepeskuliev was not sent to a colony but was serving his sentence in a pre-trial detention center, namely detention facility BL-D/5, where he was performing "household duties." According to official data, he received three short-term visits by his sister (the last one in March 2016), and four food parcels (the last one in March 2016). On July 25, 2016, he was admitted to the medical facility MR-K/15 with the following diagnosis: "exacerbation of peptic ulcer disease, hypovitaminosis, protein-vitamin insufficiency, cachexia, secondary chronic anemia." Nepeskuliev's admittance to the medical facility took place only after the government received an inquiry from the OSCE RFoM. On the following requests from the OSCE RFoM (November 2016), the UN Committee against Torture (June 2016), statement of the European Union at the meeting of the OSCE Permanent Council on March 2, 2017, Turkmenistan's government did not provide any new information about the whereabouts and state of health of Nepeskuliev. Released on May 19, 2016 (<http://rus.azathabar.com/a/29252031.html>). On March 23, 2019, left Turkmenistan (<http://www.hronikatm.com/2019/03/nepeskuliev-2/>).

162. Omarkuliev, Omruzak

Biography: Born in Pharab district of Lebap velayat. Second-year student at the Osmaniye Korkut Ata University Faculty of Engineering, Turkey. Established an association of Turkmen students in Turkey. Had residence registration in the town of Dostluk of Lebap velayat. On January 21, 2018, he said in an interview to the RFE/RL Turkmen service that the Turkmen Embassy in Turkey was interested and supportive of the association he had established. On February 14, 2018, on the request of Murat Akmammedov, Head of the Consulate of Turkmenistan in Ankara, and at the invitation of the Central Election Commission of Turkmenistan, he was brought to Turkmenistan to attend an event held in preparation to the March 25 parliamentary elections.



On February 22, 2018, he was not allowed to board his return flight to Istanbul. On the next day, he was

informed of a ban on exiting the country, no reasons given. Between February 22 and March 1, 2018, he lived at the airport trying to fly to Turkey to his wife. However, his appeals to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Prosecutor General's Office to allow him to leave the country remained unanswered. On March 9, 2018, he once again was not allowed to board a flight to Istanbul, as he said in an interview to the RFE/RL Turkmen service. After that, all communication with the activist stopped (<http://rus.azathabar.com/a/29287171.html>). Previously, he had received threats from the MNB after reports of the events appeared on foreign websites.

Arrest and conviction: Arrested in the spring of 2018. According to unconfirmed data, convicted behind closed doors in the first half of May 2018. Sentenced to 20 years of deprivation of liberty (with the first 5 years to be served in prison). Shirinbai, Omruzak Omarkuliev's father, died three days after the verdict and was buried in a cemetery in Deinau etrap of Lebap velayat (<http://www.hronikatm.com/2018/06/skonchalsya-otets-omruzaka-omarkulieva-studenta-aktivista-osuzhdenного-na-20-let/>; <http://rus.azathabar.com/a/29318320.html>).

After the trial: There is conflicting information about his future fate. In June 2018, the RFE/RL Turkmen service received information that Omarkuliev was held in the Ovadan-Depe prison. After the arrest, the family was not allowed to visit him. His parents' family in Dustluk has been subjected to pressure from special services (<http://rus.azathabar.com/a/29287171.html>; <http://habartm.org/archives/9260>). In early 2021, rumors circulated that Omarkuliev was in the Mary Prison Hospital. At the same time, the government of Turkmenistan informed the US Embassy in early 2019 that Omarkuliev was serving in the army. The same version was reflected in a video footage of the government-related journalist Dovletmurad Yazkuliev, posted on the internet in September 2019. According to Yazkuliev, Omarkuliev had been serving in the army for the last 17 months, and the activist's father was alive. Since July 2020, there have been unconfirmed reports from various sources that Omarkuliev returned to his parents' home and was seen in Lebap by fellow villagers. On October 15, 2021, a representative of Turkmenistan at the OSCE/ODIHR conference in Warsaw said that Omarkuliev "recently successfully completed his military service and has no criminal record so far ... He currently lives with his family".

