



General Assembly

Distr.: General
21 June 2021

English only

Human Rights Council

Forty-seventh session

21 June–9 July 2021

Agenda item 3

**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
political, economic, social and cultural rights,
including the right to development**

Written statement* submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[31 May 2021]

* Issued as received, in the language(s) of submission only.



State Funding of anti-religious associations in France

CAP Freedom of Conscience is a secular European NGO with United Nations Consultative Status, created in 1995 and dedicated to protecting the Right of Freedom of Religion and Belief. It combats all forms of discrimination based on religion or belief, inter alia, by alerting European and International bodies to abuses and violations of international standards. It collects testimonies of discrimination and human rights violations affecting religious or belief communities disseminating them to international bodies, to broadly raise awareness on the subject and to generate debate on the need for protection of freedom of religion or Belief. CAP Freedom of Conscience also advocates for any religious or spiritual group facing discrimination and supports the right to have their freedom of religion or belief recognized.

CAP Liberté de Conscience is concerned about the relaunch of the fight against religious minorities in France since the recent reorganization of MIVILUDES (the Interministerial Mission of Vigilance and Fight Against Cultic Deviances) has been implemented.

At the beginning of 2020, the French Prime Minister announced a reorganization of MIVILUDES in response to a report from the Accounting Court (Cour des Comptes) which denounced the lack of professionalism of MIVILUDES in its working method and questioned the relevance of such an organization.

At that time, the Prime Minister said that the work of MIVILUDES would be reoriented towards the fight against radicalism and that it would report to the Interior Ministry.

Consequently, following the advice of the Cour des Comptes, the MIVILUDES was moved from the Prime Minister office, and became a section of the Ministry of Interior.

The Minister Delegate for Citizenship at the Ministry of the Interior, Marlène Schiappa, then announced that she was in charge of MIVILUDES. On April 6, she stated that the MIVILUDES was going to be revived and she decided to increase its present budget ten-fold, to 1 million euro per year, and that this million will be allocated to initiatives that would be run by anti-cult associations, namely CCMM and UNADFI.¹

CCMM and UNADFI are two French associations, which pretend to be NGOs while in fact they are GONGOs (Government Non-Government Organisations), being 90% funded by the French government. Both groups have been integrated in the newly appointed Orientation Committee of the MIVILUDES. Their main activity is to make derogatory comments (under the guise of ‘information’) against religious minorities and spread propaganda aimed at discrediting and cast shame on such minorities.

CCMM and UNADFI are both part of the FECRIS (European Federation of Centres of Research and Information on Cults and Sects), a European umbrella association. In fact, UNADFI is the main founder of FECRIS, the latter being registered in France and also directly funded by the French government.

FECRIS, its affiliated organizations and their leaders, have been convicted multiple times by various courts. The former vice-president of FECRIS and Board Member of Austrian FECRIS group GSK has been convicted for defamation a number of times against the religious group Norweger (Christian group present in over 60 countries). Other examples include:

AIS/PRO Juventud – Spanish FECRIS group, used the technique of “deprogramming” (a technique that usually involves kidnapping an individual, keeping that individual against his or her will whilst enforcing the person to listen to negative statements about their group until the person recants his/her faith). In 1999, in a judgement issued by the European Court of Human Rights (case Nr 37680/97, Ribera Blume and others versus Spain concerning a deprogramming case) the Court stated that the FECRIS group AIS/Pro Juventud had a

¹ <https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/Actualites/L-actu-du-Ministere/Marlene-Schiappa-renforce-les-moyens-alloues-a-la-lutte-contre-les-derivees-sectaires-1-million-d-euros>.

“direct and immediate responsibility for ... the applicants ... loss of liberty” and ruled that the Spanish State violated the European Convention on Human Rights for supporting such kidnapping.

In 1990, two members of SADK – a Swiss FECRIS member group sentenced to prison in connection with a violent deprogramming attempt on a member of the Hare Krishna movement. Mr. Rossi, who at the time was the spokesman for SADK spoke out loudly in favour of the deprogramming, in which the victim had been subdued with tear gas, saying “We support and approve the deed.”

