



Three years of war

Repressions in Russia

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1 Introduction

1.1 Objectives and Scope of the Report

After February 24, 2022, the Russian state transitioned from selective prosecution of political opponents to systematic and large-scale repression. Whereas criminal cases for participation in protests, anti-war statements, or support for the opposition were previously sporadic, the full-scale invasion marked the beginning of mass repression.

This was reflected in the increasing number of politically motivated cases, escalating charges, and harsher sentences. New repressive articles were introduced into the Russian Criminal Code (Articles 207.3, 280.3, 275.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation), additional qualifying elements were added to existing provisions, and de facto military censorship was established, prohibiting any form of dissent.

This report aims to systematize information on repressions to illustrate how law enforcement practices have evolved since the start of the war. We document not only the rise in criminal cases but also shifts in the logic of their application: from suspended sentences to severe punishments under charges of terrorism, treason, and sabotage. The repressive apparatus operates accelerated—new laws are enacted within days, and court proceedings take place at record speed, often without a genuine opportunity for defense.

Simultaneously, Russian civil society has faced widespread pressure: independent media, human rights organizations, and grassroots initiatives have been forced either to cease operations or to switch to a crisis-response mode. Society now finds itself in a state of constant reactive adaptation, where the scale of political persecution vastly exceeds the available resources for legal and humanitarian assistance.

The systematization of information on repressions is not only a means of documenting the scale of political terror but also an opportunity to analyze trends and propose response strategies. This report serves as a tool for human rights defenders, journalists, researchers, and all those combating political persecution, helping them to understand the evolving

mechanisms of repression and develop potential defense tactics.

The statistics on political persecution are based on data collected by Avtozak LIVE (for details on database updates, see Section 2.3). Official statistics are sourced from the Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation¹ and the Ministry of Internal Affairs database².

1.2 Chronological Framework and Methodology

The report focuses on data concerning political persecutions after the start of the full-scale invasion of Russian troops into Ukrainian territory (from February 24, 2022). The study period ends on December 31, 2024. For comparative analysis, data from the Supreme Court from 2020 to 2023 and data from the Ministry of Internal Affairs from 2020 to 2024 were used.

Methods of analysis include descriptive statistics, data visualization, comparative analysis, monitoring of media and human rights organizations, as well as comparing official statistics with identified cases of politically motivated persecution.

¹ <https://cdep.ru/?id=79>
² <https://mvd.ru/opendata>

2

General Statistics and Trends in Repression

2.1

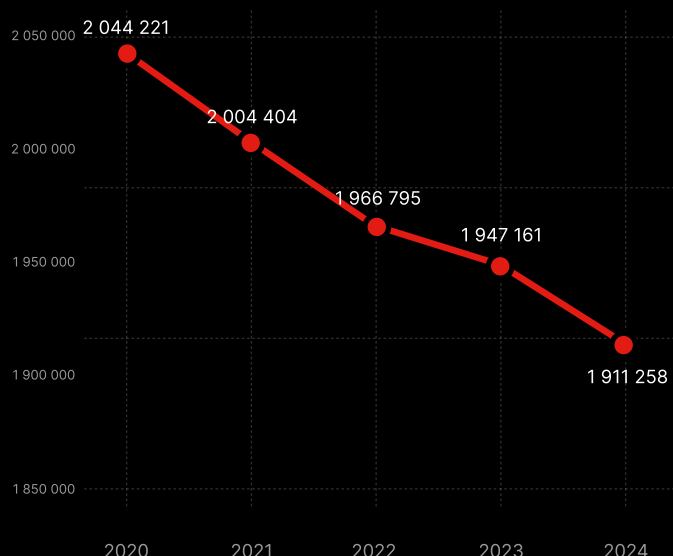
Official Crime Statistics (2020–2023)

Obtaining official data on crimes and convictions in Russia has become increasingly difficult. Following the commencement of the full-scale invasion, authorized institutions have ceased publishing data or have concealed previously available reports. For instance, the latest report from the Prosecutor-General of the Russian Federation was published in November 2022, while the Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation has removed all Consolidated Statistical Reports on Criminal Records in Russia, except for data covering the first half of 2023 and the first half of 2024. Russia's Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) is the only institution that regularly publishes reports.

These reports present challenges in isolating data on specific offenses that could be classified as politically motivated, as the statistics are aggregated. However, specific trends can still be observed:

Adding to the Ministry of Internal Affairs³, the number of crime reports registered in Russia from 2020 to 2024 has steadily decreased

The number of crime reports registered in Russia from 2020 to 2024.



Data: Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) of Russian Federation



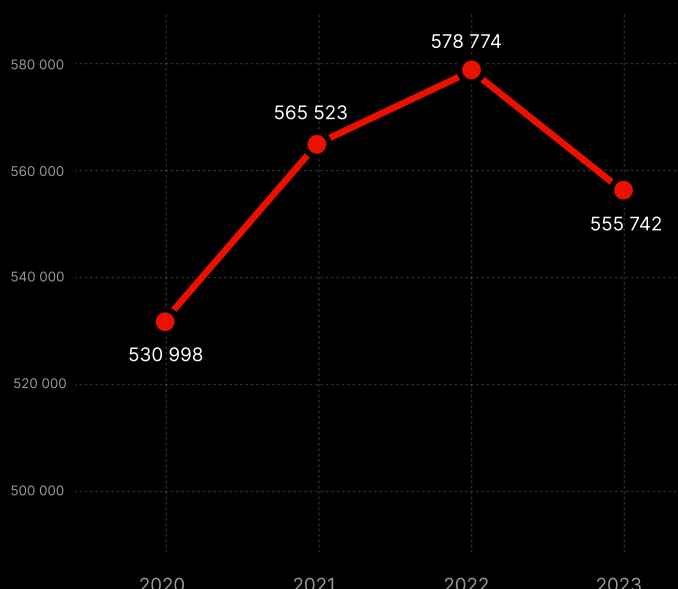
Photo: Vitaliy Malyshev / Avtozak Live

³ This statistic includes all reports received by the police concerning crimes, administrative offenses, and other incidents that require the attention of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. These include reports from citizens, as well as reports from operational officers, investigators, detectives, and Information Analysis Service staff about detected signs of crimes or administrative offenses.

According to the data provided by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, the total number of verdicts issued annually increased from 2020, peaking in 2022, before declining in 2023. It should be noted that verdicts may be rendered in cases initiated a year or more prior to adjudication.

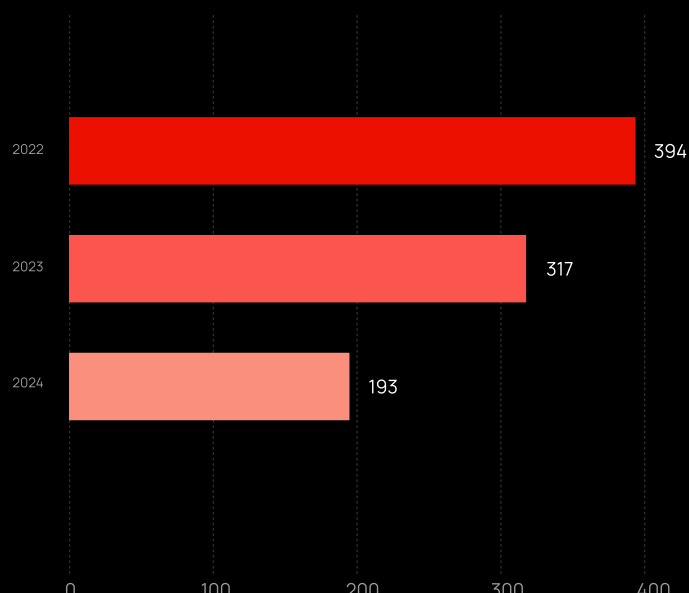
Nevertheless, since 2022, there has been an acceleration in the issuance of verdicts in politically motivated cases. According to data from Avtozak LIVE, the average time between a search or detention and the issuance of a verdict has decreased from 400 days in 2022 to approximately 160 days in 2024.

Total convictions issued in 2020-2023 according to the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.



Data: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

The average number of days between arrest and sentencing.



Data: Avtozak LIVE

At the same time, the same report of the Supreme Court for the period 2020–2023 indicates that the number of verdicts issued under potentially political articles continues to increase. Below there are charts illustrating the number of verdicts issued from 2020 to 2023 under the chapters of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation that contain the highest number of articles used to initiate politically motivated cases.

The analysis is based on data from the consolidated report of the Judicial Department under the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for the period of 2020–2023. In addition

to the graphs, diagrams are provided to illustrate the number of individuals subjected to political prosecution under articles from the relevant chapters of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, based on data from Avtozak LIVE. This statistical dataset includes numerous individuals against whom criminal proceedings were initiated between February 24, 2022, and February 9, 2025. It should also be noted that an individual may be prosecuted under multiple articles. The data account for such may overlap; therefore, each diagram specifies the total number of individuals politically prosecuted under the articles within the respective chapter.

ARTICLES 205–227

One of the most frequently applied articles in this category is **Article 205 – Terrorist Act**, under which 641 individuals have been prosecuted. This article criminalizes the commission of an explosion, arson, or significant damage to property with the intent to destabilize the activities of government authorities. Typically, individuals prosecuted under this article are those accused of causing damage to military and state infrastructure, including attempted arson of military enlistment offices, relay panels, National Guard buildings, and other facilities.

Among the accused are both individuals who have indeed caused material damage as a form of anti-war protest and those charged with preparing to commit a crime. Additionally, offenses initially classified as hooliganism (Article 213 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) are frequently reclassified under Article 205 (Terrorist Act). According to the Avtozak LIVE database, there are 15 cases in which the original classification under Article 213 was changed to terrorism (Article 205, in 12 cases) or sabotage (Article 281, in 3 cases). The majority of these 15 cases were initiated following unsuccessful attempts to set fire to military enlistment offices.

One case in which the charge under Article 213 was reclassified as Part 2 of Article 205.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (Participation in the Activities of a Terrorist Organization) is the case of Kristina Lyubashenko, who was deprived of liberty upon her arrest in Moscow on May 8, 2023, and subsequently sentenced to 12 years in a general-regime penal colony. She was also convicted Part 2 of Article 207.3 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation for “public dissemination of knowingly false information regarding the use of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation by a group of persons acting in collusion or by an organized group based on political hatred.” According to a statement by the press service of the Main Investigative Directorate of the Investigative Committee of Russia for Moscow, published after the verdict, Lyubashenko, while in Moscow, publicly broadcasted through a speaker placed in her window audio recordings allegedly containing false information about the actions of the Russian army in Ukraine. Furthermore, it was asserted that she launched balloons from Sparrow Hills

with a white-blue-white flag attached to them. Lyubashenko claims that she did that at the suggestion of a Belarusian citizen whom she had met in Switzerland. Her defense attorney stated that Lyubashenko, who had been living in Kyiv with her mother suffering from cancer, her grandfather with dementia, and her two daughters, fled to Switzerland after the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine, where she was granted refuge but she “struggled financially”.⁴ While in Switzerland, Lyubashenko became acquainted with a neighbor who introduced himself as a Ukrainian refugee, Vitaliy Yurchenko. He allegedly proposed that she travel to Moscow and carry out a “peaceful anti-war demonstration” involving the release of balloons in exchange for financial compensation. Yurchenko rented an apartment in the Moscow region, purchased her a ticket, and monitored her movements. After Lyubashenko arrived in Moscow, Yurchenko allegedly demanded that, in addition to launching balloons, she should place speakers in her window to broadcast the Ukrainian national anthem and an anti-war speech. She was reluctant to comply, but Yurchenko allegedly threatened to report her to child protective services, implying that her daughters would be taken away from her.

As in the case of Lyubashenko, there are various defendants who fell victim to fraudsters. However, instead of being deceived in person as Lyubashenko was, they were targeted by phone scammers, which led to similarly harsh sentences. According to a study by Mediazona⁵, by 2024, arson attacks led by fraudsters had almost entirely replaced those motivated by anti-war sentiment. Since February 24, 2022, Mediazona recorded 187 cases of arson against military enlistment offices and other facilities led by fraudsters, with the majority occurring in 2024. In total, since the invasion of Ukraine, 467 attacks have been recorded, in which arsonists either protested against the war or acted under the influence of scammers. Phone scammers intimidate their victims, convincing them that their actions fulfill a civic duty, help other victims of fraud, or allow them to recover their savings. Meanwhile, courts interpret the actions of arsonists as intentional crimes, ruling that the victims and the phone scammers acted in collusion. Deceived Russian citizens arrested for arson have been charged with terrorism, among other offenses, with the maximum sentence handed down reaching 13 years

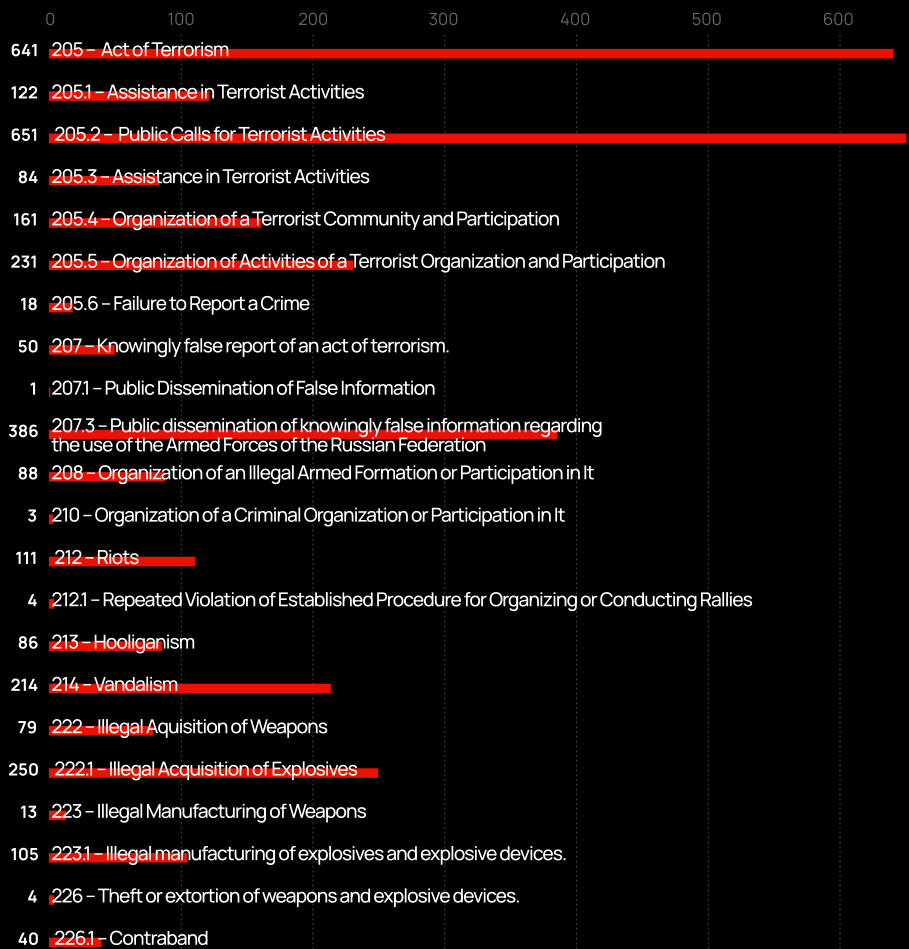
⁴ <https://zona.media/article/2024/06/17/liubashenko>

⁵ <https://zona.media/article/2025/01/15/scammers>

of imprisonment. One such 13-year sentence was given to 49-year-old Yekaterina Babaeva from the settlement of Burepolom in the Nizhny Novgorod region. Babaeva, a mother of four sons, set fire to a military enlistment office in the city of Shakhunya, 70 kilometers from her home village, on November 15, 2023, together with her third son, Maksim Babaev. Maksim, who was 17 years old at the time, threw a Molotov cocktail into the building. As Maksim threw the Molotov cocktail, Yekaterina live-streamed the act for the phone scammers, who had convinced both mother and son that they were participating in a special operation for the FSB. As a result, Yekaterina Babaeva was sentenced to 13 years in a penal colony, while Maksim received a 4.5-year sentence. After her arrest, Babaeva's youngest son, eight-year-old Igor, was taken to an orphanage.⁶

The top 3 most common articles regarding crimes against public security are articles related to public statements: Article 205.2 of the Criminal Code of the Rus-

The number of politically persecuted individuals under articles related to public security.

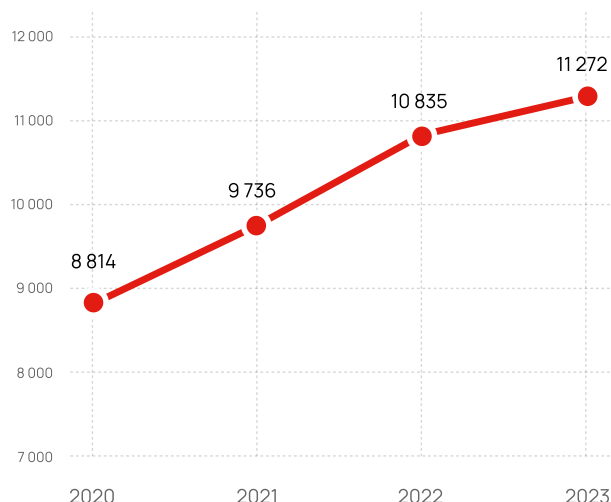


Total persecuted individuals:

2470

Data: Avtozak LIVE
24.02.2022–09.02.2025

The number of convictions for crimes against public security (Articles 205-227)



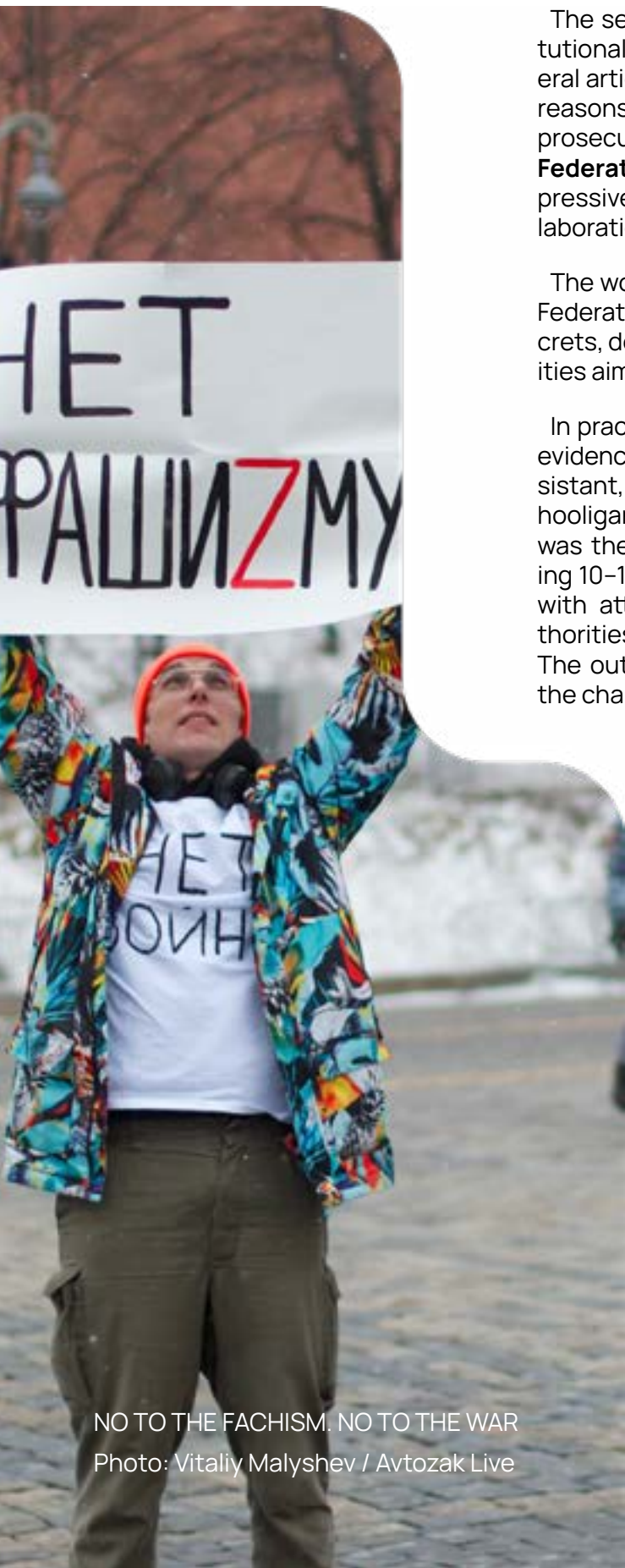
Data: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

sian Federation – justification of terrorism and public incitement to commit terrorist activities (651 individuals prosecuted), and Article 207.3 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – public dissemination of false information about the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (386 individuals prosecuted), which is often referred to in the media as the “fake news about the army” article. The latter is used by the Russian authorities for political repression against individuals who oppose the actions of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation in Ukraine. These articles are applied to prosecute individuals for anti-war online posts and statements, as well as for the distribution of information about the actions of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine. The punishment under Article 205.2 is imprisonment for 5 to 7 years, while Article 207.3 carries a penalty of up to 15 years of imprisonment.

⁶ An orphanage is an institution that provides temporary accommodation for children who have been left without parental care.

