

トルクメニスタン
2023 年 1 月 12 日作成

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1. 一般情報

(1) 人口／地理

ア 外務省「[トルクメニスタン基礎データ](#)」（2022 年 12 月 8 日）

1 面積

48 万 8,000 平方キロメートル（日本の約 1.3 倍）

2 人口

620 万人（2022 年：国連人口基金）

3 首都

アシガバット（Ashgabat）

4 民族

トルクメン系（85%）、ウズベク系（5%）、ロシア系（4%）、その他（6%）等（2003 年推計値：CIA World Fact Book）

5 言語

公用語はトルクメン語（テュルク諸語に属し、トルコ（共和国）語やアゼルバイジャン語に近い）。ロシア語も広く通用。

6 宗教

主としてイスラム教スンニ派

(2) 内政／経済状況

ア ●Bertelsmann Stiftung [「BTI 国別報告 2022 年 - トルクメニスタン」](#)（2022 年 2 月 23 日）[ecoi.net 収録]

概要

Along with the People's Republic of Korea, Turkmenistan is considered to have one of the most restrictive political systems in the world. Under its ultra-centralized regime, human rights and civil liberties are not respected and every noteworthy project requires direct personal contact with and approval from the president, his deputy prime ministers or ministers.

During the period under review, there have been no signs of any democratic development or improvement in human rights. The economy operates within a very tight corset of state regulation and influence that is thoroughly intertwined with large-scale corruption. Reforms in all areas of society are primarily cosmetic.

Gas-rich Turkmenistan has been in a severe economic crisis since 2015. Misguided economic policies, especially those pertaining to monetary and foreign exchange, have led to a further worsening of the already-difficult socioeconomic situation in the country during the reporting period. A massive shrinking of purchasing power, the rationing of basic foodstuffs at statesupported prices, restricted access to personal bank accounts and a significant increase in poverty are clear indicators. Scarce employment opportunities have dwindled further, while corruption has become even more rampant.

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The personality cult around President Gurbanguly Berdymukhamedov intensified during the reporting period and took on more bizarre features. Expressions of devotion to the “Arkadag” (protector) entail new hymns of praise, page-long poems of dedication, generous gifts and the erection of new golden statues. In 2020, for instance, Berdymukhamedov’s favorite dog, the Central Asian herding dog Alabai, received a tribute in the form of a six-meter-high golden statue. At the turn of the year 2020/21 many employees in public institutions had to dig especially deep into their pockets for the renewal of portraits with the president’s face. The new portrait, with a gold-colored frame, is to be placed on what is now a 2.2- by 1.5-meter hand-knotted tapestry.

A detailed assessment of Turkmenistan’s political and economic situation is complicated by scattered and even falsified information and data put out by the government. Official success stories reflected in economic statistics, in particular, are nowhere to be found in reality. Data published by international institutions are equally exaggerated, since they are predominantly based on figures from Turkmenistan statistics, due to the lack of other available data.

イ 外務省「トルクメニスタン基礎データ」(2022年12月8日)

5 内政

1991年10月27日共和国独立宣言。

独立前の1990年10月から大統領職にあったニヤゾフ大統領は、反対派勢力を排除して強力かつ個人崇拜的な独裁体制を確立。他方、その非民主的体制や人権問題について国際社会からの批判を受けた。

ニヤゾフ大統領は2006年12月に死去。2007年2月11日に実施された大統領選挙で、ベルディムハメドフ大統領代行（前副首相兼保健・医療工業相）が89.23%の得票率で当選し、同14日、大統領に就任した。

2008年9月に行われた憲法改正では、大統領から任命される議員から構成されていた最高意思決定機関「人民評議会（ハルク・マスラハティ）」が廃止され、選挙を通じて選出される議員から成る「議会（メジリス）」の権限が拡大された。同年12月には、同国で初めてOSCEを含む国際監視団の活動をともなう形で議会選挙が実施された。

