

Информация Минтруда России

Судебная и правоприменительная практика свидетельствует о наличии случаев коррупционных правонарушений в сфере закупок товаров, работ, услуг для обеспечения государственных и муниципальных нужд. Пунктом 9 части 1 статьи 31 Федерального закона от 5 апреля 2013 г. № 44-ФЗ "О контрактной системе в сфере закупок товаров, работ, услуг для обеспечения государственных и муниципальных нужд" установлены ограничения на участие в соответствующих закупках в случае наличия определенной аффилированности. Примером ситуации, в которой нарушены положения обозначенного Федерального закона, является заключение между администрацией муниципального образования и индивидуальным предпринимателем, который является сыном супруги главы администрации муниципального образования, контрактов и договоров на несколько десятков миллионов рублей без проведения конкурентных процедур.

Также в отношении лиц, замещающих должности, связанные с коррупционными рисками, предусмотрено соблюдение антикоррупционных стандартов и участие в мероприятиях по профессиональному развитию, направленных на повышение осведомленности в вопросах противодействия коррупции. При этом повышение осведомленности в антикоррупционных вопросах осуществляется не только в форме обучения, но и посредством участия в антикоррупционных семинарах, тренингах, мастер-классах, конференциях, круглых столах, стажировках, самостоятельного изучения образовательных материалов, размещенных в открытом доступе в едином специализированном информационном ресурсе, предназначенном для профессионального развития.

В части распространения на указанную выше категорию должностных лиц антикоррупционных стандартов необходимо отметить, что такие лица, в частности:

- не вправе открывать и иметь счета (вклады), хранить наличные денежные средства и ценности в иностранных банках, расположенных за

пределами территории Российской Федерации, владеть и (или) пользоваться иностранными финансовыми инструментами;

- обязаны представлять сведения о доходах, расходах, об имуществе и обязательствах имущественного характера;

- обязаны уведомлять об обращениях в целях склонения к совершению коррупционных правонарушений;

- обязаны предотвращать и (или) урегулировать конфликт интересов;

- в случае увольнения обязаны получать согласие на заключение трудового или гражданско-правового договора с организацией, в отношении которой в течение двух лет после увольнения осуществляли отдельные функции государственного, муниципального (административного) управления.

По вопросу защиты отдельных категорий лиц следует отметить следующее. Потерпевший, свидетель, подозреваемый, обвиняемый, подсудимый и другие участники уголовного судопроизводства подлежат государственной защите в соответствии с положениями Федерального закона от 20 августа 2004 г. № 119-ФЗ "О государственной защите потерпевших, свидетелей и иных участников уголовного судопроизводства". Кроме того, в соответствии с пунктом 21 Указа Президента Российской Федерации от 2 апреля 2013 г. № 309 "О мерах по реализации отдельных положений Федерального закона "О противодействии коррупции" к отдельным лицам, сообщившим в правоохранительные или иные государственные органы или средства массовой информации о ставших им известными фактах коррупции, меры дисциплинарной ответственности применяются (в случае совершения этим лицом в течение года после указанного сообщения дисциплинарного проступка) только по итогам рассмотрения соответствующего вопроса на заседании комиссии по соблюдению требований к служебному поведению и урегулированию конфликта интересов. В таком заседании комиссии может принимать участие прокурор.

Annex 1 [Note verbale reference: CU 2023/225/DTA/CEB/CSS]

“Links between corruption and other forms of crime”

States parties are invited to provide relevant information in line with paragraph 22 of resolution 9/1, in which the Conference:

*Encourage[d] States parties to further explore and enhance their knowledge of the **links between corruption and other forms of crime, in particular organized crime and economic crime, including money-laundering, including during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery**, to better strengthen integrity, transparency and accountability, and invite[d] the secretariat, within existing resources, to compile a report in this regard on the voluntary information provided by States parties and submit it to the Conference at its tenth session [emphasis added].*

States parties may wish to take a broad view of “other forms of crime” when responding to this questionnaire, which may include all forms of organized crime and economic crime, as well as other crime, among others.

Contact Information

Please provide contact details for potential follow-up questions. Contact details will be treated confidentially.

