

## **APEC COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION PLAN, 2016**

**ECONOMY:** **RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

**CALENDAR YEAR:** **2016** **LAST UPDATED:** **NOVEMBER 2016**

**Objective:** Where appropriate, to self-assess progress against APEC Leaders' and Ministers' counter-terrorism commitments, and to identify capacity building needs to assist the APEC Counter-Terrorism Task Force to identify priority areas for future cooperation.

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

1. Summary of main achievements/progress in implementing Leaders and Ministers' commitments since last update.
2. Summary of forward work program to implement Leaders' and Ministers' commitments.
3. Summary of capacity building needs and opportunities that would accelerate/strengthen the implementation of APEC Leaders' and Ministers' commitments by your economy and in the region.

## A. ENHANCING THE SECURE FLOW OF TRADE AND PEOPLE IN THE APEC REGION

### A.1 Protect Cargo:

**Contact Point:** Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

#### LEADERS AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Implement the APEC Framework for Secure Trade (2005).
- Implement the common standards for electronic customs reporting developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO) that provide data to target high-risk shipments and facilitate trade (2002).
- Implement as practicable as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers (2002).
- Promote private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials (2002).
- Continue cooperation between APEC member economies to facilitate trade recovery after a terrorist attack (2006, 2007, 2011).
- Work towards more consistent security measures that reduce transaction costs, and to enhance cooperation with the private sector (2007, 2011).
- Terminate the APEC Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Best Practices Guidelines Document (2011).
- Continue elaborating the Program of operative trade recovery in order to create an efficient system of measures

ensuring recovery and stability of regional trade after natural disasters and other big accidents including terrorist attacks;

- Continue working on the following programs: Single Window, Advanced Risk Management, Passenger Name Record, Authorised Economic Operators (2015).

### **MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS**

In the Russian Federation, the security of air transport cargo delivery is ensured in accordance with the ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices, specified in Annex 17 "Security: Safeguarding International Civil Aviation against Acts of Unlawful Interference" to the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation, Aviation Code of the Russian Federation № 60-FZ dated 19 March 1997, Regulations on Federal system for ensuring protection of civil aviation activities from acts of unlawful interference" stipulated by the Decree No. 897 dated 30 July 1994 of the Government of the Russian Federation, Rules of ensuring safety and security of airports and their infrastructure facilities stipulated by the Decree № 42 dated 1 February 2011 of the Government of the Russian Federation, the Federal aviation regulations described in "Aviation Security Requirements for Airports", approved by the Order № 142 dated 28 November 2005 of the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation, "Pre-flight and Post-flight Inspection Rules" approved by the Order No. 104 dated 20 July 2007 of the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation, Regulations for Inspection, Additional Inspection and Secondary Inspection, approved by the Order No. 227 dated 23 July 2015 of the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation, Technical instructions for the protection of aircraft and civil aviation facilities approved by and brought into force by the Order No. DV-115 dated 26 August 1993 of the Department of Air Transport under the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation.

Security at airports is ensured by a range of measures involving:

- a) fencing airdrome and its facilities to prevent free access to their territory for unauthorized persons, vehicles and animals;
- b) introducing access and internal security regimes at facilities establishing strict rules of access to the territory of the civil aviation facility for personnel, visitors and vehicles, air passengers and supporting staff to the platform, airport ramps as well as to the areas of delivery and claim of baggage, cargo and mail;
- c) patrolling;
- d) introducing and maintaining technical security equipment.

The airport boundaries are protected in the following way:

international airports are protected by the offices of private security under the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation;

other airports are protected by the departmental security services under the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation.

The airport facilities for maintaining aircraft and (or) serving passengers, operating cargo, as well as other facilities providing services at the territory of the airport are protected by the aviation security service of the airport or, in accordance with some agreements, by the offices of private security under the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation and by the departmental security services under the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation.

The airport is fenced with the help of technical systems that prevent unauthorized access for the persons and vehicles

to the territory of the airport.

At the civil aviation airports of the Russian Federation all mail and cargo terminals, flight catering areas, commercial warehouses, warehouses of dangerous cargo are equipped with secure lighting and are under constant control.

**FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)**

**PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES?**

**WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?**

**WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)**

**WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT YOUR ECONOMY COULD PROVIDE (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)**

## A.2 Protection of Port Facilities and Ships Engaged in International Voyages:

**Contact Point:** Name: Mr. Viktor Kuznetsov      **Position:** Head of the Russian Maritime Security Service

Telephone Number: +7(499) 642-83-19      Fax: +7(499) 642-83-29      Email Address: [smb@msecurity.ru](mailto:smb@msecurity.ru)

### COMMITMENTS MADE BY HEADS OF STATE AND MINISTERS

- Review ship and port facility security plans; automatic identification systems (AIS) installed on certain ships (2004).
- Support international efforts to fight piracy (2002, 2008).
- Support the implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (2004).
- Cooperation between APEC member economies on training to enhance ship and port security in the region (2002).
- Cooperate with the International Maritime Organisation on its efforts to undertake an analysis of small boats as potential threats to maritime security (2009).
- Enhance ability to identify, assess, and share information on threats to transportation facilities, vehicles, people and cargo, to prevent and combat acts of unlawful interference (2011)

### MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

#### In 2015-2016

1. Initial checkouts have been performed to review the security system for compliance in order to issue 45 International Ship Security Certificates.

