

Translated from Russian

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The Russian Federation consistently takes all necessary measures to counter international terrorism and eliminate threats of a terrorist nature. It is implementing the rules and principles of international law in combating international terrorism, the international counterterrorism conventions adopted within the framework of the (United Nations) and the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. It is also fostering regional cooperation and improving the legislative framework within the national legal system of the Russian Federation.

In 2021, more than 2,000 terrorist offences were registered in the Russian Federation, of which 99% were recorded by internal affairs officers.

Offences related to participation in illegal armed groups and international terrorism or organizations have accounted for a significant amount of terrorist crime in Russia over the last four years.

In terms of patterns, a significant proportion of terrorist offences (27.6%) consisted of acts categorized under article 204.4 of the Criminal Code (organization of and participation in the activities of terrorist organizations), 7.17 crimes, and under article 204.1 of the Criminal Code (organization of or participation in an illegal armed group) and participation in an armed conflict or hostilities for purposes contrary to the interests of the Russian Federation (7.272 crimes).

More than one third of terrorist offences (29.1%) were categorized under article 204.1 of the Criminal Code (facilitating terrorist activity), 7.07 crimes, and under article 204.2 of the Criminal Code (public calls for terrorist activity, public justification of terrorism or promotion of terrorism), 7.624 crimes.

There was a decrease in the number of crimes categorized under article 204.1 of the Criminal Code (undergoing training for the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities), 7.104 crimes.

The number of crimes categorized under article 204 of the Criminal Code (Terrorist act) increased more than threefold (7.410 crimes). Of these, 140 were suppressed at the preparation stage or point of attempt. This increase is primarily due to ongoing activities by radical forces aimed at enacting citizens in the commission of unlawful attacks against administrative buildings and infrastructure.

In the last year, there was a significant increase in terrorist offences committed at transportation facilities (2.93% of which (7.2%) (2.43%) were categorized under article 204 of the

-riminal -ode.

There #as also an increase in the num\$er of recorded crimes under article 2/1 of the -riminal -ode 25 ,a\$ota"e63 7 .6 crimes% of #hich . #ere committed at trans!ortation facilities.

-riminal cases #ere com!leted in res!ect of 1%14/ terrorist offences% includin" 102 offences classified as terrorist acts.)ine hundred and sixty !er!etrators #ere identified. -riminal case files on 1%102 offences #ere sent to court.

n 202.% the Russian Federation ado!ted the follo#in" chan"es to its counter&terrorism la#s.

1. The !rocedure for esta\$lishin" terrorist threat le'els #as clarified \$y 9residential ;ecree)o. 4/ of .1 <anuary 202.% amendin" 9residential ;ecree)o. /41 of 14 <une 2012 on the !rocedure for settin" the le'el of terrorist threat% includin" additional measures to ensure the safety of indi'iduals% society and the ,tate and the !rocedure a!!ro'ed \$y this ;ecree.

n !articular% the !ro'ision that the terrorist threat le'el may \$e esta\$lished for a !eriod not

instructions on the illegal manufacture of ammunition, except for information on methods and techniques for self-loading civilian long-barrel firearms.

Administrative liability is incurred if these actions do not present evidence of a criminally punishable offence.

4. Federal Act No. 4-FZ of 18 March 2002, amending the Criminal Code, introduced criminal liability for repeatedly trespassing on an important state facility, a communications structure or a special car that is protected by national guard troops of the Russian Federation.

4. Federal Act No. 64-FZ of 18 March 2002, amending the Aviation Code of the Russian Federation, stipulates that from 1 September 2002, ultralight piloted civilian aircraft with a structural weight of 114 kilograms or less shall be subject to state registration.

The Act also mandated investigations into accidents or incidents involving aircraft used for

confiscated.

Such crimes also include creating and distributing malicious computer programs unlawfully impacting the critical information infrastructure of the Russian Federation, violating the operating rules for the storage, processing or transmission of protected computer information or for information and telecommunication networks and terminal equipment and violating the rules for accessing information and telecommunication networks, resulting in the destruction, locking, modification or copying of computer information, if the violation resulted in or threatened to cause grave consequences.

Confiscation is also provided for unlawful access to computer information if the crime caused major damage, was committed out of self-interest by a group of persons who conspired together by an organized group or by a person using his or her official position. Property and money may also be seized in the event of grave consequences from the crime committed or the threat of such consequences arising.

9. Administrative liability for the mass distribution, production and storage of extremist materials included in the published federal list of extremist materials has been extended to other materials classified as extremist in accordance with federal law (Federal Act) No. 214-F of 1. June 2021 amending the Code of Administrative Offences.

Amendments to article 20.29 of the Code of Administrative Offences provide for liability including for the mass distribution of extremist materials referred to in article 114-F of 24 July 2002 on counteracting extremist activities or for their production or storage for mass distribution, except in the cases provided for in article 114-F, articles 4.1 and 6 and articles 11.7, 20.1 and 20.2 of the Code of Administrative Offences, if these actions do not represent evidence of a criminally punishable act.

10. The criteria for evaluating information on methods and techniques for the improved manufacture of explosives and explosive devices, weapons and ammunition for classification as information whose dissemination is prohibited in the Russian Federation as updated by Order No. 44-277/220 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Federal Security Service and the Federal Operational Guard Troops, Service dated 2. June 2021, including criteria for evaluating information on methods and techniques for the improved manufacture of explosives and explosive devices, the illegal manufacture or modification of weapons, the main parts of firearms, as well as the illegal manufacture of ammunition, except for information on methods and techniques for self-loading civilian long-barrelled firearms. Such information is needed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Federal Security Service and the Federal Operational Guard Troops, Service to take decisions that are grounds for the inclusion of domain names and/or the (IP) addresses of Internet sites and network addresses

fine of up to 10 thousand roubles or in the amount of fines or other income of the convicted person for a period of up to six months, or restriction of freedom for a period of up to three years, or imprisonment for the same period with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or engage in certain activities for a term of up to three years.

Criminal liability is also provided for when this act is committed by a person following related administrative charges for a similar act, if the violation by negligence causes the death of a person or two or more persons, except in the cases provided for by articles 217.1 and 26.1 of the Criminal Code.

14. Federal Act No. 440-FZ of August 20, 2022, amending certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation, supplements the powers of federal courier services, internal system officers, Federal Security Service agencies, the Internal Audit Service, State Protection Agencies and Police officers, among others, to prevent the use not only of drones, but also of underwater and surface vessels and vehicles, driverless vehicles and other automated pilotless systems.

The Act also grants the right to suppress the operation of drones by a private security organization and private security guards.

14. In 2022, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation recognized the following as terrorist organizations:

- The 58-ania6 -ult of Dillers6 international movement (other names used are 58 ania6 8 urder -ult6 5Eouth F ho , mile6 and 58 D (6? decision)o. +D9 227 1227, dated 16 January 2022, which entered into force on 21 February 2022.)
- The 5Freedom of Russia Ae"ion6 (krainian paramilitary association (another name used is the 5Free Russia Ae"ion6? decision)o +D9 2.101, dated 16 March 2022, which entered into force on 24 April 2022.)
- The (krainian nationalist 5+idar6 \$attalion #as reco"nized as a terrorist organization i \$othel r 3
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financing in all forms and manifestations. Particular attention in 2021 was paid to cutting off terrorist financing channels. In the last year, law enforcement agencies uncovered 16 offences related to the financing of terrorism.

Russia is faithfully implementing the relevant universal conventions, Security Council resolutions and Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendations, as confirmed by the decisions and reports of specialized international organizations.

For example, the 2021 Progress Report of the Russian Federation was