



RULING OF THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

No. 1

Moscow

9 February 2012

On Certain Issues of Judicial Practice in Criminal Cases regarding Terrorist Crimes (as amended by Plenary Ruling No. 41 of 3 November 2016)

Terrorism is a threat to international peace and security, to the development of friendly ties among states, the preservation of territorial unity of states, their political, economic and social stability, as well as to the enjoyment of basic human and civil rights, including the right to life.

The international community, understanding the dangers of terrorism and striving to elaborate effective measures to prevent it, has adopted a number of documents, including conventions of the United Nations (e.g. the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing, the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism), the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism et al.

International documents stipulate that terrorism is under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature, and that persons guilty of perpetrating acts of terrorism and other crimes stipulated in the aforementioned conventions must be held liable in accordance with the law, and that punishment should be imposed

upon them with due regard to the grave nature of the committed crimes. Herewith, measures taken to prevent or suppress such crimes must be taken with due regard for the rule of law and democratic values, human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as other provisions of international law.

In the Russian Federation the legal basis of countering terrorism is comprised by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the universal principles and norms of international law, international treaties of the Russian Federation, Federal Law No. 114 of 25 July 2002 “On Countering Extremist Activities”, Federal Law No. 35 of 6 March 2006 “On Countering Terrorism” and other normative acts aimed at countering terrorism.

In order to provide a criminal law basis for countering terrorism and fulfil international obligations, the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation [hereinafter referred to as the CrC RF] establishes liability for the commission of crimes stipulated in Articles [205](#), [205.1](#), [205.2](#), [205.3](#), [205.4](#), [205.5](#), [206](#), [208](#), [211](#), [220](#), [221](#), [277](#), [278](#), [279](#), [360](#) and [361](#).

With regard to the issues raised by the courts in consideration of criminal cases on terrorist acts (Article 205 of the CrC RF), assistance in terrorist activities (Article 205.1 of the CrC RF), public incitement to terrorist activities or public justification of terrorism (Article 205.2 of the CrC RF), undergoing of training for the purpose of engagement in terrorist activities (Article 205.3 of the CrC RF), organisation of a terrorist community and participation therein (Article 205.4 of the CrC RF), organisation of activities of a terrorist organisation and participation in them (Article 205.5 of the CrC RF), organisation of an illegal armed group and participation therein (Article 208 of the CrC RF), and for the purpose of unification of judicial practice, the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, guided by Article 126 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, hereby rules:

1. To draw the attention of the courts to the fact that the purposes of destabilisation of activities of public authorities or international organisations or influence upon their decision-making are an obligatory element of a terrorist act (Article 205 of the CrC RF).

When deciding whether the intent of the guilty person was directed at the destabilisation of activities of public authorities or international organisations, the courts should proceed from the aggregate of all the circumstances of the

perpetrated acts and, in particular, take into account the time, place, manner, environment, instruments and means of the crime, the nature and volume of consequences (real or anticipated), as well as the conduct of the guilty person before or after the crime.

The fact that corresponding subjects were incited to perform or abstain from certain actions, the contents of demands of the participants of the crime may indicate that influence upon the decision-making of public authorities or international organisations was the purpose of the crime.

2. The perpetration of an explosion, arson or other actions of similar nature entail criminal liability under Article 205 of the CrC RF, where it is established that the aforementioned actions frightened the population and created the dangers of death of a person, significant property damage or of other grave consequences.

Actions that are able, by their nature, to put people in fear for their life and health, security of their close ones, safety of their property, etc. may be recognized as frightening the population.

The dangers of death of a person, significant property damage or other grave consequences must be real, which is to be established in each individual case, taking into account the time, place, instruments, means, manner of perpetration of the crime and other facts of the case (data about the number of persons located in the vicinity of the explosion, about the explosion yield and lethality of the explosive device used, etc.).

3. For the purposes of [Article 205](#) of the CrC RF, other actions frightening the population and creating the dangers of death of a person, significant property damage or other grave consequences should be understood as actions comparable by their consequences with an explosion or arson, e.g. causing of accidents at critical infrastructure objects; destruction of transport communications; contamination of sources of potable water supply and of food products; dispersion of malignant microbes able to cause an epidemic or epizootic; radioactive, chemical, biological (bacteriological) and other types of area contamination; assaults on settlements, firing at residential buildings, schools, hospitals, administrative buildings, places of deployment (stationing) of army personnel or law enforcement officers; capture and (or) destruction of buildings, stations, ports, cultural or religious structures.

4. A threat to perpetrate an explosion, arson or other actions frightening the population and creating the dangers of death of a person, significant property damage or other grave consequences (Part 1 of Article 205 of the CrC RF) may be expressed in different ways (e.g. elocution, printed publication, dissemination with the use of radio, TV or other mass media, as well as of information and telecommunication networks).

5. The crime stipulated in Part 1 of Article 205 of the CrC RF, committed through explosion, arson or other actions frightening the population and creating the dangers of death of a person, significant property damage or other grave consequences is regarded as completed from the moment of performance of the aforementioned actions.

6. When qualifying a terrorist act under Item “a” of Part 2 of Article 205 of the CrC RF, the courts should take into account that an organised group is a stable group of two or more persons, who united in advance in order to commit one or several crimes. Long-term existence of an organised group, repeated commission of crimes by members of the group, the level of their technical equipment and distribution of roles among them, long-term preparations for even one crime, as well as other facts (e.g. special training of members of the organised group) may serve as evidence of stability of an organised group.

If a terrorist act is regarded as perpetrated by an organised group, the actions of all its members that participated in preparation or perpetration of that crime, independent of their actual roles, should be qualified under the corresponding part of Article 205 of the CrC RF without reference to [Article 33](#) of the CrC RF.

7. When resolving whether the damage is significant (Item “c” of Part 2 of Article 205 of the CrC RF), the court should proceed from the cost of the destroyed property or from the costs incurred by restoration of damaged property, the significance of this property for the injured party, e.g. depending on the occupation of the injured person or her/his material status or the financial-economic condition of the legal person owning or otherwise possessing the destroyed or damaged property.

If a terrorist act results in significant property damage, this is qualified under Item “c” of Part 2 of [Article 205](#) of the CrC RF and does not require additional qualification under [Article 167](#) of the CrC RF.

8. For the purposes of Item “c” of Part 2 of Article 205 of the CrC RF, other grave consequences may include, in particular, grave harm to the health of at least one person, moderate harm to the health of two or more persons, disorganisation of activities of public authorities and local self-government bodies; protracted disturbance of operation of a facility (facilities) and (or) institution (institutions), independent of their sphere of work, form of ownership, legal form; significant deterioration of environmental conditions (e.g. soil degradation, pollution of open and inland waters, of the atmosphere, marine environment and other negative changes in the environment that preclude its preservation and lawful use and will require a long time and large costs to neutralize).

When resolving whether the disturbance of operation of a facility or institution was protracted, the courts should proceed from the concrete facts of the case, taking into account the features of their activities, overall length of the halt, amount of losses incurred, etc.

9. If a terrorist act resulted in the deliberate causing of a death of person (or of two and more persons), the perpetrated act is qualified under Item “b” of Part 3 of [Article 205](#) of the CrC RF and does not require additional qualification under [Article 105](#) of the CrC RF.

10. If illegally procured or stored nuclear materials and radioactive substances, as well as illegally procured, stored or manufactured firearms, ammunition, explosives or explosive devices were used in perpetration of a terrorist act, these actions are subject to qualification cumulatively for the crimes stipulated in Article 205 of the CrC RF and, correspondingly, in Article [220](#), [221](#), [222](#), [222.1](#), [223](#), [223.1](#) or [226](#) of the CrC RF.

11. The courts should take into account that an attempt on the life and health of another person, carried out by means of explosion, arson or other actions of similar nature, where committed by reason of revenge or personal animosity and not aimed at destabilising the activities of public authorities or international organisations or at influencing their decision-making, does not form the crime stipulated in Article 205 of the CrC RF and is qualified under the corresponding articles of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

12. If a person makes an attempt on the life of a state or public actor or of a person engaged in the administration of justice or a preliminary investigation, a law enforcement officer by means of explosion, arson or other actions of similar

nature, with the purpose of destabilising the activities of public authorities or international organisations or influencing their decision-making, these actions should be qualified under Article 205 of the CrC RF.

Where the attempt on the life of a state or public actor is committed by the aforementioned means, but is aimed at terminating that person's state or public activities or is committed in revenge for such activities, these actions are qualified under Article 277 of the CrC RF.

An attempt on the life of a person engaged in the administration of justice or preliminary investigation, of a law enforcement officer, committed by means of explosion, arson or other actions of similar nature with the purpose of impeding their lawful activities or in revenge for such activities, is qualified, correspondingly, under [Article 295](#) of the CrC RF or [Article 317](#) of the CrC RF.

13. The actions of members of a terrorist community, terrorist organisation, illegal armed group, who committed a terrorist act, should be qualified as a cumulation of crimes stipulated in Article 205 of the CrC RF and, correspondingly, Articles 205.4, 205.5, 208 of the CrC RF.

14. During court consideration of criminal cases regarding crimes stipulated in Article 205.1 of the CrC RF, the "inducement, recruitment or enticement" of a person (group of persons) into commission of at least one of the crimes listed in Part 1 of Article 205.1 of the CrC RF should be understood, in particular, as deliberate actions aimed at enticement of a certain person (group of persons) into commission of one or several of those crimes, e.g. through suasion, bribing, intimidation, persuasion, plea, offer (including those performed through placement of materials on different media and dissemination through information and telecommunication networks), physical coercion or through search for persons and their enticement into commission of at least one of the aforementioned crimes.

Inducement, recruitment or other enticement of a person into commission of at least one of the crimes listed in Part 1 of Article 205.1 of the CrC RF should be regarded as an accomplished crime from the moment of performance of said actions, independent of whether the person that the perpetrator was enticing commits the corresponding terrorist crime.

15. For the purposes of Part 1 of Article 205.1 of the CrC RF, arming is understood as provision of persons engaged in terrorist activities with weapons, ammunition,

explosives and explosive devices, radioactive substances, nuclear materials, war equipment, etc. for the purpose of commission of at least one of the crimes listed in that article.

Training of persons for the purposes of commission of crimes referred to in Part 1 of Article 205.1 of the CrC RF is teaching them the handling of weapons, ammunition, explosive devices, radioactive substances, nuclear materials, war equipment, communication means, the rules of combat operations, as well as holding the corresponding briefings, trainings, target practice, drills, etc.

16. Apart from provision of financial services, the financing of terrorism should be understood as provision or gathering not only of monetary funds (in cash or non-cash form), but also of material funds (e.g. clothing, equipment items, communication means, medication, residential or non-residential premises, means of transportation), with the understanding that they are intended for the financing of organisation, preparation or perpetration of at least one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 205, 205.1, 205.2, 205.3, 205.4, 205.5, 206, 208, 211, 220, 221, 277, 278, 279 and 360 of the CrC RF or for the financing or other material support of a person for the purpose of perpetration by that person of at least one of those crimes, or for ensuring the activities of an organised group, illegal armed group, criminal community (criminal organisation), created or being created for the perpetration of at least one of the aforementioned crimes (e.g. systematic or single payment into a pooled fund, procurement of real estate or payment of rental fees for that estate, provision of monetary funds for the purpose of bribing of officials).

17. The term “persons using the powers vested in them by virtue of their office” (Part 2 of [Article 205.1](#) of the CrC RF) should be understood as including both officials, as well state servants and persons working in local self-government bodies, who are not officials, and also persons that permanently, temporarily or in execution of special powers perform managerial or administrative functions in a commercial organisation (independent of its form of property) or in a non-commercial organisation that is not a state or municipal institution.

