II Non-legislative acts

REGULATIONS

* Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1536 of 22 October 2020 of implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/796 concerning restrictive measures against cyber-attacks threatening the Union or its Member States

DECISIONS

* Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1537 of 22 October 2020 amending Decision (CFSP) 2019/797 concerning restrictive measures against cyber-attacks threatening the Union or its Member States
II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/1536

of 22 October 2020

of implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/796 concerning restrictive measures against cyber-attacks threatening the Union or its Member States

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EU) 2019/796 of 17 May 2019 concerning restrictive measures against cyber-attacks threatening the Union or its Member States (1), and in particular Article 13(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:


(2) Targeted restrictive measures against cyber-attacks with a significant effect which constitute an external threat to the Union or its Member States are among the measures included in the Union’s framework for a joint diplomatic response to malicious cyber activities (the cyber diplomacy toolbox) and are a vital instrument to deter and respond to such activities.

(3) In order to prevent, discourage, deter and respond to continuing and increasing malicious behaviour in cyberspace, two natural persons and one body should be included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures set out in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/796. Those persons and that body are responsible for or were involved in cyber-attacks with a significant effect which constitute an external threat to the Union or its Member States, in particular the cyber-attack against the German federal parliament (Deutscher Bundestag) which took place in April and May 2015.

(4) Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/796 should therefore be amended accordingly.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/796 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 22 October 2020.

For the Council
The President
M. ROTH
The following entries are added to the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies set out in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/796:

### A. Natural persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Identifying information</th>
<th>Reasons</th>
<th>Date of listing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 7. Dmitry Sergeyevich BADIN | Дмитрий Сергеевич БАДИН | Dmitry Badin took part in a cyber-attack with a significant effect against the German federal parliament (Deutscher Bundestag).  
As a military intelligence officer of the 85th Main Centre for Special Services (GTsSS) of the Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (GU/GRU), Dmitry Badin was part of a team of Russian military intelligence officers which conducted a cyber-attack against the German federal parliament (Deutscher Bundestag) in April and May 2015. This cyber-attack targeted the parliament’s information system and affected its operation for several days. A significant amount of data was stolen and the email accounts of several MPs as well as of Chancellor Angela Merkel were affected. | 22.10.2020      |
| 8. Igor Olegovich KOSTYUKOV | Игорь Олегович КОСТЮКОВ | Igor Kostyukov is the current Head of the Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (GU/GRU), where he previously served as First Deputy Head. One of the units under his command is the 85th Main Centre for Special Services (GTsSS), also known as “military unit 26165” (industry nicknames: “APT28”, “Fancy Bear”, “Sofacy Group”, “Paw Storm” and “Strontium”).  
In this capacity, Igor Kostyukov is responsible for cyber-attacks carried out by the GTsSS, including those with a significant effect constituting an external threat to the Union or its Member States.  
In particular, military intelligence officers of the GTsSS took part in the cyber-attack against the German federal parliament (Deutscher Bundestag) which took place in April and May 2015 and the attempted cyber-attack aimed at hacking into the Wi-Fi network of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the Netherlands in April 2018.  
The cyber-attack against the German federal parliament targeted the parliament’s information system and affected its operation for several days. A significant amount of data was stolen and email accounts of several MPs as well as of Chancellor Angela Merkel were affected. | 22.10.2020      |
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'4. 85th Main Centre for Special Services (GTS) of the Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (GU/GRU)</td>
<td>Address: Komsomol'skiy Prospekt, 20, Moscow, 119146, Russian Federation</td>
<td>The 85th Main Centre for Special Services (GTS) of the Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (GU/GRU), also known as “military unit 26165” (industry nicknames: “APT28”, “Fancy Bear”, “Sofacy Group”, “Pawn Storm” and “Strontium”), is responsible for cyber-attacks with a significant effect constituting an external threat to the Union or its Member States. In particular, military intelligence officers of the GTS took part in the cyber-attack against the German federal parliament (Deutscher Bundestag) which took place in April and May 2015 and the attempted cyber-attack aimed at hacking into the Wi-Fi network of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the Netherlands in April 2018. The cyber-attack against the German federal parliament targeted the parliament’s information system and affected its operation for several days. A significant amount of data was stolen and email accounts of several MPs as well as of Chancellor Angela Merkel were affected.</td>
<td>22.10.2020</td>
</tr>
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</table>

"4."
COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2020/1537
of 22 October 2020
amending Decision (CFSP) 2019/797 concerning restrictive measures against cyber-attacks threatening the Union or its Member States

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 29 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

(1) On 17 May 2019 the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2019/797 (1).