2012年2月、大統領選挙が実施され、ベルディムハメドフ大統領が再選。

2017年2月、大統領選挙が実施され、ベルディムハメドフ大統領が三選（得票率97.69%）。

2021年1月に発効した改正憲法により二院制に移行。従来の「メジリス」を下院とし、新たに「人民評議会（ハルク・マスラハティ）」を上院として設置。同年3月の上院議員選挙にベルディムハメドフ大統領が立候補して当選し、上院議長に就任（大統領職兼務）。

2022年2月、グルバングルイ・ベルディムハメドフ大統領による任期満了前の

権力委譲の意向を受け、同年 3 月、前倒し大統領選挙が実施され、同大統領長男のセルダル・ベルディムハメドフ副首相が当選し、大統領に就任。

2. 治安・人権状況

ア ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2021 年：トルクメニスタン](#)」(2022 年 4 月 12 日)

概要

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Significant human rights issues included credible reports of: unlawful or arbitrary killings, including extrajudicial killings; torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment by police and prison officials; harsh and life-threatening prison conditions; arbitrary detention; political prisoners; politically motivated reprisals against individuals in another country; serious problems with the independence of the judiciary; arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy; serious restrictions on free expression and media, including threats of violence and threats of unjustified arrests or prosecutions, including for criminal libel, against journalists; serious restrictions on internet freedom including censorship and site blocking; substantial interference with the freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association including overly restrictive laws on the organization, funding, or operation of nongovernmental organizations and civil society organizations; particularly severe restrictions of religious freedom; severe restrictions on freedom of movement and residence and on the right to leave the country; inability of citizens to change their government peacefully through free and fair elections; serious and unreasonable restrictions on political participation; serious government corruption; serious government restrictions on and harassment of international human rights organizations; lack of investigation of and accountability for gender-based violence; trafficking in persons; the existence of laws criminalizing consensual same-sex sexual conduct between adults; significant restrictions on workers' freedom of association; and the existence of forced and child labor.

Officials in the security services and elsewhere in the government committed human rights abuses and engaged in corruption with impunity. There were no reported prosecutions of government officials for human rights abuses or corruption during the year, although in recent years some officials were arrested and imprisoned on charges of corruption.

イ ●Bertelsmann Stiftung「[BTI 国別報告 2022 年 - トルクメニスタン](#)」(2022 年 2 月 23 日) [ecoi.net 収録]

概要

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People's growing discontent with the deterioration of living conditions is reflected in an increasing number of protest actions, including the distribution of leaflets, the hanging of

posters and the labeling of banknotes with slogans directed against the president or the government. Despite restrictive travel regulations, an increasing number of people have made the decision to emigrate for economic and/or political reasons. The government is countering the population's visibly growing dissatisfaction with an even stronger denial of fundamental rights and freedoms, as well as threats of punishment for even the most negligible offenses against the state.

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3. 関連する政治組織等、政治活動／政府批判（労働運動含む）の取扱い

(1) 政府の批判

ア ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2021 年：トルクメニスタン](#)」（2022 年 4 月 12 日）

Arrest Procedures and Treatment of Detainees

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Arbitrary Arrest: The law characterizes any opposition to the government as treason. Persons convicted of treason may face punishment of up to 25 years in prison. In the past, the government arrested and filed charges on economic or criminal grounds against those expressing critical or differing views; charges of treason have become more common in recent years.

...

Freedom of Expression: The law characterizes any opposition to the government as treason. Citizens publicly criticizing the government or the regime face intimidation and possible arrest. The law requires political parties to allow representatives of the Central Election Committee and Ministry of Justice to monitor their meetings. The government warned critics against speaking with visiting journalists or other foreigners about human rights problems.

