

G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group
Accountability Report Questionnaire 2014



SUMMARY OF NATIONAL PROGRESS

1. Please provide a high-level summary of the most significant Anti-Corruption measures or initiatives that your country has introduced or implemented since the last progress report. (maximum 1 paragraph).

The 2013 Progress Report can be accessed at http://en.g20russia.ru/docs/g20_russia/materials.html

- In December 2013, the Presidential Anti-Corruption Directorate was established within the Presidential Executive Office. The Anti-Corruption Directorate will be responsible for coordinating anti-corruption activities, monitoring the implementation of the Russian anti-corruption legislation, including the National Anti-Corruption Plan for 2014-2015 as well as drafting proposals on anti-corruption policy.
- In April 2014, a new two-year National Anti-Corruption Plan was adopted. The Plan specifies an extensive list of anti-corruption measures that should be implemented in 2014-2015 in such areas as asset disclosure, beneficial ownership transparency, whistleblower protection, anti-corruption standards for state-owned and private companies, anti-corruption education, revealing foreign assets of public officials, countering kickbacks, etc.
- In July 2013, the Ruling of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation “On Court Practice in Bribery and Other Corruption-Related Criminal Cases” was adopted. The document contains the Supreme court position on implementing complicated criminal law norms related to corruption, including interpretation of completed and uncompleted crimes; sanctioning the promise, offering and soliciting of undue advantage; liability for providing undue advantage to third party beneficiaries; prohibiting provocation of bribery, etc.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION (UNCAC)

2. Has your country ratified the UNCAC?

YES NO

If no, is there a process underway to ratify the Convention?

3. Since the last progress report, has your country proposed or implemented any changes to its legislation to comply with the UNCAC?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

In the end of 2013 – beginning of 2014 a strong emphasis has been put on 1) enhancing public

procurement and public finance systems (art. 9 of UNCAC) and 2) preventing corruption in the private sector (art. 12 of UNCAC).

As for promoting integrity in procurement, new legislation came into force on the 1 of January 2014 (see Questions 36-41).

As for anti-corruption measures in the private sector, in May 2014 the Ministry of Labor issued the revised version of the Guidelines for Legal Persons on Developing and Implementing Anti-Corruption Measures. The Guidelines are primarily intended for private companies and provide possible approaches to implementation of the article 13.3 of the Federal law "On combating corruption" in such areas as corruption risk assessment, conflict of interest regulation, promoting standards of conduct, restricting gift-giving and facilitation payments, anti-corruption compliance in dealing with suppliers and contractors, etc.

4. Has your country begun the UNCAC peer review process as a country under review?

YES NO

If yes, please indicate what stage of review your country has completed and the date.

Cycle 1 finished in March 2013.

5. If yes, has your country made use of any of the UNCAC peer review voluntary options, or committed to do so (if the review is not already started)?

a. Publication of full report YES NO COMMITTED TO DO SO

b. Involvement of civil society YES NO COMMITTED TO DO SO

c. Involvement of business YES NO COMMITTED TO DO SO

d. Allowing country visits YES NO COMMITTED TO DO SO

If yes, please provide details (e.g., Web link for published report, how and when civil society / business was engaged during the review process, date of country visit)

The country visits were organized on August 10-11, 2012. Within the framework of the peer review process the representatives of the major Russian business associations met with the peer reviewers and presented their position. Transparency International Russia prepared its own report titled "Input to the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism: Second year of review of UNCAC chapters III and IV" and presented it at the Fifth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

The full report is published (in Russian) at the official web site of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation - <http://www.genproc.gov.ru/anticor/doks/document-82921>.

6. Has your country taken steps to respond to recommendations identified in its UNCAC peer review report?

YES YES TO SOME NO NOT YET RECEIVED THE REPORT

If yes, please indicate what steps your country has taken / is taking.

With regards to UNCAC peer review report recommendations, the Ruling of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation “On Court Practice in Bribery and Other Corruption-Related Criminal Cases” adopted in July 2013 is of high importance. In particular, in the peer review report it was recommended to provide further clarifications on sanctioning 1) the promise and offering of undue advantage, and 2) providing undue advantage to third party beneficiaries. Both issues are directly addressed in the Ruling of the Plenum of the Supreme Court.

7. If you have responded to all or some of the recommendations, have you made those responses publicly available?

YES NO NOT YET

8. Has your country taken measures to promote, facilitate and support technical assistance in the prevention of and fight against corruption?

YES NO

If yes, please provide a short overview indicating in which regions and topics you have provided technical assistance.

