



Earth Month Network, Inc.™

March 20, 2023

Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin
President of Russia
23 Ilyinka Str.
Moscow
Russian Federation
103132

**Subject: Relief from Persecution and the Release of Jehovah's Witnesses from Captivity
In Russia and the Territories Occupied by Russia in Ukraine**

Dear President Putin:

This writing is humbly presented in positive light of which to cure the dismal situation involving the continual persecution of Jehovah's Witnesses within the Russian Federation for **Relief from Persecution by the Russian Federation and the Release of Jehovah's Witnesses from Captivity in Russia and the Territories Occupied by Russia in Ukraine** and within all of its territorial jurisdictions.

Earth Month® was founded on Saturday April 4, 1970, as the full month of April is Earth Month. Earth Month Network, Inc.™ (EMN) is the legal entity nonprofit, NGO located in Maricopa, Arizona USA that operates the affairs for Earth Month. These include but are not limited to: Environmental Awareness and Education, Environmental and Social Justice, Civil, Constitutional and *Human Rights* on a global basis.

The mission, work, and success of EMN are based upon the oldest book of law, history, prophesy and science; that being the Holy Bible. I too have based my life course and conduct upon the Holy Bible and teachings of Jesus Christ, and therefore a longtime Jehovah's Witness.

It appears evident that On March 15, 2017, the Ministry of Justice in Russia filed a claim with the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation seeking "to declare the religious organization, the Administrative Center of Jehovah's Witnesses, extremist, ban its activity, and liquidate it." This negative action by the Supreme Court went into effect April 5, 2017.

However, the decision by the Supreme Court in favor of this claim came to fruition on April 5, 2017 and had unjust and dire consequences for all of Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia. The Administrative Center and 404 local legal entities were dissolved. This also meant that the branch property in St. Petersburg and Kingdom Halls throughout the country were seized by the State.

In addition, each of the more than 175,000 Witnesses were at risk of being arrested, abused, and criminally prosecuted, merely for meeting for worship, reading the Bible together, or talking to others on an individual basis about their faith. As of this writing, the Russian Federation and its territorial jurisdictions have gone against the peaceful Jehovah's Witnesses and currently have 103 imprisoned, the list is attached hereto at page 8 of this correspondence and made a part hereof.

On May 31, 2017, you yourself pinned a medal the "Family Glory Award" or "The Order of Parental Glory" upon one of my spiritual Brothers *Valeriy Novik* while his wife, my spiritual Sister *Tatyana* received a flower bouquet. According to your office this award is given to "model families" that are exemplary in terms of education, athletics, and a healthy lifestyle. Their family with eight children is in fact representative of Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia as well as around the world for a healthy lifestyle. ¹

On December 11, 2017 at a meeting of the Council for the Development of Civil Society and Human Rights, which was held at the Kremlin with many human rights activists being present, the question was posed to you on the inclusion of Jehovah's Witnesses in the list of extremist organizations. Your response "This is complete nonsense; we need to carefully deal with this." The corresponding question "Should at some point, be much more liberal... Equally treat representatives of all religions. [They shouldn't] enroll in some kind of destructive, let alone terrorist organizations." ²

The meeting continued with Human rights activist Ekaterina Shulman drawing attention to the problem. She pointed out that in the official "List of terrorists and extremists" the majority are 404 organizations of Jehovah's Witnesses. "They certainly do not call for violence and do not carry it out," the human rights activist said. In response, Vladimir Putin said: "Regarding the Jehovah's Witnesses. Probably, we can, and even should at some point, be much more liberal towards representatives of various religious sects, but we must not forget that our society does not as Orthodox Christians. We have three more practically traditional our religions, which the consist exclusively of religious sects. 90 percent or so of the citizens of the Russian Federation identify themselves state provides assistance. We must treat representatives of all religions equally – this is true, but still, we must also take into account the country and the society in which we live. True, this does not mean at all that we should include representatives of religious communities in some kind of destructive, not even terrorist organizations. Of course, this is complete nonsense, we need to carefully look into this, here I agree with you. A little later, the President again returned to the topic of persecution of Jehovah's Witnesses: "**Jehovah's Witnesses are also Christians, and I don't really understand why they should be persecuted either.**"