2. Interim checkouts of security systems have been completed in order to validate 158 International Ship Security Certificates.
3. Checkouts have been carried out to resume 132 International Ship Security Certificates.
4. 447 ships transport security plans have been developed and approved.
5. 367 vulnerability assessments of inland water transport vehicles have been concluded.
6. The Federal Agency for Maritime and River Transport of Russia (Rosmorrechflot) developed and approved 90 vulnerability assessments of transport infrastructure (port facilities).
7. Rosmorrechflot developed and approved 88 transport infrastructure (port facilities) security plans.
8. 394 seafarer's identity cards were issued in accordance with international standards.
9. 3 merchant ships of several countries have been escorted by Russian warships through the Gulf of Aden and the North-West of the Indian ocean known to be piracy-hazardous areas to guarantee safe passing.

#### **FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)**

##### **In 2017**

1. To continue initial checkouts of security systems on the 200 ships that were reacquired changed the owner/operator or the flag state.
2. To continue interim checkouts on 150 ships.
3. To carry out checkouts in order to resume 180 International Ship Security Certificates.

4. To develop and approve 10 transport infrastructure (port facilities) vulnerability assessments
5. To develop and approve 10 plans on transport security (safety) of transport infrastructure (port facilities).
6. To continue issuing seafarer's identity cards in accordance with international standards.
7. To continue escorting merchant ships of different countries with the Russian warships through piracy prone areas of the Gulf of Aden and the north-west of the Indian ocean.

**PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?**

Rosmorrechflot representatives took part in the regular meeting of the APEC Counter Terrorism Working Group and the X international Conference on Secure Trade in the APEC Region from 20 to 22 August.

**WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)**

There are no factors hampering the capacity to fulfill international obligations of the Russian Federation in the field of the protection of ships and port facilities.

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Any form of enhanced cooperation on the basis of the exchange of experience and best practices on ensuring protection of port facilities and ships engaged in international voyages.

### A.3 Protect International Aviation:

**Contact Point:** Operational Coordination Center (OCC) of the Federal Air Transport Agency

**Address:** 37, Leningradsky prospect, A-167, GSP-3, Moscow, 125993, Russian Federation;

**ph.:** + 7 (499) 231- 52-92; c.: + 7 (916) 224-68-24;

**fax:** + 7 (499) 231-56-83; **e-mail:** [occ@scaa.ru](mailto:occ@scaa.ru)

#### LEADERS AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Introduce highly effective baggage screening procedures and equipment in all APEC international airports as soon as possible; and accelerate implementation of standards for reinforced flight deck doors for passenger aircraft wherever possible (2002).
- Facilitate conduct by International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) of mandatory aviation security audits (2002, 2009).
- Enhance air cargo security by promoting adoption of the guidelines developed by the ICAO (2002).
- Examine emerging approaches to air cargo security; share information on efficient screening technologies and training; and harmonize aviation security measures (2009).
- Adopt strict domestic export controls on Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS); secure stockpiles; regulate production, transfer, and brokering; ban transfers to non-state end-users; and exchange information in support of these efforts (2003).

- APEC economies which did not do so before 2007 to conduct one MANPADS' assessment of a major international airport using the MANPADS' Vulnerability Assessment (MVA) guide established by the ICAO or similar international guidelines (2005).
- Activities, aimed at attaining continuous improvement of aviation security and quality control oversight measures (2009).
- Implementation of efficient programs, designed to enhance capacities for the protection of air cargoes and air passengers and facilitate the development of institutions and effective mobilization of resources and accumulated experience (2010).
- Prevent foreign terrorist fighter travel through advance passenger risk analysis and other measures (2015).
- Implement the Advance Passenger Information and Passenger Name Record (API/PNR) programs to secure and facilitate legitimate travel within the region (2015).

**MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS****Baggage Security Checks**

In the Russian Federation, baggage security checks are conducted in accordance with the Federal Law № 60-FZ dated March 19, 1997 “The Aviation Code of the Russian Federation”; the Regulations on the Federal Framework for Safeguarding Civil Aviation against Acts of Unlawful Interference approved by the Government Decree № 897 dated July 30, 1994; the Rules of on Pre-flight and Post-flight Inspection adopted by the Order of the Ministry of Transport of Russia № 104 dated July 25, 2007; the Rules of Inspection, Additional Inspection and Re-inspection for Ensuring Transport Security adopted by the Order of the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation № 227 dated July 23, 2015; the Federal Aviation Regulations – the Aviation Security Requirements to Airports – adopted by the Order of the Ministry of Transport of Russia № 142 dated November 28, 2005; and the Standards and Recommended Practices of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

**Aviation Security Measures at International and Federal Airports of the Russian Federation**

Canine units are established at international and federal airports of the Russian Federation in order to detect explosives.

Airport check points are equipped with automated systems for control and monitoring of personnel access. Transport checkpoints are equipped with systems to intercept vehicles.