The use of powers during the commission of crimes stipulated in Article 205.1 of the CrC RF is realised not only through intended use of official powers by such persons, but also through the exercise of influence over other persons (based on the significance and authority of occupied office), for the purpose of inciting them to perform actions aimed at support of terrorist activities.

17.1. The courts should take into account that a person is liable for being an accessory under Part 3 of [Article 205.1](#) of the CrC RF, if he/she was an accessory during commission of at least one of the crimes stipulated in Article 205, Part 3 of Article 206, Part 1 of Article 208 of the CrC RF. Being an accessory is incorporated by Part 3 of Article 205.1 of the CrC RF and does not require additional qualification under Article 205, Part 3 of Article 206 or Part 1 of Article 208 of the CrC RF.

If a member of an organised group is an accessory to the crimes of a terrorist act, taking of a hostage or organisation of an illegal armed group, perpetrated by that organised group, criminal liability is entailed in accordance with the corresponding article of the Special Part of the CrC RF and does not require additional qualification under Part 3 of Article 205.1 of the CrC RF.

17.2. The attention of the courts is pointed to the fact that Part 4 of Article 205.1 of the CrC RF stipulates liability for organising or managing at least one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 205, 205.3, Parts 3 and 4 of Article 206, Part 4 of Article 211 of the CrC RF, as well as for organising the financing of terrorism. Herewith, no additional qualification under Articles 205, 205.3, Parts 3 and 4 of Article 206, Part 4 of Article 211 of the CrC RF, as well as under Parts 1 and 2 of Article 205.1 of the CrC RF in part of financing of terrorism is required.

Organising or managing a different terrorist crime, including the organising of other forms of support of terrorist activities, is qualified under the corresponding article of the Special Part of the CrC RF with reference to Part 3 of [Article 33](#) of the CrC RF, except where such actions were performed by a member of an organised group.

18. For the purposes of [Article 205.2](#), public incitement to terrorist activities should be understood as address to other persons, expressed in any form (e.g. oral, written, with the use of technical means), with the purpose of inciting them to engage in terrorist activities, i.e. to commit crimes stipulated in Articles 205–206, 208, 211, 220, 221, 277, 278, 279, 360, 361 of the CrC RF.

In accordance with Note 1 to Article 205.2 of the CrC RF, public justification of terrorism is expressed through a public statement on recognition of ideology and practice of terrorism as correct and requiring support and imitation. Herewith, the ideology and practice of terrorism is understood as the ideology of violence and the practice of influence upon the decision-making of public authorities, local self-

government bodies or international organisations, which involves frightening the population and (or) other forms of unlawful, violent actions ([Item 1 of Article 3](#) of Federal Law “On Countering Terrorism”).

19. The court should decide whether the incitement to terrorist activities or justification of terrorism ([Article 205.2](#) of the CrC RF) was of public nature, taking into account the place, manner, environment and other facts of the case (i.e. address to a group of persons in a public space, at a gathering, meeting, demonstration; distribution of flyers, demonstration of banners, dissemination of addresses through mass sending of messages to cellular network clients, etc.).

20. The crime of public incitement to terrorist activities (Part 1 of Article 205.2 of the CrC RF) should be regarded as accomplished from the moment of public pronouncement (distribution) of at least one address, independent whether it succeeded in inciting other persons to engage in terrorist activities.

Public justification of terrorism forms an accomplished crime from the moment when a person makes a public presentation, in which it recognises the ideology and practice of terrorism as correct and requiring support and imitation.

21. When deciding whether mass media, electronic or information and telecommunication networks (including the Internet) were used for public incitement to terrorist activities or public justification of terrorism (Part 2 of Article 205.2 of the CrC RF), the courts should take into account the provisions of the Law of the Russian Federation of 27 December 1991 No. 2124-1 “On Mass Media” and of Federal Law No. 149 of 27 July 2006 “On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection”.

Crimes stipulated in Part 2 of Article 205.2 of the CrC RF, involving the use of mass media, should be regarded as accomplished from the moment of distribution of production of the mass media (i.e. sale, handout of a periodic publication, of an audio or video recording of a programme, start of broadcast of a TV or radio programme, screening of a newsreel programme, granting of access to an online publication).

21.1. When public incitement to terrorist activities or public justification of terrorism is committed through bulk messaging to cellular network subscribers or with the use of electronic or information and telecommunication networks (including the Internet), the crime should be regarded as accomplished from the

moment when the addresses are placed in the aforementioned open networks (e.g. on websites, forums or in blogs), when the messages are sent to other persons.

22. If public incitement to terrorist activities or public justification of terrorism is committed with the use of online publications (Internet websites registered as mass media in the stipulated manner), the crime should be qualified under Part 2 of Article 205.2 of the CrC RF as committed with the use of mass media. The use of websites, not registered in the stipulated manner as mass media, for the aforementioned actions is qualified under Part 2 of Article 205.2 of the CrC RF as committed with the use of electronic or information and telecommunication networks (including the Internet).

22.1. The crime stipulated in [Article 205.3](#) of the CrC RF is realised through receipt of training by a person for engagement in terrorist activities or for commission of one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 205.1, 206, 208, 211, 277, 278, 279, 360 and 361 of the CrC RF. Training may include receipt of necessary knowledge, practical skills and know-how during physical and psychological training, during the study of ways to commit the aforementioned crimes, study of handling of weapons, explosive devices, explosive and toxic substances, as well as of other items and substances presenting a danger to the general public. The receipt of training may also take the form of other actions of the guilty person, directly pertaining to her/his preparation for engagement in terrorist activities.

The crime is accomplished from the moment when the person begins to perform actions aimed at acquiring the corresponding knowledge, skills and know-how for the future engagement in terrorist activities or commission of at least one of the aforementioned terrorist crimes, independent of whether the person has acquired the necessary knowledge, skills and know-how.

If apart from receipt of training the person performs other actions aimed at creating the conditions for committing a certain grave or especially grave crime of terrorist or other nature, the aforementioned actions are additionally qualified as preparations for that crime.

22.2. In accordance with Part 1 of [Article 205.4](#) of the CrC RF, a terrorist community is a stable group of persons united in advance for the purpose of engaging in terrorist activities or for preparing or committing one or several crimes stipulated in Articles 205.1, 205.2, 206, 208, 211, 220, 221, 277, 278, 279, 360 and

361 of the CrC RF or other crimes aimed at propaganda, justification and support of terrorism.

In order to recognise an organised group as a terrorist community, a court decision on liquidation of an organisation due to its engagement in terrorist activities is not required.

22.3. The crime stipulated in Part 1 of [Article 205.4](#) of the CrC RF is accomplished from the moment of actual formation of a terrorist community, i.e. from the moment when two or more persons form a stable group for the purpose of engagement in terrorist activities or for preparing or committing one or several crimes stipulated in Articles 205.1, 205.2, 206, 208, 211, 220, 221, 277, 278, 279, 360 and 361 of the CrC RF or other crimes aimed at propaganda, justification and support of terrorism.

The existence of such a purpose may be indicated, in particular, by deliberate actions of those persons, aimed at creation of conditions for engagement in terrorist activities or for commission of the aforementioned crimes or showing the readiness of the terrorist community to realise its criminal intents, independent whether the members of the community have committed the planned crime. The readiness of the terrorist community to engage in terrorist activities or to commit the aforementioned crimes may be indicated, in particular, by its members reaching an agreement regarding the assistance in terrorist activities, public justification of terrorism, etc.

22.4. The management of a terrorist community, of its part or structural units comprising such a community should be understood as performance of managerial functions in regard of such a community, its part or structural units, as well as in regard of its separate members both during perpetration of concrete terrorist crimes and when ensuring the activities of that community.

Such management may, in particular, take the form of elaboration of general plans of activities of the terrorist community, preparation for commission of concrete terrorist crimes, performance of other actions aimed at reaching the goals set before the terrorist community or its structural units at the time of their creation (e.g. distribution of roles among the members of the community, organisation of material and technical support, elaboration of different ways to commit crimes, taking of security measures in regard of the members of the terrorist community).

22.5. Participation in a terrorist community should be understood as entering the composition of such a community with the intent to engage in terrorist activities or in preparation or perpetration of one or several crimes stipulated in Articles 205.1, 205.2, 206, 208, 211, 220, 221, 277, 278, 279, 360 and 361 of the CrC RF or of other crimes aimed at propaganda, justification and support of terrorism, participation in preparation of the aforementioned crimes or in their perpetration, as well as performance of functional duties ensuring the activities of such a community (provision of information, keeping of records, etc.).

A crime in the form of participation of a person in a terrorist community is regarded as accomplished from the moment that person enters the composition of such a community with the intent to engage in terrorist activities or in preparation or perpetration of one or several crimes stipulated in Articles 205.1, 205.2, 206, 208, 211, 220, 221, 277, 278, 279, 360 and 361 of the CrC RF or of other crimes aimed at propaganda, justification and support of terrorism.

If a member of a terrorist community commits a concrete crime, her/his actions should be qualified as a cumulation of crimes.

22.6. [Article 205.5](#) of the CrC RF stipulates liability for organising the activities of a terrorist organisation (Part 1) and participating in the activities of such an organisation (Part 2).

The attention of the courts is pointed to the fact that by virtue of [Article 24](#) of Federal Law “On Countering Terrorism” the federal executive body in the sphere of security manages a single federal list of organisations recognised as terrorist organisations in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, the list of which is subject to official publication.

A person may be held criminally liable for the crimes stipulated in Article 205.5 of the CrC RF, if they were committed after the official publication of information about the recognition of the corresponding organisation as a terrorist one and the prohibition of its activities on the territory of the Russian Federation by virtue of a court decision.

22.7. By virtue of Part 1 of Article 205.5 of the CrC RF, criminal liability is entailed for organising the activities of a terrorist organisation through organisational actions aimed at continuation or renewal of unlawful activities of a

prohibited organisation (e.g. convocation of meetings, organisation of marches, use of bank accounts, unless this is done in relation to the liquidation procedure).

Participation in the activities of a terrorist organisation is understood as the performance of deliberate actions pertaining to continuation or renewal of activities of that organisation (holding of discussions for the purposes of propaganda of activities of the prohibited organisation, direct participation in organisational events, etc.).

If an organiser (manager) or a member of a terrorist organisation commits a concrete crime, her/his actions are subject to cumulative qualification as crimes stipulated in Part 1 or Part 2 of Article 205.5 of the CrC RF and in the corresponding article of the Special Part of the CrC RF.

If a person that organised the activities of an organisation, recognised as a terrorist one in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, participated in the activities of such an organisation, this crime does not require additional qualification under Part 2 of Article 205.5 of the CrC RF.

23. It is brought to the attention of the courts that proceeding from [Item 2 of Article 3](#) of Federal Law “On Countering Terrorism”, the organisation of an illegal armed group for realisation of a terrorist act, as well as participation in such a structure, constitute terrorist activities.

For the purposes of [Article 208](#) of the CrC RF, an illegal armed group is understood as a band, squad, militia or another armed group, not stipulated in federal law, created for realisation of certain goals (e.g. perpetration of terrorist acts, forcible alteration of the foundations of the constitutional system or violation of territorial integrity of the Russian Federation).

The possession of weapons, as a mandatory feature of an illegal group, presupposes that its participants possess any types of firearms or other weapons, ammunition and explosive devices, including improvised ones, as well as war equipment. Herewith, illegal procurement, storage, use, transfer of nuclear materials and radioactive substances, procurement, transfer, dealing of, storage, transportation, carrying or manufacturing of firearms and their main components, of ammunition, explosives and explosive devices are correspondingly qualified under Articles 220, 221, 222, 222.1, 223, 223.1 or 226 of the CrC RF.