Crimes Against the Foundations of the Constitutional Order and Security of the State

ARTICLES 275–284.1

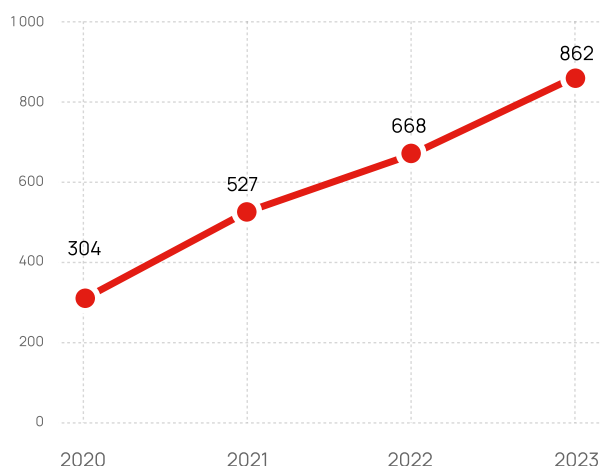


The section on crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and the security of the state also contains several articles under which individuals are prosecuted for political reasons. The most commonly applied article (528 individuals prosecuted) is **Article 275 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation– treason**. This article has been actively used for repressive purposes, particularly against those suspected of collaboration with the Ukrainian government.

The wording of Article 275 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation states that it applies to the disclosure of state secrets, defection to the enemy, or any form of assistance in activities aimed against the security of the Russian Federation.

In practice, however, this article is applied without substantial evidence. For example, Russian citizen Gleb Troitsky, a legal assistant, was initially detained at an airport on charges of petty hooliganism (allegedly for using profanity in a public place). He was then subjected to a series of administrative arrests lasting 10–15 days each. After his third arrest, he then was charged with attempting to join a terrorist organization, though authorities did not publicly disclose exactly which organization. The outcome—Troitsky was placed in pretrial detention under the charge of treason.

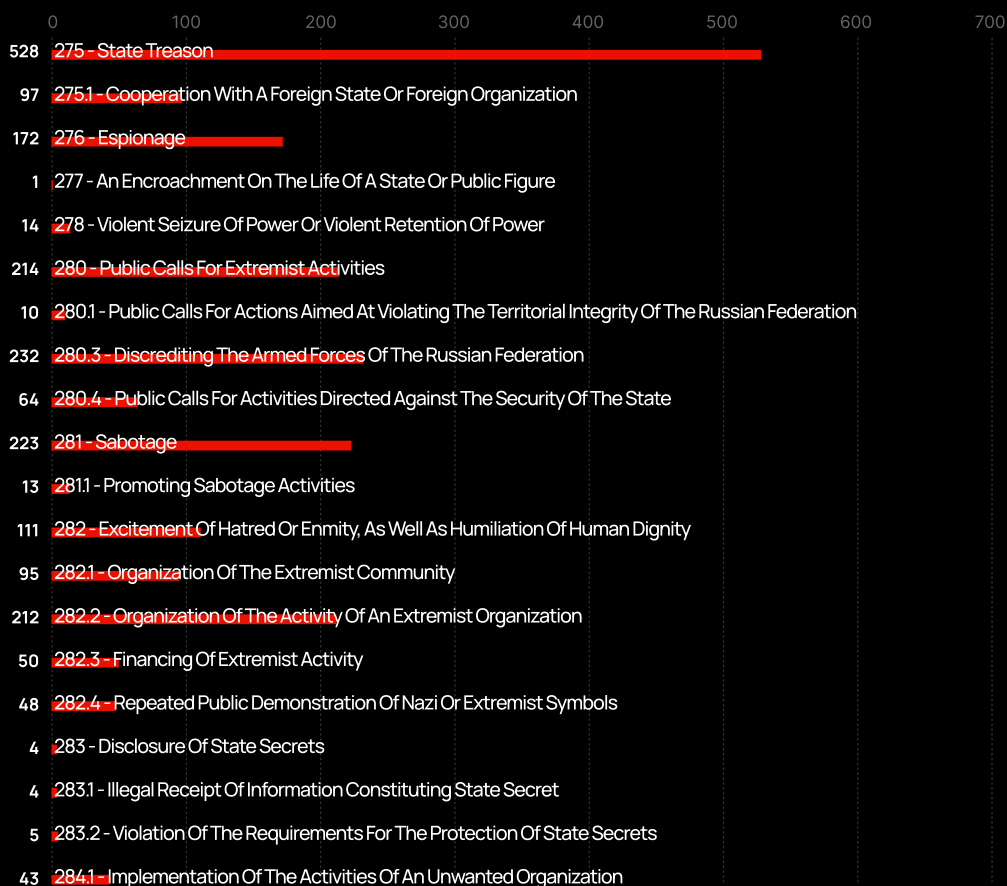
The number of convictions for crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and state security (Articles 275–284.1)



Data: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

NO TO THE FACHISM. NO TO THE WAR
Photo: Vitaliy Malyshev / Avtozak Live

The number of politically persecuted individuals under articles related to the foundations of the constitutional order and state security.



Total persecuted individuals:

1979

Data: Avtozak LIVE
24.02.2022 - 09.02.2025

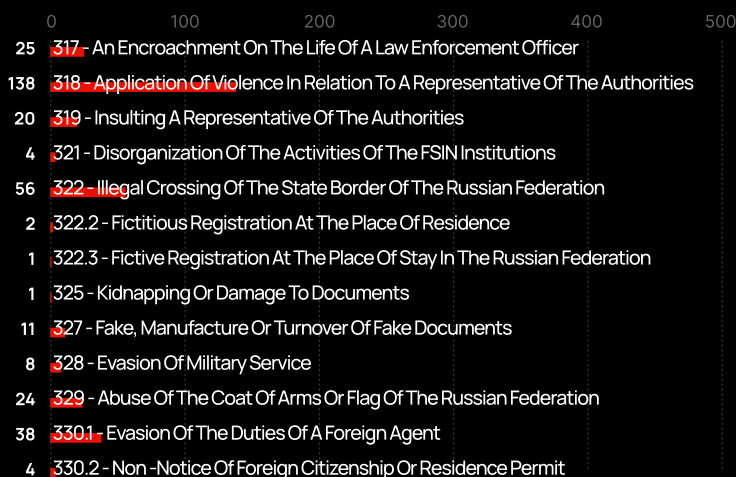
Article 280.3 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – public actions aimed at discrediting the Russian Armed Forces – is also actively used for the repression of opponents of the war (232 individuals prosecuted). Under this article, both human rights defenders, journalists, and activists as well as ordinary citizens expressing their disagreement with the actions of the Russian Armed Forces have been prosecuted.

Article 282.2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – organization of the activities of an extremist organization – is another frequently used tool for political persecution of war opponents. This article is often applied against activists, Ukrainian citizens, and individuals with leftist political views. Additionally, it is widely used to prosecute supporters of Alexei Navalny, as his Anti-Corruption Foundation has been declared an extremist organization by Russian authorities.

Crimes Against the Order of Governance

ARTICLES 317–330.2

The number of politically persecuted individuals under articles related to the order of governance.



Total persecuted:

305

Data: Avtozak LIVE
24.02.2022–09.02.2025

In 2022, there was a significant increase in cases related to violations of the order of governance. The most commonly applied article (138 individuals prosecuted) is **Article 318 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – use of violence against a public official**. This article is frequently used against participants of street protests and demonstrations, as well as against individuals who cause damage to government buildings as part of anti-war resistance.

For example, in June 2022, taxi driver Vladimir Zolotarev set fire to a National Guard building in protest against the Russian military invasion of Ukraine. The arson was committed outside of working hours, and no one was harmed by Vladimir's actions. However, he was charged with "inflicting non-dangerous violence against a police officer" and sentenced to 18 years in a high-security penal colony.

Article 317 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – assault on the life of a law enforcement officer – is also actively used for political persecution.

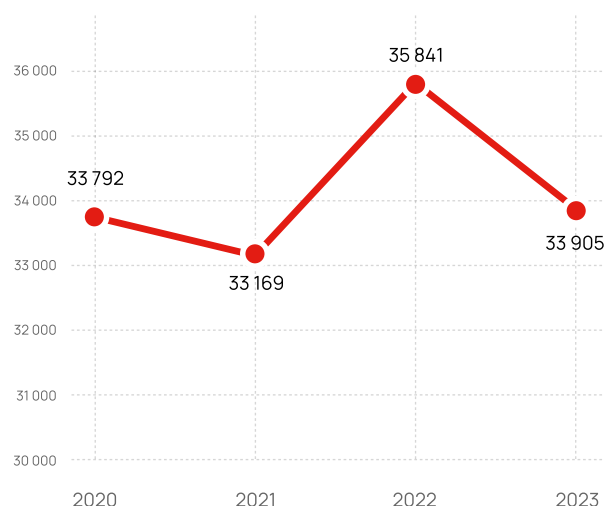
Article 322 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – illegal crossing of the state border – is actively used to persecute Ukrainian citizens, Ukrainian military personnel, and individuals whom Russian authorities suspect of supporting the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU). For example, in November 2022, in the Bryansk region, a border patrol unit detained 28-year-old Moscow resident Maksim Arinushkin just 150 meters from the state border. According to law enforcement officials, the young man was allegedly attempting to escape.

The man was charged with attempted illegal crossing of the state border of the Russian Federation without proper authorization and attempted high treason. According to the investigation, the Moscow resident, being opposed to the "special military operation", engaged in correspondence with Ukrainian recruiters and traveled to the urban-type settlement of Belaya Berezhka with the intention of crossing the state border of the Russian Federation on foot, bypassing the official checkpoint—allegedly to further participate in combat operations as part of a Ukrainian armed formation.

On June 6, 2023, the Bryansk Regional Court found Maksim Arinushkin guilty and sentenced him to 9 years and 6 months of imprisonment in a high-security penal colony.

Additionally, Article 322 of the Russian Criminal Code is used to prosecute foreign journalists who were reporting from the Kursk region on the Ukrainian military incursion in August 2024. Criminal cases have been initiated against at least 16 individuals from various international media outlets.

The number of convictions for crimes against the order of governance (Articles 317 - 330.2)



Data: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

Crimes Against Peace and Humanity

ARTICLES 353–361

Charges related to crimes against peace and humanity are among the least common; however, their number has significantly increased since the beginning of the full-scale invasion. A total of 256 individuals are being prosecuted under articles from this chapter. During this period, cases were initiated as part of politically motivated persecution under **Article 354.1 of the Criminal Code** (“Rehabilitation of Nazism”), **Article 360** (“Attacks on persons or institutions under international protection”), and **Article 361** (“Acts of international terrorism”).

The number of politically persecuted individuals under articles related to peace and the security of humanity.



Total persecuted individuals:

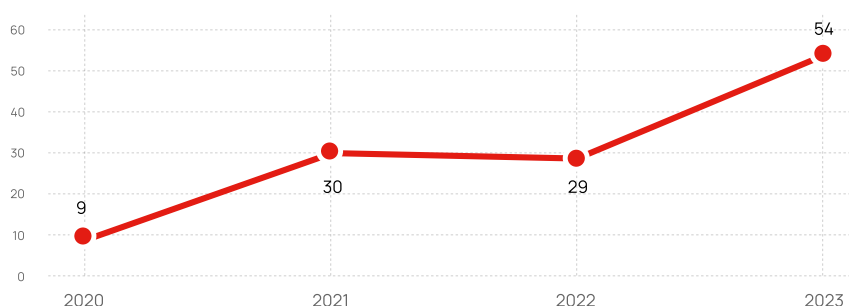
256

Data: Avtozak LIVE
24.02.2022–09.02.2025

Since February 24, 2022, 227 individuals have been convicted under the “Rehabilitation of Nazism” article, with their persecution deemed politically motivated by Avtozak LIVE. Law enforcement authorities classify criticism of the Russian government and armed forces as “rehabilitation of Nazism.” This article is also applied to cases in which the war in Ukraine is compared to the actions of Nazi Germany. In some instances, even the Ukrainian flag has been deemed Nazi symbolism.

It is important to note that Avtozak LIVE’s statistics include pending criminal cases where verdicts have not yet been issued. As a result, the number of persecuted individuals in our data is significantly higher than the statistics reported by the Supreme Court.

The number of convictions for crimes against peace and the security of humanity (Articles 353–361).



Data: Judicial Department of the Supreme Court
of the Russian Federation.

2.2

Expansion of Repressive Legislation

From the very first days of the full-scale invasion, Russian authorities faced a wave of protests, which they responded to with repressions. Anti-war demonstrations took place in more than 50 cities across Russia, resulting in the detention of over 1,800 people. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia justified these arrests in part by citing ongoing “COVID-19 restrictions.”⁷ Most detainees received fines or administrative arrests.

In the early days of the invasion, Russian authorities swiftly enacted “wartime censorship laws,” including:

- **Article 207.3 of the Criminal Code (dissemination of “fake news” about the Armed Forces),**
- **Article 280.3 of the Criminal Code (repeated “discrediting” of the Armed Forces within one year),**
- **Article 20.33 of the Code of Administrative Offenses (“discrediting” the Armed Forces).**

(These laws are analyzed in more detail in Section 2.4 of the report.)

Following the adoption of these legal provisions, Russian authorities continued developing legislative mechanisms to combat “internal enemies” and potential allies of Ukraine. In an urgent manner, new articles were introduced into the Criminal Code, while existing ones were significantly expanded. These include:

⁷ <https://tass.ru/obschestvo/13841275>

ARTICLE 275.1

Cooperation with a Foreign State

In effect, this reinstates a tool similar to Article 58-1 of the 1926 RSFSR Criminal Code⁸.

ARTICLE 276

Espionage

Now covers not only the transmission of classified information but also the collection of any data that could “harm the security of the Russian Federation or any of its agencies.”

ARTICLE 276.1

Providing Assistance to the Enemy by a foreigner or stateless person in activities knowingly directed “against the security of the Russian Federation.”

ARTICLE 279

Armed Rebellion

Establishes liability for both organizing and participating in an uprising, with an aggravating factor introduced for cases resulting in death.

ARTICLE 281

Sabotage

Now includes harm to human health and the environment, as well as attacks on military facilities and fuel and energy infrastructure.

⁸ Article 58 of the RSFSR Criminal Code (1926) was a section of the Criminal Code that introduced punishments for “counter-revolutionary crimes.” It was used for repressions in the USSR, including charges of espionage, sabotage, anti-Soviet agitation, and treason against the homeland.

ARTICLE 281.1

Assisting Sabotage

Criminalizes inducement, recruitment, and other forms of involvement in acts of sabotage.

ARTICLE 282.4

Repeated Propaganda of Prohibited⁹ Symbols

Used for criminal prosecution over displaying symbols of organizations deemed extremist, such as "Freedom of Russia Legion" or "Navalny's headquarters."

ARTICLE 284.2

Calls for Sanctions Against the Russian Federation, its citizens, or legal entities

Introduces criminal liability for public appeals for sanctions after a prior administrative penalty.

ARTICLE 284.3

Implementation of Decisions by International Organizations in which Russia does not participate

Introduced in response to the International Criminal Court's arrest warrant for Vladimir Putin.

ARTICLE 285.5

Violation of Defense Contract Terms

Aimed at tightening control over government contracts in the context of the militarization of the economy.

Amendments also affected the chapter "Crimes Against Military Service," tightening penalties for refusal to participate in combat and violations under wartime conditions. Additionally, the chapter "Crimes Against Peace and Humanity" was expanded to include **Article 356.1 of the Criminal Code (Looting)**, introduced as a response to systematic plundering in occupied territories.

One of the most frequently used articles has become Article 205.2 of the Criminal Code (justification of terrorism), under which cases are initiated for any mention, without condemnation, of actions by individual units of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, recognized as terrorist¹⁰, or actions by the Ukrainian army related to attacks on infrastructure targets. The Russian authorities label such attacks as acts of terrorism and initiate corresponding criminal cases. For example, the second criminal case against Alexei Gorinov was initiated due to his statements about the explosion of a bridge across the Kerch Strait in a conversation with a provocateur hired by security forces. Another notable case is that of sociologist Boris Kagarlitsky, who discussed in a post on his personal Telegram channel whether the bridge across the Kerch Strait could be considered a military target.

The introduction of new articles and the adjustment of old ones serve two main purposes: the prohibition of freedom of speech and opinion, as well as the suppression of potential internal enemies of the state and the intimidation of soldiers, including those mobilized and sent to war. The expansion of criminal legislation has created a powerful mechanism of repression, allowing the authorities not only to punish activists and journalists but also to instill fear in society as a whole.

⁹ By "banned symbols" in this article, the following are meant: Nazi symbols, symbols of extremist organizations, and any other symbols whose "propaganda or public display is prohibited by federal law."

¹⁰ We are referring to the "Aidar" battalion, the "Azov" battalion, the "Russian Volunteer Corps," and others. All these units of the Ukrainian Armed Forces have been designated as terrorist organizations in Russia.

2.3

Statistics of Political Persecution During the War

Avtozak LIVE maintains the most comprehensive list of politically persecuted individuals, which includes everyone who has been charged for political reasons. The Avtozak LIVE list includes individuals who meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Persecuted in connection with the war.
- Accused under “political” articles of the Criminal Code:
 - **Article 212.1** of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – repeated violations of rally regulations.
 - **Article 284.1** of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – participation in the activities of an unwanted organization in Russia.
 - **Article 207.3** of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – dissemination of “fake information” about the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.
 - **Article 280.3** of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – repeated “discrediting” of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.
 - **Article 330.1** of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – violation of the law on foreign agents.
- Charged with treason, espionage, or cooperation with foreign states.
- Persecuted for professional activity or civic stance.
- Punished for their statements.
- Accused of belonging to organizations that the Russian authorities label as extremist or terrorist, contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, such as Jehovah’s Witnesses, Hizb ut-Tahrir, The Union of Slavic Forces of Russia, “A.U.E.,” the “International LGBT Movement,” and others.¹¹
- Persecuted for refusing military service based on personal beliefs.
- Accused of actions considered a threat to the current regime: sabotage, arson, financial or other assistance to Ukraine, and other forms of resistance.

¹¹ Jehovah’s Witnesses – an international religious organization banned in Russia as “extremist.” The persecution of its followers includes arrests, searches, and criminal cases.

Hizb ut-Tahrir – an Islamic political organization classified as terrorist in Russia. Its members receive lengthy prison sentences even if they have not committed acts of violence.

“Citizens of the USSR” – a movement of people who do not recognize the dissolution of the USSR or the legitimacy of the current Russian government. Law enforcement persecutes such activists for refusing to comply with state laws.

A.U.E. (Арестантский уклад един) – a criminal subculture that promotes prison codes and the lifestyle of the criminal underworld. It is banned in Russia as an extremist organization, and affiliation with it may be grounds for criminal prosecution.

The database contains more than 8,000 individuals, with the earliest case dating back to 1993, and data on new persecuted individuals is added daily. The database accounts for lists maintained by human rights organizations, such as the Memorial Human Rights Center, OVD-Info, and Amnesty International, but differs from them as its goal is to reflect, as much as possible, the maximum number of people persecuted in Russia, based on the above criteria. It also relies on open data from the media and official information sources (press releases from the FSB’s Public Relations Center, the Investigative Committee, and open data from Russian court websites), and includes the work of volunteers who maintain correspondence with prisoners, deliver packages for detainees, and search for politically persecuted individuals in Russian prisons, colonies, and detention centers. The database includes both Russian citizens and foreign nationals who have been politically persecuted by the Russian law enforcement system.

According to Avtozak LIVE, from February 24, 2022 to February 9, 2025, more than 5,400 criminal cases with a political motive have been initiated under 146 articles of the Criminal Code against 5,254 individuals, at least 2,940 of whom are currently in detention. In more than 1,900 cases, charges have been brought against the persecuted under two or more articles.

The person facing the most charges – 16 articles – is Andrei Pronsky, who is accused of planning an assassination attempt on Russian propagandist Vladimir Solovyov. Nine other defendants in the same case are facing 15 articles each. One of the repressive mechanisms used against them was the consolidation of several accused individuals from different cases into one, based on the assumption that they allegedly acted as part of a group.

The diagram below shows the articles of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation under which Russian law enforcement authorities have initiated criminal cases against 200 or more people since the beginning of the full-scale invasion. In 726 criminal cases, the accused are charged with preparation or attempt to commit a crime. In these cases, the actions are classified using Article 30 of the Criminal Code. This article is not an independent crime but serves as a qualifying feature, indicating the preparation or attempt of a crime. Its application means that the accusation is based not on an already committed act but on the alleged intentions.

Articles under which more than 200 politically persecuted individuals are charged.



The following terrorist articles of the Criminal Code are most commonly applied in anti-war repression:

- Article 205 of the Criminal Code – terrorist act.
- Article 205.2 of the Criminal Code – public calls for terrorism, its propaganda, or justification.
- Article 205.5 of the Criminal Code – organization or participation in the activities of a terrorist organization.
- Article 222.1 of the Criminal Code – illegal acquisition, storage, distribution, and transfer of explosives.

The use of these articles dilutes the definition of terrorism and allows for the prosecution of even those who have not committed crimes classified as terrorist acts. These articles and their application practices are discussed in more detail in Section 2 of the report ("General Statistics and Dynamics of Repression in the Block of Crimes Against Public Safety").

In addition, many individuals involved in criminal cases related to resistance to the war are prosecuted under the previously mentioned articles:

- Article 275 of the Criminal Code – state treason.
- Article 207.3 of the Criminal Code – dissemination of "fake news" about the Russian army.
- Article 280.3 of the Criminal Code – discrediting the Russian Armed Forces.
- Article 281 of the Criminal Code – sabotage.