BRIBERY

Note - questions relating to implementation of the G20 *Principles on the Enforcement of the Foreign Bribery Offence* endorsed by Leaders in 2013 and the OECD *Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions* are included in a separate questionnaire. The questions below concern other aspects of bribery not covered by this set of principles.

9. Has your country criminalized the domestic offer or payment of bribes (active bribery)?

YES NO

10. Has your country criminalized the domestic solicitation or acceptance of bribes (passive bribery)?

YES NO

11. If no, is your country taking steps to criminalize active and/or passive bribery?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

12. Has your country instituted measures to discourage the solicitation of bribes?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

In 2013 in accordance with the National Anti-Corruption Plan 2012-2013 the Ministry of Labor issued the Guidelines for the public servants on preventing behavior that may be interpreted as solicitation of bribes.

13. Does your country provide support for/work with business in resisting solicitation?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

- Under the auspices of the Presidential Anti-Corruption Council a Working Group on Collaboration of Government and Business in the Fight against Corruption has been established. The Group includes representatives of both government agencies and major Russian business associations and considers various anti-corruption aspects of government-business interaction.
- In May 2013, the Federal law "On business ombudsmen" was adopted that established positions of business ombudsmen at both federal and regional levels. At federal level business ombudsman is appointed by the President of the Russian Federation. The ombudsman is responsible for protecting the right of businesses, especially SMEs, in their interaction with overseeing government agencies, including receiving complaints about solicitation and corruption, seizing certain government agencies decisions and appealing them to court, etc.

14. Has your country instituted measures to discourage facilitation payments?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

Public office holders and public servants are prohibited by law from receiving any gifts related to their official duties except for the gifts given at protocol events. As for the gifts received at protocol events a public official can hold only the gifts with a value less than 3000 rubles (approximately 80 US dollars). All other gifts should be transferred to the respective government agency. In January 2014, the Government of the Russian Federation issued the Ruling #10 to further clarify the application of the gift-receiving standards. In particular, in accordance with the Ruling, all gifts received by public officials at protocol events should be declared. The Guidelines for Legal Persons on Developing and Implementing Anti-Corruption Measures issued in May 2014 consider business gift-giving as a practice with high corruption risks and discourage companies from giving public officials any gifts, even with a value less than 3000 rubles.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING

15. Since the 2013 progress report, has your country taken any measures to implement the revised FATF standards on anti-money laundering?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

The Concept for Developing AML/CFT System in the Russian Federation till 2020 as well as other measures to further enhance the Russian anti-money laundering legislation are now being elaborated. The Concept should be submitted to the President of the Russian Federation by June 2015.

16. Since the last progress report, have changes to your country's anti-money laundering legislation been proposed or implemented?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

In April 2014, the National Plan on Countering Tax Evasion and Concealing Beneficial Owners of Companies was adopted - <http://www.fedsfm.ru/documents/rfm/1087> The Plan implies developing a number of important measures to further improve the Russian anti-money laundering legislation in accordance with the FATF recommendations as well as G8 and G20 decisions. In particular, responsible government agencies should submit to the Government of the Russian Federation their proposals on introducing the beneficial ownership registries (by June 2014), improving certain beneficial ownership identification procedures (December 2014), enhancing information exchange on violation of AML/CFT rules (December 2015), etc.

DENIAL OF ENTRY

17. Have any changes to your country's legislation, regulations or powers to deny entry to foreign officials charged with or convicted of corruption offences been proposed/implemented since the last progress report?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

If no, is such legislation under consideration?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

18. Is your country's administration of mutual legal assistance consistent with the G20 High Level Principles?

YES NO

If your country's approach is not yet consistent, are you taking steps to implement the Principles?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

19. Are you aware of your country having used one or more of the G20 country Guides to Mutual Legal Assistance?

If yes, please provide details.

20. Are you aware of non-G20 members having used the G20 Guide to Mutual Legal Assistance to request mutual assistance from your country?

If yes, please provide details.

21. Have any changes to your country's legislation related to international cooperation been proposed since the last progress report?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

22. Has your country either used UNCAC, or stated that it will allow the use of UNCAC, as the treaty basis for mutual legal assistance (MLA) and/or extradition?

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| a. Has used as the treaty basis for MLA | YES <input type="checkbox"/> | NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Will allow use as the treaty basis for MLA | YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Has used as the treaty basis for extradition | YES <input type="checkbox"/> | NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Will allow use as the treaty basis for extradition | YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |

23. Do domestic authorities in your country cooperate and share information with the integrity offices of international organizations?

- a. Cooperate and share information
- b. Could cooperate, but has not been asked
- c. Cannot cooperate

If you cannot cooperate, please provide details.

