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## **Terrorist attack on Orthodox church in Chechnya**

Russia Religious News (19.05.2018) - <https://bit.ly/2J03iBQ> - An incident with an attempt to seize parishioners in the church of the Archangel Michael in Grozny is an attempt by extremists to set Orthodox against Muslims, the head of the synod's Department for Relations of Church and Society and News Media of the Moscow patriarchate, Vladimir Legoida, declared.

"Another attempt by pseudo-Islamic extremists to set Orthodox against Muslims," Legoida wrote on Saturday in his account on one of the messenger services.

A press release distributed by the synodal department notes that the attackers tried to intimidate Orthodox believers of Chechnya and sow inter-confessional strife, but they got a worthy rebuff.

"We mourn the parishioner of the church of the Archangel Michael who fell victim to the terrorist act, and also for law enforcement agents who showed themselves to be real heroes and perished in performing their duty of protecting worshipers," Legoida declared, as quoted in the report.

The head of the synodal department expressed confidence that "the act of terror will be unanimously condemned by representatives of world religions in Russia and abroad, as well as by all healthy-minded people."

"Orthodox and Muslims of Russia, as before, will be united in struggle with terrorists, supporting one another in the face of the common danger," Legoida added.

The head of the Chechen republic, Ramzan Kadyrov, reported to journalists earlier that four militants penetrated the church of the Archangel Michael in the center of Grozny and their goal was to seize parishioners. He said that as the result of an immediately mounted special operation, all four were wiped out, one policeman died from wounds, and one parishioner had an injury of moderate severity. According to information of the Investigative Committee of the RF, two policemen guarding the church perished, another two were wounded, and one civilian was killed. (tr. by PDS, posted 19 May 2018)

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## **Will Constitutional Court reduce "anti-missionary" prosecutions?**

By Victoria Arnold

Forum 18 (16.05.2018) - <https://bit.ly/2LjreOZ> - *Lawyers have cautiously welcomed a March Constitutional Court ruling, hoping it will reduce "missionary activity" prosecutions. However, the first case seeking compensation for an unjustified "missionary activity" prosecution failed. Glorification Pentecostal Church's case against Krasnoyarsk Regional Prosecutor's Office and Russia's General Prosecutor was rejected.*

As both Russian and foreign citizens continue to be prosecuted for unlawful "missionary activity", victims have lodged a number of legal challenges to the July 2016 "anti-missionary" amendment to the Religion Law and its associated Administrative Code Article 5.26, Parts 4 ("Russians conducting missionary activity"), and 5 ("Foreigners conducting missionary activity").

A Baptist pastor appealed to Russia's Constitutional Court seeking to question the assumptions inherent in the July 2016 amendment and the vague language in which it

was written (see Forum 18's general Russia religious freedom survey [http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article\\_id=2246](http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2246)). The Court refused in March 2018 to consider his appeal, but issued a partial clarification of the amendment. This said that giving information about religious events would constitute an "offence" only if it was aimed at attracting people who are not already members of a religious organisation (see below).

Some have cautiously welcomed the Constitutional Court's interpretation, hoping it will reduce the number of prosecutions. "Thanks to this definition, we hope to change radically the approach of the courts to missionary work," Pentecostal Union lawyer Vladimir Ozolin told Forum 18 (see below).

The other two appeals – to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg (ECtHR) – have both come from foreigners punished under these provisions while legally resident in Russia. Foreigners make up a small proportion of those prosecuted so far, but face comparatively higher penalties, including deportation. The ECtHR is still considering these cases and decisions are not expected for some years (see below).

Administrative Code Article 5.26, Parts 4 ("Russians conducting missionary activity"), and 5 ("Foreigners conducting missionary activity") punish broadly defined "missionary activity" carried out against the Religion Law. There is also a Part 3, which punishes: "Implementation of activities by a religious organisation without indicating its official full name, including the issuing or distribution, within the framework of missionary activity, of literature and printed, audio, and video material without a label bearing this name, or with an incomplete or deliberately false label" (see Forum 18's general Russia religious freedom survey [http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article\\_id=2246](http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2246)).

There have been no known appeals so far to the Supreme Court, Constitutional Court, or ECtHR against convictions under Administrative Code Article 5.26, Part 3. However, Forum 18 is aware, however, of one failed attempt to seek compensation from prosecutors after a Part 3 sentence was overturned on appeal in Krasnoyarsk (see below).

Prosecutions under Administrative Code Article 5.26, Parts 4 ("Russians conducting missionary activity"), and 5 ("Foreigners conducting missionary activity") are frequent. Forum 18 found 143 such prosecutions in 2017, and prosecutions have continued in 2018. Hare Krishna lawyer Mikhail Frolov told Forum 18 in April that "the fines are large, and where the boundaries of lawful behaviour lie is incomprehensible .. Everyone has become much more cautious in their public actions" (see F18News 18 April 2018 [http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article\\_id=2370](http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2370)).

### ***Plight of foreigners charged under "anti-missionary" amendment***

Administrative Code Article 5.26, Parts 3, Parts 4 ("Russians conducting missionary activity"), and 5 ("Foreigners conducting missionary activity") can all carry heavy fines (see Forum 18's general Russia religious freedom survey [http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article\\_id=2246](http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2246)). Although courts have so far generally imposed fines at the lower end of the scale for first offences (see F18News 18 April 2018 [http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article\\_id=2370](http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2370)).

The minimum penalty for foreign citizens under Administrative Code Article 5.26 Part 5 ("Foreigners conducting missionary activity") is much higher (30,000 Roubles) than that for Russian citizens under Part 4 (5,000 Roubles). Foreigners may also be ordered deported, even if they have lived in Russia for many years (see Forum 18's general Russia religious freedom survey [http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article\\_id=2246](http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2246)).

Individuals of several different nationalities have been prosecuted or threatened with prosecution under Administrative Code Article 5.26, Part 5 ("Foreigners conducting missionary activity") since it came into force in July 2016, including Americans, South Koreans, Ukrainians and Israelis.

One notable grouping is African students at Russian universities. These include citizens of Ghana, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Cote d'Ivoire, Namibia, Nigeria, Swaziland and the Democratic Republic of Congo, several of whom have been ordered deported.

In early 2017, law enforcement agencies began investigating several African students who attend the Pentecostal Embassy of Jesus church in Nizhny Novgorod for appearing in videos inviting international student to church events, or for reposting videos on their social media pages. One Zimbabwean – Kudzai Nyamarebvu – was convicted of violating the terms of her visa (Administrative Code Article 18.8, Part 2) and ordered deported, although her departure has been delayed to allow her to complete her course. Investigations of other African students are continuing.

### ***Constitutional Court offers partial clarification***

On 13 March 2018, the Constitutional Court announced its refusal to consider an appeal from Baptist Union pastor Sergei Stepanov. He had posted an invitation to an Easter service at another church on his page on the VKontakte social network, which was found during internet monitoring by the FSB security service. Tambov District Magistrate's Court No. 1 fined him 5,000 Roubles on 10 July 2017 under Administrative Code Article 5.26, Part 4 ("Russians conducting missionary activity").

The Constitutional Court did, however, issue an interpretation of the legal norms disputed in Stepanov's appeal – the July 2016 "anti-missionary" amendment (see Forum 18's general [Russia religious freedom survey](http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2246) [http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article\\_id=2246](http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2246)).

According to Stepanov's lawyer Sergei Chugunov, the appeal raised two issues: firstly, that the anti-missionary amendment does not distinguish between "missionary activity" and citizens' right to share their own beliefs on an individual basis; and secondly, that it is unclear what actually constitutes activity aimed at disseminating the beliefs of a religious association – whether this has to include "any principles of belief of this association" or could be merely "a simple announcement of events held by the religious association".

In remarks for the Moscow-based Slavic Centre for Law and Justice on 2 April, Chugunov concluded that the Constitutional Court's response "does not clarify the uncertainty regarding the dissemination of personal religious beliefs", but gives "an unambiguous answer" as far as the definition of a religious association's missionary activity is concerned.

### ***What is "missionary activity"?***

According to the Constitutional Court, a religious association's missionary activity:

- "firstly, is carried out by a particular circle of persons (the religious association, its participants, other citizens and legal entities in the established order)";
- "secondly, is aimed at disseminating information about its doctrine (its religious postulates) among persons who are not participants (members, followers) of this religious association"

- and "thirdly, aims to involve these persons in the membership ... of the religious association by appealing to their consciousness, will, feelings, including by means of the person doing the missionary work revealing their own religious views and beliefs".

Thus, "A defining feature [sistemoobrazuyushchy priznak] of missionary activity is the dissemination by citizens and their associations of information about a specific religious belief among persons who, not being its followers, are involved in their number, including as participants in specific religious associations". Therefore, the distribution of information for example about services, ceremonies or events "falls under the definition of missionary activity as such, only if it contains the said defining feature".

The Constitutional Court concludes that establishing that missionary activity has been carried out requires "the identification of all the signs of missionary activity specified in [the Religion Law]". If any is absent, the religious activity "cannot qualify as missionary activity in the sense of the [Religion Law], and therefore, even if it is committed in violation of the requirements of the [Religion Law], it does not constitute an offence as stipulated in Article 5.26, Part 4 of the Administrative Code".

The Constitutional Court also stipulates that courts should request "expert analysis" of religious activities where this is necessary to differentiate between "missionary activity" and "other activities in the field of religious relations, including those aimed at public information". However, "expert analyses" can be produced by people who are not expert in the activities, beliefs or material under review, and who are biased against groups or people the authorities dislike (see Forum 18's general Russia religious freedom survey [http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article\\_id=2246](http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2246)).

### ***Will Constitutional Court interpretation reduce prosecutions?***

The Constitutional Court's interpretation may mean such cases as Imam Raman Samadarov's in Tula Region may be avoided.

The police charged Samadarov under Administrative Code Article 5.26, Part 4 ("Russians conducting missionary activity") for leading Friday prayers in a house "in the presence of parishioners, that is, he performed missionary activity in violation of [the Religion Law]". According to the verdict, seen by Forum 18, the police had been alerted by an anonymous telephone call about "a mass gathering of foreign citizens".

On 18 December 2017, Uzlovaya District Magistrate's Court No. 44 in the Tula Region fined Samadarov 30,000 Roubles. His appeal at Uzlovaya City Court on 31 January 2018 was unsuccessful.

On the other hand, the question of how to protect individuals' constitutional right to share their beliefs as private citizens from infringement by the July 2016 "anti-missionary" amendment no clearer. Despite many defendants arguing that they were not representing any religious organisation or group and therefore did not need authorising documents, most of these cases have ended in convictions (see F18News 18 April 2018 [http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article\\_id=2370](http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2370)).

"Nobody wants to answer this question," lawyer Sergei Chugunov told Forum 18 on 19 April, "because, if you answer it, you can forget all about these [legal] norms – they will not work, as it will suffice to say 'I'm disseminating my own beliefs'."

### ***Too early to say how far definition has affected court practice***

In its refusal of an earlier appeal, by American Baptist Donald Ossewaarde (see below), the Constitutional Court also avoided pronouncing on this issue. It stated that "the question of whether [Ossewaarde] was a member of a religious association and carried

out missionary activity on its behalf .. or was simply publicly disseminating his own religious beliefs, as related to the establishment and evaluation of the factual circumstances of a particular case, do not come within the powers of the Constitutional Court".

Lawyers have nevertheless greeted the Constitutional Court's clarification of missionary activity with a degree of optimism. The Constitutional Court's interpretation "correctly noted that in order to determine the existence of missionary activity, one must proceed from the presence of all the attributes, since not all the activity of religious associations is missionary", Pentecostal Union lawyer Vladimir Ozolin commented to Forum 18 on 12 April. "So far, unfortunately, law enforcement practice has been different. Thanks to this definition, we hope to change radically the approach of the courts to missionary work."

Hare Krishna lawyer Mikhail Frolov added on 19 April: "The Constitutional Court's 13 March definition will certainly have a strong influence on judicial practice under Administrative Code Article 5.26, since, for the first time, the Constitutional Court has detailed the composition of missionary activity, singling out three of its characteristics and calling one of them 'system-forming' [a defining feature]".

In a letter to the Justice Ministry on 13 April, Forum 18 asked whether the Ministry will ensure that judges are obliged to take the Constitutional Court's interpretation into account when deciding on cases under Administrative Code Article 5.26, Parts 4 ("Russians conducting missionary activity"), and 5 ("Foreigners conducting missionary activity"). Forum 18 received no reply by the end of the working day in Moscow on 16 May.

It is still too early to say how far the definition has affected court practice, Chugunov told Forum 18 on 10 May. It is now possible, he explained, for defendants to appeal against convictions (including those which came into force before 13 March), citing the Constitutional Court's stipulation of how the legal norms should have been applied.

Frolov notes that it has already been cited in an appeal verdict which overturned the conviction of two Hindus in Orenburg under Administrative Code Article 5.26, Part 4 ("Russians conducting missionary activity"). Olga Ovchinnikova and Igor Ovchinnikov were each fined 5,000 Roubles by the city's Lenin District Magistrate's Court No. 11 for running a study group on Hindu texts at their yoga centre. On 6 April, Judge Murat Kuzhabayev of Orenburg Regional Court upheld their supervisory appeals.

The written verdict on Ovchinnikova, seen by Forum 18, quotes the Constitutional Court's 13 March definition, and concludes that "By itself, collective reading of religious books without the presence of the defining feature [sistemoobrazuyushchy priznak] of missionary activity does not constitute the composition of the offence provided for in [Administrative Code] Article 5.26, Part 4".

### ***Compensation suit fails...***

Aleksandr Mikhailov, pastor of the Glorification Pentecostal church in Sharypovo, unsuccessfully took Krasnoyarsk Regional Prosecutor's Office and Russia's General Prosecutor to court in what appears to be the first attempt to seek compensation for an unfounded prosecution under the anti-missionary amendment.

On 15 March 2017, Sharypovo Magistrate's Court No. 30 fined the pastor and his church 30,000 Roubles each under Administrative Code Article 5.26, Part 3 ("Implementation of activities by a religious organisation without indicating its official full name, including the issuing or distribution, within the framework of missionary activity, of literature and printed, audio, and video material without a label bearing this name, or with an incomplete or deliberately false label"). Their initial appeals to Sharypovo City Court were

unsuccessful on 24 April 2017. Krasnoyarsk Regional Court, however, upheld Mikhailov's supervisory appeal and overturned his fine on 30 June 2017. The church's fine was also eventually overturned on 25 September 2017.