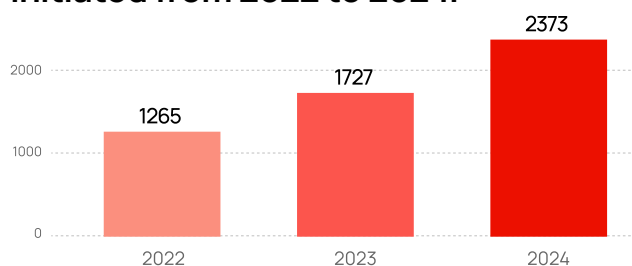
2.4

Dynamics of Political Persecutions During the War

We will take a detailed look at the dynamics of politically motivated criminal cases from February 22, 2022, to February 9, 2025, both in general and by the articles described in the previous chapter. This period was chosen for two reasons. First, extending the time-frame any further would make the study excessively large. Second, a reliable assessment of political persecutions before 2022 is difficult because the Avtozak LIVE database only began to be actively updated after the start of the full-scale invasion, and Memorial's list of political prisoners does not provide a complete picture due to stricter criteria for case selection.

As noted in Chapter 2.2, with the start of the war, not only were new articles introduced, such as 207.3, 280.3, and 275.1, but also new classifications, harsher punishments, and de facto military censorship. Essentially, wartime regulations were instituted, despite the absence of an officially declared war and corresponding legislation.

The number of politically persecuted individuals against whom criminal cases were initiated from 2022 to 2024.



Data: Avtozak LIVE. The statistics include individuals who have been prosecuted in multiple cases across different years.

Since 2022, the number of politically persecuted individuals has been steadily growing, indicating an expansion of repressive measures. These now affect not only activists and opposition politicians but also ordinary citizens who express disagreement with state policy. The expansion of the list of criminal articles and their application enable the authorities to effectively suppress any form of dissent, turning the repressive system into one of the key tools for controlling society.

ARTICLE 207.3

The dissemination of knowingly false information about the actions of the Russian Armed Forces.

Introduced in March 2022, it effectively became a censorship tool. It covers any statements the authorities deem “fake,” including reports of war crimes, Russian army casualties, and critical remarks about the war. In practice, it prohibits any alternative account of military events in Ukraine, introducing criminal liability for spreading information that does not align with the state's official position. The use of this article completely excludes freedom of speech and makes public discussion of the war impossible.

ARTICLE 280.3

Public actions aimed at discrediting the use of the Russian Armed Forces.

This article establishes criminal liability for “repeated discreditation” of the Russian Armed Forces and is applied to individuals who have previously been held administratively liable under Article 20.3.3 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation. Its distinctive feature is “administrative prejudice” — a person is first fined administratively, and if the offense is repeated within one year of the punishment being carried out, a criminal case is initiated. The objective elements of the crime remain identical to the administrative offense, making this article one of the most effective instruments for mass repressions aimed at suppressing public criticism of the war.

It covers expressions, demonstrations, and any public displays of an anti-war position. It is applied for speeches, graffiti, social media posts, single-person pickets, and even everyday conversations.

ARTICLE 275.1

Confidential cooperation with a foreign state.

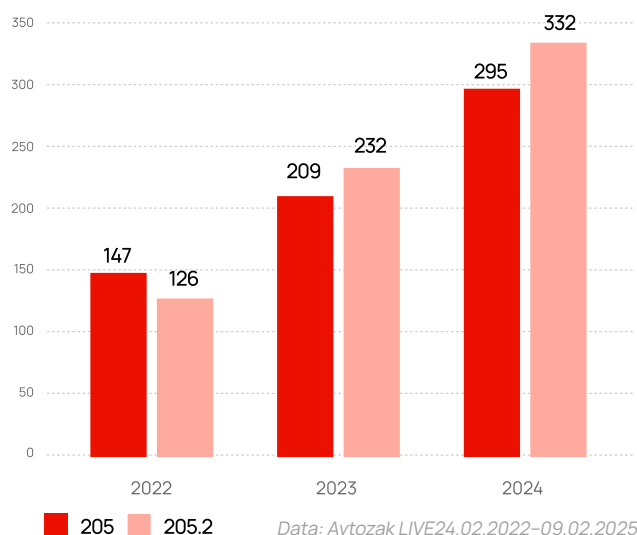
Introduced in 2022, this article is used to prosecute people who have connections with international organizations, foreign foundations, media outlets, and human rights groups. It allows law enforcement to accuse individuals of confidential cooperation even without the transfer of classified data; mere contacts or correspondence can suffice.

Starting in 2022, terrorism-related **Articles 205 (terrorist act) and 205.2 (public calls to commit terrorist activities)** began to be actively used for political purposes, primarily against citizens holding anti-war views.

These articles were also used for repressions in the past, especially against Muslim activists and members of banned organizations. However, due to the stigmatization of the accused, there is insufficient information on the scale of these persecutions before 2022.

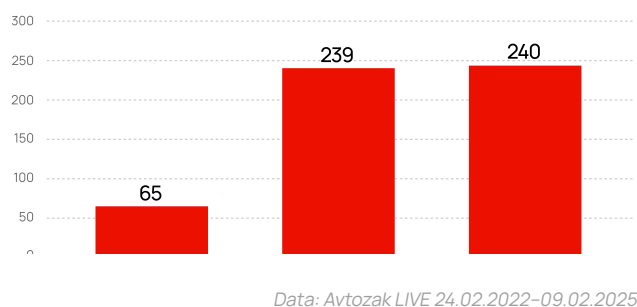
After the start of the full-scale invasion, Russian authorities began bringing political charges under Articles 205 and 205.2 more than twice as often.

The number of politically persecuted individuals under Articles 205 and 205.2 from 2022 to 2024.



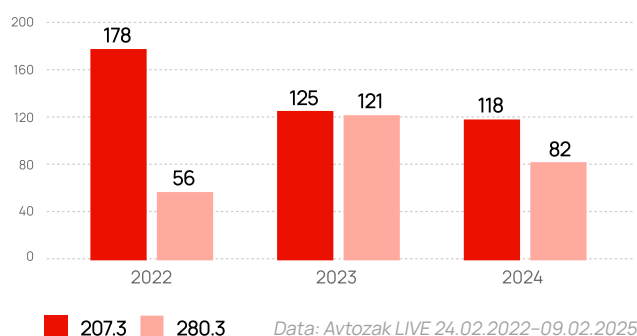
Article 275 (high treason) has been used much more frequently since the start of the war. If before 2022 criminal cases under this article were rare, after the full-scale invasion, the number of charges rose sharply. Now it is not only intelligence or military personnel who are targeted but also journalists, human rights defenders, activists, and ordinary citizens with contacts in foreign organizations.

The number of politically persecuted individuals under Article 275 from 2022 to 2024.



Articles 207.3 (dissemination of “fake” information about the Russian Armed Forces) and **280.3** (discreditation of the Russian Armed Forces) were initially introduced as political tools to punish people opposed to the war.

The number of politically persecuted individuals under Articles 207.3 and 208.3 from 2022 to 2024.



3

Criminal Prosecution for Expressing an Opinion

3.1

Criminal Prosecution for Statements

According to Avtozak LIVE, Article 207.3 of the Russian Criminal Code became one of the most frequently applied anti-war articles in 2024. Since the beginning of the invasion, it has been applied in 416 cases, with 302 cases initiated before 2024 and 114 cases in 2024. Article 280.3 of the Russian Criminal Code was used slightly less frequently: 258 cases, of which 177 were initiated before 2024 and 81 cases in 2024.

Since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, Russian authorities have created and actively enforced legislative tools to suppress anti-war statements. Article 207.3 of the Criminal Code, Article 280.3

of the Criminal Code, and Article 20.3.3 of the Code of Administrative Offenses have become key instruments in this repression.

These articles, along with Article 284.2 of the Criminal Code, were introduced into the Criminal Code by Federal Law No. 32-FZ on March 4, 2022. The bill was initially submitted to the State Duma in May 2018 by deputies Vyacheslav Volodin, Gennady Zyuganov, Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, Sergei Neverov, Sergei Mironov, Ivan Melnikov, Alexander Zhukov, Andrey Isayev, Pyotr Tolstoy, and Federation Council member Valentina Matvienko.

Initially, the bill only proposed adding Article 284.2, aimed at countering economic sanctions. However, after the war began, it was urgently revised and supplemented with the articles targeting anti-war statements. In contravention of the State Duma regulations, the bill did not receive official revocation from the government, the Supreme

4

Radical Protest and the Radicalization of Charges

4.1

“Radical” Protest: Definition

“Radical” protest refers to actions beyond peaceful assemblies and slogans. These may include arson attacks on military recruitment offices, damage to infrastructure facilities, and sabotage of railway tracks.

Since the beginning of the war, such actions have been regarded by the state as the most dangerous form of protest. In line with the prevailing political climate, authorities generally classify these acts

under more severe provisions of the Criminal Code (such as terrorism or sabotage) rather than under the offenses that would more accurately correspond to the nature of the conduct under criminal law (such as vandalism, hooliganism, or deliberate destruction of property).

According to Avtozak LIVE, between February 24, 2022, and December 31, 2024, 1,062 criminal cases were initiated under Article 205 of the Russian Criminal Code (terrorist act), Article 281 (sabotage), and Part 2 of Article 167 (damage to property by explosion or arson). As a result, 936 individuals were deprived of their liberty. Of these cases, 281 were initiated in 2022, 364 in 2023, and 417 in 2024.

Court, or the Legal Department of the State Duma. On March 4, 2022, it was adopted in the second and third readings in a record time of 5 minutes and 43 seconds, then approved by the Federation Council, signed by the President, and published the same day.

Article 20.3.3 of the Code of Administrative Offenses was added as an administrative basis for criminal articles. It prohibits any public actions that could be interpreted as discrediting the use of the armed forces, government agencies, or volunteer formations. One of the authors of this article, deputy I. Pankina stated that it was intended to “counteract information attacks against our country.” To speed up their adoption, the amendments were introduced in a different bill.

According to Mediazona, out of 2,047 cases in 2024 under Article 20.3.3 of the Code of Administrative Offenses, administrative penalties were

imposed in 1,486 cases, making this article one of the most widely used repressive tools.

These laws have become the basis for mass repression and the suppression of anti-war statements. The main evidence used in prosecutions is the war-reports from the Ministry of Defense and linguistic expert analyses from the Ministry of Justice, which classify any deviation from the official government position as criminal.

This system has significantly reduced any form of anti-war statements. Under conditions of total legal uncertainty, Russians are forced to engage in strict self-censorship, avoiding statements that could be recognised as criminal. The new laws have become a tool for mass intimidation and suppression of freedom of speech, depriving society of the opportunity for open debate and establishing the state’s monopoly on information and depriving society of the possibility of open discussion.

In 2024, 188 convictions were issued for damage to infrastructure facilities. Of these, 64 cases involved damage to facilities owned by the Ministry of Defense (including military recruitment offices), and 78 cases concerned damage to railway infrastructure. In 2024, 19 individuals convicted in such cases were minors when the charges were brought against them. Seven of them have not yet reached the age of 18.

At the same time, as previously mentioned in this report, many of those accused of setting fire to military recruitment offices are victims of fraud schemes. At least four such victims have died. For instance, 54-year-old Alexander Perov from St. Petersburg, who had been arrested on terrorism charges, was hospitalized in a state of clinical death in June 2023 and soon passed away. The exact circumstances of his treatment in pre-trial detention remain unknown. Similarly, 76-year-old Valery Ershov from Vsevolozhsk, who had been released on an obligation to appear in court in connection

with an arson case, died by suicide in an apartment he had been deceived into selling to fraudsters. In December 2024, an 18-year-old student from MIPT, Pyotr Vetchinkin, took his own life. According to his mother, before his death, he had been persistently given “instructions on carrying out a terrorist act” by phone scammers.

In February 2023, telephone fraudsters coerced¹² a 56-year-old resident of Zelenograd into tattooing the words “GUR” and “VOR” on herself and then inserting a firecracker into her anus and igniting it. The woman was admitted to intensive care. In late December 2024, during the most significant wave of fraud-related attacks, a 19-year-old student named Valeria from Krasnoyarsk nearly lost her life¹³. She doused an ATM with gasoline and set it on fire. In the confined space, the flames immediately spread to her clothing. She was hospitalized in critical condition.

¹² <https://www.kommersant.ru/doc/6533968>

¹³ <https://trk7.ru/news/173443.html>

4.2

Federal Financial Monitoring Service of the Russian Federation (*Rosfinmonitoring*) List

The Rosfinmonitoring List (also known as the “List of Organizations and Individuals with Information on Their Involvement in Extremist Activities or Terrorism”) is a registry of individuals suspected or accused of “extremist” or “terrorist” activities. On December 12, 2024, the State Duma passed a law in both its second and third readings, expanding the grounds for including individuals in the list of “extremists and terrorists.” In addition to the previously established criteria, **individuals can now be added to the list for publicly spreading “fake news” about the Russian military or “discrediting” the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation** on the grounds of political hatred—essentially, for criticizing the authorities in connection with the war against Ukraine.

CONSEQUENCES OF INCLUSION IN THE LIST:

- **Immediate blocking of all bank accounts.**
- **Severe financial activity restrictions** prevent individuals from receiving income or making expenditures.
- **Social isolation** results from the inability to carry out basic financial transactions, such as renting housing or paying for utilities.

CHALLENGES OF REMOVAL FROM THE LIST:

- **A complex and non-transparent appeals process.**
- **Denial of removal even if charges are dropped.**
- **Prolonged asset freezes that can last for years.**

For example, the widow of politician Alexei Navalny, who died in a penal colony in February 2024, reported that Russian authorities refused to remove Navalny from the Rosfinmonitoring list of terrorists and extremists even after his death. She published the agency’s response to a request from Navalny’s mother, Lyudmila Navalnaya, stating that the grounds for his inclusion in the list remained valid because Rosfinmonitoring had not received confirmation of the closure of the criminal case against him.

As of the end of 2024, the list included **619 organizations and 16,056 individuals**. In 2024 alone, **3,152** people were added to the registry—the most significant increase in the list’s monitoring history. This figure is **1,324**

higher (a 72% increase) than 2023, which also set a record (with 1,828 people added). Additionally, **a record number of minors—161 individuals—were added to the list in 2024**, an increase of 110 from 2023 (51).

Many individuals on the list face persecution for political reasons. The Rosfinmonitoring registry includes theatre director Zhenya Berkovich, screenwriter Svetlana Petriychuk, associates of Alexei Navalny, and Meta spokesperson Andy Stone. Thus, inclusion in the list is another tool for exerting pressure on politically active citizens and activists. Individuals are often added to the list before a court verdict is issued, depriving them of the ability to exercise their right to defense during legal proceedings fully.

Following the commencement of mobilization in 2022, a wave of arson attacks on military enlistment offices swept across Russia, with more than 800 recorded incidents. These acts were carried out as part of anti-war protests or orchestrated by telephone fraudsters. The authorities responded with traditionally harsh measures.

Under Russian law, the damage of another person's property constitutes a criminal offense under Article 167 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Intentional Damage or Destruction of Another's Property"). If such damage occurs in a public place, the offense is classified under Article 214 of the Criminal Code ("Vandalism"). If the damage is committed in a manner posing a public danger, such as arson, Part 2 of Article 167 applies, providing for imprisonment of up to five years. However, in the initial months following the mobilization, the authorities deemed this penalty insufficient to deter further arson attacks, leading to a stricter law enforcement approach.

The key distinction between Articles 167 or 214 and Article 205 of the Criminal Code lies in the subjective element of the crime—the intent of the accused. Under Article 167, the intent is directed at causing harm to property. In contrast, Article 205 classifies the act as a terrorist attack if the goal is to destabilize government operations and influence decision-making through an explosion or arson, creating a risk of loss of life or significant material damage.

Article 152 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation provides that preliminary investigations under Article 205 may be conducted by either the Ministry of Internal Affairs or the Federal Security Service (FSB). Criminal cases initially initiated under Article 167 were reassigned to the FSB by prosecutorial order, where the charges were reclassified under Article 205.

A notable example is the case of Boris Goncharenko, who was sentenced to 11 years in prison for setting fire to a military enlistment office in the city of Goryachiy Klyuch. The damage, assessed at seven thousand rubles, was limited to a broken window and a melted plastic sign.

Upon his arrest, Boris was beaten and signed a statement claiming he acted to destabilize the authorities. Subsequently, his case was transferred to the FSB.

Initially, investigators and courts faced difficulties classifying arson attacks on military enlistment offices as acts of terrorism or sabotage. However, over time, legal practice stabilized: arson of military enlistment offices is now consistently classified as a terrorist act, while attacks on railway infrastructure, such as arson of relay cabinets or transformers, are classified as sabotage.

Additionally, in Russia, there is a practice of initiating new criminal cases against already convicted individuals, particularly under "terrorist" and "extremist" articles. This enables law enforcement to artificially extend prison terms and keep individuals incarcerated even after serving their original sentences.

This practice is most commonly applied to those already convicted under Article 205 (terrorist act), Article 205.2 (justification of terrorism), Article 205.4 (participation in a terrorist organization), Article 282.2 (organization of an extremist organization), and other "political" charges. New cases frequently involve allegations of disrupting prison operations (Article 321 of the Criminal Code), alleged correspondence with banned organizations, or continuation of "extremist" activities.

The initiation of new criminal cases serves as a tool of pressure against political prisoners, depriving them of their freedom indefinitely. It allows security agencies to continuously prolong incarceration periods and create a narrative of "combating terrorist and extremist threats." In some cases, individuals already serving their sentences suddenly receive additional prison terms of 10–20 years, turning their sentences into life imprisonment. This practice is also used to suppress complaints about prison conditions, prevent human rights activism behind bars, and silence dissent. As a result, political prisoners find themselves in a situation where they have no assurance of ever being released, even while already in detention.

4.4

Involvement of Minors

With the onset of the war, there was a sharp increase in the number of cases involving minors being prosecuted under serious charges related to terrorism and extremism, such as Article 205 of the Criminal Code (“Terrorist Act”) and Article 281 (“Sabotage”). Such cases have multiplied, reflecting the broader intensification of the state’s repressive policies. Notably, criminal liability for committing a terrorist act (Article 205) begins at 14, while sabotage (Article 281) begins at 16, as is the case for most crimes. A minor’s maximum sentence for these offenses is 10 years in prison.

Between February 24, 2022, and February 9, 2025, criminal cases were initiated against 303 minors (at the time of case initiation), 185 of whom are currently incarcerated. In 2024 alone, law enforcement initiated cases against 177 adolescents. The most common charges against mi-

nors involve preparation for a terrorist act, sabotage, or rehabilitation of Nazism. The fourth most common charge is intentional property damage. Minors are also frequently prosecuted under the aforementioned terrorist articles—205.2 and 205.5 of the Criminal Code. Among the recorded cases, 10 involved charges under Article 213 (hooliganism) and seven under Article 243.4 (damage to monuments and war memorials).

The youngest accused minor at the time of case initiation was 14. The case was brought against a girl for roasting sausages over the Eternal Flame at the Memorial Complex of Soldiers’ Glory and Immortality in Ruza. In this instance, the Investigative Committee publicly reported initiating criminal proceedings despite the girl not having reached the age of criminal liability for such offenses.



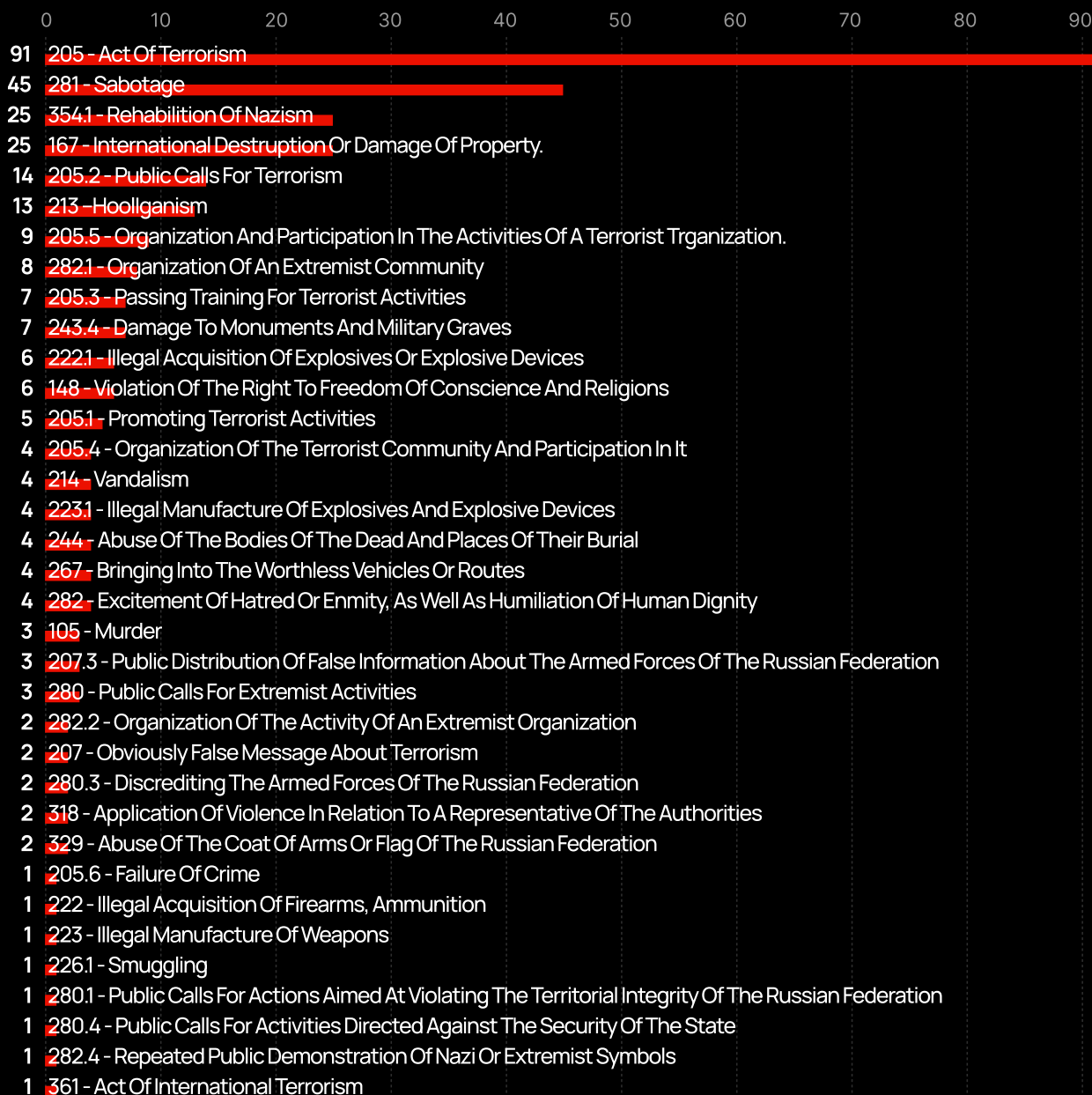
On November 22, 2023, Egor Balazeykin from Saint Petersburg was sentenced by a military court to six years of imprisonment for throwing bottles containing diesel fuel and white spirits at the buildings of two military enlistment offices ten months earlier. At the time of the incident, he was 16 years old. His actions, which caused no damage, were classified as “terrorist acts.”