Airports of the Moscow air hub conduct mandatory three-level pre-flight baggage inspections:

- a) Level 1: 100% screening of all baggage with a high-speed X-ray TV introscope capable of automatically detecting explosives (in an unattended mode);
- b) Level 2: baggage that evokes suspicions and has been denied access to a sterile area at Level 1 is subject to screening at a CT scanner or any other equipment capable of reliably detecting explosives;
- c) Level 3: baggage denied access to a sterile area at Level 2 is subject to manual search. Manual search is conducted in front of the passenger, a police officer and an EOD specialist.

Multi-level automated baggage handling and checking systems are currently being introduced at re-launched terminal complexes of international airports of the Russian Federation.

Entrances to all airport terminals have security checkpoints for 100% screening of people entering the terminal and their baggage. The inspection is conducted by officers of the airport aviation security service.

### **Aviation Security Equipment of Aircraft**

In accordance with paragraph 4 of Annex “Aviation Security Standards, Regulations and Procedures” to the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation № . 897 “On the Federal Framework for Safeguarding Civil Aviation against Acts of Unlawful Interference” dated July 30, 1994, aircraft with maximum certificated takeoff weight above 45,500 kg or seating capacity of over 60 people are equipped as follows:

- bullet resistant doors which can be securely locked/unlocked from each pilot station and partitions separating the cockpit from passenger cabin;

– special alarm systems and interphone devices for communications between air crew and flight attendants (board operators).

Most aircraft used by Russia's major airlines are equipped with TV video surveillance systems for each pilot to be able to see the entire zone of the front face of the door to the cockpit from their working stations, as provided for by the ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices and paragraph 4 of Annex “Aviation Security Standards, Regulations and Procedures” to the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation № 897 dated July 30, 1994.

#### **Measures to Facilitate Mandatory Aviation Security Audits Conducted by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)**

From August 28 to September 6, 2006, the Russian Federation was audited by the ICAO aviation security commission as a part of the first round of the ICAO Universal Security Audit Program (USAP); later on, in June 2008, the ICAO auditor visited Russia to assess whether the measures taken by the Russian Federation were sufficient to follow up the 2006 ICAO commission's recommendations. The ICAO auditor commended the preparation of the Russian Federation for the audit and noted the great efforts to implement the ICAO recommendations.

In March 2011, the Russian Federation was audited by the ICAO experts as a part of the USAP second cycle. Following the audit, the ICAO commission noted that the Russian Federation had developed and adopted an effective aviation security oversight and monitoring system. It also took note of a high level of aviation security oversight and monitoring activity in the Russian Federation, comprehensive and high quality legal framework, as well as instruments for airport and airline quality control.

By the criteria adopted by ICAO, the total aviation security oversight rate of the Russian Federation is about 97% with the world average ranging from 65 to 70% (according to the results of the first stage of the second cycle of ICAO audits).

The Russian Federation also supports the USAP by providing certified personnel trained to conduct ICAO audits to be involved in USAP auditing activity in other states as members of ICAO auditing teams.

In February 2013, the regional aviation security coordinator of the ICAO European and North Atlantic Office audited the Moscow-based ICAO Regional Aviation Security Training Centre. By its results, the work of the Centre was commended.

In October 2012, the Moscow airport (Domodedovo) hosted an expert meeting with the delegation of the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate aimed at practical examination of additional measures taken to strengthen the airport security, as well as of cooperation opportunities and counter-terrorism measures taken by Russia.

In June 2014, Moscow hosted the ICAO Regional Seminar on the implementation of the ICAO Universal Audit Programme Continuous Monitoring Approach in the area of aviation security in connection with transition by the international security control system from periodic audits (one in 4 years) to continuous reporting to ICAO on the implementation of all international standards related to aviation security and facilitation of air transport.

### **Ensuring Security of Air Cargo Transportation**

In the airports of the Russian Federation, cargos, mail and on-board supplies of the aircraft are subject to a 100% pre-flight inspection. Inspections are carried out with the use of technical and special means, such as stationary X-ray television introsopes, portable (hand-held) metal detectors, explosives detectors (detectors of fumes from explosives and stationary detectors of explosives), devices for detection of hazardous liquids in sealed containers and other technical and special means, as well as service dogs from canine units.

Airport administration organizes daily checks (setups) of technical means of inspection and equipment used during the inspection.

If it is impossible to inspect the content of the cargo with technical and special means, or manually (contact method), or visually, or if any information concerning the threat of an act of illegal intervention in the departing aircraft becomes available, the following additional measures are also taken in the Russian Federation:

- detention of the cargo in safe conditions before its loading on board for a period that is at least two hours longer than the expected duration of the aircraft flight to the destination;
- the cargo inspection in a decompression chamber for a period equal to the estimated time of the aircraft flight to the destination;
- canine inspection of air cargos.

Suspicious cargo is to undergo additional pre-flight inspection for the purpose of detecting items and substances that are prohibited for aircraft carriage.

Outer packing of cargo is subject to inspection. If the outer packing is damaged (breached), the cargo is prohibited for aircraft carriage.

During inspection, the baggage, mail, cargos and in-flight supplies are to be labeled with numbered stickers and delivered on board the aircraft under the Aviation Security Service officers' control. The Aviation Security Service officers also control their loading into the aircraft.

Transit cargo arriving at the airport is not re-inspected if measures to prevent unauthorized access to aircraft have been taken while it was on board the aircraft in the territory of the airport.

