

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Public Administration Country Profile

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
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RUSSIAN FEDERATION

[Click here](#) for detailed map



Source: [The World Factbook](#) - Russia

Government type

Federation

Independence

24 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Constitution

Adopted 12 December 1993 ([in brief](#))

Legal system

Based on civil law system;
judicial review of legislative acts

Administrative divisions

49 oblasts, 21 republics, 10 autonomous okrugs, 6 krais, 2 federal cities, and 1 autonomous oblast

Source: [The World Factbook](#) - Russia

A failed coup d'état (19-21 August 1991) against Gorbachev eventually brought about the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

In early October 1993, President Yeltsin crushed a revolt using armed forces and domestic troops.

The first free democratic elections for the new Federal Assembly and the adoption by referendum of a new, democratic constitution took place 12 December 1993.

31 December 1999 President Yeltsin resigned, Putin became Interim President and was elected President on 26 March 2000

In 2002 Russia's GDP grew in real terms by 4.3% to 10,863 billion roubles (approx. USD 342 billion).

Source: [Federal Foreign Office \(DEU\)](#) - [Russian Federation: History](#)
[Russian Federation: Economy](#)

1. General Information

1.1 People	Russian Fed.	Belarus	Ukraine	1
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	143,247	9,896	48,523	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	76,300	5,258	25,994	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	66,947	4,638	22,529	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	88	88	87	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	-0.57	-0.45	-0.78	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	16	16	16	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	22	14	25	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	13	23	16	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2001	73	70	68	
Rural population (%), 2001	27	30	32	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	-0.64	-0.18	-0.81	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	-0.64	-0.93	-1.21	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000/2001	..	12.2	11.4 ⁱ	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000/2001	..	12.6	11.6 ⁱ	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000/2001	..	11.8	11.1 ⁱ	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 1989	0.6	0.4	0.5	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 1989	0.3	0.2	0.3	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2001	13.4 ⁱⁱ	2.3 ⁱⁱⁱ	11.7 ^{iv}	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 1999	52 ⁱⁱ	53	51	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 1999	67 ⁱⁱ	66	64	2

Notes: ⁱ 1998/1999; ⁱⁱ Month of October, Aged 15 to 72 years; ⁱⁱⁱ Based on registered unemployment from employment office records, Month of December; ^{iv} Month of October, Aged 15 to 72 years

1.2 Economy	Russian Fed.	Belarus	Ukraine	2
GDP				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	346,250	14,304	41,380	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	2,405	1,440	849	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	1,141,860	53,069	229,673	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	7,926	5,344	4,714	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2003	5.2	9.8	14.1	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2003	34.2	37.1	40.3	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2003	60.7	53.1	45.6	
Miscellaneous				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	14.2	28.7	6.9	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	51.1	58.5	60.2	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	16.9	21.4	15.8	

Notes:

¹ [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

^a [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^b [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^c [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^{d1} [UNESCO](#); ^{d2} [UNESCO](#); ^{e1} [ILO](#); ^{e2} [ILO/OECD](#)

² [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

^a [Quick Reference Tables](#); ^b [Data Profile Tables](#); ^c [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	Russian Fed.	Belarus	Ukraine	
Public expenditures				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	3.4	5	5.3	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	3.5 ⁱ	5.9	5.6	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	2.5	2.5	3	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	..	4.6	2.9 ⁱⁱⁱ	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	12.3 ⁱⁱ	..	..	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	4	1.3	3.6	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	2	..	..
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	4.6	0.8	11.5	

Notes: ⁱ Data may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier years as a result of methodological changes, ⁱⁱ Data refer to the Soviet Union; ⁱⁱⁱ 1999

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Russian Federation 1991-1995	Russian Federation 1996-2000	Europe & Central Asia average ⁴ 1996-2000	Central Asia & Caucasus average ⁴ 1996-2000	Middle income group average ⁴ 1996-2000
Employment						
Civilian Central Government ⁵	(,000)	536.0	35.9			
	(% pop.)	0.36	0.02	0.61	0.90	0.59
Sub-national Government ⁵	(,000)	271.0	1066.9			
	(% pop.)	0.18	0.73	0.61	0.90	0.59
Education employees	(,000)	7,500	2,168.7			
	(% pop.)	5.04	1.48	1.58	1.68	1.20
Health employees	(,000)	4,135	1,900.72			
	(% pop.)	2.78	1.29	1.15	1.23	0.70
Police	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.68	..	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.87	0.96	0.46
SOE Employees	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	20.08	37.78	3.61
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	6.05
Wages						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	1.7	..	5.9	5.3	8.5
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	13.7	11.9	13.1	11.8	21.6
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	42.360	16.116			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	..	12.623			
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		..	0.9	6.3	12.1	4.2