The repression of minors has become a key tool for instilling fear among the population. Teenagers are prosecuted even for non-violent protests. For example, on October 5, 2022, 10-year-old Varvara Galkina was interrogated by the police in Moscow over her WhatsApp profile picture, which depicted an anime-style drawing in support of Ukraine. The police threatened her mother, Elena Zholiker, and searched their home. After Elena was ordered to undergo a “preven-

tive” program for “parents failing to fulfill their duties properly,” she fled Russia with her two daughters, fearing further persecution.

On March 1, 2023, 12-year-old Maria Moskaleva from Yefremov in the Tula region was separated from her father, Alexey Moskalev, and placed in an orphanage following nearly a year-long campaign of persecution against their family. The reason was her anti-war drawing at school in April 2022. The school administration reported her to the police. Alexey Moskalev, a single father, was initially fined and later sentenced to two years in prison for “repeatedly discrediting the Russian Armed Forces” due to his comments on social media. Following public outcry, Maria was eventually allowed to live with other relatives until her father’s release. After being freed from prison, Alexey and Maria left Russia.

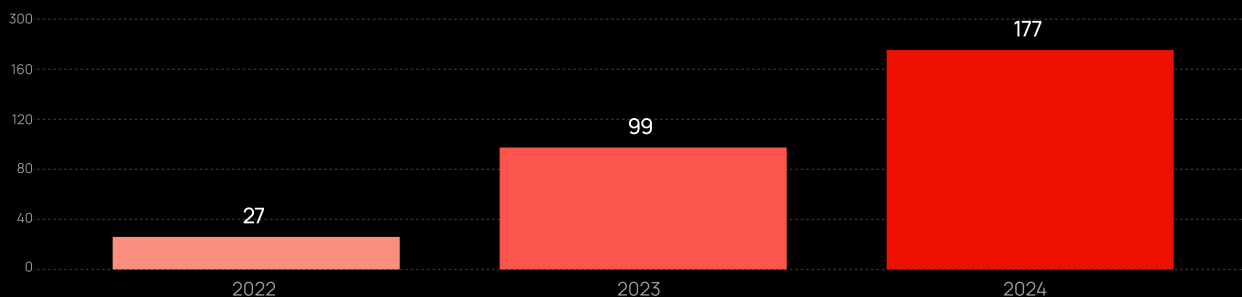
The number of politically persecuted minors.



Total persecuted individuals: **303**

Data: Avtozak LIVE
24.02.2022-09.02.2025

The number of politically persecuted minors from 2022 to 2024.



Data: Avtozak LIVE 24.02.2022-09.02.2025

5

Torture and Ill-Treatment by Law Enforcement Agencies

5.1 Use of Torture Against Political Prisoners

For a long time, torture has been a tool used by law enforcement agencies to achieve their objectives, but over the past 3 years, its application has become demonstrative. Since the beginning of the war, repressive measures aimed at suppressing protests and coercing confessions have significantly intensified. Torture is applied not only to convicted individuals but also during the investigative process, including cases from the Code of Administrative Offenses. Arbitrary arrests and detentions of peaceful demonstrators in 2023 and 2024 were accompanied by disproportionate and excessive use of police force, as well as torture and ill-treatment in police stations. For instance, Dima Davletkildin, who was held in pretrial detention for participating in a protest, was severely beaten by law enforcers, resulting in a spinal fracture, and as a result, he died.

“Since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, torture has become a tool of systematic persecution. The state uses this instrument to control society, suppress nonconformity, and undermine human rights and civil liberties in Russia,” stated Mariana Katarova, UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Russia.

At the same time, courts regularly ignore credible reports of torture. Human rights defenders analyzed 267 cases of torture and ill-treatment between 2000 and 2023 and found that criminal cases were initiated in just 21% of cases—mostly when the victim suffered severe harm or died.

Torture is also used as a method of punishment and intimidation of political prisoners and anti-war activists. At least 127 political prisoners currently suffer from illnesses and lack access to adequate medical care—this also constitutes a form of torture. Addi-

tionally, punitive psychiatry is used against activists, journalists, people criticising government, and individuals with anti-war views. Punitive psychiatry involves the abuse of psychiatric diagnoses and treatment methods to punish, control, or suppress individuals for reasons unrelated to mental health.

For instance, during the trial of human rights activist Oleg Orlov, he was recommended to undergo a psychiatric evaluation on the grounds of alleged insanity, with his beliefs cited as evidence: “an acute sense of justice, lack of self-preservation instinct, and posturing in front of citizens.”

In late 2023, the Kalininsky District Court of St. Petersburg ordered the compulsory psychiatric treatment of Viktoria Petrova, who was convicted of spreading “military fake news.” A forensic psychiatric examination concluded that at the time of publishing anti-war posts, Petrova “was unable to comprehend or control her actions.” This allowed the court to declare her legally insane and impose “compulsory medical measures.” Shortly after her transfer to a psychiatric hospital, her lawyer reported her ill-treatment—she was forced to undress in front of men, had her arms twisted, was tied to a bed, and was given medication that left her unable to speak.

In September 2023, forensic psychiatrists issued a similar conclusion regarding Oleg Nepein, a municipal deputy from the Saratov region accused of spreading “military fake news,” and he was subsequently placed in compulsory treatment. In October, the same measure was applied to Nizhny Novgorod activist Alexei Onoshkin, who was also charged with spreading “military fake news.”

5.2 Deaths During Detention and Incarceration

Cases of deaths during detention and imprisonment on politically motivated charges are regularly detected in Russia. In 2024, Avtozak LIVE documented more than a dozen of such cases.

For example, **Rifat Dautov**, a resident of Bashkortostan who worked in the gas industry, was accused of participating in mass riots (Article 212.2 of the Russian Criminal Code) in connection with the “Baymak Case.” In January 2024, Bashkortostan had the largest protests since the beginning of Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine, with between 5,000 and 10,000 participants. The protests were sparked by the persecution of activist and environmentalist Fail Alsynov.

Criminal cases were initiated against protest participants, including Rifat Dautov, who was declared wanted on January 22, 2024. On January 25, he was arrested, but during his transfer on the night of January 25-26, he died. According to the official statement, he died of a heart attack. However, independent experts assert that **Dautov died as a result of internal bleeding following a beating.**

Pavel Kushnir, a pianist, writer, and activist from Tambov, was charged under Article 205.2 of the Russian Criminal Code. He had been in custody since May 2024. On July 27, 2024, he died in pretrial detention in Birobidzhan as a result of a hunger strike he declared as a protest.

Alexei Navalny, one of the leaders of the Russian opposition, became an example of nearly all the repressive practices described in this report—including additional charges and cases initiated under politically motivated articles. On January 17, 2021, Navalny returned to Russia from Germany, where he had been recovering from poisoning, and was immediately arrested. Initially, he was sentenced to 2 years and 8 months in a general-regime penal colony, replacing a suspended sentence from a 2014 fraud conviction. Between 2021 and 2023, he was further convicted under several other articles, including Article 282.1(3), Article 280, Article 282., and others.

In April 2023, a separate case was initiated under Article 205.2 of the Russian Criminal Code,

for which Navalny was to be sued by a military court. On February 16, 2024, the Federal Penitentiary Service (FSIN) **reported Navalny’s death in Penal Colony No. 3** in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District. While in custody, **Navalny was regularly subjected to ill-treatment and torture**—he was repeatedly placed in punitive isolation without justification and denied medical care.

Additionally, among those politically persecuted who died in custody in 2024 were:

- **Igor Pokusin** – a civilian pilot sentenced to 8 years and 1 month in prison for “preparing for treason.” He died in a penal colony in Abakan.
- **Alexander Perov** – a 54-year-old resident of St. Petersburg accused of arson at a military enlistment office. He died in a pretrial detention center in St. Petersburg.
- **Vitaly Mamashev** – a 43-year-old resident of the Kirov region accused of “rehabilitating Nazism.” He died in a pretrial detention center.
- **Alexander Demidenko** – a 61-year-old retiree from the Belgorod region. Demidenko helped Ukrainians cross the border by driving them to the checkpoint. On October 20, 2022, he was detained at the Kolotilovka checkpoint—the only remaining open border crossing from Russia to Ukraine. A few days later, he was brought home under escort with visible signs of beatings on his body and then arrested—first under a fabricated administrative charge for allegedly refusing a medical examination, and later under criminal charges of high treason. Law enforcement accused him of transmitting “secret information” to Ukrainians. Demidenko died in Pretrial Detention Center No. 3 in Belgorod.
- **Kirill Dudarkov** – a 24-year-old defendant in a case related to damaging a “Z-banner” in Tomsk. He died under unclear circumstances.
- **Andrey Zhvakin** – a 30-year-old anti-war activist from the Samara region, who died during his arrest.
- **Miniyar Baiguskarov** – a 65-year-old defendant in the “Baymak Case,” who committed suicide. According to his relatives, he could not withstand the pressure from law enforcement authorities.

6 Situation in the Occupied Territories and Ukrainian Citizens

6.1

Prosecution of Ukrainian Citizens in Russian Courts

Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, the number of cases against Ukrainian citizens in the Russian judicial system has significantly increased. These trials are based on fabricated charges and serve as a propaganda tool, fostering the image of an “enemy” within the country. The proceedings are demonstrative, leaving the accused almost no chance of acquittal.

Ukrainian citizens are most commonly prosecuted under the following articles of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation:

- **Article 276** – Espionage.
- **Article 205** – Terrorist Act.
- **Article 222.1** – Illegal acquisition of explosives or explosive devices.
- **Article 205.4** – Organization of a terrorist community and participation therein.
- **Article 275** – High treason. This article is applied to individuals with dual citizenship and residents of the occupied territories who have been forcibly granted Russian citizenship.
- **Article 223.1** – Illegal manufacture of explosives.
- **Article 361** – Act of international terrorism.

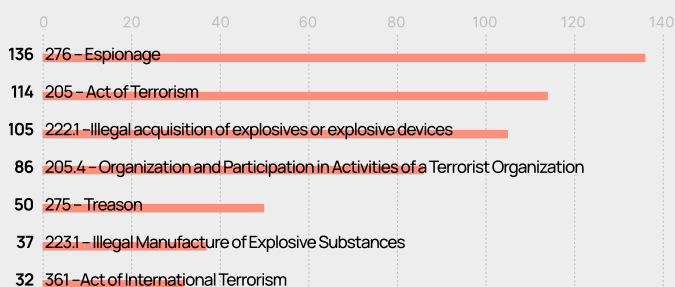
According to data from the **International Society for Human Rights (Internationale Gesellschaft**

für Menschenrechte – IGFM), as of autumn 2024, more than 14,000 Ukrainian civilians were being held in detention facilities in Russia. The **Avtozak LIVE** database lists 947 Ukrainian citizens, including **408 Ukrainian military personnel and 539 civilians**.

In Russia, Ukrainian citizens are most frequently tried on espionage charges (**Article 276 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation**), which allows Russian authorities to prosecute prisoners of war, volunteers, and civilians for allegedly working for Ukraine without substantial evidence. Terrorism-related charges (**Articles 205, 205.4, 222.1, 223.1, and 361 of the Criminal Code**) are also widely used, enabling the fabrication of cases against anti-war activists, partisans, and individuals accused of setting fire to military recruitment offices or railway infrastructure.

As an additional legal qualification, **Article 30 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (Attempted Crime)** is often added, allowing for the prosecution of individuals based on alleged preparation for crimes. Ukrainian citizens are also charged with **illegal arms trafficking (Article 222 – 25 individuals prosecuted)** and **public incitement to extremism (Article 280 – 12 individuals prosecuted)**, including for social media posts. These legal provisions enable Russian courts to issue mass convictions aimed at intimidating dissidents and legitimizing repressive policies. Charges related to **international terrorism and high treason** result in exceptionally long sentences for Ukrainian defendants.

Articles Most Frequently Used to Prosecute Ukrainian Civilians

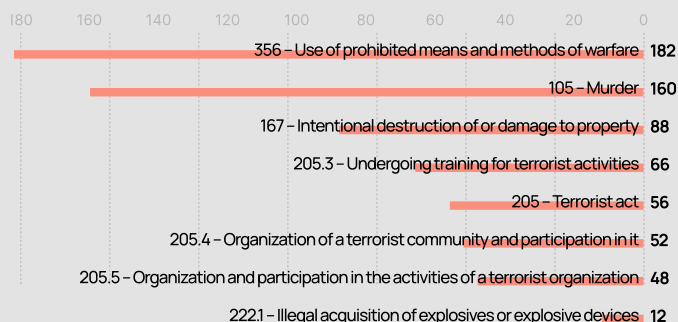


Total persecuted:

Data: Avtozak LIVE
24.02.2022–09.02.2025

539

Articles Most Frequently Used to Prosecute Ukrainian Military Personnel



Total persecuted:

Data: Avtozak LIVE
24.02.2022–09.02.2025

408

One of the longest sentences was handed down to 53-year-old Ivan Nedilsky. Nedilsky, a former officer of the Economic Security Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, was detained in 2023 and charged with arson of a military commissariat in Mozhaysk, Moscow Region, as well as the arson of the cadastral service building in the settlement of Shakhovskaya, where a military commissariat had previously been located. Nedilsky was charged under several severe criminal provisions, including treason, vandalism, participation in a terrorist organization, a terrorist act committed by a group of individuals causing significant property damage, and an attempt to commit another terrorist act. He was placed in pretrial detention, and later, the 2nd Western District Military Court issued one of the harshest sentences for arson of a military facility. On April 17, 2024, the court found Nedilsky guilty and sentenced him to 26 years of imprisonment, eight years of which he will serve, with the remaining 18 years in a high-security penal colony.

Security forces abduct many Ukrainian nationals who subsequently become defendants from Russian-occupied territories. Their whereabouts remain unknown for months. In October 2024, media outlets widely reported on the case of Ukrainian journalist Viktoria Roshchina, who died in Russian captivity under unclear circumstances. News of her death surfaced on October 10, 2024, when her father received a letter from the Russian Ministry of Defense indicating that she had died on September 19. Roshchina had been held in Russia since August 2023 after being detained in the occupied part of the Zaporizhzhia region, where she was re-

porting on the situation at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, the consequences of the destruction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant, and the Russian “elections” in the occupied territories. For nine months, Russian authorities concealed her whereabouts, providing no information regarding her legal status or any charges against her. According to Ukrainian sources, she was supposed to be exchanged along with prisoners of war. As a result, Ukrainian authorities reclassified the criminal investigation into her disappearance under the provision for a war crime involving intentional killing.

Russian authorities most frequently prosecute Ukrainian military personnel under Article 105 of the Russian Criminal Code (murder) and Article 356 (use of prohibited means and methods of warfare). In addition, charges often include terrorism-related offenses and charges of deliberate destruction of property under Article 167 of the Criminal Code.

Until August 2024, Article 205 of the Criminal Code (terrorist act) had not been applied against Ukrainian military personnel. However, following the incursion of the Armed Forces of Ukraine into the Kursk region, Russian courts began initiating cases under Part 2 of Article 205, points “a” and “d” (a terrorist act committed by a group of persons and resulting in human casualties). This shift reflects a trend toward harsher legal classification of actions by Ukrainian military personnel and the use of terrorism charges to reinforce the political narrative of “combating the terrorist threat.”

6.2

“Occupied Territories”: Data Availability and Specifics

In the annexed territories of Ukraine, there is effectively no legal system that meets the standards of justice. According to reports from defense lawyers, independent legal assistance in criminal cases is impossible without posing a risk to the lawyers themselves. In most cases, legal defense is purely formal. It constitutes a simulation of justice, orchestrated with the involvement of the Federal Chamber of Lawyers, which actively participated in the annexation process even before the sham referendums and the signing of treaties on the incorporation of Ukrainian regions into Russia.

In the spring and summer of 2022, the Federal Chamber of Lawyers organized the retraining of lawyers from the Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhia regions in Russian law to deploy them in Russian courts in the newly annexed territories. This included their participation in criminal proceedings as defense attorneys, allowing the authorities to create the illusion of legal compliance in case adjudication. However, in reality, such legal assistance cannot be independent, and the judicial process remains entirely controlled by Russian security forces.

7 Foreign Agents and Other Forms of Administrative Persecution

7.1

The “Foreign Agent” Status

The “foreign agent” status was initially defined by a set of amendments to several laws introduced by Federal Law No. 121-FZ of July 20, 2012, “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation Regarding the Regulation of Activities of Non-Profit Organizations Performing the Functions of a Foreign Agent.” Legislators presented the law as imposing only minor obligations, such as labeling publications and submitting reports. However, by 2023, foreign agent legislation had become openly discriminatory. Federal Law No. 255-FZ of July 14, 2022, “On Control over the Activities of Persons Under Foreign Influence,” was enacted, incorporating and systematizing nearly all existing regulations concerning foreign agents while introducing new ones.

As a result, by 2023, Russia had a legal framework in which an administrative body—namely, the Ministry of Justice—could impose extrajudicial restrictions on citizens’ rights, including constitutional rights. The arbitrary and selective application of the foreign agent law has led to legal uncertainty. A law-abiding citizen has no way to ensure that they can simultaneously exercise their constitutional rights and avoid the risk of being designated a foreign agent.

Beyond its vague and unpredictable application, the law imposes direct restrictions

on constitutional rights. For example, Article 11 of the «Law on Control over the Activities of Persons Under Foreign Influence» explicitly prohibits foreign agents from organizing public events, limiting Article 31 of the Russian Constitution, which guarantees freedom of assembly. Foreign agents are also barred from teaching in state and municipal institutions, violating Article 37 of the Constitution, which guarantees the right to work. They may be denied access to state secrets, which, in the case of lawyers, prevents them from participating in certain court proceedings, thereby restricting citizens’ right to qualified legal assistance.

Additionally, foreign agents are prohibited from serving as members of electoral commissions, public oversight commissions, and advisory or expert councils under government authorities. The list of restrictions outlined in Article 11 of the law significantly complicates the work of NGOs engaged in human rights advocacy or information dissemination.

Being designated as a foreign agent makes it nearly impossible for a Russian media outlet to continue operating in the country. Such outlets are either forced to shut down (e.g., *Novaya Gazeta*, *Advokatskaya Ulitsa*) or leave Russia (e.g., *TV Rain (Dozhd)*, *Meduza*, *Mediazona*).

НАСТОЯЩИЙ МАТЕРИАЛ (ИНФОРМАЦИЯ) | | | |
РАСПРОСТРАНЕН ИНОСТРАННЫМ АГЕНТОМ | | | |
ЛИБО КАСАЕТСЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ | | | | | | | |

The foreign agent designation stigmatizes NGOs, individuals, and unregistered associations and intimidates the general public. Any interaction with foreign agents has become toxic. Since 2022, the Ministry of Justice has started citing grounds such as “giving comments to media outlets designated as foreign agents” and “publishing materials from foreign agent media” to justify labeling individuals as foreign agents. Even routine financial transactions, such as payments under ordinary civil contracts, are now considered foreign funding.

The practice of treating legal fees received by lawyers from NGOs designated as foreign agents as “foreign funding” has severely hampered the work of human rights organizations. State media actively portray foreign agents as “enemies of the people,” fostering public support for repression and calls for even harsher measures.

In September 2019, the State Duma established a special commission to investigate alleged foreign interference in Russia's internal affairs. The commission's primary function is to generate propaganda narratives and develop new legal mechanisms to further tighten restrictions on foreign agents.

The European Court of Human Rights has criticized the quality of Russia's foreign agent law, highlighting its excessively broad and unpredictable interpretation, which poses significant challenges for individuals and organizations in regulating their behavior and financial activities (Ecodefence and Others v. Russia, No. 9988/13, June 14, 2022).

A report by the Ministry of Justice on April 28, 2023, directly linked foreign agents to “anti-Russian sanctions” and the alleged public dissemination of knowingly false information about the use of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation concerning the military invasion of Ukraine. The Ministry of Justice now cites calls for anti-war protests, criticism of the president and the Armed Forces, and support for Alexei Navalny and his “smart voting” strategy as grounds for designation as a foreign agent.

Thus, a law initially presented as neutral has evolved into a tool of censorship and suppression of dissent. Any open disagreement or expression of doubt regarding the actions of Russian authorities can now serve as grounds for being labeled a foreign agent.