¹ Robert Coalson, Radio Free Europe, June 13, 2017 at <https://www.rferl.org/a/russia-jehovah-s-witness-family-award-extremist-putin/28546976.html>

² <http://kremlin.ru/events/president/news/59374>

Russia's "Federal law on Extremist Activity" was originally intended to help stop terrorist. When amended, the long arm of said law became overreaching as a dragnet to include certain religious activities. Russia's "Federal Law on Extremist Activity" is being misapplied to Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia. Jehovah's Witnesses strive to be good citizens, much like when you pinned the medal on Valeriy Novik on May 31, 2017. We are known worldwide for our peaceful activities, non-political, non-combatant, pay taxes, protects the environment, have model families and lead a healthy lifestyle, morally clean, chaste and just; and under no circumstances would we ever resort to any activity that could legitimately be construed as "extremist" or criminal in nature.

In fact, Jehovah's Witness have great respect for government. The Apostle Paul wrote "Let every person be in subjection to the superior authorities, for there is no authority except by God; the existing authorities stand placed in their relative positions by God". *Romans 13.1,2*. This also means that the superior authorities or in this case Russian Federation stands in place to its relative position only by the grace of God, Jehovah. Does this not deem respect for the State?

The activities of Jehovah's Witnesses and the publications that are produce encourage love of God and neighbor, love for family, and respect for government. There is absolutely nothing "extremist" or criminal in such Bible-based publications. The pamphlet entitled Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia has excerpts by: Dr. Sergei Ivanenko, a Russian religion scholar, Academician N. S. Gor dienko, professor of religious studies, Lyudmila Alekseeva, chairman of the Moscow Helsinki Group.

Additionally, in the book *Religions of the Nations of Modern Russia*, released under the editorship of Miran Petrovich Mchedlov, Chairman of the Expert Council for Conducting State Expert Religious Studies With the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation, the following is noted: "The Authorities are considered by Jehovah's Witnesses as an arrangement that is permitted to exist by God. They do not take part in conflicts with the law. They respect order and obedience to the law."—1999, page 463.

The Administrative Center and Jehovah's organization was a legal entity registered with the Russian Federation. There are not any missionaries that come to Russia and the organization is not known to practice so-called missionary activities as such. Jehovah's Witnesses do not preach from a pulpit, they are teachers also known as proclaimers of God's Kingdom. Jehovah's Witnesses do not proselytize but rather they allow others to freely adhere their individual profession of personal faith. From the Bibles view, one must make the truth their own and no one is forced or coerced to do anything against their will. It is a personal matter much like the Psalmist David stated: "Make me know your own ways, O Jehovah; Teach me your own paths. Make me walk in your truth and teach me, For you are my God of salvation. In you I have hoped all day long". *Psalms. 25:4, 5*.

As a point of history, the utilization of God's personal name has been utilized in Russia for centuries prior to the Watchtower and Bible Tract Society taking on the Name of Jehovah's Witnesses in 1931. "YOU are my witnesses," is the utterance of Jehovah, "even my servant whom I have chosen, in order that YOU may know and have faith in me, and that YOU may

understand that I am the same One. Before me there was no God formed, and after me there continued to be none. I—I am Jehovah, and besides me there is no savior.” *Isaiah 42: 8-12*.

This is evident from usage of the divine name by the Russian Orthodox Church in its chant- alleluia, which is done singularly or several times. Mr. President, this you are personally familiar with as a member of the Church. The meaning is the same in every language which translates to *Praise Jah*. Jah is the short version of Jehovah from the original Hebrew. The meaning of Jehovah is ‘*He causes to become*’, as the creator of all things.