Source: [World Bank](#) - [Public Sector Employment and Wages](#)

³ UNDP - [Human Development Report 2002](#)

^a Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

^b As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

⁴ Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

⁵ Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

2. Legal Structure

According to the Constitution, adopted 12 December 2003, state power in the Russian Federation is exercised on the basis of the separation of legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The bodies of legislative, executive and judiciary powers shall be independent [Art. 10].

Source: [Constitution of the Russian Federation](#)

[Click here](#) for an overview of the branches of power.

2.1 Legislative Branch

Bicameral Federal Assembly or Federalnoye Sobraniye consists of the Federation Council or Sovet Federatsii (178 seats, members appointed by the top executive and legislative officials in each of the 89 federal administrative units; members serve four-year terms) and the State Duma or Gosudarstvennaya Duma (450 seats; 225 seats elected by proportional representation from party lists winning at least 5% of the vote, and 225 seats from single-member constituencies; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve four-year terms).⁶

women in parliament: 6 out of 178 seats: (3%). 44 out of 450 seats (10%).⁷

The Federal Assembly, the Parliament of the Russian Federation, is the supreme representative and legislative body of the Russian Federation. The Federal Assembly consists of two chambers: the [Federation Council](#) (upper chamber) and the [State Duma](#) (lower chamber).

Source: [Constitution of the Russian Federation](#)

The President, the Federation Council, the members of the Federation Council, the deputies of the State Duma, the government and the legislative (representative) bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation have the right of legislative initiative.

Draft laws are introduced in the State Duma. Laws adopted by the State Duma are passed to the Federation Council for review within five days. In the event the State Duma disagrees with the decision of the Federation Council, the federal law is considered adopted if, in the second reading, at least two-thirds of the total number of deputies of the State Duma vote for it.

Adopted federal laws are sent to the President for signing and publication. If the President rejects a federal law within fourteen days from the day it was sent to him/her, the State Duma and the Federation Council reconsider the law. If, at the second hearing, the federal law is approved in its earlier draft by a majority of not less than two thirds of the total number of deputies of the Federation Council and the State Duma, it must be signed by the President and published.

Source: [Legislationline \(OSCE\) - Russian Federation](#)

Fact box:

elections: State Duma - last held 7 December 2003 (next to be held December 2007)
election results: State Duma - percent of vote received by parties - United Russia 37.1%, CPRF 12.7%, LDPR 11.6%, Motherland 9.1%; seats by party - United Russia 222, CPRF 53, LDPR 38, Motherland 37, People's Party 19, Yabloko 4, Union of Rightist Forces 2, other 7, independents 65, repeat election required 3

⁶ Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook - Russia](#)

⁷ [Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments](#)

2.2 Executive Branch

cabinet: Ministries of the Government or "Government" composed of the premier and his deputy, ministers, and selected other individuals; all are appointed by the president
elections president elected by popular vote for a four-year term; election last held 14 March 2004 (next to be held March 2008); premier appointed by the president with the approval of the Duma

The President of the Russian Federation is head of state. The President is elected for a term of four years on the basis of general, equal and direct vote by secret ballot. No one person can hold the office of President for more than two terms in succession.

Relations between the President and Government are determined by the Federal Constitutional Law dated 17 December 1997, № 2-FKZ "On the Government of the Russian Federation". In relations between the President and Government, the actions of the President are most imperative in realizing domestic and foreign policy.

The Constitution gives the President a number of powers that he can use on an ongoing basis to influence the government's work. These powers include approving the structure of the federal executive bodies of power, the right to preside government meetings, exercise control over the lawfulness of the government's action, and direct subordination of the security ministries to the President. The President has the right to dismiss the government or to accept the Prime Minister's resignation, which automatically entails the resignation of the government as a whole.

The Government is headed by the Prime Minister. It also includes the deputy prime minister and federal ministers. Besides federal ministers, the structure of the Government includes federal structures and federal agencies.