7.2

Administrative Cases and Fines

Since December 29, 2022, all “foreign agents” in Russia have been subject to administrative liability under a single article—Article 19.34 of the Russian Code of Administrative Offenses (KoAP RF) (“Violation of the Procedure for the Activities of a Foreign Agent”). Previously, there were five different articles with varying sanctions for different categories of “foreign agents.” Now, any violation of requirements—such as the absence of proper labeling, delayed reporting, refusal to register a legal entity, or failure to disclose the foreign agent status—results in fines:

- **30,000 to 50,000 rubles** for individuals,
- **100,000 to 300,000 rubles** for officials,
- **300,000 to 500,000 rubles** for organizations.

Repeated violations put “foreign agents” at risk of **criminal prosecution**. In 2022, **156 administrative offense reports were filed—2.7 times more** than in 2021. In 2023, at least **412 cases** under Article 19.34 were brought to court.

Since 2022, **criminal liability** for «foreign agents» has been regulated by **Article 330.1 of the Russian Criminal Code**, which standardized penalties. This article applies to:

1. Those who fail to submit documents for inclusion in the registry (Part 1).
2. Registered foreign agents who violate requirements (Part 2).
3. Individuals engaged in gathering information in the military sphere without being registered as a “foreign agent” (Part 3)

This last provision allows for **criminal prosecution without prior administrative penalties**. In 2023, the first criminal case under Article 330.1 was opened against former “Golos” coordinator **Artyom Vazhenkov**, who was arrested in absentia. In January 2024, a similar case was initiated against **Vladimir Zhilinsky**, former “Golos” coordinator in Pskov. In October 2023, journalist **Al-sou Kurmasheva** became the first person charged under **Part 3 of Article 330.1**. She was detained at Kazan Airport and accused of gathering information about mobilized faculty members at a Tatarstan university.

Following the **full-scale invasion of Ukraine**, the “foreign agent” law has been actively used to **persecute dissenters**, including **anti-war activists, LGBTQ+ advocates, environmentalists, and independent journalists**. The “foreign agent” designation not only complicates their work but also serves as a tool of repression: strict reporting requirements, bans on cooperation, and the risk of criminal cases have forced many NGOs and independent projects to shut down.

7.3

“Carousel” Arrests

Since 2021, we have categorized politically motivated cases into several groups. Among them are cases initiated due to administrative prejudice (such as cases under Article 280.3 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, “repeated discrediting” of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation). Another group consists of cases initiated after administrative punishment (for example, after large public events). A third group involves cases that are initiated after so-called “carousel” administrative arrests.

We mentioned administrative prejudice in Chapter 2.4. As for the second category of cases—those initiated after administrative punishment—they include, for example, the “Bolotnaya case.” There are also cases initiated after public protests in 2017 and 2019, such as the “March 26, 2017 case” or the “Moscow case” of 2019. These cases are characterized by the fact that protesters were first detained in connection with administrative offenses and then criminal cases were initiated against them.

For example, Dmitry Borisov, a resident of the Moscow region, was detained in Moscow on March 26, 2017, during the anti-corruption rally “He’s not Dimon to you”. Initially, Borisov was charged with an administrative offense under Article 20.5 of the Administrative Offenses Code of the Russian Federation, and two months later, he was arrested in connection with a criminal case for the use of force against a representative of the authorities that was not dangerous to life and health (Part 1 of Article 318 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). A similar procedure was followed for several dozen protesters in 2024 under the “Baimak case” (more details about this case are in Chapter 5.2).

“Carousel” arrests refer to consecutive arrests for administrative offenses, without the possibility of being released after each detention. Victims of such arrests lose access to communication and the ability to defend themselves properly because, under Russian law, there is no requirement for a defender or lawyer to be present in cases of administrative offenses.

The main feature of “carousel” arrests is that law enforcement often falsifies protocols for administrative offenses, and judges, being aware of this, do not stop the unlawful persecution but continue to send people to detention centers time and time again.

Administrative arrest before a criminal case is initiated is not a new method of persecuting activists. For example, in 2008, 15 days of arrest for petty hooliganism were imposed on local members of the National Bolshevik Party (NBP) in Khabarovsk, Tatiana Kharlamova and Igor Shchuka, after which criminal cases were opened against them under Articles 282.2 part 2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (“Participation in the activity of an extremist organization”) and 319 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (“Insulting a representative of the authorities”).

Before February 2022, law enforcement also used “carousel” arrests (along with preven-

tive detention) to isolate leaders of the Russian opposition during large-scale protest actions. For example, in August 2018, Alexei Navalny was arrested for 30 days due to the “Voter Strike” action. On September 24, when Navalny was released from detention, he was immediately detained again, and that evening, the Simonov District Court of Moscow imposed another 20 days of administrative arrest for publishing an announcement about a rally against raising the retirement age on September 9. Due to these arrests, Navalny missed rallies against the pension age increase that took place in September 2018 across Russia.

In late August 2022, politician Leonid Gozman was arrested twice for 15 days on charges of identifying the actions of the USSR with Nazi Germany because of a post on Facebook. After serving the second administrative arrest, Gozman managed to leave Russia, and he was put on the wanted list.

In total, the Avtozak LIVE database has recorded at least 135 cases of administrative arrests that preceded the initiation of criminal cases. Most often, after administrative arrests, cases are opened for state treason (47 cases), participation in a terrorist organization (15 cases), and calls for and justification of terrorism (14 cases).

In most cases (79 cases), criminal charges are filed after the first arrest. This can be explained by the fact that law enforcement uses administrative arrests to prepare for criminal charges, including examining the content of seized phones.

Based on our observations, the longest period of illegal detention was experienced by 25-year-old Moscow resident Ilya Krasnov. He was held in a detention center for a total of more than 220 days. Krasnov was subjected to at least ten such detentions. He spent the summer and early autumn of 2024 in the “Sakharovo” detention center. Ultimately, a criminal case was initiated against him under Article 275 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (“Treason”).

Dmitry Polunin, a 48-year-old resident of Anapa, spent 140 days in detention centers or police stations (for ten administrative arrests). After that, a criminal case was initiated against him under Article 275.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (“Cooperation on a confidential basis with a foreign state, international or foreign organization”), and he was sent to pre-trial detention.

At least 90 days of administrative arrest were served by Alexandra Krasikova, a resident of Donetsk Oblast, Ukraine. Ultimately, no later than June 24, 2024, a criminal case was opened against her for confidential cooperation to the detriment of the Russian Federation (Article 275.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). The court placed her in custody.

An individual case worth mentioning is that of 51-year-old environmental activist from Krasnoyarsk, Yevgenia Elizaryeva. In September 2023, she was twice subjected to 14-day administrative arrests for protocols related to the display of Nazi symbols, discrediting the army, and inciting hatred or hostility. After serving these arrests, the court ordered that Elizaryeva be sent for examination in a psychiatric hospital as part of a criminal case for insulting a representative of the authorities. According to law enforcement, she “made obscene insults towards a senior investigator.” The environmental activist herself links the criminal prosecution to her activism, particularly her active stance on waste reform, opposition to the construction of a radioactive waste burial site, and other projects by Rosatom.

Civil activist Anatoly Berezhikov from Rostov-on-Don died on June 14, 2023, while serving his third “carousel” arrest. The official cause of death was suicide. The activist’s lawyer, Irina Gak, reported that Berezhikov had been tortured with an electric shocker. He also complained about threats and that he was promised to be killed. The human rights project “First Department” reported that a case of treason was being prepared against Berezhikov.

8 Conclusions

8.1

General Trends in Repression

This report documents an explosive increase in the use of criminal law for repressive purposes against the backdrop of an overall steady decline in crime rates.

Data from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and statistics from the Judicial Department of the Supreme Court indicate a general decrease in police reports and convictions. At the same time, the number of convictions under Criminal Code articles used for political repression is rising.

These data demonstrate the intensification of repression and, at the same time, refute the notion that Russian citizens do not resist the dictatorship.

Furthermore, our data indicate that while the Russian authorities have previously persecuted dissenters, repression has become more severe and widespread following the invasion of Ukraine. In 2024, law enforcement agencies began processing criminal cases twice as fast as in 2022. Acts involving attacks on property, which are typically classified as “Hooliganism” (Article 213 of the Russian Criminal Code) or “Vandalism” (Article 214 of the Russian Criminal Code), are being treated with greater severity in the context of anti-war protests. Additionally, the number of politically motivated prosecutions of minors has increased. These trends point to a centralized state policy of “zero tolerance” for protests against the war in Ukraine.

In 2024, there was a rise in repression under Article 205.2 of the Russian Criminal Code (“Public calls for terrorist ac-

8.2

Forecast for Further Developments

tivity, public justification of terrorism, or propaganda of terrorism”). The enforcement of this article has become even more opaque due to the classification of specific Ukrainian Armed Forces units as terrorist organizations despite their lack of involvement in terrorist activities. Furthermore, authorities are unlawfully initiating criminal cases under Article 205 of the Criminal Code (“Terrorist Act”) in response to attacks by the Ukrainian Armed Forces on critical infrastructure in Russia, despite their context within an armed conflict.

Many political prisoners included in our database are Ukrainian citizens. In addition, according to human rights organizations, thousands of Ukrainian prisoners of war and civilians are being held in Russia under conditions of complete isolation, without formal charges, and in violation of the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions.

The Russian authorities have historically failed to properly investigate cases of torture, as evidenced by numerous complaints filed with the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). However, since the onset of the war, violence has become the norm and is even encouraged, particularly against Ukrainians and anti-war activists.

The report does not include information about Ukrainian civilians who have been subjected to enforced disappearance in the occupied territories of Ukraine and are being held in incommunicado detention in Russian penitentiary institutions. The authors believe a separate study is required on this subject.

The human rights situation has only deteriorated throughout the history of modern Russian dictatorship. There has never been a case of repressive laws being repealed. On the contrary, for more than 15 years, the authorities have continuously developed new tools to strengthen control and suppress society, constantly refining these mechanisms.

The number of political prisoners and politically motivated criminal cases has been increasing each year, with no reason to expect any change in the future.

Victims of Russian political repression lack effective legal mechanisms to protect themselves from crimes committed by the authorities.

It is crucial that supporters of change in Russia feel supported and know that their struggle does not go unnoticed.

8.3

General Recommendations on Political Prisoners

It is recommended to intensify sanctions against the Russian authorities, linking new sanctions packages not only to the situation in Ukraine but also to the human rights situation in Russia.

During negotiations on the cessation of hostilities between Russia and Ukraine, as well as in the context of interstate agreements with the Russian Federation, the issue of releasing political prisoners should be raised.

Efforts should be made to develop and apply mechanisms for the criminal prosecution of individuals responsible for human rights violations in Russia under the principle of universal jurisdiction.

It is crucial to continue diplomatic efforts to facilitate potential exchanges of Russian political prisoners for detainees from other countries of interest to Russia.

Additionally, consideration should be given to the possibility of engaging with the Ukrainian authorities regarding the exchange of Russian citizens persecuted for political reasons for Ukrainian citizens who have been prosecuted for collaborating with the occupation authorities.

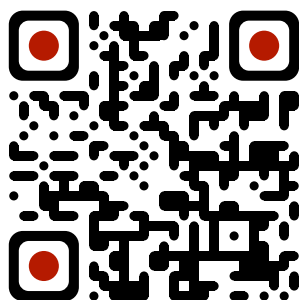
APPENDIX 1

Below, **we list those whom Avtozak LIVE believes to be persecuted on political grounds in Russia.** In addition to the first name, last name, date of birth, region, and the articles of the charges, we have also provided the approximate release dates and sentences.

1. The first list includes all cases initiated by the Russian security apparatus because of the war in Ukraine.
2. The second list includes the names of Ukrainian prisoners of war who are held in penitentiary institutions and against whom criminal cases have been initiated, or who are imprisoned without a criminal case. In reality, according to various human rights organizations, the number of prisoners of war ranges from 7 to 14 thousand people. Because the Avtozak LIVE database was initially focused on those prosecuted criminally by the Russian authorities, it contains a limited number of prisoners of war. Moreover, Avtozak LIVE participants verify and search for information, which greatly complicates the process of adding individuals to the database.
3. The third list includes the names of all those whose persecution is not related to the war, but whose cases contain a political motive.

Please note that inclusion in the list of political persecutions does not imply agreement with the views, political position, religious beliefs, or approval of the actions of the individuals involved in the criminal cases.

[avtozak.info/
political-persecuted](https://avtozak.info/political-persecuted)



The lists were compiled
on February 15, 2025

APPENDIX 2

Below is the text of the articles of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation mentioned in this report. The texts of the articles and the associated penalties are current as of February 10, 2025.

Article 30 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Preparation for a Crime, and Attempted Crimes

1. The looking for, manufacturing, or adapting by a person of means or instruments for committing a crime, the finding of accomplices for a crime, the conspiracy to commit a crime, or any other intentional creation of conditions to commit a crime shall

be deemed preparations for a crime, unless the crime has been carried out owing to circumstances outside the control of this person.

2. Criminal liability shall ensue for preparations to commit only grave or especially grave crime.
3. Intentional actions (inaction) by the person concerned, directed expressly towards the commission of a crime, shall be deemed

to be an attempted crime, unless the crime has been carried out owing to circumstances beyond the control of this person.

Article 105 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Murder

1. Murder is the intentional causing of death of another person. It shall be punishable with deprivation of liberty for a term of six to fifteen years

2. Murder is classified as follows:

- a) of 2 or more persons;
 - b) Of a person or their relatives in connection with the official activity of this person or the discharge of his public duty
 - c) of a minor or another person who is known to be in a helpless state, as well as in connection with kidnapping;
 - d) of a woman who is known to be pregnant;
 - e) committed with special cruelty;
 - f) committed in a publicly dangerous manner;
 - g) motivated by blood feud;
 - h) committed by a group of persons, a group of persons by previous concert, or an organized group;
 - i) committed out of mercenary motives by hire, as well as in connection with robbery, extortion, or banditry;
 - j) committed maliciously;
 - k) committed with the purpose of concealing another crime or facilitating its commission, as well as murder accompanied by rape or violent sexual actions
 - l) motivated by political, ideological, racial, national, or religious hatred or enmity, or by hatred or enmity towards any social group;
 - m) committed for the purpose of obtaining the organs or tissues of the victim;
 - n) [This clause was repealed];
 - o) committed with public demonstration, including in mass media or information and telecommunications networks (including the Internet) -
- is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 8 to 20 years with a restriction of freedom for a term of one to 2 years, or life imprisonment, or the death penalty.

Article 167 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Deliberate Destruction or Damage of Property

1. Intentional destruction or damage to someone else's property, if these actions caused extensive damage, one shall be punished by a fine of up to 40,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 3 months, or by compulsory labor for up to 360 hours, or by correctional labor for up to one year, or by forced labor for up to 2 years, or by

arrest for up to 3 months, or by imprisonment for up to 2 years.

2. The same actions committed out of hooligan motives, committed by arson, explosion, or other dangerous methods, or resulting in unintentional death or other serious consequences, shall be punished by forced labor for up to 5 years or by imprisonment for the same term.

Article 205 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Terrorist Act

1. The commission of an explosion, arson, or other actions that intimidate the population and create a danger of death, significant property damage, or other severe consequences, with the aim of destabilizing the activities of government authorities or international organizations, or influencing their decision-making, as well as the threat of committing such actions to influence the decision-making of government authorities or international organizations, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 10 to 20 years.

2. The same actions:

- a) committed by a group of individuals by prior agreement or an organized group;
 - b) [This clause was repealed];
 - c) resulting in significant property damage or other severe consequences, -
- shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 12 to 20 years with restriction of freedom for a term of one to 2 years.

3. Actions provided for in parts one or two of this article, if they:

- a) are related to encroachments on facilities using nuclear energy, potentially dangerous biological facilities, or involve the use of nuclear materials, radioactive substances, or sources of radioactive radiation, or toxic, poisonous, hazardous chemical substances, or pathogenic biological agents;
- b) result in the death of a person, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 15 to 20 years with restriction of freedom for a term of one to 2 years or life imprisonment.

Note: A person who participated in the preparation of a terrorist act is exempt from criminal liability if they timely warned the authorities or otherwise contributed to the prevention of the terrorist act, provided that their actions do not constitute another crime.

Article 207 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Knowingly False Report of a Terrorist Act

1. Knowingly false reporting of an impending explosion, arson, or other actions that create a danger of loss of life, significant property damage, or other socially dangerous consequences, committed out of hooligan motives, is punishable by a fine ranging from 200,000 to 500,000 rubles, or in the amount of the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one year to 18 months, or by restriction of freedom for up to 3 years, or by forced labor for a term of 2 to 3 years.

2. The act specified in part one of this article, committed against social infrastructure objects or resulting in significant damage, is punishable by a fine ranging from 500,000 to 700,000 rubles, or in the amount of the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one year to 2 years, or by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 5 years.

3. Knowingly false reporting of an impending explosion, arson, or other actions that create a danger of loss of life, significant property damage, or other socially dangerous consequences for the purpose of destabilizing the activities of government authorities, is punishable by a fine ranging from 700,000 to 1,000,000 rubles, or in the amount of the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one year to 3 years, or by imprisonment for a term of 6 to 8 years.

4. Acts specified in parts one, two, or three of this article that result in the unintentional death of a person or other serious consequences are punishable by a fine ranging from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 rubles, or in the amount of the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 3 years, or by imprisonment for a term of 8 to 10 years.

Notes: 1. Significant damage in this article is recognized as damage amounting to more than 1,000,000 rubles.

2. Social infrastructure objects in this article refer to organizations in the healthcare, education, preschool education sectors, enterprises and organizations related to recreation and leisure, service sectors, passenger transport, sports and wellness institutions, legal and financial service institutions, as well as other social infrastructure objects.

Article 208 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Organization of an Illegal Armed Formation or Participation in It, as Well as Participation in Armed Conflict or Military Actions in Pursuit of Goals Contrary to the Interests of the Russian Federation

1. The creation of an armed formation (association, unit, detachment, or other group) not provided for by federal law, as well as the leadership of such a formation or its financing, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 10 to 20 years with restriction of freedom for a term of one to 2 years.

2. Participation in an armed formation not provided for by federal law, as well as participation in an armed formation on the territory of a foreign state not provided for by the legislation of that state, for purposes contrary to the interests of the Russian Federation (except in cases provided for in part three of this article), shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 8 to 15 years with restriction of freedom for a term of one to 2 years.

3. Participation of a citizen of the Russian Federation or a stateless person permanently residing in the Russian Federation in an armed conflict, military actions, or other actions involving the use of weapons and military equipment on the territory of a foreign state for purposes contrary to the interests of the Russian Federation (in the absence of signs of a crime provided for in Article 275 of this Code) shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 12 to 20 years with a fine of up to 500,000

rubles or in the amount of the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 3 years, or without such a fine, and with restriction of freedom for a term of up to 2 years.

Note: A person who has committed a crime for the first time as provided for in parts one or two of this article, who voluntarily ceases participation in an illegal armed formation and surrenders weapons, shall be exempt from criminal liability, provided that their actions do not contain elements of another crime.

Article 212 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Mass Riots

1. Organizing mass riots accompanied by violence, looting, arson, destruction of property, use of weapons, explosive devices, explosives, toxic or other substances and items posing a danger to the public, as well as armed resistance to a representative of authority, and preparing an individual for the organization of such mass riots or participation in them, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 8 to 15 years.

1.1. Inciting, recruiting, or otherwise involving a person in actions provided for in part one of this article shall be punished by a fine ranging from 300,000 to 700,000 rubles or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 4 years, or without such, or by compulsory labor for a term of 2 to 5 years, or by imprisonment for a term of 5 to 10 years.

2. Participation in mass riots as specified in part one of this article shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 8 years.

3. Calls for mass riots as specified in part one of this article, or for participation in them, as well as calls for violence against citizens shall be punished by restriction of freedom for up to 2 years, or by compulsory labor for up to 2 years, or by imprisonment for the same term.

4. A person's training, knowingly conducted for the purpose of organizing mass riots or participating in them, including acquiring knowl-

edge, practical skills, and abilities during classes on physical and psychological training, studying methods of organizing mass riots, rules for handling weapons, explosive devices, explosive, toxic, and other substances and items posing a danger to the public, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 5 to 10 years with a fine of up to 500,000 rubles or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 3 years, or without such.

Note: A person who commits the crime specified in part four of this article shall be exempt from criminal liability if they reported to the authorities about undergoing training, knowingly conducted for the purpose of organizing mass riots or participating in them, contributed to the disclosure of the committed crime or the identification of other individuals who underwent such training, organized or funded such training, as well as the locations where it was conducted, and if their actions do not contain another composition of a crime.

Article 213 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Hooliganism

1. Hooliganism, defined as a gross violation of public order that demonstrates clear disrespect for society, committed:

- a) with the use of violence against citizens or the threat of its use;
- b) for reasons of political, ideological, racial, national, or religious hatred or enmity, or for reasons of hatred or enmity towards any social group;
- c) on railway, maritime, inland water, or air transport, as well as on any other public transport, - is punishable by a fine ranging from 300,000 to 500,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 3 years, or compulsory labor for up to 480 hours, or correctional labor for a period of 1 to 2 years, or forced labor for up to 5 years, or imprisonment for the same term;

2. The same act, committed with the use of weapons or objects used

as weapons, by a group of individuals, by a group of individuals acting in conspiracy, or an organized group, or in connection with resistance to a representative of authority or another person performing duties to maintain public order or suppress violations of public order, -

is punishable by a fine ranging from 500,000 to 1,000,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 3 to 4 years, or forced labor for up to 5 years, or imprisonment for a term of up to 7 years.

