

Acts of intimidation, criminalization and other types of activities with the aim to prevent human rights work of indigenous activists in Russia.

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Indigenous peoples in Russia

Indigenous peoples inhabit huge Arctic and Asian territories of the Russian Federation. The definition of "indigenous" without the numerical qualification does not exist in Russian legislation. So according to the Russian law, the term "Indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation" is a collective term for more than forty Indigenous peoples with a population of less than 50,000 each. The number of the Indigenous peoples of the Russian North is less than 0.2% of the Russian population in total and about 250 – 300 thousand individuals. At the same time, Indigenous peoples of the Russian North historically inhabit huge territories covering around two-thirds of the Russian territory from the Kola Peninsula in the West to the Bering Strait in the East. Their traditional livelihood is based on fishing, hunting, reindeer husbandry, and gathering. More than two-thirds of them continue to live in rural areas where these activities are indispensable sources of food and income. Due to their traditional livelihoods, most of Indigenous peoples of the Russian North, especially those who preserve a nomadic way of life, need much more territories for subsistence than other populations. After the collapse of the Soviet Union and its infrastructure, economy, and forms of governance, the dependency of Indigenous peoples from traditional economies increased and became even more important than in Soviet times. Indigenous peoples in Russia remain one of the poorest parts of the population and their social and economic development, as well as their life expectancy, is far below the national average.

[1]

Most territories which are inhabited by Indigenous peoples are rich in natural resources, including oil, gas, and minerals and they are heavily affected by large energy and mining projects such as pipelines, hydroelectric dams, gold mining and other forms of resource extraction. The Russian Arctic Macro-region traditionally plays a significant role within the Russian economy: 80% of Russian natural resources belong to that region; 60% of Russian natural resources produced in the Russian North including 93% of natural gas, 76 % of oil, 100 % of diamonds and platinum, 90 % of nickel, 63 % of gold etc. **[2]**

Because of richness of indigenous lands by natural resources indigenous communities engaged in reindeer herding, fishing, hunting and other types of traditional economies became involuntary contenders and unwanted competitors of the State and business in the vast expanses of the Russian Arctic, Siberia, and the Far East. **[3]**

During the last years the State, business, police, security services, progovernment mass-media, loyal to state non-governmental organizations (GONGO), including indigenous GONGO have been implementing a lot of efforts to stop or prevent human rights work of indigenous activists both inside Russia as well as abroad. To achieve their aim, they used different approaches and techniques including smear campaigns in mass-media, personal intimidations, including messages via e-mail or social networks, administrative influence including job firing, preventing of leaving Russia for indigenous activists to participate in international events and enter Russia for foreign experts to participate Russian events. Today Russian authorities have also an

extended background of criminalization of indigenous human rights activists including criminal prosecution, penalization, and fining as well as jailing of indigenous leaders. These tendencies are accelerating nowadays, according to general reducing of human rights and freedoms in the Russian Federation, intensification of disagreements of official Kremlin with Western countries and growth of spy hysteria in Russia. [4]

The data which was collected in this report were gathered via open sources, mass-media and internal information exchange via independent, non-formal and officially non-registered network "Aborigen Forum", which unites indigenous experts and activists around Russia with the aim to protect indigenous peoples rights on lands, resources and self-determination. To develop this report authors created a special database **Arctic Consult** <https://arctic-consult.com>, which includes data and indigenous peoples' documentation of the rights on lands, resources and self-determination in the Russian Federation. Arctic Consult also resave key articles on Russian indigenous peoples' issues from the Web as authors of this report met with a problem of destroying of Internet sources on indigenous issues including web-pages of Nenets information center "Yasavey Manzara", International Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples "Batani", Russian Association of indigenous peoples of the North (RAIPON), Kamchatka Information Center "Lach" and others.

