

## 2.2. Legislation on undesirable organisations and foreign agents

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#### 2.2.1. Undesirable organisations

The legislation on ‘undesirable organisations’ was adopted in 2015 to allow the designation of non-government organisations (NGOs) as ‘undesirable’ if the General Prosecutor’s Office found that they undermine ‘the foundations of the Russian constitutional order, defence capabilities, or national security of Russia.’ [146](#) In August 2024, the legislation was broadened to allow for the designation of any foreign or international organisation as ‘undesirable’ [147](#) if its ‘founders or stakeholders are state bodies of a foreign country.’ [148](#) A register of ‘undesirable organisations’ is managed by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ). [149](#)

As of October 2025, the register of ‘undesirable organisations’ comprised 269 entities, with 65 organisations added in 2024 [150](#) and 74 in the period between January 2025 and the beginning of October 2025. [151](#) The register includes prominent independent media outlets and human rights organisations. [152](#) Among organisations designated as ‘undesirable’ in 2024 were media sources such as Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Belsat, and The Moscow Times and international NGOs such as Freedom House, Article 19, Feminist Anti-War Resistance, and crowdfunding platform Global Giving. [153](#) In May 2025, Russian authorities added to the list of ‘undesirable organisations’ Amnesty International, [154](#) in July 2025, the Paris-based Andrei Sakharov Institute and a civil movement, Peace. Progress. Human Rights, both established by prominent human rights advocate Lev Ponomarev, [155](#) and in August 2025, Reporters without Borders. [156](#) As of June 2025, 195 organisations on the register were media outlets. [157](#)

Recognition of an organisation as ‘undesirable’ results in a ban on maintaining offices or conducting projects in Russia, as well as producing or disseminating any content, including online. [158](#) Involvement with ‘undesirable organisations’ – including distributing their content or making donations to these organisations [159](#) – is a criminal offence. [160](#) As noted by Deutsche Welle (DW), this includes ‘the dissemination of quotes and links to the text and videos’ produced by ‘undesirable’ organisations and ‘participation in any of their public events.’ [161](#)

People participating in the activities of an ‘undesirable organisation’ first face administrative liability under Article 20.33 of the Code of Administrative Offences which escalates to criminal liability under Article 284.1 of the Criminal Code if the offence is repeated. [162](#) While the administrative punishment for individuals involved in the activities of an ‘undesirable organisation’ is a fine ranging from 5 000 [51 euros [163](#)] to 15 000 rubles [154 euros], [164](#) the criminal liability can result in up to four years in prison for participation in the activities of an ‘undesirable’ organisation, up to five years for financing such activities, and up to six years for organising them. [165](#)

As noted by independent media outlet Mediazona, in 2024 courts issued a record-high 178 administrative fines for participation in the activities of ‘undesirable organisations’ (Article 20.33 of the Code of Administrative Offences), compared to around 150 fines issued in 2022 and 2023 combined. Unlike previous

years, when most fines were issued for participation in religious organisations, in 2024, the largest number of fines (81) were for involvement with independent media, primarily affecting content contributors such as authors, editors, and experts. However, in some cases readers who reposted content have also been fined.<sup>166</sup> As noted by UN Special Rapporteur, Mariana Katzarova, between mid-2024 and mid-2025, at least 152 administrative cases for participation in ‘undesirable organisations’ were prosecuted. Besides, at least 25 criminal cases were initiated under article 284.1 of the Criminal Code, on involvement with ‘undesirable organisations’, resulting in at least 37 convictions.<sup>167</sup>

<sup>146</sup>

ECHR, Case of Andrey Rylkov Foundation and Others v. Russia, 18 June 2024, [url](#), para. 1

<sup>147</sup>

HRW, Russia – Events of 2024, 17 January 2025, [url](#)

<sup>148</sup>

DW, Russia tightens ‘undesirable organizations’ law, 27 July 2025, [url](#)