3. Actions specified in parts one or two of this article, committed with the use of explosive substances or explosive devices, - are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 5 to 8 years.

Article 214 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Vandalism

1. Vandalism, defined as the damage of buildings or other structures, damage to property on public transport or in other public places, is punishable by a fine of up to 40,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 3 months, or by compulsory labor for up to 360 hours, or by corrective labor for up to one year, or by arrest for up to 3 months.

2. The same actions committed by a group of individuals, as well as those motivated by political, ideological, racial, national, or religious hatred or animosity, or by hatred or animosity towards any social group, are punishable by restriction of freedom for up to 3 years, or by forced labor for up to 3 years, or by imprisonment for the same duration.

Article 222 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Illegal Acquisition, Transfer, Sale, Storage, Transportation, Mailing, or Carrying of Weapons, Main Parts of Firearms, and Ammunition

1. The illegal acquisition, transfer, storage, transportation, mailing, or carrying of firearms, their main parts, and ammunition (excluding large-caliber firearms, their main parts, and ammunition, civilian smoothbore long-barreled fire-

arms, their main parts and cartridges, limited-impact firearms, their main parts, and cartridges) shall be punished by restriction of freedom for up to 3 years, forced labor for up to 4 years, arrest for up to 6 months, or imprisonment for 3 to 5 years with a fine of up to 80,000 rubles or an amount equal to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 3 months, or without such a fine.

2. The illegal sale of firearms, their main parts, and ammunition (excluding large-caliber firearms, their main parts, and ammunition, civilian smoothbore long-barreled firearms, their main parts and cartridges, limited-impact firearms, their main parts, and cartridges) shall be punished by imprisonment for 5 to 8 years with a fine of up to 100,000 rubles or an amount equal to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 6 months, or without such a fine.

3. Actions specified in part one of this article, committed:

a) by a group of individuals by prior conspiracy;
b) by a person using their official position;
c) using information and telecommunications networks, including the Internet, - shall be punished by imprisonment for 6 to 10 years with a fine ranging from 100,000 to 200,000 rubles or an amount equal to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 6 months to year, or without such a fine.

4. Actions specified in part one of this article, committed by an organized group, - shall be punished by imprisonment for 8 to 12 years with a fine ranging from 300,000 to 500,000 rubles or an amount equal to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one year to 18 months, or without such a fine.

5. Actions specified in part two of this article, committed

a) by a group of individuals by prior conspiracy;
b) by a person using their official position;
c) using information and telecom-

munications networks, including the Internet, - shall be punished by imprisonment for 8 to 12 years with a fine ranging from 300,000 to 500,000 rubles or an amount equal to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one year to 18 months, or without such a fine.

6. Actions specified in part two of this article, committed by an organized group, - shall be punished by imprisonment for 10 to 15 years with a fine ranging from 500,000 to 800,000 rubles or an amount equal to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one year to 3 years, or without such a fine.

7. The illegal sale of civilian smoothbore long-barreled firearms, their main parts and cartridges, limited-impact firearms, their main parts and cartridges, gas weapons (excluding mechanical sprayers, aerosol, and other devices loaded with tear gas or irritants), pneumatic weapons with a muzzle energy exceeding 7.5 J, cold weapons, or throwing weapons - shall be punished by compulsory labor for up to 480 hours, corrective labor for 1 to 2 years, restriction of freedom for up to 2 years, forced labor for up to 2 years, arrest for 3 to 6 months, or imprisonment for up to 4 years with a fine of up to 80,000 rubles or an amount equal to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 6 months, or without such a fine.

Notes: 1. A person who voluntarily surrenders the items specified in this article shall be exempt from criminal liability under this article. The surrender of items specified in this article, as well as in Articles 222.1, 222.2, 223, and 223.1 of this Code, cannot be considered voluntary if the items are seized during the detention of a person or during operational-search activities or investigative actions aimed at their discovery and seizure.

2. For the purposes of this article and other articles of this Code, "firearms" refers to weapons designed for mechanically hitting a target at a distance with projectiles that obtain directed motion due to the energy of a powder or other charge.

3. For the purposes of this article and other articles of this Code, "ammunition" refers to items of armament intended for hitting a target, cartridges, and projectiles containing explosive, propellant, pyrotechnic, or blasting charges, or their combinations, regardless of caliber, manufactured industrially or homemade

Article 223 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Illegal Manufacturing of Weapons

1. Illegal manufacturing, modification, or repair of firearms and their essential parts (excluding firearms with limited lethality), as well as illegal manufacturing of ammunition for firearms, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 6 years, with a fine ranging from 100,000 to 200,000 rubles, or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 6 months to one year.

2. The same actions committed by a group of individuals by prior conspiracy shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 6 to 8 years, with a fine ranging from 200,000 to 300,000 rubles, or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one to 2 years.

3. Actions specified in part one of this article, committed by an organized group, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 8 to 10 years, with a fine ranging from 300,000 to 500,000 rubles, or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 3 years.

4. Illegal manufacturing, modification, or repair of firearms with limited lethality, or illegal manufacturing of gas weapons, pneumatic weapons with a muzzle energy exceeding 7.5 (J), cold weapons, throwing weapons, or ammunition for firearms with limited lethality or gas weapons shall be punished by compulsory labor for up to 480 hours, or corrective labor for a term of one to 2 years, or restriction of freedom for up to 2 years, or imprisonment for up to 2 years with a fine ranging from 50,000 to 80,000 rubles, or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other in-

come for a period of up to 6 months, or without such.

Note: A person who voluntarily surrenders the items specified in this article is exempt from criminal liability under this article.

Article 275 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Treason

Treason, defined as espionage committed by a citizen of the Russian Federation, the disclosure to a foreign state, international or foreign organization, or their representatives of information that constitutes a state secret entrusted to the individual or that became known to them through service, work, study, or other circumstances provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation, switching allegiance to the enemy, or providing financial, material-technical, consulting, or other assistance to a foreign state, international or foreign organization, or their representatives in activities directed against the security of the Russian Federation, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 12 to 20 years with a fine of up to 500,000 rubles or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 3 years, or without such a fine, and with restriction of freedom for up to 2 years or life imprisonment.

Notes: 1. In this article, as well as in Articles 276 and 276.1 of this Code, the term "enemy" refers to a foreign state, international or foreign organization that directly opposes the Russian Federation in armed conflict, military actions, or other actions involving the use of weapons and military equipment.

2. The term "switching allegiance to the enemy" in this article refers to participation in the forces (troops) of the enemy in armed conflict, military actions, or other actions involving the use of weapons and military equipment, or voluntary participation in the activities of the authorities, institutions, enterprises, or organizations of the enemy that are knowingly directed against the security of the Russian Federation.

3. A person who commits the crime provided for in this article, as well as

in Articles 276, 276.1, 278, and 279 of this Code, shall be exempt from criminal liability if they voluntarily and timely report to the authorities or otherwise contribute to preventing further harm to the interests of the Russian Federation and if their actions do not contain another composition of a crime.

Article 276 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Espionage

The transmission, collection, theft, or storage of information constituting a state secret for the purpose of transferring it to a foreign state, international or foreign organization, or their representatives, as well as the transmission or collection of other information at the request of foreign intelligence or individuals acting in its interests for use against the security of the Russian Federation, or the transmission, collection, theft, or storage of information intended for the enemy that could be used against the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other troops, military formations, and authorities of the Russian Federation, committed in the context of armed conflict, military actions, or other activities involving the use of weapons and military equipment with the participation of the Russian Federation, constitutes espionage if these acts are committed by a foreign citizen or a stateless person—shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 10 to 20 years.

Article 278 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Violent Seizure of Power or Violent Retention of Power

Actions aimed at the violent seizure of power or the violent retention of power in violation of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, as well as actions aimed at the violent alteration of the constitutional order of the Russian Federation, are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 12 to 20 years, with restriction of freedom for up to 2 years.

Article 279 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Armed Rebellion

1. Organizing or leading an armed rebellion with the aim of overthrow-

ing or violently changing the constitutional order of the Russian Federation or violating its territorial integrity shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 15 to 20 years, with restriction of freedom for up to 2 years.

2. Participation in an armed rebellion for the purposes specified in part one of this article shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 12 to 20 years, with restriction of freedom for up to 2 years.

3. Actions specified in parts one or two of this article that result in the death of a person or other serious consequences shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 15 to 20 years, with a fine ranging from 500,000 to 1,000,000 rubles, or in the amount of the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 5 years, or without such a fine, and with restriction of freedom for a term of one to 2 years, or life imprisonment.

Article 280 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Public Calls for Extremist Activities

1. Public calls for extremist activities are punishable by a fine ranging from 100,000 to 300,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 1 to 2 years, or by compulsory labor for up to 3 years, or by arrest for a period of 4 to 6 months, or by imprisonment for up to 4 years with the deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in specific activities for the same duration.

2. The same actions committed using mass media or information and telecommunications networks, including the Internet, are punishable by compulsory labor for up to 5 years with the deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in specific activities for up to 3 years or without such deprivation, or by imprisonment for up to 5 years with the deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in specific activities for up to 3 years.

Article 281 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Sabotage

1. The act of explosion, arson, or other actions aimed at destroying or damaging enterprises, structures, transport infrastructure, vehicles, communication means, vital facilities for the population, or causing harm to human health and/or components of the natural environment, if these actions are committed with the intent to undermine the economic security and/or defense capability of the Russian Federation, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 10 to 20 years.

2. The same acts:

a) committed by a group of individuals by prior agreement or an organized group;
b) resulting in significant property damage or other severe consequences;
c) involving encroachments on facilities of federal executive authorities in the field of defense, the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, the National Guard troops of the Russian Federation, state authorities engaged in specific defense tasks, as well as on facilities of the fuel and energy complex and organizations of the defense industry complex, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 12 to 20 years.

3. Acts provided for in parts one or two of this article, if they:

a) involve encroachments on facilities using atomic energy, potentially dangerous biological facilities, or the use of nuclear materials, radioactive substances, or sources of radioactive radiation, or toxic, poisonous, hazardous chemical substances, or pathogenic biological agents;
b) result in the death of a person, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 15 to 20 years or life imprisonment.

Article 282 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Incitement of Hatred or Enmity, as well as Humiliation of Human Dignity

1. Actions aimed at inciting hatred or enmity, as well as humiliating the dignity of a person or a group of persons based on gender, race, nationality, language, origin, attitude towards religion, or belonging to any social group, committed publicly, including through the use of mass media

or information and telecommunications networks, including the Internet, by a person who has been subjected to administrative liability for a similar act within one year, shall be punished by a fine of 300,000 to 500,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 3 years, or by compulsory labor for a term of one to 4 years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 3 years, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 5 years.

2. Actions aimed at inciting hatred or enmity, as well as humiliating the dignity of a person or a group of persons based on gender, race, nationality, language, origin, attitude towards religion, or belonging to any social group, committed publicly, including through the use of mass media or information and telecommunications networks, including the Internet:

a) with the use of violence or the threat of its use;
b) by a person using their official position;
c) by an organized group, - shall be punished by a fine of 300,000 to 600,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 3 years, or by compulsory labor for a term of 2 to 5 years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 3 years, or by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 6 years.

Article 283 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Disclosure of State Secrets

1. Disclosure of information that constitutes a state secret by a person to whom it was entrusted or who became aware of it through service, work, study, or other circumstances provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation, if this information has become known to others, in the absence of signs of crimes stipulated in Articles 275 and 276 of this Code, is punishable by arrest for a term of 4 to 6 months or imprisonment for up to 4 years, with the deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 3 years, or without such deprivation.

2. The same act that results in serious consequences through negligence is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 7 years, with the deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 3 years.

Article 317 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Assault on the Life of a Law Enforcement Officer

Assault on the life of a law enforcement officer, military personnel, or their close relatives, with the intent to obstruct the lawful activities of these individuals in maintaining public order and ensuring public safety, or out of revenge for such activities, is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 12 to 20 years with restriction of freedom for up to 2 years, or life imprisonment, or the death penalty.

Article 318 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Use of Violence Against a Representative of Authority

1. The use of violence that is not dangerous to life or health, or the threat of violence against a representative of authority or their close relatives in connection with the performance of their official duties, is punishable by a fine of up to 200,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 18 months, or by compulsory labor for up to 5 years, or by arrest for up to 6 months, or by imprisonment for up to 5 years.

2. The use of violence that is dangerous to life or health against the individuals specified in part one of this article is punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years.

Note: For the purposes of this article and other articles of this Code, a representative of authority is recognized as an official of a law enforcement or regulatory body, as well as any other official endowed with regulatory powers in accordance with the law over individuals who are not in a service dependency relationship with them.

Article 319 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Insulting a Representative of Authority

Publicly insulting a representative of authority while they are performing their official duties or in connection with the performance of those duties is punishable by a fine of up to 40,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 3 months, or by compulsory labor for a term of up to 360 hours, or by correctional labor for a term of up to one year.

Article 321 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Disruption of the Activities of Institutions Ensuring Isolation from Society

1. The use of violence that is not dangerous to the life or health of a convicted person, or the threat of such violence against them, aimed at hindering the rehabilitation of the convicted individual or as revenge for their assistance to the administration of the institution or the criminal enforcement system, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 5 years.

2. Actions specified in the first part of this article, committed against an employee of a correctional facility or detention center in connection with their official duties, or against their relatives, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 5 years.

3. Actions specified in the first and second parts of this article, committed by an organized group or involving violence that is dangerous to life or health, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 5 to 12 years.

Article 322 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Illegal Crossing of the State Border of the Russian Federation

1. Crossing the State Border of the Russian Federation without valid documents for entry into or exit from the Russian Federation, or without the proper permission obtained in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, in the absence of signs of crimes specified in Article 283.2 of this Code, shall be punishable by a fine of up to 200,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 18 months, or by

compulsory labor for up to 2 years, or by imprisonment for the same term.

2. Crossing the State Border of the Russian Federation upon entry into the Russian Federation by a foreign citizen or a stateless person, whose entry into the Russian Federation is knowingly prohibited for reasons provided by the legislation of the Russian Federation, shall be punishable by a fine of up to 300,000 rubles, or by compulsory labor for up to 4 years, or by imprisonment for the same term.

3. Actions specified in parts one or two of this article, committed by a group of individuals by prior collusion or an organized group, or with the use of violence or the threat of its use, shall be punishable by imprisonment for up to 5 years.

Note: The provisions of this article do not apply to cases of foreign citizens and stateless persons arriving in the Russian Federation in violation of the rules for crossing the State Border of the Russian Federation for the purpose of exercising the right to political asylum in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, provided that their actions do not contain elements of another crime.

Article 328 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Evasion of Military and Alternative Civil Service

1. Evasion of conscription for military service without legal grounds for exemption from this service is punishable by a fine of up to 200,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 18 months, or by compulsory labor for up to 2 years, or by arrest for up to 6 months, or by imprisonment for up to 2 years.

2. Evasion of alternative civil service by individuals exempted from military service is punishable by a fine of up to 80,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 6 months, or by compulsory work for up to 480 hours, or by arrest for up to 6 months.

Article 329 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Des-

Desecration of the State Emblem or the State Flag of the Russian Federation

Desecration of the State Emblem or the State Flag of the Russian Federation is punishable by restriction of freedom for up to one year, compulsory labor for the same period, arrest for a term of 3 to 6 months, or imprisonment for up to one year.

Article 353 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. Planning, Preparation, Initiation, or Conducting Aggressive War

1. Planning, preparation, or initiation of aggressive war shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 15 years.

2. Conducting aggressive war shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 10 to 20 years.

Article 356 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Use of Prohibited Means and Methods of Warfare

1. Cruel treatment of prisoners of war or civilians, deportation of civilians, plundering of national property in occupied territories, and the use of means and methods in armed conflict prohibited by international treaties of the Russian Federation shall be punished by imprisonment for up to 20 years.

2. The use of weapons of mass destruction prohibited by international treaties of the Russian Federation shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 10 to 20 years.

Article 361 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Act of International Terrorism

1. The commission of an explosion, arson, or other actions outside the territory of the Russian Federation that endanger the life, health, freedom, or inviolability of citizens of the Russian Federation with the aim of disrupting peaceful coexistence of states and peoples or directed against the interests of the Russian Federation, as well as the threat of committing such actions, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 12 to 20 years or life imprisonment.

2. Financing the actions specified in part one of this article, inciting, recruiting, or otherwise involving a person in their commission, or arming or preparing a person for the purpose of committing such actions shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 10 to 20 years with a fine ranging from 300,000 to 700,000 rubles, or in an amount equal to the salary or other income of the convicted person for a period of 2 to 4 years, or without such, or life imprisonment.

3. Actions specified in part one of this article that result in the death of a person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 15 to 20 years with restriction of freedom for a term of one to 2 years or life imprisonment.

Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation Article 157: Conducting Urgent Investigative Actions

1. When there are signs of a crime for which a preliminary investigation is mandatory, the investigative authority shall initiate a criminal case and conduct urgent investigative actions in accordance with the procedure established by Article 146 of this Code.

2. Urgent investigative actions shall be conducted by:

1) investigative authorities specified in paragraphs 1 and 8 of part three of Article 151 of this Code, for all criminal cases, except for those specified in paragraphs 2-6 of part two of this article, as well as criminal cases concerning offenses provided for in Articles 198-199.4 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation;

2) the Federal Security Service for criminal cases concerning offenses specified in paragraph 2 of part two of Article 151 of this Code;

3) customs authorities for criminal cases concerning offenses provided for in Articles 173.1, 173.2, 174, 174.1, 189, 190, 193 part two, 193.1 parts two and three, 194 parts three and four, 200.1 part two, 226.1 parts 1.1, two and three, and 229.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, identified by the customs authorities of the Russian Federation;

4) heads of military police of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, commanders of military units, formations, heads of military institutions and garrisons for criminal cases concerning offenses committed by military personnel, citizens undergoing military training, citizens participating in volunteer formations, as well as civilian personnel of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other troops, military formations, and bodies in connection with the performance of their official duties or while in the location of the unit, formation, institution, or garrison;

5) heads of institutions and bodies of the penal enforcement system for criminal cases concerning offenses against the established order of service committed by employees of the respective institutions and bodies, as well as for offenses committed in the premises of these institutions and bodies by other individuals;

6) other officials granted investigative authority in accordance with Article 40 of this Code.

3. After conducting urgent investigative actions and no later than 10 days from the date of initiating the criminal case, the investigative authority shall send the criminal case to the head of the investigative body in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 149 of this Code.

4. After sending the criminal case to the head of the investigative body, the investigative authority may conduct investigative actions and operational-search activities only at the request of the investigator. If a criminal case is sent to the head of the investigative body without identifying the person who committed the crime, the investigative authority is obliged to take search and operational-search measures to identify the perpetrator, notifying the investigator of the results.

Article 19.34 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation: Violation of the Activities of a Foreign Agent

1. Conducting activities as a foreign agent by a person not includ-

ed in the register of foreign agents, provided that such actions (or inaction) do not constitute a criminal offense, shall result in an administrative fine for individuals ranging from 30,000 to 50,000 rubles; for officials, from 100,000 to 300,000 rubles; and for legal entities, from 300,000 to 500,000 rubles.

2. Failure to submit or late submission by a foreign agent to the authorized body (official) of information required by the legislation of the Russian Federation on foreign agents, or submission of such information in incomplete or distorted form, provided that these actions (or inaction) do not constitute a criminal offense, shall result in an administrative fine for individuals ranging from 30,000 to 50,000 rubles; for officials, from 100,000 to 300,000 rubles; and for legal entities, from 300,000 to 500,000 rubles.

3. Failure by a foreign agent to notify about their status in cases stipulated by the legislation of the Russian Federation on foreign agents shall result in an administrative fine for individuals ranging from 30,000 to 50,000 rubles; for officials, from 100,000 to 300,000 rubles; and for legal entities, from 300,000 to 500,000 rubles.

4. Production and/or distribution of materials by a foreign agent in connection with the type of activity established by Article 4 of the Federal Law No. 255-FZ of July 14, 2022, "On Control over the Activities of Persons under Foreign Influence," including through mass media and/or using the information and telecommunications network "Internet," directed to public authorities, educational organizations, or other bodies in connection with the type of activity established by Article 4 of the Federal Law No. 255-FZ, or information regarding the type of activity established by Article 4 of the Federal Law No. 255-FZ, distributed also through mass media and/or using the information and telecommunications network "Internet," without indicating that these materials (information) were produced, distributed, and/or sent by a foreign agent or relate to the activities of a foreign agent, shall result in an administrative fine for individuals ranging

from 30,000 to 50,000 rubles with or without confiscation of the subject of the administrative offense; for officials, from 100,000 to 300,000 rubles with or without confiscation; and for legal entities, from 300,000 to 500,000 rubles with or without confiscation.

5. Production and/or distribution of materials by a founder, member, participant, or leader of a public association operating without the formation of a legal entity, or by a leader of a legal entity included in the register of foreign agents, or by a person who is part of the governing body of such a person, in connection with the type of activity established by Article 4 of the Federal Law No. 255-FZ, directed to public authorities, educational organizations, or other bodies in connection with the type of activity established by Article 4 of the Federal Law No. 255-FZ, distributed also through mass media and/or using the information and telecommunications network "Internet," without indicating that these materials (information) were produced, distributed, and/or sent by a founder, member, participant, or leader of a legal entity included in the register of foreign agents, shall result in an administrative fine ranging from 10,000 to 30,000 rubles.

