INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON CONCIENTIOUS OBJECTION

European Union

| 2013 | EU Council about freedom of religion or belief 24 June 2013. "The E.U.: Encourage States to respect the right to conscientious objection to military service, based on one's religion or belief, and allow for an alternative service of a non-combatant or civilian character."

| 2013 | Protection of Freedom of Religion or Belief / The right to conscientious objection to military service/ approved on 13 June 2013

| 2009 | Implementation year of the Lisbon Treaty, often considered as a form of EU Constitution, which includes the right to conscientious objection.

| 2000 | The EU Charter of Human Rights recognizes conscientious objection (art.10)


| 1989 | The Schmidbauer Resolution of 13 October 1989 on conscientious objection and alternative civilian service

| 1983 | The Macciocchi Resolution of 7 February 1983 on conscientious objection

The Council of Europe

| 2010 | Council of Europe, Committee of Ministers, Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)4 to member states on human rights of members of the armed forces. (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 24 February 2010)

| 2001 | Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly, Recommendation
1518 (2001) "Exercise of the right of conscientious objection to military service in Council of Europe member states"

| 1987 | Council of Europe, Committee of Ministers, Recommendation No. R (87) 8 regarding conscientious objection to compulsory military service. (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 9 April 1987) |
| 1967 | Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly, approved on 26 January 1967, resolution no. 337, recommendation no. 478 and directive number 252 relating to the right to conscientious objection. In its resolution the Assembly listed basic principles and defined the procedure to be followed in order to exercise the right to conscientious objection, together with alternative service. |

**European Court of Human Rights**

| 27 November 2012 | Khachatryan and other v Armenia, application no. 23978/06. The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) granted several local Jehovah's Witnesses 124,000 Euros in damages from the Armenian government. The individuals filed a complaint in relation to the legality of being arrested for evading military or alternative service. |
| 12 June 2012 | Savda v. Turkey, application no. 42730/05. Refusal to grant conscientious objector status is not necessary in a democratic society. |
| 7 July 2011 | Bayatyan v Armenia, application no. 23459/03. Imprisonment of conscientious objector in Armenia for refusing to do military service violated his right to freedom of religion. |
| 22 November 2011 | Erçep v. Turkey, application no. 43965/04. The absence of an alternative to military service in Turkey is in breach of the right to conscientious objection. |
| 26 January 2007 | Feti Demirtaş v. Turkey no. 5260/07. Violation of Article 3, Article 9, anf Article 6 § 1. |

**United Nations**

| 2012 | Human Rights Committee, publication on conscientious objection to military service. |
RECOGNITION OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION BY NATIONAL LAWS

1916: United Kingdom
1917: Denmark
1919: Sowjet Union, USSR, decree of the Council of Peoples' Commissars, signed by Lenin on 4 January 1919, which established conscientious objector status for those with religious motivation. This decree ceased to be applied under Stalin, from 1929-30 onwards.
1920: Sweden
1922: Netherlands
1931: Finland
1949: Germany (In principle in the “Basic Law” of the German Federal Republic)
1955: Austria
1963: France
1964: Belgium
1972: Italy
1976: Portugal
1978: Spain
1988: Poland
1989: Hungary
1990: Croatia
1991: Bulgaria (in the Constitution; implementing legislation did not follow for several years)
Czechoslovakia (which split the following year into the Czech Republic and Slovakia)
- Estonia
- Moldova
1992: Cyprus (the National Guard Law introduced the possibility of unarmed military service)
- Slovenia
- Yugoslavia (ie. Serbia and Montenegro)
1993: Russian Federation (in the Constitution; implementing legislation did not follow until 2004)
1994: Belarus (in Constitution; implementing legislation under consideration)
1996: Bosnia-Herzegovina
      Lithuania
      Romania
      Switzerland
      Ukraine
1997: Georgia
      Greece
1998: Albania
2001: Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic of)
2002: Latvia
2003: Armenia (Law on Alternative Service)