The President is also vested with important constitutional prerogatives related to determining the line-up and procedure of Government. With the agreement of the State Duma, the President appoints the Prime Minister. According to the Prime Minister's proposal, the President appoints and dismisses deputy prime minister and federal ministers. According to the Prime Minister's proposal, the President confirms the structure of federal bodies of executive power.

The functioning structure of federal bodies of executive power, in accordance with article 112 of the Constitution of Russia and the Federal Constitutional Law dated 17 December 1997 № 2-FKZ, was ratified by Presidential Decree on May 20, 2004 № 649. This decree also determines the federal bodies of executive power, whose activities are headed by the President.

The President works with two consultative bodies – the Security Council and the State Council. The President chairs these two councils.

Source: President of Russia - The State Power System in the Russian Federation & President of Russia - The Government

Fact box:

chief of state:
President Vladimir Vladimirovich PUTIN (acting president since 31 December 1999, president since 7 May 2000)
head of government:
Premier Mikhail Yefimovich FRADKOV (since 5 March 2004);
Deputy Premier Aleksandr Dmitriyevich ZHUKOV (since 9 March 2004)

2.3 Judiciary Branch

Constitutional Court; Supreme Court; Superior Court of Arbitration; judges for all courts are appointed for life by the Federation Council on the recommendation of the president.

The structure of the judicial system of the Russian Federation and the sphere of activities of its various parts are determined by the Constitution [Article 118-129] and federal constitutional laws ([click here](#)).

Source: [Supreme Court - Judicial System of the Russian Federation and the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation](#)

The Federal Courts consist of:

- the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation;
- the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, supreme courts of republics, krai and oblast courts, courts of the cities of federal status, courts of the autonomous oblast and autonomous okrugs, district courts, military and specialized courts, which constitute the system of federal courts of general jurisdiction;
- the Supreme Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation, federal arbitration courts of okrugs (arbitration cassation courts) , arbitration appellate courts and arbitration courts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, which constitute the system of federal arbitration courts.

Source: [Law on Judicial System of the Russian Federation](#)

The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation considers cases relating to the compliance of the federal laws, normative acts of the President of the Russian Federation, the Council of the Federation, the State Duma, the Government of the Russian Federation, constitutions of republics, charters and other normative acts of the subjects of Russian Federation with the Constitution of the Russian Federation [Article 125].

The Supreme Court is the supreme judicial body for civil, criminal, administrative and other cases under the jurisdiction of common courts. It is at the apex of a four-tiered system of courts of general jurisdiction.⁸ The Supreme Court carries out judicial supervision over their activities according to federal law-envisaged procedural forms and provides explanations on the issues of court proceedings [Article 126].

The Higher Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation is the supreme judicial body for settling economic disputes and other cases examined by courts of arbitration. It carries out judicial supervision over their activities according to federal law-envisaged procedural forms and provides explanations on the issues of court proceedings [Article 127].

Source: [Constitution of the Russian Federation](#)

The three-level system of arbitration courts comprises: arbitration courts of the subjects of the Russian Federation; courts of arbitration districts (10) and the Higher Arbitration Court.⁹

Judges' status of the Russian Federation is defined by the Judges' status law of the Russian Federation of 26 June 1992 ([click here](#)).

[Click here](#) for a visual overview of the Judiciary of the Russian Federation.

2.4 Local Government

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

⁸ [Supreme Court - Judicial System of the Russian Federation and the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation](#)

⁹ [Supreme Court - Judicial System of the Russian Federation and the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation](#)

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Ombudsperson

Article 103 of the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation provides for the [Commissioner of Human Rights](#). The Federal Constitutional Law "On the Commissioner on Human Rights in the Russian Federation" ([click here](#)) was adopted by the State Duma on December 25, 1996, approved by the Federation Council on February 12, 1997, and by the President of the Russian Federation on February 26, 1997. In accordance with the Federal Constitutional Law on May 22, 1998, the State Duma by secret ballot appointed the Commissioner on Human Rights in the Russian Federation.

The Commissioner shall be appointed to his post and shall be dismissed from his post by the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation. The Commissioner in discharging his duties is independent and is not accountable to any state bodies or officials.¹⁰

The Commissioner investigates the complaints of the citizens of the Russian Federation, as well as of aliens and stateless persons residing on the territory of the Russian Federation [[Article 15](#)] about the decisions or actions (inaction) of the state bodies, institutions of local self-government, officials, state employees, if a complainant appealed against these decisions or actions (inaction) according to court or administrative procedures, but does not agree with the decisions reached on his complaint [[Article 16](#)].

The Commissioner investigating a complaint has the right to familiarize himself with civil and administrative offense cases where the imposed sentences have come into force, and with the materials of dismissed cases [[Article 23](#)].

Based on the results of the investigation of a complaint the Commissioner has the right to bring a case to a court of law in defense of rights and freedoms infringed by actions (or inaction) of a state body, an institution of local self-government, an official, as well as to participate in the court proceedings personally or through a personal representative in a form determined by law [[Article 29](#)].

Source: [The Commissioner on Human Rights in the Russian Federation - Special Report](#)

3.2 NGOs

Russia NGO Sector today is comprised of many thousand of organizations, diverse in size and structure as well as in the activities they undertake, working on issues ranging from health to human rights to community services to the environmental issues. This Sector is substantially more advanced than at the beginning of democratization process. Over the past several years, the number of officially registered NGOs (excluding religious groups, political parties, consumer cooperatives and professional unions) has increased dramatically from just a few thousand to more than 60,000. The sector is now characterized by more activism, increased involvement in community affairs, and a growing recognition within the country that NGOs can have an important, positive impact on society as a whole.

Major gains have been made in improving the legal environment in which NGOs operate. Key federal laws that provide a framework for NGO activity include: the Civil

¹⁰ [The Federal Constitutional Law On the Commissioner on Human Rights in the Russian Federation](#)

Code, the law: "On Public Associations", the law "On charitable Organizations and Charitable Activity", and the law on "Non-Profit Organizations".

Source: [Institution](#) - [General Info on the Third Sector](#)

3.3 Civil Society

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

4. Civil Service

The President approved the *Federal Civil Service Reform Program for 2003-2005* on 19 November 2002, Decree No. 1336. The overall objectives of the program are to significantly improve the effectiveness of the Federal civil service, while optimizing expenditures on the civil service; and specifically to (i) create a modern, merit-based, depoliticized and professional civil service; (ii) reduce corruption in the civil service; (iii) increase internal and external accountability and transparency; and (iv) create a performance and service orientation in the civil service. The decree also exhorts the 89 subjects of the Federation each to develop a similar program.

Source: [World Bank \(Civil Service Reform in Russia\)](#)^k

[Click here](#) for the World Bank website on Civil Service Reform in Russian.^l

4.1 Legal basis

The federal state service comprises the state civil service; the military service; and the law-enforcement service. The state civil service is subdivided into the federal state civil service and the state civil service of an entity of the Russian Federation.

Source: [Federal Law No. 58-FZ of May 27, 2003](#)

In accordance with the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation and [Federal Law No. 58-FZ](#) of 27 May 2003, "On the State Service System in the Russian Federation", the [Federal Law No. 79-FZ](#) of 27 July 2004, "On the State Civil Service in the Russian Federation" establishes the legal, organizational, and financial and economic basis of the state civil service in the Russian Federation.

In addition, the Civil Service in the Russian Federation is governed by additional federal laws, as well as decrees of the President, resolutions of the Government, and regulatory enactments of federal executive authorities and government agencies.

The law separates civil service positions into a number of categories and groups [art. 9], defines the rights and obligations of civil servants [art. 14 and 15], the limitations and prohibitions to apply [art. 16 and 17], requirements as to the conduct of the civil servant [art. 18], regulations on conflict of interests [art. 19] and obligations for civil servants to submit annually on income, assets and property. In addition, according to the law, job descriptions are to be prepared for all civil servants [art. 47]

Source: [Federal Law No. 79-FZ of 27 July 2004](#)^m

The general principles of organization of municipal civil service and fundamentals of legal status of municipal civil servants in the Russian Federation are established by [Federal Law No. 8-FZ](#) "On Fundamental Principles of Municipal Civil Service in the Russian Federation" of January 8, 1998.