A careful reading of the Bible, will show you that Jehovah is the personal name of Almighty God, the Creator of the universe. In the Synodal translation of the Russian Bible, Exodus 15:3 says about God: “Jehovah is His name.” (See also Exodus 33:19.) The name Jehovah appears several thousand times in the Hebrew Scriptures of the Bible, which were translated into Russian in the first half of the 19th century by Orthodox priest Archimandrite Makarios. The 1825 Russian Bible Society Octateuch, edited by Gerasim Pavsky, contains the name Jehovah over 700 times.

Many religious buildings and others that are centuries old have inscriptions of Jehovah’s name on them. Some are represented in Russian as Иегова or a similar form or that of the Hebrew from (Tetragrammaton) יהוה . This being the fact, Russia and its religions have been utilizing Jehovah God’s personal name long before it was adopted by Jehovah’s Witnesses, and is still utilized by them today.

But yet, with all due respect Mr. President, the State government and local governments go against the peaceful Jehovah’s Witnesses...persecuting them, planting false evidence, prosecuting them, imprisoning and abusing them for the exercise of religious rights secured by Russian law and international law. This is found to be a direct and compounded violation of individual and organizational Human Rights, protected under The Preamble of the Russian Constitution and contravenes such Constitutional guaranties, to wit:³

Chapter 1 Fundamentals of the Constitutional System

Article 6 [Citizenship] Sec. 1, 2 and 3.

Article 14 [Secularity of the State] Sec. 1 and 2.

Article 13 [Political Plurality] Sec. 1, 2, 4, and 5.

Article 14 [Secularity of the State] Sec. 1 and 2.

Article 15 [Supreme Law] Sec. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Chapter 2 Rights and Liberties of Man and Citizen

Article 17 [Basic Rights and Liberties] Sec. 1, 2 and 3

Article 18 [Direct Effect]

Article 19 [Equality] Sec. 1, 2, and 3

Article 21 [Human Dignity] Sec. 1 and 2

Article 22 [Personal Freedom] Sec. 1 and 2

Article 23 [Privacy] Sec. 1 and 2.

³ Russian Constitution: <http://www.constitution.ru/en/10003000-01.htm>

Article 25 [Home]
Article 26 [National Identity, Native Language] Sec. 2.
Article 28 [Belief, Religion]
Article 29 [Expression] Sec. 1, 3 and 4.
Article 30 [Association] Sec. 1.
Article 31 [Assembly, Demonstration]
Article 33 [Petitions]
Article 35 [Private Property] Sec. 1, 2 and 3.
Article 36 [Land Ownership] Sec. 1.
Article 43 [Education] 1, 4 and 5.
Article 44 [Arts, Sciences, Culture] Sec. 1, 2 and 3.
Article 45 [State Protection] Sec. 1 and 2.
Article 46 [Legal Protection] Sec. 1, 2 and 3.
Article 47 [Access to the Courts] Sec. 1 and 2.
Article 50 [Ne Bis In Idem] Sec. 2.

Such action by government agents to create false charges is in violative of ‘*the clean hands doctrine*’ is a violation of aforementioned Constitutional Rights, and such agents are also in violation of The criminal Code of The Russian Federation themselves and subject to punishment and fines:

Article 127. Illegal Deprivation of Liberty
Article 129. Slander
Article 130. Insult

Chapter 19 Crimes Against the Constitutional Rights and Freedoms of Man and Citizen

Article 136. Violation of the Equality of Human and Civil Rights and Freedoms: Sec. 1 and 2.
Article 137. Invasion of Personal Privacy: Sec. 1 and 2.
Article 148. Obstruction of the Exercise of the Right of Liberty of Conscience and Religious Liberty.
Article 149. Obstruction of the Holding of a Meeting, Assembly, Demonstration, Procession, or Picketing, or of Participation in the Aforesaid.
Article 158. Theft: Sec. 1 and 3.
Article 163. Extortion: Sec. 1 and 3.
Article 167. Willful Destruction or Damage of Property: Sec. 1.
Article 282. Incitement of National, Racial, or Religious Enmity: Sec. 1 and 2.