24. The creation of an illegal armed group (Part 1 of [Article 208](#) of the CrC RF) is an accomplished crime from the moment of actual formation of the group, i.e. from the moment on which several persons unite into a group and at least some of them procure weapons, ammunition, explosive devices, war equipment.

25. The management of an illegal armed group (Article 208 of the CrC RF) is realized through performance of managerial functions in regard of the band, squad, militia or another group, as well as in regard of its certain members, for the purpose of ensuring the activities of the illegal armed group.

Such management may in particular take the form of adoption of general plans of activities of the illegal armed group, performance of other actions aimed at reaching the goals set by such a group (e.g. distribution of functions among the members of the illegal armed group, organisation of material and technical support, taking of security measures in regard of the members of such a group).

26. Financing of an illegal armed group (Part 1 of Article 208 of the CrC RF) should be understood as provision or gathering of funds or provision of financial services with the understanding that they are aimed at ensuring the activities of the band, squad, militia or another group.

Where a person supports terrorist activities through financing of an illegal armed group, its actions are incorporated by Part 1 of Article 208 of the CC RF and require no additional qualification under Part 1 of Article 205.1 as financing of terrorism.

27. It is clarified to the courts that criminal liability for participation in an illegal armed group is entailed under Part 2 of Article 208 of the CrC RF where the members of that group understand its illegal nature and their participation in it and act towards the realisation of its goals.

Participation in an illegal armed group should be understood as joining such a group (e.g. taking an oath, giving a written acknowledgment or oral consent, receipt of uniform, weapons), performance of functional duties ensuring the activities of such a group (training of its members; construction of temporary housing, of different structures and barriers; cooking; household farming at the location of an illegal armed group, etc.).

The crime in the form of participation of a person in an illegal armed group is regarded as accomplished from the moment of performance of concrete actions ensuring the activities of the illegal armed group.

28. If a member of an illegal armed group commits a concrete crime, her/his actions must be qualified as a cumulation of crimes stipulated in Part 2 of Article 208 of the CrC RF and in the corresponding article of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (e.g. Article 205, 205.1, 205.2 or 206 of the CrC RF).

29. If certain members of illegal armed groups unite into a stable armed group (gang) for the purposes of attacking citizens or organisations or unite into a terrorist community, manage such a group (gang) or terrorist community, as well as participate in attacks or terrorist crimes carried out by it, this is subject to qualification as a cumulation of crimes stipulated in Articles 208 and 209 or 205.4 of the CrC RF.

30. Voluntary termination of participation in an illegal armed group (Note to Article 208 of the CrC RF) is realised through termination of participation in that group of one's own free will, where it was objectively possible for that person to continue such participation.

The term "persons giving up weapons" should be understood as members of illegal armed groups that give up the weapons they possess to the authorities or show the places of storage of such weapons.

A member of an illegal armed group, who, by virtue of duties imposed upon her/him, does not possess a weapon, may be exempt from criminal liability on the grounds that he/she voluntarily terminates participation in the illegal armed group and informs the authorities about this.

30.1. In accordance with Items "a", "b", "c" of Part 1 of Article 104.1 of the CrC RF, the court must resolve, in regard of persons found guilty of crimes stipulated in Articles 205, 205.1, 205.2, 205.3, 205.4, 205.5, 206, 208, 277, 278, 279 and 361, the issue of confiscation of money, valuables and other property acquired as a result of perpetration of the aforementioned crimes, as well as of any income from that property; of money, valuables and other property, into which that property and income from it were fully or partially turned or transformed; of money, valuables and other property used or intended for the financing of

terrorism, extremist activities, of an organised group, illegal armed group, criminal community (criminal organisation).

Proceeding from the provisions of Item “d” of Part 1 of Article 104.1 of the CrC RF and of Part 3 of Article 81 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation [hereinafter referred to as the CrPC RF], the court may decide to confiscate the instruments, equipment or other means of perpetration of the crime belonging to the defendant.

30.2. If a judge considered a criminal case in regard of a member of a terrorist organisation, this does not preclude the same judge from considering a criminal case in regard of other members of the same terrorist organisation, unless Articles 61 and 63 of the CrPC RF apply.

31. When considering criminal cases regarding terrorist crimes, the court should establish the circumstances that enabled the commission of the aforementioned crimes, should establish the violations of rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as other violations of law committed during the preliminary investigation or during the consideration of the criminal case by a lower court. In accordance with Part 4 of Article 29 of the CrPC RF, the court should bring the attention of the corresponding organisations and officials to the established facts of violations of law by adopting special decrees or rulings.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of
the Russian Federation

V.M. Lebedev

Secretary of the Plenary Session, Judge of
the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

V.V. Doroshkov

ANNEX 1

Translation of articles of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, referred to in the text of the Ruling (as of 1 October 2020)

Article 33. Types of Accomplices of Crime

1. In addition to the perpetrator [*исполнитель*], the accomplices of a crime [*соучастники преступления*] are the organiser [*организатор*], the instigator [*подстрекатель*] and the accessory [*пособник*].
2. The perpetrator is a person that directly committed the crime or directly participated in its commission together with other persons (co-perpetrators), and also a person that committed the crime by using other persons, who are not subject to criminal liability due to age, insanity or other circumstances stipulated in this Code.
3. The organiser is a person that organised the commission of the crime or managed its commission, and also a person that created an organised group or a criminal community (criminal organisation) or managed them.
4. The instigator is a person that induced another person into committing the crime through suasion, bribery, threat or in another manner.
5. The accessory is a person that assisted in the commission of the crime by advice, directions, provision of information, means or instruments of the crime or by removing the obstacles to it, as well as a person that promised in advance to conceal the criminal, the means or instruments of the crime, the traces of the crime or the criminally acquired items, as well as a person that promised in advance to purchase or deal in such items.

Article 35. Commission of a Crime by a Group of Persons, Group of Persons by Prior Conspiracy, Organised Group or a Criminal Community (Criminal Organisation)

1. A crime is regarded as committed by a group of persons, if two or more perpetrators participated in its commission without prior conspiracy.
2. A crime is regarded as committed by a group of persons by prior conspiracy, if persons that agreed in advance about the joint commission of a crime participated in it.
3. A crime is regarded as committed by an organised group, if it was committed by a stable group of persons, who united in advance in order to commit one or several crimes.

4. A crime is regarded as committed by a criminal community (criminal organisation), if it is committed by a structured organised group or an association of organised groups acting under a single leadership, the members of which are united for the purpose of jointly committing one or several grave or particularly grave crimes in order to directly or indirectly obtain financial or other material gains.

5. A person that created an organised group or a criminal community (criminal organisation) or headed them is subject to criminal liability for organising and leading them, where Articles 205.4, 208, 209, 210 and 282.1 of this Code apply, as well as for all the crimes committed by the organised group or criminal community (criminal organisation), if those crimes were within the scope of her/his intent. Other participants of the organised group or criminal community (criminal organisation) are criminally liable for participation therein, where Articles 205.4, 208, 209, 210 and 282.1 of this Code apply, as well as for the crimes in preparation or commission of which they participated.

6. The creation of an organised group in the instances not stipulated in Articles of the Special Part of this Code entails criminal liability for preparation to the crimes for commission of which it was created.

7. The commission of a crime by a group of persons, group of persons by prior conspiracy, organised group or criminal community (criminal organisation) entails a stricter punishment on the grounds and within the limits stipulated in this Code.

Article 105. Murder

1. Murder, i.e. the deliberate causing of death of another person, -
is punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 6 to 15 years with or without restriction of liberty for a term up to 2 years.

...

Article 167. Deliberate Destruction or Damage of Property

1. Deliberate destruction or damage of another person's property, where these acts result in significant damage, -

are punished by fine in the amount up to 40 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period up to 3 months, or by obligatory labour for a term up to 360 hours, or by corrective labour for a term of to 1 year, or by compulsory labour for a term up to 2 years, or by arrest for a term up to 3 months, or by deprivation of liberty for a term up to 2 years.

2. The same acts, motivated by hooliganism, or committed through arson, explosion or in any other generally dangerous manner, or, through negligence, resulting in death of a person or other grave consequences, -

are punished by compulsory labour for a term up to 5 years or by deprivation of liberty for the same term.

Article 205. Terrorist Act

1. The perpetration of an explosion, arson or other actions, frightening the population and creating the threat of death of a person, significant property damage or of other grave consequences, for the purposes of destabilisation of activities of the public authorities or international organisations or of influence upon their decision-making, as well as a threat to commit the aforementioned actions for the purpose of influencing the decision-making of public authorities or international organisations, -

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 10 to 15 years.

2. The same acts:

a) perpetrated by a group of persons by prior conspiracy or by an organised group;

b) resulting, through negligence, in death of a person;

c) resulting in significant property damage or other grave consequences, -

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 12 to 20 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term of 1 to 2 years.

3. Acts stipulated in Parts 1 or 2 of this Article,

a) involving encroachment upon objects of atomic energy use or involving the use of nuclear materials, radioactive substances or radioactive radiation sources, or of poisonous, venomous, toxic, hazardous chemical or biological substances;

b) resulting in deliberate causing of death to a person, -

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 15 to 20 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term of 1 to 2 years; or by deprivation of liberty for life.

Note:

A person that participated in the preparation of a terrorist act is exempt from criminal liability, if he/she helped prevent the terrorist act by timely informing the authorities or in any other manner, unless the actions of this person contain the elements of a different crime.

Article 205.1. Assistance in Terrorist Activities

1.1. The inducement, recruitment or other enticement of a person into the commission of at least one of the crimes stipulated in Article 205.2, Parts 1 and 2 of Article 206, Article 208, Parts 1–3 of Article 211, Articles 220, 221, 277, 278, 279 and 360 of this Code, the arming or training of a person for the purpose of commission of at least one of the aforementioned crimes, -

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 5 to 15 years with or without a fine in the amount up to 500 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period up to 3 years.

1.1. The inducement, recruitment or other enticement of a person into the commission of at least one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 205, 205.3, 205.4, 205.5, Parts 3 and 4 of Article 206, Part 4 of Article 211 of this Code, the arming or training of a person for the purpose of commission of at least one of the aforementioned crimes, as well as the financing of terrorism, - are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 8 to 15 years with or without a fine in the amount of 300 000 to 700 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period of 2 to 4 years, or by deprivation of liberty for life.

2. Acts stipulated in Parts 1 and 1.1 of this Article, perpetrated with the use of powers vested in a person by virtue of her/his office, - are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 10 to 20 years with or without a fine in the amount of 500 000 to 1 000 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period of 3 to 5 years, or by deprivation of liberty for life.

3. Being an accessory in the perpetration of at least one of the crimes stipulated in Article 205, Part 3 of Article 206, Part 1 of Article 208 of this Code - is punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 10 to 20 years.

4. The organisation of perpetration of at least one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 205, 205.3, Parts 3 and 4 of Article 206, Part 4 of Article 211 of this Code, or the management of its perpetration, as well as organising the financing of terrorism, - are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 15 to 20 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term of 1 to 2 years; or by deprivation of liberty for life.

Notes:

1. In this Code, the term “financing of terrorism” is understood as provision or gathering of funds or provision of financial services with the understanding that they are intended for the financing of organisation, preparation or perpetration of at least one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 205, 205.1, 205.2, 205.3, 205.4, 205.5, 206, 208, 211, 220, 221, 277, 278, 279 and 360 of this Code, or for the financing or other material support of a person for the purpose of perpetration by that person of at least one of these crimes, or for ensuring the activities of an organised group, illegal armed group, criminal community (criminal organisation), created or being created for the perpetration of at least one of these crimes.

