

World
Watch
Research

Turkmenistan: Full Country Dossier

December 2021



OpenDoors

Serving persecuted **Christians** worldwide

Open Doors International / World Watch Research

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Girl in Turkmenabad, Turkmenistan (c) Open Doors International

Introduction

World Watch List 2022

Rank	Country	Private life	Family life	Community life	National life	Church life	Violence	Total Score WWL 2022	Total Score WWL 2021	Total Score WWL 2020	Total Score WWL 2019	Total Score WWL 2018
1	Afghanistan	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	15.0	98	94	93	94	93
2	North Korea	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	13.1	96	94	94	94	94
3	Somalia	16.5	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	8.5	91	92	92	91	91
4	Libya	15.6	15.5	15.9	16.2	16.3	11.5	91	92	90	87	86
5	Yemen	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.7	16.7	5.2	88	87	85	86	85
6	Eritrea	14.6	14.9	15.5	15.9	15.6	11.1	88	88	87	86	86
7	Nigeria	13.8	13.8	14.3	14.5	14.4	16.7	87	85	80	80	77
8	Pakistan	13.6	14.0	15.1	14.9	13.1	16.7	87	88	88	87	86
9	Iran	14.5	14.6	13.6	15.8	16.5	10.4	85	86	85	85	85
10	India	12.7	12.7	12.9	14.7	13.3	15.6	82	83	83	83	81
11	Saudi Arabia	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.9	16.7	3.1	81	78	79	77	79
12	Myanmar	12.4	11.5	13.8	13.4	13.1	14.8	79	74	73	71	65
13	Sudan	13.4	13.4	14.3	13.6	15.7	8.5	79	79	85	87	87
14	Iraq	14.0	14.6	14.0	14.8	13.9	6.9	78	82	76	79	86
15	Syria	12.9	13.8	13.5	14.3	13.9	9.3	78	81	82	82	76
16	Maldives	15.4	15.3	13.7	15.8	16.5	0.4	77	77	78	78	78
17	China	12.6	9.8	12.2	14.4	15.5	11.1	76	74	70	65	57
18	Qatar	14.2	14.1	11.1	13.0	14.3	7.2	74	67	66	62	63
19	Vietnam	11.3	9.7	12.7	14.1	14.5	8.7	71	72	72	70	69
20	Egypt	12.7	13.2	11.5	12.7	10.8	10.0	71	75	76	76	70
21	Uzbekistan	14.9	12.7	14.1	11.8	15.6	1.7	71	71	73	74	73
22	Algeria	14.0	14.0	11.1	13.4	14.1	4.1	71	70	73	70	58
23	Mauritania	14.3	13.9	13.1	14.0	14.1	0.9	70	71	68	67	57
24	Mali	9.4	8.2	13.9	10.3	12.8	15.0	70	67	66	68	59
25	Turkmenistan	14.5	11.3	13.6	13.3	15.7	0.6	69	70	70	69	68
26	Laos	12.0	10.3	13.2	13.3	14.1	5.9	69	71	72	71	67
27	Morocco	13.1	13.8	10.8	12.8	14.2	3.9	69	67	66	63	51
28	Indonesia	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.0	9.6	13.5	68	63	60	65	59
29	Bangladesh	11.8	10.7	12.9	11.3	10.2	11.3	68	67	63	58	58
30	Colombia	11.5	8.8	13.1	11.0	9.9	13.3	68	67	62	58	56
31	CAR	9.0	8.6	13.6	9.6	11.4	15.6	68	66	68	70	61
32	Burkina Faso	9.4	9.7	12.0	9.6	12.1	14.8	68	67	66	48	-
33	Niger	9.4	9.5	13.9	7.2	12.8	14.8	68	62	60	52	45
34	Bhutan	13.4	12.4	11.7	13.7	13.8	1.7	67	64	61	64	62
35	Tunisia	11.9	12.7	10.6	11.3	13.4	6.5	66	67	64	63	62
36	Oman	13.8	14.0	10.3	13.2	13.4	1.5	66	63	62	59	57
37	Cuba	12.3	8.1	12.6	13.2	14.0	5.9	66	62	52	49	49
38	Ethiopia	9.9	10.3	13.1	10.3	12.3	9.8	66	65	63	65	62
39	Jordan	12.9	14.0	11.0	12.3	12.5	3.0	66	64	64	65	66
40	DRC	8.0	7.9	12.6	9.7	12.0	15.6	66	64	56	55	33
41	Mozambique	9.3	8.5	11.3	7.9	12.5	15.6	65	63	43	43	-
42	Turkey	12.6	11.5	11.4	13.2	11.6	4.6	65	69	63	66	62
43	Mexico	10.3	8.3	12.5	10.8	10.3	12.6	65	64	60	61	59
44	Cameroon	8.8	7.6	12.6	7.2	13.1	15.4	65	64	60	54	38
45	Tajikistan	13.8	12.3	12.0	12.6	13.2	0.7	65	66	65	65	65
46	Brunei	14.8	14.5	10.3	11.0	13.2	0.6	64	64	63	63	64
47	Kazakhstan	13.4	11.6	11.1	12.6	13.5	1.7	64	64	64	63	63
48	Nepal	12.4	9.8	9.9	13.6	12.7	5.2	64	66	64	64	64
49	Kuwait	13.5	13.7	9.8	12.3	13.1	1.1	64	63	62	60	61
50	Malaysia	12.5	14.3	11.5	11.6	10.2	3.3	63	63	62	60	65

Rank	Country	Private life	Family life	Community life	National life	Church life	Violence	Total Score WWL 2022	Total Score WWL 2021	Total Score WWL 2020	Total Score WWL 2019	Total Score WWL 2018
51	Kenya	11.7	9.2	11.4	8.0	11.5	11.1	63	62	61	61	62
52	Sri Lanka	12.9	9.9	11.4	11.3	9.4	7.8	63	62	65	58	57
53	Comoros	12.7	11.1	11.2	12.4	14.2	0.9	63	62	57	56	56
54	UAE	13.4	13.6	10.1	11.8	12.2	1.3	62	62	60	58	58
55	Tanzania	9.3	10.8	10.3	8.6	8.7	13.7	61	58	55	52	53
56	Azerbaijan	13.1	9.9	9.3	11.0	13.4	3.3	60	56	57	57	57
57	Palestinian Territories	13.0	13.4	9.8	10.2	12.0	0.9	59	58	60	57	60
58	Djibouti	12.3	12.3	11.1	10.0	12.2	0.7	59	56	56	56	56
59	Kyrgyzstan	12.9	10.1	11.1	10.4	12.0	1.5	58	58	57	56	54
60	Bahrain	12.5	13.2	9.1	11.1	10.2	0.9	57	56	55	55	57
61	Nicaragua	9.1	5.6	11.1	11.8	11.3	7.6	56	51	41	41	-
62	Russian Federation	12.3	8.0	10.2	10.6	12.3	2.2	56	57	60	60	51
63	Chad	11.5	8.2	10.2	9.6	10.3	5.6	55	53	56	48	40
64	Burundi	7.6	7.8	9.7	9.2	9.6	8.1	52	48	48	43	-
65	Venezuela	5.6	4.5	11.2	9.4	11.1	9.6	51	39	42	41	34
66	Angola	6.8	6.7	8.1	10.1	11.4	7.8	51	46	43	42	-
67	Rwanda	8.1	5.5	6.7	10.3	10.1	9.3	50	42	42	41	-
68	Honduras	7.2	5.1	10.5	7.7	9.2	8.7	48	46	39	38	-
69	Uganda	8.1	4.6	7.4	6.7	9.1	11.7	48	47	48	47	46
70	El Salvador	7.7	4.6	10.7	5.7	9.1	7.2	45	42	38	30	-
71	Togo	9.2	6.7	9.3	7.1	9.8	2.4	44	43	41	42	-
72	Gambia	8.3	8.2	8.7	8.3	8.8	1.7	44	43	43	43	-
73	Guinea	10.3	7.5	8.3	7.0	8.1	2.0	43	47	45	46	-
74	South Sudan	5.7	0.9	7.0	6.3	7.8	15.0	43	43	44	44	-
75	Ivory Coast	9.8	8.6	8.2	5.5	7.9	2.0	42	42	42	43	-
76	Israel	9.8	8.4	5.6	6.6	6.6	4.3	41	40	38	39	40

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Sources and definitions

- This country report is a collation of data and analysis based around Open Doors World Watch List (WWL) and includes statistical information on world religions, Christian denominations and people groups prepared by the World Christian Database (WCD).
- Highlighted links in the text can be found written out in full at the conclusion of each main section under the heading “External links”. In order to reduce the length of these reference sections, a table containing links to regularly used sources can be found at the beginning of the “Keys to Understanding” chapter under the heading “Links for general background information”. Where one of these sources has been quoted in the dossier text, a quote reference is supplied as indicated in the second column of the table.
- The WWL 2022 reporting period was 01 October 2020 - 30 September 2021.
- The definition of persecution used in WWL analysis is: “Any hostility experienced as a result of one’s identification with Christ. This can include hostile attitudes, words and actions towards Christians”. This broad definition includes (but is not limited to) restrictions, pressure, discrimination, opposition, disinformation, injustice, intimidation, mistreatment, marginalization, oppression, intolerance, infringement, violation, ostracism, hostilities, harassment, abuse, violence, ethnic cleansing and genocide.
- The latest update of WWL Methodology including appendices can be found on the [World Watch List Documentation](#) page of the Open Doors Analytical website (password: freedom).