Transfer cargo, mail and in-flight supplies of an aircraft are subject to obligatory pre-flight inspection in intermediate airports before they are put together with inspected cargo, mail and in-flight supplies of an aircraft, for which this is the starting point.

If any information concerning the threat of an act of illegal intervention in the departing aircraft becomes available, an additional pre-flight inspection of passengers and baggage (including carry-on items), members of the flight crew, in-flight supplies of an aircraft, cargo and mail is carried out.

Due to the increased air cargo traffic in the Russian Federation, we consider experimental implementation of e-freight standard.

The pre-flight inspection and dangerous cargo transportation are carried out in line with the requirements of Annex 18 to the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation – The Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air and Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (Doc 9284 AN/905), as well as the Federal

Aviation Rules entitled the Rules of Dangerous Cargo Transportation on Civil Aircraft approved by the Order № 141 of the Ministry of Transport of Russia dated September 5, 2008.

### **Activities to Ensure Continuous Improvement of Oversight Measures in the Field of Aviation Security and Quality Control**

The Federal Service for Supervision of Transport (hereinafter – the Rostransnadzor), represented by the Transportation Security Administration and territorial bodies of the Rostransnadzor, is an authorized body of the Russian Federation responsible for control (monitoring) over civil aviation.

According to the requirements of paragraph 4 of Article 48 of the Federal Law № 60-FZ "Aviation Code of the Russian Federation" dated March 19, 1997, state control over the compliance of civil aerodromes and airports with the relevant requirements is exercised by the competent authority appropriately vested with the power to arrange and carry out mandatory certification procedures for civil aerodromes and airports.

Supervisory control over the compliance of aviation security measures with the requirements of the legislation of the Russian Federation regarding aviation security of legal entities responsible for aviation security is carried out in accordance with federal aviation regulations.

Supervisory control is exercised by the Federal Air Transport Agency or its regional bodies during the conformity certificate validity period by way of routine (no less than once a year) and unscheduled inspections.

Routine supervisory control timeline is set by the Federal Air Transport Agency or its relevant regional body. The Federal Air Transport Agency or its relevant regional body makes the decision about carrying out unscheduled supervisory control.

**FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)**

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#### A.4 Protect People in Transit

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

#### LEADERS AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Implement as soon as possible a system for the collection and transmission of advance passenger information (API) (2002).
- Consider joining the Regional Movement Alert System (RMAS) (2006).
- Adopt and implement agreed standards for machine readable travel documents, and apply biometrics in entry and (where applicable) exit procedures and travel documents consistent with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Organization for Standardization (2002).
- Assure the highest possible integrity of all government officials involved in border control (2002).
- Develop a standardized strategic safety and security master plan for tourists, a crisis management model, and promote the development of simple-to-use safety and security measures for tourism industry (2002).
- Voluntarily provide information on lost and stolen travel documents to the existing database of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) on a best endeavours basis (2005).
- Implement the APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative while ensuring the overall transport system security (2011).

**MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS****Implementing a system for the collection and transmission of advance passenger information.**

Pursuant to the Federal Law № 16-FZ “On Transport Security” dated February 9, 2007, taking into account the requirements of the Federal Law № 149-FZ “On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection” dated July 27, 2006 and on the basis of the Comprehensive Program to Ensure Security for Population on Transport approved by the Order № 1285-r of the Government of the Russian Federation dated July 30, 2010, the Procedure for Formation and Maintenance of the Centralized Automated Base of Passenger Personal Data and Provision of Data Contained Therein approved by the Order № 243 of the Russian Ministry of Transport dated July 19, 2012 (effective as of December 1, 2013), which determines the principles of formation and maintenance of the centralized automated bases of passenger personal data and provision of data contained therein, has been elaborated.

**Using machine readable travel documents in view of the use of passenger biometrical identification means.**

The Russian Federation has implemented a package of measures to adopt and introduce procedures for the use of machine readable travel documents in view of the use of passenger biometrical identification means. The travel documents fully meet the requirements of the ICAO Doc 9303 – Machine Readable Travel Documents.

**FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)**

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**A.5 Combat Threats to Security:****Contact:**\_\_\_\_\_ **Title:**\_\_\_\_\_**Telephone Number:**\_\_\_\_\_ **Fax number:**\_\_\_\_\_ **Email Address:**\_\_\_\_\_**LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS**

- Review progress on commitments to dismantle trans-national terrorist groups (2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008).
- Eliminate the severe and growing danger posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by strengthened non-proliferation regimes and adopting and enforcing effective export controls (2003, 2004, 2005, 2006) as well as take appropriate individual and joint actions to protect legitimate financial and commercial system from abuse (2006).
  - Ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all relevant obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law (2005).
  - Relevant economies to take steps towards the ratification and implementation of, or the commitment to ratify all basic universal antiterrorist conventions (2004, 2008).
  - Increase and better coordinate counter-terrorism activities, where appropriate, through effective collaboration, technical assistance and capacity building, and cooperation between APEC's Counter-Terrorism Task Force with relevant international, regional and functional organizations (2003) in accordance with the relevant APEC rules and practices.
  - Relevant economies to implement the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and

Security of Radioactive Sources as well as the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources (2005).

- Continue efforts and cooperation on food defense to mitigate the terrorist threat to the food supply following the voluntary APEC Food Defence Principles (2007).
- Implement the APEC Consolidated Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy to make regional commerce and travel more secure, efficient, and resilient (2015).

