



# Time for Action

**Incidents of discrimination in Russian football**

**May 2012 – May 2014: A report by the Fare network  
and the SOVA centre**

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**Imprint:**

Published in Feb. 2015, by SOVA Center for Information and Analysis and the Fare network

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# Introduction

**T**his monitoring report presents the first ever systematic assessment of the problem of racism and discrimination in Russian football. Prepared as a joint undertaking of the Moscow-based SOVA Center for Information and Analysis and the Fare network, it presents an account of discriminatory and far-right displays in Russian football in the period from May 2012 to May 2014.

## Concerns over incidents

As the Russian Federation prepares to host the FIFA World Cup in 2018, the issue of racism and xenophobia in Russian football and its links to wider societal developments will come to the forefront of international attention.

Concerns have already been raised over high profile incidents in international club competitions (such as the abuse of the Ivorian Yaya Toure during a UEFA Champions League match in Moscow) in which ethnic minority players and fans are racially abused inside stadiums. In domestic football threats and attacks in and outside stadiums by organised far-right groups who propagate hatred by displaying neo-Nazi paraphernalia are common.

The report takes as its focus the activity of organised far-right groups in the Russian fan scene, hatred against people from the Caucasus region and other visible ethnic minorities and hate crimes perpetrated by football supporters outside stadiums.

Although the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community are not the primary target of discriminatory abuse inside stadiums, these spaces remain 'no-go' areas for them. The report includes the notorious 'Selection 12' manifesto issued by FC Zenit fans which has homophobic intent as well as a dislike of 'non-Slavic peoples'. The issue of the LGBT community and its place in Russian society is high on the agenda in media and political debates, the nature of this debate also informs what happens in football.

## Methodology

The list of incidents presented in this report is far from exhaustive and was prepared on the basis of publicly available information. These figures can therefore only be indicative of a wider problem, further systematic monitoring efforts are necessary to understand its full scope and to develop targeted solutions.

Collecting data for such a monitoring report involves significant effort to access information because in most circumstances neither victims nor media report on them. The pattern might change gradually with ethnic minority players feeling more empowered to speak out, but for the moment the governance of Russian football is such that issues of discrimination are seen as relatively minor infractions and are often dealt with in a clumsy way, if not ignored altogether.

The level of understanding of the problem is low which results in significant incidents treated as individual security violations, not as a systemic problem which requires organised solutions, and so measures taken against the perpetrators do not bring about the necessary effect.

## An inclusive World Cup

As a country Russia has an incredible internal diversity which deserves to be highlighted but these positive aspects of the nature of Russian society are overshadowed by incidents seen on football terraces.

The 2018 World Cup is now almost 3 years away and even in a country in which things can happen very quickly the opportunity to bring about long-term change may have passed. We acknowledge the action that has been taken by both the Russian state and football bodies but neither can said to have been effective

in tackling the scale and seriousness of the issues. The approach has thus far focused on select policing operations and inconsistent football disciplinary measures.

It is now urgent that the Russian football authorities adopt co-ordinated measures and to develop a national action plan. These efforts will have to be undertaken by all stakeholders including the government, the Russian Football Union, the local organising committee of the 2018 World Cup, law enforcement agencies, professional and amateur leagues, clubs, the fan scene, educational bodies and civil society.

## Recommendations

The Fare network has prepared a number of recommendations for stakeholders in Russia:

### **1. National action plan**

The government of the Russian Federation should develop a comprehensive national action plan for dealing with discrimination in football in all of its guises. A programme to tackle xenophobia and racism in society should be a priority with educational programmes for schools and universities using football as a tool for intercultural understanding.

### **2. Dealing with the far-right**

The Russian Football Union (RFU) should develop a national programme to tackle organised far-right groups among football fans using ideas and techniques endorsed by international football governing bodies that have been successful in countries where similar forces were previously influential, such as Germany, France and the UK.

### **3. Encouraging progressive fan movements**

Clubs should stimulate the development of progressive fan groups to tackle far-right extremist elements in their following and as a means of developing a supporter base that is in keeping with positive social values.

### **4. Effective disciplinary measures**

The RFU needs to give clearer leadership direction on tackling xenophobia and other forms of discrimination by maintaining the independence of its disciplinary body and applying sanctions for discriminatory incidents consistently and according to UEFA and FIFA resolutions against racism.

### **5. Welcoming non-Europeans and the LGBT community**

The government should plan a programme of support and welcome for international visitors to the World Cup who are not European in appearance or are members of the LGBT community. The safety of foreign fans who may be vulnerable to attack by organised groups or individuals must be a priority.

### **6. Promoting diversity and tolerance in host cities**

The local organising committee of the FIFA 2018 World Cup should develop an action plan in cooperation with FIFA, anti-discrimination organisations, schools and other civil society groups to actively promote diversity and tolerance in host cities. As part of this there should be support for migrant groups with activities designed to increase social cohesion and understanding.

### **7. Host city protocols**

All eleven host cities for Russia 2018 should have in place clear protocols for dealing with incidents of discrimination inside and in close vicinity to stadiums. Without a step change in the way in which such incidents are seen it will be difficult to ensure the safety of visitors and the effects of negative developments in Russian football.



# Monitoring Racist and Discriminatory Incidents in Russian Football

May 2012 – May 2014

## UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT

**D**isplays of racism and xenophobia by Russian football fans became habitual a long time ago. They are usually associated with organized groups of football fans, who to be more accurate should be characterised as football hooligans, although not all football hooligans are racists.

This report focuses on racist incidents in and around Russian football during the last two football seasons – from May 2012 to June 2013 and July 2013 to May 2014.

Various displays were recorded amongst organized fans of nearly all well-known Russian Premier League clubs – *Spartak, CSKA, Zenit, Dinamo, Lokomotiv*, etc. This is not surprising given the fact that xenophobic attitudes inside the fan community correlate directly with high levels of ethnic xenophobia in Russian society in general which have been developing intensively since the early 2000s.

In the late 1990s, the number of racist attacks in Russia were growing, many of them committed by individuals who identified themselves as football fans. Although since 2008 state authorities were able to decrease the level of race-based crimes using intensive policing methods, according to social research surveys xenophobic attitudes are still common among a majority of ordinary Russian citizens.

As we identify through the monitoring results below, the main targets for hatred are people from the Caucasus and black people. Over the past two seasons, supporters of various clubs sharing xenophobic opinions were shouting obscenities during the games at the 'aliens' playing for the opposing teams, or sometimes for their own teams; burnt flags of the Northern Caucasian teams; insulting anti-Caucasian pictures were painted near stadiums before matches; bananas or banana peel were left near changing rooms.

Xenophobic fans also try to force their will onto the management of football clubs. Examples of this include the manifesto of *Zenit* fans against gay and black players, as well as the address of *Torpedo* fans protesting against the signing of Reziuan Mirzov, who was born in Kabardino-Balkaria in the North Caucasus.