Effect on data-gathering during COVID-19 pandemic

In the WWL 2022 reporting period, travel restrictions and other measures introduced by the governments of various countries to combat the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic did cause delays and create the need for restructuring grass-roots research in some cases. Through the agile cooperation of In-country networks, Open Doors country researchers, External experts, WWR analysts and an increased use of technological options, Open Doors is confident that – as in the previous reporting period – WWL 2022 scoring, analysis and documentation has maintained required levels of quality and reliability.

External Links - Introduction

- Sources and definitions: World Watch List Documentation - <https://opendoorsanalytical.org/world-watch-list-documentation/>

WWL 2022 Situation in brief / Turkmenistan

Brief country details

Turkmenistan: Population (UN estimate for 2021)	Christians	Chr%
6,117,000	67,300	1.1

Data source: Johnson T M and Zurlo G A, eds, World Christian Database (Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed April 2021)

Map of country



Turkmenistan: World Watch List	Points	WWL Rank
WWL 2022	69	25
WWL 2021	70	23
WWL 2020	70	22
WWL 2019	69	23
WWL 2018	68	19

Ranks are shown above whenever the country scored 41 points or more in the WWL 2018-2022 reporting periods

Dominant persecution engines and drivers

Turkmenistan: Main Persecution engines	Main drivers
Dictatorial paranoia	Government officials, Political parties, Citizens (people from the broader society), including mobs
Islamic oppression	Citizens (people from the broader society), including mobs, One's own (extended) family, Government officials, Ethnic group leaders, Non-Christian religious leaders
Clan oppression	Citizens (people from the broader society), including mobs, One's own (extended) family, Government officials, Ethnic group leaders, Non-Christian religious leaders

Engines and Drivers are listed in order of strength. Only Very strong / Strong / Medium are shown here.

Brief description of the persecution situation

Even Russian Orthodox and Armenian Apostolic churches may experience Sunday services being monitored. The printing or importing of Christian materials is restricted. Christians from a Muslim background bear the brunt of the rights violations both at the hands of the state and from family, friends and community. Where churches have not been registered, Christians suffer repeatedly from police raids, threats, arrests and fines.

Summary of international obligations and rights violations

Turkmenistan has committed to respect and protect fundamental rights in the following international treaties:

1. [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#) (ICCPR)
2. [International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#) (ICESCR)
3. [Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment](#) (CAT)
4. [Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women](#) (CEDAW)
5. [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) (CRC)

Turkmenistan is not fulfilling its international obligations by regularly violating or failing to protect the following rights of Christians:

- Non-registered churches are raided, its members arrested, threatened and fined (ICCPR Arts. 9 and 18)
- Christians and their activities are closely monitored by the authorities (ICCPR Art. 17)
- Christian converts experience pressure and violence from their family and community to renounce their faith (ICCPR Art. 18)
- Access to religious literature is severely restricted and subject to official screening and approval (ICCPR Arts. 18 and 19)
- Female converts face physical beatings, house arrest, verbal and physical abuse, threats and rejection from their own family because of their faith (ICCPR Arts. 9, 12 and 18)

Specific examples of violations of rights in the reporting period

The WWL 2022 reporting period saw no reports of violent incidents published in the media. Other sources provided information, but due to security reasons no specific details can be published.

Almost all Christian converts face different kinds of pressure and violence such as physical and mental abuse, and general unfair treatment at all levels - in family, community, workplaces and education. The majority of the 27 reported cases of violence occurred within the family setting - beating, threats, isolation etc. Since many Christians do not dare to speak out, it is to be assumed that many cases go unreported.

Specific examples of positive developments

May 2021: Turkmen President Gurbanguly Berdymukhammedov pardoned hundreds of prisoners on an Islamic religious holiday, including jailed Jehovah's Witnesses. Berdymukhammedov was quoted on 9 May 2021 as saying that the pardons marked the Night of Revelation in the month of Ramadan which is observed by Muslims around the world. (Source: Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty - [RFE/RL, 10 May 2021](#))

External Links - Situation in brief

- Summary of international obligations and rights violations: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx>
- Summary of international obligations and rights violations: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cescr.aspx>
- Summary of international obligations and rights violations: Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment - <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cat.aspx>
- Summary of international obligations and rights violations: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women - <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CEDAW.aspx>
- Summary of international obligations and rights violations: Convention on the Rights of the Child - <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx>
- Specific examples of positive developments: RFE/RL, 10 May 2021 - <https://www.rferl.org/a/turkmenistan-inmates-pardoned-berdymukhammedov-jehovahs-witnesses/31247891.html>

WWL 2022: Keys to understanding / Turkmenistan

Links for general background information

Name	Quote Reference	Link	Last accessed on
Amnesty International country report	AI 2021	https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/europe-and-central-asia/turkmenistan/	14 July 2021
BBC News country profile	BBC country profile	https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-16094646	14 July 2021
Bertelsmann Transformation Index 2020	BTI 2020	https://bti-project.org/en/reports/country-dashboard-TKM.html	14 July 2021
CIA World Factbook	CIA Factbook	https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/turkmenistan/	14 July 2021
Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index 2020	EIU 2020	https://pages.eiu.com/rs/753-RIQ-438/images/democracy-index-2020.pdf	14 July 2021
FFP's Fragile States Index 2021	FSI 2021	https://fragilestatesindex.org/country-data/	14 July 2021
Freedom House's 2021 Democracy index	Freedom House/Democracy 2021	https://freedomhouse.org/country/turkmenistan/nations-transit/2021	14 July 2021
Freedom House's 2021 Global Freedom index	Freedom House/Global Freedom 2021	https://freedomhouse.org/country/turkmenistan/freedom-world/2021	14 July 2021
Freedom House's Freedom on the Net 2020 report (Turkmenistan is not included)	Freedom House/Internet Freedom 2020	https://freedomhouse.org/countries/freedom-net/scores	
Garda World country report	Garda World	https://www.garda.com/crisis24/country-reports/turkmenistan	14 July 2021
Human Rights Watch World Report 2021	HRW 2021	https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2021/country-chapters/turkmenistan	14 July 2021
Internet World Stats 2021	IWS 2021	https://www.internetworldstats.com/asia.htm#tm	14 July 2021
RSF's 2020 World Press Freedom Index	World Press Freedom 2020	https://rsf.org/en/turkmenistan	14 July 2021
Transparency International's 2020 Corruption Perceptions Index	CPI 2020	https://www.transparency.org/en/countries/turkmenistan	14 July 2021
UNDP's Global Human Development Indicators	HDI	http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/TKM	14 July 2021
US State Department's 2020 International Religious Freedom country reports	IRFR 2020	https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-report-on-international-religious-freedom/turkmenistan/	14 July 2021
USCIRF 2021 country reports	USCIRF 2021	https://www.uscifr.gov/sites/default/files/2021-05/Turkmenistan%20Chapter%20AR2021.pdf	14 July 2021
World Bank country report	World Bank	https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/turkmenistan	14 July 2021

Recent history

After 69 years as part of the Soviet Union, Turkmenistan declared its independence on 27 October 1991. Until the death of former President Saparmurat Niyazov in 2006, the country had been in the tight grip of his quasi-religious personality cult, based on his book called "Ruhnama". The philosophy embedded in this "book of the Turkmen soul" dominated public life and was taught in schools and universities. Perhaps the climax of this reverence was the construction of a huge tower in the capital Ashgabat which was topped by a golden, rotating statue of the president. The statue was always facing the sun. The official explanation was that the sun followed the statue, not the other way round. It is hardly surprising that observers used to refer to the country as the North Korea of Central Asia.

Gurbanguly Berdymukhamedov took office after President Niyazov's death in December 2006 and overturned some of his decisions, e.g. the plan to re-name months and days according to Turkmen heroes, but he had to move carefully in deposing his predecessor who had been revered almost like a god. The compulsory teaching of Ruhnama in the country's education system was gradually reduced. The golden statue was moved to the outskirts of Ashgabat.

It did not take long before Berdymukhamedov developed his own personality cult around the honorary title "Arkadag" (Protector). After Berdymukhamedov's re-election in 2012, an "Era of Supreme Happiness" was announced. The regime decided to tear down thousands of homes and rebuild the capital Ashgabat as a white marbled city. On 25 May 2015 the authorities in

Turkmenistan unveiled a giant statue of President Berdymukhamedov on horseback, holding a dove - everything covered with a layer of 24-carat gold. In September 2016 constitutional amendments were made to allow the president to run in future presidential elections regardless of his age.

In July 2019 there was commotion in Turkmenistan when the rumor spread that President Berdymukhamedov was [dead](#), (RFE/RL, 29 July 2019) after not being seen in public for a number of weeks. However, he re-appeared later in August 2019 at the [opening of a conference](#) (RFE/RL, 12 August 2019). No explanation was ever given for his absence, but it shows how central the president is to the life of the nation.

When the COVID-19 crisis began in early 2020, President Berdymukhamedov denied that the virus had reached the country. The claim of there being no infections was accepted by a [WHO delegation](#) visiting in July 2020 (UN Press briefing, 15 July 2020). In November 2020, the Turkmen government still [claimed](#) the absence of COVID-19 infections and deaths, but measures including mask-wearing and travel restrictions had meanwhile been imposed (VOA news, 30 November 2020). The total denial of the presence of the pandemic in Turkmenistan was maintained throughout the WWL 2022 reporting period. (Source: [RFE/RL, 27 September 2021](#))

Political and legal landscape

Turkmenistan is a presidential republic, whereby the President of Turkmenistan is both head of state and head of government. No true opposition parties are allowed. Power is concentrated in the presidency; the judiciary is wholly subservient to the government, with all judges appointed for five-year terms by the president without legislative review.