1. Smear campaign against Ethno-ecological information center "Lach" – Kamchatka

Ethno-ecological information center "Lach" was created in 2001 with the aim to disseminate information on indigenous peoples' rights in Kamchatka peninsula. [5] Since 2008 the anonymous authors started to publish articles in Kamchatka mass-media [6], [7], [8], [9] about Information Center stuff including its director Nina Zaporotskaya, accusing "Lach" center in cooperation with WWF, Greenpeace, Danish, Korean and American environmental organizations, preventing development of extractive industry, dissemination of negative information about regional government and sending human rights reports to UN, which "conflict with interests of the Russian Federation".

According to Nina Zaporotskaya some information which were published in these articles was not public. We suppose that such information could be gathered via non-legal wiretaps which were made by Russian security service FSB.

This tendency was later continued by formal chair of the Kamchatka regional parliament Boris Nevzorov, who owns one of the biggest Kamchatka fishing companies "Ust-Kamchatsk ryuba" [10] and for many years tried to restrict traditional fishing for indigenous communities in Southern Kamchatka as they compete with his own fishing business for fishing places and quotas. Boris Nevzorov initiated a special letter to the Russian Government where he suggested to restrict indigenous traditional fishing in South Kamchatka and blamed Kamchatka's indigenous activists in separatism, preventing of economic development of the Kamchatka region and cooperation with "American funds", which according to Boris Nevzorov "support the separatist activities of indigenous peoples in Kamchatka". [11]

As a result two main "Lach" funders – Danish Environmental Protection Agency (DEPA) and Pacific Environment (PERC – US) were forced to close all their activities in Russia, PERC was included into official list of "unwanted organizations" [12] and the "Lach" Center was forced to fire all stuff and to close almost all activities.

2. The trial of the shaman Kechimov – Khanty-Maniysk autonomous region

Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug (KHMAO) is located in the northwest of Russian Siberia and is the main producer of Russian oil. Since 2010 the oil company OJSC Surgutneftegas, Russia's third largest crude oil producer, had started to work near the "Imlor Lake" in the central part of KHMAO region where historically live Khanty indigenous people. Because of the pressure of the oil company and pollution most of the Khanty families leaved this area so today there live permanently only one person - shaman Sergey Kechimov, who recognized by indigenous peoples as the Guardian of the "Sacred Lake Imlor". [13]

For many years Sergey Kechimov had been fighting the oil pollution around the "Imlor Lake" and in 2015 he was accused by Surgutneftegas that he threatened to kill oil workers during their work around the lake. [14] Despite the fact that Kechimov denied his guilt and poorly understood Russian he was convicted and sentenced to 30 hours of compulsory community services. [15]

In April 2019 when the same oil company tried to convince local indigenous residents of other sacred lake Numto of safety its oil extracting technologies during the rural gathering, Sergey Kechimov, considering his experience, tried to make a speech about the oil pollution at his home area at Imlor lake. But he was not allowed to make a speech and pressed out by police officer from the meeting. [16]

3. Harassing of Sami activists

During the last years there were a lot of articles published in Internet which blamed Russian Sami indigenous activists for their connections with Sami from Scandinavian countries and for partner relations with Scandinavian non-governmental organizations and official structures. [17], [18], [19], [20], [21] The general idea of all articles was that development of the Sami self-governance in Murmansk region is a threat for the Russian state integrity as it promotes separatism.

Sometimes Sami activists received threats via social networks and some of them are not allowed to participate human right events as their employers do not allow them to leave job for several days even for unpaid leave. In private communications employers' managers describe this condition as a recommendation which they receive from Russian security service FSB.

This point was confirmed once publicly when six indigenous rights advocates from Moscow, Crimea, Buryatia Republic, Karelia and Murmansk region were simultaneously prevented from leaving Russia to attend the first World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, which was organized by UN in September 2014 in New York. [22] Some of them were beaten by unknown criminals, passports of others were intentionally torn by border control officers during the border monitoring procedure. Sami activists Valentina Sovkina and Alexandra Artieva missed their plane to New York because of several obstacles. They were not able to use their own car to go to airport as they found out in the morning that their car's tires were punctured. They got a taxi but were stopped by police three times for checking documents because according to police, the car similar to their taxi vehicle was wanted by authorities. During one stop some unknown criminal in the presence of the police attacked Sami women and tried to steal the

purse with passports but police officers didn't stop him. As a result, Sami delegates missed their plane to New York. [23]