Far-right groups amongst football fans often use neo-Nazi symbols rooted in both German Nazi ideology and in far-right Slavic neo-paganism. As a result, football ultras display racist slogans during matches, banners featuring swastikas, Celtic crosses and runes (Thor, Odal, Zig, Alvis, Fehu, Ehwaz). It should be mentioned that runes as such are not Nazi symbols, yet in this context they are appropriated by far-right fans and clearly associated with the Third Reich.

Radical fans also show-off racist tattoos, badges, strikers and wear clothing with similar symbols – these products can be easily obtained in online fan shops.

The spread of extreme right wing ideas among football fans is facilitated by the evident overlapping of the far-right political community with the ultras. Gleb Tsyba is a good example, he is a member of the Moscow CSKA 'firm' (organized football hooligans group) called Einfach Jugend and was convicted for attacking an anti-fascist and inciting ethnic hatred. Money is often collected on web-based fans' forums to support fans brought to justice for violent offences, who are often referred to as 'white heroes', ie. neo-Nazis convicted for grave crimes such as racist murders or attempted murders.

The aggression of far-right fans can also be seen on the streets. The victims of their attacks are 'ethnic aliens' – fans and players of the North Caucasian teams (*Anzhi* from Dagestan, *Terek* from Chechnya) and black players who are peppered with xenophobic shouts and insults. These attacks are often completely unrelated to sport. Cases are reported when fans participated in 'white wagons' – commuter train raids during which people with 'non-Slavic' appearance are beaten and ideological opponents, such as anti-fascists, are attacked.

Far-right groups and organizations will actively try to mobilize members of organized fan groups, the most prominent example being the events on Manezhnaya Square in Moscow on 11 December 2010, when after a far-right *Spartak* fan, Egor Sviridov, was killed in a street fight.

Football fans came together with neo-Nazi groups to a political rally on the square organized by the radical ultra-rightist groups. It rapidly escalated to 'alien' bashing and attacks on police special forces. Fortunately, this case is unique in terms of the scale, there are also examples of right-wing groups who have made repeated attempts to mobilize ultras 'firms' but usually unsuccessfully.

Groups of fans are also known to mobilize themselves for violent activities that have a social and political nature not related to football. An outstanding example is the march of football fans in Pushkino, Moscow region, organized after another *Spartak* fan was killed in a random street fight. The march resulted in a violent attack on the local market.

Ahead of the FIFA World Cup in Russia in 2018, leaders of football clubs and the Russian Football Union (RFU) were forced to address the problem of football fans' racism. In late 2011, 'Rules of Conduct for Spectators and for Ensuring Their Safety on Stadiums' were adopted and agreed with the Ministry of Interior; the Rules were adopted by the RFU and the Russian Football Premier League.

The Rules prohibit individuals to "***shout, chant, cadence or sing, publicly demonstrate signs and/or other symbols, disseminate printed materials or perform other actions humiliating the human dignity of the participants of the event and the spectators, insulting morals or being of extremist nature, as well as aimed at inciting racial, social, or national hatred***". A separate prohibition concerns all political campaigns and Nazi symbols with the list of symbols prohibited inside the stadiums attached to the rules.

These rules are already being implemented: some clubs were heavily fined or had to play matches without spectators for displaying far-right symbols and the racist conduct of their fans. However, these measures, as can be seen from the monitoring data below, at this stage are clearly insufficient – the number of incidents of racism on terraces has not decreased. This is not surprising because the boundaries of what is accepted in the football fan scene are blurry: well-known coaches and players have photos taken with fans wearing swastika tattoos or T-shirts with Nazi symbols, and well-known singers sing songs with them in the stands.

It is also noted that whereas during matches at a federal level racist fans encounter at least some counter action to demonstrations of far-right symbols, during lower league matches and regional cups, the clubs, stewards, and police seem not to react at all.

This was illustrated dramatically by an incident that happened on the 2 June 2013 within the framework of the Stavropol Territory Cup during the Dinamo UOR vs. Elektroavtomatika match, when the majority of *Dinamo UOR* fans from the *General Yermolov Front* association appeared wearing T-shirts with runes, the number 1488 (14 refers to a slogan coined by a convicted neo-Nazi David Lane "We must secure the existence of our people and a future for White Children", the 8s stand for the eighth letter of the alphabet (H), with HH' representing 'Heil Hitler') and swastikas.

The results of our monitoring do not make for happy reading. It can be concluded that racist attitudes and ultra-rightist ideas are widespread among Russian football fans, and it is unlikely that this situation will fundamentally improve in the near future.

## STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

| <b>Racist and Far-right displays in the Russian football May 2012 – May 2014</b> |           |
|--|-----------|
| Banners and other visual displays  | 75        |
| Discriminatory chanting  | 8         |
| Football related discriminatory graffiti   | 10        |
| Football related discriminatory incidents  |           |
| Rallies  | 2         |
| Manifestos and statements by fan groups  | 4         |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>99</b> |
| <b>Types of discrimination</b>   |           |
| Far-right and neo-Nazi symbols   | 72        |
| Anti-Caucasus displays   | 22        |
| Anti-Black   | 5         |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>99</b> |
| <b>Race and politically motivated violence by football fans</b>                  |           |
| Assaults on antifascists   | 5         |
| Assaults on people of Caucasian origin   | 15        |
| Migrant pogroms  | 1         |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>21</b> |

Cases of sales of far-right merchandise through fans' forums and campaigns to collect money to support imprisoned neo-Nazis are not included in the statistics.



## 2012

### Banners and Other Displays inside the Stadium

**On 12 August**, at *Khimki* Stadium (Moscow region) during the CSKA v Anzhi match (Russian Premier League, fourth matchday) CSKA fans burnt a Dagestan flag. Video from the match was posted in the web.

**On 25 August** in St. Petersburg at *Petrovskiy* Stadium members of the *Mobile Group* firm (*Zenit* FC) during Zenit v Rubin match displayed a banner featuring the Odal rune.

**On 2 September** in Khimki during the Dinamo v Kuban match, *Dinamo* fans displayed a banner with a Celtic cross.



**On 14 September** in St. Petersburg during Zenit v Terek match, *Zenit* fans, members of the far-right firm, *Mobile Group*, displayed a banner with the Odal rune.

**On 15 September** in Moscow during the Lokomotiv v Rubin match, *Lokomotiv* fans were chanting, "Our stadium is not for sheep" and displayed a banner "This stadium is no paddock, Lawn at a low price" as a means of protesting against the decision of Lokomotiv President, Olga Smorodskaya, to rent the stadium to *Anzhi* Club. When during another match at the same stadium between the national team of Russia and Ireland the Irish goalkeeper accidentally tore off a piece of lawn, the fans accused *Anzhi* players of stealing the lawn.

**On 16 September** in Moscow during CSKA v Alania match, CSKA fans displayed a banner with a Celtic cross.

**On 30 September** in *Khimki* (Moscow region) during CSKA v Dinamo match (Russian Premier League, tenth matchday) CSKA fans displayed a banner with a Celtic cross, and members of the far-right group, *Einfach Jugend*, displayed a banner with the *No Fear* slogan using the Teyvaz rune.