*Country: **Российская Федерация***

*Government Agency: **Генеральная прокуратура***

Department:

Contact Name:

Position:

Phone Number:

Email:

Questionnaire

Corruption may contribute to impunity for other types of crime by providing the leverage to facilitate and execute them, and to make them invisible, and often exacerbates those crimes through the involvement of powerful elites and individuals. Corrupt behaviour (such as violating duties, accepting or transferring bribes, and facilitating transactions, as well as ignoring or failing to follow-up on information that a crime may be taking place) may serve as an enabler of other crimes by allowing for the enrichment of criminals and incentivizing individuals in the public and private sector to facilitate their operation. Other crimes can therefore flourish and in turn provide a basis for a wide range of corrupt behaviour.

This questionnaire is structured into two parts: Part 1 considers steps taken to understand the links between corruption and other forms of crime, while Part 2 focuses on the measures aimed at responding to corruption linked with other forms of crime.

I. Understanding the links between corruption and other forms of crime

1. Has your country undertaken any analyses or assessments to better understand the interlinkages between corruption and other forms of crime, including typologies of crime and how corruption may be used to facilitate and enable organized crime, economic and other crime, and vice versa? **YES/NO**.

- a. If **YES**, was such analysis carried out through formal risk assessments or other methods? Please describe.

В 2022 году НИИ Университета прокуратуры Российской Федерации проведен экспертный опрос: по специально разработанной анкете о состоянии и проблемах борьбы с коррупцией проанкетированы 656 работников органов прокуратуры в 21 субъекте Российской Федерации.

2. Please list the main typologies of other crime that have interlinkages with corruption in your country.

- Drug trafficking
- Money-laundering
- Human trafficking
- Migrant smuggling
- Firearms trafficking
- Crimes that affect the environment
- Trafficking in cultural property
- Cybercrime
- Terrorism

- Other forms of economic crime, organized crime or other crime with links to corruption (please list)

Хищение бюджетных средств.

3. Please provide examples of corruption linked to these other crimes.

В 2022 году правоохрательными органами зарегистрировано 1 024 преступных коррупционных деяния, совершенных при выполнении национальных и федеральных проектов, из них 847 фактов мошенничества (статьи 159 – 159^б УК РФ), 70 – взяточничества (статьи 290 – 291² УК РФ). Наибольшее число таких преступлений совершены при реализации проектов «Демография» (692), «Жилье и городская среда» (89), «Образование» (60).

Преступные посяательства в основном сопряжены с необоснованным увеличением цен на оказываемые услуги и материально-технические ценности, завышением объемов выполненных работ, зачастую с использованием служебного положения должностными лицами органов власти и управления, имеющими полномочия относительно выделения, распределения и освоения бюджетных средств.

Например, в следственном управлении СК России по краю завершено расследование уголовного дела по части 6 статьи 290 УК РФ в отношении министра строительства и архитектуры края, получившего взятку в размере 34 млн рублей за совершение действий, входящих в его служебные полномочия при распределении бюджетных средств, выделенных в рамках национального проекта «Здравоохранение». Судом бывший чиновник признан виновным в совершении указанного преступления, ему назначено наказание в виде 5 лет лишения свободы.

Please elaborate if you have or had any cases of the following in your country:

A. Corruption as an enabler of crime

- a. Cases of public officials abusing their office to facilitate criminal activity or to protect certain criminal individuals and entities – or to gain support from them – for example, by providing funding or protection or to gain and control public resources?
- b. Cases of corruption being used to facilitate other types of crime, such as trafficking in persons, illicit trade or smuggling of drugs across borders? For example, have any cases involved the following:
 - the issuance of permits, licenses, visas or documents for border crossings
 - the purchasing of firearms
 - bribery of border agents
 - falsification of data in public registries
 - other
- c. Cases of corruption in public procurement to advance the interests of public officials and their associates? Cases of officials giving preferred access to contracts and tenders to their associates in cases involving other crimes?

Прокурором выявлен факт злоупотребления руководителем контрактной службы колледжа, которая обеспечила с использованием фиктивных коммерческих предложений от несуществующих организаций победу в аукционе на поставку колледжу продукции конкретного индивидуального предпринимателя, от имени которого исполнение контракта с получением денежных средств осуществлял ее супруг. При этом для нужд учреждения поставлялся не указанный в контракте товар, а более дешевый. В отношении руководителя колледжа расследуется уголовное дело по признакам преступления, предусмотренного частью 1 статьи 285 УК РФ.