1.1. For the purpose of this Article, being an accessory means the deliberate assistance in perpetration of the crime by advice, directions, provision of information, means or instruments of the crime, or by removal of obstacles to it, as well as a promise to conceal the criminal, the means or instruments of the crime, the traces of the crime or the criminally acquired objects, and likewise a promise to purchase or deal in such objects.

2. A person that committed a crime stipulated in this Article is exempt from criminal liability, if it helped prevent or suppress the crime that he/she financed and (or) assisted, by timely warning the authorities or in any other manner, unless the actions of this person contain the elements of a different crime.

Article 205.2. Public Incitement to Terrorist Activities, Public Justification of Terrorism or Propaganda of Terrorism

1. Public incitement to terrorist activities, public justification of terrorism or propaganda of terrorism -

are punished by fine in the amount of 100 000 to 500 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period up to 3 years, or by deprivation of liberty for a term of 2 to 5 years.

2. The same acts, perpetrated through the use of the mass media, electronic or information and telecommunication networks, including the Internet, -

are punished by fine in the amount of 300 000 to 1 000 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period of 3 to 5 years; or by deprivation of liberty for a term of 5 to 7 years, accompanied by deprivation of right to hold a certain office or engage in certain activities for a term up to 5 years.

Notes:

1. In this Article, the term “public justification of terrorism” is understood as a public statement on recognition of ideology and practice of terrorism as correct and requiring support and imitation.

1.1. In this Article, the term “propaganda of terrorism” is understood as distribution of materials and (or) information, aimed at conceptualising the ideology of terrorism for other persons, persuading them that the ideology of terrorism is attractive or forming convictions that it is acceptable to engage in terrorist activities.

2. In this Article, the term “terrorist activities” is understood as perpetration of at least one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 205–206, 208, 211, 220, 221, 277, 278, 279, 360, 361 of this Code.

Article 205.3. Undergoing of Training for the Purpose of Engagement in Terrorist Activities

Receipt of training, with the knowledge that it is conducted for the purposes of engagement in terrorist activities or commission of one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 205.1, 206, 208, 211, 277, 278, 279, 360 and 361 of this Code; in particular, the receipt of knowledge, practical skills and know-how during physical and psychological training, during the study of ways to commit the aforementioned crimes, study of handling of weapons, explosive devices, explosive and toxic substances, as well as of other items and substances presenting a danger to the general public, - is punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 15 to 20 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term of 1 to 2 years; or by deprivation of liberty for life.

Note:

A person that committed a crime stipulated in this Article is exempt from criminal liability, if he/she informs the authorities about receipt of training with the knowledge that it was conducted for the purposes of engagement in terrorist activities or commission of one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 205.1, 206, 208, 211, 277, 278, 279, 360 and 361 of this Code, helps solve

the committed crime or helps establish other persons that received, performed, organised or financed such training, as well as helps discover the places where it was conducted, unless the actions of this person contain the elements of a different crime.

Article 205.4. Organisation of a Terrorist Community and Participation Therein

1. Creation of a terrorist community, i.e. of a stable group of persons united in advance for the purpose of engaging in terrorist activities or for preparing or committing one or several crimes stipulated in Articles 205.1, 205.2, 206, 208, 211, 220, 221, 277, 278, 279, 360 and 361 of this Code or of other crimes aimed at propaganda, justification and support of terrorism, and likewise the management of such a terrorist community, of its part or of structural units comprising such a community -

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 15 to 20 years with or without a fine in the amount up to 1 000 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period up to 5 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term of 1 to 2 years; or by deprivation of liberty for life.

2. Participation in a terrorist community -

is punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 5 to 10 years with or without a fine in the amount up to 500 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period up to 3 years.

Notes:

1. A person that voluntarily terminates her/his participation in a terrorist community and informs about its existence is exempt from criminal liability, unless her/his actions contain the elements of a different crime. If a person terminates participation in a terrorist community at the moment of detention or after detention, or after investigative or other procedural actions are initiated in regard of this person, which is known to her/him, such termination cannot be regarded as voluntary.

2. In this Article, in Item “p” of Part 1 of Article 63 and Note to Article 205.2 of this Code, the term “support of terrorism” is understood as provision of services, of material, financial or any other aid that enables terrorist activities.

Article 205.5. Organisation of Activities of a Terrorist Organisation and Participation in Them

1. Organising the activities of an organisation, recognised as a terrorist organisation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, -

is punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 15 to 20 years with or without a fine in the amount up to 1 000 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period up to 5 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term of 1 to 2 years; or by deprivation of liberty for life.

2. Participation in the activities of an organisation, recognised as a terrorist organisation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, -
is punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 10 to 20 years with or without a fine in the amount up to 500 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period up to 3 years.

Note:

A person that commits a crime stipulated in this Article for the first time and voluntarily terminates participation in the activities of an organisation, recognised as a terrorist one in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, is exempt from criminal liability, unless her/his actions contain the elements of a different crime. If a person terminates participation in the activities of an organisation, recognised as a terrorist one in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, at the moment of detention or after detention, or after investigative or other procedural actions are initiated in regard of this person, which is known to her/him, such termination cannot be regarded as voluntary.

Article 206. Taking of a Hostage

1. The capture or detention of a person as a hostage, perpetrated for the purpose of compelling the state, an organisation or a citizen to perform or abstain from a certain action, which is presented as a condition for the release of the hostage, -
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 5 to 10 years.

2. The same acts,

- a) perpetrated by a group of persons by prior conspiracy;
- b) *abrogated*;
- c) perpetrated with the use of violence that is dangerous to life or health;
- d) perpetrated with the use of weapons or objects used as weapons;
- e) knowingly perpetrated in regard of an underage person;
- f) perpetrated in regard of a woman in a state of pregnancy, which is known to the guilty person;
- g) perpetrated in regard of two or more persons;
- h) motivated by profit or perpetrated by hire, -

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 6 to 15 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term of 1 to 2 years.

3. Acts stipulated in Parts 1 or 2 of this Article, where perpetrated by an organised group or where, through negligence, they result in death of a person or other grave consequences, -
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 8 to 20 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term of 1 to 2 years.

4. Acts stipulated in Parts 1 or 2 of this Article, resulting in deliberate causing of death to another person, -
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 15 to 20 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term of 1 to 2 years; or by deprivation of liberty for life.

Note:

A person who releases a hostage voluntarily or at the request of the authorities is exempt from criminal liability, unless her/his actions contain the elements of a different crime.

Article 208. Organisation of an Illegal Armed Group or Participation Therein

1. Creation of an armed group (band, squad, militia or another group) that is not stipulated in a federal law, and likewise the management or financing of such a group -
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 10 to 20 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term up to 2 years.

2. Participation in an armed group, not stipulated in a federal law, as well as participation, in a foreign state, in an armed group not stipulated in the legislation of that state, for the purposes contrary to the interests of the Russian Federation, -
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 8 to 15 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term of 1 to 2 years.

Note:

If a person that committed a crime stipulated in this Article for the first time voluntarily terminates his/her participation in the illegal armed group and gives up weapons, he/she is exempt from criminal liability, unless his/her actions contain the elements of a different crime.

Article 211. Hijacking of an Air or Water Transport Vehicle or of a Railway Vehicle

1. Hijacking of an air or water transport vehicle or of a railway vehicle, and likewise the capture of such a vehicle for the purpose of hijacking it -
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 4 to 8 years with or without restriction of liberty for a term up to 1 year.

2. The same acts, perpetrated:

a) by a group of persons by prior conspiracy;

b) *abrogated*;

c) with the use of violence that is dangerous to life or health, or with the threat of such violence;

d) with the use of weapons or items used as weapons,

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 7 to 12 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term up to 2 years.

3. Acts stipulated in Parts 1 or 2 of this Article, where perpetrated by an organised group, or where, through negligence, they result in death of a person or other grave consequences, -
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 8 to 15 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term of 1 to 2 years.

4. Acts stipulated in Parts 1, 2 or 3 of this Article, where conjoined with a terrorist act or other terrorist activities, -
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 15 to 20 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term of 1 to 2 years; or by deprivation of liberty for life.

Article 220. Illegal Treatment of Nuclear Materials or Radioactive Substances

1. Illegal acquisition, storage, use, transfer or destruction of nuclear materials or radioactive substances -
are punished by restriction of liberty for a term up to 2 years, or by compulsory labour for a term up to 2 years, or by arrest for a term up to 4 months, or by deprivation of liberty for a term up to 2 years.

2. The same acts, where through negligence they result in death of a person or other grave consequences, -
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term up to 5 years.

3. Acts stipulated in Part 1 of this Article, where through negligence they result in death of two or more persons, -
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term up to 7 years.

Article 221. Stealing or Extortion of Nuclear Materials or Radioactive Substances

1. Stealing or extortion of nuclear materials or radioactive substances -
are punished by fine in the amount of 100 000 to 500 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a term of 1 to 3 years, or by compulsory labour for a term up to 5 years, or by deprivation of liberty for the same term.

2. The same acts, perpetrated:

- a) by a group of persons by prior conspiracy;
- b) *abrogated*;
- c) with the use of powers vested in a person by virtue of her/his office;
- d) with the use of violence, not dangerous to life or health, or with the threat of such violence,

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 4 to 7 years with or without restriction of liberty for a term up to 1 year.

3. Acts stipulated in Parts 1 or 2 of this Article, where perpetrated:

- a) by an organised group;
- b) with the use of violence that is dangerous to life or health, or with the threat of such violence, -
- c) *abrogated*

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 5 to 10 years with or without a fine in the amount up to 1 000 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period up to 5 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term up to 1 year.

Note abrogated.

Article 222. Illegal Acquisition, Transfer, Dealing in, Storage, Transportation or Carrying of Weapons, Their Main Components, Ammunition

1. Illegal acquisition, transfer, dealing in, storage, transportation or carrying of firearms, their main components, ammunition (except for civilian smooth-bore long-barrel weapons, their main components and cartridges for them, limited lethality firearms, their main components and cartridges for them) -

are punished by restriction of liberty for a term up to 3 years, or by compulsory labour for a term up to 4 years, or by arrest for a term up to 6 months, or by deprivation of liberty for a term up to 4 years with or without a fine in the amount up to 80 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period up to 3 months.

2. The same acts, perpetrated by a group of persons by prior conspiracy, -

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 2 to 6 years with or without a fine in the amount up to 100 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period up to 6 months.

3. Acts stipulated in Parts 1 or 2 of this Article, perpetrated by an organised group, -

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 5 to 8 years with or without a fine in the amount of 100 000 to 200 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period of 1 year to 18 months.

4. Illegal dealing in civilian smooth-bore long-barrel weapons, limited lethality firearms, gas-propelled weapons and cold arms, including missile weapons, -

is punished by obligatory labour for a term up to 480 hours, or by corrective labour for a term of 1 to 2 years, or by restriction of liberty for a term up to 2 years, or by compulsory labour for a term up to 2 years, or by arrest for a term of 3 to 6 months, or by deprivation of liberty for a term up to 2 years with or without a fine in the amount up to 80 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period up to 6 months.

Note:

A person that voluntarily gives up the items referred to in this Article is exempt from criminal liability under this Article. If the items, referred to in this Article and in Articles 222.1, 223 and 223.1 of this Code, are seized during the detention of a person, as well as during investigative actions aimed at their discovery and seizure, they cannot be regarded as given up voluntarily.

Article 222.1. Illegal Acquisition, Transfer, Dealing in, Storage, Transportation or Carrying of Explosives or Explosive Devices

1. Illegal acquisition, transfer, dealing in, storage, transportation or carrying of explosives or explosive devices -
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term up to 5 years, accompanied by a fine in the amount up to 100 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period up to 6 months.

