

Russian Federation

1. Fair	
Regulatory framework	<p>The Law on Combating Corruption N 273, Law on Civil Service N 79, Law on Controlling Consistency between Expenditures and Income of Public Officials N 230 and several Presidential Decrees (for ex. Presidential decrees NN 557-561, NN 1065-1066 of 2009, N 613 of 2013) form the legal framework for disclosure in the Russian Federation.</p>
Outreach to public officials about disclosure requirement	<p>The blank disclosure form provides detailed clarifications on the categories of information that need to be disclosed.</p> <p>The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection is responsible for consulting the federal government agencies as well as providing guidance on various anticorruption issues, including disclosure. The official Ministry of Labor web-site contains, for example, the following guiding materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overview of main issues with regards to filling in disclosure forms; • Clarifications on implementation of the Federal Law N 230 of 03.12.2012 and other anti-corruption legislation; • Unified rules on allocation and contents of the anti-corruption sections of the federal government agencies official web-sites. <p>The disclosure topic is also included into a key specialized education program for employees of the government agencies anti-corruption offices.</p>
Type of information disclosed	<p>Disclosure requirements are focused primarily on financial interests.</p> <p>Filers are required to disclose the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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.
Other relevant information	The information on income, assets, and liabilities as well as expenses pertaining to the spouse and minor children of officials must also be disclosed.
2. Transparent	
Public accessibility of disclosed information	<p>A summary of the declaration is made available on the websites of institutions where officials work. For example, on the website of the President, Presidential Administration and the Parliament, as well as government agencies and courts.</p> <p>http://state.kremlin.ru/president/income http://state.kremlin.ru/administration/incomes http://www.duma.gov.ru/about/personnel/property/deputies/</p> <p>This summary includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the list of real-estate properties owned and used (for eg. rental properties) by the individual occupying the state position, his(her) spouse and minor children, with an indication of the type, area and country where the properties are located; b) the list of vehicles, with an indication of the make and model (official, spouse, children); c) total annual income of the official, spouse and children. <p>The access to this information is free: no requests or registrations on the websites are required. In order to make the information more user-friendly and searchable the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection has issued the Unified rules on allocation and contents of the anti-corruption sections of the federal government agencies official websites that include detailed requirements to publication of the disclosed information.</p>
Public access to information concerning disclosure system functioning	Disclosure system monitoring results are not being made public. The public access is provided only to some information, including, for example, the aggregated results of the prosecutorial oversight on implementation of the anticorruption legislation (e.g. http://genproc.gov.ru/smi/news/news-71820).
Other relevant information	
3. Targeted at senior leaders and those in at-risk positions	
Legislative	Members of both chambers of Parliament (Duma and Federation Council disclose)
Executive	Members of the Executive are required to disclose, including public office holders as well as certain positions within the Civil Service.
Judiciary	Constitutional Court judges, Supreme Court judges, federal judges, General Prosecutor need to disclose.
Other	<p>The disclosure requirements are also applied to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and local levels; • Certain positions in the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, state-owned funds (e.g. the Pension Fund), state-owned corporations as well as organizations under the

	jurisdiction of government agencies.
Risk-based approach to the disclosure requirement	<p>A two-stage approach is applied. 1) Certain high-level positions required to disclose are directly specified in Presidential Decrees. 2) With regards to lower-level positions, the right to decide who is required to disclose is delegated to government agencies and organizations where officials and employees work. Each agency and organization has adopted a list of positions required to disclose. It is recommended when developing and updating the list to include in it only those positions that are associated with significant corruption risks.</p> <p>The corruption risk assessment system is now being developed. In 2013, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection issued Guidelines on corruption risk assessment for the federal government agencies. In 2014, the preliminary results of the Guidelines implementation will be considered by the Presidential Council for Countering Corruption.</p>
Other relevant information	
4. Supported with adequate resources	
Main agency/ agencies involved in disclosure	<p>Within the federal government agencies as well as state-owned funds and corporations, the anti-corruption offices are responsible for managing the disclosure procedure, including collection, publication and verification of the disclosed information. The anticorruption offices were established in accordance with the Presidential Decree #1065 of 2009 usually within the Human resource departments.</p> <p>Certain categories of public officials are required to file disclosure forms with the newly established Presidential Anti-Corruption Directorate or the Russian Government Office.</p> <p>A number of other agencies are involved in disclosure within the legislative and judiciary as well as disclosure at regional and local levels.</p>
Other entities	
Other relevant information	
5. Useful	
Frequency of filing requirement	All public officials subject to disclosure requirements must submit a financial disclosure at the start of the mandate and on an annual basis.
Validation & verification	<p>Verification of the content of disclosures is performed only upon the receipt of complaints and notifications. The current legislation does not provide for the routine verification of disclosures. The disclosed information is verified by the anti-corruption offices of government agencies by its own initiative or at the request of law enforcement and other government agencies, political parties, Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation, and media. The decision to start the verification procedure is usually made by decision of the agency head or the official, authorized by the agency head.</p> <p>In accordance with the Presidential Decree N 309 of 02.04.2013 the Presidential Anti-Corruption Directorate can by its own initiative verify any declaration.</p>

	<p>The anti-corruption offices primarily verify the accuracy and completeness of the information in disclosures. To do so they check whether the disclosed information corresponds to the data from the registries held by government bodies (e.g. real-estate registry, vehicles registry, legal persons registry, etc.). The agency heads or officials authorized by agency heads can also request information from law enforcement agencies, FIU (Rosfinmonitoring), banks as well as other agencies and organizations.</p> <p>When verifying the expenses disclosures the anti-corruption offices in addition to the accuracy and completeness of the information also check whether immovable or movable assets that have been acquired by the official and his or her family members (spouse, minor children) are consistent with their income. During the verification process, the official can provide justifications for the inconsistencies that have been identified.</p>
Uses of disclosed information	<p>The official that decides whether or not to start the verification process can forward for further action the conclusions and/or materials collected during the verification process to the prosecutor's office or other relevant institutions. The official who decides the start of the verification process sends notifications to the prosecutor's office of the findings of inconsistency between assets acquired and earned income. The unit responsible for the prevention of corruption with the agreement of the official who approved the launch of the verification process sends information on the results of the verification to the entities that sent the initial notification that constituted the basis for verifying whether acquired assets were consistent with income.</p> <p>The official who decides the start of the verification process both in the case of the verification for accuracy and completeness as well as verification for unjustified inconsistencies also notifies the competent bodies when there are indications during the verification process of any criminal or administrative violations.</p>
Other relevant information	
6. Enforceable	
Types of applicable sanctions	<p>Failure to submit disclosures as well as submitting false information is punished with disciplinary sanctions up to "dismissal with a loss of trust". For example, the dismissal with a loss of trust has the consequence of the sanctioned official not being able to re-enter public service after this type of dismissal. During the verification process for unjustified inconsistencies between acquired assets and income, the official can be suspended from up to 60 days or 90 days from service.</p> <p>The General Prosecutor's Office or prosecutors working under his/her leadership upon receipt of information on unjustified inconsistencies between acquired assets and income submit a request to the court for their confiscation. This applies to movable and immovable assets (securities, shares, vehicles, real estate).</p>
Mechanism and entities responsible for enforcing measures	<p>The sanctions for not-submitting or submitting false information are applied by an agency head after consideration by an agency Conflict of interest commission. The Commission opinion is not obligatory - an agency head may refuse to follow the Commission recommendations. However, in practice the Commission opinion is usually taken into consideration.</p> <p>The applied sanctions can be challenged only in court.</p>
Other relevant information	