Проведенной прокуратурой области проверкой установлено, что между МТУ Росимущества и ООО незаконно заключен договор аренды земельного участка сельскохозяйственного назначения площадью 97 040 м², который в последующем отчужден этому же юридическому лицу за 155 тыс. рублей при кадастровой стоимости свыше 60 млн рублей.

Далее из указанного земельного участка образованы 73 участка с разрешенным использованием для индивидуального жилищного строительства.

При этом собственником вновь образованного земельного участка площадью свыше 20 тыс. м² стало лицо, сын которого на момент проведения аукциона на право заключения договора аренды земельного участка состоял в должности начальника отдела МТУ Росимущества и являлся председателем комиссии аукциона, по результатам которого победителем признано ООО.

В отношении начальника отдела возбуждено и расследуется уголовное дело по части 4 статьи 159 УК РФ. Кроме того, прокурором в порядке гражданского судопроизводства оспаривается договор купли-продажи вышеуказанного земельного участка.

- d. Cases of the protection of victims of crime and corruption being impeded by corruption involving public officials or persons in the private sector?

B. Corruption and crime linked to political patronage

- a. Criminal individuals and entities attempting to use corruption to obtain access to political leadership or to gain power and influence, such as through:
- political party financing
 - trading in influence
 - other
- b. Cases of crime and corruption being used to attempt to influence or disrupt elections?

СУ СК России по области возбуждено уголовное дело по признакам преступления, предусмотренного частью 8 статьи 204 УК РФ в отношении генерального директора телерадиокомпании, который получил денежные средства в сумме 4 млн рублей (из требуемых 8 млн рублей) от секретаря регионального отделения политической партии за положительное освещение деятельности указанной партии, а также зарегистрированных кандидатов в депутаты.

- c. Cases of criminal involvement, including through the use of corruption, to attempt to influence appointments of public officials to build dependency?

C. Corruption to make organized and other crime invisible

- a. Cases of criminals and their associates using proceeds of crime and corruption for personal enrichment and to conceal the origin of the crimes and for money-laundering? In particular, cases of concealment of ownership being used to facilitate corruption and other forms of crime?

К примеру, следователем в Новосибирской области возбуждено уголовное дело в отношении бывшего генерального директора АО «Новосибирский завод искусственного волокна» И. по части 4 статьи 159 УК РФ по сообщению о хищении принадлежащих заводу денежных средств при заключении договоров с ООО в рамках реализации федеральной целевой программы.

Согласно обвинительному заключению, И. фиктивно трудоустроил на завод няню своих детей и оплатил ее услуги за счет средств предприятия (ущерб – 2,1 млн рублей), и еще 8 человек, которым выплатил заработную плату, стимулирующие надбавки, возместил расходы на авиаперелеты, такси и прочие личные траты (3,5 млн рублей); использовал средства завода для оплаты отдыха своей семьи, аренды транспорта, покупки смартфонов, сувениров и прочего для личных нужд (1,4 млн рублей, 295 тыс. рублей, 1,1 млн рублей, 2,2 млн рублей).

Следственным управлением УМВД России по области расследовано уголовное дело по части 4 статьи 159 УК РФ в отношении директора ООО, который при выполнении работ по строительству автомобильной дороги в рамках муниципального контракта похитил бюджетные средства в размере 45,4 млн рублей. В результате принятых мер обеспечительного характера наложен арест на имущество общей стоимостью 13 млн рублей (административное здание и два земельных участка, оформленные на аффилированное лицо, долю в уставном капитале ООО, ювелирные украшения). Уголовное дело рассматривается судом по существу.

- b. Cases of corruption being used to impede investigations, prosecutions and adjudications of organized and other crime, such as through bribery or allocation of political and other favors to law enforcement and judicial officers? Are there cases of corruption linked to organized and other crime not being pursued by the authorities ('blind eye')?

Краевым судом заместитель председателя районного суда, получивший взятку в размере 1,2 млн руб. за назначение подсудимому более мягкого наказания, признан виновным в совершении преступления, предусмотренного частью 6 статьи 290 УК РФ. Осужденному назначено наказание в виде 13 лет лишения свободы с отбыванием в исправительной колонии строгого режима, со штрафом в размере пятикратной суммы взятки – 6 млн руб., с лишением права занимать определенные должности сроком на 5 лет.