4. Criminal case of Ivan Moseev

Ivan Moseev was a chair of the Association of Pomor people in Archangelsk region. Pomors are descendants of the Russian people who came several ages ago into the Russian North and mixed there with local indigenous tribes along the White and Barents Sea coast. Their traditional economy based on coastal fishing. [24] Officially Pomor people are not recognized by Russian Government as indigenous people and for many years Pomor community has been fighting for such recognition. Finally, in 2011 they received support of the main scientific institution in the Russian Federation in the field of anthropology - The Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Russian Academy of Science which recommended to the Russian Government to include Pomors into official list of the Small Numbered Indigenous Peoples of the Russian North. [25]

Ivan Moseev and his supporters organized several Congresses of the Pomor people [26], initiated creation of the Institute of the Pomor people in the Arctic State University [27], started to build partnerships with other stakeholders including partners in Norway and other countries. [28]

At the same time their activity received negative reaction from the Russian Federal Security Service (FSB) which considered Pomors' self-determination activity as separatism. Association of the Pomor people was closed by the Russian Ministry of Justice [29] and FSB opened a criminal case against Ivan Moseev of high treason in favor of Norway. [30] At the same time there was organized a smear campaign against him and Pomor people in several pro government mass-media. [31]

FSB was not able to prove high treason in the court [32] so finally they accused Ivan Moseev in public insulting of the Russian people and incitement of ethnic hatred. [33] Despite the fact that defense lawyer proved a lot of breaches in the investigation materials including wrong linguistic expertise [34] and inviting a person from FSB staff as a prosecution witness [35] the court sentenced Ivan Moseev to fine of 100 thousand rubles. [36]

After the court Ivan Moseev was included into Russian state list of separatists and terrorists [37] and Pomor community stopped all activity as a public movement.

5. Preventing of activity of the Centre for the Support of indigenous Peoples of the North (CSIPN/RITC)

Centre for the Support of indigenous peoples of the North is one of the leading indigenous human rights institutions in the Russian Federation [38] Currently it is chaired by the prominent indigenous rights activist Rodion Sulyandziga who is now elected as a member of the UN expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples. [39]

For many years, representatives of the Centre and Rodion Sulyandziga personally have been meeting with violations of their rights with regards to their human rights activity. Rodion Sulyandziga was one of the indigenous activists who was not able to cross the Russian border to participate the first World Conference on Indigenous Peoples in September 2014 (see also the

case “3. Harassing of Sami activists”). During the passport control procedure, he gave his passport to the officer of the border control and was not allowed to cross the border as when the officer returned the passport there were torn out several pages. Next day the same story has occurred with another indigenous activist Anna Naikanchina (member of the UN Permanent Forum on indigenous issues 2011-2013 [40]) from Buratia Republic who was also not allowed to cross the border in Moscow because of the torn passport. [41]

Thus, in 2015 the Centre together with two other indigenous organizations (Nenets information center “Yasavey Manzara” [42] and the International Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East “Batani” [43]) was included into the Russian state “List of the foreign agents”. [44] Officially this list was designed to mark NGOs which influence political life in Russia and receive foreign funds to organize such activity. But most of experts notice that State uses the list as an instrument to repress independent activity of the civil society as it includes into the list a lot of NGOs which poorly connected with political life for example ecological, human rights, LGBT organizations etc. [45] After that “Yasavey Manzara” center was liquidate voluntary by its owners, [46] “Batani” Fund was forcedly liquidated by the Russian Ministry of Justice [47] and the CSIPN/RITC was fined by the State for violation of the order of the activity as a non-governmental organization which was included into the list of foreign agents. [48]

In December 2016 Rodion Sulyandziga was not allowed to participate the workshop of the Indigenous network “Aborigen Forum” as early in the morning he was stopped by police which organized a house-check in his home with purpose to find some traces of illegal activities of him or his brother Pavel Sulyandziga. After the search Rodion was moved to the police department where he spent several hours. Because of this action he missed the seminar on indigenous issues. [49]

