

**Oktyabrsky District Court of the City of Minsk**  
33, Semashko Str.,  
220045, Minsk  
Judge Ye.A. Birulya

**Plaintiff:**

Citizen of the Kingdom of Sweden  
Nikolas Cheropoulos, Sweden, Stockholm, 28,  
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**Defendant:**

Citizen of the Republic of Belarus  
Luidmila Arkadeyevna Trafimovich  
64-24, Kizhevatova Str., Minsk

**Interested Parties:**

Education Department of the Administration of  
Oktyabrsky District of the City of Minsk

**Additional Clarifications**

Taking into account the instructions of the court during the hearing on September 10, 2020, the Plaintiff hereby additionally clarifies the following.

1. The Defendant explained that the *Plaintiff does not participate at all and does not help in the upbringing of the children of Anthoula Anthie Cheropoulou and Alexandra Cheropoulou, and that the Plaintiff had never asked about their plans for the school.*

The arguments of L.A. Trafimovich stating that the Plaintiff does not want to participate and help in raising their children, are contradictory to reality and are refuted by the following.

a) First of all, we note that it was the Defendant who created a problem situation related to the upbringing and communication with the children. Previously, the children lived permanently with their father and mother in Sweden and were under the care of their father and mother every day. In violation of the laws of Sweden and the Republic of Belarus, the Defendant, without the consent of the Plaintiff, took the children to Belarus for permanent residence, thereby creating insurmountable obstacles for the full and daily participation of the father in the upbringing and

communication with the children.

b) After the Defendant with the children left the territory of Sweden, she contacted the Plaintiff only after 31 days, namely on May 19, 2017. This is due to the fact that L.A. Trafimovich filed a lawsuit with the Oktyabrsky District Court of the City of Minsk to determine the place of residence of the minor children, to recover alimony for the maintenance of the minor children, to determine a different procedure for the travel of the children outside the Republic of Belarus. On May 03, 2017, the Plaintiff sent L.A. Trafimovich letter describing the Plaintiff's concern (Annex No. 1). For the first time, the Plaintiff was able to communicate with his daughter Anthoula Anthie after the abduction only on May 19, 2017. The Plaintiff agreed with the Defendant that he would come to Minsk to meet with her and the children. The Plaintiff flew to Minsk on July 14, 2017, however, the Defendant could not be found, which is confirmed by correspondence via the VIBER messenger (Annex No. 2). During his stay in Minsk, L.A. Trafimovich disappeared, and he had to stay in the room of the "Belarus" hotel for 4 days. In the end, he left all the gifts for the children, which he brought with him, to the lawyer Aleksandr Danilevich and asked to hand them over to the Defendant when he was able to contact L.A. Trafimovich. On July 22, 2017, the Plaintiff received an e-mail (Annex No. 3) from the Defendant, in which the latter confirmed that she had not met with him deliberately, and also informed that she would not communicate with him until October 2, 2017, i.e. until the dispute was resolved in court.

*During the hearing on September 10, 2020 L.A. Trafimovich accused the Plaintiff of threats, which is a ridiculous and outrageous lie and distortion of the truth.* The Plaintiff did and will do what every normal parent would do. The Plaintiff only promised L.A. Trafimovich that he would use all legal means in the fight for his children.

c) The Plaintiff met with the children for the first time after their departure from Sweden on August 10, 2017. The meeting lasted about 1 hour, and this was in the presence of a guard hired by the Defendant, about which the Plaintiff had not been previously informed. The Plaintiff was forced to accept this because he desperately wanted to meet his children and spend some time with them. L.A. Trafimovich introduced the guard as her relative. The face of this man, which he remembers, is very similar to Dmitry Lemeshonok, the son of Archpriest Andrey Lemeshonok (<https://nn.by/?c=ar&i=197309&lang=ru>, Annex 10). The Plaintiff stayed in Minsk for another 3 more days, but the Defendant no longer allowed him to see his children again. The Plaintiff inquired from L.A. Trafimovich whether their children would receive any education and what she was going to do about this, because he did not want his daughters to waste valuable educational time. L.A. Trafimovich refused to give him any answer, despite the fact that he agreed to pay for the education of the children in Greek and Swedish and attendance at a prestigious educational institution. The Plaintiff agreed to consider options for a private educational institution and asked the Defendant to suggest options. Despite this, L.A. Trafimovich refused to answer and completely ignored the Plaintiff.