СУ СК РФ по области возбуждено и расследуется уголовное дело в отношении начальника МО МВД России, который, используя свои служебные полномочия, под предлогом не привлечения сотрудников ООО к уголовной ответственности по расследуемому следственным управлением УМВД России уголовному делу, получил от представителя данной организации денежные средства в размере 1 млн рублей от общей суммы 5 млн. рублей, после чего был задержан сотрудниками правоохранительных органов.

- c. Cases of individuals and entities using corruption and other crimes to generate the funds needed to buy protection from the police? Cases of corruption in law enforcement authorities used to shield organized crime?
 - d. Cases of law enforcement being impeded due to a lack of information and data, as well as reporting of crimes related to corruption?
4. Has your country collected data or statistics to track and/or analyze trends related to the links between corruption and the types of crime outlined in Question 2 above?
YES/NO
- a. Are these data analysed and used systematically, such as in prevention and investigations or prosecutions? **YES/NO**.
 - b. Please describe any methodologies used for strengthening measurement and terminological clarity, and achieving a deeper understanding of the different contexts (e.g. in times of peace or in emergencies or conflict situations) and sectors (e.g. law enforcement, border crossing, immigration, intelligence and security, procurement), as well as any corruption or organized crime threat assessments that take into account the interlinkages between corruption and other forms of crime.
5. Has your country collected data or statistics to track and/or analyse trends concerning international cooperation in this regard? **YES/NO**.
- a. Please elaborate and share any findings with regard to the good practices and challenges in international cooperation with regard to countering corruption as it relates to other forms of crime
6. Has your country taken any steps at national, regional or local levels to better understand and study the linkages between corruption and other crimes, such as criminological research, training or awareness raising? **YES/NO**.
- a. If **YES**, please elaborate, providing examples.
7. Which aspects of corruption as it relates to other forms of crime do you consider require further research, and what are the gaps in knowledge or understanding that, if addressed, could facilitate countering these crimes?

Связь коррупции с преступлениями в сфере экономики

II. Measures aimed at responding to corruption linked with other forms of crime

8. Has your government adopted or utilized any measures at national, regional or local levels aimed at **preventing** corruption linked with other forms of crime? **YES/NO**.

a. If **YES**, please elaborate. *Measures may include:*

- safeguards in specific sectors (e.g. law enforcement, border crossing, immigration, intelligence and security, procurement, local officials)
- development of targeted strategies, policies, action plans at national or sectoral level specifically addressing the links between corruption and other crime
- establishment of dedicated institutional frameworks
- specific rules, codes of conduct, or standards of transparency and integrity for public officials who are most exposed to the risk of being involved in crime and corruption
- systems for the disclosure of assets and private interests
- control mechanisms, such as internal approval systems to avoid having one-to-one meetings
- controls on issuances of visas, work permits, firearms licenses
- the use of information and communication technology (ICT) based tools to prevent (or detect) such crimes
- awareness raising and prevention measures for public officials that are vulnerable to corruption and other forms of crime
- other

9. Has your government adopted or utilized any measures aimed at **detecting, investigating and prosecuting** corruption linked with other forms of crime? YES/NO.

a. If **YES**, please elaborate. *Measures may include:*

- legislation criminalizing all forms of corruption related to other types of crime
- legislation providing for the liability of legal persons for their role in corruption linked to other forms of crime
- measures to identify beneficial owners of legal persons
- specialized investigative techniques
- strengthened institutional frameworks, including the establishment of dedicated bodies (such as those mandated to identify links between corruption and other crime), task forces or coordination mechanisms between authorities responsible for corruption and other crime
- capacity-building, including targeted training and peer-learning for relevant authorities
- measures to enable the identification, confiscation, tracing or seizure (and, where relevant, return) of assets that are proceeds of corruption-related crimes
- mechanisms to address the role of professional gatekeepers (*i.e.* financial, legal, accounting or other relevant professionals) in the transfer of proceeds of corruption and other crime
- measures aimed at encouraging the protection or participation of actors outside the public sector, including:
 - reporting mechanisms, legal protections and incentives aimed at encouraging persons to report corruption and other crimes
 - measures to protect victims, witnesses, and cooperating offenders
 - measures aimed at ensuring the investigation and prosecution of acts of violence committed against journalists and civil society actors whose professional activity relates to corruption linked with other crimes

other

10. Has your government adopted or utilized any measures aimed at facilitating **international cooperation** and the rapid exchange of information for cases that have interlinkages between corruption and other forms of crime? **YES/NO**.

a. If **YES**, please elaborate. *Measures may include:*

- the implementation of mutual legal assistance through digital means
- measures aimed at enhancing the efficiency of extradition mechanisms
- the use of electronic communication channels or networks
- the use of joint or parallel investigations or the bilateral sharing of capacity and expertise on investigating and prosecuting corruption offences linked with other forms of crime
- cooperation with other countries or multilateral, international or regional bodies to address corruption linked with other forms of crime
- accession to bilateral, regional or multilateral treaties and agreements.
- other

**ИНФОРМАЦИЯ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЙ СЛУЖБЫ
ПО ФИНАНСОВОМУ МОНИТОРИНГУ**

Annex 1 [Note verbale reference: CU 2023/225/DTA/CEB/CSS]

“Links between corruption and other forms of crime”

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I. Understanding the links between corruption and other forms of crime

- 1.** Has your country undertaken any analyses or assessments to better understand the interlinkages between corruption and other forms of crime, including typologies of crime and how corruption may be used to facilitate and enable organized crime, economic and other crime, and vice versa? **YES/NO.**

- a. If **YES**, was such analysis carried out through formal risk assessments or other methods? Please describe.

Previous comprehensive ML/TF NRA reports were published in 2018. New comprehensive NRA reports have been published in December 2022. Like for previous NRA, separate reports have been prepared on assessment of ML and TF risks, in public (available, in particular, to obliged entities for taking into account in the course of application of RBA) and non-public (available for competent authorities) versions each. The process for preparing NRA with coordination role of Rosfinmonitoring involved all key participants of the national AML/CFT system, including law enforcement authorities (Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation, Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, Federal Security Service of Russia, Federal Customs Service of Russia), supervisors (Bank of Russia, Federal Tax Service of Russia, Federal Assay Chamber, Roskomnadzor, Ministry of Finance of Russia, Ministry of Justice of Russia, SRB of auditors, Federal Notaries' Chamber, Federal Chamber of Advocates), other state authorities and organizations (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia), as well as the private sector. External assessments conducted by international and regional organizations (i.e. the UN, EAG) of ML/TF risks in Russia also have been considered within the NRA process. Particular attention was given to the risks, identified by EAG supranational risk assessment

considering the territorial, economic, and cultural commonality across the Eurasian region. ML NRA, inter alia, considers specifically risks related to virtual assets as well as risks of abuse of legal persons for ML purposes. NRA 2022 also identifies key threats. The overview of the key threats identified in 2022 NRA takes into account several factors, including the crime rate, latency and consequences either in the form of material harm or obtaining illegal income without material harm, or other implications (e.g., corruption crimes may be a factor facilitating other crimes). According to the outcomes of the 2022 NRA Corruption crimes also pose a significant threat in the context of laundering the proceeds of crime.

Thus, the most common corruption crimes are abuse of power, excess of official authority, receiving and giving bribes. NRA identified that a significant number of corruption crimes are committed in the sphere of spending budget funds, as well as in the sectors of the real economy, contributing to other illegal activities. In the context of ML risks, large-scale corruption in public administration is a particular threat.

The consequences of the corruption crimes are not always limited to the amounts of criminal income. Action or inaction undertaken in exchange for illegal remuneration can lead to significant deterioration in the national economy and social sphere, the development of organized crime, increase of the level of social tension and negatively affect the quality of public administration.

In addition, bribery and other corruption-related crimes are also one of the main threats identified at the level of the Eurasian region.