Chapter 30 Crimes against State Power and the Interests of the Civil Service Chapter and the Service in Local-Self-government Bodies.

Article 285. Abuse of Official Powers: Sec 1. Article 286. Exceeding Official Powers. Sec. 1.

On June 7, 2022, the European Court on Human Rights in the case of *Taganrog Loro and Others v. Russia* was notarized in Russia. The ECtHR has issued a landmark ruling in favor of Jehovah's Witnesses, ruling that their persecution in Russia is illegal throughout Russia.^{4 5}

On Tuesday March 14, 2023, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation overturned the acquittal of *Aleksandr Priyanikov* and *Venera* and *Darya Dulova* and sent the case back for another consideration at the appellate instance.

In January 2020, the Karpinsk City Court of the Sverdlovsk Region gave believers suspended sentences ranging from one to two and a half years. The appellate court overturned the verdict due to violation of the principle of transparency and sent the case back for a new trial. The second verdict duplicated the previous court decision, but it was also appealed. In March 2022, the Sverdlovsk Regional Court found the believers not guilty of extremism. This happened shortly after the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation clarified that the worship services of Jehovah's Witnesses do not in themselves constitute a crime under Article 282.2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, despite the liquidation of the believers' legal entities

Why did the Court take such action? Mr. President, on December 11, 2017, you issued new instructions to the Supreme Court to prepare explanations regarding the generalization of court practice in cases related to violations of legislation on religious associations.^{6 7}

The Plenum of the Supreme Court on October 28, 2021, ruled, “joint worship of Jehovah's Witnesses, their rites, and ceremonies do not constitute a crime under Article 282.2 of the Russian Criminal Code, despite the liquidation of the religion’s legal entities”. Clarification of this Ruling is directed by *judge-rapporteur Elena Peysikova* in the presented Russian video.⁸

The Court on March 14th had not only taken in your instructions to the Plenum but had followed through with their decision of Article 282.2 of the Criminal Code, and further held to its clarification in the case ruled upon on March 14th.

This literally means that the Russian Supreme Court recognizes its role in protecting religious freedoms and human rights and had expressed that the lower Courts follow suit. This is in accord with your questions posed since December of 2017 and as well as the ruling from the European Court on Human Rights in June of 2022.

⁴ English: Ruling by the European Court on Human Rights, June 2, 2017: https://jw-russia.org/docs/206/220607_CASE_OF_TAGANROG_LRO_AND_OTHERS_v_RUSSIA-EN.pdf

⁵ Russian: Ruling by the European Court on Human Rights, June 2, 2017: https://jw-russia.org/docs/206/220607_CASE_OF_TAGANROG_LRO_AND_OTHERS_v_RUSSIA-RU.pdf

⁶ Russian: President Putin’s Assignment to the Plenum of the Russian Supreme Court, December 11, 2017 Pr-133 8b and 8c. <http://kremlin.ru/acts/assignments/orders/56492>

⁷ English: President Putin’s Assignment to the Plenum of the Russian Supreme Court, December 11, 2017, Pr-133 8b and 8c. <http://kremlin.ru/acts/assignments/orders/64952>

⁸ Video: judge-rapporteur Elena Peysikova Clarifying Article 282.2 of the Russian Criminal Code. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4IwoQxqBoZQ&t=992s>

This leaves us now with the continual dismal situation occurring with Jehovah's Witnesses throughout Russia. Reports have come in that Jehovah's Witnesses as non-combatants in exercise of their religious freedoms within the territories occupied by Russia in Ukraine are also suffering oppressive acts, persecution and criminal proceedings against them without lawful cause.