The next time, the Plaintiff flew to Minsk on August 23, 2017. At the same

time, at that time the Defendant again denied him the communication with his children on the days when he was in Minsk. In September 2017, after he asked the Defendant if their children attended any educational institutions. Trafimovich L.A. told him that the children went to kindergarten.

d) The explanations of the Defendant *that the Plaintiff did not want and did not show interest in the upbringing and development of their children* are refuted by the following facts.

The plaintiff had to turn to the Ministry of Education of Belarus in September 2019 to finally find out from them the information about the place of study of his eldest daughter Anthoula Anthie Cheropoulou (Annex No. 4). They received a response only in November 2019, while he had to prove that he is the father of Anthoula Anthie and Alexandra (Annex No. 5). He found out that Anthoula Anthie attended Ikhvis Private School and Alexandra went to the kindergarten “Sanatorium Kindergarten No. 480 of the City of Minsk”. Earlier, he also received a response to his appeal to the “Sanatorium Kindergarten No. 480 of the City of Minsk” (Annex No. 6). Until that moment, the Defendant refused to give information, and he did not know which school Anthoula Anthie attended. When the Plaintiff began to study information about this school, it became clear to him that the activities of the school and the behavior of the Defendant herself were based only on extreme religious and political fanaticism (Annex No. 7).

e) Annex No. 8 contains information on the conditions, on which the Plaintiff was allowed to meet with his children by the Defendant after the Defendant left Sweden with them, and how many times before that day.

The Plaintiff has repeatedly tried to call the Defendant since the day of her departure from Sweden (Annex 9). Since April 18, 2017, the Plaintiff has made about 515 calls, an average of 14.3 calls per month over 36 months, and about 10.7 calls per month over 48 months. On the contrary, the Defendant does not disclose how many times she has tried to call him or in any way to contact the Plaintiff since she and the children left Sweden.

The only time the Plaintiff was allowed to speak remotely with one of the children was in early May 2020, when their daughter Alexandra was hospitalized. The Plaintiff was finally able to contact his daughter Anthoula Anthie by phone while she was in the apartment of L.A. Trafimovich. together with the Defendant’s sister Svetlana.

The father’s involvement in raising the children is not only a matter of money.

Therefore, the participation and interest of the Plaintiff as the father of the children is to ask and find out what interests and abilities his children have and which school they plan to go to (as the Defendant says).

After the children were illegally taken by the Defendant to another country from Sweden, the country where they originally resided as a family, the father can obtain the above information only through contact with their mother and the children. The evidence presented by the Plaintiff clearly shows that the Defendant does not even answer Plaintiff’s calls and emails. She also prevents the Plaintiff from speaking to the children on the phone, the children no longer speak Swedish and Greek, which

would allow the children to communicate with the father and express their interests and desires to him. The mother also refuses to allow the children to learn Greek or Swedish, even though the father is willing to bear the full cost of the tuition.

From whom and how can the father find out what the interests of the children are and with whom should he discuss the choice of school in this case?

The Defendant called the Plaintiff to talk about the interests of the children only once, and is now using this fact of one call to show the Plaintiff's alleged lack of interest and involvement in raising the children. Do not the hundreds of unanswered calls and letters from the Plaintiff prove anything? Is one call from the Defendant such strong evidence?

By participating in the upbringing of his children, the father wants to know from the mother about the state of health of the children, and not have to send inquiries to the clinic and the Ministry of Health.

By participating in the upbringing of his children, the father wants to know from the mother what school and kindergarten the children are in, and not have to send inquiries to the education department of the local administration and the Ministry of Education.