**On 21 October** in Rostov-on-Don during Rostov v Lokomotiv match, *Rostov* fans displayed a banner with the Odal and Ehwaz runes.

**On 11 November** in Moscow at *Lokomotiv* Stadium during Lokomotiv v Anzhi match, *Lokomotiv* fans displayed several banners with a Celtic cross, the words *27-th Go Home* (addressing the defender Magomed Ozdoyev) and *Why did you lie under the blacks? You spoiled our lawn!* (addressing the *Lokomotiv* Director, Olga Smorodskaya, who made a decision in August to rent the stadium to *Anzhi*).

**On 17 November** in Nizhny Novgorod during Volga v Spartak match, *Spartak* fans displayed a banner styled as the Third Reich flag bearing a Celtic cross.

**On 18 November** in Makhachkala during Anzhi v Rostov match, *Rostov* fans displayed a banner with the words *White Power*.



## Chants

**On 9 June** during the Euro 2012 Championship, the ultras at the Russia v Czech Republic match were shouting racist insults towards the defender of the Czech national team, Theodore Gebre Selassie. UEFA fined the Russian Football Union €30,000 following an investigation.

**On 23 August** in Moscow at *Lokomotiv* Stadium during FC Anzhi v FC AZ (the Netherlands) match, *Lokomotiv* fans chanted xenophobic slogans (Russians Forward!, Fuck Caucasus, Fuck!).

**On 29 September** during Zenit v Lokomotiv match, fans of both teams chanted anti-police and anti-Caucasus slogans. Such a furious reaction was caused by the fact that before the match the police officers confiscated the fans' banner *Outrage – Justice Dagestan Style*.

**On 9 December** in St. Petersburg during Zenit v Anzhi match, *Zenit* fans chanted *White Power, Kill the Hach (derogatory name for people of Caucasian origin), Death to the black – Power to the White* and other insulting anti-Dagestan and anti-Caucasian slogans.

## Graffiti, Banners

**On 23 August** in Moscow before FC Anzhi v FC AZ match on the pedestrian bridge near *Vegas* Shopping mall, far-right fans displayed a banner depicting a man having sex with a sheep wearing a T-shirt with *05* (code of Dagestan), a swastika and the words *Football is not for you. Better fuck sheep, you are good at this*.

**On 2 September** in Samara before the Krylya Sovetov v Anzhi match near *Metallurg* Stadium the

ultras of *Krylya Sovetov* FC painted nearly 50 graffiti pictures. The graffiti included the image of a banana with the words *Anzhi's Friend, Onzhi on the knife, No games in Makhachkala, Stop Islam, Fuck Caucasus, Fuck Anzhi*. Leaflets were posted near the stadium that compared Anzhi fans to mountain sheep that escaped from the zoo. During the match, fans of *Krylya Sovetov* FC displayed a banner with *No games in Makhachkala*.

**In September**, neo-Nazi graffitiists from *Street Art White Boys* (S.A.W.B.) conducted campaigns in several cities to commemorate neo-Nazi Alexei Korshunov who is an alleged accomplice of the murder of Stanislav Markelov and judge Eduard Chuvashov, a member of the Combat Organization of Russian Nationalists (BORN). Campaign participants hanged posters with Korshunov's pictures, painted Algiz runes and wrote "Left undefeated".

**On 11 November** in Moscow in Cherkizovo district in one of the underground passages shortly before Lokomotiv v Anzhi match, the ultras of *Lokomotiv* painted several graffiti pictures saying *Fuck Anzhi* and *Anzhi on the knives* with images of swastikas, runes and SS symbols.

**On 28 October** in Kazan the ultras of Rubin before the match with Anzhi painted anti-Caucasian graffiti around the stadium: *Kazan is a white capital, and not black Caucasus, FC Anzhi is an animal circus, Go home to your mountain village! Churki* (derogatory name used by the far-right towards the people from the Caucasus and Central Asia), *this is your home* (on a public toilet).

**In November** at a stadium in Yaroslavl, a neo-Nazi from Rybinsk, Vadim (Umka) Maer painted graffiti reading *GRLF* (Good night left side) and *Stadium without shavki!* (derogatory name used by the far-right for antifascists).

**On 26 November** in Perm before Amkar v Anzhi, the ultras of *Amkar* painted several insulting anti-Caucasus graffiti images.

## Fans Campaigns to Help Imprisoned Neo-Nazis

**In April- May**, participants of the far-right forum of CSKA FC, *Rbfans*, collected money to bribe the investigator who was inquiring into the case of a

forum participant, AID, convicted for committing a hate crime (no details of the case are available).

**On 26 July**, the forum administrators announced the start of sale of frames for car number plates with symbols and a slogan engraved on SS soldiers' daggers: *Meine Ehre heißt Treue!* (My honor is loyalty). Money received from the sale of frames was used to help the imprisoned neo-Nazis.

**In June**, participants of the far-right forum of FC CSKA collected money for Vadim Pronin – a far-right fan of CSKA FC. Pronin's sister had conflict with persons from Uzbekistan. After her phone call, Pronin came to the place of conflict and fought with the workers and inflicted a closed craniocerebral injury on one of them. Criminal proceedings were initiated against the fan.

**In September**, in the social network, VKontakte, neo-Nazi groups spread information about a new community created to support the imprisoned neo-Nazi, "I help prisoners of war and conscience". Only those members who had already helped neo-Nazi prisoners over the past three months were admitted to the group. The group was created by the National-Socialist Initiative (NSI). Oleg Mironov and Alexander Ivanov became the group leaders.

**On 11 October**, far-right fans published through the social network, VKontakte, appeals to "organize rigorous actions" to support an imprisoned neo-Nazi, Yevgeny (Mel) Krasnov who is serving his sentence for an attack against an anti-fascist concert. Krasnov is also the chair of Moscow Office of the "International Association of White Political Prisoners and Prisoners of War".

**In early November**, participants of the ultras forum of *Spartak*, Fanat1k.ru, collected money for the imprisoned neo-Nazi Nikolay Korolev serving his life sentence for the organization of a series of explosions on the grounds of ethnic hatred.

**In November**, participants of the ultras forum of CSKA collected money and clothes as New Year presents for imprisoned neo-Nazis.

**On 15 December** in Moscow during the far-right festival, Asgarda Reid, a documentary about neo-Nazi and far-right graffiti scene was presented called "Visualization of Intention". The movie was filmed by a neo-Nazi, Vadim (Umka) Meyer. Funds gathered from

the sale of CDs with a documentary were used to help imprisoned neo-Nazis.

## Assaults

In this section, we mention only those attacks that cannot be characterized as ordinary clashes of antagonistic football hooligans.

**On 7 July** in St. Petersburg, after Karelia-Pskov-747 match played on the *Nova Arena* stadium (Murinsky Park, the crossing of Severny and Grazhdansky Aves), *Zenit* fans – members of the far-right fan groups, *Sprut* and *202*, attacked anti-fascist – *Karelia* (Petrozavodsk) fans and took away the team banners from them.