6. Criminal case of Gennady Schukin

Gennady Schukin is an indigenous activist from Taimyr in the Russian Arctic. He is a chair of the Association of the indigenous peoples in Taimyr, executive secretary of the Russian indigenous network “Aborigen Forum” and a leader of the local Dolgan community “Amyaksin” from Dudinka. For many years Gennady Schukin is fighting on regional, federal and international levels for the rights of indigenous peoples on lands, resources and self-determination. During the last years his main activity was concentrated around fighting for the self-governance of the Taimyr region as a Russian autonomy [50] and protecting of the rights of indigenous hunters [51].

In December 2017 he was convicted by the Dudinka municipal court in organizing of illegal hunting on wild reindeers by several Dolgan’s communities in Taimyr and was sentenced to penal fines of 120 thousand rubles. [52] The sentence was confirmed by the Krasnoyarsk regional appeal court in February 2018. [53] In August 2018 he was also not allowed to participate the Taimyr regional election campaign. [54]

Gennady and his supporters supposed that the sentence was unfair and illegal and applied for the Russian Constitutional Court. In May 2019 Russian Constitutional Court confirmed the rightness of Gennady Schukin and ordered to reconsider the criminal case on illegal hunting. [55]

7. Shor indigenous activists and coal mining in Kemerovo region

Kemerovo Oblast is situated in the southern part of the West Siberia. The Oblast is one of the Russian leading coal mining regions with degrading environment. Shors are indigenous people which continue to live in small villages in the South of the region according to their traditional livelihoods, which includes hunting, fishing, and cedar nut harvesting.

For many years Shor activists and their supporters fighting against coal mining companies which goes further and further to the South of the region, where Shor villages concentrated and where they preserve the last pieces of the untouched environment in the Kemerovo region.

The house of Shor activist Yana Tannagasheva in the Kazas village together with several others was burned after several arson attacks by unknown criminals in 2013-2014. Locals sure that it was a part of the pressure plan of the coal mining company as it controls the armed check-point on the only road to the village. [56]

In a similar way with other cases the smear campaign was organized against Shor activists on regional [57] and federal levels [58]. After several street public protests, the leader of the Shor community Yana Tannagasheva was officially informed by the police about criminal responsibility for organizing and participating in such actions. [59] She was also fired from the school where she worked as a teacher and received multiple threats connected with her protest activity from representatives of the police, FSB and coal business. [60] After several years of such pressure Yana Tannagasheva and her family escaped from Russia and applied for political asylum in Europe. [61]

8. Russian indigenous peoples' rights defenders and UN

Because of its publicness and international media outreach, UN activity of indigenous activists' is one of the most irritated factors for Russian authorities among other indigenous issues. We can mention here the pressure of the public prosecution office on Sami activist Andrey Danilov after his appeal to UN in March 2019 [62] on seizure of the traditional Sami reindeer herders' territory by the hunting sport club. Despite the facts that in his appeal Danilov described in details violation of indigenous peoples' right on free, prior and informed consent, the appeal was based on other appeal of the reindeer herders' community «Reindeer Herder» (kolkhoz «Olenevod») to the regional government and the appeal was signed also by the chair of this community, the main fact which is checking now by prosecution office is had Danilov the right to sign the letter as a director of the Sami heritage fund or had not? [63] This is also important that previously Russian officials suggested to Andrey Danilov to prove his Sami identity in a court. [64]

A lot of indigenous representatives discussed in their internal networking correspondence that before or after public interventions at the UN events in Geneva, New York or other international human rights forums, they met with smear campaigns in media or pressure from the police, FSB or their employers when they return home in Russia. At least several persons made these accidents public: Shor activist from Kemerovo region Yana Tannagasheva [65], Selkup activist from Tomsk region Daria Egereva [66], Sami representative Valentina Sovkina [67], Nivkh activist Alexey Limanzo from Sakhalin [68].