The father's involvement in raising his children involves the ability to see them and meet them, hug them, talk to them and share their desires and concerns with them, but, unfortunately, the father and children do not even speak the same language. For this to finally happen, the permission of the mother of the children is necessary, since she forcibly took the children from their father and took them to another country.

Finally, the Defendant expressly blames the Plaintiff for her own actions and choices and the consequences of doing so. The Defendant actually created a "wall" between the father and the children.

2. The Defendant explained *that Ikhvis Private School is a registered high school, the curriculum and teaching materials of which are fully consistent with the curriculum of public schools. The school is under direct control and in direct cooperation with the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus.*

The arguments of the Defendant that IKHVIS School is an ordinary secondary school are refuted by the following circumstances.

a) IKHVIS School does not have its own website. Information about IKHVIS School is available on the Internet at <https://obitel-minsk.ru/shkola-ixvis/>.

On the website [www.reg.ru/](http://www.reg.ru/) it is indicated that the owner of the obitel-minsk.ru domain is a certain individual. It is unknown what relation this individual has to the school.

The site itself contains information about the St. Elisabeth Convent in Minsk, Minsk Diocese of the Belarusian Orthodox Church. Placing information about IKHVIS School on the page of the monastery website actually indicates that the school belongs to the monastery.

Physically, the school is located directly next to the monastery. The founder of the school is the monastery. Surely, all school workers are monastery workers or

believers who constantly visit the monastery.

b) On the website of this school there is no contact information for the principal, Deputy of this school. There is only some general E-MAIL and phone number. Thus, there is no publicly available information about the school, which raises serious suspicions. The Plaintiff does not have the opportunity to communicate with the principal and teachers of this educational institution, who teach Anthoula Anthie, and who can give answers to the Plaintiff, who cares about the well-being and educational development of his child, to questions of interest to him.

The Plaintiff is deprived of the opportunity to receive information from the school principal or teachers about the achievements of his child in learning, the child's behavior, and the Defendant, in turn, does not give such information to the father. It is obvious that the mother deliberately chose this school in order to further prevent the children from communicating with the father, in order to remove the father from this part of the children's lives. The mother succeeds in this, she manages to make it so that the father cannot talk to the children, cannot see the children, cannot receive any information about the education of the children, cannot receive information about the health status of the children and thus **cannot be a part of the life of his children**.

*3. The Defendant stated that the Plaintiff was providing the court with false information that Ikhvis Private School was closed between April and May 2020 due to the spread of the coronavirus.*

The Defendant presents as truth the document that in fact does not prove anything and is refuted by the fact that the government of Belarus forced the monastery, on the grounds of which the above educational institution is located, to close for two weeks as a precaution in case of an ongoing pandemic. This is evidenced by several articles describing the situation in the monastery, and photographs of my children posted on the website of this monastery, where my children attend religious rites (Annexes No. 11-16), as well as other articles in Russian (Annexes No. 17-18).

This once again shows that the monastery is careless about the matter of social distancing, with its rituals and activities contribute to the spread of coronavirus both in the monastery itself and in the IKHVIS school, since all students and teachers of the IKHVIS school are directly related to the monastery and visit it regularly.

*4. The Defendant explained that for 3 years the father has not been helping the children in any way, but continued his incomprehensible threats. Therefore, one of the reasons why the Defendant chose Ikhvis Private School is to ensure the security of Anthoula Anthie.*

Such arguments of the Defendant are refuted as follows.

L.A. Trafimovich uses the term "to ensure the safety of the eldest daughter". The Plaintiff is a law-abiding foreign citizen who has never committed any actions aimed at the illegal removal of the children from the territory of Belarus. The Plaintiff performs all his actions in Belarus in accordance with the Law through the court and other competent organizations.

