

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
FEDERAL LAW
On Countering Terrorism
6 March 2006¹
No. 35

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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;

¹ The text includes amendments as of 1 October 2020

- 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 body² 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 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-

² *Translator's note:* This body is currently called the National Antiterrorism Committee, website: <http://en.nac.gov.ru/>

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 list³ 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.

³ *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

**Translation of Applicable Articles
of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation
(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 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.

DISCLAIMER

This publication is made for information purposes only. It does not constitute the official texts of the Law and the Code. In order to consult the authoritative versions, please turn to the original texts of the documents in the Russian language.

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