2. The same acts, perpetrated by a group of persons by prior conspiracy, -
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 3 to 8 years, accompanied by a fine in the amount of 100 000 to 200 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period of 1 year to 18 months.

3. Acts stipulated in Parts 1 or 2 of this Article, perpetrated by an organised group, -
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 5 to 12 years, accompanied by a fine in the amount of 200 000 to 500 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period of 1 to 3 years.

Note:

A person that voluntarily gives up the items referred to in this Article is exempt from criminal liability under this Article.

Article 223. Illegal Manufacture of Weapons

1. The illegal manufacture, modification or repair of firearms, their main components (except for limited lethality firearms), as well as illegal manufacture of ammunition, -
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 3 to 5 years, accompanied by a fine in the amount of 100 000 to 200 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period of 6 months to 1 year.

2. The same acts, perpetrated by a group of persons by prior conspiracy, -
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 3 to 7 years, accompanied by a fine in the amount of 200 000 to 300 000 rubles or in the amount of salary of the convicted person for a period of 1 to 2 years.

3. Acts stipulated in Parts 1 or 2 of this Article, perpetrated by an organised group, -
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 5 to 8 years, accompanied by a fine in the amount of 300 000 to 400 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period of 2 to 3 years.

4. Illegal manufacture, modification or repair of limited lethality firearms or illegal manufacture of gas-propelled weapons, cold arms, missile weapons, as well as illegal manufacture, modification or loading of cartridges for limited lethality firearms or gas-propelled weapons, -

are punished by compulsory labour for a term up to 480 hours, or by corrective labour for a term of 1 to 2 years, or by restriction of liberty for a term up to 2 years, or by deprivation of liberty for a term up to 2 years with or without a fine in the amount of 50 000 to 80 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period up to 6 months.

Note:

A person that voluntarily gives up the items referred to in this Article is exempt from criminal liability under this Article.

Article 223.1. Illegal Manufacture of Explosives; Illegal Manufacture, Modification or Repair of Explosive Devices

1. The illegal manufacture of explosives, as well as illegal manufacture, modification or repair of explosive devices, -

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 3 to 6 years, accompanied by a fine in the amount of 100 000 to 200 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period of 1 to 2 years.

2. The same acts, perpetrated by a group of persons by prior conspiracy, -

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 5 to 8 years, accompanied by a fine in the amount of 200 000 to 300 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period of 1 to 3 years.

3. Acts stipulated in Parts 1 or 2 of this Article, perpetrated by an organised group, -

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 8 to 12 years, accompanied by a fine in the amount of 300 000 to 500 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period of 2 to 3 years.

Note:

A person that voluntarily gives up the items referred to in this Article is exempt from criminal liability under this Article.

Article 226. Theft or Extortion of Weapons, Ammunition, Explosives and Explosive Devices

1. Theft or extortion of firearms, their ancillary components, of ammunition, explosives or explosive devices -

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 3 to 7 years.

2. Theft or extortion of nuclear, chemical or other weapons of mass destruction, and likewise of materials or equipment that can be used in creation of weapons of mass destruction, -

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 5 to 10 years with or without restriction of liberty for a term up to 1 year.

3. Acts stipulated in Parts 1 or 2 of this Article, where perpetrated:

- a) by a group of persons by prior conspiracy;
- b) *abrogated*;
- c) with the use of powers vested in a person by virtue of her/his office;
- d) with the use of violence, not dangerous to life or health, or with the threat of such violence, -

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 5 to 12 years with or without a fine in the amount up to 500 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period up to 3 years, with or without restriction of liberty for a term up to 2 years.

4. Acts stipulated in Parts 1, 2 or 3 of this Article, where perpetrated:

- a) by an organised group;
- b) with the use of violence that is dangerous to life or health, or with the threat of such violence, -
- c) *abrogated*

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 8 to 15 years with or without a fine in the amount up to 500 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period up to 3 years, with or without restriction of liberty for a term up to 2 years.

Article 277. Attempt on the Life of a State or Public Actor

Attempt on the life of a state or public actor, committed for the purpose of terminating her/his state or other political activities or in revenge for such activities, -
is punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 12 to 20 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term up to 2 years; or by deprivation of liberty for life; or by capital punishment.

Article 278. Forcible Seizure of Power or Forcible Retention of Power

Actions aimed at forcible seizure of power or forcible retention of power in violation of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, and likewise aimed at forcible alteration of the foundations of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation -
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 12 to 20 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term up to 2 years.

Article 279. Armed Mutiny

Organisation of an armed mutiny or active participation therein for the purpose of overthrowing the constitutional system of the Russian Federation or forcibly altering its foundations, or of violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation,
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 12 to 20 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term up to 2 years.

Article 295. Attempt on the Life of a Person Engaged in the Administration of Justice or in a Preliminary Investigation

Attempt on the life of a judge, juror or of another person participating in the administration of justice, of a prosecutor, investigator, a person performing an inquiry, a defence lawyer, expert, specialist, of an officer of judicial enforcement bodies of the Russian Federation, as well as on the lives of their close ones, due to consideration of cases or materials in court, engagement in a preliminary investigation or execution of a court sentence, decision or another judicial act, committed for the purpose of obstructing the lawful activities of those persons or in revenge for such activities, -

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 12 to 20 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term up to 2 years; or by deprivation of liberty for life; or by capital punishment.

Article 317. Attempt on the Life of a Law Enforcement Officer

Attempt on the life of a law enforcement officer, a member of the military, as well as on the lives of their close ones, for the purpose of obstructing her/his lawful activities of protecting the public order and ensuring the public safety, or in revenge for such activities -

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 12 to 20 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term up to 2 years; or by deprivation of liberty for life; or by capital punishment.

Article 360. Assaults on Persons or Institutions under International Protection

1. Assault on a representative of a foreign state or a staff member of an international organisation, who enjoys international protection, as well as on the official or residential premises, transport vehicles of persons enjoying international protection -

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 2 to 6 years.

2. The same act, perpetrated for the purpose of provoking war or complicating international relations, -

is punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 5 to 10 years.

Article 361. Act of International Terrorism

1. Perpetration of an explosion, arson or other actions endangering the life, health, freedom or inviolability of citizens of the Russian Federation for the purposes of disturbing the peaceful coexistence of states and peoples or directed against the interests of the Russian Federation, as well as a threat to perform the aforementioned actions, -

are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 10 to 20 years or by deprivation of liberty for life.

2. The financing of acts stipulated in Part 1 of this Article, the inducement, recruitment or other enticement of a person into commission thereof, or arming or training of a person for the purpose of commission of the aforementioned acts, -
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 8 to 20 years with or without a fine in the amount of 300 000 to 700 000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a period of 2 to 4 years, or by deprivation of liberty for life.

3. Acts stipulated in Part 1 of this Article, resulting in causing of death to a person, -
are punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 15 to 20 years, accompanied by restriction of liberty for a term of 1 to 2 years; or by deprivation of liberty for life.

ANNEX 2
Translation of Federal Law “On Countering Terrorism”
(as of 1 October 2020)

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
FEDERAL LAW
On Countering Terrorism
6 March 2006
No. 35

Adopted by the State Duma on 26 February 2006
Approved by the Federation Council on 1 March 2006

This Federal Law establishes the basic principles of countering terrorism, the legal and organisational basics of prophylactic of terrorism and combating it, minimization and (or) liquidation of consequences of its manifestations, as well as the legal and organisational basics of engagement of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation in combating terrorism.

Article 1. Legal Basis of Countering Terrorism

The legal basis of countering terrorism is comprised by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the universal principles and norms of international law, international treaties of the Russian Federation, this Federal Law and other federal laws, normative legal acts of the President of the Russian Federation, normative legal acts of the Government of the Russian Federation, as well as the normative legal acts of other federal public authorities adopted in accordance therewith.

Article 2. Basic Principles of Countering Terrorism

The countering of terrorism is based on the following fundamental principles:

- 1) ensuring and protection of the fundamental human and civil rights and freedoms;
- 2) legality;
- 3) the primacy of protection of rights and lawful interests of persons under terrorist threat;
- 4) inevitability of punishment for engagement in terrorist activities;

- 5) systematic approach and complex use of political, information and propaganda, socio-economic, legal, special and other measures of countering terrorism;
- 6) cooperation of the state with public and religious associations, international and other organisations, citizens in countering terrorism;
- 7) primacy of preventive measures against terrorism;
- 8) single authority in directing the engaged forces and means in conducting of counter-terrorism operations;
- 9) combination of public and covert methods of countering terrorism;
- 10) confidentiality of information about the special means, techniques and tactics of implementation of measures aimed at combating terrorism, as well as about the composition of their participants;
- 11) inadmissibility of political concessions to terrorists;
- 12) minimisation and (or) liquidation of consequences of manifestations of terrorism;
- 13) adequacy of measures aimed at countering terrorism to the degree of terrorist threat.

Article 3. Basic Notions

The following basic notions are used in this Federal Law:

- 1) terrorism – the ideology of violence and the practice of influencing the decision-making of public authorities, local self-government bodies or international organisations, involving intimidation of a population and (or) other forms of unlawful violent actions;
- 2) terrorist activities – activities including the following:
 - a) organising, planning, preparing, financing and carrying out a terrorist act;
 - b) instigation of a terrorist act;
 - c) organisation of an illegal armed group, criminal community (criminal organisation), organised group for carrying out a terrorist act and, likewise, membership in such a structure;
 - d) recruitment, arming, training and use of terrorists;
 - e) providing information or otherwise acting as accessory in planning, preparing or carrying out a terrorist act;

f) propaganda of terrorist ideas, dissemination of materials or information calling for engagement in terrorist activities, or substantiating or justifying the need to engage in such activities;

3) terrorist act – carrying out of an explosion, arson or other actions intimidating a population and creating the danger of death of a person, substantial property damage or of the onset of other grave consequences for the purposes of destabilising the activities of the authorities or international organisations or of exerting influence upon their decision-making, as well as the threat of perpetrating said actions for the same purposes;

4) countering terrorism – the activities of public authorities and local self-government bodies, as well as of natural and legal persons, aimed at:

a) prevention of terrorism; in particular, the detection and subsequent elimination of causes and conditions contributing to the carrying out of terrorist acts (prophylactic of terrorism);

b) detection, prevention, suppression, uncovering and investigation of a terrorist act (combating terrorism);

c) minimisation and (or) liquidation of consequences of manifestations of terrorism;

5) counter-terrorism operation – a set of special, operative-combat, military and other measures accompanied by the use of military equipment, weapons and special means aimed at suppressing a terrorist act, neutralising terrorists, ensuring the safety of natural persons, organisations and institutions, as well as at minimisation of consequences of a terrorist act;

6) anti-terrorism security of a facility (territory) – the state of protection of a building, structure, construction, another facility, place of mass attendance preventing the carrying out of a terrorist act. Herewith, a place of mass attendance is understood as the territory intended for common use in a settlement or an urban district, or a specially allocated territory out of their bounds, or a common area inside a building, structure, construction, at another facility, where, under certain conditions, more than 50 people can be present simultaneously.

Article 4. International Cooperation of the Russian Federation in the Sphere of Combating Terrorism

1. In accordance with the international treaties of the Russian Federation, the Russian Federation cooperates with foreign states, their law enforcement bodies and special services, as well as with international organisations, in the sphere of countering terrorism.

2. The Russian Federation, guided by the interests of ensuring the security of the person, the society and the state, prosecutes on its territory the persons accused (suspected) of involvement in terrorism, in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Article 5. Organisational Basics of Countering Terrorism

1. The President of the Russian Federation:

- 1) determines the main lines of state policy in the sphere of countering terrorism;
- 2) establishes the competence of federal executive bodies managed by her/him, as regards combating terrorism;
- 3) in the stipulated manner, makes the decision to engage the formations of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and the special units outside the territory of the Russian Federation for combating terrorist activities exercised against the Russian Federation, or against the citizens of the Russian Federation or stateless persons permanently residing in the Russian Federation.