6. Violation by a foreign agent of the procedure and deadlines for posting on the information and telecommunications network "Internet" or providing to mass media for publication a report on their activities shall result in an administrative fine for individuals ranging from 30,000 to 50,000 rubles; for officials, from 100,000 to 300,000 rubles; and for legal entities, from 300,000 to 500,000 rubles.

7. Failure or late fulfillment by a foreign agent of the obligation to establish a Russian legal entity and/or violation of the procedure for notifying the authorized body in cases stipulated by the legislation of the Russian Federation shall result in an administrative fine for individuals ranging from 30,000 to 50,000 rubles; for officials, from 100,000 to 300,000 ru-

bles; and for legal entities, from 300,000 to 500,000 rubles.

8. Non-compliance with restrictions established by the legislation of the Russian Federation on foreign agents related to the status of a foreign agent shall result in an administrative fine for individuals ranging from 30,000 to 50,000 rubles; for officials, from 100,000 to 300,000 rubles; and for legal entities, from 300,000 to 500,000 rubles.

9. Violations specified in parts 1-8 of this article committed by a foreign citizen or a stateless person shall result in an administrative fine ranging from 30,000 to 50,000 rubles with administrative expulsion from the Russian Federation or without it.

Notes: 1. For administrative offenses specified in this article, foreign entities without the formation of a legal entity, public associations operating without the formation of a legal entity, and other associations of persons shall bear administrative responsibility as legal entities.

2. Individuals performing organizational, administrative, or economic functions in foreign entities without the formation of a legal entity, public associations operating without the formation of a legal entity, or other associations of persons who commit administrative offenses specified in this article shall bear administrative responsibility as officials.

Article 20.3.3 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation: Public actions aimed at discrediting the use of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation in order to protect the interests of the Russian Federation and its citizens, maintain international peace and security, or exercise their powers by state bodies of the Russian Federation for these purposes, or assist volunteer formations, organizations, or individuals in performing tasks assigned to the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. Of the Russian Federation or the troops of the National Guard of the Russian Federation

1. Public actions aimed at discrediting the use of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation in order

to protect the interests of the Russian Federation and its citizens, maintain international peace and security, including public calls to prevent the use of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation for the specified purposes, or to discredit the exercise by state bodies of the Russian Federation of their powers outside the territory of the Russian Federation in the specified for these purposes, as well as to discredit the provision of voluntary services, organizations or persons assisting in the performance of tasks assigned to the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation or the troops of the National Guard of the Russian Federation, if these actions do not contain signs of a criminally punishable act., - They entail the imposition of an administrative fine on citizens in the amount of thirty thousand to fifty thousand rubles; on officials - from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand rubles; on legal entities - from three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand rubles.

2. The same actions accompanied by calls for unauthorized public events, as well as threatening to harm the life and (or) health of citizens, property, the threat of mass disruption of public order and (or) public safety, or the threat of interfering with the functioning or termination of the functioning of life support facilities, transport or social infrastructure, credit institutions, energy, industrial, or communications facilities, if these actions do not contain signs of a criminal offense, -

They entail the imposition of an administrative fine on citizens in the amount of from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand rubles; on officials - from two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand rubles; on legal entities - from five hundred thousand to one million rubles.

Article 20.33 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation: Participation in the activities of a foreign or international organization that has been declared undesirable in the territory of the Russian Federation.

Participation in the activities of a foreign or international organization that has been recognized as undesirable in the territory of the Russian Federation in accordance with Russian legislation, or violation of the prohibitions established by Federal Law No. 272-FZ of December 28, 2012, "On Measures to Influence Persons Involved in Violations of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms, and the Rights and Freedoms of Citizens of the Russian Federation," if such actions do not constitute a criminal offense, shall result in the imposition of an administrative fine on individuals in the amount of 5,000 to 15,000 rubles; on officials - from 20,000 to 50,000 rubles; on officials working in election commission offices - disqualification for a period of one year; on legal entities - from 50,000 to one 100,000 rubles.

Article 205.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Assistance in Terrorist Activities

1. Inducing, recruiting, or otherwise involving a person in the various of at least one of the crimes provided for 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, as well as arming or training a person for the purpose of committing any of these crimes—

Shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 15 years, with a fine of up to 500,000 rubles or an amount equal to the convicted person's salary or other income for up to 3 years, or without such a fine.

1.1. Inducing, recruiting, or otherwise involving a person in the commission of at least one of the crimes provided for in Articles 205, 205.3, 205.4, 205.5, Parts 3 and 4 of Article 206, and Part 4 of Article 211 of this Code, as well as arming or training a person for the purpose of committing any of these crimes, or funding terrorism— Shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of 8 to 15 years, with a fine ranging from 300,000 to 700,000 rubles, or an amount equal to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 4 years, or without such a fine, or by life imprisonment.

2. Acts provided for in Parts 1 or 1.1 of this Article, if committed by a person using their official position— Shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of 10 to 20 years, with a fine ranging from 500,000 to 1,000,000 rubles, or an amount equal to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 3 to 5 years, or without such a fine, or by life imprisonment.

3. Aiding in the commission of at least one of the crimes provided for in Article 205, Part 3 of Article 206, and Part 1 of Article 208 of this Code— Shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of 12 to 20 years.

4. Organizing the commission of at least one of the crimes provided for in Articles 205, 205.3, Parts 3 and 4 of Article 206, and Part 4 of Article 211 of this Code, or leading its commission, as well as organizing the financing of terrorism—

Shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of 15 to 20 years, with restriction of liberty for a term of 1 to 2 years, or by life imprisonment.

Notes: 1. Financing of terrorism, as defined in this Code, means providing or collecting funds or rendering financial services with the awareness that they are intended for financing the organization, preparation, or commission of at least one of the crimes provided for 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 financing or otherwise materially supporting a person for the purpose of committing any of these crimes, or for supporting an organized group, illegal armed formation, or criminal community (criminal organization) created or being created for committing any of these crimes.

1.1. Aiding, as defined in this Article, means deliberately assisting in the commission of a crime by providing advice, instructions, information, means, or tools for committing the crime, or by removing obstacles to its commission, as well as promising to conceal the offender, means or tools of the crime, traces of the crime, or objects obtained by criminal means, or promising to acquire or sell such objects.

2. A person who has committed a crime under this Article shall be exempt from criminal liability if they:

Timely notify the authorities or otherwise contribute to preventing or suppressing the crime that they financed and/or assisted in committing, and if their actions do not contain elements of another crime.

Article 205.2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Public Calls for Terrorist Activities, Public Justification of Terrorism, or Propaganda of Terrorism

1. Public calls for terrorist activities, public justification of terrorism, or propaganda of terrorism shall be punished by a fine ranging from 100,000 to 500,000 rubles, or in the amount of the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 3 years, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 5 years.

2. The same acts committed using mass media or electronic or information-telecommunication networks, including the Internet, shall be punished by a fine ranging from 300,000 to 1,000,000 rubles, or in the amount of the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 3 to 5 years, or by imprisonment for a term of 5 to 7 years, with the deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 5 years.

Notes. 1. In this article, public justification of terrorism is understood as a public statement recognizing the ideology and practice of terrorism as correct, deserving of support and emulation.

1.1. In this article, propaganda of terrorism is understood as activities aimed at disseminating materials and/or information intended to instill in a person the ideology of terrorism, conviction in its attractiveness, or the notion of the permissibility of engaging in terrorist activities.

2. In this article, terrorist activity is understood as the commission of at least one of the crimes provided for in Articles 205 - 206, 208, 211, 220, 221, 277, 278, 279, 360, 361 of this Code.

Article 205.3 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Train-

ing for the Purpose of Committing Terrorist Activities

A person who undergoes training, knowingly conducted for the purpose of committing terrorist activities or one of the crimes specified in Articles 205.1, 206, 208, 211, 277, 278, 279, 360, and 361 of this Code, including acquiring knowledge, practical skills, and abilities during physical and psychological training, studying methods of committing the specified crimes, and learning the rules for handling weapons, explosive devices, explosives, toxic substances, and other materials and items that pose a danger to others, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 15 to 20 years, with restriction of freedom for a term of 1 to 2 years, or life imprisonment.

Note: A person who commits the crime specified in this article shall be exempt from criminal liability if they report to the authorities about undergoing training, knowingly conducted for the purpose of committing terrorist activities or one of the crimes specified in Articles 205.1, 206, 208, 211, 277, 278, 279, 360, and 361 of this Code, contributes to the disclosure of the committed crime or the identification of other individuals who have undergone such training, organized or funded such training, as well as the locations where it was conducted, and if their actions do not contain another composition of a crime.

Article 205.4 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Organization of a Terrorist Community and Participation in It

1. The creation of a terrorist community, defined as a stable group of individuals who have united in advance for the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities or preparing or committing one or more crimes specified in Articles 205.1, 205.2, 206, 208, 211, 220, 221, 277, 278, 279, 360, and 361 of this Code, or other crimes aimed at propagating, justifying, and supporting terrorism, as well as leading such a terrorist community, its parts, or structural subdivisions within it, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 15 to 20 years, with a fine of up to 1,000,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convict-

ed person's salary or other income for a period of up to 5 years, or without such a fine, and with restriction of freedom for a term of 1 to 2 years, or life imprisonment.

2. Participation in a terrorist community shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 10 to 15 years, with a fine of up to 500,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 3 years, or without such a fine.

Notes: 1. A person who voluntarily ceases participation in a terrorist community and reports its existence shall be exempt from criminal liability, provided that their actions do not constitute another crime. Participation in a terrorist community cannot be considered voluntary if it occurs at the moment of, or after, the person's arrest or at the moment of, or after, the initiation of proceedings against them, and they are aware of investigative or other procedural actions being taken.

2. For the purposes of this article, support for terrorism, as mentioned in this article, paragraph "r" of part one of Article 63, and the note to Article 205.2 of this Code, refers to the provision of services, material, financial, or any other assistance that facilitates the commission of terrorist activities.

Article 205.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. Organization of Activities of a Terrorist Organization and Participation in Such Activities

1. Organizing the activities of an organization recognized as terrorist under the legislation of the Russian Federation shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 15 to 20 years, with a fine of up to 1,000,000 rubles or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 5 years, or without such a fine, and with restriction of freedom for a term of 1 to 2 years, or life imprisonment.

2. Participation in the activities of an organization recognized as terrorist under the legislation of the Russian Federation shall be punished by

imprisonment for a term of 10 to 20 years, with a fine of up to 500,000 rubles or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 3 years, or without such a fine.

Note: A person who commits the crime specified in this article for the first time and voluntarily ceases participation in the activities of an organization recognized as terrorist under the legislation of the Russian Federation shall be exempt from criminal liability, provided that their actions do not constitute another crime. Participation in the activities of an organization recognized as terrorist under the legislation of the Russian Federation cannot be considered voluntary if it occurs at the time of or after the person's detention or at the time of or after the initiation of proceedings against them, and they are aware of investigative or other procedural actions being taken.

Article 205.6 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Failure to Report a Crime

Failure to report to the authorities authorized to receive information about a crime regarding a person (or persons) who is known to be preparing, committing, or has committed at least one of the crimes specified in Articles 205, 205.1, 205.2, 205.3, 205.4, 205.5, 206, 208, 211, 220, 221, 277, 278, 279, 360, and 361 of this Code shall be punished by a fine of up to one 100,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 6 months, or by compulsory labor for up to one year, or by imprisonment for the same term.

Note: A person shall not be subject to criminal liability for failing to report the preparation or commission of a crime by their spouse or close relative.

Article 207.3 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Public dissemination of knowingly false information regarding the use of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, the execution of powers by state authorities of the Russian Federation, and the assistance

provided by volunteer formations, organizations, or individuals in carrying out tasks assigned to the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation or the National Guard troops of the Russian Federation.

1. Public dissemination, under the guise of credible information, of knowingly false information containing data about the use of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation for the protection of the interests of the Russian Federation and its citizens, the maintenance of international peace and security, or about the execution of powers by state authorities of the Russian Federation outside its territory for these purposes, as well as containing data about the assistance provided by volunteer formations, organizations, or individuals in carrying out tasks assigned to the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation or the National Guard troops of the Russian Federation, - is punishable by a fine ranging from 700,000 to 1,500,000 rubles or in the amount of the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one year to 18 months, or by corrective labor for up to one year, or by compulsory labor for up to 5 years, or by imprisonment for the same term.

2. The same act committed:

a) by a person using their official position;
b) by a group of individuals, a group of individuals by prior collusion, or an organized group;
c) with the artificial creation of evidence of guilt;
d) for mercenary motives;
e) on the grounds of political, ideological, racial, national, or religious hatred or enmity, or on the grounds of hatred or enmity towards any social group, - is punishable by a fine ranging from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 rubles or in the amount of the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 3 to 5 years, or by compulsory labor for up to 5 years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 5 years, or by imprisonment for a term of 5 to 10 years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 5 years.

3. The actions provided for in parts one and two of this article, if they have caused serious consequences, - are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 10 to 15 years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 5 years.

Article 212.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Repeated Violation of Established Procedure for Organizing or Conducting Rallies, Demonstrations, Marches, or Picketing

A violation of the established procedure for organizing or conducting a meeting, rally, demonstration, march, or picketing, if committed repeatedly, is punishable by a fine ranging from 600,000 to 1,000,000 rubles, or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 3 years, or by compulsory labor for up to 480 hours, or by corrective labor for a term of one to 2 years, or by forced labor for up to 5 years, or by imprisonment for the same term.

Note: A violation of the established procedure for organizing or conducting a meeting, rally, demonstration, march, or picketing is considered repeated if the individual has previously been held administratively liable for committing administrative offenses under Article 20.2 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation more than twice within 180 days.

Article 222.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Illegal Acquisition, Transfer, Sale, Storage, Transportation, Mailing, or Carrying of Explosive Substances or Devices

1. Illegal acquisition, transfer, storage, transportation, mailing, or carrying of explosive substances or devices shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 6 to 8 years, with a fine of up to 100,000 rubles or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 6 months.

2. Illegal sale of explosive substances or devices shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 8 to 11 years, with a fine ranging from

100,000 to 200,000 rubles or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 6 months to one year.

3. Actions specified in part one of this article committed:

a) by a group of individuals by prior collusion;

b) by a person using their official position;

c) using information and telecommunications networks, including the Internet, -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 8 to 12 years, with a fine ranging from 300,000 to 500,000 rubles or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one year to 18 months.

4. Actions specified in part one of this article committed by an organized group shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years, with a fine ranging from 500,000 to 800,000 rubles or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one year to 3 years.

5. Actions specified in part two of this article committed:

a) by a group of individuals by prior collusion;

b) by a person using their official position;

c) using information and telecommunications networks, including the Internet, -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 10 to 15 years, with a fine ranging from 500,000 to 800,000 rubles or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one year to 3 years.

6. Actions specified in part two of this article committed by an organized group shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 15 to 20 years, with a fine ranging from 500,000 to 1,000,000 or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 4 years.

Notes: 1. A person who voluntarily surrenders the items specified in this article shall be exempt from criminal liability under this article.

2. For the purposes of this article and other articles of this Code, explosive substances are understood to mean chemical compounds or mixtures of substances capable of rapid self-propagating chemical transformation (explosion) under the influence of external factors.

3. For the purposes of this article and other articles of this Code, the term "explosive devices" refers to mean industrial or homemade products containing explosive substances, functionally designed to produce an explosion and capable of exploding .

Article 223.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Illegal Manufacture of Explosive Substances, Illegal Manufacture, Reworking, or Repair of Explosive Devices

1. Illegal manufacture of explosive substances, as well as illegal manufacture, redesign, or repair of explosive devices, is punishable by imprisonment for a term of eight to ten years, along with a fine ranging from 200,000 to 500,000 rubles, or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one to 2 years.

2. The same actions committed by a group of individuals by prior collusion are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 10 to 15 years, along with a fine ranging from 300,000 to 800,000 rubles, or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one to 3 years.

3. Actions specified in part one of this article, committed by an organized group, are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 15 to 20 years, along with a fine ranging from 500,000 to 1,000,000 rubles, or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 3 years.

Note: A person who voluntarily surrenders the items specified in this article is exempt from criminal liability under this article.

Article 226.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Smuggling of Pathogenic Biological Agents, Potent, Toxic, Poisonous, Explosive, Radioactive Substances, Radiation Sources, Nuclear

Materials, Firearms or Their Major Parts, Explosive Devices, Ammunition, Other Weapons, Other Military Equipment, as well as Raw Materials, Materials, Equipment, Technologies, Scientific and Technical Information, or Results of Intellectual Activity that Can Be Used in the Creation of Weapons or Military Equipment, as Well as Strategically Important Goods and Resources or Cultural Values, or Particularly Valuable Wild Animals, Aquatic Biological Resources, Plants, and Fungi.

1. Illegal movement across the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union or the State Border of the Russian Federation with member states of the Eurasian Economic Union of strategically important goods and resources or cultural values in large quantities, or particularly valuable wild animals, aquatic biological resources, plants, and fungi belonging to species listed in the Red Book of the Russian Federation and/or protected by international treaties of the Russian Federation, their parts and derivatives -

is punishable by a fine ranging from 300,000 to 1,000,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one year to 3 years, or by compulsory labor for up to 5 years, or by imprisonment for the same term.

1.1. Illegal movement across the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union or the State Border of the Russian Federation with member states of the Eurasian Economic Union of pathogenic biological agents, potent, toxic, poisonous, explosive, radioactive substances, radiation sources, nuclear materials, firearms and their major parts (barrel, bolt, cylinder, frame, receiver), explosive devices, ammunition, other weapons, other military equipment, as well as raw materials, materials, equipment, technologies, scientific and technical information, or results of intellectual activity that can be used in the creation of weapons or military equipment -

is punishable by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 7 years with a fine of up to 1,000,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other in-

come for a period of up to 5 years or without such a fine, and with restriction of freedom for up to one year or without such restriction.

2. Actions provided for in parts one or 1.1 of this article committed:

- a) by a person using their official position;
 - b) with the use of violence against a person conducting customs or border control;
 - c) by a group of individuals by prior collusion;
 - d) in relation to weapons of mass destruction or means of their delivery, or raw materials, materials, equipment, technologies, scientific and technical information, or results of intellectual activity that can be used in the creation of weapons of mass destruction or means of their delivery -
- are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 5 to 10 years with a fine of up to 1,000,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 5 years or without such a fine, and with restriction of freedom for up to 1,5 years or without such restriction.

3. Actions provided for in parts one, 1.1, or two of this article committed by an organized group -

are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 12 years with a fine of up to 2,000,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 5 years or without such a fine, and with restriction of freedom for up to 2 years or without such restriction.

Notes: 1. The list of strategically important goods and resources for the purposes of this article is approved by the Government of the Russian Federation.

2. A large quantity of strategically important goods and resources in this article is recognized as their value exceeding 1,000,000 rubles. For certain types of strategically important goods and resources determined by the Government of the Russian Federation, a large quantity is recognized as their value exceeding 100,000 rubles.

3. The list of particularly valuable wild animals, aquatic biological resources, plants, and fungi belonging to species listed in the Red Book of the Russian Federation and/or protected by international treaties of the Russian Federation, for the purposes of this article, as well as Articles 258.1 and 260.1 of this Code, is approved by the Government of the Russian Federation.

4. A large quantity of cultural values in this article is recognized as their value exceeding 100,000 rubles.

5. The list of pathogenic biological agents for the purposes of this article, as well as Article 248 of this Code, is approved by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 243.4 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Destruction or Damage to Military Burials, as well as Monuments, Steles, Obelisks, and Other Memorial Structures or Objects Commemorating Those Who Died Defending the Fatherland or Its Interests, or Dedicated to Days of Military Glory of Russia.

1. The destruction or damage of military burials located within the territory of the Russian Federation or beyond, as well as monuments, steles, obelisks, and other memorial structures or objects commemorating those who died defending the country or its interests, or dedicated to days of military glory of Russia (including memorial museums or commemorative signs at battle sites), as well as monuments and other memorial structures or objects dedicated to individuals who defended Russia or its interests, with the intent to cause harm to the historical and cultural significance of such objects, shall be punished by a fine of up to 3,000,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 3 years, or by compulsory labor for a term of up to 3 years, or by imprisonment for the same term.

2. The same act committed:

- a) by a group of individuals, a group of individuals by prior collusion, or an organized group;
- b) in relation to military burials, as

well as monuments, steles, obelisks, and other memorial structures or objects commemorating those who died defending the Fatherland or its interests during the Great Patriotic War, or dedicated to days of military glory of Russia during that period (including memorial museums or commemorative signs at battle sites), as well as monuments and other memorial structures or objects dedicated to individuals who defended the Fatherland or its interests during the Great Patriotic War;

c) with the use of violence or the threat of its use, - shall be punished by a fine ranging from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one to 5 years, or by mandatory work for a term of up to 480 hours, or by compulsory labor for a term of up to 5 years, or by imprisonment for the same term

Article 275.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. Cooperation on a Confidential Basis with Foreign States, International or Foreign Organizations

Establishing and maintaining relationships of cooperation on a confidential basis by a citizen of the Russian Federation, or by a foreign citizen or stateless person located on the territory of the Russian Federation, with a representative of a foreign state, international, or foreign organization for the purpose of assisting them in activities that are knowingly directed against the security of the Russian Federation (in the absence of signs of crimes specified in Articles 275, 276, 276.1 of this Code) shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 8 years, with a fine of up to 1,000,000 rubles or in the amount of the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 3 years, or without such a penalty, and with restriction of freedom for a term of up to 2 years, or without such a penalty.