In 2018 Yukagir journalist from Yakutia Irina Kurilova who was a participant of several sessions of the UN Permanent Forum on indigenous issues in her article “Indigenous rights to lands, territories and resources at the center of the annual UN forum” [69] wrote that indigenous human rights activists afraid to make public interventions at UN on indigenous issues fearing the negative reaction from authorities when they return home. But when she returned home from the Permanent Forum session herself, she met with questions from her leadership at the newspaper “Ilken”, where she is working as a journalist, as they received an official letter from the UN Permanent Forum member from Russia Dmitry Kharakka-Zaitsev [70] who considered the article as “a fabricated story”. The reaction from newspaper leadership was not negative for Irina but the fact of letter from the current UN representative to the regional media officials (without direct letter to Irina) could be considered as an act of pressure on independent media considering the Russian realities.

9. Russian Association of the indigenous peoples of the North and Federal Security Service

The concept of this article is not allowed to describe all cases of intimidation and criminalization of indigenous activists in the Russian Federation. There a lot of other cases of such type.

For example, we can mention the police case on violation of an administrative regulation of Russian law about public gathering which was open against Nenets reindeer herders’ activist Eiko Serotetto for his initiative to meet with other reindeer herders in tundra to discuss traditional livelihood of Yamal indigenous population in April 2019. [71] In Amurskaya oblast one of the Evenk activists Sergey Nikiforov, who was a head of the Evenk village Ivanovskoye, was sentenced for three years in jail at a time when Evenk population of Ivanovskoye protested against gold mining on traditional Evenk lands. Later Sergey Nikiforov was recognized as prisoner of conscience by Amnesty International [72] There are a lot of other cases of intimidation, harassment and firing of indigenous activists in Russia. But in the end, we will describe the case of the authors of the current report.

Dmitry Berezhkov

Dmitry Berezhkov is one of the authors of this report also met with unlawful prosecuting from Russian Federal Security service (FSB). Dmitry started his career as indigenous human rights activist in Kamchatka Information center “Lach” (see the case “**1. Smear campaign against Ethno-ecological information center “Lach” – Kamchatka**”) where he started to work as a fundraiser and editor of the Lach information newsletter since its foundation in 2001. Later he worked as a president of the Kamchatka regional Association of indigenous peoples of the North and after that as a vice-president of the Russian Association of indigenous peoples of the North (Raipon) in Moscow. [73] [74] [75]

Since 2004 Dmitry Berezhkov started to negotiate with local officers of FSB about violations of indigenous peoples’ rights on fishing in Kamchatka. One of those officers was his classmate from University. In 2006 Dmitry moved to Moscow to work in the central office of Raipon. In 2010 the FSB officer suggested him to write a false report to FSB about anti-state activities of Raipon in general and about activity of the first vice-president of Raipon Pavel Sulyandziga especially and Dmitry refused to do it. After that in 2011 Dmitry was invited to Moscow police station where he was interrogated about Raipon’s activity. After that he received a phone call

from his friend from FSB that he will receive a problem with police in future if he will not cooperate with FSB. After that in April 2011 Dmitry moved out of Russia for security considerations and entered the University in Tromsø (Norway) continuing to work on indigenous rights in Russia. Also, he continues to receive phone calls and e-mails from FSB from Russia with suggestions of cooperation but didn't answer. In 2013 just after the preparing meeting for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples in Alta (the World conference itself was organized next year in New York) Dmitry was arrested by Norwegian police in accordance with a request from the Russian General Prosecutor's office which blamed Dmitry in fraud. The two courts session in Norway confirmed that Russian request was politically motivated. After that Dmitry requested and had received the political asylum in Norway where he continues to cooperate with indigenous networks in Russia with the aim to protect indigenous peoples' rights. [76] [77] [78]

Pavel Sulyandziga

Pavel Sulyandziga was one of the originators of indigenous movement in Russia since late 1980s when he became one of the leaders of Udege people who protected their traditional territories from logging companies. Since 1997 till 2010 he had been working as the 1st Vice-President of Raipon in Moscow, where he headed its central office. Pavel Sulyandziga was a member of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (2005-2010) and represented indigenous peoples in the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation (2006-2014). In 2011 he was elected a member of the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights where he worked till 2018. In Russia Pavel was also a Chair of the Board of the International Foundation for the Development of Indigenous Peoples "Batani". During the last 15 years Pavel became one of the most internationally known critics of the Russian indigenous policy. [79] [80] [81]

Since 2010 Russian authorities tried to block Pavel's public activity and critics on national and international levels by different ways including initiating smear campaigns in media [82], pressure through police and FSB (**see the case of Dmitry Berezhkov**), interrogation into the internal activities of indigenous NGOs [83].