2. The Government of the Russian Federation:

- 1) determines the competence of federal executive bodies managed by it, as regards countering terrorism;
- 2) organises the development and implementation of measures aimed at prevention of terrorism and minimisation and (or) liquidation of the consequences of manifestations of terrorism;
- 3) organises the provision of forces, means and resources necessary for the activities of federal executive bodies, executive bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local self-government bodies aimed at countering terrorism;
- 4) establishes the mandatory requirements regarding the anti-terrorism security of facilities (territories), the categories of facilities (territories), the manner of elaboration of said requirements and control over compliance therewith, the manner of elaboration and the form of a safety passport for such facilities (territories) (except for facilities of the transport infrastructure, transportation means and facilities of the fuel and energy complex);
- 5) establishes the manner of interaction of federal executive bodies, public authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local self-government bodies, natural and legal persons in verification of information regarding the threat of a terrorist act, as well as of informing the subjects involved in countering terrorism about the discovered threat of a terrorist act.

3. Federal executive bodies, public authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local self-government bodies counter terrorism within the limit of their powers.

3.1. Natural persons engaging in entrepreneurial activities without forming a legal person or using the property owned by them for social, charity, cultural, educational or other socially useful purposes not related to making of profits comply with the requirements regarding anti-terrorism security of facilities (territories) used for said types of activities, which are their property or belong to them on other lawful grounds. Legal persons ensure compliance with said requirements in regard of facilities that are their property or belong to them on other lawful grounds.

4. A collective body¹ is formed on the federal level by virtue of a decision of the President of the Russian Federation, which coordinates and organises the activities of federal executive bodies, executive bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local self-government bodies aimed at countering terrorism. The functions of this body are realised in accordance with its Regulations, approved by the President of the Russian Federation. The decisions of this body, adopted within its competence, are binding for state bodies, local self-government bodies, organisations, officials and citizens.

4.1. For the purposes of ensuring coordination of activities of territorial bodies of federal executive bodies, executive bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local self-government bodies aimed at prophylactic of terrorism, as well as at minimisation and (or) liquidation of consequences of its manifestations, bodies may be formed in constituent entities of the Russian Federation by virtue of a decision of the President of the Russian Federation, composed of representatives of territorial bodies of federal executive bodies, public authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and other persons. In order to organise interaction among territorial bodies of federal executive bodies, executive bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local self-government bodies in the sphere of prophylactic of terrorism, as well as minimisation and (or) liquidation of consequences of its manifestations, and (or) in order to implement the decisions of bodies formed in accordance with this Part, acts (joint acts) of these bodies may be adopted, and collective bodies may be formed, responsible for prophylactic of terrorism, minimisation and (or) liquidation of consequences of its manifestations on the territory of a single municipal entity or on the territories of several municipal entities of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation. Such collective bodies are formed by virtue of a decision of the head of the body formed in accordance with this Part, who approves the Regulations of the collective body and its composition. Decisions of bodies formed in accordance with this Part, adopted within their competence, are binding for the public authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local self-government bodies, organisations, officials and citizens in the corresponding constituent entity of the Russian Federation. Failure to comply with or violation of said decisions entails liability stipulated in federal laws or the laws of constituent entities of the Russian Federation. Where administrative

¹ *Translator's note:* This body is currently called the National Antiterrorism Committee, website: <http://en.nac.gov.ru/>

liability is not stipulated for said actions in a federal law, it may be stipulated in the law of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation.

5. For the purposes of timely informing the population about the emergence of threat of a terrorist act and of organising activities aimed at countering that act, engaged in by federal executive bodies, public authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local self-government bodies and bodies formed in accordance with Parts 4 and 4.1 of this Article, different levels of terrorist threat may be introduced, providing for additional measures aimed at ensuring the security of the person, the society and the state without limiting the human and civil rights and freedoms. The manner of introducing the levels of terrorist threat and the contents of additional measures aimed at ensuring the security of the person, the society and the state are determined by the President of the Russian Federation.

Article 5.1. Powers of Executive Bodies of Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation in the Sphere of Countering Terrorism

1. The highest official of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation (the head of the highest executive public authority of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation):

- 1) organises the implementation of state policy in the sphere of countering terrorism on the territory of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation;
- 2) coordinates activities of public authorities of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation as regards the prophylactic of terrorism, as well as the minimisation and liquidation of consequences of its manifestations;
- 3) organises the activities of the body formed by virtue of a decision of the President of the Russian Federation in accordance with Part 4.1 of Article 5 of this Federal Law, composed of representatives of territorial bodies of federal executive bodies, public authorities of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation and other persons;
- 4) exercises other powers as regards the prophylactic of terrorism, as well as the minimisation and (or) liquidation of consequences of its manifestations.

2. The highest executive public authority of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation:

- 1) organises the development and implementation of measures, as well as of state programmes of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation in the sphere of prophylactic of terrorism, minimisation and liquidation of consequences of its manifestations;
- 2) following the results of monitoring of socio-political, socio-economic and other processes taking place in the constituent entity of the Russian Federation, takes measures aimed at elimination of preconditions for the occurrence of conflicts that contribute to the carrying out of terrorist acts and formation of a social basis of terrorism;

- 3) organises the implementation of measures aimed at discovery and elimination of factors contributing to the emergence and proliferation of the ideology of terrorism in the constituent entity of the Russian Federation;
- 4) participates in the social rehabilitation of victims of a terrorist act carried out on the territory of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation and of persons engaged in combating terrorism, and in restitution of damage caused to natural and legal persons as a result of a terrorist act;
- 5) organizes the training of citizens residing in the constituent entity of the Russian Federation about the ways of preventing the threat of a terrorist act, minimisation and liquidation of consequences of manifestations of terrorism;
- 6) organizes the participation of executive bodies of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation and of local self-government bodies in conducting exercises for the purpose of strengthening interaction of the aforementioned bodies in implementation of measures aimed at countering terrorism;
- 7) organizes compliance of legal and natural persons with requirements to anti-terrorism security of facilities (territories) that are the property of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation or under control of public authorities of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation;
- 8) organizes the maintenance of forces and means of executive bodies of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation tasked with minimisation and (or) liquidation of consequences of manifestations of terrorism in a state of constant preparedness for effective engagement;
- 9) if a terrorist act is carried out in the constituent entity of the Russian Federation, organizes the provision of medical and other assistance to victims of the terrorist act and to persons participating in its suppression; organizes emergency and rescue operations, restoration of normal functioning and environmental security of damaged or destroyed facilities;
- 10) engages in interregional cooperation for the purposes of studying the issues of prophylactic of terrorism, minimisation and liquidation of consequences of manifestations of terrorism.

Article 5.2. Powers of Local Self-Government Bodies in the Sphere of Countering Terrorism

In solving local issues pertaining to participation in the prophylactic of terrorism, as well as in minimisation and (or) liquidation of consequences of its manifestations, local self-government bodies:

- 1) develop and implement municipal programmes in the sphere of prophylactic of terrorism, as well as minimisation and (or) liquidation of consequences of its manifestations;
- 2) organise and hold information and propaganda events in municipal entities, aimed at explaining the nature of terrorism and its public danger, as well as at instilling aversion to the ideology of terrorism in citizens, in particular through dissemination of information materials and printed products, sensitization and other measures;
- 3) participate in measures aimed at prophylactic of terrorism, as well as at minimisation and (or) liquidation of consequences of its manifestations, organised by federal executive bodies and (or) executive bodies of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation;
- 4) ensure compliance with requirements to anti-terrorism security of facilities that are municipal property or under control of the local self-government bodies;
- 5) forward suggestions to executive bodies of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation regarding participation in the prophylactic of terrorism, as well as in minimisation and (or) liquidation of consequences of its manifestations;
- 6) exercise other powers regarding the local issues of participation in the prophylactic of terrorism, as well as in minimisation and (or) liquidation of consequences of its manifestations.

Article 6. Engagement of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation in Combating Terrorism

In combating terrorism, the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation may be engaged in order to:

- 1) terminate the flight of aircraft used to carry out a terrorist act or hijacked by terrorists;
- 2) suppress terrorist acts in the inland waters and territorial sea of the Russian Federation, at marine industry facilities located on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, as well as to ensure the security of national maritime traffic;
- 3) participate in a counter-terrorism operation in the manner stipulated in this Federal Law;
- 4) suppress international terrorist activities outside the Russian Federation.

Article 7. Suppression of Terrorist Acts in the Air

1. The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation use weapons and military equipment in the manner stipulated in normative legal acts of the Russian Federation for the purpose of

eliminating the threat of a terrorist act in the air or for the purpose of suppressing such a terrorist act.

2. If an aircraft does not react to radio commands of ground control centres to stop violating the rules of using the airspace of the Russian Federation and (or) to radio commands and visual signals of aircraft of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation sent to intercept it or refuses to obey radio commands and visual signals without explaining the reasons for this, the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation use weapons and military equipment to terminate the flight of said aircraft by forcing it to land. If the aircraft does not obey the demands to land and there is a real danger of the loss of life or the onset of an environmental catastrophe, the weapons and military equipment are used to terminate the flight of said aircraft by destroying it.

3. If there is reliable information regarding the probable use of an aircraft to carry out a terrorist act or regarding the hijacking of the aircraft, and, herewith, all the measures required under the circumstances to land it have been taken and there is a real danger of the loss of life or the onset of an environmental catastrophe, the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation use weapons and military equipment to terminate the flight of said aircraft by destroying it.

Article 8. Suppression of Terrorist Acts in the Inland Waters, Territorial Sea, on the Continental Shelf of the Russian Federation and in Ensuring the Security of National Maritime Traffic

1. The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation use weapons and military equipment in the manner stipulated in normative legal acts of the Russian Federation for the purpose of eliminating the threat of a terrorist act in the inland waters, in the territorial sea, on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation and when ensuring the security of national maritime traffic, in particular under water, or for the purpose of suppressing such a terrorist act.

2. If sea or river vessels and ships (watercraft) do not react to commands and (or) signals to stop violating the rules of using the water space of the Russian Federation (underwater environment) or refuse to obey the demands to stop, the weapons of military ships (aircraft) of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation are used to force the watercraft to stop for the purpose of eliminating the threat of a terrorist act. If a watercraft does not obey the demands to stop and (or) it is impossible to force it to stop, and, herewith, all the measures required under the circumstances to stop it have been taken and there is a real danger of the loss of life or the onset of an environmental catastrophe, the weapons of military ships (aircraft) of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation are used to terminate the movement of the watercraft by destroying it.

Article 9. Participation of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation in a Counter-Terrorism Operation

1. Subdivisions and military units of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation are drawn to participation in a counter-terrorism operation by decision of the director of the counter-terrorism operation in the manner stipulated in normative legal acts of the Russian Federation.

2. Unit groups of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation are drawn to participation in a counter-terrorism operation by decision of the President of the Russian Federation in the manner stipulated in normative legal acts of the Russian Federation.

3. Subdivisions, military units and unit groups of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation drawn to participation in a counter-terrorism operation use military equipment, weapons and special means in accordance with the normative legal acts of the Russian Federation.

Article 10. Accomplishment of Tasks of Suppressing International Terrorist Activities outside the Russian Federation by the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation

1. The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, acting in accordance with the international treaties of the Russian Federation, this Federal Law and other federal laws, suppress international terrorist activities outside the Russian Federation by:

1) using weaponry from the territory of the Russian Federation against terrorists and (or) their bases located abroad;

2) using formations of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation to accomplish the tasks of suppressing international terrorist activities outside the Russian Federation.