**In the night of 22 July** in the town of Khotkovo, Moscow region, six ultras of local FC *Olimp* attacked anti-fascists. Police officers interfered and stopped the fight. None of the attackers were detained.

**On 13 August 2012** in Ufa, a group of football fans of Ufa FC attacked seven musicians of local punk-hardcore groups at a square behind the Youth Theater. There were about 30 attackers. One of the musicians was hospitalized with severe injuries. Before the assault, the leader of the fan group, Pavel (Komar) Schurin, said he was displeased with the musicians' anti-racist and anti-fascist attitudes.

**On 24 August**, at a railway station in Voskresensk (Moscow region), the ultras attacked people from Dagestan. The fight ended with police interference, but no one was detained.

**On 22 August** 2012 at approximately 21:30 in St. Petersburg near the McDonalds next to the subway, a group of 50 young people attacked people from the Northern Caucasus who were going to Moscow to watch a match of Makhachkala team, *Anzhi*. Participants of the assault may be one of the *Zenit* ultras groups, *Snake City Firm*. As a result of the assault, two citizens of Dagestan were injured (according to another version, there were three injured).

Special Forces police arrived at 22:30 and detained seven citizens of St. Petersburg. A criminal case was initiated in accordance with Article 213 of the Criminal Code of Russian Federation (hooliganism). It is possible that the attack was caused by the desire



of *Zenit* fans to take revenge over events that took place on 19 August in Makhachkala when during the Anzhi v Zenit match, two fans from St. Petersburg were beaten near the stands (one of the leaders of St. Petersburg union, Virazh, Alexander Rumiantsev, was hospitalized).

**On 23 August** in Moscow after the end of the Anzhi v AZ match, several clashes occurred among Dagestan football fans and local nationalists – fans of the capital-based clubs. At *Chisty Prudy* subway station, nearly 100 persons attacked a train bringing *Anzhi* fans from *Lokomotiv* stadium to Cherkizovo. According to the *Black Hundred* twitter, about 70 *Lokomotiv* fans took part in the assault using traumatic weapons. The ultras also attacked two buses with *Anzhi* fans on the M7 Interstate (Gorky Highway) and in Zelenograd.

**On 23 September** in Nizhny Novgorod after Volga v CSKA match, *CSKA* fans attacked people from Caucasus near the stadium. The attackers were armed with clubs.

**On 25 September** in Moscow at VDNKh subway station, *CSKA* fans assaulted anti-fascists. The fight ended after police interference, several people received brain concussions.

**On 30 September** in the Moscow to Petushki commuter train, three fans of *CSKA FC* returning from the match raided the wagons looking for people with 'non-Slavic' appearances. The fans brought 'non-Slavic' passengers to the last wagon where they threatened them with a knife, and beat them with hands and feet.

### Manifestos, Statements

**On 18 July**, fans of *Kuban FC* – associations of far-right fans *Kuban Ultras*, *Crazy Host* and *Greenmile* published a statement against conducting football matches in Makhachkala in the Anzhi FC stadium: they called a boycott of the away matches in Makhachkala. Similar statements were made by fans of *FC Zenit*.

**On 17 December**, Landoskona the largest *Zenit* fan group published a manifesto, '*Selection-12*', in which they decreed that gay and black players should not be signed by the club. Authors addressed the club

claiming they were not racists, but the large number of foreign players "reduces the club's regional identity which meant they no longer associated themselves with it". The fans called the absence of players of colour in the team as "an important tradition and nothing more". "By keeping it, the club has its own face in the football world. ... As the northernmost club from large European cities, we have never been mentally connected to Africa – similarly, however, with South America or Australia and Oceania", the document reads. The manifesto was drafted on the basis of discussions on the web.

### Other Racist Activities of Fans

**On 17 May** in Moscow in the Bruder Restaurant, prizes were given to the winners of *Miss Spartak 2012* contest organized by the association of far-right fans, *Fratria*. The winner, Anna Kulikova, wearing a White Power T-shirt was photographed with a former footballer and coach of Spartak FC, Andrei Tikhonov. The contest was co-organized by Spartak FC, with partners *Russian Radio*, Chempionat.ru web-site, and the far-right clothes store *Rusultras*.



**In April**, Spartak FC ultras forum published information about the Internet store for *Spartak* fans, 'Saturday's Heroes Shop', owned by one of the forum users (Pavel Nosov). The store sold T-shirts with the slogans 'Against Caucasian Football', 'Good Night – Left Side, Love football – hate antifa', 'Fucking black immigrants', 'Right Ultras' (with a Kolovrat – version of swastika).

**In July**, *CSKA FC* ultras forum published information that the *CSKA Sports Fan Club* (Moscow, 39

Leningrad Ave) sells badges and flags with a Kolovrat swastika and a Totenkopf.



**In September**, the administration of CSKA ultras forum, *Rbfans*, published information about the sale of T-shirts featuring the *Heil Hitler* slogan.

**In October**, *Torpedo* fan club (9 Velozavodskaya Street) sold a T-shirt featuring a club logo and neo-Nazi code *88*.

**In September**, information was published of fan forums that a new brand of far-right clothes, *Beloyar*, was created. In its symbols, *Beloyar* uses the image of the four-wing swastika in a Slavic ornament. The web-site also contained pictures of participants of such music bands as Clowns Ball, Russkij Stiag, Korrozia Metalla that are popular among neo-Nazis.

**In November**, CSKA ultras forum, *Rbfans*, published information about the sale of T-shirts featuring a *Heil Hitler* slogan.



**In December**, ultras clothes online store, *Clock Work Store*, sold T-shirt reading *Holokosten*, neo-Nazi code *1488*, and an image of the Odal rune. The sale of t-shirts was organized through the social network, VKontakte.



**In December**, a group of *Spartak* ultras advertised a new brand of far-right clothes, *Weisthor*. The store sells clothes and accessories with runes, German Nazi symbols, SS division symbols.



**In December**, the ultras group *White United Ultras* published information about several anti-fascists from Moscow. They posted their pictures and a link to the social media account of one of them.



## 2013

### Banners and Other Displays inside the Stadium

**On 14 February** in St. Petersburg during Zenit v Liverpool match, members of the *Mobile*

*Group* firm (Zenit FC) displayed a banner featuring an Odal rune.

**On 10 March** in Moscow during Spartak v Terek match. *Spartak* ultras displayed banners with Celtic crosses, images of a man having sex with a sheep, a mosque with bombs falling on it (forming the neo-Nazi code 88) and the words *White Sector* and *Anti-antifa*.

**On 15 March** in Rostov-on-Don during Rostov v Volga match, *Rostov* ultras displayed a banner with a Celtic cross.

**On 5 April** during the fixture of the second squads of Rostov and Spartak, *Rostov* fans organized a performance to commemorate Alexander Terekhov, a football player killed on 28 March in a fight with people from Caucasus, displaying a banner with his name and the Algiz rune.

**On 6 April** in Rostov-on-Don, during Rostov v Spartak fixture fans of both teams shouted *Russians forward!* and displayed banners with the words *We are Russians; God is with us* featuring a Celtic cross.