Note: A person shall be exempt from criminal liability under this article if they voluntarily and promptly reported to the authorities about the establishment and maintenance of relationships of cooperation on a confidential basis with a repre-

sentative of a foreign state, international, or foreign organization, did not perform any actions to fulfill the assignment received from them, and if their actions do not contain any other elements of a crime.

Article 276.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Providing Assistance to an Adversary in Activities Clearly Directed Against the Security of the Russian Federation

Providing financial, material-technical, consulting, or other assistance to an adversary by a foreign citizen or a stateless person located on the territory of the Russian Federation in activities clearly directed against the security of the Russian Federation (in the absence of signs of a crime specified in Article 276 of this Code) shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 10 to 15 years, with a fine of up to 500,000 rubles or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to 3 years, or without such a fine.

Article 280.3 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Public actions aimed at discrediting the use of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Russian Federation and its citizens, maintaining international peace and security, fulfilling the powers of state bodies of the Russian Federation, and assisting by volunteer formations, organizations, or individuals in carrying out the tasks assigned to the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation or the National Guard troops of the Russian Federation.

1. Public actions aimed at discrediting the use of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Russian Federation and its citizens, maintaining international peace and security, including public calls to prevent the use of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation for these purposes, or discrediting the fulfillment of the powers of state bodies of the Russian Federation outside the territory of the Russian Federation for these purposes, as well as

discrediting the assistance provided by volunteer formations, organizations, or individuals in carrying out the tasks assigned to the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation or the National Guard troops of the Russian Federation, committed by a person after being held administratively liable for a similar act within one year, shall be punished by a fine ranging from 100,000 to 300,000 rubles or in the amount of the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one to 2 years, or by compulsory labor for up to 3 years, or by arrest for a period of 4 to 6 months, or by imprisonment for up to 5 years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for the same period.

2. Public actions aimed at discrediting the use of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Russian Federation and its citizens, maintaining international peace and security, including public calls to prevent the use of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation for these purposes, or discrediting the fulfillment of the powers of state bodies of the Russian Federation outside the territory of the Russian Federation for these purposes, as well as discrediting the assistance provided by volunteer formations, organizations, or individuals in carrying out the tasks assigned to the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation or the National Guard troops of the Russian Federation, resulting in death by negligence and/or causing harm to the health of citizens, property, mass violations of public order and/or public safety, or creating obstacles to the functioning or cessation of the functioning of life support facilities, transport or social infrastructure, credit organizations, energy, industrial, or communication facilities, shall be punished by a fine ranging from 300,000 to 1,000,000 or in the amount of the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 3 to 5 years, or by imprisonment for up to 7 years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for the same period.

Article 280.4 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Pub-

lic Calls for Activities Directed Against the Security of the State

1. Public calls for activities aimed at undermining the security of the Russian Federation, or for obstructing the authorities and their officials in the performance of their duties to ensure the security of the Russian Federation (in the absence of signs of crimes specified in Articles 205.2, 280, 280.1, 280.3, 284.2, and 354 of this Code) shall be punished by a fine ranging from 100,000 to 500,000 rubles, or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one to 3 years, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 4 years with the deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 3 years, or without such deprivation.

2. The same actions committed:

- a) by a group of individuals by prior collusion;
- b) by a person using their official position;
- c) using mass media or electronic or information-telecommunication networks, including the Internet;
- d) for mercenary motives or for hire;
- e) on the grounds of political, ideological, racial, national, or religious hatred or enmity, or on the grounds of hatred or enmity towards any social group, -

shall be punished by a fine ranging from 300,000 to 1,000,000 rubles, or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 3 to 5 years, or by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 6 years with the deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 5 years, or without such deprivation, and with restriction of freedom for a term of 6 months to 2 years, or without such restriction.

3. Actions specified in parts one or two of this article, committed by an organized group, -

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 5 to 7 years with a fine ranging from 500,000 to 1,500,000 rubles, or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 3 to 5 years, or without such deprivation.

tion, with the deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 15 years, or without such deprivation, and with restriction of freedom for a term of 6 months to two years, or without such restriction.

Note: In this article, activities directed against the security of the Russian Federation are understood as the commission of at least one of the crimes specified in the note to Article 104.1 of this Code.

Article 281.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Assistance in Sabotage Activities

1. Persuading, recruiting, or otherwise involving a person in the commission of at least one of the crimes specified in Article 281 of this Code, arming or preparing a person for the purpose of committing the aforementioned crimes, as well as financing sabotage, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 8 to 15 years, with a fine ranging from 300,000 to 700,000 rubles, or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 4 years, or without such a fine, or life imprisonment.

2. Actions specified in the first part of this article, committed by a person using their official position, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 10 to 20 years, with a fine ranging from 500,000 to 1,000,000 rubles, or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 3 to 5 years, or without such a fine, or life imprisonment.

3. Aiding in the commission of at least one of the crimes specified in Article 281 of this Code shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 10 to 20 years.

4. Organizing the commission of at least one of the crimes specified in Article 281 of this Code, or leading their commission, as well as organizing funding for sabotage, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 15 to 20 years, with restriction of freedom for a term of one to 2 years, or life imprisonment.

Notes: 1. For the purposes of this Code, financing sabotage is understood as

providing or collecting funds or providing financial services with the awareness that they are intended to fund the organization, preparation, or commission of at least one of the crimes specified in Article 281 of this Code, or to fund or otherwise materially support a person for the purpose of committing at least one of these crimes, or to support an organized group, illegal armed formation, or criminal community (criminal organization) created or being created to commit at least one of these crimes.

2. Aiding, as defined in this article, means intentionally assisting in the commission of a crime through advice, instructions, providing information, means, or tools for committing the crime, or removing obstacles to its commission, as well as promising to conceal the criminal, means, or tools of the crime, traces of the crime, or items obtained through criminal means, as well as promising to acquire or sell such items.

3. A person who has committed a crime specified in this article shall be exempt from criminal liability if they timely reported to the authorities or otherwise contributed to the prevention or cessation of the crime that they financed and/or assisted in committing, and if their actions do not contain another composition of a crime.

Article 282.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Organization of an Extremist Community

1. The creation of an extremist community, which is an organized group of individuals for the preparation or commission of extremist crimes, as well as the leadership of such an extremist community, its parts, or the structural subdivisions within it, and the establishment of an association of organizers, leaders, or other representatives of parts or structural subdivisions of such a community for the purpose of developing plans and/or conditions for the commission of extremist crimes, is punishable by a fine ranging from 400,000 to 800,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 4 years, or by imprisonment for a term of 6 to 10 years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 10 years, and with re-

striction of freedom for a term of one to 2 years.

1.1. The inducement, recruitment, or other involvement of a person in the activities of an extremist community is punishable by a fine ranging from 300,000 to 700,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 4 years, or by compulsory labor for a term of 2 to 5 years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 5 years, or without such deprivation, and with restriction of freedom for a term of one to 2 years, or by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 8 years with restriction of freedom for a term of one to 2 years.

2. Participation in an extremist community is punishable by a fine ranging from 300,000 to 600,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 3 years, or by compulsory labor for a term of one to 4 years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 3 years, or without such deprivation, and with restriction of freedom for a term of one year, or by imprisonment for a term of two to 6 years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 5 years, or without such deprivation, and with restriction of freedom for a term of one year.

3. Actions specified in parts one, 1.1, or two of this article, committed by a person using their official position, are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 12 years with a fine ranging from 300,000 to 700,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 3 years, or without such a fine, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to 10 years, or without such deprivation, and with restriction of freedom for a term of one to 2 years.

Notes: 1. A person who commits a crime specified in this article for the first time and voluntarily ceases participation in the activities of an extrem-

ist community is exempt from criminal liability, provided that their actions do not constitute another crime.

2. Extremist crimes, as defined in this Code, refer to crimes committed on the grounds of political, ideological, racial, national, or religious hatred or enmity, or on the grounds of hatred or enmity against any social group, as specified in the relevant articles of the Special Part of this Code.

Article 282.2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Organization of Activities of an Extremist Organization

1. Organizing the activities of a public or religious association or another organization that has been dissolved or banned by a court due to extremist activities, excluding organizations recognized as terrorist under the legislation of the Russian Federation, is punishable by a fine ranging from 400,000 to 800,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 4 years, or by imprisonment for a term of 6 to 10 years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in specific activities for up to 10 years, and with restriction of freedom for a term of one to 2 years.

1.1. Incitement, recruitment, or other involvement of a person in the activities of an extremist organization is punishable by a fine ranging from 300,000 to 700,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 4 years, or by compulsory labor for a term of 2 to 5 years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in specific activities for up to 5 years, or without such deprivation, and with restriction of freedom for a term of one to 2 years, or by imprisonment for a term of 4 to 8 years, with restriction of freedom for a term of one to 2 years.

2. Participation in the activities of a public or religious association or another organization that has been dissolved or banned by a court due to extremist activities, excluding organizations recognized as terrorist under the legislation of the Russian Federation, is punishable by a fine ranging from 300,000

to 600,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 3 years, or by compulsory labor for a term of one to 4 years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in specific activities for up to 3 years, or without such deprivation, and with restriction of freedom for up to one year, or by imprisonment for a term of 2 to 6 years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in specific activities for up to 5 years, or without such deprivation, and with restriction of freedom for a term of one year.

3. Actions specified in parts one, 1.1, or two of this article committed by a person using their official position are punishable by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 12 years, with a fine ranging from 300,000 to 700,000 rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 3 years, or without such a fine, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in specific activities for up to 10 years, or without such deprivation, and with restriction of freedom for a term of one to 2 years.

Note: A person who has committed the crime specified in this article for the first time and voluntarily ceased participation in the activities of a public or religious association or another organization that has been dissolved or banned by a court due to extremist activities shall be exempt from criminal liability, provided that their actions do not constitute another crime.

Article 282.3 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Financing Extremist Activities

1. Providing or collecting funds, or rendering financial services, knowingly intended for financing an organization, preparing, and committing at least one extremist crime, or for supporting the activities of an extremist community or organization, shall be punished by a fine ranging from 300,000 to 700,000 rubles, or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 4 years, or by compulsory la-

bor for a term of one to 4 years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in specific activities for up to 3 years, or without such deprivation, and with restriction of freedom for up to one year, or by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 8 years.

2. The same actions committed by a person using their official position shall be punished by a fine ranging from 300,000 to 700,000 rubles, or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of two to 4 years, or without such, or by compulsory labor for a term of two to 5 years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in specific activities for up to 5 years, or without such deprivation, and with restriction of freedom for a term of one to two years, or by imprisonment for a term of 5 to 10 years.

Note: A person who commits the crime specified in this article for the first time shall be exempt from criminal liability if they have contributed to the prevention or suppression of the crime they funded by timely reporting to the authorities or otherwise assisting in the prevention of the activities of the extremist community or organization for which they provided or collected funds or rendered financial services, provided that their actions do not contain elements of another crime.

Article 282.4 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Repeated propaganda or public demonstration of Nazi attributes or symbols, or attributes or symbols of extremist organizations, or other attributes or symbols whose propaganda or public demonstration is prohibited by federal laws.

1. Propaganda or public demonstration of Nazi attributes or symbols, or attributes or symbols similar to Nazi attributes or symbols to the point of confusion, or attributes or symbols of extremist organizations, or other attributes or symbols whose propaganda or public demonstration is prohibited by federal laws, if these acts are committed by a person who has been subjected to administrative punishment for any of the administrative

offenses provided for in Article 20.3 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation, shall be punished by a fine of 600,000 to 1,000,000 rubles or by the amount of the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of 2 to 3 years, or by compulsory works for up to 480 hours, or by corrective labor for a period of one to 2 years, or by forced labor for up to 4 years, or by imprisonment for the same term.

2. Manufacturing or selling for the purpose of propaganda, or acquiring for the purpose of sale or propaganda Nazi attributes or symbols, or attributes or symbols similar to Nazi attributes or symbols to the point of confusion, or attributes or symbols of extremist organizations, or other attributes or symbols whose propaganda or public demonstration is prohibited by federal laws, if these acts are committed by a person who has been subjected to administrative punishment for any of the administrative offenses provided for in Article 20.3 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation, shall be punished by a fine of six hundred thousand to one million rubles or by the amount of the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of two to three years, or by compulsory works for up to four hundred eighty hours, or by corrective labor for a period of one to two years, or by forced labor for up to four years, or by imprisonment for the same term.

Article 284.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Engaging in Activities of a Foreign or International Organization Recognized as Undesirable in the Territory of the Russian Federation

1. Participation in the activities of a foreign or international organization that has been deemed undesirable in the territory of the Russian Federation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, committed by a person who has been subjected to administrative punishment for a similar act or who has a criminal record for committing an offense provided for by this article or Article 330.3 of this Code, is punishable by a fine ranging from three hundred thousand to five

hundred thousand rubles or in an amount equal to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of two to three years, or by compulsory labor for up to three hundred sixty hours, or by forced labor for up to four years with restriction of freedom for up to two years or without it, or by imprisonment for a term of one to four years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to ten years or without it.

2. Providing or collecting funds or rendering financial services knowingly intended to support the activities of a foreign or international organization that has been deemed undesirable in the territory of the Russian Federation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, is punishable by compulsory labor for up to three hundred sixty hours, or by forced labor for up to four years with restriction of freedom for up to two years or without it, or by imprisonment for a term of one to five years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to ten years or without it.

3. Organizing the activities of a foreign or international organization that has been deemed undesirable in the territory of the Russian Federation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation,

is punishable by compulsory labor for up to four hundred eighty hours, or by forced labor for up to five years with restriction of freedom for up to two years or without it, or by imprisonment for a term of two to six years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to ten years or without it.

Note: A person who has committed an offense provided for by this article is exempt from criminal liability under this article if they voluntarily ceased participation in the activities of a foreign or international organization that has been deemed undesirable in the territory of the Russian Federation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, or assisted in curtailing the activities of such an organization for which they provided or collected funds or rendered financial services,

and if they actively contributed to the disclosure and/or investigation of the crime.

Article 284.2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: addresses calls for the imposition of restrictive measures against the Russian Federation, its citizens, or Russian legal entities.

Calls for a foreign state, international organization, or union, or a state (interstate) institution of a foreign state or international organization or union to implement restrictive measures, expressed through the introduction or extension of political or economic sanctions against the Russian Federation, its citizens, or Russian legal entities, committed by a citizen of the Russian Federation after being held administratively liable for a similar act within one year, are punishable by a fine of up to five hundred thousand rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to three years, or by restriction of freedom for up to three years, or by compulsory labor for up to three years, or by arrest for up to six months, or by imprisonment for up to three years with a fine of up to two hundred thousand rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to one year, or without such a fine.

Article 284.3 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Assistance in the Enforcement of Decisions by International Organizations in which the Russian Federation is not a Participant, or Foreign State Authorities

Providing assistance in the enforcement of decisions by international organizations in which the Russian Federation is not a participant, or by foreign state authorities regarding the criminal prosecution of officials of public authorities of the Russian Federation in connection with their official activities, or of other individuals in connection with their military service or participation in volunteer formations supporting the tasks assigned to the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation or the National Guard of the Russian Federation, in the absence of signs

of crimes specified in Articles 275, 275.1, 276, and 276.1 of this Code,

is punishable by a fine ranging from three hundred thousand to one million rubles, or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of three to five years, or by imprisonment for up to five years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for the same period.

Article 285.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Violation by an official of the terms of a state contract for state defense orders or the terms of a contract concluded for the purpose of fulfilling a state defense order.

1. A violation of the terms of a state contract for state defense orders or the terms of a contract concluded for the purpose of fulfilling a state defense order by an official who has been administratively punished for actions specified in parts 1, 2, or 2.1 of Article 14.55 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation shall be punished by a fine ranging from one million to three million rubles or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one to three years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to ten years, or imprisonment for a term of four to eight years, with a fine ranging from five hundred thousand to one million rubles or in an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of three to four years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to three years.

2. A violation of the terms of a state contract for state defense orders or the terms of a contract concluded for the purpose of fulfilling a state defense order by an official that results in damage to the Russian Federation in an amount of at least five percent of the price of such state contract or contract, but not less than five million rubles, or failure to fulfill the task of a state defense order shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten

years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to five years.

Note: An official who commits the crime specified in part one of this article is exempt from criminal liability if they voluntarily rectify the violation of the terms of the state contract for state defense orders or the terms of the contract concluded for the purpose of fulfilling a state defense order.

Article 322.3 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Fictitious Registration of a Foreign Citizen or Stateless Person at Their Place of Stay in the Russian Federation

Fictitious registration of a foreign citizen or stateless person at their place of stay in the Russian Federation is punishable by a fine ranging from 100,000 to 500,000 rubles, or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to five years, or by compulsory labor for up to five years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in specific activities for up to five years, or without such deprivation, or by imprisonment for up to five years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in specific activities for up to five years, or without such deprivation.

Notes: 1. Fictitious registration of foreign citizens or stateless persons at their place of stay in the Russian Federation is understood as registering them at a place of stay in the Russian Federation based on knowingly false information or documents, or registering foreign citizens or stateless persons at a place of stay in a location without their intention to actually reside there, or without the intention of the host party to provide them with that location for actual residence, or registering foreign citizens or stateless persons at a place of stay at the address of an organization where they do not legally perform work or other activities not prohibited by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

2. A person who commits the crime specified in this article is exempt from criminal liability if they contrib-

uted to the disclosure of this crime and if their actions do not contain another composition of a crime.

Article 330.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Evasion of Duties Prescribed by Russian Federation Legislation on Foreign Agents

1. Evasion of the duty to submit documents required for inclusion in the register of foreign agents, committed by a person after being held administratively liable for an administrative offense under Part 1 of Article 19.34 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation twice within one year, - shall be punishable by a fine of up to three hundred thousand rubles or in the amount of the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to two years, or by compulsory labor for up to four hundred eighty hours, or by correctional labor for up to two years, or by imprisonment for the same period.

2. Violation of the regulations governing the activities of a foreign agent, committed by a person after being held administratively liable for any of the administrative offenses specified in Parts 2 - 9 of Article 19.34 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation twice within one year, - shall be punishable by a fine of up to three hundred thousand rubles or in the amount of the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to two years, or by compulsory labor for up to four hundred eighty hours, or by correctional labor for up to two years, or by imprisonment for the same period.

3. Failure to fulfill the obligation established by the legislation of the Russian Federation to submit to the authorized body documents necessary for inclusion in the register of foreign agents, committed by a person engaged in the deliberate collection of information in the field of military or military-technical activities of the Russian Federation, which, if obtained by foreign sources, may be used against the security of the Russian Federation (provided that there are no elements of crimes provided for in Articles 275 and 276 of this Code), -

shall be punishable by a fine of up to three hundred thousand rubles or in the amount of the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to two years, or by compulsory labor for up to four hundred eighty hours, or by forced labor for up to five years, or by imprisonment for the same period.

Note. For the purposes of this article, foreign sources shall mean persons specified in Part 1 of Article 3 of Federal Law No. 255-FZ of July 14, 2022, "On Control Over the Activities of Persons Under Foreign Influence."

Article 354.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Rehabilitation of Nazism

1. Denial of facts established by the verdict of the International Military Tribunal for the prosecution and punishment of the main war criminals of the European Axis countries, approval of crimes established by that verdict, as well as the dissemination of knowingly false information about the activities of the USSR during World War II and about veterans of the Great Patriotic War, committed publicly, shall be punished by a fine of up to three million rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to three years, or by compulsory labor for up to three years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to three years, or by imprisonment for the same term with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to three years.

2. The same acts committed by:

- a) a person using their official position;
- b) a group of individuals, a group of individuals by prior collusion, or an organized group;
- c) using mass media or information and telecommunications networks, including the Internet;
- d) with the artificial creation of evidence for the prosecution, shall be punished by a fine of two to five million rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one to five years, or by compulsory labor for up to five years with deprivation

of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to five years, or by imprisonment for the same term with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to five years.

3. The dissemination of information that expresses clear disrespect for society regarding the days of military glory and memorial dates of Russia related to the defense of the Fatherland, as well as the desecration of symbols of military glory of Russia, insult to the memory of defenders of the Fatherland, or humiliation of the honor and dignity of a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, committed publicly, shall be punished by a fine of up to three million rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of up to three years, or by mandatory work for up to three hundred sixty hours, or by corrective labor for up to one year, or by compulsory labor for up to three years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to three years, or by imprisonment for the same term with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to three years.

4. Acts specified in part three of this article, committed by a group of individuals, a group of individuals by prior collusion, or an organized group, or using mass media or information and telecommunications networks, including the Internet, shall be punished by a fine of two to five million rubles or an amount equivalent to the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of one to five years, or by compulsory labor for up to five years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to five years, or by imprisonment for the same term with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to five years.

Article 356.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Looting

1. Looting, defined as the unlawful appropriation and/or conversion of someone else's property (includ-

ing property belonging to the deceased or injured, as well as property of civilians) for selfish purposes during a state of emergency, wartime, or armed conflict, and not related to the necessity of survival, is punishable by imprisonment for up to six years.

2. Looting committed with the use of violence that is not dangerous to life or health, or with the threat of such violence, is punishable by imprisonment for up to ten years.

3. Looting committed:

- a) by a group of individuals in premeditated conspiracy;
- b) in a significant amount;
- c) with the use of violence that is dangerous to life or health, or with the threat of such violence, is punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to twelve years.

4. Looting:

- a) committed by an organized group;
- b) committed in an especially large amount;
- c) combined with the threat of murder or causing serious harm to the victim's health, is punishable by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years.

Note: A significant amount in this article is defined as property valued at over 250,000 rubles, and an especially large amount is defined as one million rubles.

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