

# REPORT

on the inclusion of the United Russia  
political party on the list of  
terrorist organizations

**АА**  
Асоціація адвокатів  
України

10.05.2022



## I. EUROPEAN UNION

**Regulation Act:** *Council Common Position of 27 December 2001 on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism (2001/931/CFSP)*

As part of its response against terrorism after the attacks of 11 September 2001, in December that year the European Union established a list of persons, groups and entities involved in terrorist acts and subject to restrictive measures. Set down in common position 2001/931/CFSP, these were additional measures adopted in order to implement UN Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The list includes persons and groups active both within and outside the EU. It is reviewed regularly, and at least every 6 months.

### Restrictive measures applied

Common position 2001/931/CFSP lays down the criteria for listing persons, groups and entities. It identifies the actions that constitute terrorist acts for these purposes, and defines the restrictive measures to be applied. These restrictive measures are:

- measures related to freezing of funds and financial assets
- measures related to police and judicial cooperation

### Criteria for listing

For the purposes of this Common Position, ‘**persons, groups and entities involved in terrorist acts**’ shall mean:

— persons who commit, or attempt to commit, terrorist acts or who participate in, or facilitate, the commission of terrorist acts,

— groups and entities owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such persons; and persons, groups and entities acting on behalf of, or under the direction of, such persons, groups and entities, including funds derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such persons and associated persons, groups and entities.

For the purposes of this Common Position, ‘**terrorist act**’ shall mean one of the following intentional acts, which, given its nature or its context, may seriously damage a country or an international organisation, as defined as an offence under national law, where committed with the aim of:

(i) seriously *intimidating a population*, or

(ii) unduly *compelling a Government or an international organisation to perform or abstain from performing any act*, or

(iii) *seriously destabilising or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organisation*:

- (a) *attacks upon a person's life which may cause death;*
- (b) *attacks upon the physical integrity of a person;*
- (c) *kidnapping or hostage taking;*
- (d) *causing extensive destruction to a Government or public facility, a transport system, an infrastructure facility, including an information system, a fixed platform located on the continental shelf, a public place or private property, likely to endanger human life or result in major economic loss;*
- (e) *seizure of aircraft, ships or other means of public or goods transport;*
- (f) *manufacture, possession, acquisition, transport, supply or use of weapons, explosives or of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons, as well as research into, and development of, biological and chemical weapons;*
- (g) *release of dangerous substances, or causing fires, explosions or floods the effect of which is to endanger human life;*
- (h) *interfering with or disrupting the supply of water, power or any other fundamental natural resource, the effect of which is to endanger human life;*
- (i) *threatening to commit any of the acts listed under (a) to (h);*
- (j) *directing a terrorist group;*
- (k) *participating in the activities of a terrorist group, including by supplying information or material resources, or by funding its activities in any way, with knowledge of the fact that such participation will contribute to the criminal activities of the group.*

The common position establishes that the list will be drawn up from precise information indicating that a decision has been taken by a judicial or equivalent competent authority in respect of the person, group or entity concerned. This decision may concern:

- initiation of investigations or prosecution for a terrorist act or an attempt to carry out or facilitate such an act
- condemnation for any of those actions

Persons, groups and entities identified by the UN Security Council as being related to terrorism and against whom it has ordered sanctions may also be included in the list.

### **A preliminary conclusion about United Russia:**

The subjects of the EU's counterterrorism policy are not states, but **persons, groups, and organizations involved in terrorist acts**. By this criterion, United Russia is a proper subject.



On the substantive grounds for listing United Russia as an **organization** involved in terrorist acts, it is important to note the following:

- the entire top military and political leadership of the Russian Federation (Russian President Vladimir Putin, the head of the Russian Parliament - Vyacheslav Volodin, Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu and others) are members of United Russia, hence this party should bear the burden of political responsibility for the actions of its members who hold relevant government posts;
- the agenda of the United Russia party is in fact the only official dominant power-political ideology;
- United Russia, as a party with an absolute majority in the Russian State Duma, officially supported and legally enabled Russia's war against Ukraine, legally authorizing the use of Russian armed forces abroad, using its members to commit and authorize all atrocities and crimes on Ukrainian territory;
- there is no war crime and crime against humanity that has not been committed by Russian troops on the sovereign territory of Ukraine, and every word and decision of EU officials regarding the inadmissibility, perfidy, illegality of Russian aggression against Ukraine can be fully applied to United Russia.
- The Russian State Duma, under the ideological leadership of United Russia, passed a law on criminal and administrative penalties for spreading knowingly false information about the activities of state authorities abroad and publicly discrediting them (the law on fakes), which actually carried out a serious intimidation of the Russian population who opposed the war in Russia.
- Russia's destabilizing role in international institutions, mainly the UN Security Council and the UN itself, its charter norms and principles, the Council of Europe, etc.