In turn, the Defendant has already committed illegal actions to take the children

from the territory of Sweden to Belarus without the consent of their father, as established by the Swedish court decision. It is absurd to hear from the mother who illegally took her children to another country that she fears that their father will do the same. While the father has been acting exclusively through the judicial authorities of Belarus and Sweden for several years now, showing that he respects the law and demands the protection of his rights as the father of the children. All these absurd and non-existent accusations on the part of the mother only show that she is not ready to make any compromises and desperately continues to keep the children away from the father.

The Plaintiff found out about the school the eldest daughter Anthoula Anthie attends only after contacting the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus, since the Defendant neglected and ignored his requests to inform him about it (Annexes No. 4-5).

The Plaintiff wants his children to become self-sufficient, independent and intelligent citizens with a higher education. The Plaintiff wants his children to go to a regular public school, and if there is a private school with an international orientation, the Plaintiff is also willing to bear the costs for this. During all the previous court proceedings caused by the unlawful actions of the Defendant, the Plaintiff has already spent more than 110,000 euros, so the Plaintiff will be able to find money for a decent education for the children.

*5. The Defendant stated that at Ikhvis Private School, Anthoula Anthie attends such classes as choreography and the children's choir (certificate attached).*

The Plaintiff believes that in order to succeed and be independent, his children must have a strong and specialized education. The children can continue their hobbies and do whatever they like, the Plaintiff will also support them in this, but they must have something more to rely on if they want to change direction in their life later.

In early 2018, he asked L.A. Trafimovich to let their children maintain their knowledge of Greek and Swedish. He asked the Greek Consulate to help him with this, as the Defendant showed no interest in helping him and completely ignored the Plaintiff. He reminded the Defendant of this at Christmas 2018 and several times thereafter until recently. At Christmas 2018, he also had a meeting with the Head of the Center for Swedish Studies Ms Anastasia Varashilina to try to organize private language classes for his children. He contacted A. Varashilina during 2018-2019, trying to organize language lessons for the children, but L.A. Trafimovich ignored all his efforts and attempts (Annexes No. 19-25).

*6. The Defendant claims that the father absolutely does not share the monetary costs of maintaining and educating the children, have not paid alimony for 3 years and does not help financially.*

The Plaintiff voluntarily supported L.A. Trafimovich for more than 6 months after she left Sweden, without any mandatory requirement to do so. He hoped that the mother's attitude would change and she would begin to respect his parental rights. Instead, the Defendant continued to adhere to the same tactics and her behavior did not change at all. She continued to do everything behind his back, never

telling him the truth or informing him about anything related to the children, thereby making the father feel like he was being used. The most recent notable example was that the Defendant did not inform the Plaintiff that their children contracted Covid-19 in 2020. It took the Plaintiff 4 months to find out with the help of his lawyer in Minsk.

*7. The Defendant claims that the Plaintiff has been behaving unpredictably and illegally for more than 3 years, that he continues to threaten that he will fight until the end of his days; constantly appeals to various state bodies with complaints, demands, requests for written documentary information about the children. With his actions, he creates a negative emotional environment around children in the institutions they attend (kindergarten, school, clinic).*

a) Attempted visit of the Plaintiff to Belarus to meet with children without prior informing of L.A. Trafimovich was caused by the fact that each time the Defendant built obstacles in communication with the children, disappearing, not answering calls, coming up with various reasons, including their state of health. Due to such actions of the Defendant, the Plaintiff was even forced to officially send letters to her through lawyers (example letter No. 60 dated April 24, 2019, Annex No. 22). The Plaintiff wanted to be able to communicate with the children in private, to talk to them in the kindergarten. The Plaintiff openly informed only Andrey Lemeshonok (the head of the monastery) about his arrival in Minsk, saying that he would celebrate the birthday of his daughter Alexandra in Minsk. However, A. Lemeshonok apparently told L.A. Trafimovich about this, and his children were deliberately not in the kindergarten when the Plaintiff arrived there with interpreter Olga, who helped him carry gifts for his children and a birthday cake to Alexandra so that she could share it with her sister Anthoula Anthie, as well as friends in kindergarten. The director of the kindergarten informed us that his children were at home, because Alexandra was allegedly ill, and that they were to see a doctor on the same day. After many attempts by the Plaintiff to contact the Defendant on the same day, she finally answered his phone calls around 2:00 pm and told him that she was in the clinic with Alexandra. The Plaintiff asked her to allow him to see his children, and in the afternoon she sent him a message about a meeting at 8 p.m. in a restaurant about 25 minutes from the Belarus hotel where he was staying. The Defendant arrived at 20:15, and the Plaintiff was able to stay with his daughters for about 1.5 hours and give them gifts (photos of the children in Annex No. 29).