According to IRFR 2020:

- "The constitution provides for the freedom of religion and for the right of individuals to choose their religion, express and disseminate their religious beliefs, and participate in religious observances and ceremonies. The constitution guarantees the separation of government and religion and stipulates that religious organizations are prohibited from 'interference' in state affairs. The law on religion requires all religious organizations, including those previously registered under an earlier version of the law, to reregister regularly with the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) in order to operate legally. According to religious organizations, government security forces continued to severely restrict the importation of religious literature, and it remained difficult to obtain places of worship. ... According to local religious communities and international advocacy groups, members of some registered and unregistered Christian organizations continued to face official and unofficial harassment, raids, and house searches, usually as a result of attempting to gather for purposes of communal worship."

According to USCIRF 2021:

- "In 2020, religious freedom conditions in Turkmenistan remained among the worst in the world and showed no signs of improvement. Restrictive state policies have "virtually extinguished" the free practice of religion in the country, where the government appoints Muslim clerics, monitors and dictates religious practice, and punishes nonconformity

through imprisonment, torture and administrative harassment."

- "Turkmenistan is an extremely closed society, described as an informational "black hole" with an abysmal record on freedom of the press. Despite the state's iron grip on the media, in September 2020 President Gurbanguly Berdymukhamedov lashed out at journalists and threatened to demote responsible officials for not adequately reporting "on the country's successes." This landscape makes it difficult to chronicle the actual extent of religious freedom abuses in the country, which are certainly more extensive than the limited number of reports indicate. Nevertheless, the available information presents a bleak picture."
- "The government continued to treat all independent religious activity with suspicion, maintaining a large surveillance apparatus that monitors believers at home and abroad. Turkmenistani law requires religious groups to register under intrusive criteria, strictly controls registered groups' activities, and punishes religious activities by unregistered groups, which are effectively banned. There were reports during the year of the authorities raiding several Protestant meetings and subsequently fingerprinting participants, forcing them to write confessions that they had attended an illegal religious gathering, and threatening them with the loss of their children and their employment. The government accelerated its ongoing persecution of Jehovah's Witnesses for their conscientious objection to military service, sentencing at least five more members to prison in 2020".

According to the law, men and women have equal constitutional rights in relation to marriage, divorce, custody and inheritance ([OECD, 2019](#)). Despite this, the persistence of discriminatory religious and customary laws – as well as harmful gender norms - results in gender inequality. In a [2018 periodic report](#), the CEDAW Committee noted that Turkmenistan had inadequate laws in relation to gender-based violence (particularly domestic violence) and that women had limited access to assets. Furthermore, the systemic impunity granted to perpetrators was highlighted as an issue of concern, in addition to inadequate access to justice for victims. Despite being illegal, child marriage also remains an ongoing practice, with [6% of girls](#) being married before the age of 18 (Girls Not Brides, 2021).

Military service is mandatory in Turkmenistan, with men obliged to serve for two years between the ages of 18 and 27. Evasion of military service is punishable with up to two years in prison; objection on conscientious grounds is not accepted (HRW 2021). Within this military context Christian men have faced hostile treatment and harassment.

Religious landscape

Turkmenistan: Religious context	Number of adherents	%
Christians	67,300	1.1
Muslim	5,920,000	96.8
Hindu	0	0.0
Buddhist	790	0.0
Ethno-religionist	930	0.0

Jewish	500	0.0
Bahai	1,200	0.0
Atheist	23,900	0.4
Agnostic	102,000	1.7
Other	700	0.0
<i>OTHER includes Chinese folk, New religionist, Sikh, Spiritist, Taoist, Confucianist, Jain, Shintoist, Zoroastrian.</i>		

Data source: Johnson T M and Zurlo G A, eds, *World Christian Database* (Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed April 2021)

Although Turkmenistan's main religion is Islam – predominantly Sunni - it would be wrong to call Turkmenistan a Muslim country. 70 years of atheism during the Soviet era have left a deep influence. The government (the heirs of the atheist Soviets) is staunchly secular and has Islam firmly under control. Muslim citizens follow basic Islamic culture rather than strict Muslim teachings. According to the US State Department (IRFR 2020): "There are small pockets of Shia Muslims, consisting largely of ethnic Iranians, Azeris, and Kurds, some located in Ashgabat, with others along the border with Iran, and in the western city of Turkmenbashi."

According to WCD, the next largest religious categories are agnostics and atheists, found particularly in the capital Ashgabat and other major cities. This is the result of 70 years of forced atheism by the government of the USSR from 1917 to 1991 and by the Turkmen regimes of Presidents Niyazov and Berdymukhamedov since then.

Christians are a very small group making up 1.1% of the population. The small Christian minority is weak due to much division and little cooperation between the various denominations. There are but few exceptions to this and it plays into the hands of the government.

There is no freedom of religion in Turkmenistan despite the claims to the contrary in the country's Constitution. The dictatorial government of Turkmenistan uses a huge body of state agents (police, secret services, local imams) to closely monitor all religious activities. It has imposed so many restrictions on religious freedom that one can say that it simply does not exist in Turkmenistan. This is the case for all religions, not only for the Christian faith. As stated by IRFR 2020: "Religious leaders and others again stated they were reluctant to speak out publicly about religious freedom issues out of fear of harassment, ostracism, or public shaming by their family members, friends, and neighbors. Numerous citizens stated that the government's suspicion of religion continued to be mirrored in the private sector, and that membership in a minority religious organization or even 'excessive' expressions of religion could result in the loss of employment or employment opportunities. Some members of minority religious groups reported societal prejudices against religious groups that were not Sunni Muslim or Russian Orthodox."

Economic landscape

According to the World Bank:

- **GDP (current US\$) (billions):** 40.76 (in 2018)
- **GDP growth (annual %):** 6.2 - Turkmenistan's GDP growth has been declining since 2010.

Turkmenistan is very rich in oil and natural gas and has been a major exporter of both for decades, mainly to Russia and China. In [April 2019](#), after settling its commercial dispute with Turkmenistan, Russia's Gazprom resumed gas imports (halted in 2016) from this Central Asian state (Jamestown Foundation, 2 October 2019). To date, most of Turkmenistan's gas goes to China, via the Central Asia-China pipeline. This west-east pipeline also pumps gas from Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, restricting Ashgabat's options to augment the volumes it sends to China. Until the fourth string of this pipeline is completed, Turkmenistan needs an alternative export route, weakening Ashgabat's position in negotiations with Moscow. Moreover, Turkmenistan is repaying Chinese loans for the construction of the Central Asia-China pipeline through subsidized or even free gas exports. Falling oil prices further affected Turkmenistan's gas contracts with China since their negotiated prices were indexed to international crude oil prices.

The unemployment and the poverty rate remain at a very high level. The considerable growth of GDP – per capita as well as in percentage – has not improved the living conditions of all citizens on an equal basis. The huge drop in the oil price since 2014 has had a negative effect on Turkmenistan's economy, causing the planned reconstruction of the capital Ashgabat to be delayed.

The government of President Berdymukhamedov is known for gross [mismanagement](#) of the economy and scant regard for the welfare of his own people (RFE/RL, 7 December 2019). Food shortages and price surges in [Turkmenistan](#) first appeared in late 2016, although the authorities have never publicly acknowledged or addressed them (RFE/RL, 27 September 2019). Despite the country's potential wealth due to enormous amounts of natural gas and other commodities, only a very small elite benefits from it. Turkmenistan does not have [billions](#) of dollars available to spend defending its currency and the government has rejected advice for years that it should devalue the manat (RFE/RL, 23 April 2020). According to reports, "another sign the Central Asian energy-rich nation may be cash-strapped" is that cash [withdrawals](#) via ATM have been restricted for individuals (RFE/RL, 6 April 2020).

Christians in Turkmenistan are under great state pressure. Additionally, they suffer like the rest of the population from the deteriorating economy. For instance: Although the COVID-19 virus has never officially reached Turkmenistan, in [March 2020](#), food prices reached record levels in the Turkmen capital as the government restricted entry into Ashgabat amid apparent government efforts to prevent any spread of the coronavirus (RFE/RL, 25 March 2020).

According to Georgetown's 2019/20 [Women, Peace and Security Index](#), Turkmenistan rose by 20 places in the global ranking; this improvement was primarily driven by a stark improvement in financial inclusion for women, which increased from 1% to 36% (in part reflecting the impact of the [2016 Employment Act](#) which allowed women greater access to jobs). Greater gender

parity has also been reached in the context of education, although boys remain more likely to study at the tertiary level than girls ([UNICEF, 2021](#)). Despite these positive developments, women and girls continue to lose out on their due inheritance due to ongoing [patrilineal inheritance practices](#) (OECD, 2019).

Social and cultural landscape

According to the [UNDP's full 2020 report](#) (page 343) and the CIA Factbook:

- **Main ethnic groups:** Turkmen 85%, Uzbek 5%, Russian 4%, other 6% (2003)
- **Main languages:** Turkmen (official) 72%, Russian 12%, Uzbek 9%, other 7%
- **Urban population:** 53% of total population (2021)
- **Literacy rate:** 99.7% (2015)

According to the UN Global Human Development Indicators (HDI 2021):

- **HDI score and ranking:** 0.715, ranking 111
- **Life expectancy at birth:** 68.2 years
- **Expected years of schooling:** 11.2 years
- **Employment to population ratio (% ages 15 years and older):** 62.0
- **Population in multidimensional poverty, headcount (thousands – for the year of the survey):** 23
- **Gender inequality index:** data not available
- **Corruption:** Corruption is endemic at all levels of administration and government. The power groups within the regime have no interest in losing their opportunity of making money.
- **Literacy:** Thanks to the former Soviet system of education, practically every citizen in Turkmenistan is literate. This means that people who are interested in the Christian message can read materials in their own language. The restrictions imposed by the government (all materials must be approved and only registered groups may be active) mean that most distribution etc. must be done unofficially.
- **Human rights:** Turkmenistan has a bad reputation as far as human rights are concerned and its prisons and labor camps are constantly overpopulated. Literally thousands of people are held in appalling conditions. The best known of these is the Seydi labor camp in the desert some 40 kilometers (25 miles) north-west of the city of Turkmenabad near the Amu Darya River and Uzbek border. Every year there are amnesty days when hundreds of prisoners are released.
- **COVID-19:** Due to the threat of COVID-19 (although no infections have been officially reported in 2020), on [19 March 2020](#) Turkmenistan sealed off its capital, Ashgabat, ostensibly as a measure to combat any potential spreading of the virus. This occurred without any public announcement by the authorities or state media (RFE/RL, 20 March 2020). Traffic between the country's provinces was also restricted, with checkpoints set up on highways. In May 2020, desperate to buy food and medicine, some [residents](#) of eastern Turkmenistan resorted to selling their cars, jewelry, livestock, and household items to survive (RFE/RL, 21 May 2020).

- **Children:** According to Asia News reporting on 17 May 2021: "The [children of Turkmenistan](#) are affected by a profound lack of food and a 'high level of poverty' according to the World Health Organization report released on 13 May, highlighting the 'low level of obesity' among Turkmen children compared to their peers in neighboring Central Asian states. The economic crisis in Turkmenistan, which began as early as Soviet times, shows no signs of abating, with the very high unemployment rate and poor average salaries, which are unable to cover even the minimum needs of families. On 15 May 2021 the correspondents of Radio Azatlik published a report on poor Turkmen families, who are unable to feed their children and try to place them in orphanages."

In general, Christians experience the same problems as all other people in the country and are not especially targeted economically or socially. The only exception to this is the pressure from the social environment (family, local imams, villagers) on Christians with a Muslim background.

As noted by the [OECD](#) (2019/20), there remain strong stereotypes in Turkmenistan about the roles of men and women. Women are viewed primarily as mothers and caregivers, assuming a disproportionate domestic workload (often in addition to a job), whereas men are viewed as financial providers and decision makers. As noted by Human Rights Watch, dress and travel restrictions are also imposed on women ([HRW, 2019](#)). Domestic violence victims (usually women) rarely report crimes, resulting in widespread impunity for perpetrators ([CEDAW, 2018](#)). There is strong stigma attached to sexual harassment and rape in particular, meaning such attacks are rarely reported or taken to court ([OECD, 2019](#)). This broad societal acceptance of gender-based violence provides an avenue that can be exploited for the means of religiously motivated persecution.

Whilst Turkmenistan scores relatively highly in relation to community safety in Georgetown's [Women, Peace and Security index](#) (2019/2020, p.17), women and girls remain vulnerable to sexual harassment and abuse in the public sphere ([CEDAW, 2018](#)). Violence within the home has reportedly risen within the context of COVID-19 lockdown restrictions ([UN Turkmenistan, July 2020](#)).

Technological landscape

According to Internet World Stats (IWS 2021):

- **Internet usage:** 25.5% penetration
- **Facebook usage:** 2.3% penetration.
According to [NapoleonCat \(2019\)](#), 56% of Facebook users are men compared to 44% of women, indicating a slight gender gap.

According to World Bank's country profile:

- **Mobile phone subscriptions:** 162.9 per 100 people.
Compared to other regions, Central Asia has a relatively [small gender gap](#) in relation to cell phone ownership, although men are more likely to own a phone (GSMA, 2020).

According to [BuddeComm Research](#) (updated 30 October 2020):

- Slow growth in telecom services in this predominantly rural country can be attributed to a large extent to the slow development of the private sector and state control over most economic activities.
- Turkmentelecom is the primary provider of telecom services. Mobile services are offered through its subsidiary TM-Cell. There was some competition from MTS Turkmenistan before that private company withdrew from the market in late 2019, having had its operating license revoked.
- Turkmenistan has experienced a number of problems in its efforts to upgrade telecom infrastructure, and the telephone network remains poorly developed. Many rural areas have no fixed-line coverage, leaving the relatively antiquated mobile network infrastructure as the only platform for voice and data services.
- Fixed broadband penetration in Turkmenistan remains limited in scale and nature. Services are extremely slow, though when the Trans-Caspian cable is completed the country will secure additional international Internet capacity which should see an improvement in the quality of services.

Turkmenistan is not included in Freedom House's Freedom on the Net Report. However, Turkmenistan is one of the most closed countries when it comes to the Internet. There are several Internet cafés in the capital Ashgabat, but access to most international websites is blocked. The government has a monopoly on Internet access, and uses computer programs to search emails for coded words and block suspicious messages. Foreign Christian sites are blocked. Low connection speeds do not allow the downloading of content from the few websites that are available.

Security situation

All borders are guarded by police, secret services and the army, especially the borders with Iran and Afghanistan. There are checkpoints along all major routes. Media are monitored, and public rooms and also hotel rooms are likely to be tapped.

According to [World Scientific](#) (accessed 25 June 2020): "Despite being an immediate neighbour of Afghanistan, Turkmenistan (formerly known as Turkmenia), remains largely unaffected by terrorism. According to the Global Terrorism Index (GTI), published by the Institute for Economics and Peace the risk of a terrorist attack in Turkmenistan remains low. Nevertheless, Turkmenistan, like other countries bordering Afghanistan, is concerned about the implications of the US military drawdown from Afghanistan. The presence of the Taliban, al-Qaeda and its affiliated Central Asian militant groups in Afghanistan and Pakistan pose a potential threat to Turkmenistan. Furthermore, transnational crime such as drug production and smuggling in Afghanistan have exacerbated in recent years. There have also been reports that the citizens of Turkmenistan are fighting among rebel forces against the Syrian government. The Turkmen fighters returning to home from Syria is another legitimate security concern for the Turkmen government."

Christians in Turkmenistan need to be extremely careful. State agents (e.g. police and secret services) constantly monitor their activities. It is very difficult for foreign Christians to visit Turkmenistan either as a tourist or in any other role. Only a very limited number of foreigners visit the country. It is practically impossible to get a religious visa to visit the churches. Only short-term visits (5 days) will be allowed in rare cases. All visitors are monitored by the government. Citizens are also hindered from visiting Christians in other countries. Exit visas are required and are often denied.

Trends analysis

1) Politics: No major changes ahead

The keyword is stability. Over the past decades there have been hardly any changes at all in Turkmenistan. The dictatorial government has not faced any serious challenges from any form of opposition (including demonstrations of any kind) and it has consistently imposed severe surveillance in almost every aspect of life. Thousands of people are sent to prison or labor camps every year. Turkmenistan has been called the 'North Korea' of Central Asia. Life for Christians is unlikely to improve in the foreseeable future.

2) Economy: Hard times have arrived

The days when Turkmenistan could rely on steady income from oil and natural gas are over. This has caused much uncertainty for the Turkmen population, especially since they do not get any help or protection from the government. The regime has continued to claim that there are no COVID-19 infections in the country.

External Links - Keys to understanding

- Recent history: dead - <https://www.rferl.org/a/turkmen-celebs-try-to-debunk-rumors-of-president-s-death/30082030.html>
- Recent history: opening of a conference - <https://www.rferl.org/a/gurbanguly-berdymukhammedov-turkmenistan-/30105422.html>
- Recent history: WHO delegation - <https://turkmenistan.un.org/en/53288-press-briefing-who-europe-experts-preliminary-outcomes-their-covid-19-mission-turkmenistan>
- Recent history: claimed - <https://www.voanews.com/extremism-watch/turkmenistan-clamps-down-covid-19-criticism>
- Recent history: RFE/RL, 27 September 2021 - <https://www.rferl.org/a/majlis-podcast-turkmenistan-covid/31478782.html>
- Political and legal landscape: OECD, 2019 - <https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/TM.pdf>
- Political and legal landscape: 2018 periodic report - https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW/C/TKM/CO/5&Lang=En
- Political and legal landscape: 6% of girls - <https://atlas.girlsnotbrides.org/map/turkmenistan/>
- Economic landscape: April 2019 - <https://jamestown.org/program/turkmenistans-gas-exports-hampered-by-geopolitical-realities/>
- Economic landscape: mismanagement - <https://www.rferl.org/a/qishloq-ovozi-turkmenistan-health-risk-berdymukhammedov-animal-diseases-herbal-remedies/30313192.html>
- Economic landscape: Turkmenistan - <https://www.rferl.org/a/food-shortages-ashgabat-turkmenistan/30187280.html>
- Economic landscape: billions - <https://www.rferl.org/a/qishloq-ovozi-plunging-oil-prices-kazakhstan-turkmenistan-economic-problems/30572905.html>