On 3 August 2017, Mikhailov lodged a suit at Krasnoyarsk's Central District Court, seeking compensation from Krasnoyarsk Regional Prosecutor's Office and Russia's General Prosecutor for having been "subject to unlawful administrative prosecution". Judge Yelena Senkina rejected the suit on 17 April 2018.

### **... but full official name not now required?**

Although the compensation suit was unsuccessful, lawyer Vladimir Ozolin of the Pentecostal Union hailed the overturning of Mikhailov's conviction (and that of his Church) as important for judicial practice under Administrative Code Article 5.26, Part 3 ("Implementation of activities by a religious organisation without indicating its official full name, including the issuing or distribution, within the framework of missionary activity, of literature and printed, audio, and video material without a label bearing this name, or with an incomplete or deliberately false label").

Ozolin noted that Krasnoyarsk Regional Court agreed that the Religion Law does not require the full official name of a religious organisation to be displayed on the facade, or at the entrance of the building where religious activity is carried out.

"We sincerely hope that this resolution will have a positive impact on further law enforcement practice and will stop attempts by law enforcement agencies to act contrary to the law," Ozolin remarked in an article on the Pentecostal Union website shortly after the supervisory appeal.

### **European Court of Human Rights appeals**

Indian Protestant pastor Victor-Immanuel Mani, who is married to a Russian and has a Russian-born child, was the first foreigner to be ordered deported under Administrative Code Article 5.26, Part 5 ("Foreigners conducting missionary activity"). Naberezhnyye Chelny City Court found him guilty on 20 December 2016 of advertising religious gatherings on social media and allegedly giving religious literature to a non-member of his church. He was also fined 30,000 Roubles (see F18News 1 March 2017 [http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article\\_id=2261](http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2261)).

Mani left Russia after his appeal to Tatarstan's Supreme Court failed in January 2017, but returned after Russia's Supreme Court overturned the deportation order in November 2017 on the grounds of "the strength of Mani's family and social ties to the Russian Federation" and the fact that deportation violated his right to a "private and family life" under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights. The Supreme Court's ruling nevertheless upheld Mani's conviction and did not overturn his fine.

Mani lodged his appeal to the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) in Strasbourg (Application No. 54264/17) on 31 July 2017.

On 19 January 2018, the ECtHR asked the Russian government whether Mani's prosecution had violated his right to freedom of religion and belief under Article 9 ("Freedom of thought, conscience and religion") of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR). The ECtHR particularly asked about the distinction (or lack thereof) between "missionary activity" and individual sharing of beliefs. The ECtHR also asked whether the difference in the treatment of Russian and foreign citizens under Administrative Code Article 5.26 Parts 4 ("Russians conducting missionary activity"), and 5 ("Foreigners conducting missionary activity") amounts to

unlawful discrimination, and whether the Russian courts had taken into account the impact of Mani's deportation on his family.

American Baptist pastor Donald Ossewaarde was fined 40,000 Roubles under Administrative Code Article 5.26, Parts 5 ("Foreigners conducting missionary activity") by Railway District Court in Oryol in August 2016 (see F18News 26 August 2016 [http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article\\_id=2211](http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2211)). His "offence" was holding services in his home and allegedly advertising them on noticeboards. He was not ordered deported, but left the country of his own accord after the last of his appeals in Russia was unsuccessful (see F18News 1 March 2017 [http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article\\_id=2261](http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2261)).

Ossewaarde lodged an appeal at the ECtHR (Application No. 27227/17) on 18 April 2017. On 6 July 2017, the ECtHR asked the Russian government whether Ossewaarde's prosecution had violated ECHR Articles 9 ("Freedom of thought, conscience and religion") and 11 ("Freedom of assembly and association"), particularly regard to the distinction (or lack thereof) between "missionary activity" and individual sharing of beliefs. The ECtHR also asked whether the difference in the treatment of Russian and foreign citizens under Administrative Code Article 5.26 Parts 4 ("Russians conducting missionary activity"), and 5 ("Foreigners conducting missionary activity") amounts to unlawful discrimination.

Forum 18 has been unable to establish if the Russian government has responded to these questions in either case.

Appeals to the ECtHR can take years to be resolved. If Mani and Ossewaarde are successful, the ECtHR would require the Russian government to pay them compensation ("just satisfaction") and undertake other "individual measures" designed to remedy the violation. (In Mani's case, rescinding the deportation order, had this not already occurred.)

A judgment also requires a state to undertake "general measures" to prevent a violation happening again. Were the ECtHR to find in favour of Mani or Ossewaarde, this would, for example, require Russia to amend the part of the Religion Law governing so-called missionary activity in order to bring it into line with international human rights law.

In December 2015, Russia adopted a law which stated that its own Constitution took precedence over ECtHR judgements and that the Constitutional Court would rule on whether these judgments would be put into practice (see Forum 18's general Russia religious freedom survey [http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article\\_id=2246](http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2246)). On 1 March 2018, the RIA Novosti news agency reported that Russia was considering withdrawing from the European Court of Human Rights altogether.

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## **Jehovah's Witnesses imprisoned 2 months without trial**

PEACEFUL CITIZENS DETAINED FOR 55 DAYS IN ARCTIC

Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia, 11 May 2018

Russia Religion News (13.05.2018) - <https://bit.ly/2KYNJIT> - Forty-four-year-old Roman Markin and sixty-one-year-old Viktor Trofimov, residents of the city of Polyarny (Murmansk oblast), were sent to the SIZO [pre-trial detention cell] for two months on suspicion of "conducting the activity of an extremist organization" (part 1 of article 282.2 of the Criminal Code of RF). They were held incommunicado after searches that were conducted on 18 April 2018 in that city in seven apartments belonging to citizens who were thought to be Jehovah's Witnesses.



The searches were conducted practically simultaneously, with the participation of armed OMON personnel who acted extremely rudely. Roman Markin was at home in the evening with his 16-year-old daughter. At 19:40 the door to their apartment was broken down by special forces. Threatening with weapons, they forced them to lie on the floor and searched them. Markin's daughter was taken away and interrogated until 3:00 a.m. In another place, an elderly man opened the door to a group of armed special forces and they shoved him with such force that he fell. By their actions the law enforcement agents injured another two women who were visiting. Teenagers, a brother and sister, were pinned to the wall and ordered to keep their arms extended. In all, 17 citizens were searched, all electronics were seized, and they were taken for questioning, which lasted until 7:00 a.m.

A criminal case was opened on 12 April 2018 by the Investigation Department for the closed region of Alexandrovsk (that includes the city of Polyarny and Snezhnogorsk) of the Investigation Directorate of the Investigative Committee of Russia for Murmansk oblast. Believers were interrogated by several investigators, including Ivan Misa. The case was a direct consequence of the decision of the Russian Supreme Court for the liquidation and ban of activity of all 396 registered organizations of Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia. Law enforcement agents often mistake citizens' sharing a religious belief for participation in an extremist organization.

It is noteworthy that earlier, on 23 October 2016, brochures that are on the Federal List of Extremist Materials were planted in a worship service of Jehovah's Witnesses in the city of Snezhnogorsk. At that time, personnel of law enforcement agencies drove up to the Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses and, citing "reports received," declared that there may be weapons in the building. As expected, weapons were not found, although the forbidden brochures were demonstratively "discovered." The epidemic of such falsifications also led to the decision of the Russian Supreme Court, which became the reason for the arrest of believers.

Roman Nikolaevich Markin (born 1974) and Viktor Fedorovich Trofimov (born 1957) are in SIZO No. 1 of the Federal Penitentiary Service for Murmansk oblast. (tr. by PDS, posted 11 May 2018)

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## **Jehovah's Witnesses view options in wake of lost appeal**

By Dmitry Marakulin

Russia Religious News (03.05.2018) - <https://bit.ly/2HXbl2M> - On Thursday, 3 May, a city court of St. Petersburg found the decision of the Sestroretsk district court, which in December of last year turned property of the legal entity "Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.," whose commercial value amounts to almost two billion rubles, to use by the Russian Federation to be legal and reasonable. However a representative of the defendants told Kommersant-SPB that he does not rule out the organization's appeal to courts of the U.S.A. with a lawsuit against Russia seeking compensation. The European Court of Human Rights has already communicated the appeal of the St. Petersburg Jehovah's Witnesses, which was filed last year.

The appellate instance of the city court of St. Petersburg considered the appeal of the lawyers representing the interests of the Watch Tower Society, in which the lawyers request the revocation of the decision of the Sestroretsk district court, considering it to be illegal and unreasonable.

The object of the dispute, which began late last year (when the prosecutor's office turned to the Sestroretsk district court of the city) was a property complex in the village of Solnechnoe, an elite district of the Northern Capital. It includes two parcels of land and 14 buildings, residences and offices, worth, according to the Jehovah's Witnesses, about two billion rubles, including the equipment in the buildings.

The prosecutor's office of Kurortny district, as Kommersant-SPB earlier reported, challenged in the Sestroretsk court a donation transaction and grants of real estate ( in the years 2000 and 2010) by the St. Petersburg Administrative Center of Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia, the parent organization, to the Watchtower Society, which is registered in the U.S.A. However, after the transfer of this property to the American legal entity, the St. Petersburg Jehovahists continued to use it. The oversight agency, in addition, requested the court to convert the property in favor of the Russian Federation.

We note that the prosecutor's office challenged the transaction only after the decision of the Russian Supreme Court, liquidating almost 400 Russian divisions of the Jehovah's Witnesses and banning the activity of this organization as extremist in April 2017, had taken legal effect. The Sestroretsk district court of St. Petersburg found the position of the monitoring agency to be reasonable and converted the property complex in the state's favor.

Attorney Artur Leontiev, representing the interests of the American owner, suggested that the statute of limitations for challenging the transaction had expired and that the conclusion of the court of first instance about the invalidity of the transaction is incorrect—he said that the legal nature of the transaction is such that it does not entail a denial of the former owner of use of the property upon the execution of these transactions.

In addition, as was clarified in the joint press service of the courts of St. Petersburg, the foreign lawyer of the society (through an interpreter) asked for a review of the appeal "without taking into account the political processes that are occurring between Russia and the U.S.A.," asserting that "God's will is in everything." According to the lawyer's opinion, both the activity of the organization (Jehovah's Witnesses—Kommersant-SPB) and its intentions conform completely with divine laws.

However the St. Petersburg city court did not find any violations and in the resolution portion of its order published today it refused to satisfy the appeal. The reasoning portion of this decision will be prepared later.

After the trial, Mr. Leontiev told Kommersant-SPB that he does not rule out that the American owner will turn to courts in the U.S.A. with a lawsuit against the Russian Federation for compensation for the confiscated complex. A confirmation of such intentions may be the appeal of the St. Petersburg Administrative Center of Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia to the European Court of Human Rights, which was communicated by the European court late last year. In their appeal, the Jehovahists claim that Russia has violated the European convention—article 9 (freedom of thought, conscience, and religion), article 11 (freedom of assembly and association), and article 14 (prohibition of discrimination)—and article 1 of Protocol 1 to the European convention (protection of property). (tr. by PDS, posted 5 May 2018)

## Five Jehovah's Witnesses behind bars



*Locations of the raids in Russia (JW.org)*

JW.org (02.05.2018) - <https://bit.ly/2FHACIo> - Police in at least seven cities across Russia have conducted aggressive raids against Jehovah's Witnesses. In what appears to be a coordinated campaign, special police forces (OMON), at times wearing masks and carrying machine guns, raided Witnesses' homes, pointed guns at them, and detained both young and old for interrogations.

Over the past year, authorities have launched at least ten criminal investigations and jailed five Witness men, including Dennis Christensen, who has been in pretrial detention since May 25, 2017. Another Witness, 69-year-old Arkadya Akopyan, is currently on trial in the Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria. All could face prison sentences of from two to ten years merely for meeting together for worship.

On April 20, 2017, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation banned the Administrative Center of Jehovah's Witnesses and all 395 of the Witnesses' local legal entities. During the Supreme Court hearing, the Russian government claimed that although it was liquidating the legal entities of Jehovah's Witnesses, individual Witnesses would be free to practice their faith. However, the government's claim is inconsistent with its actions.

Now that Russian authorities have successfully liquidated the legal entities of Jehovah's Witnesses and have begun confiscating the Witnesses' properties, they are turning their attack and focusing on people and their worship. It is now becoming a criminal offense for the over 175,000 of Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia to practice their faith.

### ***Witnesses currently in pretrial detention:***

- Dennis Christensen, aged 45, Oryol, detained since May 25, 2017, and ordered to remain jailed until August 1, 2018.
- Valentin Osadchuk, aged 42, Vladivostok, detained since April 19, 2018, and ordered to remain jailed until June 20, 2018.
- Viktor Trofimov, aged 61, Polyarny, detained since April 18, 2018, and ordered to remain jailed until June 12, 2018.
- Roman Markin, aged 44, Polyarny, detained since April 18, 2018, and ordered to remain jailed until June 11, 2018.

- Anatoliy Vilitkevich, aged 31, Ufa, detained since April 10, 2018, and ordered to remain jailed until June 2, 2018.

**Locations of the ten criminal investigations:** Belgorod, Shuya, Prohladniy, Mayskiy, Kemerovo, Polyarny, Oryol, Ufa, and Vladivostok.

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## **Campaign of terror begins for Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia**

JW.org (02.05.2018) - <https://bit.ly/2FHACIo> - Since January 2018, law-enforcement officers have targeted Jehovah's Witnesses with increasing frequency.

**April 20, 2018, Shuya, Ivanovo Region:** Law-enforcement officers searched the homes of four Witnesses. The officers took Dmitry Mihailov to the police station, placed him in custody, and later released him. The authorities opened a criminal investigation and charged him under Article 282.2(2) of the Criminal Code with 'participating in the activity of an extremist organization.' He is not allowed to travel outside of Shuya until further notice.

**April 19, 2018, Vladivostok:** Police and the Federal Security Service (FSB) raided an apartment and took Valentin Osadchuk and three elderly women to the police station for interrogation. The authorities charged Mr. Osadchuk under 282.2(2) of the Criminal Code, which carries a prison sentence of two to four years, and put him in pretrial detention. On April 23, the Frunzenskiy District Court ordered to keep Mr. Osadchuk in pretrial detention until June 20, 2018. He is currently being detained at Investigation Prison No. 1 in Vladivostok.