2. The decision for the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation to use weaponry from the territory of the Russian Federation against terrorists and (or) their bases located abroad is made by the President of the Russian Federation.

3. The decision to use formations of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation engaged to accomplish the tasks of suppressing international terrorist activities (hereinafter referred to as formations of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation) outside the Russian Federation is made by the President of the Russian Federation based on the corresponding resolution of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.

4. The total strength of formations of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, their areas of operation, the tasks set before them, the duration of their stay outside the Russian Federation and the manner of their replacement are determined by the President of the Russian Federation.

5. *Abrogated*

6. A decision to withdraw formations of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation is made by the President of the Russian Federation, if:

1) they have accomplished the tasks of suppressing international terrorist activities set before them;

2) their further stay outside the Russian Federation is not viable.

7. The President of the Russian Federation informs the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation about the withdrawal of formations of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

8. Military personnel undergoing military service on a contract basis are recruited, on a voluntary basis, for the formations of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation sent outside the Russian Federation.

9. The Government of the Russian Federation provides the formations of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation with material and technical means and provides the military personnel within their composition with medical care and other support.

10. In order to ensure the activities of formations of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation, acting upon instructions of the President of the Russian Federation, makes a decision to send civil personnel outside the Russian Federation, on a voluntary basis. The Government of the Russian Federation determines the areas of operation of said personnel, the tasks set before them, the duration of their stay outside the Russian Federation, the manner of their replacement, and also resolves issues regarding their support.

11. A decision to withdraw the civil personnel sent outside the Russian Federation in accordance with Part 10 of this Article is made by the President of the Russian Federation simultaneously with the decision to withdraw the formations of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. The decision to withdraw said civil personnel is likewise made by the President of the Russian Federation or, upon the instructions thereof, by the Government of the Russian Federation, where the further stay of these personnel outside the Russian Federation becomes non-viable.

Article 11. Legal Regime of a Counter-Terrorism Operation

1. For the purposes of suppressing and uncovering a terrorist act, minimising its consequences and protecting the vital interests of the person, the society and the state, the legal regime of a counter-terrorism operation may be introduced for the time of the operation within the territory where it is to be conducted, by decision of the official who makes the decision to conduct a counter-terrorism operation in accordance with Part 2 of Article 12 of this Federal Law.

2. The decision to introduce the legal regime of a counter-terrorism operation (specifying, in particular, the territory (a list of facilities) where such a regime is to be introduced and a list of temporary restrictions and measures to be taken) and the decision to cancel the legal regime of a counter-terrorism operation are subject to immediate promulgation.

3. It is admissible to take the following measures and establish the following temporary restrictions on the territory (at facilities) where the legal regime of a counter-terrorism operation is established, for the time of the operation, in the manner stipulated in the legislation of the Russian Federation:

- 1) checking of identity documents of natural persons, and if they do not have such documents – escorting of said persons to the internal affairs bodies of the Russian Federation (to other competent bodies) for identification;
- 2) removal of natural persons from certain areas and facilities, as well as towage of transport vehicles;
- 3) strengthened maintenance of public order, strengthened guarding of facilities subject to state protection and of facilities ensuring the vital activities of the population and the functioning of transport, as well as of facilities of special material, historical, scientific, artistic or cultural value;
- 4) exercise of control over telephone communications and over other information transmitted via telecommunication channels, as well as screening of electronic communication channels and postal items for the purpose of detecting information concerning the circumstances of carrying out of a terrorist act, the persons who prepared and carried it out, as well as for the purpose of preventing other terrorist acts;
- 5) use of transport vehicles in possession of organisations, regardless of the form of property (except for transport vehicles of diplomatic missions, consular offices and other institutions of foreign states and international organisations) and, in urgent cases, also of transport vehicles possessed by natural persons for delivery of persons in need of urgent medical assistance to medical institutions, as well as for pursuit of persons suspected of carrying out a terrorist act, where a delay can create a real danger to the life or health of people. The manner of reimbursement of expenses pertaining to such use of transport vehicles is stipulated by the Government of the Russian Federation;
- 6) suspension of activities of dangerous production facilities and organisations in which explosive, radioactive, chemically and biologically dangerous substances are used;
- 7) suspension of communication services provided to legal and natural persons or restriction of use of communication networks and communication means;
- 8) temporary resettling of natural persons, residing within the territory where the legal regime of a counter-terrorism operation is introduced, to safe regions; it is mandatory to thereby provide such persons with stationary or temporary residential premises;
- 9) introduction of quarantine, taking of sanitary and anti-epidemic, veterinary and other quarantine measures;
- 10) restriction of transport and pedestrian traffic in the streets, on roads, in certain areas and facilities;
- 11) unrestricted entry of persons engaged in the counter-terrorism operation into residential and other premises and land plots possessed by natural persons, into territories

and premises of organisations, regardless of the form of property, for implementation of measures aimed at combating terrorism;

12) inspection of natural persons and of items they have on their persons, as well as inspection of transport vehicles and of items transported by them (in particular with the use of technical means) during entry and exit from the territory where the legal regime of a counter-terrorism operation is introduced;

13) restriction or prohibition on the sale of weapons, ammunition, explosive substances, special means and poisonous substances, establishment of a special regime for the turnover of medical products and of products containing narcotic drugs, psychotropic or potent substances, ethyl alcohol, alcoholic and alcohol-containing products;

14) limitation or suspension of private investigation and security businesses.

4. In certain areas of the territory (facilities) where the regime of a counter-terrorism operation is introduced, the whole set of measures and temporary restrictions stipulated in Part 3 of this Article, as well as individual measures and temporary restrictions may be established (introduced).

5. The legal regime of a counter-terrorism operation may be introduced for the purposes of suppressing and solving a crime stipulated in Article 206, Part 4 of Article 211 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, and (or) of a crime stipulated in Articles 277, 278, 279, 360 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation accompanied by terrorist activities (hereinafter – terrorist crimes), for the minimisation of its consequences and the protection of vital interests of the person, the society and the state. In such cases, the provisions stipulated in this Article and in Articles 12–19 apply when the legal regime of a counter-terrorism operation is introduced.

Article 12. Conditions for Conducting a Counter-Terrorism Operation

1. A counter-terrorism operation is conducted in order to suppress a terrorist act and terrorist crimes, in the event that a decision to conduct it is made in the manner stipulated in this Article.

2. The decisions to conduct a counter-terrorism operation and to terminate it are made by the head of the federal executive body in the sphere of security or, upon her/his instructions, by another official of the federal executive body in the sphere of security, or by the head of a territorial body of the federal executive body in the sphere of security, unless the head of the federal executive body in the sphere of security makes a different decision.

3. Where considerable forces and means are required to conduct a counter-terrorism operation, and it covers a territory with a significant number of residents, the head of the federal executive body in the sphere of security notifies the President of the Russian Federation, the Chairperson of the Government of the Russian Federation, the Chairperson of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, the Chairperson of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation and,

where necessary, other officials about the introduction of the legal regime of a counter-terrorism operation and about the territory where it is conducted.

Article 13. Direction of a Counter-Terrorism Operation

1. The person that made the decision to conduct a counter-terrorism operation in accordance with Part 2 of Article 12 of this Federal Law is the director of the counter-terrorism operation; he/she is personally responsible for conducting the operation. During the counter-terrorism operation, its director may only be replaced upon decision of the head of the federal executive body in the sphere of security.

2. The director of a counter-terrorism operation:

- 1) determines the structure and procedures of the operational headquarters for the duration of the counter-terrorism operation, as well as the tasks and functions of officials included into the composition of the operational HQ;
- 2) determines the composition of forces and means required for conducting the counter-terrorism operation and makes the decision to draw other persons to participation in the work of the operational HQ;
- 3) gives instructions to the operational HQ as regards the preparation of estimates and suggestions related to conducting of the counter-terrorism operation;
- 4) in the manner stipulated in normative legal acts of the federal executive body in the sphere of security, mutually approved with the federal executive bodies in charge of defence, internal affairs, activities of forces of the National Guard of the Russian Federation, justice, foreign affairs, civil defence, protection of the population and territories from emergency situations, fire safety and people's safety at water bodies, draws on the forces and means of these bodies, as well as of other federal executive bodies and executive bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, necessary to conduct the counter-terrorism operation and minimise the consequences of a terrorist act;
- 5) appoints the spokesperson of the operational HQ, responsible for maintaining communication with the mass media and the public;
- 6) determines the territory (facilities) where the legal regime of a counter-terrorism operation is introduced and establishes a set of measures and temporary restrictions stipulated in Part 3 of Article 11 of this Federal Law;
- 7) gives battle instructions (battle order) for the engagement of the task force created in accordance with Article 15 of this Federal Law;
- 8) exercises other powers related to the direction of the counter-terrorism operation.

Article 14. Competence of the Operational Headquarters

1. The director and composition of the operational HQ are determined in the manner stipulated by the President of the Russian Federation.

2. The operational HQ:

- 1) gathers data about the situation, generalises, analyses and evaluates information for the purpose of determining the nature and scale of the terrorist act being prepared or carried out;
- 2) prepares estimates and suggestions related to conducting of the counter-terrorism operation;
- 3) elaborates a plan of the counter-terrorism operation and organises control over its implementation after the plan is approved;
- 4) prepares battle instructions (battle orders), other documents determining the manner of preparing and conducting the counter-terrorism operation, the legal regime of the counter-terrorism operation;
- 5) organises the interaction of forces and means drawn for conducting the counter-terrorism operation;
- 6) takes other measures aimed at preventing the terrorist act and minimising its possible consequences.

Article 15. Forces and Means Drawn to Conduct a Counter-Terrorism Operation

1. A terrorist act is suppressed by the forces and means of bodies of the federal security service, as well as of the created task force.

2. A task force is formed by decision of the director of the counter-terrorism operation for conducting the counter-terrorism operation.

3. The task force may include subdivisions, military units and groups of units of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, subdivisions of federal executive bodies in charge of security, defence, internal affairs, activities of forces of the National Guard of the Russian Federation, justice, civil defence, protection of the population and territories from emergency situations, fire safety and people's safety at water bodies, of other federal executive bodies and federal state bodies, as well as subdivisions of executive bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

4. The director of the counter-terrorism operation exercises single management over the forces and means composing the task force, including re-subordination of representatives and subdivisions of federal executive bodies indicated in Part 3 of this Article. All military personnel, officials and specialists engaged in the counter-terrorism operation are subordinate to the director of the counter-terrorism operation from its start and to its completion.

5. From the moment when the director of the counter-terrorism operation gives the battle instruction (battle order) to engage the task force, no other person may interfere in the management of subdivisions composing the task force, irrespective of the occupied office.

6. The subdivisions of federal executive bodies indicated in Part 3 of this Article that participate in the counter-terrorism operation use military equipment, weapons and special means in accordance with the normative legal acts of the Russian Federation.

Article 16. Negotiations during a Counter-Terrorism Operation

1. Persons specifically authorised by the director of the counter-terrorism operation may conduct negotiations in order preserve the lives and health of people.

2. Political demands put forward by the terrorists must not be considered during the negotiations.

Article 17. Completion of a Counter-Terrorism Operation

1. A counter-terrorism operation is regarded as completed if the terrorist act has been suppressed (terminated), and the threat to life, health, property and other legally protected interests of the people located on the territory where the counter-terrorism operation was conducted has been eliminated.

2. If the conditions indicated in Part 1 of this Article are met, the director of the counter-terrorism operation announces the counter-terrorism operation complete.