Thus, Pavel Sulyandziga was announced as a "poor controlled person, who negatively comments the situation on indigenous peoples rights in Russia at international forums" in the confidential analytical report of the Presidential Administration in 2012 which described political characteristics (loyal/non-loyal) of the members of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation. [84] In the end of 2012 when Pavel announced to participate the Raipon's presidential election next year, the Russian Ministry of Justice tried to shut down Raipon as an independent NGO using formal mistakes in the Raipon's statute. [85] [86] [87] During the Raipon's Congress in 2013, despite of Pavel's win in two rounds of Raipon's presidential election, representatives of the State, including several officers of FSB, intimidated delegates, including Pavel himself, to shut down Raipon as the NGO, if he will be elected. Pavel withdraw his candidacy from Raipon's leader election but continued to work in Association as a vice-president. [88] [89] [90] [91] but in December 2015 he was fired from Raipon for "defaming activity against Association" [92]

In 2015 the Batani foundation which was chaired by Pavel Sulyandziga was recognized as a "foreign agent" according the Russian Law on "Foreign agents" (**see also the case "5. Preventing of activity of the Centre for the Support of indigenous Peoples of the North**

(CSIPN/RITC)"). [93] [94] [95] In 2017 Batani foundation was liquidated according the request of the Russian Ministry of Justice. [96]

After that FSB started to threaten to Pavel's family. His son was sent for obligatory military service to serve in Caucasus which is one of the Russian hot zones for military service. Pavel decided to emigrate to US where he and his family applied for political asylum. [97] [98] [99] [100] He continues the human rights activity on international level including interventions on UN Forums but continues to receive negative "labels" as "foreign agent" from representatives of the State. [101]

Conclusion

In the conclusion we can add that there are some similarities in cases which were described in the report. A lot of them were started or accompanied by different smear campaigns against indigenous activists in local media. In such articles or tv-programs indigenous human rights defenders were accused of working on Western States against sovereign interests and economic development of Russia which is well congruent with the general context of atmosphere of spy hysteria, political acrimony and mutual sanctions between Russia and Western countries after Crimean crisis in 2014. In many cases the leading role in the process of indigenous activists harassing belong to the Russian Federal Security Service (FSB) which also coordinates the activity of other institutions.

As an example of such coordination we can mention the simultaneous prevention of participating by indigenous rights defenders the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples in September 2014. Six activists in four different regions were stopped one or another way by different forces. In Crimea representative of the Crimean Tatars Nadir Bekirov was stopped by unknowns in balaclava helmets during the way to the airport who forcedly took away his passport. In Moscow during the border control in the airport Rodion Sulyandziga and Anna Naikanchina were not able to cross the Russian border as their passports were damaged by the control officers during the border control procedure. In Karelia a chair of the «Veps cultural society» Zinaida Strogalshikova missed her plane to New York because some unknowns put a clue in the keyhole of her own apartment. In Murmansk region Valentina Sovkina and Alexandra Artieva were stopped several times by the police on their way to the airport to check their documents and during one of the police checking procedure unknown criminals tried to steal their passports. As a result, Valentina and Alexandra missed their flight and took another plane to New York. [102]

On December 2018 Estonian indigenous rights defender Oliver Loode who is an ex-member of the UN Permanent Forum on indigenous issues was not able to enter the Russian Federation to participate in indigenous cultural project. He received the ban to enter the Russian Federation for fifty years till 2073 because "a necessity in order to ensure the defense capability or security of the state". [103] Month later in January 2019 the same ban till 2069 received [104] the other well-known human rights defender Johannes Rohr who was the author of several reports on indigenous rights situation in Russia for the UN Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination [105].