**April 18, 2018, Polyarny, Murmansk Region:** Late in the evening, police and masked OMON officers carrying machine guns broke through the door of Roman Markin's home. Officers forced him to the floor at gunpoint. His teenage daughter, on seeing the armed officers, immediately dropped to the floor and covered her head with her arms. The police searched the premises, after which they took Mr. Markin to the police station and placed him in pretrial detention.

That same evening, police searched the homes of 14 other Witnesses in the area and confiscated cell phones, electronic tablets, and other personal belongings. Police then took the Witnesses to the police station for interrogation. Local authorities initiated a criminal case against Mr. Markin, as well as against another local Witness, Viktor Trofimov. Both were charged under Article 282.2(1) of the Criminal Code with 'organizing the activity of an extremist organization.' If convicted, they face prison sentences of from six to ten years. Both men remain in pretrial detention in Prison No. 1 in Murmansk.

**April 10, 2018, Zaton District, Ufa:** Between 6:30 a.m. and 7:00 a.m., investigators and OMON officers raided and searched the homes of several Witnesses. During the searches, officers interrogated the Witnesses. In one case, an officer told one of the victims: "You will be let go as soon as you state that you are not a member of the organization of Jehovah's Witnesses." In another case, an officer told a victim: "We are ridding the earth of you." All the Witnesses were taken to the police station for fingerprinting and further questioning.

While raiding the home of Mr. and Mrs. Khafizov, officers pointed their weapons at the couple and began searching the premises. After the search, a policeman grabbed Mrs. Khafizova by the arm, shoved her into the police car, and took her to the station for interrogation. Mr. Khafizov is not one of Jehovah's Witnesses.

Officers raided the home of Anatoliy Vilitkevich and arrested him. They told his wife that she would not see her husband “for a long time.” Authorities have charged him under Article 282.2(1) of the Criminal Code with ‘organizing the activity of an extremist organization’ and are holding him in pretrial detention until June 2, 2018. If convicted, he faces up to ten years in prison.

**March 2018, Oryol:** In addition to the ongoing criminal case of Dennis Christensen, the authorities initiated a second criminal investigation against another Witness, Sergey Skrynnikov, following the searches of seven homes in Oryol in May 2017. Mr. Skrynnikov has not yet been indicted. He is being charged under Article 282.2(2) with ‘participating in the activity of an extremist organization.’ If convicted, he faces a prison sentence of two to four years.

**February 7, 2018, Belgorod:** Large groups of law-enforcement officers raided at least ten homes of the Witnesses. The officers forcibly threw several of the homeowners to the floor or pinned them to the wall. The police searched the homes and confiscated electronic devices, passports, photographs, and money. They then took all the Witnesses to the police station, interrogated them, and released all of them except Anatoly Shalyapin and Sergei Voikov. Police detained the two men for 48 hours before finally releasing them. However, both men are not allowed to travel outside of Belgorod.

**January 23, 2018, Kemerovo:** Police raided and searched 12 homes of the Witnesses and confiscated all electronic devices, religious literature, and many documents. Prior to the raids, a man pretending to be one of Jehovah’s Witnesses had attended the Witnesses’ meetings and secretly recorded them and then gave the recordings to the police. Based on these recordings, the authorities initiated a criminal investigation.

### ***Supreme Court ruling potentially separates families***

Beyond these disproportionate police and FSB actions, Russian authorities have decreed that the State can seize children of Jehovah’s Witnesses for “resocialization.” On November 14, 2017, the Supreme Court Plenum of the Russian Federation ruled, in Resolution No. 44, that parents may be “deprived of parental rights by a court” if they involve their children in a religious organization that has been banned as “extremist.”

On November 23, 2017, the Ministry of Education and Science issued a nationwide “recommendation” calling for the “resocialization” of children exposed to “religious-extremist . . . ideology.” The Ministry singled out just two groups of children—those of ISIS members and those of Jehovah’s Witnesses. It noted that “tens of thousands of children and adolescents” have parents who are Jehovah’s Witnesses. No Witness children have been taken from their parents so far.

### ***Where does the campaign of terror end?***

No other member state of the Council of Europe has initiated such a severe attack on a peaceful religious minority. Jehovah’s Witnesses in Russia can no longer meet openly for worship or to read and study the Bible. To avoid arrest and criminal prosecutions, they must worship in secret, as they had to do during the Soviet era.

Jehovah’s Witnesses worldwide are deeply concerned about their fellow believers in Russia and what this government-sponsored campaign will mean for them emotionally, spiritually, and physically. Philip Brumley, General Counsel for Jehovah’s Witnesses, stated: “The Russian government should stop these abuses and abide by its international commitments to respect human rights and religious freedom. Now that the authorities have shifted from attacking the Witnesses’ legal entities to imprisoning individuals, what is next for Jehovah’s Witnesses in Russia?”

## **A second Jehovah's Witness behind bars**

HRWF (29.04.2018) - On 10 April 2018, police came to the home of 32-year-old Anatoliy Vilitkevich and took him into custody, accusing him of organizing the activity of an extremist organization. Vilitkevich was merely considering Bible-based publications with a small group of others who also were subjected to searches.

Two days later, the Leninskiy District Court of Ufa (Republic of Bashkortostan, Russia), ruled to keep Anatoliy in pre-trial detention for 1 month and 22 days, that is, until June 2, 2018. Anatoliy faces up to 10 years imprisonment.

Anatoliy is the first Russian citizens JW to be held in detention since the Supreme Court's banning decision of 20 April 2017.

It is unclear why JWs in Ufa are suddenly being targeted, but authorities claim to have "volumes" of information against the local Witnesses.

The legal team for Anatoliy filed an appeal regarding his detention on 16 April but it was denied three days later.

### ***Dennis Christensen in prison since May 2017***

On May 25, 2017, heavily armed police officers and agents of the Federal Security Service (FSB) disrupted a peaceful weekly religious service of Jehovah's Witnesses in Oryol, Russia. Since authorities there had liquidated the Oryol Local Religious Organization (LRO) in June 2016 on extremism charges, they alleged that the congregation's religious services were continuing the activity of an extremist organization.

The prosecutor initiated criminal charges against Dennis Christensen, one of the elders in the Oryol Congregation, for his role in the congregation's religious services. The Sovietskiy District Court ordered that Mr. Christensen be held in pretrial detention. His trial is currently ongoing.

### ***250 violations of the rights of JW in 1 year***

Since the Russian Supreme Court ruled to ban the activities of Jehovah's Witnesses a year ago (20 April 2017), there have been at least 250 violations of the rights of Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia, including attacks, vandalism, and other kinds of discrimination. Seventeen of their properties have been confiscated, and lawsuits have been launched to seize another 52 properties.

These most recent raids represent a serious escalation of state-sponsored human rights abuse, reminiscent of Soviet era repression and Nazi persecution experienced by minority groups in the early days of these former regimes. Without international awareness, it can be expected that this situation will increase in both severity and frequency in the days ahead.

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## **Oryol: Trial of Danish Jehovah's Witness Dennis Christensen continues**

Victoria Arnold

Forum18 (27.04.2018) - [http://forum18.org/archive.php?article\\_id=2373](http://forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2373) - The trial of Danish Jehovah's Witness Dennis Ole Christensen (born 18 December 1972) began at Oryol's Railway District Court on 26 February. There have been five hearings so far, the latest on 25 April. Judge Aleksei Rudnev has scheduled further hearings on 14, 15, 16, 28, 29, and 30 May.

Prosecutors accuse Christensen of "continuing the activities" of the banned and liquidated Oryol Jehovah's Witness community, and have charged him under Article 282.2, Part 1 ("Organisation of the activities of a banned extremist organisation") (see F18News 20 February 2018 [http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article\\_id=2355](http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2355)).

Jehovah's Witnesses maintain that the ban on their activities (nationwide from July 2017, in several towns beforehand as a result of local liquidations) does not amount to a prohibition of their faith, and that they retain the right under the Russian Constitution to pray together.

Christensen's lawyer Viktor Zhenkov told the court on 23 April that the defence intends to seek clarification as to "what should be considered the consequences of liquidation of a legal entity, and what is the inviolable human right to freedom of religion".

The case materials come to 2,500 pages, according to the [jw-russia.org](http://jw-russia.org) news website, which is administered from outside Russia. Court proceedings have been twice adjourned (on 26 February and 3 April) to allow Christensen more time to familiarise himself with the evidence against him (previously, Oryol's Soviet District Court had limited him to two weeks).

Prosecutors complained at the 3 April hearing that asking for more time was "an intentional drawing out of proceedings", [jw-russia.org](http://jw-russia.org) reported on 9 April. Judge Rudnev, however, agreed to the defence request and granted Christensen six more meetings with his translator. The judge refused, however, to allow the defence team to view the prosecution's material evidence (video recordings, photographs, and items seized in searches).

As the trial proceeds, Christensen remains in custody at Investigation Prison No. 1 in Oryol. On 22 February, Judge Rudnev extended his detention period to 1 August 2018. Danish Embassy officials, who have been in contact with Christensen, report that he is in good health and has not been mistreated in the prison.

On 27 March, Christensen was added to the Rosfinmonitoring "List of Terrorists and Extremists". This means that his bank accounts have been frozen and no transactions worth more than 10,000 Roubles per month are allowed.

When Judge Rudnev asked Christensen on 23 April if he understood the accusations against him, Christensen responded that he understood only partially, since the charge was "formulated so broadly", the European Association of Jehovah's Witnesses told Forum 18 on 24 April.

Lawyer Anton Bogdanov pointed out that the indictment "does not contain the essence of the charge, or a description of the places and times of the commission of the alleged criminal actions or of methods, consequences, or other significant circumstances, without which it is impossible to issue a judicial decision".

On 24 April, the court began questioning witnesses. This will be followed by the questioning of Christensen himself, then the final arguments from prosecution and defence, the European Association of Jehovah's Witnesses explained.

Police and FSB security service operatives arrested Christensen at a Bible study meeting on 25 May 2017. Video footage posted online by local news site Orlovskiye Novosti shows armed personnel in body armour and balaclavas, accompanied by others in civilian clothes, entering a Kingdom Hall. The congregation inside was prevented from leaving while officers searched the building. Interrogations and searches of people's homes continued into the following morning, Jehovah's Witnesses reported (see F18News 22 June 2017 [http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article\\_id=2290](http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2290)).

The registered Jehovah's Witness organisation in Oryol was ruled "extremist" and ordered liquidated in June 2016. Christensen's prosecution is derived from this local ban, and not the nationwide prohibition on Jehovah's Witness activities, which came into force in July 2017, after the case against him was initiated.

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## **Prokhladny: Trial of Jehovah's Witness Anatolya Akopian continues**

Victoria Arnold

Forum18 (27.04.2018) - [http://forum18.org/archive.php?article\\_id=2373](http://forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2373) - The 70-year-old Jehovah's Witness elder Anatolya Akopovich Akopyan has so far undergone sixteen hearings in his trial at Prokhladny City Court in the North Caucasus region of Kabardino-Balkariya, according to court records. The latest of these took place on 15 March, when Judge Oleg Golovashko ordered further "expert analysis".

Akopyan has been charged under Article 282, Part 1 ("Actions directed at the incitement of hatred [nenavist] or enmity [vrazhda], as well as the humiliation of an individual or group of persons on the basis of sex, race, nationality, language, origin, attitude to religion, or social group") (see F18News 20 February 2018 [http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article\\_id=2355](http://www.forum18.org/archive.php?article_id=2355)).

Prosecutors accuse Akopyan of giving sermons which "degraded the dignity" of Orthodox and Muslim clergy, condoning Pussy Riot's demonstration in the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour in Moscow in 2012, and giving banned "extremist" literature to his community.

The case against Akopyan is based on the testimony of five witnesses who are not member of the Jehovah's Witnesses, but who claim to have attended meetings at which they heard the allegedly extremist sermons and were given banned texts to distribute. This is despite the fact that their mobile phone records show that they were nowhere near the Jehovah's Witnesses' building at the times in question, defence lawyers have claimed.

Expert Irina Balova, who analysed the statements allegedly made by Akopyan, gave evidence at hearings on 14 and 15 March, the [jw-russia.org](http://www.jw-russia.org) news website reported on 20 March. Judge Golovashko found shortcomings in this testimony, including the fact that Balova had ignored the absence of a punctuation mark which could give a sentence an entirely different meaning. At the request of defence lawyers, he decided to appoint a new expert for a fresh psycho-linguistic examination.

If convicted, Akopyan may receive the following possible punishments: a fine of 300,000 to 500,000 Roubles; or 2 to 3 years' income; or compulsory labour (prinutdelnaya rabota) for 1 to 4 years with a ban on working in one's profession for up to 3 years; or 2 to 5 years' imprisonment.

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Akopyan remains under travel restrictions, but has not been placed on the Rosfinmonitoring "List of Terrorists and Extremists" as of 27 April.

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## **FSB starts detaining Jehovah's Witnesses on Kola, dozens flee to Finland**

***Criminal cases are initiated after FSB and Rosgvardia raided six addresses in the closed navy town of Polyarny.***

By Thomas Nilsen

The Independent Barents Observer (20.04.2018) - <https://bit.ly/2Hn4u2i> - Last April, a ruling by Russia's Supreme Court banned all Jehovah's Witnesses organizations throughout the country, arguing the religious group to be extremist.

On Friday, Murmansk regional authorities' newspaper Murmanski Vestnik reports about raids made by FSB and the National Guard of Russia (Rosgvardia) in Polyarny on the Kola Peninsula.

Two local residents were detained under suspicions of being members of the administrative centre of Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia, organizing teaching and meetings where reading of banned religious literature took place. Searches were carried out at six addresses in Polyarny.

The town is home to a naval yard and several of the diesel-powered submarines and other warships of the Northern Fleet have Polyarny as homeport.

The extremist law banning Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia provides for a maximum sentences of 6 to 10 years in jail.

Meanwhile, a wave of practicing Jehovah's Witnesses are fleeing Russia. More than a thousand people are now seeking asylum in several European countries, including Finland, the newspaper Helsingin Sanomat reported earlier this winter.

«It all started last summer, and that's when the first Witnesses sought asylum in Finland, spokesperson Veikko Leininen with the organization's Finnish branch told the newspaper.

«Many dozens at least are still to come,» he said.

Press adviser Therese Bergwitz-Larsen with the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI) can't go into details about particular reasons for asylum seekers coming to Norway.

«Unfortunately, we can't say anything in general on the background for reasons to apply for asylum, since the number [from Russia] is so small,» Bergwitz-Larsen tells the Barents Observer.