- Economic landscape: withdrawals - <https://www.rferl.org/a/turkmen-district-further-restricts-daily-atm-cash-withdrawals-card-payments/30535309.html>
- Economic landscape: March 2020 - <https://www.rferl.org/a/turkmenistan-coronavirus-food-prices-skyrocket-special-measures/30508897.html?itflags=mailer>
- Economic landscape: Women, Peace and Security Index - <https://giwps.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/WPS-Index-2019-20-Report.pdf>
- Economic landscape: 2016 Employment Act - https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=105760&p_country=TKM
- Economic landscape: UNICEF, 2021 - <https://www.unicef.org/turkmenistan/gender>
- Economic landscape: patrilineal inheritance practices - <https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/TM.pdf>
- Social and cultural landscape: UNDP's full 2020 report - <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020.pdf>
- Social and cultural landscape: 19 March 2020 - <https://www.rferl.org/a/turkmenistan-restricts-traffic-between-regions-but-doesn-t-mention-coronavirus/30499454.html>
- Social and cultural landscape: residents - <https://www.rferl.org/a/impoverished-turkmen-selling-jewelry-cars-to-buy-food-and-pay-bills/30626235.html>
- Social and cultural landscape: children of Turkmenistan - <http://www.asianews.it/news-en/Children-starve-in-Ashgabat-endless-crisis--53161.html>
- Social and cultural landscape: OECD - <https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/TM.pdf>
- Social and cultural landscape: HRW, 2019 - <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2019/country-chapters/turkmenistan>
- Social and cultural landscape: CEDAW, 2018 - https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolNo=CEDAW/C/TKM/CO/5&Lang=En
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- Social and cultural landscape: CEDAW, 2018 - https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolNo=CEDAW/C/TKM/CO/5&Lang=En
- Social and cultural landscape: UN Turkmenistan, July 2020 - <https://turkmenistan.un.org/en/53001-putting-brakes-covid-19-safeguarding-health-and-rights-women-and-girls>
- Technological landscape: NapoleonCat (2019) - [https://napoleoncat.com/stats/facebook-users-in-turkmenistan/2019/01#:~:text=There%20were%2015%20500%20Facebook,user%20group%20\(7%20600\)](https://napoleoncat.com/stats/facebook-users-in-turkmenistan/2019/01#:~:text=There%20were%2015%20500%20Facebook,user%20group%20(7%20600))
- Technological landscape: small gender gap - <https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/GSMA-The-Mobile-Gender-Gap-Report-2020.pdf>
- Technological landscape: BuddeComm Research - <https://www.budde.com.au/Research/Turkmenistan-Telecoms-Mobile-and-Broadband-Statistics-and-Analyses>
- Security situation: World Scientific - https://www.worldscientific.com/doi/pdf/10.1142/9781783269969_0022

WWL 2022: Church information / Turkmenistan

Christian origins

The first Christians to enter Central Asia (including Turkmenistan) were Nestorian missionaries in the 4th century. From the 5th century onwards there were great movements of peoples in Asia and Europe and for Turkmenistan this meant the arrival of a Turkic tribe from eastern Asia named Oghuz (the ethnic ancestors of the Turkmen). In the 8th century Islam entered the region, following the tracks of the Silk Road trade route, and Christians disappeared from the country.

In the 16th century Turkmenistan became part of the Uzbek khanates of Khiva and Bukhara which deeply influenced the country's culture and religion.

The current presence of Christians in Turkmenistan dates from the 19th century. In 1867, the Russian Empire expanded its territory into Central Asia during a number of military campaigns, conquering the khanates of Khiva and Bukhara. The regime brought in ethnic Russians, who mostly belonged to the Russian Orthodox Church. During the Second World War, Joseph Stalin ordered the deportation of large numbers of ethnic Germans, Ukrainians, Poles and Koreans to Central Asia. With them, other Christian denominations found their way into Turkmenistan.

Church spectrum today

Turkmenistan: Church networks	Christians	%
Orthodox	52,000	77.3
Catholic	200	0.3
Protestant	2,400	3.6
Independent	10,000	14.9
Unaffiliated	2,700	4.0
Doubly-affiliated Christians	0	0.0
Total	67,300	100.0
<i>(Any deviation from the total number of Christians stated above is due to the rounding of decimals)</i>		
Evangelical movement	620	0.9
Renewalist movement	3,800	5.6

Data source: Johnson T M and Zurlo G A, eds, *World Christian Database* (Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed April 2021)

Orthodox: Eastern (Chalcedonian), Oriental (Pre-Chalcedonian, Non-Chalcedonian, Monophysite), Nestorian (Assyrian), and non-historical Orthodox. **Roman Catholics:** All Christians in communion with the Church of Rome. **Protestants:** Christians in churches originating in or in communion with the Western world's 16th-century Protestant Reformation. Includes Anglicans, Lutherans and Baptists (any of whom may be Charismatic) and denominational Pentecostals, but not Independent traditions such as Independent Baptists nor independent Charismatics. **Independents:** Christians who do not identify with the major Christian traditions (Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant). **Unaffiliated Christians:** Persons professing publicly to be Christians but who are not affiliated to churches. **Doubly-affiliated Christians:** Persons affiliated to or claimed by 2 denominations at once. **Evangelical movement:** Churches, denominations, and individuals who identify themselves as evangelicals by membership in denominations linked to evangelical alliances (e.g., World Evangelical Alliance) or by self-identification in polls. **Renewalist movement:** Church members involved in Pentecostal/Charismatic renewal.

According to the World Christian Database data of April 2021 the largest official church denominations in Turkmenistan are:

- Russian Orthodox Church
- Armenian Apostolic Church
- Ukrainian Orthodox Church

The biggest church is the Russian Orthodox Church and its members are practically all ethnic Russians. As in many other countries in Central Asia the Christian community is having to face the emigration of many Russians. Members of the Armenian Apostolic Church are predominant-

ly ethnic Armenians. The members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church are mostly ethnic Ukrainians.

There is little trust and cooperation between the various denominations, a fact which the government utilizes to its advantage.

WWL 2022: Persecution Dynamics / Turkmenistan

Reporting period

01 October 2020 - 30 September 2021

Position on the World Watch List

Turkmenistan: World Watch List	Points	WWL Rank
WWL 2022	69	25
WWL 2021	70	23
WWL 2020	70	22
WWL 2019	69	23
WWL 2018	68	19

Ranks are shown above whenever the country scored 41 points or more in the WWL 2018-2022 reporting periods

The WWL 2022 score for Turkmenistan is one point lower than in WWL 2021. The situation is one of stability, with only minor changes in some areas of pressure and violence in the country. The pressure is extremely high in the *Private* and *Church spheres of life*. The two main Persecution engines in Turkmenistan are Dictatorial paranoia and Islamic oppression (blended with Clan oppression) and are active in all spheres of life, but Islamic oppression (blended with Clan oppression) dominates in the *Private* and *Family spheres of life*, while Dictatorial paranoia dominates in the *National* and *Church spheres of life*. Both engines 'meet' each other in the *Community sphere of life*. Muslim families, friends and villagers exert pressure on converts in particular, while the government imposes many restrictions on church activities.

Persecution engines

Turkmenistan: Persecution engines	Abbreviation	Level of influence
Islamic oppression	IO	Strong
Religious nationalism	RN	Not at all
Ethno-religious hostility	ERH	Not at all
Clan oppression	CO	Strong
Christian denominational protectionism	CDP	Not at all

Communist and post - Communist oppression	CPCO	Not at all
Secular intolerance	SI	Not at all
Dictatorial paranoia	DPA	Very strong
Organized corruption and crime	OCC	Not at all

The scale for the level of influence of Persecution engines in society is: Not at all / Very weak / Weak / Medium / Strong / Very strong. For more information see WWL Methodology.

Dictatorial paranoia (Very strong)

No religious activities beyond state-run and state-controlled institutions are allowed. Protestants are frequently branded 'extremists' due to their religious activities outside state-sanctioned structures. Members of Protestant churches are often regarded as followers of an alien sect that has only one goal, namely to spy on and destroy the current political system. From this perspective they need to be not only controlled, but if necessary, even eradicated.

Islamic oppression (blended with Clan oppression) (Strong)

If indigenous citizens (who are Muslim) convert to Christianity, they are likely to experience pressure and occasionally physical violence from their families, friends and local community to force them to return to their former faith. Some converts are locked up by their families for long periods, beaten and may eventually be expelled from their communities. Local imams preach against them, so adding pressure. As a result, converts will do their best to hide their faith – they become so-called secret believers.

Drivers of persecution

Turkmenistan:									
Drivers of Persecution	IO	RN	ERH	CO	CDP	CPCO	SI	DPA	OCC
	STRONG	-	-	STRONG	-	-	-	VERY STRONG	-
Government officials	Medium	-	-	Medium	-	-	-	Very strong	-
Ethnic group leaders	Medium	-	-	Medium	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Christian religious leaders	Medium	-	-	Medium	-	-	-	-	-
Religious leaders of other churches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violent religious groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ideological pressure groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Citizens (people from the broader society), including mobs	Strong	-	-	Strong	-	-	-	Medium	-

Turkmenistan:									
Drivers of Persecution	IO	RN	ERH	CO	CDP	CPCO	SI	DPA	OCC
	STRONG	-	-	STRONG	-	-	-	VERY STRONG	-
One's own (extended) family	Strong	-	-	Strong	-	-	-	-	-
Political parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Strong	-
Revolutionaries or paramilitary groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organized crime cartels or networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral organizations (e.g. UN, OIC etc.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The scale for the level of influence of Drivers of persecution in society is: Not at all / Very weak / Weak / Medium / Strong / Very strong. Please note that "-" denotes "not at all". For more information see WWL Methodology.

Drivers of Dictatorial paranoia

- **Government officials (Very strong):** Officials at all levels are very hostile towards religious groups. All religious activity is closely monitored to see if government rules are being followed. If not, raids, detentions, confiscations and fines are likely. Such measures are very common in Turkmenistan.
- **Political parties (Strong):** Although few political parties are allowed in Turkmenistan, the ruling party which controls the government of President Berdymukhamedov by definition participates in the violation of rights of Christians insofar as much of the pressure and violence directed at Christians is government-sanctioned.
- **Normal citizens (Medium):** Especially at the local level, citizens will monitor any religious activities they see and report to the authorities.