Source: [Federal Law No. 8-FZ of January 8, 1998](#)

4.2 Recruitment

Under the provisions of the [Civil Service Law](#), appointment to the civil service positions is to be made on the basis of merit and competition. Competition

^k See also Programmatic TA/ESW Support to Administrative and Civil Service Reform (2/2004) - Not available online

^l [Click here](#) World Bank documents on Civil Service and Public Administration in Russia.

^m [Click here](#) for the Federal Law No. 79-FZ of 27 July 2004 in Russian.

Commissions are to be organized by the recruiting agency. In certain cases, as stipulated in Art. 22, appointments may be made without competition.

Source: [Federal Law No. 79-FZ of 27 July 2004](#)

4.3 Promotion

According to the [Civil Service Law](#), civil servants shall be subject to an appraisal once in every three years [art. 48].

A qualification exam is to be conducted for certain categories of civil servants with indefinite term of office no more than once a year and at least once every three years.

Source: [Federal Law No. 79-FZ of 27 July 2004](#)

4.4 Remuneration

Chapter 10 of the 2004 [Civil Service Law](#) provides for the compensation of Civil Servants. A [Presidential Decree](#), dated 26 April 2004, provided for the improvement of remuneration for certain positions in the public service.

The actual level of pay of Russian federal civil servants is significantly lower as compared to the mid-1990. Prior to the August default in 1998 their pay was 450 US dollars. Then it was reduced by over three times. In June 2002, the Russian Federation adopted the delayed Decrees of Russia's President introducing an additional pay to the fixed salary (increased by 1.6–3.5 times). However, the potential of additional pay was not used in full, because the salaries were increased in the framework of the approved budget. The average pay of civil servants amounts to 250 US dollars.

The increase in salaries has widened the gap between remunerations for the different categories of jobs. The maximum increase in pay was granted to high-ranking officials, while the moderate one was given to those occupying lower level positions. In general, civil servants have much poorer prospects in terms of pay and social compensation by comparison with employees in the private sector. Special studiesⁿ show a yawning gap between the pay levels.

Source: [World Bank \(Monitoring and Evaluation\) - Federal Civil Servant's Remuneration system in Russia \(2003\)](#)

Pay reform for senior-level civil servants was in effect initiated in July 2002 through issuance by the President of a number of decrees, the effect of which was to stretch the decompression ratio and provide a more attractive package for heads of departments and above.

Source: [World Bank \(Civil Service Reform in Russia\)](#)^o

4.5 Training

Chapter 13 of the 2004 [Civil Service Law](#) provides for the formation of the civil servants.

All professional education and training for the civil service is carried out by educational institutions for higher, secondary and professional education. The secondary educational institutions and institutes of higher education take care of the preparation of specialists of the secondary level (bachelor), the diploma specialist of

ⁿ Modernisation of Civil Service in Russia: Pay System Reform. Comparative study of pay levels in the public and private sectors, March 2003 (State University - High School of Economics, DFID)

^o See also Programmatic TA/ESW Support to Administrative and Civil Service Reform (2/2004) - Not available online

the higher level and masters who, after graduation, can be recruited for State and municipal service. The specialists of the secondary level may attain the junior or lower State ranks, if they have secondary special education specializing in State service or equivalent education. For the principal and chief State positions (*starshih, vedustchih, glavnyh i vysshih gosudarstvennyh dolzhnosty*), one should have a higher professional education.

Especially for higher and principal State positions one should have higher professional education with specialization in public administration or equivalent. For principal State positions (ranks) one should have high professional education with specialization in administrative science or education equal to the complete high professional education with specialization in State service. The key to reaching a higher level is education, continuing training and the length of service as a civil servant.

Source: Restructuring Civil Service in the Russian Public Administration (1999)

4.6 Gender

Source: Institution - Title

5. Ethics and Civil Service

5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
		2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
Rank	Country						
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
86	Russian Federation	2.7	16	0.8	1.4 - 4.9	12	2.4 - 3.0
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International](#) - [Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

Surveys Used: Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Standard Deviation: Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

High-Low Range: Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

Number Institutions: Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

90 percent confidence range: Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

According to the [Decree No. 361](#) "Of Combatting Corruption in System of Civil Service" (4 April 1992) employees of the state apparatus shall be forbidden to:

- engage in an entrepreneurial activity;
- render any assistance in carrying out entrepreneurial activity to natural and legal persons, not envisaged by the law, by using their official position and to get remuneration for such assistance, services or benefits;
- perform any other paid work on pluralism terms (except for academic, teaching, or creative activity) and also to carry out entrepreneurial activity through intermediaries, as well as to act as an attorney of third parties in the matters of the state body he is in the service of; and
- take part, either independently or through an agent, in the management of joint stock companies, limited partnerships or other business entities.