Statistics from UDI show that 15 persons came from Russia the first three months this year. In 2017, 58 Russian asylum seekers came to Norway.

In Russia, the number of Jehovah's Witnesses are estimated to about 175,000. That be, before the organization was declared extremist. Viewed with skepticism for denying military service, voting and refusal to take blood, the members are seen as both a threat to themselves, their children and public safety.

Also during Soviet times, the Witnesses were persecuted.

Human Right Watch recently called on Russian authorities to drop charges against Danish citizen Dennis Christensen adherent for practicing his faith. Christensen has been in pretrial custody for 11 months in the town of Orel. Human Right Watch argues that Russia is a member of Council of Europe and a party to the European Convention on Human Rights, and therefor is obligated to protect the rights to freedom of religion and association.

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## **Protestant churches have difficulties regarding their houses of worship**

### ***Slavic legal center discusses threats of confiscation of land from believers and demolition of buildings***

Russia Religious News (07.04.2018) - <https://bit.ly/2qiGin9> - A round table was held in the Slavic Legal Center on 5 April 2018, devoted to accusations of misuse of parcels of land by religious associations. Lawyers of leading religious organizations participated in the discussion.

The leader of the round table, attorney Vladimir Riakhovsky, who is a member of the Council on Human Rights under the Russian president, noted that following on cases of illegal missionary activity on the basis of the Yarovaya Law in dozens of Russian regions, a new category of cases has appeared. Agencies of government have made charges against believers and religious organizations about alleged misuse of parcels of land on which is located a residential building that in the opinion of representatives of the government is a "liturgical building." In Vladimir Riakhovsky's opinion, this is a kind of "trick," since there are no legal cases against owners of the residence for its use for religious needs. This would be contradictory to the law on freedom of conscience, which in article 16 says that worship services may be conducted without hindrance in residential premises also. Each religious association itself has the right to determine what is within the bounds of its creed and other internal conditions—a ritual or a ceremony or a worship service. Inspecting authorities sometimes seek the demolition of residential buildings that are being used in the capacity of a house of worship, but the grounds for this are unregistered documents and as a result the building is viewed as an unauthorized structure (in this way, in March a house of worship of Pentecostals was demolished in Novorossiisk, and there is a similar case in Abinsk).

In the opinion of attorney Vladimir Riakhovsky, the legal position is mistaken according to which civil law agreements between the owner of a residential building and a religious organization are concluded. The attorney says that in and of itself the fact of the conclusion of such an agreement is an amendment of the intended use of the residential premises. The presence of a sign with an identification of the organization or house of worship of a particular confession also limits the unintended use of one or another residential building. There need not be any contract since the organization cannot be accommodated in a residential building without changing its designated use. In addition, a dwelling also need not be called a house of worship, since the law guarantees the possibility of conducting worship services in residential buildings. The only thing that must be is an invitation from the owner of the house for believers to conduct a worship service in his home.

Judicial practice in various regions has shown that officials often force religious organizations into a difficult position. In Rostov oblast, for example, government

agencies have presented claims regarding the use of land and dwellings against Adventists, Baptists, Pentecostals, and the Salvation Army. In Tula, cases have already been opened against three protestant religious congregations. In one region, Baptists were fined on the basis of the Yarovaya Law for the failure to indicate the identification number on a sign on a house of worship with the complete name of the organization. During inspections, agencies of justice themselves demand that religious organizations conclude a civil law agreement, and sometimes without this they do not register the organization, although this is illegal. Representatives of churches have been summoned to the Center for Combating Extremism of the M.V.D.

Back in the late 1990s and 2000s, representatives of government advised believers to meet in residences, like in the soviet time. Religious organizations sent requests to administrations for allocating parcels of land for construction of houses of worship, but they were refused. Using residences that have been registered to believers turned out to be the inescapable way out for hundreds of churches, when they were not given land specifically for a church building and it also was impossible for a residential building to be reassigned for religious purposes.

Numerous appeals from churches and believers have been received by the Council on Human Rights under the president of the Russian federation. As attorney Vladimir Riakhovsky emphasized, the council must deal with appeals on this topic that is acute for religious societies. (tr. by PDS, posted 6 April 2018) *Religiia i Pravo*, 5 April 2018

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## **Is it a crime to worship God? According to Russia, yes.**

Washington Post (02.04.2018) - <https://wapo.st/2JboJxf> - Is it a crime to worship God? Does government have any business dictating the answer? Those who take religious freedom seriously should pay close attention to the trial of Dennis Christensen, which is scheduled to begin Tuesday in Orel, Russia, where belief and practice of a religion are being criminalized.

Mr. Christensen, 46, a citizen of Denmark, has been held in pretrial detention for 11 months and is about to be tried on charges of organizing the activities of an "extremist organization," the Jehovah's Witnesses. If convicted, he could face 10 years in prison. Last year, the Russian Supreme Court declared the group "extremist" and banned it from operating on Russian territory; there were 170,000 members in 395 branches at the time. The forthcoming trial of Mr. Christensen is the latest result of the court ruling. The Justice Ministry had earlier called the group "a threat to the rights of citizens, public order and public security."

How was Mr. Christensen threatening the public order and security by delivering a sermon on May 25, 2017, during a Jehovah's Witnesses service in Orel, about 230 miles south of Moscow? The charge sheet, according to Human Rights Watch, says he was "actively involved in organizational work aimed at continuing the unlawful activities" of the group. He had apparently unlocked the building where the service was to be held. Police raided the service. In recent months there have been other raids and prosecutions in Kemerovo, Belgorod and Taganrog.

In fact, the worship services of the Jehovah's Witnesses are no more "extremist" than those performed by the Russian Orthodox Church, now closely aligned with President Vladimir Putin's authoritarian rule. But the Jehovah's Witnesses eschew subservience to the state; they refuse military service, do not vote and view God as the only true leader. Members of the group also suffered decades of persecution and stigmatization in the Soviet Union.

In his recent address to the Russian Federal Assembly, Mr. Putin insisted that Russia "must expand freedom in all spheres" and "strengthen democratic institutions" including "civil society institutions . . . and courts, and also open the country to the world and to new ideas and initiatives." If Mr. Putin believed what he said, he would throw out the arbitrary prosecution of Mr. Christensen and others so charged. He would explain to the courts that they should read Article 28 of the Russian Constitution, stating that everyone "shall be guaranteed the freedom of conscience, the freedom of religion, including the right to profess individually or together with other any religion or to profess no religion at all, to freely choose, possess and disseminate religious and other views and act according to them."

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## **Jehovah's Witness to go on trial in Russia on extremism charges**

***Trial beginning this 3 April***

RFE/RL (02.04.2018) - <https://bit.ly/2IpwyhJ> - Human Rights Watch (HRW) is calling on Russian authorities to drop the charges against a Jehovah's Witness adherent who is set to go on trial this week, and to put an end to their "ruthless persecution" of the religious group.

On April 3, a criminal court in the central Russian city of Oryol is to begin the trial of Dennis Christensen, a 46-year old Danish citizen who has been in pretrial custody for more than 10 months.

If convicted on charges of "organizing activities of a religious organization that has been declared extremist," the accused faces up to 10 years in prison.

"Russian authorities are seeking to punish a Jehovah's Witness for exercising his right to practice his religion," Rachel Denber, deputy Europe and Central Asia director at HRW, said in a statement on April 2.

Christensen "did nothing wrong and should be freed," Denber added.

The Jehovah's Witness was detained on May 25 last year during a police raid on a worship service in Oryol.

HRW said he had given a sermon during the service and unlocked the building where the Jehovah's Witnesses had gathered.

The New York-based human rights watchdog quoted Christensen's lawyer as saying that the charges against his client also stem from his participation in discussions about a religious publication and other actions.

Jehovah's Witnesses have long been viewed with suspicion in Russia for their positions on military service, voting, and government authority in general.

Freedom of religion is formally guaranteed in Russia but legislation sets out Orthodox Christianity, Islam, Judaism, and Buddhism as the country's four traditional religions, and smaller denominations frequently face discrimination.

In April 2017, the Supreme Court labeled the Jehovah's Witnesses an extremist organization, ordering the seizure of its property in Russia and effectively banning worshippers from the country.

Since then, there have been a growing number of reports of worshippers being targeted for harassment.

"The Russian authorities' ruthless persecution of Jehovah's Witness adherents has been picking up steam," Denber said. "Dropping the case against Christensen would be a good first step toward ending the raids and other criminal cases against people who are merely practicing their faith."

### **HRWF Comments**

See the press release of Human Rights Watch at <https://bit.ly/2GQsrhs>

Sign our petition at [https://www.change.org/p/danish-prime-minister-lars-løkke-rasmussen-call-to-denmark-to-advocate-for-the-release-of-dennis-christensen?utm\\_source=embedded\\_petition\\_view](https://www.change.org/p/danish-prime-minister-lars-løkke-rasmussen-call-to-denmark-to-advocate-for-the-release-of-dennis-christensen?utm_source=embedded_petition_view) for the release of Dennis Christensen

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## **Rights advocacy organization says Russia has increased human rights violations**

Russia Religion News (01.04.2018) / RBK (30.03.2018) - <https://bit.ly/2q521hE> - In 2017, Russian authorities began infringing more often the rights of adherents of religious sects, the majority of whom are not "destructive cults," the SOVA Center thinks.

The SOVA Center for News and Analysis prepared a report (RBK possesses it) about problems of the exercise of freedom of conscience in Russia in 2017. In the opinion of experts of the center, the ban of the organization of Jehovah's Witnesses was the "most massive repressive action with respect to believers in all of the post-soviet period" and placed under threat of criminal prosecution several tens of thousands of persons.

The experts of the center noted "a decrease in the level of discrimination against Muslims apart from the context of the struggle with extremism," while the attention of the government to new religious movements and protestant organizations grew. Also 2017 was marked by a number of scandals associated with the increased activity of "Orthodox activists," the experts indicated.

In 2017 SOVA found much less news about attacks on religious grounds than the year before, three as opposed to 21. At the same time, in two cases out of the three, attacks were committed against preachers of Jehovah's Witnesses in Moscow and vicinity.

The experts found 29 cases of vandalism against religious objects, while 14 of them (including three arsons) were connected with Jehovah's Witnesses. Orthodox churches suffered another 11. In two cases, protestant churches—Lutheran and Pentecostal—were objects of vandalism.

The report is based on the monitoring of public information (reports of law enforcement agencies, religious organizations, and news media), which SOVA conducts continually.

## ***Closing of Jehovah's Witnesses***

The trend toward "antisectionarian struggle" had been noticed in recent years and received widespread continuation in 2017. In particular, it led to the prohibition of the chief and regional organizations of Jehovah's Witnesses, the authors of the report note.

On 20 April of last year, the Supreme Court, on the basis of a lawsuit by the Ministry of Justice, liquidated the administrative center of Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia and 395 local organizations, ruling them to be extremist. The Ministry of Justice concluded after a series of inspections that the organizations were conducting their activity with violations of, among others, anti-extremist legislation. The Supreme Court agreed with its arguments. This decision was supported by 79% of Russians according to data of a survey by the Levada Center.

"This decision placed tens of thousands of believers under the threat of criminal prosecution simply for the fact of continuing religious activity," the SOVA report notes.

Employers "forced Jehovah's Witnesses to resign from work or threatened them with dismissal, citing their religious confession." SOVA found such cases in Tatarstan, Smolensk oblast, Perm territory, and the Moscow region. In Bashkiria and Rostov oblast, "schoolchildren were forced to give explanations regarding their faith," and the director of a school in Tomilino near Moscow "threatened to report to police and to transfer an eight-year-old pupil to another form of education for the fact that she sang Jehovah's Witnesses songs and talked about God with classmates. "In Kirov oblast two sixth grade sisters were expelled from class for refusing to sing a song about war for religious reasons," the report says.

## ***Hurting believers' feelings***

During 2017 courts issued no fewer than five sentences on the basis of part 1 of article 148 of the Criminal Code of RF (public actions expressing clear disrespect toward society and conducted for the purposes of offending the religious feelings of believers). In particular, the blogger Ruslan Sokolovsky was convicted for "hunting Pokemons" in an Ekaterinburg church; Sochi resident Viktor Nochevnov, for caricatures of Christ; and a resident of Angarsk, for publishing a video where a wall was painted with the help of an Orthodox icon.

Convictions were handed down for publications connected with insulting Orthodoxy on the basis of both the "extremist" article 282 of the Criminal Code of the RF and rules of the Code of Administrative Violations of Law. For example, a resident of Belgorod was fined for a photograph where she lights a cigarette from a candle in an Orthodox church and a criminal case was opened against a resident of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatka for a caricature of deputy Natalia Poklonskaia with a dildo in the form of Nicholas II.

The protest of various "Orthodox activists" (including the National Liberation Movement and Forty-Forties) against the film "Matilda" by Aleksei Uchitel resulted in the use of force more dangerous than previously, SOVA notes. Thus, representatives of the organization "Christian State—Holy Rus" sent to directors of Russian movie theaters about 1,000 letters with threats, and then they threw bottles with an inflammable mixture into the building where Uchitel's studio is located in St. Petersburg. Activists set fire to two automobiles parked near the office of Uchitel's lawyer's office in Moscow and also distributed leaflets saying "Burn for Matilda."

## **Baptist in Russian far northeast ruled in violation of anti-evangelism law**

Russia Religion News (26.03.2018) - <https://bit.ly/2pQkT4o> - In the city of Tiksi, according to information from the border directorate of the F.S.B. of Russia for the Eastern Arctic district, the prosecutor's office of Bulun district conducted an examination of the legality of the conduct of missionary activity by citizen K.

It was established that in violation of the requirements of legislation on freedom of conscience and freedom of religious confession and on religious association, citizen K, in his apartment, arranged missionary activity about the faith of the Evangelical Christians-Baptists, without have completed state registration of an association in accordance with the procedure established by law and without sending notification to the authorized agency about the start of his activity. At the same time, he distributed religious literature to persons who are not members of the aforesaid religious association.

In connection with this, the prosecutor's office of the district instituted a case against the man concerning administrative violation of law as defined by an article of the Code of Administrative Violations of Law of the RF—conducting missionary activity in violation of the requirements of legislation on freedom of conscience and freedom of religion confession and on religious associations.

By order of the magistrate judge of judicial district No. 7, the guilty person was held administratively accountable in the form of a fine of 6,000 rubles.

The order has not taken legal effect and may be appealed by the parties.