**In May 2014**, the web-site Chempionat.ru published pictures from that match. On one picture, one can see a football player, Mikhail Osinov, standing on the sector together with two ultras, one of whom had tattooed swastikas, and the other was wearing a T-shirt with a Kolovrat version of swastika.



**On 22 April** in Moscow during Torpedo v Salut match, *Torpedo* ultras displayed a banner with a Celtic cross.



**On 21 April** in St. Petersburg during Zenith v Krasnodar match, *Zenit* ultras displayed a banner featuring the runes Teiwaz (Tir), Zig, and Fehu.

**On 27 April** in Moscow during Lokomotiv-Rostov match, Lokomotiv ultras displayed a banner of the *Wotan Jugend* neo-Nazi network featuring a Teiwaz (Tir) rune.



**On 3 May** in Saransk during Mordovia v Spartak match, Spartak fans displayed banners with a Celtic cross reading *Anti antifa*, and a banner supporting the imprisoned neo-Nazis.

**On 4 May** in St. Petersburg during Zenit v Alania match, *Zenit* fans belonging to the far-right group, *Mobile Group*, displayed a banner with the Odal rune. Before the match, *Zenit* fans repeatedly tried to bring the banner of the *Alania panthers* union to burn it there, but finally they drowned the banner in the Neva river.





**On 5 May** in Perm during Lokomotiv v Amkar match, *Lokomotiv* fans displayed a banner with the Russian Empire flag featuring a Celtic cross.

**On 9 May** in St. Petersburg during Zenit v Anzhi match, *Zenit* fans from the *Landskrona* group unfolded a large banner covering the entire fan sector in a form of a Russian Empire flag. Fans from the Mobile Group also displayed a banner with the neo-Nazi Odal rune. Video from this match was published in the Internet by the fans of *Lanskrone*. It can be seen on the video that some Orthodox priest conducted sanctification ceremony over these banners of *Zenit* fans.

**On 18 May** in Krasnodar during Krasnodar v Spartak match, *Spartak* ultras displayed a banner to commemorate a well-known neo-Nazi, leader of the *Mad Crowd* group who was killed during his arrest, Dmitry Borovikov, featuring an Algiz rune.



**On 18 May** in Khimki during CSKA-Kuban match, CSKA ultras displayed a banner with a Celtic cross. One of CSKA fans during this match was detained by police for public demonstration of fascist symbols.

**On 19 May** in St. Petersburg during Zenit v Volga match, *Zenit* ultras from TSF association displayed a banner with the Tir, Zig and Fehu runes.

**On 26 May** in Moscow during Spartak v Alania match, *Spartak* fans displayed a banner reading *Alania* and an image of a sheep. In the course of the match, *Spartak* fans shouted Nazi greetings and racist slogans against one of *Alania* players, Akes Gur Dakosta. In response, the defender showed his middle finger to the stand, and was sent off the field by the referee. On 11 June, the RFU Control and Disciplinary Committee punished *Spartak* with 500, 000 rubles as a fine for racist insults and with further 300, 000 – for other violations.



**On 12 June** in Domodedovo during Metallist v Luch match, *Metallist* ultras displayed banners with runes, a Celtic cross and a slogan, *World Wide White Pride*.





**On 17 August** in St. Petersburg during Zenit v Anzhi match, *Zenit* ultras from the *Mobile Group* firm displayed banners with the Odal rune, a banner featuring the image of a sheep, and banners commemorating Yevgeny (Maresh) Dmitriyev who was killed in a fight with people of Caucasian origin. Frontman of *Alisa* music band, Konstantin Kinchev, was in the stand of Zenit ultras. The fans sang the song, *Slavs' Sky*, together with Kinchev.

**On 18 August** in Vladimir during Dinamo (Vladimir) v Tekstilschik match, *Dinamo* fans displayed a banner reading *White Power*.



**On 21 August** in Moscow, *Spartak* fans during the match with *Fenerbahce* displayed banners with a Celtic cross and the text reading *White Power*.

**On 24 August** in Khimki during Dinamo v Zenit match, *Dinamo* fans displayed a banner with a Celtic cross.

**On 24 August** in Moscow, a football tournament was organized between the ultras of CSKA (from Moscow and Minsk), *Arsenal* (Tula), *Dinamo* (Minsk) and Cologne in Germany. The tournament was held to commemorate the deceased CSKA fans. During the match, banners featuring neo-Nazi runes and Celtic crosses were displayed and the participants raised their arms in a Nazi salute.



**On 29 August** in Moscow during Spartak v St. Gallen match, *Spartak* ultras displayed a banner reading *Anti antifa*.

**On 31 August** in Saratov during the Arsenal v Sokol match, *Arsenal* ultras displayed a banner with a Celtic cross.

**On 1 September** in Ekaterinburg during the Ural v Rubin match, Rubin ultras displayed a banner with a Celtic cross.

**On 1 September** in St. Petersburg during Zenit v Lokomotiv match, *Zenit* ultras displayed a banner with a Celtic cross.



**In early September** in Moscow, during a Third League fixture between Burevestnik v FShM match, Burevestnik ultras displayed multiple banners featuring Celtic crosses, neo-Nazi codes *88*, text reading *Good night, left side*, and *White Pride World Wide*.



**On 21 September** in Samara during Krylya Sovetov v Ural match, one of Ural fans showed off a large tattoo with a Nazi swastika.

**On 14 September** in St. Petersburg on *Petrovsky* stadium during Zenit v Terek match, in the second half of the 8th round of Russian Premier League, several *Zenit* fans set the flag of Chechen Republic on fire. Police officers who were on duty during the match were able to stop the burning. Two persons who were trying to set the flag on fire were detained. One of the fire-starters was fined with 1,000 rubles. *Terek* decided the punishment was too mild and asked the RFU CDC to disqualify *Petrovsky* stadium for one match. On 19 September, RFU CDC fined *Zenit* with 500,000 rubles. During the same match, *Zenit* fans displayed a banner commemorating Yevgeny (Maresh) Dmitriyev who was killed in a fight with people from Caucasus.



**On 26 September** in Ekaterinburg during Ural v Lokomotiv match, *Ural* ultras displayed banners with a halved Kolovrat and a Celtic cross.

**On 25 September** in Moscow during CSKA v Anzhi match, CSKA ultras displayed a banner with a Celtic cross and text *White Pride World Wide*.

**On 26 October** in Ekaterinburg during Ural-Zenit match, Ural ultras displayed banners with a halved Kolovrat swastika and a Celtic cross.

**On 23 October** in Khimki (Moscow region) during CSKA v Manchester City, CSKA ultras from the *Shady Horse* union displayed their banner with a swastika and Kolovrat. CSKA fans also shouted racist insults towards *Manchester City* player Yaya Toure. UEFA CDB sanctioned CSKA Moscow with partial stadium closure.