2. Please list the main typologies of other crime that have interlinkages with corruption in your country.

Drug trafficking

Money-laundering

Human trafficking

Migrant smuggling

Firearms trafficking

Crimes that affect the environment

Trafficking in cultural property

Cybercrime

Terrorism

Other forms of economic crime, organized crime or other crime with links to corruption (**please list**)

Fraud

Abuses in the sphere of procurement of goods, works, services for state or municipal needs
Illegal participation in entrepreneurial activities

3. Please provide examples of corruption linked to these other crimes.

Example 1

The Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation initiated a criminal case against the head of the regional administration of one of the regions, citizen L. and the director of the charitable foundation, citizen N., under Part 4 of Article 160 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation on the fact of assumption of funds of the charity Fund in a large amount. It was established that based on an agreement on economic and social cooperation between the region and a large enterprise, funds were transferred to the Fund to finance social facilities. The citizen N. (director of the Fund) in the period 2017-2019 concluded fictitious contracts with individual entrepreneurs and legal entities under his control. After that, funds were transferred in the amount of more than 60 million rubles to the settlement accounts of counterparties of N. Later the stolen funds were cashed out and transferred to the head of the regional administration, L., who was the curator-executor of the said agreement. According to the results of the investigation, the court, at the request of the investigative authority, seized N.'s bank account in one of the European states.

Example 2

Based on the results of the financial investigation of Rosfinmonitoring, the Investigative Committee of Russian Federation initiated criminal case on legalizing (Part. 4, Article 174.1 of the Criminal Code of Russian Federation) against the ex-Minister of health S. of one of the Russian regions. This case is consolidated together with the case initiated earlier under Part 4 of Article 159 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (fraud that is theft of someone else's property or acquisition of the right to someone's property by deception or abuse of trust) and according to Part 6 of Article 290 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (receiving a bribe) in relation to S. and other public persons of the Ministry of Health. It was established that S have received 8 million rubles worth of bribes in the period from 2021 to 2022, legalized about 7 million rubles by buying and selling valuable security with the subsequent purchase of an apartment. Currently the investigation is continuing

Please elaborate if you have or had any cases of the following in your country:

A. Corruption as an enabler of crime

- a. Cases of public officials abusing their office to facilitate criminal activity or to protect certain criminal individuals and entities – or to gain support from them – for example, by providing

funding or protection or to gain and control public resources?

YES

- b. Cases of corruption being used to facilitate other types of crime, such as trafficking in persons, illicit trade or smuggling of drugs across borders? For example, have any cases involved the following:
 - the issuance of permits, licenses, visas or documents for border crossings
 - the purchasing of firearms
 - bribery of border agents
 - falsification of data in public registries
 - other
- c. Cases of corruption in public procurement to advance the interests of public officials and their associates? Cases of officials giving preferred access to contracts and tenders to their associates in cases involving other crimes? **YES**
- d. Cases of the protection of victims of crime and corruption being impeded by corruption involving public officials or persons in the private sector?

B. Corruption and crime linked to political patronage

- a. Criminal individuals and entities attempting to use corruption to obtain access to political leadership or to gain power and influence, such as through:
 - political party financing
 - trading in influence
 - other
- b. Cases of crime and corruption being used to attempt to influence or disrupt elections?
- c. Cases of criminal involvement, including through the use of corruption, to attempt to influence appointments of public officials to build dependency?

C. Corruption to make organized and other crime invisible

- a. Cases of criminals and their associates using proceeds of crime and corruption for personal enrichment and to conceal the origin of the crimes and for money-laundering? In particular, cases of concealment of ownership being used to facilitate corruption and other forms of crime? **YES**

In cooperation with law enforcement agencies, a financial investigation was conducted against the former Regional Minister of Health, who was involved in stealing of budget funds and corruption crimes in the field of public procurement of medical equipment.

As part of investigation, a scheme of overstating the cost of the supplied equipment by members of a criminal group, which

included public persons of the Ministry of Health and heads of commercial organisations, was revealed.

In addition, the head of one of the organisations handed over a bribe to the minister in the form of cash in the amount of 7 million rubles for the performing actions to ensure the conclusion of a state contract for the supply of equipment.

During the financial investigating, there was established that the criminal income was credited to the account of the person involved, which was later transferred to the trading platform of the Moscow Stock Exchange with the purchase of securities, from where it was withdrawal to another own account and used to buy an apartment.

Law enforcement agencies were informed about the results of the financial investigating.

With the use of Rosfinmonitoring materials, at the request of the investigative body, the court seized this apartment of the minister. A criminal case had been opened on the fact of legalization of corrupt incomes (Article 174.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation).