イ ●Bertelsmann Stiftung「[BTI 国別報告 2022 年 - トルクメニスタン](#)」（2022 年 2 月 23 日）[[ecoi.net](#) 収録]

1 | Stateness

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The population at large supports state unity and the legitimacy of the nation-state, but would certainly like to see many more freedoms, democracy and justice in the country. The constitution formally guarantees equal rights, protection and development opportunities to all citizens (Articles 4, 5 and 25 to 65). In practice, these constitutional guarantees are not upheld. The rights of people without direct access to decision-makers and/or the financial

resources required to pay bribes are regularly curtailed.

2 | Political Participation

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According to the constitution and the current electoral law, only candidates who have lived in Turkmenistan for at least 15 years and are active in state institutions, civil society organizations, businesses and other organizations are entitled to run in presidential elections. These provisions exclude potential candidates from the ranks of the political opposition abroad. There is no opposition at home due to the repressive treatment of dissenters.

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Freedom of assembly is formally guaranteed in the constitution of October 2016 and in the Law on Assemblies that came into force in July 2015. The law allows for peaceful (private) assemblies, provided they are authorized in advance and do not take place near government buildings and other locations specified by the state. Due to the repressive atmosphere in the country, however, holding any assembly without unpleasant consequences for the participants is impossible. The COVID-19 pandemic did not affect this situation.

Local protests as an expression of dissatisfaction with central and local decisions occur only sporadically. During the reporting period, people mainly protested the lack of subsidized food supplies, overdue wages and pension payments, lack of assistance in dealing with natural disasters, restricted access to their own bank accounts, forced resettlements without or with insufficient compensation, and the reduction of places in schools for children studying in the Russian language. Such protests are immediately broken up by security authorities, frequently with violence. Critics must expect punishment. Arrests are frequent.

※「10. 報道の自由」セクションも参照ください。

3 | Rule of Law

...

Members of the political opposition and their families are watched, bullied and harassed by the national security service. Nothing is known to date about the fate of the people convicted in connection with the failed assassination attempt on former President Niyazov in 2002. According to the international human rights campaign Prove They Are Alive, there are currently around 120 Turkmen people whose whereabouts in the country and fates are unknown.

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5 | Political and Social Integration

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During the reporting period, silent protests by the population against government policies increased. These include the labeling of banknotes, the distribution of leaflets and the hanging of small posters with slogans directed against the president and his repressive policies. ...

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(2) インターネットの自由

ア ●Bertelsmann Stiftung [「BTI 国別報告 2022 年 - トルクメニスタン」](#) (2022 年 2 月 23 日) [ecoi.net 収録]

2 | Political Participation

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Free access to the internet, provided by law since 2014, is not guaranteed. Internet traffic in the country is strictly controlled by the state. All foreign websites and social media networks, messenger services and cloud storage and file sharing services (Dropbox, ZippyShare, WeTransfer and others) that the state does not like are blocked. People who use VPNs on computers to bypass blocked sites face punishment and/or confiscation of their devices.

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イ ●米国国務省 [「人権状況報告 2021 年: トルクメニスタン」](#) (2022 年 4 月 12 日)

Internet Freedom

The government restricted and disrupted access to the internet and censored content online. There were credible reports that the government illegally monitored private online communications. Reports indicated the Ministry of National Security controlled the main internet access gateway and that several servers belonging to internet protocol addresses registered to the Ministry of Communications operated software that allowed the government to record Voice over Internet Protocol conversations, turn on computer cameras and microphones, and log keystrokes. Authorities blocked access to websites they considered sensitive, including YouTube, Twitter, and Facebook, as well as to some VPN connections, including those of diplomatic missions and international businesses; it severely restricted internet access to other websites. VPNs, however, were widely used by the general population, with users often having to switch to new VPNs after a VPN was blocked. Qurium Media Foundation reported in 2019 authorities blocked 133 of the most popular worldwide websites. There were reports that the security services summoned VPN users to discuss their online activities.

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(3) 海外在住者

ア ●Freedom Now「[トルクメニスタンへの質問リストに係る国連人権理事会への提出報告](#)」(2022年) [ecoi.net 収録]**E. Freedom of association and participation to participate in public affairs (Articles 22 and 25)**

Turkmenistan has repeatedly interfered with the peaceful political activism of Turkmen citizens living abroad. Targeted individuals—especially those studying at foreign universities—are subject to heavy surveillance.³⁷ For example, leaked documents have revealed that Turkmen officials compile lists of Turkmen students living abroad and recruit a small number of individuals to spy on their fellow international students.³⁸ The purported objective of this monitoring is to identify the students' extracurricular activities related to political or religious affiliations.³⁹

Authorities targeted Omruzak Omarkuliev, a Turkmen student studying in Turkey who had founded a student organization for Turkmen students abroad. In February 2018, authorities lured him back to Turkmenistan under the guise of an invitation to participate in preparatory events for the then-upcoming elections.⁴⁰ Once in Turkmenistan, authorities disappeared Omarkuliev, seemingly to end his involvement in organizing students abroad.⁴¹

Authorities often subject the families of dissidents living abroad to intimidation and harassment.⁴² For example, in spring 2021, Turkmen security officials repeatedly harassed family members of Rozybai Jumamuradov and Devlet Bayhan, independent Turkmen journalists based abroad.⁴³ Authorities reportedly summoned Jumamuradov's fourteen-year-old nephew to question him about contact with his uncle and ultimately threatened to jail him, jail his family, and murder Jumamuradov.⁴⁴

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イ ●IPHR「[Briefing paper for EU-Turkmenistan Human Rights Dialogue: Key human rights concerns in Turkmenistan](#)」(2022年11月)**Attempts to ensure the return of activists based abroad**

In addition to targeting critics living in Turkmenistan for prosecution, the authorities have sought the detention and return of outspoken activists based abroad. These individuals would be at a serious risk of politically motivated arrest, imprisonment, and torture where they to be returned. In particular, in autumn 2021, several Turkmenistani activists based in Turkey were detained and threatened by deportation. Thanks to the interventions by lawyers and human rights groups, they were subsequently released.

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ウ ●記事「[Turkmenistan Orders Students Studying Abroad To Return Home To Serve In Army Despite Exemption](#)」RFE/RL (2022 年 10 月 16 日) [ecoi.net 収録]

Several parents in the western province of Balkan told RFE/RL's Turkmen Service that they had received "warning letters and threats" from the local military enlistment office to comply with the new order. In some cases, police officers have visited their homes unannounced, the parents said.

In the Caspian port city of Turkmenbashi, a woman said police officers visited her home and threatened that the authorities would seek her son's deportation from the country where he was studying if he did not return voluntarily.

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The authorities have also targeted university students who have returned to Turkmenistan from abroad to renew their passports. Some have been taken to local enlistment centers and forced to enroll in the army, according to their families.

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Local military officials have said each administrative area must meet their conscription quotas. They also said each area has a limit on how many exemptions it can grant.

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4. ジェンダー、DV および子ども

(1) 女性

ア ●Bertelsmann Stiftung「[BTI 国別報告 2022 年 - トルクメニスタン](#)」(2022 年 2 月 23 日) [ecoi.net 収録]

3 | Rule of Law

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In Turkmenistan's strongly patriarchal society, women often have no say in arranged marriages and rarely have access to upper-level positions in politics and business. Same-sex relations between adults are heavily criminalized and sexual acts between partners can be punished by imprisonment for two years and up to five years in repeated cases, according to the Criminal Code (Article 135 ff).

6 | Level of Socioeconomic Development

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During the reporting period, Turkmenistan adopted a number of normative acts to comply with the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action on Strengthening Women's Rights and

Gender Equality (1995) and the National Plan of Action on Gender Equality for 2015 to 2020. In practice, however, almost all the new regulations are declarative in nature. Women are often exposed to domestic violence, subjugation, prostitution, as well as discrimination from the security forces. Women are also disproportionately affected by the difficult social conditions and the weak labor market: according to current official figures, nearly one-third (unofficially, more than half) of women outside the agricultural sector earn their living in the informal sector of the economy. For men, these rates are 18% and 30%, respectively.

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イ ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2021 年：トルクメニスタン](#)」(2022 年 4 月 12 日)

In-country Movement: ...

Police continued a practice initiated in 2019 of harassing female drivers. On numerous occasions police confiscated women's licenses and cars for ostensibly minor reasons, such as lacking an item in the legally required first aid kit.

On January 26, Turkmen.news reported that local authorities began to renew driver's licenses for all women, regardless of their place of work and social status.

ウ ●国連女性差別撤廃委員会 (CEDAW)「[トルクメニスタン第 5 回定期報告に関する総括所見](#)」(2018 年 7 月 25 日)

20. The Committee takes note of the consistent position of the State party that there are no laws or policies imposing a dress code on women or restricting their right to travel. Nevertheless, it is concerned about a number of reportedly prevalent harmful practices based on discriminatory social attitudes, in particular the following:

- (a) The prevalence of child and/or forced marriage, despite the prohibition of marriage under the age of 18 years, and the continued practice of dowry payments;
- (b) Restrictions on dress, hair, nails and behaviour for women in certain professions, in particular those working in the public and education sectors;
- (c) Women and girls undergoing forced gynaecological examinations by police and special service officers to determine their virginity, the conduct of which perpetuates stereotypes of men's entitlement or power over women, and the public humiliation of the families of women and girls who do not pass so-called "virginity tests";
- (d) Travel restrictions on women, which prohibit female students from using taxis and from travelling outside the country to study or work;
- (e) Harassment of women drivers by police officers and women being denied renewal of their driver's licences upon expiry.

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エ ●EurasiaNet 「[Turkmenistan: Keeping tabs on discord](#)」 (2022 年 5 月 3 日)
[ecoi.net 収録]

The regime appears intent on perpetuating the practice of delving into the most minute aspects of people’s lives. Amsterdam-based Turkmen.news reported on April 26 that several of its sources in Ashgabat have relayed claims that women are being banned from sitting in the front seat of cars. When traffic police are asked for an explanation for this alleged ban, they simply answer: “It’s not allowed,” the website reported.

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5. LGBT

ア ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2021 年: トルクメニスタン](#)」 (2022 年 4 月 12 日)

ACTS OF VIOLENCE, CRIMINALIZATION, AND OTHER ABUSES BASED ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY

Sexual contact between men is illegal, with punishment of up to two years in prison and the possible imposition of an additional two to five-year term in a labor camp. The law also stipulates sentences of up to 20 years for repeated acts of pederasty, same-sex acts with juveniles, or the spread of HIV or other sexually transmitted infections through same-sex contact. The law does not mention same-sex sexual contact between women. Enforcement of the law was selective. Antidiscrimination laws do not apply to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI+) persons. The government provided no legal protection to transgender individuals or recognition of their gender identity.

On August 9, Turkmen.news reported local authorities detained a well-known hairdresser and stylist in Turkmenabat during a raid intended to apprehend LGBTQI+ individuals. According to Turkmen.news, a second hairdresser was detained in early August and was required to provide the government with names of male homosexuals in Turkmenabat.

6. 汚職、非国家主体による犯罪、国家による被害者の保護

7. 兵役、強制徴集（非国家主体の）

(1) 国家奉仕の強制

ア ●Bertelsmann Stiftung 「[BTI 国別報告 2022 年 - トルクメニスタン](#)」 (2022 年 2 月 23 日) [ecoi.net 収録]

3 | Rule of Law

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The common practice of forcing public servants, including teachers and doctors, but also

school-age children, to harvest the cotton crop, plant or maintain green spaces, or clean public prestige roads and squares – under threat of punitive measures in case of refusal – did not change during the reporting period.

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8. 司法制度・刑事手続

ア ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2021 年：トルクメニスタン](#)」(2022 年 4 月 12 日)

Arrest Procedures and Treatment of Detainees

A warrant is not required for arrest when officials catch a suspect in the act of committing an offense. The prosecutor general must issue an authorization for arrest within 72 hours of detention. If investigating authorities do not find evidence of guilt and issue a formal indictment within 10 days of detention, they must release the detainee; however, authorities did not always comply with this requirement. If evidence is found, an investigation may last up to two months. A provincial or national-level prosecutor may extend the investigation to six months. The national prosecutor general or deputy prosecutor general may extend the investigation period to a maximum of one year. Following the investigation, the prosecutor prepares a bill of indictment and transfers the case to the court. Courts generally follow these procedures, and the prosecutor promptly informs detainees of the charges against them.

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Trial Procedures

The law provides for the right to a fair and public trial, but authorities routinely denied these rights. Defendants frequently did not enjoy a presumption of innocence and were not informed promptly of the charges against them. The constitution and the criminal procedure code do not compel accused persons to testify or confess guilt. The government permits the public to attend most trials but closed those considered politically sensitive. The criminal procedure code provides that defendants be present at their trials and consult with their attorneys in a timely manner. The law sets no restrictions on a defendant's access to an attorney. The court at times did not allow defendants to confront or question a witness against them and denied defendants and their attorneys access to government evidence. In some cases, courts refused to accept exculpatory evidence provided by defense attorneys, even if that evidence might have changed the outcome of the trial. Courts offered interpreters to defendants who did not speak Turkmen, but the quality of the translation allegedly was questionable.

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9. 警察・治安部隊（刑務所等の状況含む）

(1) 刑務所の状況

ア ●Bertelsmann Stiftung [「BTI 国別報告 2022 年 - トルクメニスタン」](#) (2022 年 2 月 23 日) [ecoi.net 収録]

3 | Rule of Law

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Prison inmates are deprived of their constitutionally guaranteed rights. In prisons, penal camps, police stations and security agencies, corruption is rampant and torture widespread. The inmates in the mostly hopelessly overcrowded penal institutions suffer from catastrophic hygienic conditions, inadequate and in some cases completely absent medical care and malnutrition, which increased during the reporting period. Political prisoners often receive new sentences of several years while in prison due to alleged violations of prison rules, unfounded accusations of additional crimes or simply because of the insinuation that they would pose a danger

イ ●米国国務省 [「人権状況報告 2021 年: トルクメニスタン」](#) (2022 年 4 月 12 日)

Prison and Detention Center Conditions

Opposition media reported prison conditions were harsh and life threatening due to food shortages, gross overcrowding, physical abuse, and inadequate sanitary conditions, while Human Rights Watch reported torture and ill-treatment continued to be endemic within the prison system.

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Pretrial Detention: The law governing pretrial detention is unclear. In most cases the law permits detention of no more than two months; however, in exceptional cases with the approval of the prosecutor general, the detention may be extended up to one year. Opposition media reported that authorities routinely exceeded legal limits for pretrial detention.

10. 報道の自由

ア ●Bertelsmann Stiftung [「BTI 国別報告 2022 年 - トルクメニスタン」](#) (2022 年 2 月 23 日) [ecoi.net 収録]

2 | Political Participation

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Open and critical reporting in the national media is not possible due to restrictive state censorship and fear of reprisals by the security apparatus.

...All newspapers except the weekly Zaman Turkmenistan are official state entities; 15

were founded by cabinet ministers while the others are concerned with regional governments or unions. All media outlets are controlled by the Committee for the Protection of State Secrets in the Mass Media. There is no press with real political and economic content, let alone critical reports.

The population has hardly any access to foreign press or other printed matter. The state monopoly on opinion and state control of the media includes the book market, as well as radio, television and the internet.

There were several cases during the reporting period in which journalists writing critically were fined and/or imprisoned on trumped-up charges. Officially, only 24 representatives of foreign mass media held accreditation as of January 1, 2020.

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イ ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2021 年：トルクメニスタン](#)」（2022 年 4 月 12 日）

Censorship or Content Restrictions: Authorities did not implement legislation that prohibits censorship and provides for freedom to gather and disseminate information. Domestic journalists and foreign news correspondents often engaged in self-censorship due to fear of government reprisal.

To regulate domestic printing and copying activities, the government required all publishers, printers, and photocopying establishments to register their equipment. The government did not allow the publication of works on topics that were out of favor with the government, including some works of fiction. The government must approve the importation, publishing, and dissemination of religious literature. The government prohibits unauthorized importation of the Quran and the Bible, although authorized imports of these and some other religious texts have been approved in the past.

11. 宗教の自由

ア ●Bertelsmann Stiftung「[BTI 国別報告 2022 年 - トルクメニスタン](#)」（2022 年 2 月 23 日）[ecoi.net 収録]

1 | Stateness

...

Turkmenistan is a secular state. Religion and state are formally separated in this predominantly Sunni Muslim society. Religious dogmas have little influence on politics and legislation. However, for the majority of the population, Islam is an integral part of their traditional culture and serves to maintain their moral values. Most of the urban population is only formally religious, and there is very little religious militancy.

The president uses Islam as a pillar of his dictatorial power. Imams are appointed and controlled by the state and are often called upon to provide the opinions on political and

social issues of their believers. The state imposes strict limits on the guaranteed right to freedom of religion through its control of religious activities by the councils for Religious Affairs, which operate at all levels of state administration. With the enactment of the Law on Religious Practice and Religious Organizations in March 2016 and a regulation on the control of religious organizations adopted in September 2020, it has become even more difficult to practice a religion in the country than it was previously. Fears of growing influence on religion and politics by Turkmen jihadists operating abroad, as well as the difficult social and economic situation in the country, which is increasingly criticized by many ordinary believers, has led the state to intensify its control of Muslim religious communities.

There are far fewer registered religious communities today compared to the pre-2016 period. Registered communities include congregations of the Russian Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Armenian Apostolic Churches and the Evangelical Free Church of Greater Grace (Greater Grace Church), as well as congregations of the Hare Krishna movement. Activities by unregistered religious groups and congregations are strictly prohibited. Violators can be severely punished.

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12. 国籍、民族および人種

(1) 民族マイノリティ

ア ●Bertelsmann Stiftung [「BTI 国別報告 2022 年 - トルクメニスタン」](#) (2022 年 2 月 23 日) [ecoi.net 収録]

10 | Welfare Regime

...

Members of national minorities find it increasingly difficult to exercise their constitutionally guaranteed rights as a result of the “Turkmenization” of society promoted by the elite. This is especially true in the education sector (higher and vocational education) and in recruitment to the civil service. The situation of women in society remains critical. Although women are legally equal to men, they do not have the same opportunities as men due to cultural prejudices. Women seldom hold high-level offices, are hardly to be found among the new entrepreneurial class and work poorly paid and low-skilled jobs in great numbers.

13. 出入国および移動の自由

(1) 国内移動の制限

ア ●Bertelsmann Stiftung [「BTI 国別報告 2022 年 - トルクメニスタン」](#) (2022 年 2 月 23 日) [ecoi.net 収録]

1 | Stateness

...

There are substantial restrictions on people's freedoms. There is no freedom of movement or settlement in the country. Citizens with registered residency in regions outside the capital Ashgabat usually have no chance to rent or purchase a flat in the country's metropolis. People from the regions who seek employment in Ashgabat have to go through a bureaucratic permit procedure; such permits are granted only in individual cases.

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イ ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2021 年：トルクメニスタン](#)」(2022 年 4 月 12 日)

In-country Movement: The law requires internal passports and residency permits. Persons residing or working without residency permits face forcible removal to their place of registration. A requirement for a border permit remained in effect for all foreigners wishing to travel to border areas.

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(2) 出国の制限

ア ●Bertelsmann Stiftung「[BTI 国別報告 2022 年 - トルクメニスタン](#)」(2022 年 2 月 23 日) [ecoi.net 収録]**1 | Stateness**

...

Critics of the regime, disgraced officials, members of religious communities, the family members of exiled dissidents, many journalists, cultural workers and academics, and often their families, are not allowed to leave the country. Young people (up to 40 years of age) are equally often denied travel abroad because of fears they will not return to Turkmenistan.

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イ ●米国国務省「[人権状況報告 2021 年：トルクメニスタン](#)」(2022 年 4 月 12 日)

Foreign Travel: The government continued to bar certain citizens from departing under its Law on Migration. The law states that citizens may be denied exit from the country “if their exit contravenes” national security.

The NGO Prove They Are Alive! reported that any of the country's law enforcement bodies can initiate a travel ban on a citizen and that travelers in various categories may be denied departure, including young men obliged to perform military service; persons facing criminal and civil charges or under probationary sentence; relatives of persons reportedly convicted and imprisoned for the 2002 alleged assassination or coup attempt; as well as

journalists, civil society activists, and their family members. The group estimated that 20,000 individuals were subject to a travel ban based on political grounds.

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(3) 留学の制限

ア ●EurasiaNet [「Turkmenistan: Keeping tabs on discord」](#) (2022 年 5 月 3 日)
[ecoi.net 収録]

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In 2019, reports emerged of how the same ministry had compiled a list of around 200 foreign universities whose diplomas would be recognized inside the country. The colleges were almost entirely in politically dependable places like China, Russia, Turkey and India. Studies at a tiny number of colleges in Belarus, Kazakhstan and Georgia were likewise deemed acceptable. (Chinese officials revealed this week that there are more than 1,400 Turkmen nationals currently pursuing their studies in their country).

Another powerful inducement to refrain from enrolling in non-sanctioned universities was that only students at the authorized colleges were eligible to receive money transfers from home at the official currency exchange rate of 3.51 manat to the dollar. In the real-life black market, the manat trades at closer to 20 against the dollar.

Even this has not been deemed enough, however. Chronicles has reported that people aspiring to study abroad will from mid-June have to undergo questioning from officers with the National Security Ministry and the office of the General Prosecutor. To add insult to injury, parents of the applicants are also being given to understand that a \$5,000 bribe is required if they are to get the green light, Chronicles claimed.

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14. その他

略称

ACCORD	オーストリア出身国・庇護研究ドキュメンテーションセンター
ACLED	武力紛争位置・事件データプロジェクト
AI	アムネスティ・インターナショナル
ARC	難民調査センター
BAMF	ドイツ連邦移民難民庁
CGRS	ベルギー難民及び無国籍者庁
CIA	米国中央情報局
CNDA	フランス庇護権裁判所

CRS	米国議会調査局
DFAT	オーストラリア外務貿易省
DIS	デンマーク移民庁
DRC	デンマーク・レフュジー・カウンセル
EASO	欧州難民支援機関
FIS	フィンランド移民庁
HRW	ヒューマン・ライツ・ウォッチ
ICG	インターナショナル・クライシス・グループ
IDMC	国内避難民監視センター
IRBC	カナダ移民難民局
IRDC	アイルランド難民ドキュメンテーションセンター
ジェトロ	日本貿易振興機構
JICA	国際協力機構
Lifos	スウェーデン移民庁出身国情報データベース
Landinfo	ノルウェー政府出身国情報センター
MRGI	マイノリティ・ライツ・グループ・インターナショナル
OECD	経済協力開発機構
OFPRA	フランス難民・無国籍庇護局
OHCHR	国連人権高等弁務官事務所
OSAC	米国海外安全保障評議会
RRTA	オーストラリア難民再審査審判所
RSAA	ニュージーランド難民地位不服申立機関
RSF	国境なき記者団
UKIAT	イギリス移民難民審判所
UKUT	イギリス上級審判所
UNHCR	国連難民高等弁務官事務所
USCIRF	米国連邦政府国際宗教自由に関する委員会