[Decree No. 484](#) (15 May 1997) provides for persons holding governmental officials to submit information on their income and property annually. Also, the decree vests the authority of verifying the information provided by a citizen at the time of entering government service with the personnel service of the corresponding governmental agency.

Source: [Transparency International \(Russia\)](#) - [Legislation](#)

In December 2003, the President created an Anticorruption Council which held its first meeting on 12 January 2004. Two sub-committees were set up, one headed by First Deputy Head of the Administration of the President on corruption impact analysis of all existing and new legislation relating to interactions between enterprises and public officials and to the removal of special privileges and

preferential treatments; the other headed by then Deputy Prime Minister on conflicts of interest and other measures to reducing corruption in the civil service. The Administrative Reform Department of the Apparatus of the Government was charged with providing the Council with logistical support; and the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade was charged with leading on development of related policy proposals in a number of areas.

Source: [World Bank \(Civil Service Reform in Russia\)](#)^p

5.2 Ethics

The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On Approval of General Principles of Official Conduct of Civil Servants", August 12, 2002 ([click here](#)) was implemented to increase confidence of the public in government institutions, to ensure conditions for diligent and effective fulfillment of official (ministerial) duties by civil servants, and to eliminate abuse of the office in the government service.

Source: [Anti-Corruption Gateway for Europe and Eurasia \(Russia\)](#) - Decree No. 885, August 12, 2002

The document requires public officials to remain "politically neutral", avoid mingling personal interests or run into conflicts of interest while carrying out their duties, respect citizens' human and civil rights, respect and help the mass-media in gathering information, and respect national, social and confessional differences, cultures and traditions. The decree should be regarded as a framework document outlining basic principles, and does not provide for sanctions against violations of the code of conduct.

The 2004 Civil Service Law ([click here](#)) builds on the Code [art. 18] and defines the procedure for regulation of conflicts of interests whereby commissions would be established to monitor the provisions of the Code of Conduct. Under the provisions of the law, at least a quarter of the members of such commission should be independent experts [Art. 19].

Source: [World Bank \(Civil Service Reform in Russia\)](#)^q

[Click here](#) for World Bank documents on Ethics in the Civil Service.

^p See also Programmatic TA/ESW Support to Administrative and Civil Service Reform (2/2004) - Not available online

^q See also Programmatic TA/ESW Support to Administrative and Civil Service Reform (2/2004) - Not available online

6. e-Government

e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

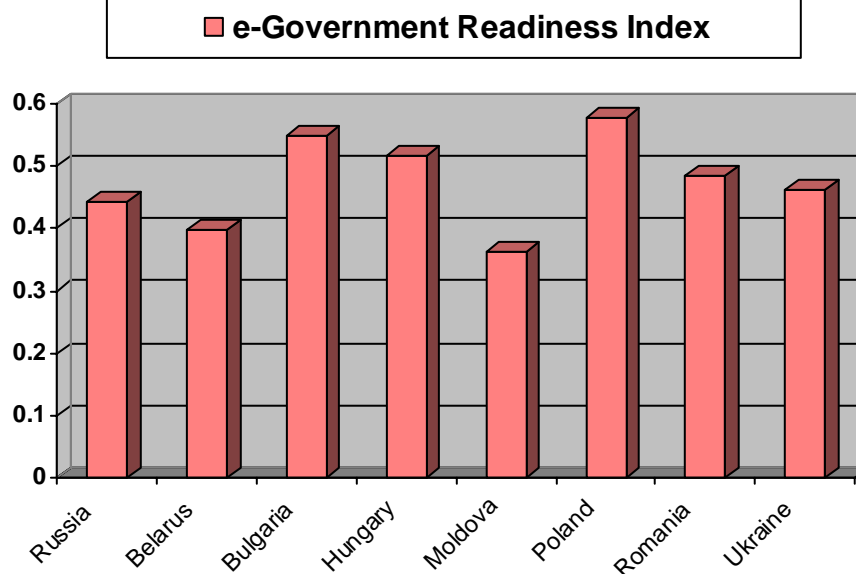
Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