According the social networks and media reports there were other cases in Russia when political activists were not able to leave the country because of the different reasons including the intentional damage of their passports during the border control procedure. [106] [107]

[108] It is important to note that border control service in the Russian Federation is a subdivision of the Federal Security Service [109] and the special research of the “Open Russia” (Otrkytaya Rossia) showed that FSB and Russian Ministry of Interior have a special secret order “Sentry control” (“Storozhevoy control”) to stop crossing the Russian border by criminals, terrorists, extremists or politically unreliable persons [110].

Considering the facts described above we can draw a conclusion that facts of intimidation, criminalization and other types of activities with the aim to prevent human rights work of indigenous activists in Russia is not a series of random coincidences but to a great extent a coordinated system managed by the State to prevent human rights activity of indigenous peoples in Russia.

¹ 2014.03 Dmitry Berezhkov. New Political Realities for the Indigenous Movement in Russia - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/12824>)

² 2014.03 Dmitry Berezhkov. New Political Realities for the Indigenous Movement in Russia - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/12824>)

³ 2014.11 Dmitry Berezhkov. Why the Russian Government shuts down RAIPON — background article - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/12821>)

⁴ 2017 Reflections on the influence of the current political development in Russia on indigenous peoples' land rights by Rodion Sulyandziga and Dmitry Berezhkov - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/11076>)

⁵ 2004 Raipon's Kamchatka Information Center «Lach». The Network of indigenous peoples of Kamchatka - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/13073>)

⁶ 2009.10 Григорий Пымта. Газета «Камчатское время». Аборигены: инструкция по применению - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/14131>)

⁷ 2015.09 Иван Думов. Газета «Камчатское время» — В зелёной петле - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/14140>)

⁸ 2016.09 Иван Думов. Газета «Камчатское время» — В гостях у «зелёной сказки» - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/14143>)

⁹ 2017.11 Иван Думов. Газета «Камчатское время» — «Зеленая» лавочка закрывается - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/14136>)

¹⁰ Камчатские сенаторы не поделили рыбу - <https://www.kommersant.ru/doc/3542410>)

¹¹ 2014.09 Постановление Законодательного Собрания Камчатского края «О предложениях по внесению изменений в Перечень мест традиционного проживания...» - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/63>)

¹² Перечень иностранных и международных неправительственных организаций, деятельность которых признана нежелательной на территории Российской Федерации - <https://minjust.ru/ru/activity/nko/unwanted>)

¹³ 2015.08 The old man and the sea of oil - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/14148>)

¹⁴ 2015.08 Russian Shaman Battles Oil Giant Over 'Sacred Lake' - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/14159>)

¹⁵ 2017.02 Накануне.ru Суд отправил хранителя священного хантыйского озера Имлор на обязательные работы - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/14166>)

¹⁶ 2019.05 The Secret of Numto. Shrinking boundaries of Khanty's sacred lands - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/13331>)

¹⁷ 2012.03 Дмитрий Семушин: «Циркумпольные коренные народы» — инструмент изгнания России из Русской Арктики - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/6633>)

¹⁸ 2012.08 ИА REGNUM. Дмитрий Семушин: Истоки политизации «саамского вопроса» в России - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/14184>)

¹⁹ 2014.07 Арктические шахматы: саамская защита или наступление? - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/305>)

²⁰ 2018.11 Дмитрий Макаров ПОД МАСКОЙ СААМСКОГО «ПАТРИОТИЗМА»... - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/10745>)

²¹ 2018.12 Запад пытается поджечь Северные ворота России - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/10872>)

²² 2014.09 Russian Activists Prevented From Leaving Country by Torn Passports - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/13104>)

²³ 2014.09 «Запугивающая политика на фоне массового психоза». Северян не выпустили в Штаты - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/10604>)

²⁴ 2009 Тулаева С.А. Поморская идея: возникновение и развитие - <https://arctic-consult.com/archives/9627>)

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