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## **Misuse of anti-extremism legislation for religious persecution in February 2018**

SOVA (12.03.2018) - <http://bit.ly/2pttOYw> - On February 7, 2018, the Supreme Court of Russia introduced in the State Duma an extensive bill to amend the procedural codes. It includes changes to the procedures that pertain to court cases related to recognizing materials as extremist or recognizing information as banned. According to the Supreme Court's proposal, these cases should be transferred from the civil to the administrative jurisdiction. The bill establishes a clear procedure for considering such cases. When considering a prosecutorial claim to recognize materials as extremist, a court is expected to involve persons, whose rights and legitimate interests may be affected by the court decision, in the proceedings. In addition, "in the event that a person, whose actions served as the reason for filing an administrative claim, has been identified," the court shall involve such a person as a defendant in the case and hold them responsible for the legal costs. If such person has not been identified, the bill proposes involving an ombudsman – of the RF or of the subject of the Federation – "for giving an opinion" in the case. The court will be able to take "preliminary protective measures in the form of restricting access to extremist materials" in the course of the proceedings, and, if the claim is satisfied, the decision to ban these materials would go into effect immediately. Cases related to recognizing information as prohibited for dissemination in Russia are to be treated in a similar way. This change will put an end to prohibitions enacted without adversarial process. Another significant difference in the procedure is Roskomnadzor's involvement, which becomes mandatory. We provide more details about the planned reform of the legal procedure in "extremism-related" cases in Russian at <http://www.sova-center.ru/misuse/publications/2017/10/d38082/>.

## Prosecutions against Religious Organizations and Believers

On the first day of February it was reported that a criminal case under Part 2 of Article 282.2 (participation in the activities of an extremist organization) had been opened in the Kemerovo Region with regard to the activities of the Kemerovo Jehovah's Witnesses community. The case was opened on January 19, and, as early as January 23, searches, guarded by Rosgvardia, were carried out at 15 locations.

A few days later, reports started to appear that a case under Article 282.2 of the Criminal Code was opened in connection with the activities of the Jehovah's Witnesses community in Belgorod. The police and SOBR conducted searches in at least 16 homes of the believers; the residents were taken to the local department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, fingerprinted and issued summonses for interrogation. Two citizens – Anatoly Shaliapin and Sergei Voikov – were detained for 48 hours as suspects in the case and later released under travel restrictions.

In late February, the Investigative Committee reported a newly opened criminal case under Part 2 of Article 282.2 against a resident of Oryol for participation in the activities of a local Jehovah's Witnesses organization. According to the investigation, "the suspect, being a member of the local religious organization "Jehovah's Witnesses – Oryol," recognized as extremist and liquidated by the court decision, took part in the religious meeting of the said organization on February 26, 2017, where he delivered a public address that contained propaganda of the superiority of the banned organization." The name of the suspect has not been published. The local religious organization of Jehovah's Witnesses in Oryol was recognized as an extremist by the regional court back in 2016. Dennis Christensen, a citizen of Denmark, has been under arrest in Oryol since May 2017; he was charged with organizing the activities of an extremist organization.

The Prosecutor's Office of the city of Prokhladny (Kabardino-Balkaria) filed four court claims in February seeking to restrict access to websites that "include various sections, publications, magazines, books, videos, or news about the religious organization of Jehovah's Witnesses."

We would like to remind that the Jehovah's Witnesses Administrative Center in Russia, along with 395 local religious organizations, was recognized as an extremist organization in April 2017 by the Supreme Court of Russia. In our view, closing down Jehovah's Witnesses organizations on the charges of extremism, bans against their materials and harassment of their community members have no legitimate justification and constitute a clear manifestation of religious discrimination.

It became known in early February that the Zheleznodorozhny District Court of Barnaul received a criminal case under Article 282.2 part 1 of the Criminal Code (involving a person in the activities of an extremist organization), opened against a migrant from Central Asia, born in 1971. According to the investigation, the defendant conducted secret religious meetings with residents of the Altai Region in a café of Central Asian cuisine in Barnaul in 2015, during which he taught them "the fundamental essentials and tenets of the international religious extremist organization Tablighi Jamaat," basing his teachings on the provisions from the literature placed on the Federal List of Extremist Materials, among other sources. We view the prohibition against Tablighi Jamaat as unfounded and consider prosecution of its supporters inappropriate as well. Tablighi Jamaat is engaged in peaceful propaganda of Islam.



In early February, a verdict against Ilshat Battalov, a follower of the Islamist radical Hizb ut-Tahrir party, was issued in Kazan. He was found guilty under Article 205.5 Part 1 of the Criminal Code (organizing the activities of a terrorist organization) and sentenced to 17 years imprisonment in a maximum security penal colony.

Adkhamdzhon Dzhuraev, arrested in 2017, was charged under Article 205.5 Part 2 (participation in activities of an organization banned for terrorism) and Article 327 Part 3 of the Criminal Code (use of a forged document) in Moscow. His charges include joining the ranks of Hizb ut-Tahrir and distributing the party materials, as well as using a fake passport.

In the last days of February, Chelyabinsk residents Danis Abdrakhmanov and Ruslan Fatkullin were detained on suspicion of cooperation with Hizb ut-Tahrir; both homes were searched.

We would like to reiterate that we view charges of terrorism against Hizb ut-Tahrir's followers solely on the basis of their party involvement (holding meetings, reading literature, etc.) as unjustified.

At the end of February, the Chebarkul City Court of the Chelyabinsk Region issued a suspended sentence of two years' with a two-year probation period to 67-year-old assistant to the Imam of the Al-Amin mosque Kh. Dinmukhametov for distributing the brochure A Woman in Islam and in the Judeo-Christian World. The brochure was recognized as extremist in 2015 by the Nizhneserginsky District Court of the Sverdlovsk Region.

According to the Prosecutor's Office, Dinmukhametov knew about this decision, but, nevertheless, distributed four copies of the brochure to his acquaintances without informing them of the ban. We believe that the ban against the brochure A Woman in Islam and in the Judeo-Christian World was not justified. Its author tries to show that Islam gives women more rights and fosters a more respectful attitude toward women than Judaism and Christianity; however, the text is generally written in the spirit of respect for these two religions. Accordingly, we believe that Dinmukhametov was convicted inappropriately.

In February, we learned about several cases of prosecution under Article 20.29 of the Code of Administrative Offenses for distribution of religious materials, which, in our opinion, were inappropriately recognized as extremist. In Karachay-Cherkessia, the Zelenchuksky District Court fined local resident Zeitulla Bostanov for keeping at home the banned book The Life of the Prophet by Safi-ur-Rahman Al-Mubarakpuri "for the purpose of mass distribution." The Malokarachaevsky District Court imposed a fine on Murat Bostanov, a resident of the village of Uchkeken, for possession of the book The Limit of the Willing [Predel Zhelayushchego] by Saleh bin Abdul-Aziz Al ash-Sheikh. In addition, in Moscow, the Ostankino District Court issued a fine of 102 thousand rubles to a bookstore for selling a novel (the Russian title is Forcibly Baptized) by 19th century rabbi and writer Marcus Lehmann about the fate of the Jews, who lived in the Middle Ages in Poland and Lithuania, and about persecution and discrimination they experiences.

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## **South Korean missionary convicted for illegal evangelism**

Russia Religion News (07.03.2018) — <http://bit.ly/2tA6ptZ> —A court in Cheliabinsk fined a woman citizen of South Korea who engaged in illegal missionary activity, the press service of the oblast prosecutor's office reported on Wednesday.

It was established that the woman organized in Cheliabinsk an unregistered religious organization, the "Society of World Mission—Church of God." She conducted meetings in a rented hall for 20 to 30 persons. There was a box here for voluntary donations by parishioners.

New members of the group were sought on the streets and were invited to meetings by telephone. They also sought like-minded people among acquaintances.

Information about Christian teaching was disseminated at worship services. At the same time, any parishioner, including herself, could deliver a sermon.

A case of administrative violation of law was opened by the prosecutor's office on the basis of the results of an inspection in accordance with part 5 of article 5.26 of the Code of Administrative Violations of Law of the RF (activity aimed at disseminating information about one's religious confession among persons who are not members of said religious group, for purposes of their becoming members of the group, conducted by a foreign citizen).

The Central district court, which considered the case, imposed on the foreign citizen a fine of 30 thousand rubles.

The inspection of compliance with legislation on freedom of conscience and religious associations was conducted jointly by personnel of the prosecutor's office and police.

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## **Danish Jehovah's Witness Dennis Christensen's custody extended another five months**

Stetson Russia Religion News (23.02.2018) - <http://bit.ly/2GPm0Yc> - The detention in custody of the Dane Dennis Christensen was extended until at least 1 August 2018; he has already been held in the investigation cell for about nine months because he professes the religion of the Jehovah's Witnesses. The decision on 22 February 2018 to extend the detention was issued by Aleksei Rudnev, a judge of the Zheleznodorozhnyi district court of the city of Orel.

Meanwhile, the start of the principal hearings in the criminal case regarding Dennis Christensen was scheduled for 26 February 2018. He is accused of continuing the activity of the organization of Jehovah's Witnesses, which was liquidated by a court. In fact, Christensen does not have anything to do with this organization. He only exercised the right that is guaranteed by the constitution of the Russian federation to "everybody," namely the right to have religious convictions and to act in accordance with them. (tr. by PDS, posted 23 February 2018)

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## **Two criminal trials, three criminal investigations**

By Victoria Arnold

Forum 18 (20.02.2018) - <http://bit.ly/2sSher1> - *The criminal trial of Danish Jehovah's Witness Dennis Christensen, accused of "continuing the activities of a banned extremist organisation", began in Oryol after nearly nine months' detention. Investigators launched three similar criminal investigations against Jehovah's Witnesses in Belgorod, Kemerovo and Oryol. Arkady Akopyan is on trial for inciting religious hatred.*

Investigators in two regions of Russia have initiated the first criminal cases against Jehovah's Witnesses for "continuing the activities of a banned extremist organisation" since the Supreme Court's ruling outlawing all Jehovah's Witness activity came into force in July 2017. Another criminal case elsewhere was initiated because of an earlier ban on a local Jehovah's Witness community.

Mass law enforcement raids in Belgorod in southern European Russia and Kemerovo in Siberia resulted in detentions, house searches, interrogations, and the placing of several people under investigation under Criminal Code Article 282.2 ("Continuing the activities of a banned extremist organisation") (see below).

The Investigative Committee has announced that it has opened another case against a Jehovah's Witness in Oryol, this time under Criminal Code Article 282.2, Part 2 ("Participation in the activities of a banned extremist organisation") (see below).

Meanwhile, the first hearing in the trial of Danish Jehovah's Witness prisoner of conscience Dennis Christensen took place in Oryol on 19 February. Christensen has spent nearly nine months in pre-trial detention. He too faces charges under Criminal Code Article 282.2, Part 1, although his case derives from an earlier ban on a local community, not the nationwide liquidation (see below).

The trial of former Jehovah's Witness leader Arkady Akopyan is continuing in Prokhladny in the North Caucasus. Akopyan has been charged under Criminal Code Article 282, Part 1 ("Actions directed at the incitement of hatred [nenavist] or enmity [vrazhda], as well as the humiliation of an individual or group of persons on the basis of sex, race, nationality, language, origin, attitude to religion, or social group"). His latest hearing was due on 20 February. He is not under arrest, but is under restrictions at home (see below).

Prosecutors have also long used Criminal Code Article 282.2 against Muslims who read the works of late Turkish theologian Said Nursi. People who meet to study his writings can be accused of continuing the activities of "Nurdzhular", an organisation which the Supreme Court banned as "extremist" in 2008 but which Muslims in Russia deny has ever existed.

At least three Muslims who read Nursi's works are known to be on trial, two in Krasnoyarsk in Siberia and one in Izberbash in Dagestan. Two other men have also been charged, one of whom is due to appear in court in Novosibirsk soon.

2017 saw the conviction of four Muslims under Article 282.2, Part 1, for alleged organisations of "cells" of "Nurdzhular".

### ***Banned since July 2017***

The Supreme Court's ruling that the Jehovah's Witness Administrative Centre be declared an "extremist" organisation and its activities prohibited throughout Russia came into force on 17 July 2017, when an appeal panel upheld the original 20 April 2017 decision.

The Jehovah's Witness Administrative Centre and all 395 local communities were added to the Justice Ministry's list of banned "extremist" organisations, alongside violent far-right and Islamist groups. They are also included on the Federal Financial Monitoring Service (Rosfinmonitoring) list of "terrorists and extremists" whose assets banks are obliged to freeze (though in the case of Jehovah's Witness organisations, the state has already seized their assets).

Jehovah's Witnesses are in a unique position in Russia as the only centralised religious organisation with a nationwide presence which has been ruled "extremist" and liquidated, thus losing its legal personality and forfeiting its property.

### ***Punishments***

Amendments to the Criminal Code in July 2016 introduced harsher penalties for "extremism"-related offences; if convicted, the Jehovah's Witnesses in Belgorod and Kemerovo (and Christensen in Oryol) could be sentenced to the following under Criminal Code Article 282.2:

Part 1 – a fine of 400,000 to 800,000 Roubles (or two to four years' salary); or six to ten years' imprisonment followed by restrictions on pursuing certain jobs and activities for up to ten years and restrictions on freedom for one to two years;

Part 2 – a fine of 300,000 to 600,000 Roubles (or two to three years' salary); compulsory labour for one to four years with possible restrictions on pursuing certain jobs and activities for two to six years; or two to six years' imprisonment followed by restrictions on pursuing certain jobs and activities for up to five years or restrictions on freedom for up to a year.

For any defendant whose alleged offence took place before 20 July 2016 (such as the two Muslims on trial in Krasnoyarsk), earlier provisions remain in place.

### ***Belgorod: Detentions, criminal investigations***

Two Jehovah's Witnesses in Belgorod – Anatoly Shalyapin and Sergey Voykov – are under investigation for alleged offences under Criminal Code Article 282.2, Part 2. After their arrest on the evening of 7 February, the men were held for 48 hours while police determined whether to keep them in custody or place them under lesser restrictive measures. After their release, police investigators placed both men under travel restrictions.

Police released other Jehovah's Witnesses detained at the same time after taking their passport details and fingerprints, although this process appears to have continued through the night, as the last detainee was allowed to leave only the following morning, according to a 9 February report on the [jw-russia.org](http://jw-russia.org) news website (which is administered from outside Russia).

Police issued the Jehovah's Witnesses with summons to return for questioning – it remains unclear whether further cases will be initiated, in addition to the one against Shalyapin and Voykov.