Checklist of United Russia's attributes as a terrorist organization under EU law:

Legislative attributes	Factual attributes
(i) seriously <i>intimidating a population</i>	Mass cases of intimidation of the population are known both in Ukraine (by the occupation troops of Russia and their handlers from United Russia) and in Russia itself.
(ii) unduly <i>compelling a Government or an international organisation to perform or abstain from performing any act</i>	The illegal "military special operation" initiated by representatives of United Russia is officially aimed at forcing Ukraine to recognize the LPR and DPR, annex Crimea, "denazify" and "demilitarize" Ukraine, reject NATO and retain its neutral status and other actions against the will of the Ukrainian people; in addition, it declares to influence NATO to force it to withdraw from the Russian borders, establish a new security order, etc.

<p>(iii) <i>seriously destabilising or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organisation</i></p>	<p>The destructive influence of the United Russia, which destabilizes and destroys the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of individual countries, in particular Ukraine, the EU countries, Russia itself, as well as international organizations - the UN, the Council of Europe - is obvious.</p>
<p>(a) <i>attacks upon a person's life which may cause death;</i></p> <p>(b) <i>attacks upon the physical integrity of a person;</i></p> <p>(c) <i>kidnapping or hostage taking;</i></p> <p>(d) <i>causing extensive destruction to a Government or public facility, a transport system, an infrastructure facility, including an information system, a fixed platform located on the continental shelf, a public place or private property, likely to endanger human life or result in major economic loss;</i></p> <p>(e) <i>seizure of aircraft, ships or other means of public or goods transport;</i></p> <p>(f) <i>manufacture, possession, acquisition, transport, supply or use of weapons, explosives or of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons, as well as research into, and development of, biological and chemical weapons;</i></p> <p>(g) <i>release of dangerous substances, or causing fires, explosions or floods the effect of which is to endanger human life;</i></p> <p>(h) <i>interfering with or disrupting the supply of water, power or any other fundamental natural resource, the effect of which is to endanger human life;</i></p> <p>(i) <i>threatening to commit any of the acts listed under (a) to (h);</i></p> <p>(j) <i>directing a terrorist group;</i></p> <p>(k) <i>participating in the activities of a terrorist group, including by supplying information or material resources, or by funding its activities in any way, with knowledge of the fact that such participation will contribute to the criminal activities of the group.</i></p>	<p>1. Full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, which started on 24.02.2022, and is the largest and bloodiest war in Europe since the Second World War, is accompanied by Russia's committing mass bloody war crimes against civilians of Ukraine, including murder, torture of children, women, elderly people, deliberate destruction of critical civil infrastructure, hospitals, pharmacies, schools, kindergartens, residential houses and evacuation convoys, bridges, railroads, transport infrastructure, water supply and energy systems, causing many previously prosperous and thriving major Ukrainian cities - Mariupol, Kharkiv, Chernihiv, Sumy and other terrible humanitarian disasters, the actual total destruction of settlements along with the civilian population.</p> <p>There is no war crime that has not been committed in Ukraine by a Russian soldier, poisoned by the United Russia imposed ideology of the "Russian world".</p> <p>2. The physical destruction of political opponents and journalists both inside and outside Russia (poisoning of the Skripachy family, Alexei Navalny, Boris Nemtsov, etc.), including by poisoning with banned chemical agents.</p> <p>3. Sanctioning the commission of war crimes by Russian troops on the territory of Syria.</p> <p>4. Providing informational, material, financial, military and other support, and in some cases even establishing diplomatic and other formal relations with other terrorist organizations (Hamas, Hezbollah, DPR, LPR and others). Denis Pushilin and Leonid Pasechnik, the leaders of the DPR and LPR, solemnly acquired membership in the United Russia party. Alexander Borodai, the former head of the DPR, was elected to the Russian State Duma on United Russia's quota and is a member of its faction.</p>

### **Proposal for listing/delisting**

Persons groups and entities can be included on the list on the basis of proposals submitted by member states or third states. A request for delisting can be made by listed persons, groups and entities, by a member state or by the third state which had originally proposed the listing.