### **MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS**

Based on the analysis of national and foreign experience, the legislation in the field of countering terrorism and extremism is being improved. Training for terrorism has been criminalized. The organization of the activities of a terrorist group and creation of a terrorist community have been criminalized. The criminal penalty for organization of an illegal armed group or involvement in such a group has been increased. The periods of limitation are not applied to persons committed the terrorism related crimes. Criminal liability for complicity in committing a terrorist act has been introduced. The options for identification of the persons using Internet for extremist and terrorist purposes and prevention of their illegal activities have been broadened.

The Federal Law № 468-FZ dated 30 December 2015 "On Introducing Changes into Legal Acts of the Russian Federation" enables the officers of the Federal Security Service to use firearms in crowded environment to prevent terrorist act and also to carry out fingerprinted registration and process the genomic data of persons in the course of border control.

In July 2016, the President of the Russian Federation signed the so called antiterrorist pack which introduces changes into **eighteen federal laws**, including the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, Code of Criminal Procedure of the

Russian Federation, Administrative Offenses Code of the Russian Federation, federal laws "On Counteraction to Terrorism", "On Federal Security Service", "On Investigative Activities", "On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection", "On Communications", "On Forwarding Activities", "On Procedure for Exiting and Entering the Russian Federation", in the field of addition measures to counter terrorism and ensure public security.

The grounds for prosecution of foreign citizens and stateless persons for committing a crime outside the Russian Federation, provided in the Criminal Code of Russia, have been broadened. The said persons shall bear responsibility under the Russian law if it stipulated not only by an international treaty, but also by any other international document containing commitments, acknowledged by the Russian Federation, in the field governed by the Criminal Code of Russia.

For example, according to the UN Security Council resolution №2148 (2014) Member States shall prevent and suppress the recruiting, organizing, transporting or equipping the foreign terrorist fighters, financing their travels and activities. Moreover, the States shall ensure that their domestic laws and regulations establish serious criminal offenses sufficient to provide the ability to prosecute and to penalize in a manner duly reflecting the seriousness of the offense". The UN Security Council resolution №2249 (2015) calls upon UN Member States to take all necessary measures, on the territory under the control of ISIL in Syria and Iraq, to redouble and coordinate their efforts to prevent and suppress terrorist acts committed specifically by ISIL, and all other persons and groups associated with Al Qaeda".

The failure to report of a crime, incitement, recruiting or any other form of involvement of a person into public unrests, commission of an international terrorist act have been made a punishable offense.

The definition "financing of terrorism" has been specified, a person is subject to prosecution, *inter alia*, if he grants or

collects assets or provides financial services while being aware of the fact that they are intended to finance or provide different material support to a person aiming to commit at least one of terrorism related crimes.

This change is aimed at the implementation of the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Recommendation of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) which state that not only the financing of terrorist acts but also that of terrorist organizations and single terrorists should be regarded as a criminal offense (even if there is no connection between their actions and a specific terrorist act).

The Criminal Code of Russia specified the list of crimes which entail criminal liability as assisting the terrorist activity (Articles 205.2, 205.3, 205.4, 205.5, 220, 221, 277 and 361 of the Criminal Code of Russia were additionally included).

Changes specifying the objectives of conducting an antiterrorist operation, capturing the binding nature of the decisions of the antiterrorist commissions in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and particularizing the powers of local government institutions in the said area, have been introduced to the Federal Law "On Counteraction to Terrorism".

Now the measures under the antiterrorist regime may apply not only to suppress a terrorist act but also to suppress and detect such crimes as encroachment on the life of a statesman or a public figure, forcible seizure of power or forcible retention of power, armed rebellion, assaults on persons or institutions enjoying international protection (if the indicated actions are related to terrorist activity), hostage taking, hijacking of an aircraft, ship or railway train.

The binding nature of the decisions of the antiterrorist commissions in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation has been established (with the constituent entities of the Russian Federation being able to determine the liability for non-compliance with such decisions in order to ensure their mandatory nature), the powers of local government

institutions in the field of terrorism prevention and mitigation of its effect are being specified. In particular, it was established that the local government institutions develop, arrange and carry out outreach activities aimed at clarifying the nature of terrorism and the social danger it creates, ensure the compliance with the antiterrorist protection requirements for facilities owned by the municipality or managed by the local government authorities.

Changes which come into force on 1 July 2018, have been introduced into Federal Laws "On Communications" and "On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection" requiring that metadata (information on reception, transmission, delivery and (or) procession of the voice data, text messages, images, sounds, videos or other messages of the communications services users) shall be subject to storage for three years while text messages and other data (images, sounds, etc) for up to six months. However, the Government of the Russian Federation shall determine the procedure, dates and volume of the content storage.

To ensure the secrecy of communication, the judicial control over the procedure of acquisition of such information by investigative authorities shall remain.

A similar mechanism is provided for storing the data by the distributors of information in Internet with the exception that the metadata storage period will be three years and not one as for communications providers.

Changes that have been introduced into Federal Laws "On Postal Communications" and "On Forwarding Activities" corrected the powers of the postal operators and forwarders. Now the postal operators are authorized to use X-ray television, radiosopic units, stationary, portable and handheld metal detectors, gas analysis and chemical equipment and other devices in order to detect the devices and items which are prohibited from conveyance. The list of postal items prohibited from

conveyance has been complemented by explosive and other devices posing danger to human life and health.