Drivers of Islamic oppression (blended with Clan oppression)

- **Extended family (Strong):** Especially in the countryside, Muslim family members will exert high pressure on converts to Christianity. This can lead to threats, beatings, house arrest or ostracism.
- **Normal citizens (Strong):** At the community level these people will exert additional pressure on converts to return to Islam. In the case of conversion, converts are persecuted severely by the local community and religious leaders.
- **Ethnic or Clan group leaders (Medium):** With the support of the authorities, Turkmen ethnic leaders encourage all the forms of persecution mentioned above. Mahalla community groups ("Mahalla" refers to a self-governing administrative unit of residents) have been provided with authority by the government to carry out official action against Christians and prohibit missionary activity.
- **Non-Christian religious leaders (Medium):** Muslim clerics are open in their hostility towards non-Orthodox Christians and particularly against converts from Islam.

- **Government officials (Medium):** At the community level there is a link between local government and Muslim pressure. Often, active Muslims and local officials know each other. This is why the pressure on converts is stronger at the community level than at the state level, where officials claim that they are secular.

Areas where Christians face most difficulties

Rights violations targeting all Christian communities and carried out by government officials can occur all over the country. Pressure from family, friends and community on converts is stronger outside the urban areas.

Christian communities and how they are affected

Communities of expatriate Christians: These do not exist according to Open Doors sources and were therefore not counted as a separate category in the WWL analysis.

Historical Christian communities: The Russian Orthodox Church (ROC) has accustomed itself to the limitations provided by the government and is therefore left more or less undisturbed. Sunday services may be monitored, but they are conducted unhindered and members can meet. Printing or importing Christian materials is restricted.

Converts to Christianity: Christian converts from a Muslim background bear the brunt of persecution in Turkmenistan. Apart from the state, they are also under strong pressure from family, friends and community. The latter pressure is by far the more powerful because it dominates their everyday life.

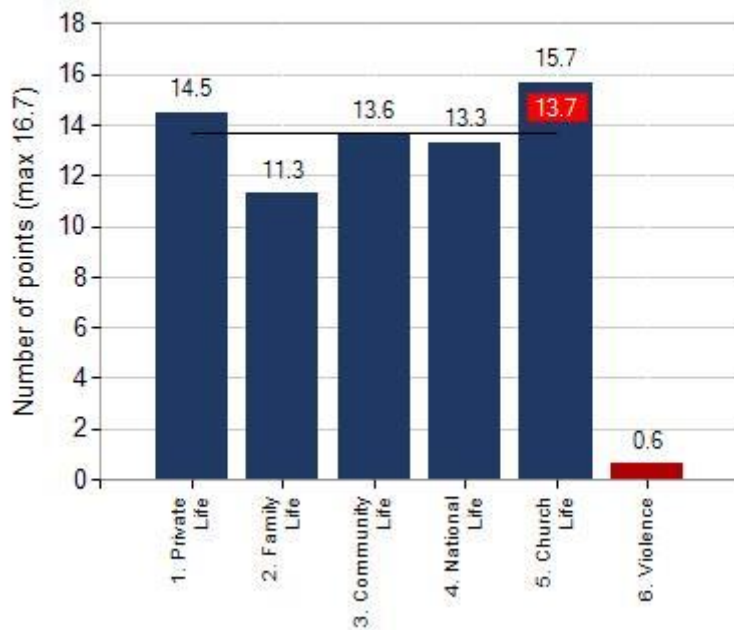
Non-traditional Christian communities: After converts, this category of Christians experiences the most rights violations for their faith, especially when their churches have not been registered. Baptist, Evangelical and Pentecostal groups suffer from raids, threats, arrests and fines.

The Persecution pattern

The WWL 2022 Persecution pattern for Turkmenistan shows:

- The average pressure on Christians is at a very high level (13.7 points), the same as WWL 2021. Pressure decreased very slightly in the *Community, National and Church spheres of life*, and it remained the same in the *Private and Family spheres of life*.
- The scores for pressure are extremely high in *Church life* (15.7) and *Private life* (14.5). The fact that the highest score is in the *Church sphere of life* is a reflection of the many restrictions on Christians imposed by the state.
- The score for violence is very low, decreasing from 1.5 in WWL 2021 to 0.6 in WWL 2022; very few violent incidents were reported.

WWL 2022 Persecution Pattern for Turkmenistan



Pressure in the 5 spheres of life

In each of the five spheres of life discussed below, four questions have been selected from the WWL 2021 questionnaire for brief commentary and explanation. The selection usually (but not always) reflects the highest scoring elements. In some cases, an additional paragraph per sphere is included to give further information deemed important. (To see how individual questions are scored on a scale of 0-4 points, please see the “WWL Scoring example” in the WWL Methodology, available at: <https://opendoorsanalytical.org/world-watch-list-documentation/>, password: freedom).

Pressure in Block 1 / Private sphere

Block 1.3: It has been dangerous to privately own or keep Christian materials. (3.75 points)

In the case of converts, the rights violations come from their family or community if Christian materials are discovered. Christian materials are considered as hard evidence for conversion. When such materials are found they will be destroyed and the convert will be dealt with harshly. The government has a strict requirement for all religious literature (whether imported or produced in the country) to be screened by the state authorities. Otherwise it is illegal and banned. Houses and churches are regularly raided by police in search of illegal religious materials. One church leader said: “All electronic devices, computers, mobile phones, androids etc. will be confiscated and checked for content”.

Block 1.5: It has been risky for Christians to display Christian images or symbols. (3.75 points)

Converts know that displaying a cross or other Christian symbols will draw unwanted attention from their family and community. (Non-convert) Protestants are also at risk because the Muslim community are likely to accuse them of attempting to evangelize. Converts and Protestant

Christians will also draw unwanted attention from state agents if they openly wear Christian symbols.

Block 1.6: It has been risky for Christians to access Christian radio or TV, or Christian material on the Internet. (3.75 points)

Converts need to be very careful in accessing Christian broadcasts and websites in their homes, since discovery by their family will lead to harsh reactions. Accessing foreign Christian media is difficult for all Christians in Turkmenistan. Internet access goes via state ISPs and is therefore under surveillance.

Block 1.1: Conversion has been opposed, forbidden, or punishable, including conversion from one type of Christianity to another. (3.50 points)

Conversion is viewed as betrayal of the family and culture, as well as Islam. This could lead to physical violence too. Officially, there is no hindrance to conversion since the laws are secular. However, the government disapproves of anything that is likely to lead to tension among the population.

Pressure in Block 2 / Family sphere

Block 2.4: Christian baptisms have been hindered. (3.50 points)

For the family, friends and community of converts baptism is regarded as the final farewell to the faith of the fathers and will therefore be opposed. Baptisms in unregistered churches are not allowed and if the state finds out about a baptismal service, the meeting will be raided and all Christians present are likely to be interrogated and fined.

Block 2.7: Parents have been hindered in raising their children according to their Christian beliefs. (3.50 points)

The surrounding family will try to keep the children of converts to Christianity within Islam and raise them according to traditional customs. There is no official religious education in public schools; private religious education is restricted by the government.

Block 2.8: Christian children have been pressured into attending anti-Christian or majority religion teaching at any level of education. (3.50 points)

The Muslim environment (family, friends, community) will pressurize children of converts in particular into receiving Islamic teaching – sometimes even against the wishes of their parents. It is compulsory for students to participate in all activities organized by schools or other educational institutions.

Block 2.9: Children of Christians have been harassed or discriminated against because of their parents' faith. (3.50 points)

Children of converts and Protestants are usually isolated from having fellowship with other children. They are often humiliated and slandered at schools in front of all other children.

Pressure in Block 3 / Community sphere

Block 3.2: Christians have been monitored by their local communities or by private groups (this includes reporting to police, being shadowed, telephone lines listened to, emails read/censored, etc.). (3.75 points)

Converts will be monitored by members of their family and community. Protestants will also be monitored by the Muslim community as they are constantly suspected of carrying out evangelism. The state is constantly monitoring all religious activities, even by installing informers in religious communities.

Block 3.7: Christians have been pressured by their community to renounce their faith. (3.75 points)

Converts will experience immense pressure from practically everyone to return to Islam. Protestant Christians will also face pressure from the community to convert to Islam.

Block 3.13: Christians have been interrogated or compelled to report to the local vigilante/police for faith-related reasons. (3.75 points)

Known converts will be harassed and interrogated harshly by their family and community. The state regularly raids Christian meetings, even those of registered groups. All those present will be interrogated, many will be detained, many will be fined, and all materials found will be confiscated.

Block 3.1: Christians have been harassed, threatened or obstructed in their daily lives for faith-related reasons (e.g. for not meeting majority religion or traditional dress codes, beard codes etc.). (3.50 points)

Converts are threatened by family, friends and community (including local Islamic leaders) in an effort to make them give up their Christian faith. Local Muslim communities will also harass Protestants whom they accuse of evangelism. (Unregistered) Protestants face harassment, threats, discrimination, obstruction etc. from the authorities.

Pressure in Block 4 / National sphere

Block 4.1: The Constitution (or comparable national or state law) limits freedom of religion as formulated in Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (4.00 points)

The Law on Religion (2016) contains many restrictions on religious freedom including a ban on unregistered religious organizations (even though it is practically impossible for a church to obtain official registration), a ban on private religious education, the requirement for religious literature to be screened by the authorities etc..

Block 4.3: Christians have been forced by law or in practice to act against their conscience, e.g. regarding military service or in certain professions. (4.00 points)

Military service is compulsory and Christians cannot refuse to serve in the army on grounds of conscience.