### **Examination by working party**

The Working Party on restrictive measures to combat terrorism (COMET working party) examines and evaluates information with a view to listing and delisting. It then makes recommendations to the Council.

### **Approval by the Council**

The Council adopts the changes to the list, which are published in the Official Journal. For each person, group and entity subject to the restrictive measures under Council regulation 2580/2001 (freezing of funds and financial assets), the Council also provides a statement of reasons making clear how the criteria for listing have been met.

### **Notification**

After a listing decision has been taken by the Council, each person, group and entity subject to restrictive measures under Council regulation 2580/2001 is informed either by a letter of notification, where possible, or by publication of a notice in the Official Journal.

## **II. UNITED KINGDOM**

**Regulation Act:** *Terrorism Act 2000 (Policy paper Proscribed terrorist groups or organisations)*

### **What is a proscribed organisation?**

Under the Terrorism Act 2000, the Home Secretary may proscribe an organisation if they believe it is concerned in terrorism, and it is proportionate to do. For the purposes of the Act, this means that the organisation:

- commits or participates in acts of terrorism
- prepares for terrorism
- promotes or encourages terrorism (including the unlawful glorification of terrorism)
- is otherwise concerned in terrorism

## What is meant by ‘terrorism’ in the proscription context?

“Terrorism” as defined in the Act, means the use or threat of action which: involves serious violence against a person; involves serious damage to property; endangers a person’s life (other than that of the person committing the act); creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or section of the public or is designed seriously to interfere with or seriously to disrupt an electronic system.

The use or threat of such action must be **designed** to influence the government or an international governmental organisation or to intimidate the public or a section of the public, and must be undertaken for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial or ideological cause.

## A preliminary conclusion about United Russia:

The subjects with regard to which the UK implements anti-terrorism policy are not states, but **groups and organizations**. By this criterion, United Russia is an appropriate subject. Regarding the substantive grounds for including United Russia in the list of *“prohibited groups and organizations”*, it is important to note the following:

- the entire top military and political leadership of the Russian Federation (Russian President Vladimir Putin, the head of the Russian Parliament - Vyacheslav Volodin, Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu and others) are members of United Russia, hence this party should bear the burden of political responsibility for the actions of its members who hold relevant government posts;
- the agenda of the United Russia party is in fact the only official dominant power-political ideology;
- United Russia, as a party with an absolute majority in the Russian State Duma, officially supported and legally enabled Russia's war against Ukraine, legally authorizing the use of Russian armed forces abroad, using its members to commit and authorize all atrocities and crimes on Ukrainian territory;
- there is no war crime and crime against humanity that has not been committed by Russian troops on the sovereign territory of Ukraine, and every word and decision of EU officials regarding the inadmissibility, perfidy, illegality of Russian aggression against Ukraine can be fully applied to United Russia.
- The Russian State Duma, under the ideological leadership of United Russia, passed a law on criminal and administrative penalties for spreading knowingly false information about the activities of state authorities abroad and publicly discrediting them (the law on fakes), which actually carried out a serious intimidation of the Russian population who opposed the war in Russia.
- Russia's destabilizing role in international institutions, mainly the UN Security Council and the UN itself, its charter norms and principles, the Council of Europe, etc.

Checklist of United Russia's attributes as a terrorist organization under UK law:

Legislative attributes	Factual attributes
the use or threat of action which: involves serious violence against a person; involves serious damage to property; endangers a person's life (other than that of the person committing the act)	<i>The commission by Russia of mass bloody war crimes against the civilian population of Ukraine, including murder, kidnapping, torture of children, women, elderly people, deliberate destruction of critical civil infrastructure, hospitals, pharmacies, schools, kindergartens, residential buildings and evacuation convoys, bridges, railroads, transport infrastructure, water supply and energy systems, causing many previously prosperous and prosperous major cities of Ukraine - Mariupol, Kharkiv, Chernigov, Sumy, and other terrible humanitarian disasters, the actual complete destruction of settlements along with the civilian population.</i>
creating a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or section of the public or designing to interfere with or to disrupt an electronic system.	
actions must be designed to influence the government or an international governmental organisation or to intimidate the public or a section of the public, and must be undertaken for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial or ideological cause.	The illegal "military special operation" initiated by representatives of United Russia is officially aimed at forcing Ukraine to recognize the LPR and DPR, annex Crimea, "denazify" and "demilitarize" Ukraine, reject NATO and retain its neutral status and other actions against the will of the Ukrainian people; in addition, it declares to influence NATO to force it to withdraw from the Russian borders, establish a new security order, etc.

