



Ecclesiastical Law (Erasmus)

Unit 11th: European countries with predominantly Orthodox majority (part D)

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European countries with predominantly Orthodox majority (part D)



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Unit Contents

1. European countries with predominantly Orthodox majority (part E)



Unit Objectives

- General understanding of the Church and state relations in European countries with predominantly Orthodox majority.





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European countries with predominantly Orthodox majority (part E)

Principles

- The principle of **prohibition of multiple religious organizations** having the same faith basis.
- The principle of **identification of national identity with the orthodox identity** of the majority of a societal population.



Historical analysis

- The case of Belarus and Ukraine and their relations with the Russian Orthodox Church.
- The Greek Catholic Church in Romania and elsewhere.
- The cases of Moldova, Bulgaria, FYROM, Georgia.
- The case of the Metropolitan Church of Bessarabia.



Related case law (ECtHR)

- *Hasan and Chaush v. Bulgaria* (2000)
- *Supreme Holy Council of the Muslim Community v. Bulgaria* (2004)



Prohibition of the freedom of disseminating

- **Direct** or **indirect** prohibition of the freedom of disseminating religion denomination, other than the stately supported Orthodox Churches/orthodox groups disagreeing with those Orthodox Churches in the countries of orthodox cultural area (Armenia, Moldova, Greece, Belarus, Russian Federation etc.).
- Related case law (ECtHR): ***Kokkinakis v. Greece*** (1993).





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The Russian Federation specific law

Indirect prohibition

- Indirect prohibition of the freedom to disseminate religion through statutory (Belarus, Federation of Russia, judicial Greece).
- Obligation of already registered religious organizations to be registered.



Reference Note

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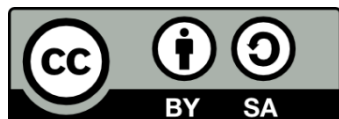
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End of unit

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