Those detained included a group of deaf people who had been meeting socially, Jehovah's Witnesses report.

Police carried out simultaneous raids on 16 homes in the city on 7 February, accompanied by armed officers of the Special Rapid Reaction Unit (SOBR) of the National Guard. SOBR exists to combat organised crime and terrorism.

In some cases, officers "threw people to the floor" or put them up against the wall, the [jw-russia.org](http://jw-russia.org) news website claimed. Jehovah's Witnesses described officers' behaviour during the subsequent searches as "rough" and "offensive". Police seized Bibles, electronic devices, passports, money, "and even photographs hanging on the wall".

According to [jw-russia.org](http://jw-russia.org), during the interrogations which began on 8 February, investigators asked the Jehovah's Witnesses such questions as "Do you really believe

that at the Last Judgment everyone will die and you will survive?" and "How do you feel about President Putin?"

Police conducted four further searches in homes and a garage on 13 and 14 February, Jehovah's Witnesses told Forum 18.

Twelve investigators of the police Investigative Department have been assigned to the case. Asked about the case on 15 February, a police spokeswoman directed Forum 18 to Aleksei Goncharuk, head of the information and public relations department. He told Forum 18 on 19 February that an official request for information must be submitted in writing – Forum 18 did this in the afternoon of the Belgorod working day on 19 February. Forum 18 is yet to receive a response.

Neither Shalyapin nor Volkov yet appears on the Federal Financial Monitoring Service (Rosfinmonitoring) list of "terrorists and extremists", whose assets banks are obliged to freeze. According to Federal Tax Service records, neither was a founding member of the former Belgorod community of Jehovah's Witnesses.

The local Jehovah's Witness religious organisation in Belgorod was ruled extremist and ordered liquidated by Belgorod Regional Court in February 2016 – the community's activities officially ceased on 8 August 2016, according to Federal Tax Service records. None of its former members was prosecuted, however, before the Supreme Court's nationwide ban came into force.

### ***Kemerovo: Raids, criminal investigations***

In Kemerovo, law enforcement agents raided 12 homes of Jehovah's Witnesses on the evening of 23 January. In some cases, according to the [jw-russia.org](http://jw-russia.org) news website, armed and masked SOBR officers forced their way inside and made people stand against the wall or lie face-down on the floor. The Investigative Committee of Kemerovo Region led the operation, supported by the police and SOBR. At least ten officers appeared to have been assigned to search each household.

Officers denied the Jehovah's Witnesses' requests to make phone calls or summon a lawyer, the 9 February [jw-russia.org](http://jw-russia.org) report claims. Senior anti-extremism police officer Stanislav Shlagov allegedly responded to one such request by saying "We are not in America". Those whose homes were searched included elderly people, who were "in shock" and whose chronic health problems have been exacerbated by the experience.

Investigators confiscated phones, tablets, computers and computer drives, and personal belongings.

The raids were approved by Kemerovo's Central District Court. According to Investigative Committee Colonel Oksana Rybalkina's request to the court, seen by [jw-russia.org](http://jw-russia.org), 14 people are suspected of "continuing the activities" of Jehovah's Witnesses.

The Investigative Committee opened a case under Criminal Code Article 282.2, Part 2, on 19 January, although it remains unclear how many people are now under investigation.

Jehovah's Witnesses have submitted 11 appeals to Kemerovo Regional Court against Central District Court's granting of permission for the house searches.

The Kemerovo Investigative Committee issued a statement on 1 February, claiming that the group "met regularly .. professed and disseminated their beliefs, including [through] preaching in public places and on residential premises, promoted the activity of a banned organisation, distributed associated literature .. and collected money for the carrying out of further illegal activity".

The books and sermons seized in the raids allegedly contained "statements that humiliate human dignity on the basis of attitude to religion, elements of propaganda of the exclusivity of one religion over another", it also claimed.

Investigators are checking whether the confiscated literature is on the Federal List of Extremist Materials, the statement adds. They will also initiate "expert analyses" "which will determine the roles of the members of the prohibited association".

When Forum 18 asked the Investigative Committee's Kemerovo Region branch exactly how many people are under criminal investigation, whether any of them are in detention or under house arrest, and why they were considered so dangerous that armed force was deemed necessary, spokeswoman Nadezhda Ananyeva directed Forum 18 to the Committee's federal-level office in Moscow.

Forum 18 submitted the same questions to the Moscow press office on 15 February, but has received no response by the end of the Moscow working day on 20 February.

Jehovah's Witnesses insist that they retain the right to practise their faith, despite the liquidation of the Administrative Centre and the prohibition on its activities.

The Supreme Court decision "prohibits citizens from acting on behalf of the legal entity, making deals, for example, transporting literature across the border on behalf of the religious organisation, [or] concluding rental contracts for premises where believers meet", Jehovah's Witness spokesman Yaroslav Sivulsky told Open Russia's mbk.media news website on 11 February, "but it does not prohibit them from gathering on any premises, from praying, or from talking about various topics".

Sivulsky added: "According to the Constitution, nobody can forbid citizens from visiting each other and praying to God, they cannot prohibit meetings in flats. And they were waiting for [the Belgorod Jehovah's Witnesses] outside their apartment doors, they detained them and took them away for interrogation, although the believers were acting within the law".

### ***Prokhladny: Trial continues***

The trial of seventy-year-old Jehovah's Witness elder Arkady Akopovich Akopyan is continuing at Prokhladny District Court in the Republic of Kabardino-Balkariya. He has undergone four hearings before Judge Oleg Golovashko so far in 2018, according to court records, with the latest on 20 February. His case is not directly related to the nationwide ban on Jehovah's Witnesses.

Akopyan stands accused of giving sermons which "degraded the dignity" of Orthodox and Muslim clergy and condoned Pussy Riot's demonstration in the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour in Moscow in 2012. Prosecutors also claim that he distributed banned "extremist" literature among his congregation.

The charges, under Criminal Code Article 282, Part 1, are based on the testimony of five witnesses (not members of the Jehovah's Witnesses), who claim that they distributed Jehovah's Witness literature on Akopyan's instructions and that Akopyan had criticised other religions in a sermon.

Akopyan has appealed to the Investigative Committee to investigate these witnesses for false testimony, but his request has not yet been considered.

Jehovah's Witnesses argue that being asked to distribute any literature after attending only a few meetings (as the five witnesses claimed) is "improbable in and of itself".

During the presentation of evidence by the defence, Akopyan's lawyers insisted that he did not make the speech of which he is accused.

According to a 1 February report on the [jw-russia.org](http://jw-russia.org) news website, they submitted to the court mobile phone data which show that the alleged witnesses were nowhere near the building used for Jehovah's Witness worship on the date in question.

Prosecutors claimed that worshippers were not allowed to bring phones to services, but according to Jehovah's Witnesses, "there is no ban on mobile phones", adding that "believers brought phones with them to worship and even broadcast the spiritual programme for those who were ill".

Akopyan's defence team also pointed out that the prosecution witnesses incorrectly described the internal layout of the building and composition of the religious groups which held services there, and presented multiple witness statements of their own, which attested that those five people had never been present at worship.

Akopyan's wife, Sonya Akopyan, who is not a Jehovah's Witness, also testified that her husband had never tried to force his religion on her or their children in the 25 years since he had converted.

If convicted, Akopyan may receive the following possible punishments: a fine of 300,000 to 500,000 Roubles; or 2 to 3 years' income; or compulsory labour (*prinutdelnaya rabota*) for 1 to 4 years with a ban on working in one's profession for up to 3 years; or 2 to 5 years' imprisonment.

Akopyan remains under travel restrictions, but has not been placed on the Rosfinmonitoring list of terrorists and extremists as of 20 February.

### ***Oryol: Christensen's trial begins***

Danish Jehovah's Witness Dennis Ole Christensen (born 18 December 1972) has made his first appearance at Oryol's Railway District Court on charges of "organising the activities of a banned extremist organisation" (Criminal Code Article 282.2, Part 1).

His preliminary hearing took place before Judge Aleksei Rudnev on 19 February, and was adjourned until 21 February, according to the court website. Defence lawyers are applying to have some "inadmissible evidence" excluded from the case, the [jw-russia.org](http://jw-russia.org) news website reported on 19 February.

Before trial, Christensen was permitted to acquaint himself with the case against him. The time he was allowed for this was, however, limited by court order, the [jw-russia.org](http://jw-russia.org) news website noted on 19 December 2017, and mandated to end on 25 December 2017. The only reason FSB security service investigators gave for making this request to the court was Christensen's use of an interpreter in reviewing the case materials, which comprise about 2,500 pages in eleven volumes.

Police and FSB security service operatives arrested Christensen at a Bible study meeting on 25 May 2017. Video footage posted online by local news site *Orlovskiy Novosti* shows armed personnel in body armour and balaclavas, accompanied by others in civilian clothes, entering a Kingdom Hall. The congregation inside was prevented from leaving while officers searched the building. Interrogations and searches of people's homes continued into the following morning, Jehovah's Witnesses reported.

The jw-russia.org news website points out that Christensen, who is married to a Russian citizen and works in construction, is in Oryol for personal reasons, "not at the invitation of any organisation".

The registered Oryol Jehovah's Witness community was ruled "extremist" and ordered liquidated in June 2016. Christensen's prosecution is derived from this local ban, and not the nationwide prohibition on Jehovah's Witness activities, which came into force in July 2017, after the case against him was initiated.

Christensen has not been added to the Rosfinmonitoring list of "terrorists and extremists" as of 20 February.

### ***Oryol: New criminal investigation***

The Oryol Region Investigative Committee has announced that it has opened another case against a Jehovah's Witness in Oryol, this time under Criminal Code Article 282.2, Part 2 ("Participation in the activities of a banned extremist organisation").

According to the 20 February statement, the accused person "took part in the holding of a religious gathering of [Jehovah's Witnesses], where he made a public speech containing propaganda of the banned organisation". Investigators are now engaged in "establishing all the circumstances of the crime committed", the statement concludes.

This case also appears to be derived from Oryol Regional Court's ban on the local Jehovah's Witness community, rather than the nationwide liquidation, as the alleged offence took place on 26 February 2017, according to the Investigative Committee.

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## **'Extremist' identified after five women killed in Dagestan church attack**

World Watch Monitor (19.02.2018) - <http://bit.ly/2C9Gi0g> - Authorities in one of the least stable parts of Russia have identified the suspected gunman who killed five women at a church yesterday (18 February) before being shot dead by security forces.

The mayoral office in Kizlyar, in the restive and ethnically diverse region of Dagestan, named the assailant as Khalil Khalilov, 22.

An unnamed law-enforcement source quoted by the Russian state news agency, TASS, said the gunman was a local man suspected of having ties to "extremist" organisations.

The Islamic State (IS) group claimed responsibility for the attack in a statement but provided no evidence to support the claim.

Four were killed in the church and one died later in hospital after a man carrying a knife and a hunting rifle opened fire on worshippers at a Russian Orthodox church, TASS reported. Officials said five others were injured in the attack, one of them seriously. Three of the injured were Russian National Guard troops.

A local priest named as Fr. Pavel told local news media the gunman shouted "Allahu akbar" ("Allah is the greatest") and began firing as worshippers were leaving an afternoon service.



"We had finished the Mass and were beginning to leave the church," Fr. Pavel was quoted as saying on the Russian RBK website. "A bearded man ran toward the church shouting 'Allahu Akbar' and killed the people."

Members of the congregation said they prevented more people from being injured by closing the church door and stopping the attacker from entering the building.

Worshippers had just finished attending a Mass to mark Maslenitsa, the last few days before the beginning of Lent.

Russian Orthodox Patriarch Kirill condemned the attack as an attempt to stir up division between Muslims and Christians. "The patriarch considers this heinous crime on the Great Lent eve as a provocation aimed at sparking hostilities [between] Orthodox believers and Muslims who have been living side by side in peace in the Caucasus for centuries," he said.

Dagestan, a republic of Russia, is part of the North Caucasus, where a very conservative form of Islam has gained prominence over the traditional Sufi Islam practised there. According to Open Doors' World Watch List of countries in which it is most difficult to live as a Christian, Christians in Dagestan and neighbouring Chechnya face pressure, most notably converts from Islam, who are commonly viewed as traitors for abandoning Islam in favour of the faith associated with the Russian "enemy" in the region's decades-long guerrilla war.

A 2013 report written by Chatham House found that Islamic extremism in Central Asia and the Caucasus was increasing and likely to continue to do so, in part thanks to the disillusionment of some Muslims who felt victimised by the West and believed themselves to be subjected to a "grand conspiracy against the Muslim world".

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## **Restrictions to religious freedom and freedom of expression in practice**

### ***Construction of Pentecostal church hits snag: Application for a liturgical building rejected in Perm***

By Dmitry Vladimirov

Russia Religion News (19.02.2018) / Gulliver (13.02.2018) - <http://bit.ly/2Ca07EL> - On 12 February, the Commission for Land Use and Construction rejected an application of the religious organization of the Missionary Center of Christians of Evangelical Faith "Youth with a Mission" for granting permission in a Zh-2 zone (medium-story residential construction) for the use of "liturgical buildings and structures" on a parcel of 1,900 square meters at the address 6 Superfosfatnaia St. in Ordzhonikidze district.

Moreover this was not the first time this happened: in late December 2017 members of the commission responded coolly to the idea of any religious construction in the middle of a planned residential district, and the question was postponed. Now the commission completely refused to satisfy the application.

As was explained at the session, previously a "Friendship" children's club was located here and the evangelicals acquired the territory and the remaining dilapidated (this was especially noted at the session-ed.) building in 2007.

The general opinion at the session was that this organization is a "dark horse," which had not provided any clear explanations of what would be built there in the event of a positive decision.

The result was that a majority of members declared that they opposed an "exotic" use of the territory within a residential district.

The chairman of the commission, a deputy head of the city administration, Viktor Ageev, advised the applicant to first obtain the support of the local population, and if this happens then theoretically it would be possible to return to the question. (tr. by PDS, posted 15 February 2018)

### ***Norwegian Jehovah's Witnesses try to prevent confiscation of house of worship***

Russia Religion News (13.02.2018) / SOVA Center - <http://bit.ly/2ok8EM1> - On 13 February it became known that a Norwegian organization of Jehovah's Witnesses turned to the city court of Petrozavodsk. The "Watchtower Bible and Tract Society of the Kingdom of Norway" had acquired a building on Pervomaisk Prospect in 1998 and donated it in 2007 to Russian Jehovah's Witnesses, who transferred it to Finnish fellow believers in 2017.