### What determines whether proscription is proportionate?

If the statutory test is met, the Home Secretary will consider whether to exercise their discretion to proscribe the organisation. In considering whether to exercise this discretion, the Home Secretary will take into account other factors, including:

- the nature and scale of an organisation's activities
- the specific threat that it poses to the UK
- the specific threat that it poses to British nationals overseas
- the extent of the organisation's presence in the UK
- the need to support other members of the international community in the global fight against terrorism.

### III. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**Regulation Act:** *Immigration and Nationality Act*



Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) are foreign organizations that are designated by the Secretary of State in accordance with section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended. FTO designations play a critical role in our fight against terrorism and are an effective means of curtailing support for terrorist activities and pressuring groups to get out of the terrorism business.

## Identification

The Bureau of Counterterrorism in the State Department (CT) continually monitors the activities of terrorist groups active around the world to identify potential targets for designation. When reviewing potential targets, CT looks not only at the actual terrorist attacks that a group has carried out, but also at whether the group has engaged in planning and preparations for possible future acts of terrorism or retains the capability and intent to carry out such acts.

## Designation

Once a target is identified, CT prepares a detailed “administrative record,” which is a compilation of information, typically including both classified and open sources information, demonstrating that the statutory criteria for designation have been satisfied. If the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury, decides to make the designation, Congress is notified of the Secretary’s intent to designate the organization and given seven days to review the designation, as the INA requires. Upon the expiration of the seven-day waiting period and in the absence of Congressional action to block the designation, notice of the designation is published in the Federal Register, at which point the designation takes effect. By law an organization designated as an FTO may seek judicial review of the designation in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit not later than 30 days after the designation is published in the Federal Register.

Until recently the INA provided that FTOs must be redesignated every 2 years or the designation would lapse. Under the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (IRTPA), however, the redesignation requirement was replaced by certain review and revocation procedures. IRTPA provides that an FTO may file a petition for revocation 2 years after its designation date (or in the case of redesignated FTOs, its most recent redesignation date) or 2 years after the determination date on its most recent petition for revocation. In order to provide a basis for revocation, the petitioning FTO must provide evidence that the circumstances forming the basis for the designation are sufficiently different as to warrant revocation. If no such review has been conducted during a 5 year period with respect to a designation, then the Secretary of State is required to review the designation to determine whether revocation would be appropriate. In addition, the Secretary of State may at any time revoke a designation upon a finding that the circumstances forming the basis for the designation have changed in such a manner as to warrant revocation, or that the national security of the United States warrants a revocation. The same procedural requirements apply to revocations made by the Secretary of State as apply to designations. A designation may be revoked by an Act of Congress, or set aside by a Court order.

## Legal Criteria for Designation under Section 219 of the INA as amended

1. It must be a *foreign organization*.

2. The organization must engage in terrorist activity, as defined in section 212 (a)(3)(B) of the INA (8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)), or terrorism, as defined in section 140(d)(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. § 2656f(d)(2)), or retain the capability and intent to engage in terrorist activity or terrorism.
3. The organization's terrorist activity or terrorism must threaten the security of U.S. nationals or the national security (national defense, foreign relations, or the economic interests) of the United States.

### **A preliminary conclusion about United Russia:**

The subjects of the U.S. counterterrorism policy are not states, but terrorist **groups (organizations)**. According to this criterion, United Russia is a proper subject. Regarding the substantive grounds for classifying United Russia as a "**terrorist group (organization)**," it is important to note the following:

- the entire top military and political leadership of the Russian Federation (Russian President Vladimir Putin, the head of the Russian Parliament - Vyacheslav Volodin, Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu and others) are members of United Russia, hence this party should bear the burden of political responsibility for the actions of its members who hold relevant government posts;
- the agenda of the United Russia party is in fact the only official dominant power-political ideology;
- United Russia, as a party with an absolute majority in the Russian State Duma, officially supported and legally enabled Russia's war against Ukraine, legally authorizing the use of Russian armed forces abroad, using its members to commit and authorize all atrocities and crimes on Ukrainian territory;
- there is no war crime and crime against humanity that has not been committed by Russian troops on the sovereign territory of Ukraine, and every word and decision of EU officials regarding the inadmissibility, perfidy, illegality of Russian aggression against Ukraine can be fully applied to United Russia.
- The Russian State Duma, under the ideological leadership of United Russia, passed a law on criminal and administrative penalties for spreading knowingly false information about the activities of state authorities abroad and publicly discrediting them (the law on fakes), which actually carried out a serious intimidation of the Russian population who opposed the war in Russia.
- Russia's destabilizing role in international institutions, mainly the UN Security Council and the UN itself, its charter norms and principles, the Council of Europe, etc.