<sup>149</sup>

ECHR, Case of Andrey Rylkov Foundation and Others v. Russia, 18 June 2024, [url](#), para. 5

<sup>150</sup>

OVD-Info, Repression in Russia in 2024: OVD-Info Overview, 12 January 2025, [url](#); AI, Russia 2024, 28 April 2025, [url](#)

<sup>151</sup>

HRW, UN Special Rapporteur on Russia Extended for Another Year, 8 October 2025, [url](#)

<sup>152</sup>

AP, Russia outlaws Amnesty International in latest crackdown on dissent and activists, 19 May 2025, [url](#)

<sup>153</sup>

HRW, Russia – Events of 2024, 17 January 2025, [url](#)

<sup>154</sup>

AP, Russia outlaws Amnesty International in latest crackdown on dissent and activists, 19 May 2025, [url](#)

<sup>155</sup>

Meduza, Russia bans Andrei Sakharov Institute as ‘undesirable’ organization, 24 July 2025, [url](#)

[156](#)

RSF, RSF listed as “undesirable organisation” in Russia, where Kremlin sees right to information as treat, 14 August 2025, [url](#)

[157](#)

UN Human Rights Council, Situation of human rights in the Russian Federation, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation, Mariana Katzarova, 15 September 2025, [url](#), para. 26

[158](#)

ECHR, Case of Andrey Rylkov Foundation and Others v. Russia, 18 June 2024, [url](#), para. 2; Russia, ?????????? ????? " ? ????? ????????????? ? ? ? ? , ?????????? ? ?????????? ?????????????????? ???? ? ?????? ?????????, ???? ? ?????? ????????? ?????????? ??????????" ?? 28.12.2012 N 272-?? (????????? ?????????) [Federal Law “On Measures to Influence Persons Involved in Violations of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms, Rights and Freedoms of Citizens of the Russian Federation” dated December 28, 2012 No. 272-FZ (latest edition)], [url](#), Article 3.1

[159](#)

AP, Russia outlaws Amnesty International in latest crackdown on dissent and activists, 19 May 2025, [url](#)

[160](#)

CPJ, Russia's repression record, 21 October 2025, [url](#)

[161](#)

DW, Russia tightens ‘undesirable organisations’ law, 27 July 2024, [url](#)

[162](#)

Russia, ?????????? ?????? ?????????? ?????????? ?? 13.06.1996 N 63-?? (??? ?? 31.07.2025) (? ??? ? ???, ?????? ? ??? ? 01.09.2025) [The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation of 13.06.1996 N 63-FZ (with amendments and additions, effective from 1.09.2025)], 2025, [url](#), Art. 284.1

[163](#)

For the exchange rate, the exchange rate for October 2025 provided by the European Commission was used. EC, Exchange rate (InforEuro), n.d., [url](#)

[164](#)

Russia, ?????? ?????????? ?????????? ?? ?????????????????? ??????????????????, ?? 30.12.2001 N 195-?? (? ??? ? ???, ?????? ? ??? ? 22.10.2025) ["Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation, of 30.12.2001 No 195 -FZ (with amendments and additions, effective from 22.10.2025), 2025, [url](#), Art. 20.33

[165](#)

Russia, ????????? ?????? ?????????? ?????????? ?? 13.06.1996 N 63-?? (??? ?? 31.07.2025) (? ??? ? ???., ?????? ? ??? ? 01.09.2025) [The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation of 13.06.1996 N 63-FZ (with amendments and additions, effective from 1.09.2025)], 2025, [url](#), Art. 284.1

[166](#)

Mediazona, When journalism is “undesirable”. Russia’s crackdown on independent media results in 81 fines for those “associated” with independent media, 10 January 2025, [url](#)

[167](#)

UN Human Rights Council, Situation of human rights in the Russian Federation, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation, Mariana Katzarova, 15 September 2025, [url](#), para. 15

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