b) The Plaintiff is forced to send inquiries and complaints to the competent organizations, because only this way can he receive information about his children, which the mother hides, and she does not even answer his calls and messages.

c) It is surprising that the mother cares about how the father will use the information he receives about the children in response to inquiries. The Plaintiff is not going to use the collected information to the detriment of the children, he just tries to obtain information about his children (education, health, etc.), because he is interested in their life, and the mother never tells him anything about the children. The mother accuses the father of the fact that the latter is not involved in the upbringing of children, and at the same time is suspicious of the fact that the father

is trying to get information about the life of the children. This is absurd!

d) the website created by the Plaintiff is dedicated to his kidnapped children. The mother can accuse him of being rude on the site, but certainly not of lying and stealing children, which is typical of her. On the website, the Plaintiff tells his personal story and shares his personal pain for his children and attaches evidence of all the events of the past three years.

8. The Defendant clarified that *when she and the Plaintiff lived in Stockholm, Nikolas Cheropoulos chose a private Greek kindergarten for his daughter, which was located 50 minutes away from their house and required changing 3 modes of transport. The eldest daughter was only 2 years old at that time. When the youngest daughter was born, bringing the older one home from the kindergarten required covering all this distance by transport with two small children every day.*

Statements of L.A. Trafimovich are refuted by the following facts.

a) The Defendant wanted the children to go to a kindergarten with a Greek profile because she liked Greek culture, hospitality and the way Greeks take care of their children. At the time, their child, Anthoula Anthie, was attending a Montessori school near their home, which Plaintiff was very pleased with due to the school's curriculum, facilities and professional staff.

b) **The Plaintiff rejects the Defendant's allegations that it was he who chose the "private Greek kindergarten" because at that time he and the Defendant had joint custody, which meant that he could not choose the school on his own, even if he wanted to, without permission and the signatures of L.A. Trafimovich, which can be easily verified through a Google search as to what joint custody in Sweden means.**

c) The statements of L.A. Trafimovich that she had to bring Anthoula Anthie from kindergarten every day, since the youngest daughter Alexandra was born on April 01, 2015 are false, and the Defendant was at home on maternity leave. The Plaintiff himself drove Anthoula Anthie to and from the kindergarten until mid-October 2015, when he started working as a math teacher in his current job. From that moment on, he only took Anthoula Anthie' to kindergarten, and Trafimovich L.A. picked her up around 14:00 every day. The Defendant did not work and was on maternity leave for about 2 years before she started working part-time, 3 days a week, which after a while turned into 2 days with a reduced working day (6 hours a day).

9. In addition, the Plaintiff further explains that the fact of the illegal removal of his children from their place of permanent residence was established by the Swedish court on May 30, 2017. The Swedish court made an interim decision to grant the Plaintiff full custody of the children in connection with the release of L.A. Trafimovich from such a right due to her committing a gross offense (illegal removal of the children). **On December 08, 2017, the Swedish court rejected the appeal of L.A. Trafimovich against the said court decision, the court decision itself was upheld. The final decision on granting the Plaintiff full custody of the children was issued by the Swedish court on September 10, 2018. This decision is not subject to the recognition procedure and is automatically recognized, that is, it is valid in the territory of Belarus from September 10, 2018. This follows from Article 14 of the**



Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction concluded in the Hague on October 25, 1980, which allows to take into account the court decisions of a foreign state, formally recognized or not in the State of the habitual residence of the child, without recourse to the specific procedures for the proof of that law or for the recognition of foreign decisions which would otherwise be applicable. This conclusion is also confirmed in the answer of the Deputy Chairman of the Minsk City Court (ref. No. 13083 of November 08, 2018).