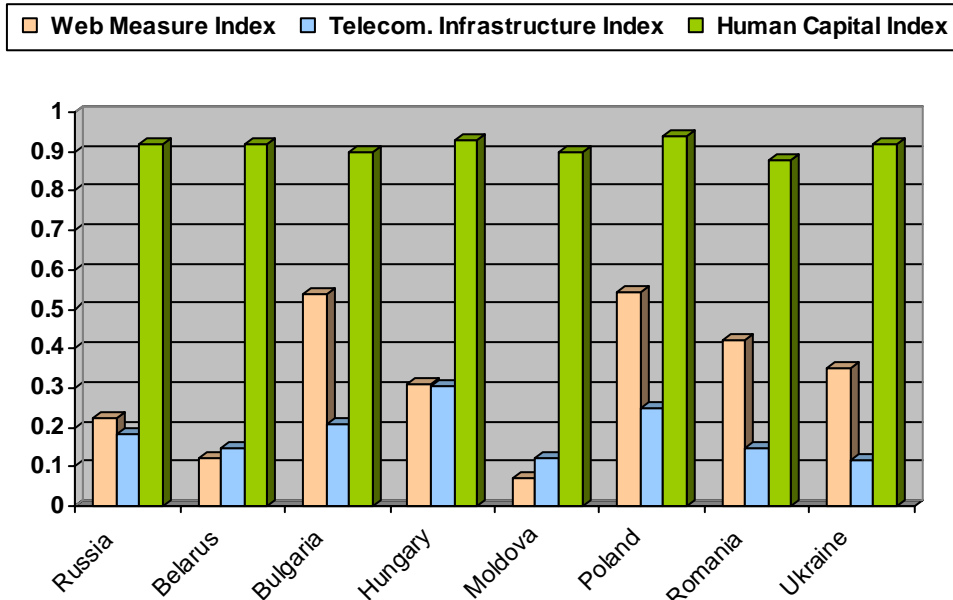
Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

Human Capital Index:

A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.



Source: [United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003](#)



Source: [United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003](#)

e-Participation Index:

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.

e-information:

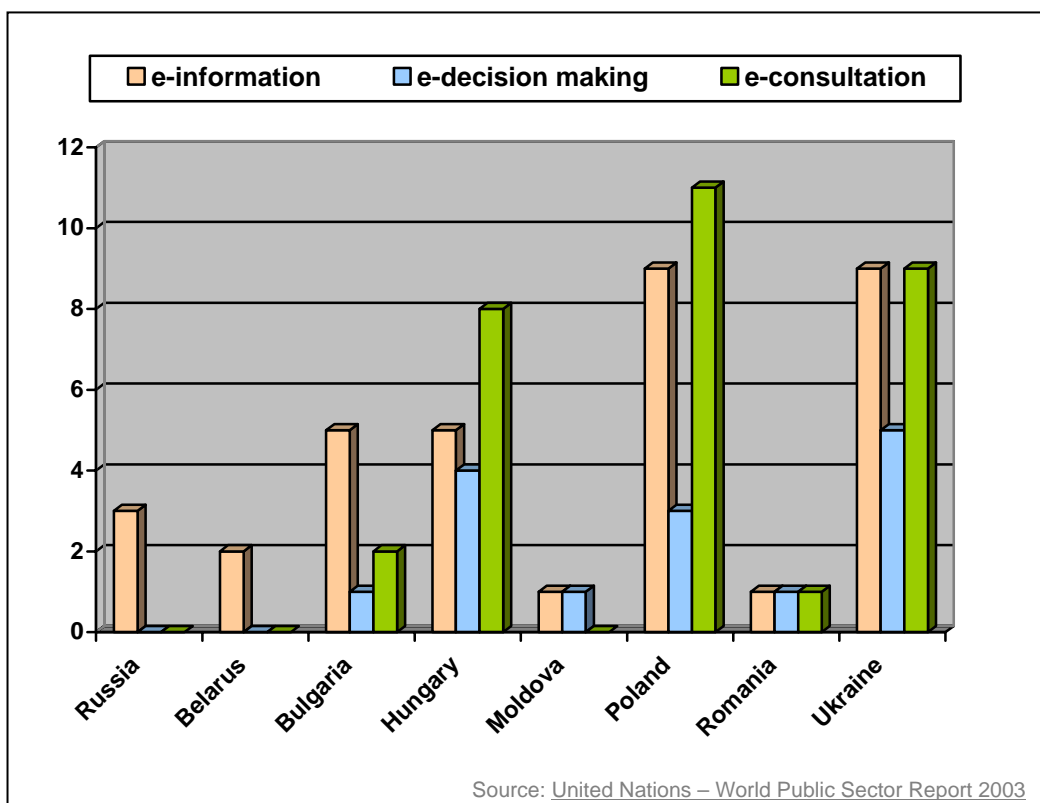
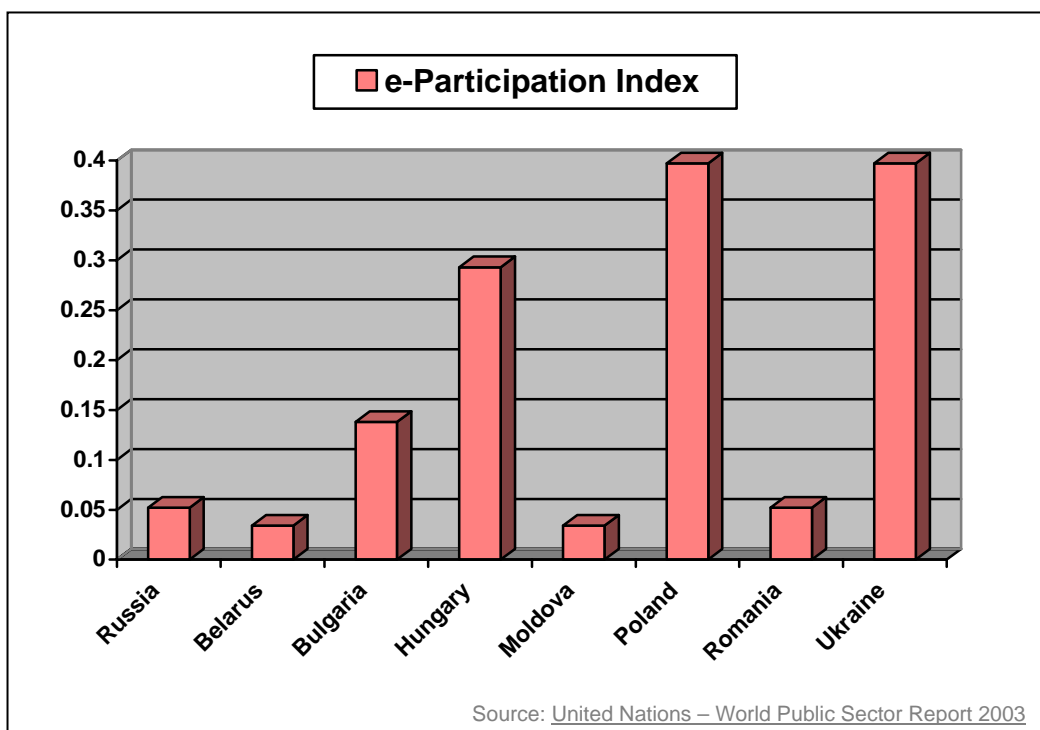
The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.

e-decision making:

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

e-consultation:

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.



7. Links

7.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic
President	http://president.kremlin.ru/
Council of Federation	http://www.council.gov.ru
State Duma	http://www.duma.ru/
Government	http://www.government.gov.ru/
Administrative Bodies	http://www.gov.ru/
Constitutional Court	http://ks.rfnet.ru/
Supreme Court	http://www.supcourt.ru/

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
Council of Europe (COE)	http://www.coe.int
European Union (EU)	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/russia/intro/index.htm
EU (Public Administrative Reform in Russia)	http://www.thec.ru
International Labour Organization (ILO) - NATLEX	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	http://www.oecd.org/infobycountry/...
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) - legislation	http://www.legislationline.org
SIGMA (EU & OECD)	http://www.sigmaweb.org/countries/rusoverview.htm
Transparency International (Russia) - Legislation	http://transparency.org.ru/CENTER/c law civil serv.asp
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	http://www.undp.ru
World Bank (WB)	http://www.worldbank.org/ru
WB - Civil Service Reform	http://www.worldbank.org.ru/ECA/Russia.nsf/