(2) Targeted restrictive measures against cyber-attacks with a significant effect which constitute an external threat to the Union or its Member States are among the measures included in the Union’s framework for a joint diplomatic response to malicious cyber activities (the cyber diplomacy toolbox) and are a vital instrument to deter and respond to such activities.

(3) In order to prevent, discourage, deter and respond to continuing and increasing malicious behaviour in cyberspace, two natural persons and one body should be included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures set out in the Annex to Decision (CFSP) 2019/797. Those persons and that body are responsible for or were involved in cyber-attacks with a significant effect which constitute an external threat to the Union or its Member States, in particular the cyber-attack against the German federal parliament (Deutscher Bundestag) which took place in April and May 2015.

(4) Decision (CFSP) 2019/797 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Annex to Decision (CFSP) 2019/797 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Done at Brussels, 22 October 2020.

For the Council

The President

M. ROTH

ANNEX

The following entries are added to the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies set out in the Annex to Decision (CFSP) 2019/797:

A. Natural persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. Dmitriy Sergeyevich BADIN</td>
<td>Дмитрий Сергеевич БАДИН Date of birth: 15 November 1990 Place of birth: Kursk, Russian SFSR (now Russian Federation) Nationality: Russian Gender: male</td>
<td>Dmitry Badin took part in a cyber-attack with a significant effect against the German federal parliament (Deutscher Bundestag). As a military intelligence officer of the 85th Main Centre for Special Services (GTsSS) of the Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (GU/GRU), Dmitry Badin was part of a team of Russian military intelligence officers which conducted a cyber-attack against the German federal parliament (Deutscher Bundestag) in April and May 2015. This cyber-attack targeted the parliament's information system and affected its operation for several days. A significant amount of data was stolen and the email accounts of several MPs as well as of Chancellor Angela Merkel were affected.</td>
<td>22.10.2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Igor Olegovich KOSTYUKOV</td>
<td>Игорь Олегович КОСТЮКОВ Date of birth: 21 February 1961 Nationality: Russian Gender: male</td>
<td>Igor Kostyukov is the current Head of the Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (GU/GRU), where he previously served as First Deputy Head. One of the units under his command is the 85th Main Centre for Special Services (GTsSS), also known as “military unit 26165” (industry nicknames: “APT28”, “Fancy Bear”, “Sofacy Group”, “Paw Storm” and “Strontium”). In this capacity, Igor Kostyukov is responsible for cyber-attacks carried out by the GTsSS, including those with a significant effect constituting an external threat to the Union or its Member States. In particular, military intelligence officers of the GTsSS took part in the cyber-attack against the German federal parliament (Deutscher Bundestag) which took place in April and May 2015 and the attempted cyber-attack aimed at hacking into the Wi-Fi network of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the Netherlands in April 2018. The cyber-attack against the German federal parliament targeted the parliament's information system and affected its operation for several days. A significant amount of data was stolen and email accounts of several MPs as well as of Chancellor Angela Merkel were affected.</td>
<td>22.10.2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### B. Legal persons, entities and bodies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>'4. 85th Main Centre for Special Services (GTsSS) of the Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (GU/GRU)</td>
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<td>The 85th Main Centre for Special Services (GTsSS) of the Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (GU/GRU), also known as “military unit 26165” (industry nicknames: “APT28”, “Fancy Bear”, “Sofacy Group”, “Paw Storm” and “Strontium”), is responsible for cyber-attacks with a significant effect constituting an external threat to the Union or its Member States. In particular, military intelligence officers of the GTsSS took part in the cyber-attack against the German federal parliament (Deutscher Bundestag) which took place in April and May 2015 and the attempted cyber-attack aimed at hacking into the Wi-Fi network of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the Netherlands in April 2018. The cyber-attack against the German federal parliament targeted the parliament's information system and affected its operation for several days. A significant amount of data was stolen and email accounts of several MPs as well as of Chancellor Angela Merkel were affected.</td>
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