Article 18. Restitution of Damage Caused as a Result of a Terrorist Act

1. In the manner stipulated by the Government of the Russian Federation, the state provides compensation payments to natural and legal persons that suffered damage as a result of a terrorist act.

1.1. Damage (including moral injury) caused as a result of a terrorist act is restored at the expense of the person who carried out the act, as well as at the expense of her/his close relatives, relatives and close ones, in the manner stipulated in the civil procedure legislation of the Russian Federation, where there are sufficient reasons to believe that the money, valuables and other property were obtained by them as a result of terrorist activities and (or) are the income from such property. The statute of limitations does not apply to claims for restitution of damage to the

life or health of citizens caused as a result of a terrorist act. For claims for restitution of damage to property resulting from a terrorist act, the statute of limitations is set within the statute of limitations for holding a person criminally liable for said crime.

1.2. Federal executive bodies, countering terrorism within the limit of their powers and authorised to engage in operative-investigative activities, may request the close relatives, relatives and close ones of the person who carried out the terrorist act to provide information as to the lawful origin of money, valuables, other property and income from them, where there are sufficient reasons to believe that the property was obtained as a result of terrorist activities and (or) is the income from such property, and to verify the reliability of such information. Said persons are obliged to provide the requested information. The right to request said information only applies to the money, valuables, other property and income obtained no earlier than since the established fact of start of participation of the perpetrator of the terrorist act in terrorist activities. In the absence of reliable information as to the lawful origin of money, valuables, other property and income obtained from them, the corresponding materials are forwarded to the bodies of prosecution of the Russian Federation. Upon receipt of said materials, the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation or prosecutors subordinate to her/him apply to court, in the manner stipulated in the civil procedure legislation of the Russian Federation, with an application for appropriation by the Russian Federation of the money, valuables, other property and income from them, in regard of which a person has failed to provide information confirming lawful obtainment.

2. The damage caused by lawful actions in the course of suppression of a terrorist act is restored at the expense of the federal budget in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, in the manner stipulated by the Government of the Russian Federation.

3. The damage to the health and property of a person participating in a terrorist act, caused by lawful actions in the course of suppression of the terrorist act, as well as the damage caused by the death of that person, is not subject to restitution.

Article 19. Social Rehabilitation of Persons Who Became Victims of a Terrorist Act and Persons Engaged in Combating Terrorism

1. Social rehabilitation of persons who became victims of a terrorist act, as well as of persons indicated in Article 20 of this Federal Law, includes psychological, medical and professional rehabilitation, legal aid, job placement assistance and provision of housing. It is performed for the purposes of social adaptation of persons who became victims of a terrorist act and their integration into society, and financed out of the federal budget in the manner stipulated by the Government of the Russian Federation, as well as out of the budget of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation where the terrorist act was carried out and out of other sources stipulated in the legislation of the Russian Federation.

2. Apart from social rehabilitation, rehabilitation measures of other nature may be stipulated in federal laws and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation for persons indicated in Article 20 of this Federal Law.

Article 20. Categories of Persons Participating in Combating Terrorism, Who Are Subject to Legal and Social Protection

1. Persons participating in combating terrorism enjoy state protection and are subject to legal and social protection. These persons include:

1) military personnel, officers and specialists of federal executive bodies and other state bodies engaged in combating terrorism;

2) persons assisting (on a permanent or temporary basis) the federal executive bodies engaged in combating terrorism in detecting, preventing, suppressing, uncovering and investigating terrorist acts and in minimising their consequences;

2.1) officers of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation participating in on-site inspections and in documenting the traces of committed crimes at territories (a list of facilities) where the legal regime of a counter-terrorism operation is introduced;

3) family members of persons indicated in Items 1, 2 and 2.1 of this Part, if the need to protect them is caused by the participation of said persons in combating terrorism.

2. The social protection of persons engaged in combating terrorism is provided in the manner stipulated by the Government of the Russian Federation, subject to the legal status of such persons stipulated in federal laws and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation.

Article 21. Restitution of Damage to Persons Participating in Combating Terrorism; Measures of Their Social Protection

1. The damage caused to the life, health and property of persons indicated in Article 20 of this Federal Law in connection with their participation in combating terrorism is restored in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation in the manner stipulated by the Government of the Russian Federation.

2. In the event of death of a person participating in implementation of a measure aimed at combating terrorism, the family members of the deceased and her/his dependants receive a one-time allowance in the amount of 600 000 rubles. The position of those persons in the waiting list for provision of housing, of compensations for housing payments and housing services payments are preserved, if they were entitled to such compensations. Handicapped family members of the deceased and her/his dependants are granted pensions due to loss of the breadwinner.

3. If a person participating in implementation of a measure aimed at combating terrorism receives an injury resulting in disability, this person receives a one-time allowance in the amount of 300 000 rubles from the federal budget and is granted a pension in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

4. If a person participating in implementation of a measure aimed at combating terrorism receives a wound not resulting in disability, this person receives a one-time allowance in the amount of 100 000 rubles.

5. If the property of a person participating in implementation of a measure aimed at combating terrorism has been lost or damaged, this person is entitled to reimbursement of its value in the manner stipulated by the Government of the Russian Federation.

6. The one-time allowances stipulated in Parts 2–4 of this Article are paid irrespective of other one-time allowances and compensation payments stipulated in the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Article 22. Lawful Infliction of Damage

The taking of life of the person carrying out a terrorist act, as well as causing of damage to the health or property of such a person or to other legally protected interests of the person, the society or the state, by actions prescribed or allowed by the legislation of the Russian Federation, in suppression of a terrorist act or in implementation of other measures aimed at combating terrorism, are lawful.

Article 23. Privileged Calculation of Length of Service, Guarantees and Compensations for Persons Engaged in Combating Terrorism

1. For the purpose of granting pensions to military personnel and officers of federal executive bodies and other state bodies who serve (served) in subdivisions that are (were) directly combating terrorism, the length of service (employment record) is calculated by counting one day of service as equal to one and a half days, and during the direct participation in counter-terrorism operations – by counting one day of service as equal to three days.

2. The periods of direct participation of military personnel and officers of federal executive bodies and other state bodies in counter-terrorism operations for the privileged calculation of the length of service (employment record) for the purpose of granting pensions are determined in the manner stipulated by the Government of the Russian Federation.

3. Increased salary based on the military rank (occupied office) may be established by the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation for military personnel and officers of federal executive bodies and other state bodies, who directly participate in combating terrorism; additional guarantees and compensations may also be established.

Article 24. Liability of Organisations for Involvement in Terrorism

1. The establishment and activities of organisations the aims or actions of which are directed at propaganda, justification and support of terrorism or at commission of crimes stipulated in

Articles 205–206, 208, 211, 220, 221, 277–280, 282.1–282.3, 360 and 361 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation are prohibited in the Russian Federation.

2. An organisation is recognised as a terrorist one and is subject to liquidation (and its activities – subject to prohibition) by virtue of a court decision based on an application of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation or of a prosecutor subordinate to her/him, if crimes stipulated in Articles 205–206, 208, 211, 220, 221, 277–280, 282.1–282.3, 360 and 361 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation are organised, prepared and committed on behalf or in the interests of that organisation, as well as if said actions are perpetrated by the person controlling the exercise of rights and duties by the organisation. The court decision on liquidation of an organisation (on prohibition of its activities) applies to regional and other structural units of the organisation. Where a judgement of conviction becomes effective in a criminal case in regard of a person for the creation of a community stipulated in Article 205.4 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, management of such a community or participation therein, the terrorist community is also recognised as a terrorist organisation, the activities of which are subject to prohibition (and if the community has an organisational-legal form, it is subject to liquidation).

3. The property of an organisation liquidated for reasons stipulated in this Article, remaining after the settlement of claims of its creditors, is subject to confiscation and appropriation for the benefit of the state in the manner stipulated by the Government of the Russian Federation. The decision to confiscate said property and appropriate it for the benefit of the state is adopted by the court simultaneously with the decision on liquidation of the organisation.

4. The provisions of this Article apply to foreign and international organisations, as well as to their offices, branch offices and representative offices in the Russian Federation.

5. The federal executive body in the sphere of security maintains a single federal list² of organisations (including foreign and international organisations) recognised as terrorist ones in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation. A copy of an effective court decision in a case on recognition of an organisation as a terrorist one and on its liquidation (prohibition of its activities) or a copy of an effective sentence in a criminal case on crimes stipulated in Article 205.4 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation is forwarded by the court of first instance to the federal executive body in the sphere of security within five days from the day when the corresponding court decision becomes effective or the day when the case is returned from a court of appeal. The aforementioned list is subject to publication in official periodic publications determined by the Government of the Russian Federation within 10 days from the day on which the copy of the corresponding court decision is received by said federal executive body.

² *Translator's note:* As of the time of translation, the list is available (in Russian) at:
<http://www.fsb.ru/fsb/npd/terror.htm>

Article 25. Remuneration for Assistance in Combating Terrorism

1. Monetary remuneration may be paid from the federal budget to persons rendering assistance in detection, prevention, suppression, uncovering and investigation of a terrorist act, detection and apprehension of persons who are preparing or carrying out, or who carried out such an act.
2. The sources of financing the monetary remuneration payments are determined by the Government of the Russian Federation.
3. The amount of payments, the grounds and manner of payment of the monetary remuneration are determined by the federal executive body in the sphere of security.

Article 26. On Abrogation of Certain Legislative Acts (Provisions of Legislative Acts) of the Russian Federation

1. From the day of entry of this Federal Law into force, the following are abrogated:

- 1) Articles 1–16, 18, 19, 21 and 23–27 of Federal Law No. 130 of 25 July 1998 “On Combating Terrorism” (Legislation Bulletin of the Russian Federation, 1998, No. 31, Art. 3808);
- 2) Federal Law No. 144 of 21 November 2002 “On Addition to Federal Law ‘On Combating Terrorism’” (Legislation Bulletin of the Russian Federation, 2002, No. 47, Art. 4634);
- 3) Article 33 of Federal Law No. 86 of 30 June 2003 “On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation, Abrogation of Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation, Provision of Certain Guarantees to Officers of Internal Affairs Bodies, Bodies Charged with Control over Circulation of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and of the Abolishable Federal Bodies of the Tax Police due to Measures Aimed at Improving the Administration of the State” (Legislation Bulletin of the Russian Federation, 2003, No. 27, Art. 2700).

2. The following are abrogated from 1 January 2007:

- 1) Federal Law No. 130 of 25 July 1998 “On Combating Terrorism” (Legislation Bulletin of the Russian Federation, 1998, No. 31, Art. 3808);
- 2) Item 22 of Article 4 of Federal Law No. 122 of 7 August 2000 “On the Manner of Determining the Rates of Education Allowances and Social Payments in the Russian Federation” (Legislation Bulletin of the Russian Federation, 2000, No. 33, Art. 3348);
- 3) Article 106 of Federal Law No. 122 of 22 August 2004 “On Amendments to Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation and Abrogation of Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation due to Adoption of Federal Laws ‘On Amendments and Additions

to Federal Law on General Principles of Organisation of Legislative (Representative) and Executive Public Authorities of Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation’ and ‘On General Principles of Organisation of Local Self-Government in the Russian Federation’” (Legislation Bulletin of the Russian Federation, 2004, No. 35, Art. 3607).

Article 27. Entry of This Federal Law into Force

1. This Federal Law enters into force from the date of its official publication, except for Articles 18, 19, 21 and 23 of this Federal Law.

2. Articles 18, 19, 21 and 23 of this Federal Law enter into force from 1 January 2007.

President of the Russian Federation

V. Putin

Moscow, the Kremlin

6 March 2006

Federal Law No. 35

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Translated by George Borisov, counsellor of the International Cooperation Department of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation