

# Jahresbericht 2022 von Amnesty International

Passagen zu Kriegsdienstverweigerung (englisch), selektiert von einem EBCO-Aktiven:

## **ERITREA**

Conscripts to mandatory national service were forced to serve for indefinite periods. Allegations of sexual violence by military commanders against conscripts in the Sawa training camp persisted.

[...]

## **FORCED LABOUR**

The government continued to conscript high-school students to the mandatory national military service programme. Conscripts served indefinite periods of service beyond the legal limit of 18 months.

Government forces conducted multiple raids known in Tigrinya as giffa in which they rounded up youths from the streets for military service. Government officials allegedly forced parents to bring children who had evaded conscription to register for national service. In July, they transported thousands of high-school students, many of them under 18, to attend their final year at Warsai-Yikealo school in Sawa Military Training Centre. After sitting their school-leaving exams, students continued to be forced into military training at the Sawa training centre. Students accused of minor infractions at Warsai-Yikealo school and conscripts at the training centre were commonly subjected to physical punishments amounting to torture and other ill-treatment. Allegations of sexual violence by military commanders at the centre were also common. The authorities did not allow for conscientious objection to military service.

## **GREECE**

Violations of the rights of conscientious objectors to military service persisted.

[...]

## **CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS' RIGHTS**

Serious violations of the rights of conscientious objectors to military service continued, including trials and repeated sentencing by military courts. According to official data, revealed in 2022, in 2021 the percentage of recognition for conscientious objectors who invoke non-religious grounds had fallen to 0%. Several appeals to the Supreme Administrative Court against the discriminatory rejection of applications for conscientious objector status were pending at the end of the year. In December, a retrogressive proposed legal amendment sought to increase the number of military members of the committee examining such applications. Greece has not implemented the 2021 UN Human Rights Committee decision in the case of conscientious objector Lazaros Petromelidis, which found multiple violations of the ICCPR.

## **RUSSIA**

Conscientious objectors were refused alternative civilian service.

[...]

### **CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS' RIGHTS**

Despite constitutional guarantees regarding alternative service, requests to perform such service by individuals drafted for deployment in Ukraine were routinely refused by military commissariats and courts. The authorities claimed that in the absence of specific legislative provisions for alternative service at times of “partial mobilization”, these guarantees did not apply. Legislation introduced in November stipulated that those deployed on alternative civilian service during mobilization could be sent to serve as civilian personnel in the armed forces.

## **SOUTH KOREA**

On 22 August the criminal trial of a Jehovah’s Witness conscientious objector objecting to the punitive nature of “alternative service” began. Hye-min Kim, whose religious beliefs preclude him from doing military service, is the first person known to have refused “alternative service” since it was introduced in 2020.<sup>3</sup>

3. “South Korea: Drop charges against first conscientious objector to refuse alternative service”, 22 August