In hindsight, has any police officer local or federal government official every sat down and spoke peaceably with Jehovah's Witnesses representatives? Have you ever gone to a meeting at a Kingdom Hall? Have you ever attended a convention or the Memorial of Jesus Christ's Death? Have you requested a tour of the Branch Office in St. Petersburg or that of the new World Headquarters in the United States? Why not? They would be more than glad to accommodate you. By not doing so, it creates enmity, strife, animosity, biases and prejudice without reasonable or lawful cause. When we apply wisdom to this, these items have no place where a system is supposed to be equal fair and just... do they?

We would like to express the hope that the Russian authorities will stop the unlawful actions being taken against the Witnesses in all forms within Russian and occupied territories of Ukraine, so that our brothers and sisters can continue to gather peacefully for Christian meetings without any impediments.

As a Russian Orthodox, you believe as Jehovah's Witness believe that Jesus Christ is the central being to one's faith. We do so much so that we follow his command to commemorate the memorial of his death...every year at sundown on Nisan 14. This year it falls on Tuesday April 4, 2023. It is most unfortunate that due to the ban upon Jehovah's people, they cannot observe the Memorial commanded by Jesus. Only you can change this! Here is the invitation to the Memorial of which you can make arrangements for all. ⁹

President Putin, we humbly petition that all past, pending and future actions against Jehovah's Witnesses be set aside, dismissed so that the Organization/members be fully restored to their previous position without further molestation and prisoners be released. It is further requested pursuant to the Russian Constitution Article 85 that a formal document issue to restore and enforce the Constitutional, Religious and Human Rights of Jehovah's Witnesses and the Organization in Russia and Ukraine, and business/properties be returned and restored.

Thank you for your valuable time and serious consideration in this important matter.

Respectfully yours,

Brad Follett

President

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⁹ Memorial Invitation in Russian

CURRENTLY IN PRISON AS OF MARCH 2023
NAME, AGE, LOCATION, TERM; UNTIL, REASON

1. Afanasiyev, Sergey 58 Detention Center No. 1, Amur Region Verdict not finalized Religious activity.
2. Aliev, Alam 60 Detention Center No. 1, Jewish Autonomous Region Verdict not finalized Religious activity.
3. Andreyev, Andrey 46 Penal Colony No. 2, Lipetsk Region To be determined Religious activity.
4. Andreyev, Boris 70 Detention Center No. 2, Primorye Territory 6 months; 2023-03-28 Religious activity.
5. Antonov, Denis 45 Detention Center No. 1, Republic of Mordovia 24 months; 2024-06-14 Religious activity.
6. Atryakhin, Vladimir 35 Detention Center No. 1, Republic of Mordovia 72 months; 2028-03-31 Religious activity.
7. Avanesov, Arsen 39 Penal Colony No. 3, Ulyanovsk Region 78 months; 2024-08-12 Religious activity.
8. Avanesov, Vilen 69 Penal Colony No. 3, Ulyanovsk Region 72 months; 2024-02-11 Religious activity.
9. Baranovskiy, Roman 48 Penal Colony No. 3, Trans-Baikal Territory 72 months; 2027-01-10 Religious activity.
10. Beltikov, Maksim 42 Penal Colony No. 9, Krasnodar Territory 20 months; 2023-09-17 Religious activity.
11. Berchuk, Aleksey 46 Penal Colony No. 3, Republic of Mari El 96 months; 2029-05-27 Religious activity.
12. Bitusov, Yevgeniy 43 Detention Center No. 1, Amur Region Verdict not finalized Religious activity.
13. Bochkarev, Andrey 47 Detention Center No. 1, Republic of Tatarstan 37.5 months; 2023-04-01 Religious activity.
14. Danielyan, Andrey 53 Detention Center No. 4, Altai Territory 72 months; 2028-09-28 Religious activity.
15. Danilov, Oleg 48 Penal Colony No. 11, Krasnodar Territory 36 months; 2024-03-01 Religious activity.

16. Diarov, Rustam 49 Penal Colony No. 4, Republic of Tatarstan 86 months; 2027-07-29 Religious activity.
17. Druzhinin, Leonid 53 Detention Center No. 1, Amur Region Verdict not finalized Religious activity.
18. Dyadkin, Aleksey 33 Detention Center No. 3, Rostov Region 84 months; 2026-06-07 Religious activity.
19. Ermolaev, Vladimir 33 Penal Colony No. 3, Trans-Baikal Territory 76 months; 2028-09-05 Religious activity.
20. Filatov, Aleksandr 38 Detention Center No. 1, Krasnoyarsk Territory Verdict not finalized Religious activity.
21. Galitsyna, Lyubov 66 Detention Center No. 3, Rostov Region 7 months; 2023-03-15 Religious activity.
22. Golik, Dmitriy 35 Penal Colony No. 8, Amur Region 72 months; 2027-07-29 Religious activity.
23. Gorbunov, Anatoliy 65 Penal Colony No. 31, Krasnoyarsk Territory 72 months; 2027-11-25 Religious activity.
24. Goreliy, Aleksey 42 Detention Center No. 3, Rostov Region 78 months; 2025-11-16 Religious activity.
25. Gromov, Sergey 53 Detention Center No. 1, Republic of Tatarstan 12 months; 2023-03-15 Religious activity.
26. Ivanov, Yevgeniy 45 Penal Colony No. 4, Republic of Tatarstan 86 months; 2027-07-29 Religious activity.
27. Ivanova, Olga 39 Penal Colony No. 7, Stavropol Territory 32 months; 2024-06-13 Religious activity.
28. Ivshin, Aleksandr 65 Penal Colony No. 10, Rostov Region 90 months; 2028-04-14 Religious activity.
29. Kalin, Yaroslav 53 Detention Center No. 1, Irkutsk Region 18.5 months; 2023-06-20 Religious activity.
30. Kardakov, Sergey 38 Detention Center No. 1, Amur Region Verdict not finalized Religious activity.

31. Kiramov, Rinat 35 Detention Center No. 1, Astrakhan Region 17.5 months; 2023-04-27 Religious activity.
32. Khachatryan, Garegin 55 Detention Center No. 1, Rostov Region 7 months; 2023-03-10 Religious activity.
33. Klikunov, Sergey 47 Penal Colony No. 4, Republic of Tatarstan 86 months; 2027-07-29 Religious activity.
34. Klimov, Sergey 52 Penal Colony No. 8, Astrakhan Region 72 months; 2023-07-25 Religious activity.
35. Korolev, Aleksandr 44 Detention Center No. 1, Republic of Mordovia 24 months; 2024-06-14 Religious activity.
36. Korolev, Sergey 49 Detention Center No. 1, Astrakhan Region 17.5 months; 2023-04-27 Religious activity.
37. Korotun, Yevgeniy 52 Penal Colony No. 13, Sverdlovsk Region 84 months; 2026-10-06 Religious activity.
38. Kosteev, Sergey 62 Detention Center No. 1, Irkutsk Region 20.5 months; 2023-06-20 Religious activity.
39. Kosyanenko, Sergey 61 Detention Center No. 1, Astrakhan Region 17.5 months; 2023-04-27 Religious activity.
40. Kriger, Valeriy 55 Detention Center No. 1, Jewish Autonomous Region Verdict not finalized Religious activity.
41. Li, Anatoliy 37 Detention Center No. 2, Primorye Territory 5 months; 2023-03-28 Religious activity.
42. Malevaniy, Dmitriy 32 Detention Center No. 4, Primorye Territory Verdict not finalized Religious activity.
43. Mamalimov, Igor 45 Detention Center No. 1, Trans-Baikal Territory 71 months; 2028-04-14 Religious activity.
44. Mareev, Roman 44 Detention Center No. 4, Moscow 16 months; 2023-03-07 Religious activity.
45. Martynov, Nikolay 65 Detention Center No. 1, Irkutsk Region 20.5 months; 2023-06-20 Religious activity.
46. Meleshko, Vasiliiy 61 Penal Colony No. 11, Krasnodar Territory 36 months; 2024-07-13 Religious activity.