### **Organizational and practical activities in the area of countering terrorism in 2014-2016**

The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation recognized the international terrorist organizations (hereinafter – ITO) "Islamic State", "Jabhat al-Nusra", "Aum Shinrikyo" and also "Minin and Pozharsky Public Militia Movement" as terrorist and prohibited their activities in the territory of the Russian Federation.

There were 1538 (+36.3%) terrorism related crimes registered in 2015 with 8 of them being provided for by Article 205 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (hereinafter – the Criminal Code of Russia, terrorist act). Over 70% of the terrorism related crimes were detected by the Russian law enforcement officials. There were 1313 (+73,4%) terrorism related crimes registered in the first half of the current year with 12 (+140%) being provided for by Article 205 of the Criminal Code of Russia.

The activities to dismantle the channels of transfer of the recruited Russian citizens to Syria via Turkey and Egypt to participate in armed hostilities created by ITOs “Islamic State” and “Jabhat al-Nusra” have been continued.

In 2015, as a result of the achieved level of cooperation with Tajik partners, 63 citizens of the republic of Tajikistan which were recruited in the Russian Federation and went to Syria to join ITO, were successfully identified.

As of August 2016, 94 recruiters to illegal armed groups were identified in the territory of the Russian Federation. Criminal proceedings were brought against 2040 persons who went abroad, preeminently to Syria and Iraq, to take part in armed conflicts. 217 returned persons have been sentenced. Operative work in cooperation with Russian Federal Security Service on a total of 3715 such persons is in progress.

For example, in October 2015, the activities of an extensive cell of ITO "Hizb ut-Tahrir" which was composed of citizens of the Central Asian countries and operated in the territory of the Moscow Oblast, were suppressed. The members of this group recruited new members in migrant community, distributed illegal religious literature and collected assets to provide financial support to fighters of ITO. Criminal proceeding was brought under Article 205.5 of the Criminal Code of Russia (Organizing Activities for a Terrorist Organization and Participation in Such Organization), 23 members of the cell were arrested, including leaders.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, in cooperation with the Russian Federal Security Service and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, intensified its work in regions of the country along migration flows to Europe. The persons involved in the activities of ITO are being closely monitored and filtered. Moreover, the territorial units are oriented to control the presence and travel of the migrants from the Middle East region and Afghan-Pakistani zone inside the country.

For example, the General Administration for Combating Extremism of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, in cooperation with the Russian Federal Security Service, identified a criminal network, consisted mainly of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which operated in the territory of Moscow and the Moscow Oblast. They have organized an illegal migration channel, manufacture and sale of forged documents which were used to transfer the recruits to ITO "Islamic State" and "Jabhat al-Nusra". The received funds were used to maintain the activities of these terrorist structures. On 11 February 2016, criminal proceedings were brought against members of this criminal network under Article 322.1, part 2, paragraph "a" of the Criminal Code of Russia (Organization of Illegal Migration). On 17 February 2016, in the context of this criminal proceeding, searches were carried out, resulting in reveal and destruction of 3 major

underground laboratories with special equipment to forge documents, seizure of great number of blank Russian, Uzbek, Tajik and Azerbaijani passports, patents, migration and ID cards, seals, stamps, electronic storage devices, computer hardware and cell phones. The members of the criminal network have been apprehended.

On 26 April 2016, in Khimki, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in cooperation with the Russian Federal Security Service, apprehended M. Makhmadov, leader of the ITO "Islamic State" cell in the Moscow Oblast, who planned to travel to Syria to participate in the activities of the armed groups. Moreover, he was also recruiting 12 citizens of the Central Asian countries who illegally resided in a rented flat. Ammunition, grenades and two 200g explosive blocks found in the flat illustrate the seriousness of his intents. Criminal proceeding was brought against Makhmadov under Article 282 (Incitement of Hatred or Enmity and Equally Abasement of Human Dignity) and Article 205.2 (Public Calls for Committing of Terrorist Activity or Public Justification of Terrorism) of the Criminal Code of Russia.

To prevent the spreading of extremist and terrorist ideology as well as transit of the ITO members travelling to the foreign conflict zones via the Russian Federation, the mechanism of undesirability of stay in the Russian Federation of the foreign citizens involved in extremist and terrorist activities is being used. According to information of the General Administration for Combating Extremism of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation and its territorial units, there were 14 decisions on undesirability of stay in the Russian Federation of such persons made in 2015 and 20 more in the first half of 2016.

**FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)****PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?**

The Russian interministerial delegations took part in the following events:

1. Counter-Terrorism Working Group (CTWG) Workshop c/o USA (Subic, Philippines, 29 January – 1 February 2015).
2. 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of CTWG (Subic, Philippines, 10-11 May 2015).
3. CTWG Secure Travel Workshop (Cebu, Philippines, 30-31 August 2015).
4. CTWG (Cebu, Philippines, 1-2 September 2015).
5. CTWG Meeting (Lima, Peru, 22-23 February 2016).
6. CTWG Workshop on APEC Secure Travel Follow-on for Countering Foreign Terrorist Fighter Travel (Lima, Peru, 18-19 August 2016).
7. CTWG Secure Trade in the APEC Region (20-21 August 2016).

**WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)**

**WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT YOUR ECONOMY COULD PROVIDE (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)**

## B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING

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### LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Cut off terrorists' access to the international financial and commercial system, including by implementing standards and agreements on combating terrorist financing and money laundering (2002, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009).
- Enhance law enforcement and regulatory capabilities by establishing or identifying a financial intelligence unit (FIU) in each APEC member economy, and enhancing information sharing with other FIUs (2002).
- Relevant economies to implement UN and other international instruments (2002).
- Implement, where applicable, the FATF's Special Recommendations on terrorist financing, including those relating to non-profit organizations, alternative remittance systems and illicit cash couriers (2002, 2008).

### MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

In 2014-2016 as a part of process for improving the system of combating financing of terrorism and extremism the Russian Federation adopted the following regulations:

Federal Law № 110-FZ dated May 5, 2014 “On amending certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation” introduced simplified customer identification.

Besides, this Law decreased twofold (to 100,000 roubles or its equivalent in foreign currency) the threshold amount of transactions subject to mandatory control (a transaction whereby a non-profit organization receives funds and (or) another property from foreign states, international and foreign organizations, as well as foreign citizens and stateless persons). This Law also supplemented the list of transactions subject to mandatory control with the transaction whereby the said non-profit organization spends its funds and (or) other property.

Federal Law № 130-FZ dated May 5, 2014 “On amending certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation” expanded the list of grounds for including and removing organizations or individuals to/from the List of organizations and individuals known for their engagement in extremist activities or terrorism (hereinafter “the List”) through the introduction of Subitem 2.1) (an effective decision on imposing an administrative penalty for financial support to terrorism provided for by Article 15.27.1 of the Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation).

Federal Law № 179-FZ dated June 28, 2014 “On amending certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation” added Article 282.3 “Financing Extremist Activity” to the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. Therefore, it envisaged criminal punishment for financing extremist activity.

Notably, in the Decision of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of December 29, 2014 Islamic State (ISIL) and Jabhat al-Nusra were recognized as terrorist organizations, their activity was banned in the Russian Federation and criminal punishment was introduced for joining or supporting ISIL or Jabhat al-Nusra. This decision was a key step

in implementing provisions of the UN Security Council Resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014) mainly geared towards combating these groups and foreign terrorist fighter (FTF) fighting for them.

Decree № 804 of the Government of the Russian Federation of August 6, 2015 “On approving the rules for listing organizations and individuals known for their engagement in extremist activities or terrorism, and raising awareness about this list among organizations engaged in monetary transactions or transactions with other property, and among individual entrepreneurs”. This decree has bridged the regulatory framework gaps related to composing the List and raising awareness thereof among organizations engaged in monetary transactions or transactions with another property, and among individual entrepreneurs.

Since 2015 legal mechanism for freezing accounts/deposits of organizations and individuals involved in terrorism, as well as their acquaintances, has been enhanced dramatically.

Namely, Presidential Decree № 562 of November 18 established an interagency coordination body, engaged in countering terrorist financing – Interagency Committee for Combating the Financing of Terrorism (hereinafter “Interagency Committee”) – enabling to immediately freeze money or other assets of organizations or individuals involved in terrorist activities. Thereby the risk of untimely freeze of assets intended for financing terrorism both nationally and abroad, was reduced.

Interagency Committee includes high-level leadership from 4 agencies (Rosfinmonitoring, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Federal Security Service and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation) and is headed by the Deputy Director of Rosfinmonitoring. Primary function of the Committee is extrajudicial freezing of assets of individuals involved

in terrorism activities, including financing of terrorism.

Provided that there are sufficient grounds to suspect engagement of an organization or and individual in terrorist activities (including financing of terrorism) Interagency Committee may decide to freeze (block) the funds or other property of the said organization or individual.

Interagency Committee decides, whether grounds to suspect engagement of an organization or and individual in terrorist activities are sufficient, deriving its judgment from data provided by concerned federal executive bodies and by foreign authorities to a respective authority in regard to probable engagement of an organization or and individual in terrorist activities (including financing of terrorism).

If the Interagency Committee decides to freeze (block) the funds or other property of an organization or an individual, Rosfinmonitoring immediately publishes respective decision on its official website so as to ensure that organizations engaged in monetary transactions or transactions with other property undertake appropriate measures to freeze (block) the funds or other property that the said organization or individual are in possession of.

Currently mechanism of the Committee's operation is functional and fine-tuned. A number of decisions have been delivered vis-à-vis persons, suspected in financing of terrorism. Aggregate amount of frozen assets averages at 0.5 mln rubles.

In early June 2016 a series of anti-terrorism and public safety laws were adopted.

For instance, amendments introduced by the Federal Law № 375 of July 6, 2016 “On Amending the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation in Regard to Creating Additional

Measures Aimed at Countering Terrorism and Protecting Public Safety” seek to establish additional mechanisms for countering terrorist and extremist phenomena. In particular, “failure to report a terrorism-related crime” is now a criminal offence (Article 205.6 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) and so is "committing an act of international terrorism" (Article 361 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). Punishment for a terrorist attack, putting together an illegal armed formation or participation therein was toughened. Public calls to terrorist activities or public justification of terrorism through the Internet have been criminalized. Minimum age of discretion for such offence as conducting a terrorism-related crime was lowered to 14.