*Checklist of United Russia's attributes as a terrorist organization under U.S. law:*

<b>Legislative attributes</b>	<b>Factual attributes</b>
<i>a foreign organization</i>	United Russia is a foreign organization within the meaning of U.S. law
<p>The organization must engage in terrorist activity, as defined in section 212 (a)(3)(B) of the INA (8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the term "terrorist activity" means any activity which is unlawful under the laws of the place where it is committed (or which, if it had been committed in the United States, would be unlawful under the laws of the United States or any State) and which involves any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. The hijacking or sabotage of any conveyance (including an aircraft, vessel, or vehicle).</li> <li>II. The seizing or detaining, and threatening to kill, injure, or continue to detain, another individual in order to compel a third person (including a governmental organization) to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the individual seized or detained.</li> <li>III. A violent attack upon an internationally protected person (as defined in section 1116(b)(4) of title 18) or upon the liberty of such a person.</li> <li>IV. An assassination.</li> <li>V. The use of any- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) biological agent, chemical agent, or nuclear weapon or device, or</li> <li>b) explosive, firearm, or other weapon or dangerous device (other than for mere personal monetary gain)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• The term "engage in terrorist activity" means, in an individual capacity or as a member of an organization- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. to commit or to incite to commit, under circumstances indicating an intention to cause death or serious bodily injury, a terrorist activity;</li> <li>II. to prepare or plan a terrorist activity;</li> <li>III. to gather information on potential targets for terrorist activity;</li> <li>IV. to solicit funds or other things of value for- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a terrorist activity;</li> <li>b) a terrorist organization described in clause (vi)(I) or (vi)(II); or</li> <li>c) a terrorist organization described in clause (vi)(III), unless the solicitor can demonstrate by clear and convincing</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>1. The illegal "military special operation" initiated by representatives of United Russia is officially aimed at forcing Ukraine to recognize the LPR and DPR, annex Crimea, "denazify" and "demilitarize" Ukraine, renounce NATO and maintain neutral status and other actions against the will of the Ukrainian people, besides declaring influence on NATO to force it to withdraw from the Russian borders, establish a new security order, etc.</p> <p>2. Full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, which started on 24.02.2022, and is the largest and bloodiest war in Europe since the Second World War, is accompanied by Russia's committing mass bloody war crimes against civilians of Ukraine, including murder, torture of children, women, elderly people, deliberate destruction of critical civil infrastructure, hospitals, pharmacies, schools, kindergartens, residential houses and evacuation convoys, bridges, railroads, transport infrastructure, water supply and energy systems, causing many previously prosperous and thriving major Ukrainian cities - Mariupol, Kharkiv, Chernihiv, Sumy and other terrible humanitarian disasters, the actual total destruction of settlements along with the civilian population.</p> <p>There is no war crime that has not been committed in Ukraine by a Russian soldier, poisoned by the United Russia imposed ideology of the "Russian world".</p> <p>3. Having been defeated on the battlefield, the Russian Federation, represented by the President and high-ranking officials who are members of the United Russia party, directly threatens the entire civilized world with the use of nuclear weapons on the territory of Ukraine, the EU and the USA.</p> <p>4. Sanctioning the commission of war crimes by Russian troops on the territory of Syria.</p> <p>5. Providing informational, material, financial, military and other support, and in some cases even establishing diplomatic and other formal relations with other terrorist organizations (Hamas, Hezbollah,</p>