**On 28 October** in Krasnodar during the 14th round match Kuban-Anzhi, *Kuban* fans burnt a flag of Dagestan.

**On 30 October** in Yaroslavl during the match between Shinnik FC and Spartak FC in the Russian Cup 1/16 stage, several fans in the *Spartak* sector unfolded a flag with a swastika. In addition, the Moscow club fans burnt flares and began a brawl with special forces police officers. The disorder was stopped after police used water cannons. In November, one of the fans who held the flag was arrested. It was a citizen of the Vladimir region, Roman Yefimov. Police officers transported him to Yaroslavl. The Kirov district court of Yaroslavl sentenced him to administrative liability according to Article 20.3 of the Administrative Offenses Court of Russian Federation (Propaganda and Public Demonstration of Nazi Symbols). The fan was sentenced to an administrative detention for seven days. In February 2014, Leninsky district court of Vladimir ruled the fan had to pay to the *Spartak* club nearly 1.5 million rubles to compensate losses invoked by the club from sanctions.





**On 2 November** in St. Petersburg during Zenit v Amkar match, *Zenit* ultras from the *Mobile Group* firm displayed a banner with an Odal rune.

**On 2 November** in Nizhny Novgorod during Volga v CSKA match, CSKA ultras from *Variag 18* group displayed their banner with a neo-Nazi code **18** on the Russian Imperial flag background.

**On 8 November** in Ekaterinburg during Ural v Rostov match, *Ural* ultras displayed banners with a halved Kolovrat and a Celtic cross.

**On 11 November** in Nizhny Novgorod during Zenit v Volga NN match, Zenit fans displayed a banner featuring an Odal rune.

**On 23 November** in Moscow during CSKA-Spartak match, CSKA ultras displayed a huge banner with the symbols of the majority of far-right groups of CSKA fans, including *Yaroslavka*, *Shady Horse* (with swastika and Kolovrat), *Einfach Jugend* (featuring a Tyr rune), *Jungvolk* (featuring a Zig rune). Furthermore, fans displayed a banner to commemorate members of Greek neo-Nazi party, *Golden Dawn*, killed in Athens.

**On 17 November** in Dzerzhinsk during Khimki v Torpedo match, *Torpedo* ultras displayed two banners with a Celtic cross.

**On 22 November** in St. Petersburg during Zenit v Rostov match, ultras from the *Mobile Group* firm displayed a banner featuring an Odal rune.

**On 7 December** in Moscow during Lokomotiv-Rubin match, *Lokomotiv* ultras displayed a banner insulting North Caucasian football clubs, *Anzhi* and *Terek*.

**On 6 December** in St. Petersburg during Zenit v Ural match, ultras from the TSF association displayed their banner featuring Tyr, Zig, and Fehu runes while the *Mobile Group* firm displayed a banner featuring an Odal rune.

**On 11 December** in Vienna during an away match in the UEFA Champions League against *Austria*, Russian fans of *Zenit* displayed a racist banner. On 17 December, UEFA Disciplinary fined *Zenit* with 40,000 Euro and ordered to close one section of the stadium for the next home match in the Champions League.

## Graffiti

**In late January**, a neo-Nazi graffitist, Vadim (Umka) Meyer painted graffiti in St. Petersburg reading *Cut the Khachi (derogatory term used against the people from Caucasus), not trees*.

**In March**, Krylya Sovetov ultras painted graffiti in Samara center with a banana and the words *Anzhi friend*.



**On 6 April** in Voronezh, a group of neo-Nazi graffitists, SAWB (group leader – Andrei Ogneopasny) wrote *N.S.W.P.* (National Socialist White Power), *Fiery Power (Fakel fans' slogan)*, *SAWB* and painted Celtic crosses.

**In April**, Kuban ultras having received consent from the administration of Severska village of Krasnodar territory painted a large graffiti picture with a Russian Imperial flag and neo-Nazi code **88** on the wall of the central stadium in the village.

## Chants

**On 6 September** in Kazan on the Kazan Central Stadium during the match between the national team of Russia and the national team of Luxemburg, Russian fans chanted *Fuck, Caucasus, fuck*.

**On 23 November** during Rotor-Angusht (Nazran) match of the 25th round of the Federal National

League, aggressive *Rotor* fans shouted "racist extremist chants". On 28 November, RFU fined the club with 30,000 Roubles for the behavior of racist fans during the match.

## Assaults

**On 14 February** in Moscow at *Frunzenskaya* subway station, 13 *Lokomotiv* ultras from *Dolzhniki* group, attacked 10 *Anzhi* fans, beating and robbing them.

**On 10 March** in Saransk, 12 *Mordovia* ultras despite the presence of police near them, beat *Anzhi* fans. One *Mordovia* fan was detained. Before the match, *Mordovia* fans found their way to *Anzhi's* changing room and left bunches of banana and peel near it.

**On 31 March** in the center of Krasnodar, about 40 *Kuban* ultras attacked seven *Anzhi* fans: they threw flares and battered the fans shouting, *One for all and all for one*.

**On 2 April**, on the Youtube video hosting at a channel of *Anzhi* fans' association, *Wild Division*, a video with one of the assault victims, Mutalim Akhmedov, was posted. He added that many fans had knives, clubs, and brass knuckles. Akhmedov also said that the attacked was pre-planned, and police officers together with Cossacks observed the fight from the very beginning, but interfered only in the end, and the attackers had time to escape.

**In mid-March**, *Spartak* fans conducted the 'white wagon' action: they raided the wagon of a city train targeting people with 'non-Slavic' appearance. In June, videos of that action were posted on the ultras web-site, fans-edge.info. The videos were posted by a neo-Nazi fan Maksim Petrov.

**On 18 April** in Rostov-on-Don before Rostov v Terek match, there was a clash between the fans that nearly escalated to a large-scale fight. On the video published by Rostov fans, one can see that fans of both teams threw bottles with water and stones at each other; *Rostov* fans chanted *Russians forward!* and shouted obscene slogans against the fans from Caucasus calling for a start to the fight; the person filming the video asked the attackers to raise their arms in a Nazi salute and shout *Zig heil!* Police observed the conflict and did not interfere even after

the leader of fans from Grozny appealed to the head of the security unit and the fan-club leader. In the statement that *Terek* fans published after the match it is said that two fans received serious head injuries.

**On 8 May** in St. Petersburg after Zenit v *Anzhi* match, *Zenit* ultras attempted to attack a group of *Anzhi* fans near *Petrovsky* stadium. The special police force unit prevented the fight; 11 persons were detained. During the match, Zenit fans chanted obscene and anti-Caucasian slogans (*Dagestan is an animal capital*) and displayed a banner with the words *Against Caucasian football*.

**On 15 December** in Moscow in the area of *Semenovskaya* subway station, approximately 30 *Spartak* fans from *Berserk Warriors* and *Praetorians* groups attacked 15 anti-fascists.

**On 3 October** in Ramenskoye before and after *Anzhi* v Tottenham match, there were several attacks on *Anzhi* fans. At *42 km* subway station, nearly 40 *Saturn* and *Spartak* ultras (*Ramenskoye* and *Voluntary protection* groups) assaulted a wagon with 16 *Anzhi* fans, battered them and took their club symbols. Police officers who came to the place of the incident detained several attackers, but they all were released four hours after the arrest. After the game, near one of the central shopping malls in Ramenskoye, about 60 *Saturn* and *Spartak* ultras tried to attack *Anzhi* fans again, but the special police force officers prevented the fight.