10. I believe that the state educational institution “Gymnasium No. 35 of the City of Minsk” assigned to the child’s place of residence, located in Minsk at 70, Lieutenant Kizhevatova Str. (hereinafter - Gymnasium No. 35), creates better conditions for providing a child with basic education, has a better teaching staff and infrastructure, can better prepare a child for living and development in a universal social environment, creates conditions for raising a child among children from families of different worldviews without daily religious propaganda. Furthermore, Gymnasium No. 35 is under the direct control of the Ministry of Education and government agencies and therefore deserves more trust than the Ikhvis school, which has existed for only a few years, was established by the monastery and controlled by the archpriest.

From the answer to the lawyer’s request, as well as from the site <http://gymn35.minsk.edu.by/>, it follows that the State Educational Institution “Gymnasium No. 35 of the City of Minsk” is an institution of general secondary education, has extensive experience in teaching children of different ages with high results.

The average mark of students for the 2019/2020 academic year in the gymnasium is 8.04. The percentage of graduates who entered higher education institutions in recent years is 92% - 94%.

Some of the achievements of the gymnasium: students, winners of the Minsk City Executive Committee Award and the Special Fund of the President of the Republic of Belarus:

Vitaliy Sergeyev, Winner of the Republican Scientific Conference on Informatics, 2008,

Daria Gorbatsevich, Winner of the Republican Olympiad in Biology, 2008,

Denis Ushatenkov, Winner of the Republican Olympiad in Geography, 2009,

Artur Gus, Winner of the Republican Olympiad in Biology, 2009,

Roman Zanevsky, Winner of the Republican Scientific Conference on Physics, 2010,

Vladimir Kuznichenkov, Winner of the Republican Scientific Conference on Physics, 2010, 2012,

Ilya Tsedrik, Winner of the Republican Scientific Conference on Physics, 2012,

Roman Koba, Winner of the Republican Olympiad in Physics, 2014.

Gymnasium 35 today is 1,109 students, 44 classes, of which:

I - IV - 20 classes - 528 students

V - IX - 19 classes - 474 students

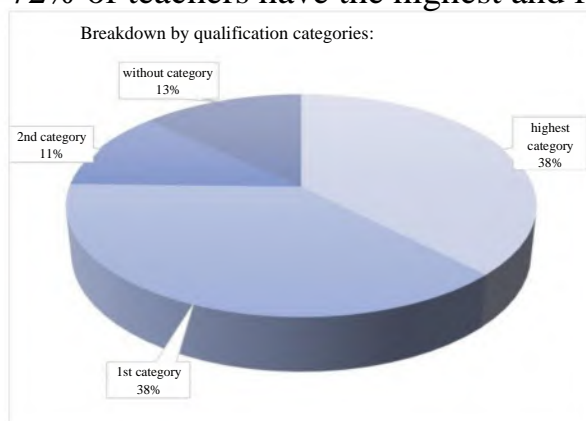
X - XI - 5 classes - 107 students.

The management of the gymnasium includes a principal and 5 deputy principals for academic, educational, economic work, which allows to ensure proper control over management and educational issues.

The teaching staff of the gymnasium includes:

primary school teachers - 20;  
 teachers of the Belarusian language and literature - 4;  
 teachers of the Russian language and literature - 5;  
 mathematics teachers - 6;  
 history and social science teachers - 3;  
 informatics teachers - 2;  
 geography teachers - 1;  
 biology teachers - 2;  
 chemistry teachers - 2;  
 physics teachers - 2;  
 handicrafts teachers - 2;  
 physical education teachers - 5;  
 foreign language teachers - 17;  
 music teacher - 1;  
 educators of the after-school care center - 5.

72% of teachers have the highest and first category.



The school has a canteen, a library, a museum (Ethnographic Museum “Spadchyna”), and publishes its own magazine in English, GymnasiuMagazine.