LIST OF REFERENCED ARTICLES OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF TURKMENISTAN

Art. 14 – Attempted crime

Art. 33 – Complicity

Art. 101 – Intentional murder

part 2, par. "a" – of two or more persons; par. "b" – of a person in connection with the performance of his/her official or public duty; par. "f" – committed with particular cruelty; par. "g" – committed in a way, knowingly dangerous for the lives of many people; par. "i" – committed by two or more persons; par. "j" – for monetary gain, or contract killing; par. "l" – in order to facilitate the commission of another crime

Art. 107 – Intentional infliction of serious bodily injury

Art. 129 – Unlawful deprivation of liberty

part 3 – entailing grave consequences

Art. 148 – Violation of the inviolability of the home

part 2 – committed with the use of physical violence or the threat of its use

Article 169 – Mercenarism

part 1 – recruiting, training, financing, or other material support of a mercenary, as well as his use in an armed conflict or other military activities

part 2 – participation of a mercenary in an armed conflict or military activities

Art. 174 – Conspiracy to seize power

part 1 – conspiracy with the aim of violent seizure of power and (or) violent change of the constitutional order

part 2 – the same act that entailed the death of a person or other grave consequences

Art. 175 – Calls for violent overthrow of the constitutional order

part 2 – committed repeatedly or by an organized group or using the media

Art. 176 – Attempts on the life of the President of Turkmenistan

part 1 – attempts on the life and health of the President of Turkmenistan

Art. 177 – Incitement of social, national, or religious hatred

part 1 – intentional actions aimed at inciting social, national, ethnic, racial, or religious hatred or enmity, humiliation of national dignity, as well as propaganda of the exclusivity or inferiority of citizens on the basis of their attitude to religion, social, national, ethnic or racial affiliation

part 3 – the same acts committed with the use of physical violence or the threat of its use, as well as committed by an organized group

Art. 181 – Abuse of office

part 1 – abuse of office

part 2 – entailing grave consequences

Art. 181.1 – Illegal transfer of land

part 2 – committed repeatedly or by a group of persons by prior conspiracy

Article 182 – Exceeding official authorities

part 2, par. "d" – entailing grave consequences

Art. 184 – Accepting a bribe

part 2, par. "a" (repeated), par. "b" (by a group of persons by prior conspiracy), par. "c" (by an official in a responsible position), par. "d" (on a large scale)

part 3, par. "a" (on a particularly large scale)

Art. 187 – Official forgery

Art. 195 – Deliberate unlawful detention, pre-trial detention or holding in custody

part 1 – deliberate illegal detention

Art. 210 – Concealment of or failure to report a crime

part 2 – concealment of grave or particularly grave crimes not promised in advance;

Art. 213 – Disorganization of the activities of institutions providing isolation from society

part 1 – the use of violence against an employee by a person serving a sentence, as well as the use by such a person of violence against a convicted person in order to prevent his correction or out of revenge for the performance of his public duty

Art. 214 – Illegal crossing of the state border of Turkmenistan

part 2 – committed repeatedly either by a group of persons by prior conspiracy or by an organized group with the use of violence or the threat of its use

Art. 217 – Theft or damage to official documents, stamps, seals, and letterheads

part 2 – in relation to documents of particular importance or entailing grave consequences

Art. 218 – Forgery or use of a forged document

part 1 – forgery of a document for the purpose of its use

part 2 – committed repeatedly

part 3 – the use of a knowingly forged document

Art. 228 – Fraud

part 4 – committed with causing damage on a particularly large scale

Art. 229 – Appropriation or embezzlement

part 2, par. "a" (by a group of persons by prior conspiracy), par. "b" (repeated), part "c" (using the official position of a civil servant)

part 4, par. "a" (causing damage on a particularly large scale)

Art. 231 – Robbery

part 4, par. "a" (causing damage on a particularly large scale), par. "b" (committed by a criminal association)