During the match, *Saturn* ultras chanted, *Russians forward!* and *Fuck, Anzhi, fuck!*

## Rallies

**On 30 March** in Kazan, *Lokomotiv* fans organized a march to the stadium where the match with *Rubin* was to be held. The fans were displaying a banner with a Celtic cross. The marchers raised their arms in a Nazi salute.

## Anti-Police Campaigns

**On 9 March** in Vladikavkaz during Rostov v Alania match, *Rostov* fans conducted a campaign to protest against the actions of the North Ossetia police that had detained 12 fans for various offenses. During the

first half, *Rostov* fans left the stadium and gathered near the entrance to Vladikavkaz Department of Interior chanting *Russians forward!* and *One for all and all for one!* One of the detained fans thanked the protesters by raising his arm in a Nazi greeting.

### Fans Campaigns to Help Imprisoned Neo-Nazis

**In October**, an association of ultras, Zapad-5 (Torpedo) jointly with the *Stone Forest Store* organized a campaign to collect money for a football player, Mikhail (Rikish) Rekudanov, who is accused of killing a Kyrgyz person. Those willing to support could buy T-shirts with the words Truth is for *Rikish*. The funds to support Rekudanov were also collected by *Spartak* fans' association, *Fratia*.

**In November** a social media group of football fans published a call for a whip round for the *Rupor* project to help imprisoned neo-Nazis Stas Lukhmyrin, Yavgeny Chalkov, Artem Gordeyev, Igor Pavliuk, Maksim Razzhivkin, Yevgeny Komolov, and Maksim Ivanov.

**In November**, the forum of CSKA ultras published an announcement to sale T-shirts to commemorate neo-Nazi Alexei Korshunov featuring a Teiwaz rune. The collected funds were forwarded to Korshunov's relatives.

### Other Racist Activity of Football Fans

**In January**, a group of ultras, *Ofnews*, published information about a store selling jewelry depicting runes and swastikas.

**In February**, a Lokomotiv fan club opened its own accessories store. All products could be purchased directly at fan club office (125A B. Cherkizovskaya Street). Among other things, the store sold T-shirts with neo-Nazi code **88**, and the words *Glory to Russia*.

**In February**, the group of ultras and neo-Nazis, Clockwork, sold knitted hats with swastika images and runes.



**In February**, on the forum of *Lokomotiv* ultras, one could buy hoodies with an image of leaves folded as a swastika and the words of a well-known racist, David Lane, "*We must secure the existence of our people and a future for white children*" (14 words).



**In February**, a store selling clothes for far-right fans, *Clock Work Store*, offered trousers with a print reading **88 – our password**.

**In March**, an online ultras portal, *OF news*, advertised a new store selling far-right clothes, *Lester City Shop*,



which sold T-shirts featuring a Teiwaz rune, the words *Blood and soil, honor and loyalty 1st SS Division sXe. True till death.*

**In April**, the clothes store for ultras, *Clock Work Store*, offered T-shirts with the words *White football* featuring a swastika.



**On 21 December**, Chempionat.ru web-site prepared a collection of pictures of “fans of the year”. Among others, there are pictures of *Dinamo* ultras wearing scarves with Celtic crosses as well as pictures of *Zenit* fans also with Celtic crosses and Russian imperial flags.

**In July**, CSKA Fan Club (39 Leningrad Ave) sold magnets, badges and stickers with club symbols and images of a Celtic cross and swastika.

**In October**, an online group *White United Ultras* published information that a new brand of far-right clothes, *x L.C.S. x*, was launched in Moscow. Among other things, it advertised T-shirts reading *Russians choose sports, Sports Violence Impunity, Keep the hate.*

**In December**, an Internet merchandise preorder store, offered products for football fan groups that, among other things, included stickers with a Celtic cross, SS Totenkopf skull, neo-Nazi code *88*, slogans *White Power, Against Caucasian Football, Death to Khachi*, and *Beat Khachi*.

## 2014

### Banners and Other Displays inside the Stadium

**On 9 March** in St. Petersburg during Zenit-Tom match, *Zenit* ultras from the *Mobile Group* firm displayed a banner featuring an Odal rune.

**On 12 March** in Moscow during Spartak v Tosno match, *Spartak* ultras displayed banners with a Celtic cross (used, in particular) in *Fratria's* emblem).

**On 15 March** in Khimki during CSKA v Zenit match, *Zenit* ultras from the *Mobile Group* firm displayed a banner featuring an Odal rune.

**On 22 March** in Krasnodar on Kuban stadium during Krasnodar v Spartak match, Spartak ultras displayed several banners with Celtic crosses.

**On 29 March** in Ekaterinburg during Ural v Anzhi match, *Ural* ultras displayed banners with a halved Kolovrat and a Celtic cross.

**On 26 March** in Rostov-on-Don during Rostov v Rotor match, two far-right fans demonstrated tattoos with runes and swastikas.

**On 30 March** in Tula during Arsenal v Torpedo match, Torpedo ultras displayed a banner with a Celtic cross.



**On 4 April** in Moscow during Spartak v Ural match, Spartak ultras displayed a banner with **3 4 18 12 14 Russians forward! 23 30 31 32 33 34;** the figures probably refer to the numbers of ethnic Russian players playing in *Spartak* squad. The fans put a sticker on Gladiator that is *Spartak's* symbol with the words *Hate antifa*.

**On 13 April** in Moscow during Lokomotiv v Anzhi match, *Lokomotiv* ultras displayed a banner with the words *White territory* and a Celtic cross.



**On 12 April** in Krasnodar during Krasnodar v Zenit match, *Zenit* ultras from the *Mobile Group* firm displayed a banner featuring an Odal rune.

**On 17 April** in Rostov-on-Don during Rostov v Luch-Energia match, *Rostov* ultras from the *Central* firm displayed their banner with a Teiwaz (Tyr) rune.

**On 19 April** in Kaspiysk during Anzhi v Zenit match, *Zenit* fans were wearing Russian national shirts and displayed an empire flag with the words St. Petersburg is the citadel of Russian Empire. One of the fans wore a T-shirt featuring an Odal rune.

**On 2 May** in Perm during Amkar v CSKA match, CSKA ultras displayed banners featuring Zig and Tyr runes.

**On 3 May** in Tomsk during Tom v Spartak match, *Spartak* ultras displayed a banner with a Celtic cross and a banner reading *Ziga zaga* (an equivalent of the Nazi salute *Sieg Heil* common among far-right football fans).

**On 8 May** in Kaspiysk during Rostov v Krasnodar match, Rostov ultras from the Company and Central firms displayed two banners featuring Tyr and Odal runes.

**On 15 May** in Khimki (Moscow region) during Lokomotiv v CSKA match, Lokomotiv fans displayed a banner featuring styled Celtic cross.