24. Has your country designated an appropriate authority responsible for mutual legal assistance and law enforcement requests relating to asset recovery (a point of contact)?

YES NO

If yes, to which organizations:

- a. UNODC
- b. StAR/Interpol Focal Point Initiative
- c. Camden Asset Recovery Network
- d. Other(s)

If yes to 'Other(s)', please provide details.

ASSET RECOVERY

25. Does your country have legislation allowing for asset recovery by foreign authorities or is such legislation proposed?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

Asset recovery issues are dealt within the framework of the Russian legislation on mutual legal assistance in criminal cases, in particular the article 457 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation.

26. Has your country established a specialist/dedicated unit for the recovery of the proceeds of corruption?

YES NO

If yes, please provide the name of the specialist unit and contact details.

Prosecutor General's Office

125993 GSP-3, Russia, Moscow, Bolshaya Dmitrovka, 15A

27. Does your country publish or otherwise make publicly available details of amounts frozen, seized, recovered or returned?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

28. Is your country providing technical assistance to developing countries aimed at helping the recovery and return of proceeds of corruption?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

TRANSPARENCY OF LEGAL ENTITIES

29. Does your country have transparency requirements for legal persons, including companies, bodies corporate, foundations and partnerships?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

All domestic legal persons should be registered in the Unified Register of Legal Persons that is administered by the Federal Revenue Service. In accordance with the National Plan on Countering Tax Evasion and Concealing Beneficial Owners of Companies proposals on introducing beneficial ownership registries should be developed by June 2014.

30. Does your country require that the beneficial ownership and company formation of all legal persons organized for profit be reported by the legal person?

YES NO

If yes, to whom is it reported?

31. If yes, is this information available to the public?

YES NO

32. If this information is not available to the public, is it available to law enforcement?

YES NO

WHISTLE BLOWER PROTECTION

33. Does your country have legislation to protect whistleblowers:

a. In the public sector YES NO

b. In the private sector YES NO

34. Have changes to whistle blower protection legislation been proposed or implemented since the last monitoring report?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

In accordance with the National Anti-Corruption Plan for 2014-2015, draft legislation on whistleblower protection should be developed by November 2014.

35. Since the last progress report, has your country implemented any measures to protect journalists reporting incidents of corruption?

If yes, please provide details

PROCUREMENT

36. Does your country publish online any of the following?

a. Procurement laws and policies including any legislation defining the use of exceptions YES NO

b. Selection and evaluation criteria YES NO

c. Awards of contracts and modifications of contracts YES NO

Please provide details.

In accordance with the Federal Law N44 "On public procurement" the information on selection/evaluation criteria, contracts awarded as well as vast amount of other information are published on the specialized official web-portal <http://zakupki.gov.ru/>

37. Since the last progress report, have any new initiatives to promote public procurement transparency and integrity been proposed or implemented?

If yes, please provide details.

In April 2013, the new Federal law #44 "On contractual system in public procurement" was adopted that implies the most significant upgrade of the Russian public procurement system since 2005.

The new legislation will come into force gradually, beginning from January 1, 2014. In 2013-2014 pilot projects on implementation of the contractual system were conducted in six regions of the Russians Federation. As a result, significant amendments to the Federal law #44 have been made.

The new law contains a wide array of novels, including additional provisions aimed at enhancing transparency, regulating conflict of interest and preventing corruption.

In particular, one of important innovations which has been put into practice in the beginning of 2014 is an obligatory public discussion of all government procurement contracts with a value of more than 1 billion rubles (approximately 27 million US dollars).

38. Are there regulations and procedures for public procurement officials to govern conflicts of interest?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

- Public procurement officials are subject to general conflict of interest regulations that apply to all Russian public servants. In particular, they have to disclose to their employers any personal interests that can lead to a conflict of interest and compromise their decision-making and take measures to manage existing conflicts of interest.
- In accordance with the amendments (December 2013) to the Federal law #44 "On contractual system in public procurement", one of 9 key requirements to possible contractors is that there should be no conflict of interest between a contractor and respective public procurement officials.

39. Are companies that have been found to be involved in corrupt contracting practices excluded from future participation in public tenders?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

40. If yes, is the debarment list of International Financial Institutions taken into account?

YES NO

41. Are the names of companies excluded from future participation in public tenders made publicly available?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

The names, as well as other information about the companies restricted or excluded from participation in public tenders is published in the Register of Dishonest Suppliers. The Register (available at <http://zakupki.gov.ru/epz/dishonestsupplier/dishonestSuppliersQuickSearch/search.html>) is administered by the Federal Antimonopoly Service of the Russian Federation.

DISCLOSURE BY PUBLIC OFFICIALS

42. Does your country require disclosure by public officials of:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| a. Income | YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Assets | YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Conflicts of interest | YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Gifts | YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Other | YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |

If yes, please provide details.

Filers are required to disclose the following:

- **Properties:** immovable assets (including type, address, and area) and movable assets (including vehicles, planes, ships, etc.)
- **Investments and Liabilities:** bank account information (name and address of financial institution, account number and value of funds in account), securities and shares (name of company, number of shares, mode of acquisition), liabilities (including value and entity/individual holding it)
- **Incomes:** All values of income. Sources are declared under broad categories such as income from the main workplace, income from securities, income from bank deposits, etc). The particular entity associated with the value of income is not specified.
- **Positions:** main workplace
- **Gifts and funded travels:** In accordance with the Government Decision N 10 of 09.01.2014 public officials of various categories (including, for example, public office holders, civil servants, certain employees of state-owned corporations, etc) are required to disclose all gifts received in relation to their official duties and not directly prohibited by law. The gift disclosure is separate from the income and asset disclosure.
- **Other:**
 - **Expenses.** Any acquisition of real estate, means of transport, and securities with a price over a specified limit. For any such transaction the sources of income used to acquire property in question should be disclosed.

- **Conflict of interest.** Public officials should disclose to their employers any personal interests that can lead to a conflict of interest and compromise the decision-making. The conflict of interest disclosure is separate from the income and asset disclosure. The relevant disclosure form is now being developed.
- **Outside employment.** Civil servants are required to disclose to the agency head any paid employment outside the civil service.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS' IMMUNITIES

43. Does your country provide immunities from prosecution to individuals holding public offices for corruption related offences?

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| a. All public office holders | YES <input type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Certain public office holders | YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. No immunities available to public office holders | YES <input type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. While in office | YES <input type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Permanently | YES <input type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |

If yes, which public office holders are immune and if immunity is limited, please explain.

The list of public office holders immune from criminal prosecution is set up in the article 447 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Most public office holders from the list are immune only while in office, the only exception is the President of the Russian Federation, as even a former President is immune.

The immunity implies that with regard to the public office holders mentioned in the list the prosecution is launched in accordance with special procedures different from the one applied to all other persons.

EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES

44. Is your country involved in any of the following international anti-corruption educational initiatives?

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| International Anti-Corruption Academy | YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| UNODC Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative | YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other international anti-corruption educational initiative(s) | YES <input type="checkbox"/> | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |

If yes, please provide details.

Russia is a cooperating partner of the International Anti-Corruption Academy. Russia ratified the Agreement for the Establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy as an International Organization on March 1, 2011.

Russia also participated in the development of the UNODC Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative, e.g. submitted comments on the draft UNODC academic course on the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

45. Does your country provide anti-corruption educational/training programs for officials, including public office holders?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

- The Russian Ministry of Labor annually organizes anti-corruption training for senior civil servants. The specific contents of the anti-corruption module are to a large extent defined by a university awarded with the training contract – the curriculum is usually focused on recent developments in international and domestic anti-corruption legislation.
- Specialized anti-corruption training is provided annually to approximately 1500-2000 officials from government agencies' anti-corruption offices. As the anti-corruption offices are responsible for implementing the anti-corruption policy at the grassroots level, the training curriculum is focused mainly on practical issues, e.g. filling/submitted/verifying financial disclosures, applying standards of conduct and conflict of interest regulations to everyday situations, etc.
- In 2014, in accordance with the National Anti-Corruption Plan, a "train the trainers" program will be organized by the Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Service for academic staff involved in anti-corruption education at both federal and regional levels.

46. Does your country or business associations in your country promote anti-corruption training for the private sector?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

The obligation to develop and regularly revise the anti-corruption training programs is included in the Anti-Corruption Charter for Russian Businesses signed by four major Russian business associations in September 2012. In 2013-2014 the Russian business associations conducted a number of anti-corruption training programs for private companies.

47. Has your country disseminated G20 products and documents developed by the group with relevant domestic authorities?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

In 2013, the G20 ACWG work and results achieved were considered by the Commission for Coordination of Work of the Federal Executive Authorities and Other State Agencies in Fulfilling Russian Federation's International Agreements on Fighting Corruption. The Commission comprised representatives of all relevant authorities, including Prosecutor General's Office, Investigative Committee, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Federal Security Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, etc. The G20 ACWG products and documents were regularly distributed to the Commission members. Key final documents were translated into Russian.