Block 4.9: Christian civil society organizations or political parties have been hindered in their functioning or forbidden because of their Christian convictions. (4.00 points)

The state will not allow Christian organizations or political parties. Muslims would also regard Christian organizations as an attempt to convert people to Christianity and would oppose them.

Block 4.16: International monitoring has been hindered when Christians had to stand trial (4.00 points)

Turkmenistan does not allow any international interference in its internal system. International monitoring (e.g. by Forum 18) is as good as impossible.

Pressure in Block 5 / Church sphere

Block 5.2: It has been difficult to get registration or legal status for churches at any level of government. (4.00 points)

In 2016 a new law on religion was introduced which increased the number of Christians needed to register a church from 5 to 50. However, even before that, it was practically impossible to obtain registration. At the same time non-registered churches and home groups are forbidden. All registered churches have go through the process of re-registration under the new law. Re-registration is not easy for the registered churches and one major hindrance is the lack of buildings. The churches need to provide confirmation that they either own or rent a place of worship. It is practically impossible to find places to rent, especially since the owners of potential buildings are warned by the state not to rent to Protestants. Russian Orthodox congregations and other traditional churches also have to re-register.

Block 5.6: Work among youth in particular has been restricted. (4.00 points)

Only registered churches can carry out youth work and only then if they have the written permission of both parents of the children involved. However, all meetings where children and youth are present (especially summer camps) are regularly monitored and raided. Local Muslims oppose Christian activities aimed at youth and are known to block youth events and summer camps.

Block 5.10: Christians have been hindered in training their own religious leaders. (4.00 points)

Officially, the training of religious leaders should be conducted in special religious institutions that possess a license from the state and which only use educational resources screened by the authorities. However, not a single Christian education institution exists in Turkmenistan - even the Russian Orthodox Church does not run a seminary. Private religious education is also forbidden.

Block 5.13: Churches have been hindered in importing Christian materials from abroad. (4.00 points)

All imported religious materials must pass the official screening. In most cases the items are confiscated and destroyed. For that reason, Protestants do not try to bring printed materials into Turkmenistan. Muslims will report to the authorities if they discover Christians are import-

ing religious materials illegally.

Violence

Violence is defined in WWL Methodology as the deprivation of physical freedom or as bodily harm to Christians or damage to their property. It includes severe threats (mental abuse). The table is based on reported cases as much as possible, but since many incidents go unreported, the numbers must be understood as being minimum figures. The following 5 points should be considered when using the data provided in the Block 6 table:

1. Some incidents go unreported because the Christians involved choose not to speak about the hostility being faced. Possible reasons for this may be:

- Doing so would expose them to more attacks. For example, if a family member is killed because of his/her faith, the survivors might decide to keep silent about the circumstances of the killing to avoid provoking any further attacks.
- In some circumstances, the reticence to pass on information may be due to the danger of exposure caused by converts returning to their previous faith.
- If persecution is related to sexual violence - due to stigma, survivors often do not tell even their closest relatives.
- In some cultural settings, if your loved one is killed, you might be under the obligation to take revenge. Christians not wishing to do that, may decide to keep quiet about it.

2. Other incidents go unreported for the following possible reasons:

- Some incidents never reach the public consciousness, because no one really knows about it; or the incident is simply not considered worth reporting; or media coverage is deliberately blocked or distorted; or media coverage is not deliberately blocked, but the information somehow gets lost; or the incidents are deliberately not reported widely for security reasons (e.g. for the protection of local church leaders).
- In situations where Christians have been discriminated against for many years, armed conflict can make them additionally vulnerable. Christians killed in areas where fighting regularly takes place are unlikely to be reported separately. Examples in recent years have been Sudan, Syria and Myanmar.
- Christians who die through the deprivation of basic necessities such as clean water and medical care (due to long-term discrimination) are unlikely to be reported separately. Christians are not always killed directly; they can be so squeezed by regulations and other oppressive factors that they die – not at once, but in the course of years. This often includes the deprivation of basic necessities such as clean water and medical care, or exclusion from government assisted socio-economic development projects. These numbers could be immense.

3. For further discussion (with a focus on the complexity of assessing the numbers of Christians killed for their faith) please see World Watch Monitor's article dated 13 November 2013 available at: <https://www.worldwatchmonitor.org/2013/11/number-of-christian-martyrs-continues-to-cause-debate/>.

4. The use of symbolic numbers: In cases where it has been impossible to count exactly, a symbolic round figure (10*, 100* etc.) is given and indicated with an asterisk. A symbolic number of 10* could in reality even be 100 or more but the real number is uncertain. A symbolic number of 100* could go well over 1000 but the real number is uncertain. A symbolic number of 1,000* could go well over 10,000 but, again, the real number is uncertain. The same applies for symbolic numbers 10,000*, 100,000* and 1,000,000*: Each could indicate much higher numbers, but WWR chooses to be cautious because the real number is uncertain.

5. The symbol "x" in the table: This denotes a known number which cannot be published due to security concerns.

Turkmenistan: Violence Block question		WWL 2022	WWL 2021
6.1	How many Christians have been killed for faith-related reasons (including state sanctioned executions)?	0	0
6.2	How many churches or Christian buildings (schools, hospitals, cemeteries, etc.) have been attacked, damaged, bombed, looted, destroyed, burned down, closed or confiscated for faith-related reasons?	0	0
6.3	How many Christians have been detained for faith-related reasons?	0	31
6.4	How many Christians have been sentenced to jail, labor camp, sent to psychiatric hospital as punishment, or similar things for faith-related reasons?	0	0
6.5	How many Christians have been abducted for faith-related reasons (including Christians missing in a persecution context)?	0	0
6.6	How many Christians have been raped or otherwise sexually harassed for faith-related reasons?	0	0
6.7	How many cases have there been of forced marriages of Christians to non-Christians?	0	0
6.8	How many Christians have been otherwise physically or mentally abused for faith-related reasons (including beatings and death threats)?	27	47
6.9	How many houses of Christians or other property (excluding shops) have been attacked, damaged, bombed, looted, destroyed, burned down or confiscated for faith-related reasons?	0	3
6.10	How many shops or businesses of Christians have been attacked, damaged, bombed, looted, destroyed, burned down, closed or confiscated for faith-related reasons?	0	0
6.11	How many Christians have been forced to leave their homes or go into hiding in-country for faith-related reasons?	0	0
6.12	How many Christians have been forced to leave the country for faith-related reasons?	0	0

For the WWL 2022 reporting period:

- **Christians attacked:** Sources reported that at least 27 Christians were physically or mentally abused. The majority of reported cases involved persecution within a convert's family (beating, threats, isolation etc.).

5 Year trends

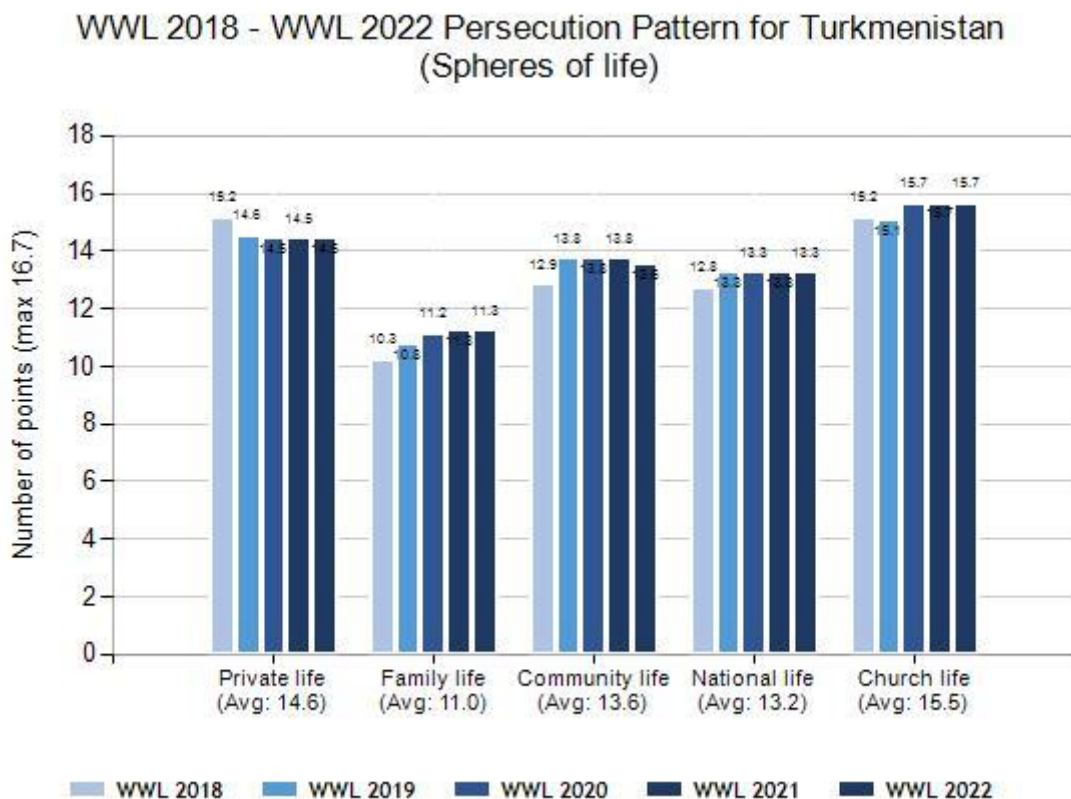
The following three charts show the levels of pressure and violence faced by Christians in the country over the last five WWL reporting periods.