47. Melnik, Sergey 50 Detention Center No. 3, Volgograd Region 60 months; 2026-02-03
Religious activity.
48. Melnik, Vladimir 56 Detention Center No. 1, Oryol Region 29 months; 2023-04-30
Religious activity.
49. Moiseyev, Nikita 32 Detention Center No. 3, Rostov Region 84 months; 2026-05-19
Religious activity.
50. Morozov, Maksim 39 Detention Center No. 4, Kemerovo Region 19 months; 2023-03-18
Religious activity.
51. Moysh, Mikhail 35 Detention Center No. 1, Irkutsk Region 20.5 months; 2023-06-20
Religious activity.
52. Nikolayev, Aleksandr 49 Detention Center No. 2, Samara Region 30 months; 2023-09-20
Religious activity.
53. Nikulin, Georgiy 58 Detention Center No. 1, Republic of Mordovia 50 months; 2026-01-05
Religious activity.
54. Nikulina, Yelena 54 Detention Center No. 1, Republic of Mordovia 50 months; 2026-08-12
Religious activity.
55. Olshevskiy, Anton 35 Detention Center No. 1, Amur Region Verdict not finalized Religious
activity.
56. Panyuta, Olga 63 Detention Center No. 4, Primorye Territory Verdict not finalized Religious
activity.
57. Parkov, Aleksandr 55 Penal Colony No. 10, Rostov Region 78 months; 2024-08-12
Religious activity.
58. Peresunko, Denis 44 Penal Colony No. 6, Udmurtian Republic 65 months; 2026-09-01
Religious activity.
59. Pike, Sean Antonio 51 Detention Center No. 2, Moscow 21 months; 2023-05-15 Religious
activity.
60. Piskarev, Vladimir 66 Detention Center No. 1, Oryol Region 29 months; 2023-04-30
Religious activity.
61. Popov, Igor 35 Detention Center No. 1, Irkutsk Region 18.5 months; 2023-06-20 Religious
activity.

62. Popov, Vladimir 55 Detention Center No. 3, Rostov Region 84 months; 2026-05-19 Religious activity.
63. Putintsev, Aleksandr 48 Detention Center No. 1, Trans-Baikal Territory 77 months; 2028-10-12 Religious activity.
64. Putintsev, Artur 52 Detention Center No. 1, Oryol Region 29 months; 2023-04-30 Religious activity.
65. Razumov, Yevgeniy 42 Detention Center No. 3, Rostov Region 84 months; 2026-05-19 Religious activity.
66. Rogozin, Valeriy 60 Penal Colony No. 6, Udmurtian Republic 65 months; 2026-07-06 Religious activity.
67. Rumyantsev, Aleksandr 45 Detention Center No. 2, Moscow 21 months; 2023-05-15 Religious activity.
68. Safronova, Anna 57 Penal Colony No. 7, Stavropol Territory 72 months; 2027-08-20 Religious activity.
69. Sannikov, Konstantin 52 Detention Center No. 1, Tatarstan Republic 32 months; 2023-05-09 Religious activity.
70. Saparov, Nikolay 40 Detention Center No. 2, Republic of Adygeya 13 months; 2023-05-03 Religious activity.
71. Sarazhakov, Denis 34 Detention Center No. 1, Irkutsk Region 17 months; 2023-06-20 Religious activity.
72. Savelyev, Yuriy 68 Penal Colony No. 5, Altay Territory 72 months; 2023-03-24 Religious activity.
73. Seidkuliev, Rustam 45 Penal Colony No. 33, Saratov Region 28 months; 2023-04-02 Religious activity.
74. Seredkin, Aleksandr 67 Detention Center No. 1, Novosibirsk Region Verdict not finalized Religious activity.
75. Sharapova, Natalya 49 Detention Center No. 3, Primorye Territory 5 months; 2023-03-28 Religious activity.
76. Shchekoldina, Lyudmila 46 Detention Center No. 1, Krasnodar Territory 47 months; 2026-04-16 Religious activity.
77. Shcherbina, Aleksandr 46 Penal Colony No. 10, Rostov Region To be determined Religious activity.