The educational process is carried out according to the state program for general secondary education. The number of teaching hours by class is distributed on the basis of Model Curricula approved by Resolution of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus No. 83 dated May 6, 2020.

The after-school care center is organized for students in grades 1 and 2. The educational process in grades 3, 4 and 6 is organized in the second shift. Starting from the 8th grade, learning at an advanced level is carried out in individual subjects: mathematics, physics, Belarusian, English.

The school organizes the following after-school activities (interest groups): “Man-Made World”, “Multicolored Fantasy”, “Paper Plastic”, “Let’s Play the Theater”ghf, “Little Legal Expert”, “Know Yourself”.

Excursions, trips, extracurricular activities are organized and conducted for students, which broaden the horizons of the students, help them better know the history and culture of their country, instill interest and love for beauty.

There is no such information about the IKHVIS school, there is nothing to compare with. The school, like the monastery, conducts a closed activity, which can lead to the formation of its students into closed-type people, whose only life purpose is to believe in God and serve in the monastery.

In summary, the Plaintiff declares his willingness to pay for the education of his children, if the Defendant agrees that their children will attend a private or public school that they jointly choose. The Plaintiff also declares his readiness to pay for the education of the children in Swedish and / or Greek. Finally, if the Defendant changes her attitude towards the Plaintiff and begins to respect his parental rights, inform about the life of children, facilitate, and not interfere with, the communication of the father with the children, then the Plaintiff will provide material and any other support for the needs of his children.

Attached on \_\_ sheets:

1. Email of the Plaintiff dated May 03, 2017 with translation.
2. Viber correspondence for 2017.
3. E-mail of the Defendant dated July 23, 2017 with translation.
4. The Plaintiff’s request to the Ministry of Education dated September 17, 2019.
5. Response of the Education Department of the Oktyabrsky District of November 16, 2019.
6. Response of Kindergarten No. 214 of November 12, 2019.
7. Article about the Russian church.
8. Information about the Plaintiff’s visits to the children.
9. Screenshot of the Plaintiff’s calls to the Defendant.
10. Article about Dmitry Lemeshenok.
11. Article by Marina Akhmedova.
12. Article about Andrey Lemeshenok.
13. Article about coronavirus in the monastery.
14. Article by A. Lemeshenok.
15. Article by Metropolitan Pavel.
16. Photos of the Plaintiff’s children from the site of the monastery.
17. Clarifications to the Decree of the Senior Priest.

18. Statement by the Senior Priest.
19. Applications of the Plaintiff to the Oktyabrsky District Education Department dated December 06, 2018.
20. Appeal of the Plaintiff to the Defendant through the lawyer L. Asievskaya.
21. Appeal of the Plaintiff to the Defendant through the lawyer A. Korsak of October 23, 2018.
22. Appeal of the Plaintiff to the Defendant through the lawyer Ye. Mashonskaya of April 24, 2019.
23. Plaintiff's 2019 email correspondence on language courses.
24. Viber correspondence between the Plaintiff and the Defendant of June 05, 2020.
25. Plaintiff's 2019 email correspondence on language courses.
26. E-mail of the Plaintiff on language courses of July 24, 2019.
27. Letter from the Plaintiff on language courses of July 04, 2019.
28. Viber correspondence between the Plaintiff and the Defendant on language courses for July 2019.
29. Photo from the birthday of Alexandra of April 01, 2019.
30. Copy of the decision of September 10, 2018.
31. Copy of the response of the Deputy Chairman of the Minsk City Court (ref. No. 13083 of November 08, 2018).
32. Response from the City Children Clinic No. 13, extracts from medical records of the children.
33. Response of Gymnasium No. 35 to the request of the lawyer, the request of the lawyer.
34. Certificate of State Accreditation.
35. Certificate of Accreditation.
36. Copy of the power of attorney for the representative.

Representative of Nikolas Cheropoulos  
Attorney N.S. Berezutskaya  
Per power of attorney  
September 28, 2020

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