5 Year trends: Average pressure

Turkmenistan: WWL 2018 - WWL 2022 Persecution Pattern history	Average pressure over 5 Spheres of life
2022	13.7
2021	13.7
2020	13.7
2019	13.5
2018	13.3

As can be seen from the table above, the average pressure over the 5 spheres of life in Turkmenistan has increased since WWL 2018. However, pressure has plateaued since WWL 2020 at the very high level of 13.7 points. This is a clear indication of how little the situation for Christians in the country has changed.

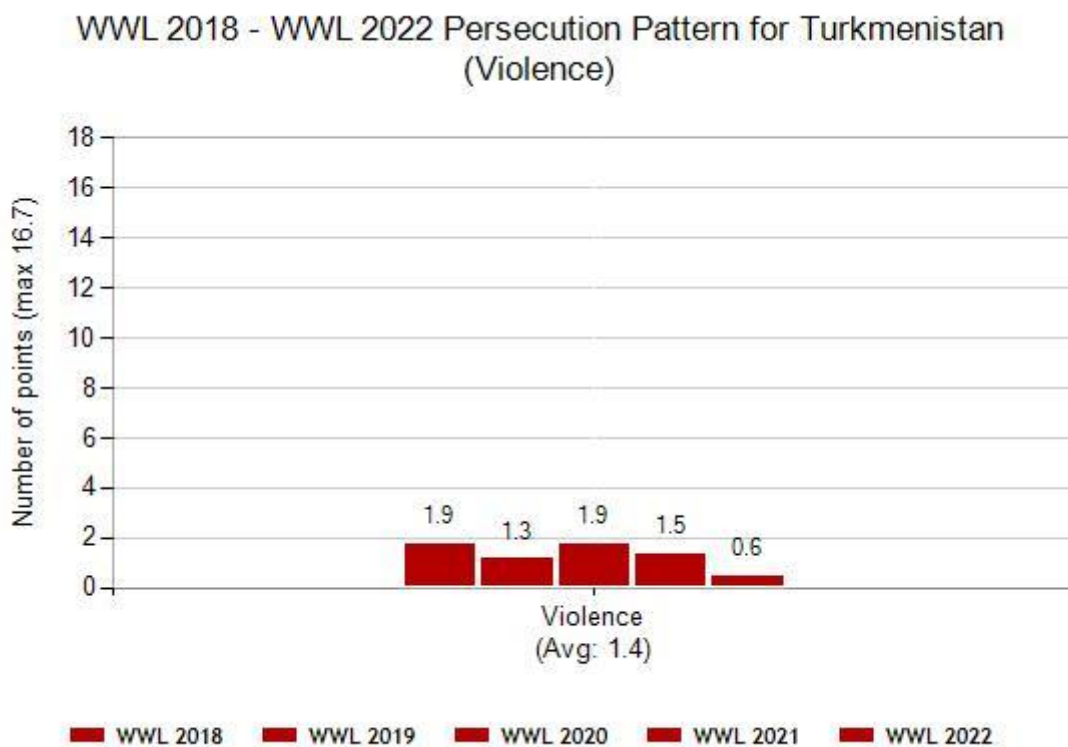
5 Year trends: Pressure in each sphere of life



Over the past five WWL reporting periods, the scores in the five spheres of life have not changed dramatically and have more or less levelled off in the last three reporting periods. This means that the situation for Christians in Turkmenistan has been quite stable, with few changes occur-

ring. Pressure is highest - and indeed at an extreme level - in the *Private* and *Church spheres of life*. This reflects the influence of the two dominant Persecution engines, *Islamic oppression* (blended with *Clan oppression*) and *Dictatorial paranoia*.

5 Year trends: Violence against Christians



Another stable element is the low score for violence targeting Christians in Turkmenistan. In the last five WWL reporting periods, the score never reached 2 points - it has always moved between 0.6 points at the lowest and 1.9 points at the highest. The main reason for this low score is the fact that very few incidents have been reported, since many Christians in Turkmenistan are very reluctant to talk about incidents that have occurred. But the lack of incidents can also be explained by the sheer effectiveness of state surveillance and control which force Christians to be very cautious.

Gender-specific religious persecution / Female

Group	Female Pressure Points
Economic	-
Political and Legal	Forced marriage
Security	Abduction; Incarceration by family (house arrest); Violence – physical; Violence – sexual

Social and Cultural	Violence – Verbal
Technological	-

Within Turkmenistan’s patriarchal and Islamic culture, domestic violence is the greatest threat for Christian women who live with non-Christians. Total submission is expected, both to their husbands as well as to their parents. Female converts therefore, who by turning away from Islam challenge the existing accepted social order, are particularly vulnerable to persecution. They face harsh physical beatings, house arrest, verbal abuse, threats and rejection. They may even be sexually assaulted as a form of punishment, although such instances are rarely reported due to the attached stigma and shame, and the impunity granted to perpetrators.

In one recent case, upon converting to Christianity, a woman was beaten every day by her husband in front of her children, up until the point that he became a Christian. “I expect many female converts experience the same beatings and other abuse,” a country expert explained, “as it is part of the culture to treat women in such a way if they show disobedience to their Muslim husbands or other family, if unmarried.”

Female converts in conservative regions run the risk of being kidnapped and married off to a Muslim, as a corrective measure. Converts may also be forced into marriages not due to kidnappings, but due to the obligation to follow pre-marital arrangements made by her parents prior to conversion. Considering such pressure, many women choose to live as secret believers upon their conversion out of fear.

More broadly, abusing women can be used as an instrument to intimidate and cause distress for Christian husbands and family members, thereby pressuring the wider Christian community and fostering fear and feelings of helplessness across the Turkmen Church. As a country expert describes, the persecution of women causes “anger, fear and anxiety in other family members.”

Gender-specific religious persecution / Male

Group	Male Pressure Points
Economic	Economic harassment via business/job/work access
Political and Legal	Denied access to Christian religious materials, teachings and rites; Economic harassment via fines; Imprisonment by government
Security	Military/militia conscription/service against conscience; Violence – physical
Social and Cultural	Violence – psychological; Violence – Verbal
Technological	-

Men in Turkmenistan normally hold leadership roles within the family, as heads of the family and financial providers, and within the Church. Pressure and violence directed against them affects entire families and congregations, causing fear, anger and financial hardship. Christians

feel that state agents look for any excuse to issue fines to Christian men, for instance for holding illegal gatherings, for the possession of religious literature, even for downloading Christian songs. Pressure also comes from the community on a local level; Muslims obstruct business activities of converts and Protestants (whom they view as a sect), forcing many Christian business owners to keep their faith a secret. As men are the primary financial providers in Turkmenistan, they cannot afford to lose financial income.

Church leaders in Turkmenistan are especially targeted for persecution. Muslims consider them primarily responsible for leading people away from Islam and attack those they deem to be most active evangelistically. The state authorities regard them as primary targets to control Christian activities; they expect a certain level of cooperation from those in leadership to inform them of anybody with radical or 'extremist' views. With this in mind, it comes as no surprise that the authorities also influence the choice of who assumes leadership positions. Church leaders also face challenges in obtaining religious training; many have been denied exit visas when going to Christian conferences and seminars. Tight restrictions exist over religious education and institutions in Turkmenistan; training can only be conducted in special, state-licensed religious institutions. There are, however, no such institutions in Turkmenistan.

Christian men also face discrimination, intolerance and bullying within the context of the armed forces; military service remains mandatory in Turkmenistan, and objection on grounds of conscience is not permitted. Those who refuse, risk imprisonment. Additionally, male converts face harassment and interrogation by their families and local communities. They may also experience threats, disinheritance, shaming and beatings.

Persecution of other religious minorities

The government does not focus on any specific religious group - Muslims, Christians, Jews, Bahais etc. all experience a high level of state surveillance and oppression.

According to the US State Department (IRFR 2020):

- At the end of 2020, there were 11 Jehovah's Witness conscientious objectors in prison for refusing military service.

According to Forum 18 ([Forum 18, 10 May 2021](#)):

- All 16 known jailed conscientious objectors were freed under amnesty on 8 May 2021. The 16 - all Jehovah's Witnesses - were serving terms of one to four years. However, no Muslims jailed for exercising freedom of religion or belief are known to have been amnestied.

Future outlook

The outlook for Christians as viewed through the lens of:

Dictatorial paranoia

Turkmenistan is known as the North Korea of Central Asia. The current government exerts a very high level of control over the country and its position is very stable. No opposition to the regime of President Berdymukhammedov is visible. Government officials at all levels are the main vio-

lators of rights of Christians in Turkmenistan. They have imposed all kinds of legal restrictions, monitor all religious activities, raid meetings and block the use of religious materials. The chances that this situation will change are very slim indeed.

Islamic oppression / Clan oppression (blended)

Islam is not the state religion and is treated by the authorities in the same manner as other religions. However, Islam is the traditional religion of most of the population and the Muslim pressure on Christians in Turkmenistan comes from the far-reaching influence of family, friends and community on converts, but also on those Christians active in evangelistic activities. Since this is a matter of culture, it is highly unlikely that this situation will change.

Due to the stability of these two main Persecution engines, Christians in Turkmenistan will continue to face considerable levels of surveillance and pressure.

External Links - Persecution Dynamics

- Persecution of other religious minorities: Forum 18, 10 May 2021 - https://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2656

Further useful reports

A selection of in-depth reports and smaller articles are available on World Watch Research's Open Doors Analytical website (password: freedom) and on the World Watch Monitor website:

- <https://opendoorsanalytical.org/reports/>
- <https://opendoorsanalytical.org/?s=Turkmenistan>
- <https://www.worldwatchmonitor.org/countries/Turkmenistan>