JUDICIARY

48. Has your country taken any measures to promote and disseminate the Bangalore Principles for Judicial Integrity?

If yes, please provide details

In December 2012, a revised Code of Judicial Ethics was adopted in accordance with the Bangalore Principles. According to the Federal law "On combating corruption", key anti-corruption standards are now applied to the Judiciary, including asset disclosure requirements, conflict of interest regulations, gifts and hospitality restrictions, outside employment restrictions, etc. The anti-corruption measures introduced in 2013, including expense disclosure and foreign accounts ban, should also apply to federal judges.

49. Has your country taken other measures to promote the accountability and independence of the Judiciary?

If yes, please provide details

SECTOR-SPECIFIC TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVES

50. Is your country supporting or implementing any sector-specific initiatives?

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

Implementing

YES

NO

Support

YES

NO

Construction Sector Transparency Initiative (CoST)

Implementing

YES

NO

Support YES NO

Other (specify below)

Implementing YES NO

Support YES NO

Please provide details on other sectoral initiatives supported by your country, or domestic measures taken in relation to specific sectors.

51. Does your government have integrity pacts with the business sector?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

FISCAL AND BUDGET TRANSPARENCY

52. Has your country taken steps to implement the IMF Good Practices in Fiscal Transparency?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

On May 26, 2014 the Russian pilot Fiscal Transparency Evaluation Report was published ([http://www.minfin.ru/common/upload/library/2014/05/main/Russia_Fiscal_Transparency_Evaluation_Report-May_26_2014-English - k_publicatsii.pdf](http://www.minfin.ru/common/upload/library/2014/05/main/Russia_Fiscal_Transparency_Evaluation_Report-May_26_2014-English_-_k_publicatsii.pdf)). The report was developed by the IMF at request of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation.

The report is the result of one of eight IMF pilot projects aimed at evaluating countries' fiscal reporting, fiscal forecasting and budgeting, and fiscal risk management practices against the standards set by the revised draft of the IMF's Fiscal Transparency Code.

In accordance with the report, "most aspects of Russia's fiscal reporting and budgeting practices are in line with good or advanced practice under the July 2013 draft of the Fiscal Transparency Code, and the disclosure and management of fiscal risks has significantly improved in recent years (Table 0.1). Specifically, over the past decade and a half:

- the 1998 Budget Code and subsequent amendments have established a comprehensive legal framework for fiscal management at all levels of government;
- the government began publishing cash-based in-year and year-end fiscal reports and accrual-based annual financial statements as well as fiscal statistics which consolidate Federal, regional, and municipal governments in line with international standards;
- detailed and credible medium-term macroeconomic forecasts have been prepared since early 2000, and a new oil price-based fiscal rule was introduced in 2013 to encourage sustainable and counter-cyclical fiscal policymaking;
- the coverage of the Federal government budget has steadily expanded and the three main remaining extra-budgetary funds are presented and approved alongside it in a timely

manner;

- the policy-orientation of the budget has improved thanks to a comprehensive and detailed medium-term budget framework introduced in 2008, and a new program and performance budgeting system introduced in the 2014 Budget; and
- firm central controls over key sources of fiscal risks have been established, including annual limits on the issuance of debt, credit, and guarantees by the Federal government, and on borrowing by sub-national governments”.

The report highlights a number of important areas where fiscal transparency practices could be further improved and makes nine recommendations aimed at enhancing the information base for fiscal decision-making and ensuring the country keeps pace with evolving international transparency standards and practices.

53. Has your country taken steps to implement the OECD Best Practices on Budget Transparency?

YES NO

If yes, please provide details.

In 2013-2014 a plethora of important steps have been taken to enhance transparency of the Russian budget system and budget process that are in line with the OECD Best Practices, for example:

- in 2013, a beta-version of the web-portal “Electronic budget” (budget.gov.ru) was launched. The portal contains various types of information, including description of the budget process, main characteristics of the Russia’s budget, structure of budget revenues and expenditures, data on budget execution, relevant legislation and services, etc.;
- in December 2013 the first ever Russian Citizens’ Budget was published by the Ministry of Finance (http://www.minfin.ru/common/upload/library/2013/12/main/Budzhets_dlya_grazhdan_k_349-FZ.pdf).
- in April 2014, the Ruling №320 of the Government of the Russian Federation was adopted that launched a Federal program “State finance management and financial markets regulation”. The Federal program contains a separate chapter on enhancing openness and transparency of public finance management that specifies key relevant measure for the next 7 years.

Thank your for your time in completing this questionnaire.