**On 22 May** in Samara during Torpedo v Krylya Sovetov match, *Torpedo* ultras displayed a banner with a Celtic cross.

### Graffiti, Banners

**On 9 May** in St. Petersburg, *Zenit* ultras from the *Landskrona* group displayed a banner on one of the bridges with the words Stick to your roots, honour traditions, and two Odal runes in St. George and olive-green ribbon colours.

### Manifestos

**On 8 February**, *Torpedo* ultras from the *Zapad-5* group protested against signing of Kabardino-Balkaria-born player Reziuan Mirzoyev by Torpedo. Their address to Mirzoyev was posted on the guest page of Moscow *Torpedo* fans before the official transfer was confirmed. In their statement, the fans used anti-Caucasian phrases and threats against the player. The fans called upon Mirzoyev demanding that he refuse the transfer to Torpedo; otherwise, they promised a 'merry season'.

"Having signed the contract with our team you will be guaranteed to have a merry season. Think again before you make this step and refresh your memory together with Tukmanov. Many players scored goals to *Torpedo*, but no one ever dared to purposefully run to us making spasmodic faces, and dance *lezginka* (traditional Caucasian dance), and continue to sneer after the game in social networks" the statement read.

They referred to the incident that occurred on 31 August during the Cup match Zvezda-Torpedo in Riazan. The payer danced *lezginka* near the away fans sector celebrating a goal. In response, they threw lighters and coins, and each time he touched the ball in the remaining time, they were booing.



### Fans Campaigns to Help Imprisoned Neo-Nazis

**In January** 2014, the group of Rubin ultras collected money of a neo-Nazi Sergey (Zhura) Zhuravlev, Ihor (Monakh) Monakhov, Sergey (Ulym) Bogdanov who were detained for attacking people from Caucasus in Kazan on 30 December.

**On 5 January** in Penza, a neo-Nazi group, *Trezvy Zariad*, in cooperation with *Zenit* ultras under the *Beloyar* brand conducted football tournament to support the imprisoned neo-Nazis.

**In April**, far-right fan groups spread information about collection of funds for the *Metallist* and *CSKA* ultra from Domodedovo, Andrei Kos, who was detained on 7 April on suspicion of murder.

### Marches, Rallies

**On 15 May 2014** in Pushkino (Moscow region), football fans held a march and a rally. The cause of the public event was the murder of Spartak fan, Leonid Safiannikov, on 13 March in a household conflict that occurred between him and two men, one of whom was a 25 year-old person from Uzbekistan, Zhakhongir Akhmedov. The fans gathered near Pushkino railway station, the event escalated to a spontaneous rally near the railway station and a march across the town.

Participants of the event chanting slogans *Moscow without Churki!* and *Russians forward!* moved to the migrants' dorms where they were forced back by the special police force, and then moved towards the town administration. Altogether, the event was

attended, according to various estimates, by 300 to 500 persons. During the fans' meeting, sales tents in the town market and the construction site were demolished. Police detained about 60 people.



### **Other Racist Activities of Fans**

**On 5 January 2013** a video was published on the Youtube.com with CSKA fans burning a Koran. Most probably, the incident took place in Moscow. It can be seen on the video how CSKA fans burn Koran, and then demand a subway passenger with "non-Slavic face" to repudiate Allah.

**On 16 May** in Tula, *Arsenal* football club celebrated promotion to the Premier League. The team rode the club bus around the city, and met with the fans in the park named after Belousov. Fans of a far-right *Sector North* group held a banner with runes and took photographs with the bus.

**In April**, an Internet store of far-right football fans, *Ofnews*, launched sale of T-shirts featuring neo-Nazi code *1488, For whites only*, clothes and earrings with runes and swastikas.

**In late May-early June**, the group of *Ural* ultras, *Black Orange Supporters*, advertised merchandise featuring the *Ekaterinburg Supporters* symbols using a Celtic cross and the Zig rune.



## About SOVA Center for Information and Analysis



**S**OVA Center was created in October 2002. Information about its activities can be found on <http://sova-center.ru>, with daily updated sections. The general principles of the web-site functioning are: news, resumes of public debates, and our own articles and reports structured thematically, with links given to the maximum of useful sources.

On the site, you can see statistics of hate crimes as well as the statistics of criminal law enforcement – both legitimate and illegitimate in the sphere of application of anti-extremist legislation.

Subject-Specific Sections of the website:

**“Racism and Xenophobia”** – hate crimes and manifestations of nationalism and xenophobia, attempts by government and civil society to counteract it, and public discussions on this subject.

**“Religion in Secular Society”** – news and discussions relating to interfaith relations, and the varied conflicts between secular institutions and religious confessions.

**“Misuse of Anti-Extremism”** – a misuse of anti-extremism legislation in order to unjustly limit civic freedom.

You can also sign up to a daily newsletter for the entire site or for any individual section.

Since 2008, SOVA has published about 30 books, including collections of annual reports “Xenophobia, Freedom of Consciousness and Anti-Extremism in Russia”, in Russian and English; two issues of methodological recommendations “Aggressive Xenophobia Monitoring”; collections on Russian nationalism, the last one – “Russia is not Ukraine: contemporary accents of nationalism” (2014); a reference book “Radical Russian Nationalism: Structures, Ideas, Faces” (2009), a collection of translations “Racism: Modern Western Approaches” (2010), monographs “Political Orthodoxy” (2003), “Ethnicity and Equality in Russia: Specific Perception” (2012), “What Is Ethnic Discrimination and What can Be Done About It?” (2012), “State Policy regarding National-radical associations. 1991–2002” (2013), “Criminal Law in OSCE countries against hate crimes, incitement of hatred and hate speech” (2014).

### **Our contacts:**

Postal address:

4 Luchnikov Lane, Entrance 3, App. 2

Moscow 101000

Russia.

Phone/fax: (495) 517-92-30

E-mail: [mail@sova-center.ru](mailto:mail@sova-center.ru)

## About FARE

**T**he Fare network is an umbrella organisation of 130 members from 30 countries. The members are NGO's, fan groups, ethnic minority groups, LGBT groups and others.

At the heart of our work is tackling discrimination, including racism, far-right nationalism, sexism, trans- and homophobia and discrimination against disabled people and work on social inclusion initiatives using football.

We work across football to advance the social inclusion of marginalised and disenfranchised groups and to engage policy makers, governing bodies and the public.

The annual Football People action weeks, with more than 2000 activities, is one of the largest social initiatives in sport taking place in more than 45 countries, with activities in the United States, South Africa, St. Lucia, Mexico, Vietnam and Brazil.

In 2013 Fare developed and implemented an observer scheme at European level matches as part of our work to tackle and educate against discrimination and challenge far-right extremism inside football stadiums.

Fare has been working to promote the message of diversity at footballing mega events including UEFA Euro 2004, FIFA World Cup 2006, UEFA Euro 2008 and Euro 2012.

[www.farenet.org](http://www.farenet.org)

<https://www.facebook.com/farenetwork>

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<https://vk.com/farenetwork>

Fare | PO Box 72058 | London | EC1P 1UH | UK T: +44 20 7253 6795