Besides, this federal law clarifies the definition of “financing of terrorism” – “provision or raising of funds or the provision of financial services in the knowledge of their being intended for financing an organization, for preparing or committing at least one of the crimes envisaged by Articles 205, 205.1, 205.2, 205.3, 205.4, 205.5, 206, 208, 211, 220, 221, 277, 278, 279, 360 and 361 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation either for financing or providing other material support to an individual for the purposes of committing at least one of the specified crimes or for supporting an organized group, illegal armed formation, criminal community (criminal organization) formed or being formed to commit any of the said crimes.”

The Federal Law became effective on July 20, 2016.

Other standards of the Russian Federation regulating legal relations in this sphere are:

– Decree № 626 of the President of the Russian Federation of September 10, 2016 "On Measures to Implement UN Security Council Resolution № 2127 dated December 5, 2013 and № 2134 dated January 28, 2014";

– Decree № 109 of the President of the Russian Federation of March 11, 2016 "On Measures to Implement UN Security Council Resolution 2231, dated July 20, 2015";

Rosfinmonitoring is a federal executive body responsible for maintaining and updating the List. In 2015 in cooperation with law enforcement authorities the national section of the List put together by Rosfinmonitoring was expanded by 1 500 individuals. It allowed to freeze over 3 000 accounts of terrorists and extremists to the tune of 37 mln roubles. As of September 19, 2016 the national part of the List comprised 6465 individuals and 77 organizations, while the international section comprised 413 individuals and 94 organizations.

Speaking about international cooperation in combating terrorist financing it is worth noting that Rosfinmonitoring in 2014-2016 headed the effort of Russian interagency delegation at specialized international multilateral platforms: Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF), Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (EAG), the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL) and Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG).

Rosfinmonitoring remains an active participant of world Financial Intelligence Units network, that is the Egmont Group, and in 2015 for the first time became a member of the Egmont Governing Committee as a State representing Europe/Eurasia. The service plays a key role in the regional section of the Egmont Group – in the Council of Heads of the CIS Financial Intelligence Units. Both said organizations see fighting against financing international terrorist organizations, their members and accomplices as a top priority.

In 2015-2016 Russia through FATF focused its efforts on continuing investigation to detect ISIL funding channels, and participated in a peer review of implementation of the FATF Standards on combating terrorist financing. At Russia's initiatives the FATF Standards (the Interpretive Note to Recommendation 5 and the Glossary) were amended for the purpose of States' comprehensive implementation of the provisions of UN Security Council Resolutions 2199 and 2253.

**FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)**

Currently Rosfinmonitoring together with government authorities concerned is developing, harmonizing and preparing to bring in to the Government of the Russian Federation a draft federal law on amending certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation, related to limiting access to financial instruments running online and used for the purpose of financing terrorism and (or) extremist activity, as well as for organizing mass (public) events that violate the established order.

**PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?**

Official of Rosfinmonitoring Legal Department Daniil Burda participated in the meeting of the APEC Counter Terrorism Working Group (CTWG) (Qingdao, PRC, May 6-7, 2014) and presented a report "Amendments to the Legislation of the Russian Federation geared towards mitigating risks of using non-personified (anonymous) means of payment for Terrorist Financing". The said representative of the Service also took part in the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the APEC Experts Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade (Qingdao, PRC, May 7-9, 2014).

Official of Rosfinmonitoring Counter-Terrorism Financing Department Ivan Uvarov participated in the CTWG meeting (Clark, Philippines, January 31 – February 1, 2015), as well as in the workshop on the sidelines of the meeting on Secure Finance on Countering the Financing of Terrorism with New Payment System planned for 29-30 January, 2015, and addressed the said events on the agenda items that fall within the competence of the Service.

Besides, Depute Head of the International Training and Methodology Centre for Financial Monitoring Boris Toropov took part in the interagency meeting in the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation to harmonize further steps for enhancing Russia's engagement in the APEC Regional Anti-Corruption Network Of Law Enforcement Authorities (June 3, 2015).

**WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)**

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1. Seminar "Re-training in combating criminal money laundering". Participants: delegation of the Republic of Peru (10 participants).
2. November, 2016 – training workshop "Practical aspects of preparing the EAG Member States for future peer reviews". Participants: delegation of the People's Republic of China (up to 10 participants).
3. Higher education training in the universities of the Network AML/CFT Institute in 2017-2018 Representatives of the People's Republic of China (up to 10 participants), the Republic of Peru (up to 10 participants), the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (up to 10 participants).
4. Re-training of personnel of national systems on AML/CFT in 2017 in the People's Republic of China in preparing for peer reviews.

**C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY:**

**Contact Point:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Telephone Number:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Fax Number:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Email Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS**

- Countering terrorism by implementing and enhancing critical information infrastructure protection and cyber security to ensure a trusted, secure and sustainable online environment (2002).
- Enhance mutual cooperation on countering malicious online activities and engage in efforts to increase cyber security awareness (2010).

**MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS**

**FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)**

**PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?**

**WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)**

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**POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE AND EXPERTISE TO OFFER****Contact Point for Assistance and Expertise not included above:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_