The Norwegian organization insists that if the donation agreement of 2017 were to be ruled invalid, then the donation agreement of 1998 (sic-2007?) also should be found to be invalid, and that means that the Norwegian organization again becomes the owner of the building. The court admitted the "Watchtower Bible and Tract Society" of Norway to participation in the trial in the capacity of a third person. (tr. by PDS, posted 13 February 2018)

### ***Prosecutions for anti-religious statements***

Sova Center (13.02.2018) - <http://bit.ly/2EGqLH4> - In mid-January, the magistrate court in Sochi dismissed the criminal case against Viktor Nochevnov, previously convicted under Article 148 part 1 of the Criminal Code (insulting the feelings of believers) due to the statute of limitations. Nochevnov was sentenced to a fine of 50 thousand rubles in August 2017, but, in October, the district court annulled the verdict and sent the case for a new trial. The Sochi resident faced charges for sharing a series of cartoon images of Jesus Christ on a social network. We opposed the criminal prosecution against Nochevnov. In our opinion, the formula "insulting the feelings of believers", which has no legal meaning, should be removed from the Criminal Code altogether.

We learned in late January that, back in September 2017, musician Daniil Sukachyov of Novgorod was fined 30 thousand rubles under Article 5.26 part 2 of the Code of Administrative Offenses (desecration of religious objects), and the district court confirmed the relevant decision of the magistrate in November. Sukachyov published on VKontakte a video set to the song of the Polish black metal band Batushka [Father], which used video of Orthodox worship, edited with addition of various superimposed effects (flames, smoke, etc.). We view the prosecution of the Novgorod resident as inappropriate - he did not create a video, but only posted it on the social network page; in addition, no actual religious objects were desecrated even in the process of creating the video.

## **82% of Russians consider unacceptable jokes about the Church**

Interfax (19.02.2018) - <http://bit.ly/2FdVKXT> - Overwhelming majority of Russians (82%) believe it unacceptable to make jokes about the Church no matter what are the circumstances, the VTsIOM (the Russian Public Opinion Research Center) reports.

The poll showed that Russians also do not accept jokes about Russian history, the USSR, Russian Empire (70%), national peculiarities and traditions of various peoples (65%), Russian historical personalities who have passed away (64%), Russian military forces (62%).

Most part of respondents believe it acceptable to laugh at Russia's economic and social problems (53%) and acting authorities in general (54%).

The poll was held on February 9-10 among 2000 respondents.

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## **Orthodox Christian anti-cult activist accused of targeting, harassing leading Hindu guru**

By Cristina Maza

News Week (06.02.2018) - <http://bit.ly/2C1WJar> - Popular Hindu religious leader Shri Prakash Ji said his life in Russia drastically worsened during the past three years due to systematic harassment and threats from followers of an Orthodox Christian anti-cult activist.

Shri, who goes by the name Guru Ji, had been living peacefully in Russia since 1990, first as a medical student and then as a spiritual leader. He started a family in Russia and his three children, who are between the ages of 18 and 23, were all born in Moscow.

But three years ago, he caught the attention of anti-cult activist Alexander Dvorkin, a man human rights groups said harasses members of any religion that competes with Russia's Orthodox Church. Ever since, Guru Ji said he and his family have been the targets of a smear campaign that culminated in November, when police raided his spiritual center and his home.

"They searched the center, and they searched my home, where my family was. They are sending fake journalists to my office. People come to me, they pretend to be a follower, and then they film me. Every week they are doing something," Guru Ji told Newsweek.

"I'm starting to wonder how I can live here with my family. There are so many nationalist elements here, and my daughter is going to school, every day we are worried. They call and threaten us, they say I should leave Russia," he continued.

Guru Ji's lawyer, Kaloy Akhilgov, said Dvorkin's followers have filed false statements with the police saying that Guru Ji is guilty of economic crimes. So far, no charges have been pressed.

Guru Ji said that every day hundreds of people visit his spiritual center, which is located approximately 17 miles outside of Moscow. Yoga and meditation have experienced a cultural revival in Russia, just as they have in many parts of the West.

In Russia, Orthodox Christianity has fused with Russian nationalism under the watchful eye of Russian President Vladimir Putin.

In this context, religious activists like Dvorkin have risen to positions of prominence. In 2009, the U.S. Commission on Religious Freedom's annual report noted that Dvorkin had been named the chairman of a new government-linked body called the Expert Religious Studies Council, which was given wide powers to investigate religious organizations in Russia.

"The Expert Religious Studies Council's new chairman, Alexander Dvorkin, is Russia's most prominent anti-cult activist, and he lacks academic credentials as a religion specialist," the report notes. "Observers are concerned that under Dvorkin's leadership, the council may call for the closure of registered as well as unregistered minority religious communities."

The council maintains close ties to the Moscow Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church, which is also known for its anti-sect activities. Many in Russia say that Dvorkin and his associates have a long track record of targeting religious minorities and have a well-established network of followers and collaborators in governmental and nongovernmental structures throughout Russia.

"Religious freedom in Russia is in a dire state, and we're concerned about the status of all religious minorities there," Daniel Mark, chairman of the U.S. Commission on International Freedom, told Newsweek.

"Alexander Dvorkin is one of a large network of Russian Orthodox activists who have grown considerably in influence over the last 10 years due to the Russian government's increasing patronage of the Russian Orthodox Church and the government's Soviet-style concerns about the subversive potential of independent religious groups. These concerns are no justification for violations of religious freedom," Mark continued.

Dvorkin insists that Scientologists, Jehovah's Witnesses and Guru Ji are spreading false rumors about him. Dvorkin told Newsweek that he is now the deputy head of the council, whose only role is to advise the Ministry of Justice about which groups should be permitted to register as a religious organization. He denies persecuting religious minorities.

Over the past decade, however, the council has spearheaded campaigns against Jehovah's Witnesses and Scientologists in Russia. Last year, Russia opted to ban Jehovah's Witnesses altogether, a decision Dvorkin defended. Jehovah's Witnesses are now labeled an extremist group in Russia and are prohibited from gathering or preaching in the country.

In 2017, the U.S. Commission on International Religious Minorities recommended for the first time that Russia be included on the list of countries of particular concern. The State Department later declined to include Russia on the list.

"In mainland Russia in 2016, new laws effectively criminalized all private religious speech not sanctioned by the state, the Jehovah's Witnesses stand on the verge of a nationwide ban, and innocent Muslims were tried on fabricated charges of terrorism and extremism," the 2017 report stated.

Hare Krishnas in Russia have also been accused of being a "totalitarian sect." Plans in 2003 to build a Hindu temple for Hari Krishnas and members of the Vedic religions were derailed by members of the Orthodox Christian Church, who called Hinduism one of the most anti-Christian cults. According to the Indian embassy in Russia, there are around

14,000 Indian citizens living in Russia and around 1,500 Afghan nationals of Indian origin.

Now, Dvorkin's supporters have set their sights on Guru Ji. Dvorkin's blog, which is popular among conservative Orthodox Christians in Russia, claims that Guru Ji is not a real spiritual leader and that he tricks followers in order to take advantage of them and steal their money. The forum also contains testimony from people who claim that they once followed Guru Ji and experienced abuse. One user claimed Guru Ji is turning women against their husbands because his female followers are now only interested in men who are enlightened.

Guru Ji and members of his family said that the harassment has become intolerable as a result of the campaign. Experts contend that Dvorkin is not overtly dangerous, but that he and his followers have a habit of using law enforcement to fight their battles.

"Dvorkin is a very emotional person. In previous years, he could even turn violent in his anti-cultist fight. But he is not a fighter, in fact he was not really brutal," Alexander Verkhovsky, director of Russian think tank the SOVA Center, told Newsweek.

"Physical attacks by some of [his followers] is still possible but is very rare. They prefer writing books and articles, collaborating with police, Church leadership and other authorities," Verkhovsky continued. "So usually these people threaten not with violence but with urging [the] law enforcement system against their opponents."

Guru Ji and his son believe that this is exactly what happened when their spiritual center and home were raided one Thursday last November.

"My mother was alone inside the house. She called me and said there were people outside the door, so I came running home from college," Prasun Prakash, Guru Ji's 23-year-old son, told Newsweek.

"There were these six big guys, two were in uniform. I asked them for documents, they showed me a piece of paper, so we let them in," he continued.

The raid wasn't violent, Prasun said. The men, only two of whom wore police uniforms, looked through the house, opening drawers. But one of the police officers said something that Prasun thought was strange.

"He kept saying, 'This is a normal police raid, this is not Dvorkin,'" Prasun told Newsweek.

At the same time, a similar raid was taking place at Guru Ji's spiritual center.

"Policemen went to our cultural center, they wanted to find something criminal," said Kristina Shurygina, an employee at Guru Ji's spiritual center. Shurygina said that the policemen were generally friendly and polite. Russian media later reported that computers and documents were seized from the center due to suspicion of extremism.

The guru's lawyer said that he believes the police are trying to launch a criminal case with little evidence.

"Initially, there were attempts to initiate a criminal case on extremism, but [they] found nothing," Akhilgov told Newsweek, adding that there were no charges filed.

Guru Ji and his son Prasun decided to go to the local police to ask about the incident. They wanted to find out if the men who entered their home and spiritual center were authorized to do so.

But the police they encountered in the station weren't nearly as genial as the ones who conducted the raids. Prasun told Newsweek that a police officer entered the room where he and his father were waiting and began screaming at them, saying that they don't belong in Russia because they aren't Orthodox Christians.

"Then he pushed me out of the room, using physical force," Prasun said. "He said Russia is an Orthodox Christian country and foreign elements should be removed."

Guru Ji recorded the incident on his cell phone and posted the recording on his Facebook page. He said that he pledged never to return to the police station without a lawyer present.

Following the incident, he made video appeals to Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Russian President Vladimir Putin, accusing Dvorkin of harassing his family.

Dvorkin, however, insists that he has not encouraged anyone to go after Guru Ji.

"I am a professor, I don't have any followers," Dvorkin told Newsweek. "I didn't know about [Guru Ji] until three years ago when his former followers began writing on my forum and saying they had experienced abuse."

Instead, he said that groups like Scientologists, Jehovah's Witnesses and now Guru Ji have started a smear campaign against him.

"They've also said that I am a CIA agent and Mossad agent and KGB agent. But I'm the head of an NGO, Professor at the Orthodox University," he told Newsweek.

But the harassment of Guru Ji and his family has received attention both in Russia and in India. In January last year, some of Guru Ji's supporters in India staged a protest in front of the Russian embassy in Delhi.

Last June, Russian media reported that Guru Ji had traveled to India to meet with Vijay Kumar Singh, India's Minister of State for External Affairs. During the meeting, Singh said that Dvorkin should be investigated under international law for his harassment of Guru Ji.

Guru Ji also lodged a complaint with Russia's prosecutor general, a fact that was noted in Russian media. Valery Rashkin, a deputy of Russia's Communist Party in the Russian Duma, took up Guru Ji's cause and called for an inquiry, saying that Dvorkin's activities jeopardized Russia's relationship with India.

A roundtable on the issue was held in the Duma in December, when Guru Ji was invited to give a press conference.

Despite the attention, Guru Ji and his son Prasun do not believe that Dvorkin and his followers will stop harassing them. While they plan to continue to raise awareness about Dvorkin's persecution of religious minorities, they raised concerns that the system is rigged against them.

"If you have the will then you can change anything. This is what keeps me, my father, my family and our well-wishers going," Prasun said. "Otherwise we wouldn't have decided to fight this war for justice against the whole system."

## Russia backed Luhansk 'republic' bans Jehovah's Witnesses and other 'non-traditional' faiths

KHPG (06.02.2018) - <https://bit.ly/2HYkrYA> - The self-proclaimed 'Luhansk people's republic' [LPR] has yet again followed Russia's lead, this time by banning the Jehovah's Witnesses, calling them and other banned faiths 'religious groups'. The move comes just days after the Kremlin-backed 'LPR parliament' passed several 'laws', including one aimed at hunting down and prohibiting so-called extremism in religious or political organizations, as well as in the media.

Dmytro Sidorov, who is called the 'acting LPR minister of culture, sport and youth' announced the ban on Monday 5. He explained that in the so-called 'law on freedom of conscience and religious organizations', adopted on February 2, they had specifically excluded 'religious groups'. He defined the latter as organizations with five people (presumably meaning at least that number) which "do not have a direct relation to any of the traditional faiths". Although he suggests that the Jehovah's Witnesses had been removed earlier, Monday's announcement is the first formal confirmation of an actual ban on the organization, not its literature. It comes nine months after Russia reverted to Soviet practice and banned the Jehovah's Witnesses, claiming the faith to be 'extremist'.

It took the so-called 'Donetsk people's republic' until 28 July 2017 to declare Jehovah's Witnesses' printed material 'extremist'. It was claimed that the material aroused enmity on religious grounds and propagandized the superiority of the Jehovah's Witnesses over other faiths.

In 'LPR', they went even further, claiming, on 28 August 2017, that the Jehovah's Witnesses were helping Ukraine's Security Service [SBU] and "neo-Nazi groups". An investigative search had supposedly established not only that the Jehovah's Witnesses in Luhansk and Alchevsk were in breach of 'LPR law', but that they were probably "agents of influence of the Ukrainian Security Service". It was asserted that the search carried out had found agitational material containing Nazi symbols, as well as leaflets calling for cooperation with the SBU. Leaflets from the SBU and the Azov Civic Corps, it was claimed, had previously been pasted around Alchevsk.

The suggestion that Jehovah's Witnesses, who avoid any involvement in politics and have faced persecution rather than take up arms, should have "assisted radical, neo-Nazi groups and other military formations" was overtly absurd, and unbacked by any evidence.

According to the same 'law', all religious organizations and associations in 'LPR' will need to undergo compulsory registration, otherwise their activities will be regarded as illegal.

It is unclear what is required for such compulsory 'registration', but the imposition of Russian requirements in occupied Crimea was used to put pressure on and / or drive out a number of religious organizations. In both Crimea and the militant-controlled areas of Donbas all faiths and denominations except the Orthodox Church under the Moscow Patriarchate have come under major pressure.

The 'arrest' of world-renowned religious scholar Ihor Kozlovskyy in January 2016 coincided with propaganda measures against the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and other faiths which the militants called 'sects'. While that was in 'DPR', there is nothing to suggest that the Luhansk militants would follow different policy.