In a final judgement on 19th December 2001 by the Munich State Court, the founder of Sect-info Essen – German FECRIS group was ordered to stop telling or spreading a wide variety of falsehoods about Takar Singh (an Eastern religious group) otherwise they would be fined up to 500,000 DM and if not paid, would be sentenced to jail for up to 6 months.

UNADFI and its members (ADFI) also had their share of convictions.

On 15 January 1997, the Douai Court of Appeal convicted the president of ADFI Nord, for defamation regarding the Cultural Association of the Jehovah’s Witnesses in France.

On 29 March 2002, the Marseille Criminal Court condemned a well-known member of UNADFI and FECRIS, for defamation regarding the association of Jehovah’s Witnesses.

On 20 November 2001, the Paris Criminal Court condemned the president of UNADFI, for public defamation regarding a member of the Church of Scientology. On 5 February 2003, the Paris Court of Appeal confirmed this judgment.

In November 2015, UNADFI was convicted by the Court of Appeal of Paris for “abuse of legal process”, for having joined, and persisted unlawfully and in bad faith as a plaintiff against the Church, while UNADFI knew perfectly well that this action was inadmissible, its sole purpose being to “harm the Church and to illegally influence the judicial proceedings in progress.” This conviction was upheld by the Court of Cassation on January 12, 2017.

Moreover in 2020, FECRIS has been described by USCIRF (United States Commission on International Religious Freedom), a bipartisan U.S. federal government commission created by the 1998 International Religious Freedom Act, as a group regularly spreading negative propaganda about religious minorities that needed to be countered. In a very well documented report entitled *The Anti-cult Movement and Religious Regulation in Russia and the Former Soviet Union*,² USCIRF also described how Alexander Dvorkin, a Russian Orthodox anticult activist and Vice-President of FECRIS, supported, amongst other things, “rehabilitation centres that claim to successfully deprogram ‘victims’ through a combination of psychological, theological, and pedagogical methodologies.” Such “victims” are in fact members of religious minorities that they consider “destructive” “pseudo-religions.”

In its report, USCIRF wrote that, “the anti-cult movement continues to conduct a highly effective disinformation campaign against religious minorities with devastating consequences for their human rights (...) The anti-cult movement is fundamentally a propaganda outlet conducting a highly effective information war against religious minorities throughout Russia and many of the countries in which it retains influence.”

It finally recommends to, “counter propaganda against new religious movements by the European Federation of Research and Information Centers on Sectarianism (FECRIS) (...) with information about the ongoing involvement of individuals and entities within the anti-cult movement in the suppression of religious freedom.”

On March 27, 1992, the Federal Supreme Administrative Court of Germany found that for a government agency to fund a private association, which was used by the State in order to warn the general public against the activities of certain religious or philosophical

² <https://www.uscirf.gov/sites/default/files/2020%20Anti-Cult%20Update%20-%20Religious%20Regulation%20in%20Russia.pdf>.

movements and which used its freedom of speech to express “malicious criticism”, was a violation of its constitutional obligation for neutrality, as well as an infringement of the plaintiff’s rights - a new religious and philosophical movement.³ Such a decision should inform the French government when it comes to funding associations that have been engaged in religious discrimination and the spreading of malicious propaganda for decades.

Lately, on 27 November 2020, the District Court of Hamburg, Germany, ruled against FECRIS and ordered that it should erase from its website and refrain in the future from making defamatory and accusatory statements on the Jehovah’s Witnesses of Germany, under the penalty of fines or detention.

The condemned statements by FECRIS were as serious as accusing the Jehovah’s Witnesses of stealing property and causing the deaths of numerous adults and children, as well as using female Witnesses as “women slaves”. These statements were found to be untrue by the Court which gave an injunctive order to FECRIS to stop spreading such rumors.

Recommendation:

States should stop funding FECRIS and its anti-cult associations and in particular, France should exclude them from the Advisory Council of the Government Agency MIVILUDES.



³ German Supreme Administrative Court, 27 March 1992, # 7C21-90LU66, The Federal Republic of Germany v. Dörfchen Rajneesh Meditationszentrum.