78. Shevchuk, Aleksandr 33 Detention Center No. 1, Republic of Mordovia 24 months; 2023-11-08 Religious activity.
79. Shidlovskiy, Oleg 53 Detention Center No. 3, Rostov Region 78 months; 2025-11-16 Religious activity.
80. Shulyarenko, Sergey 38 Detention Center No. 1, Jewish Autonomous Region Verdict not finalized Religious activity.
81. Siyukhov, Inver 47 Penal Colony No. 1, Republic of Adygeya 24 months; 2023-05-18 Religious activity.
82. Skachidub, Vladimir 60 Penal Colony No. 6, Ryazan Region 50 months; 2025-09-05 Religious activity.
83. Skvortsov, Aleksandr 60 Detention Center No. 5, Rostov Region 17.5 months; 2023-05-22 Religious activity.
84. Solnechny, Aleksey 46 Detention Center No. 1, Irkutsk Region 20.5 months; 2023-06-20 Religious activity.
85. Stupnikov, Andrey 49 Penal Colony No. 5, Kirov Region 72 months; 2026-02-18 Religious activity.
86. Suvorov, Danil 27 Detention Center No. 2, Krasnodar Territory 21.5 months; 2023-05-28 Religious activity.
87. Svarichevskiy, Adam 59 Detention Center No. 1, Amur Region Verdict not finalized Religious activity.
88. Sviridov, Eduard 58 Detention Center No. 2, Moscow 21 months; 2023-05-15 Religious activity.
89. Terebilov, Dmitriy 42 Penal Colony No. 1, Kostroma Region 36 months; 2024-09-06 Religious activity.
90. Tibiy, Valeriy 45 Detention Center No. 1, Rostov Region 12 months; 2023-05-22 Religious activity.
91. Tolmachev, Andrey 47 Detention Center No. 1, Irkutsk Region 20.5 months; 2023-06-20 Religious activity.
92. Tolokonnikov, Sergey 50 Detention Center No. 4, Moscow 16 months; 2023-03-07 Religious activity.

93. Trofimov, Aleksey 63 Detention Center No. 4, Primorye Territory Verdict not finalized Religious activity.
94. Usanov, Yuriy 31 Detention Center No. 4, Kemerovo Region 23 months; 2023-03-18 Religious activity.
95. Vlasov, Andrey 53 Penal Colony No. 16, Kemerovo Region 84 months; 2028-05-12 Religious activity.
96. Voishchev, Nikolay 67 Detention Center No. 2, Republic of Adygeya 8.5 months; 2023-07-12 Religious activity.
97. Yakovlev, Yuriy 56 Detention Center No. 6, Krasnoyarsk Territory 11 months; 2023-03-06 Religious activity.
98. Yegozaryan, Igor 57 Penal Colony No. 6, Udmurtian Republic 72 months; 2026-02-03 Religious activity.
99. Yeritsyan, Gevorg 35 Detention Center No. 3, Rostove Region 7 months; 2023-03-10 Religious activity.
100. Yermilov, Sergey 55 Detention Center No. 1, Amur Region Verdict not finalized Religious activity.
101. Zagulin, Dmitriy 49 Detention Center No. 1, Jewish Autonomous Region Verdict not finalized Religious activity.
102. Zinich, Yevgeniy 56 Detention Center No. 1, Krasnoyarsk Territory 72 months; 2028-03-16 Religious activity.
103. Zimovskiy, Viktor 53 Detention Center No. 2, Stavropol Region Verdict not finalized Religious activity.