<p>evidence that he did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization;</p> <p>V. to solicit any individual-</p> <p>a) to engage in conduct otherwise described in this subsection;</p> <p>b) for membership in a terrorist organization described in clause (vi)(I) or (vi)(II); or</p> <p>c) for membership in a terrorist organization described in clause (vi)(III) unless the solicitor can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that he did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization; or</p> <p>VI. to commit an act that the actor knows, or reasonably should know, affords material support, including a safe house, transportation, communications, funds, transfer of funds or other material financial benefit, false documentation or identification, weapons (including chemical, biological, or radiological weapons), explosives, or training-</p> <p>a) for the commission of a terrorist activity;</p> <p>b) to any individual who the actor knows, or reasonably should know, has committed or plans to commit a terrorist activity;</p> <p>c) to a terrorist organization described in subclause (I) or (II) of clause (vi) or to any member of such an organization; or</p> <p>d) to a terrorist organization described in clause (vi)(III), or to any member of such an organization, unless the actor can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the actor did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization.</p> <p>The Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. § 2656f(d)(2)), as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The term "terrorism" means intentional, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or covert agents ;</li> </ul> <p>or retain the capacity and intent to engage in terrorist activities or terrorism.</p>	<p>DPR, LPR and others). Denis Pushilin and Leonid Pasechnik, the leaders of the DPR and LPR, solemnly acquired membership in the United Russia party. Alexander Borodai, the former head of the DPR, was elected to the Russian State Duma on United Russia's quota and is a member of its faction.</p>
---	--



<p>The organization's terrorist activity or terrorism must threaten the security of U.S. nationals or the national security (national defense, foreign relations, or the economic interests) of the United States.</p>	<p>Russia's unjustified aggression, represented by the president of Russia and the officials who make up the United Russia party, threatens not only Ukraine, but the entire civilized world, including the United States. The global food crisis, the flood of refugees, and the threat to energy security of the entire Western Region are just some of the problems that the United Russia Party has created.</p> <p>Currently, party members and the Russian president himself openly threaten to use weapons of mass destruction, in particular chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. For example, the Russian president is threatening to install nuclear launch facilities in Kaliningrad. Propagandists, directly financed by the government, are already calculating how long it would take a nuclear warhead to fly to key European capitals.</p> <p>The illegal "military special operation" initiated by representatives of United Russia is officially aimed, among other things, at influencing NATO and, respectively, the United States to force a withdrawal from the borders of Russia, to establish a new security order, etc.</p>
--	---

## Legal Ramifications of Designation

1. It is unlawful for a person in the United States or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to knowingly provide "material support or resources" to a designated FTO. (The term "material support or resources" is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2339A(b)(1) as "any property, tangible or intangible, or service, including currency or monetary instruments or financial securities, financial services, lodging, training, expert advice or assistance, safehouses, false documentation or identification, communications equipment, facilities, weapons, lethal substances, explosives, personnel (1 or more individuals who maybe or include oneself), and transportation, except medicine or religious materials." 18 U.S.C. § 2339A(b)(2) provides that for these purposes "the term 'training' means instruction or teaching designed to impart a specific skill, as opposed to general knowledge." 18 U.S.C. § 2339A(b)(3) further provides that for these purposes the term 'expert advice or assistance' means advice or assistance derived from scientific, technical or other specialized knowledge."
2. Representatives and members of a designated FTO, if they are aliens, are inadmissible to and, in certain circumstances, removable from the United States (see 8 U.S.C. §§ 1182 (a)(3)(B)(i)(IV)-(V), 1227 (a)(1)(A)).
3. Any U.S. financial institution that becomes aware that it has possession of or control over funds in which a designated FTO or its agent has an interest must retain possession

of or control over the funds and report the funds to the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

### Other Effects of Designation

1. Supports our efforts to curb terrorism financing and to encourage other nations to do the same.
2. Stigmatizes and isolates designated terrorist organizations internationally.
3. Deters donations or contributions to and economic transactions with named organizations.
4. Heightens public awareness and knowledge of terrorist organizations.
5. Signals to other governments our concern about named organizations.

### Revocations of Foreign Terrorist Organizations

The Immigration and Nationality Act sets out three possible basis for revoking a Foreign Terrorist Organization designation:

1. The Secretary of State must revoke a designation if the Secretary finds that the circumstances that were the basis of the designation have changed in such a manner as to warrant a revocation;
2. The Secretary of State must revoke a designation if the Secretary finds that the national security of the United States warrants a revocation;
3. The Secretary of State may revoke a designation at any time.

Any revocation shall take effect on the date specified in the revocation or upon publication in the Federal Register if no effective date is specified. The revocation of a designation shall not affect any action or proceeding based on conduct committed prior to the effective date of such revocation.

**General conclusion:** *the activity of the United Russia party has obvious and sufficient attributes of a terrorist organization according to the legislation of the European Union, Great Britain and the USA, in connection with which it seems reasonable to initiate appropriate procedures of formal establishment of the specified status in the relevant countries and immediate application of legal consequences.*