The 'bill' on religious organizations was fast-tracked through 'parliament' on 2 February, together with similar 'laws; on 'countering extremist activities', 'counter-terrorism'; and one allowing for detention without a court order for up to 30 days.. If the documents,

which are as yet not posted, do happen to clearly define 'extremist activities', the official 'LPR' website is not letting on.

Whatever 'extremism' may be, the bill now establishes "a system of state bodies" aimed at countering it. Should these 'state bodies' consider that political, religious or other organizations are carrying out harmful extremist activities, their activities can be suspended before a court bans them, with the same 'preventive measures' allowed with respect to the mass media. Dissolution is envisaged, by court order, of legal entities considered to be providing an 'extremist organization' with financial support, venues, printing or educational facilities and technical back-up.

Some of the measures are directly lifted from the Russian measures seen applied in Crimea since Russia's invasion. These include the possibility of formally 'warning' the leaders of religious organizations, political parties or the media of "the inadmissibility of doing things which could result in extremist activities". In Russia, two such 'warnings' can be sufficient to seek an organization's or media publication's closure.

All of this coincides with a change to the 'LPR constitution' allowing for individuals to be detained for up to 30 days without a court order. This is purportedly to prevent actions which could threaten the 'republic's security, and is allegedly during the unspecified period of 'martial law'.

At one level, it is difficult to see how the measures introduced differ from what has long been the case. Most of the people seized and held hostage in the self-proclaimed 'Luhansk and Donetsk people's republic', simply disappeared, with few, if any, normal procedural requirements observed.

The warning now, however, is that any media, religious or political organizations could be summarily closed for what the Russian-controlled militants deem to be 'extremism'. 'LPR' has already imposed 10, 14 or even 17-year 'sentences' for no more than critical comments on a blog or a flash mob against the 'LPR flag', and there is no reason to expect that 'extremism' charges will be any more justified.

Ihor Kozlovskyy, who was released in the exchange on 27 December 2017, after almost two years' imprisonment, calls the situation for religious organizations in occupied Donbas "catastrophic". He says that the militants are imitating Russia with respect to religious matters, and that anti-Semitism and Islamophobic sentiments are rampant, and expressed also by the leaders of the so-called 'republics'.

### ***Religious situation in Crimea annexed by Russia***

Religious freedom in Russian-occupied Crimea is greatly curtailed. According to the United Nations, there were roughly 2,200 religious organizations, both registered and unregistered, in Crimea before the 2014 occupation. As of September 2017, only 800 remained. In June 2017, after the Russian Supreme Court decision to ban Jehovah's Witnesses as extremist, all twenty-two local Witnesses organizations in Crimea, representing 8,000 congregants, were officially banned as well.

Although Russian repression of Crimean Tatars is mainly motivated by political rather than religious concerns, it disrupts Crimean Tatar religious activities and institutions. Russian authorities have co-opted the spiritual life of the Muslim Crimean Tatar minority and arrested or driven into exile its community representatives.

Oppression through the judicial process also continues apace. For example, in August 2017, the main church space of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (UOC) in Simferopol, the administrative capital of Crimea, was seized by bailiffs enforcing a February 2017 court decision transferring its ownership to the Crimean Ministry of Property and Land Relations. According to the United Nations, five UOC churches have been officially seized or shut down since 2014. Meanwhile, Russia's laws on religion and extremism,



strengthened in July 2016, have been used to punish believers of various churches, including Jehovah's Witnesses and Seventh Day Adventists, for the exercise of their faith. (Source: Atlantic Council/ Excerpt, 31 January 2018: <https://bit.ly/2nvmq13>)

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## **Russian government service fumbles attempt to punish news agency**

[Portal-Credo.ru](http://Portal-Credo.ru) (25.01.2018) - The "Agency of Business News" (abnews.ru) on 25 January reported that it received from Roskomnadzor [Federal Service for Supervision of Communications, Information Technology, and Mass Media] a notification about the detection of a violation of legislation on news media, for which administrative accountability is provided by part 2 of article 13.15 of the Code of Administrative Violations of Law (distribution of information about an organization that is included in the list of extremists, within indication that its activity has been prohibited). Consideration of the case in the service is scheduled for 8 February, ABN reports.

An article of 17 July 2017 by the Agency of Business News, to which Roskomnadzor called attention, was devoted to the refusal by the appellate college of the Russian Supreme Court to overturn the decision finding the Administrative Center of Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia and 395 structural subdivisions to be extremist and liquidating them. The headline of the news article spoke about the "liquidation of Jehovah's Witnesses" and the text, about "removal of the Jehovah's Witnesses organization," although the wording "organization forbidden on the territory of Russia" was not included in a note.

However, in the document itself that was sent to the editorial office by Roskomnadzor reference is mistakenly made to a decision of the Supreme Court about a ban of "Right Sector," instead of the decision banning the Administrative Center of Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia.

"The accusation by Roskomnadzor against the Agency of Business News is incorrect. Administrative accountability is provided exclusively for failure to mention the ban of organizations that are included in the list of extremists, and the organization of Jehovah's Witnesses was added to it only [later?]," the SOVA Center for News and Analysis commented about the situation. (tr. by PDS, posted 26 January 2018)

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## **Student barred from exams at Moscow State University for wearing a Jewish hat**

Pravda Report (23.01.2018) - <http://bit.ly/2FcVaIS> - A professor of Moscow State University named after Lomonosov refused to take an exam from a student who was wearing a kippah. The student filed a complaint at the university administration.

Professor Vyacheslav Baburin, the head of the Department of Economic and Social Geography of Russia, the Geography Department of Moscow State University, offered the young man either to remove his headdress or leave the auditorium. The student, named as Lev Boroda, had to look for another teacher, who would be willing to take the exam. The administrative office helped the student find a more tolerant professor.

The student filed a complaint against Baburin at the rector's office. According to the student, he has come across manifestations of religious intolerance at the university before. When he asked to be released from physical education classes during Yom Kippur

- the Day of Atonement, when Jews practice strict fasting - another teacher advised him to "go get baptised."

The head of the Geography Department of the Moscow State University, Sergei Dobrolyubov, explained the student's non-admission to exams. "There are no complaints against Professor Baburin, he had the right to do as he did. I have talked to him and he pointed out the rules of the internal order of Lomonosov Moscow State University, signed in 2008," Dobrolyubov said.

In accordance with those rules, it is forbidden to stay at university premises in outer clothing and headdresses.

Kippah is a traditional Jewish male headdress, which looks like a small cap. Orthodox Jews wear the kippah at all times.

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## **Unregistered Baptists caught in violation of Varovaya Package**

OVDInfo (23.01.2018) - <http://bit.ly/2Bq1tGK> - A judge of the Tigil district court in the village of Palana, Yulia Belova, fined two adherents of the teaching of the religious organization of the "International Union of Evangelical Christians-Baptists," Vladimir Dordzhiev and Anatoly Tynetegin, 20 and 10 thousand rubles respectively for street preaching. This was reported on the website of the court.

The men were found guilty of violating part 2 of article 20.2 of the Code of Administrative Violations of Law (organizing an unsanctioned public event). Judge Belova reduced Tynetegin's fine because of mitigating circumstances-he has nine minor children.

On 19 November 2017, Dordzhiev and Tynetegin conducted a public worship service near a building of a state enterprise, during which they described for passers-by their teaching and distributed leaflets. Later police officers approached the men and arrested them and took them to the Koryak police department.

On 22 October 2014, changes were introduced into article 16 of the law "On freedom of conscience and religious associations, after which it became obligatory to get permission for religious events if they were not being conducted on the territory of religious organizations or outside of houses of worship. (tr. by PDS, posted 23 January 2018)

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## **Baptism madness seizes Russians on Epiphany**



HRWF (23.01.2018) - This picture is symbolic of the relations between the Kremlin and the Russian Orthodox Church: both are narrowly united to strengthen their mutual power. This picture perfectly illustrates the concept of "spiritual security" put in place in 2000 which consists in identifying the Russian people with Orthodoxy and rejecting any religious groups and non-religious organizations with foreign roots. The invisible spiritual security concept is the new Iron Wall built by Russia against the Western World and its values. It is more efficient than the Wall made of bricks and concrete during the Cold War because it is being built in and with the minds of the people in Russia. It leads to cultural and religious isolationism, to the banning of 'undesirable' 'foreign' groups (Jehovah's Witnesses and other peaceful religious groups) and to religious and ideological cleansing with the final objective of purifying the Orthodox lands.

### ***Putin visits St Nil Hermitage where at night he swam in Lake Seliger***

[Portal-Credo.ru](http://Portal-Credo.ru), 19 January 2018 - On 19 January the Orthodox Church celebrates one of the twelve chief feast days-the Baptism of the Lord, or Epiphany. According to a tradition that has been established in recent years in the Russian federation, on this day Russians participate in mass Baptism bathing.

On the night from 18 to 19 January, Russian President Vladimir Putin also bathed in a Baptism ice hole. He visited the hermitage of the male monastery of St. Nil of Stolobnoe, which belongs to the Russian Orthodox Church of the Moscow patriarchate, and he plunged into Lake Seliger, Rosblat reports on 19 January.

His press secretary, Dmitry Peskov, reported that for Putin this was "not the first experience of Baptism bathing." "In the course of a number of years the president has already plunged into an ice hole." Peskov added that this year the traditional Baptism freeze has not occurred in central Russia and therefore "the temperature in the region of the lake on this night did not go below 6 or 7 degrees below zero [Celsius]."

Social networks were not slow in reacting to this event. A Rosbalt correspondent writes that opinions varied: from "Muzhik [Mensch]," "Krasava [Bravo]," and "where else is

there such a president, I am proud!" to "they heated the water in the lake with an atomic heater." (tr. by PDS, posted 19 January 2018)

### ***Around 1.8 million participate in baptism bathing in Russia***

[Interfax-Religiia, 19 January 2018](#) - Almost two million persons participated in mass bathing and services for the celebration of the Baptism of the Lord and their safety was guaranteed by more than 30,000 troops of police, an official representative of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs [M.V.D.], Irina Volk, reported.

"In the night from 18 to 19 January, more than 7,300 festive worship services and mass bathings occurred in the Russian federation, which were devoted to the celebration of the Baptism of the Lord, in which around 1.8 million persons participated," I. Volk said.

She said that the securing of public order on territories near Orthodox churches and specially equipped fonts was provided by about 34,000 police personnel. In addition, around 2,500 troops of the Russian Guard were activated and also more than 11,000 representatives of national guards, cossacks, and private security enterprises.

"The security of religious events was ensured to the fullest. No violations of public order were reported," I. Volk emphasized. (tr. by PDS, posted 19 January 2018)

### ***More than 104,000 swim in ice holes on baptism in Moscow***

[RIA Novosti, 19 January 2018](#) - More than 104,000 persons have already plunged into ice holes during Baptism bathing on the territory of Moscow, and no incidents have occurred, a representative of the press service of the capital headquarters of the Ministry of Emergencies told RIA Novosti.

"As of 12:00 [noon], places for conduct of the ritual of Baptism bathing were visited by more than 166,000 persons, of whom more than 104,000 bathed," the news agency's source said.

He said that no incidents occurred during the time of Baptism bathing in Moscow.

"In the course of patrolling bodies of water along with agencies of internal affairs, five unsanctioned places of bathing were discovered and measures were taken to prevent access to them by citizens," the representative of the ministry added.

Approximately 1,300 personnel of fire and rescue agencies of the capital were involved in measures for guaranteeing the safety of people in places of Baptism bathing along with 335 technical units, including 16 hydrofoils. (tr. by PDS, posted 19 January 2018)

### ***Patriarch Kirill thinks that the feast of baptism opens captivating perspective before believers***

[Interfax-Religiia, 19 January 2018](#) - Patriarch of Moscow and all-Rus Kirill noted that the feast of Baptism opens special perspectives before Christians.

"The present day, which constitutes an integral part of the day of the Nativity of Christ, opens before us an especially captivating spiritual perspective: we know that we are not alone in the face of grief and difficult circumstances and we know that God is with us," he said on Friday after the liturgy in the Epiphany cathedral of Moscow.

The patriarch recalled that it is no accident that in the Great Compline on the eve of the feasts of Nativity and Baptism these words are solemnly intoned: "God is with us!"

The primate is sure that "the epiphany of the Lord in the flesh for the salvation of humankind is the turning point in all of human history."

"And you and I are heirs of all that the Lord accomplished and it is only required of us never to forsake him and never to permit that distrust would paralyze our thinking and our feelings and our will so that our prayer will always be sincere and heartfelt, and then the grace of God appearing in the Savior's coming into the world will accompany us on all paths of our life," he concluded. (tr. by PDS, posted 19 January 2018)

### ***Orthodox celebrate baptism of the Lord***

[Interfax-Religiia, 19 January 2018](#) - On Friday, Orthodox believers are celebrating one of the most ancient of Christian holidays, the Baptism of the Lord or Epiphany.

On this day Christians commemorate the baptism of Jesus Christ in the Jordan River with which his ministry for humanity began. The word "I baptize" literally in translation from the Greek means "I plunge into water." Christ was baptized by the prophet John, who immediately recognized in him the Savior who was awaited by the Hebrew people.

The first mentions of the feast day date to the early third century; to be sure at the time it was celebrated along with Christmas and the two celebrations were separated only toward the end of the fourth century, although even now in some ancient churches these holidays are marked on the same day.

The eve precedes Baptism when believers prepare themselves by prayer and fasting for the upcoming celebration. Christians believe that in the night the water in all bodies of water on earth becomes holy and acquires miraculous healing properties.

In Russia, despite the traditional freezes, on this day baptismal bathing is conducted in specially equipped fonts, called "Jordans." Believers come to bodies of water and plunge themselves into the icy water, believing that thereby they will be able to be healed from spiritual and bodily diseases. This year the Ministry of Emergencies expects that about 1.5 million people will participate in Baptism bathing.

At the same time, representatives of the church remind them that immersion in the baptismal font is a pious ritual which should not be turned into showy action and that, when plunging into the water, it is necessary to seek not external health but inner and spiritual health.

The great consecration of the water is also performed on this day in Orthodox churches. By tradition, Patriarch Kirill performs the festive liturgy today and consecration of the water in the Epiphany cathedral church in Moscow.

According to ancient tradition, on the feast of Baptism it is customary to consecrate water not only in churches but also in open bodies of water. Priests of the Russian Orthodox Church will consecrate today all four oceans of earth in various parts of the world. (tr. by PDS, posted 20 January 2018)