Art. 235 – Intentional destruction or damage to property

part 2, par. "a" (committed by arson, explosion, or other generally dangerous means), par. "b" (entailed grave consequences)

Art. 242 – Legalization of funds or other property acquired illegally

part 2, par. "b" (committed by a group of persons by prior conspiracy or by an organized group), par. "c" (by a person using his official position)

Art. 245 – Monopolistic practices and restriction of competition

part 2, par. "a" (repeated), par. "b" (with the use of violence or the threat of its commission), par. "c" (using the official position), par. "d" (by a group of persons by prior conspiracy or by an organized group)

Art. 254 – Smuggling

part 3 – of firearms or ammunition

part 4, par. "a" (committed repeatedly), par. "b" (by a group of persons by prior conspiracy or by an organized group), par. "c" (by an official using his official position)

Art. 261 – Evasion of customs payments

Art. 262 – Tax evasion of individuals

part 1 – intentional concealment or understatement of income and other objects of taxation

part 2, par. "a" (repeated), par. "b" (by a group of persons by prior agreement), par. "c" (on an especially large scale)

Art. 263 – Corporate tax evasion

Art. 271 – Terrorism

part 2, par. "c" (by a group of persons by prior conspiracy)

part 3 – acts that resulted in the death of a person or committed by an organized group or a criminal association

Art. 271.1 – Financing of terrorism

part 2, par. "a" (repeated), par. "b" (by a group of persons by prior conspiracy)

Art. 273 – Organization of an illegal armed unit or participation in it

part 1 – the establishment of an armed unit not provided for in the legislation of Turkmenistan and the leadership of such a unit

part 2 – participation in an illegal armed unit

Art. 274 – Banditry

part 1 – the establishment, organization, or leadership of a band, as well as participation in attacks committed by a band

Art. 275 – Organization of a criminal association or participation in a criminal association

part 1 – the establishment of a criminal association for the purpose of committing serious or especially serious offences, and the leadership of such association

part 2 – participation in a criminal association

part 3 – with the involvement of a minor or using one's official position, by a person performing managerial functions in commercial or other organizations, by the head of a public association

Art. 275.1 – Financing of criminal structures

part 2 – storage, distribution of property of criminal structures provided for by Articles 273, 274 and 275 of the Criminal Code, by their participants, as well as the development of directions for their financing

part 3 – committed with the use of official position, by a person performing managerial functions in commercial or other organizations, by the head of a public association

Art. 279 – Hooliganism

part 2, par. "a" (committed by two or more persons), par. "b" (with resistance to a representative of the authorities)

Art. 287 – Illegal acquisition, storage, transportation, transfer or carrying of weapons and ammunition

part 2 – acts related to firearms, ammunition and explosives committed by a group of persons by prior conspiracy or repeatedly

part 3 – the same acts committed by an organized group or a criminal association

part 4 – illegal sale or carrying of cold steel, as well as illegal sale of gas weapons

Art. 291 – Theft of firearms, accessories for them, ammunition

part 3 – committed with the use of violence dangerous to life or health, by an organized group or a criminal association

Art. 292 – Illegal manufacture, processing, acquisition, storage, transportation, transfer of narcotic drugs for the purpose of sale

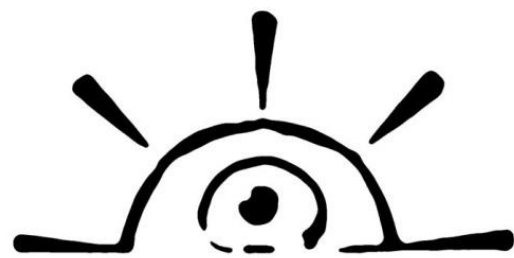
Art. 303.1 – Illicit trafficking in medicinal products containing tramadol hydrochloride (other tramadol products) or other psychoactive substances

Art. 358 – Abuse of power or official authority

part 3 – entailing the death of a person or other grave consequences

Art. 359 – Negligence in service

part 2 – entailing the death of a person or other grave consequences



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