Currently, the ex-Minister of the Health has been dismissed from his post and imprisoned. He was charged with committing crimes related to stealing of budget funds, receiving bribes and legalization of criminal proceeds.

- b. *Cases of corruption being used to impede investigations, prosecutions and adjudications of organized and other crime, such as through bribery or allocation of political and other favors to law enforcement and judicial officers? Are there cases of corruption linked to organized and other crime not being pursued by the authorities ('blind eye')?*

Rosfinmonitoring, in cooperation with the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation and the Main Investigative Department of the Investigative Committee of Russia, conducted a financial investigation in the part of a criminal case initiated upon the acceptance of a bribe on a particularly large scale by one of the employees of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation.

According to the results of the work conducted information was sent to law enforcement agencies in accordance with Article 8 of Federal Law No. 115-FZ, on the deposit of cash into the accounts of persons from the person involved's entourage in the period from February 2012 to September 2022 for a total amount of about 114 million rubles and 31.9 thousand US dollars, as well as on the acquisition by them 97 objects of movable and immovable property (motor vehicles, real estate objects).

During the search, a crypto wallet was found, on which there were 1032 Bitcoins (over 2 billion rubles). According to the investigation, the designed official illegally took possession of BTC during the detention of the hacker group. Enforcement agencies seized these virtual assets by transferring them to a crypto wallet controlled by law. 06/19/2023 the district court of

the city of Moscow satisfied the claim for the recovery of virtual assets (1032 bitcoins) of the defendant in the state income. Competent authorities were able to trace transactions (block chain) with virtual assets obtained illegally using an analytical service developed by Rosfinmonitoring, revealing the chain of incoming crypto transactions to the cryptocurrency address that was used during the arrest of cryptocurrency assets.

- c. Cases of individuals and entities using corruption and other crimes to generate the funds needed to buy protection from the police? Cases of corruption in law enforcement authorities used to shield organized crime?
- d. Cases of law enforcement being impeded due to a lack of information and data, as well as reporting of crimes related to corruption?

4. Has your country collected data or statistics to track and/or analyze trends related to the links between corruption and the types of crime outlined in Question 2 above?

YES/NO

- a. Are these data analysed and used systematically, such as in prevention and investigations or prosecutions? **YES/NO.**

As part of fight against corruption Rosfinmonitoring actively collects and uses both national and foreign experience, during the COVID-10 pandemic in May 2020 the FATF issued a COVID-19-related Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risks and Policy Responses report which was translated and adopted by the structural units of Rosfinmonitoring.

- b. Please describe any methodologies used for strengthening measurement and terminological clarity, and achieving a deeper understanding of the different contexts (e.g. in times of peace or in emergencies or conflict situations) and sectors (e.g. law enforcement, border crossing, immigration, intelligence and security, procurement), as well as any corruption or organized crime threat assessments that take into account the interlinkages between corruption and other forms of crime.

5. Has your country collected data or statistics to track and/or analyse trends concerning international cooperation in this regard? **YES/NO.**

- a. Please elaborate and share any findings with regard to the good practices and challenges in international cooperation with regard to countering corruption as it relates to other forms of crime

6. Has your country taken any steps at national, regional or local levels to better understand and study the linkages between corruption and other crimes, such as criminological research, training or awareness raising? **YES/NO.**

- a. If **YES**, please elaborate, providing examples.
During the request period, the following activities were conducted on the basis of the International Training and Methodology Centre for Financial Monitoring (ITMCFM):
Financial monitoring in the system of anti-corruption measures (3 times)
Issue of the legal status and power of Rosfinmonitoring, interdepartmental interaction and features of financial investigations. Lecture topic is "Typology of corruption offences, methods of identifying and analysing episodes of possible corruption activities"(2 times)

7. Which aspects of corruption as it relates to other forms of crime do you consider require further research, and what are the gaps in knowledge or understanding that, if addressed, could facilitate countering these crimes?

II. Measures aimed at responding to corruption linked with other forms of crime

8. Has your government adopted or utilized any measures at national, regional or local levels aimed at **preventing** corruption linked with other forms of crime? **YES/NO**.

- a. If **YES**, please elaborate. *Measures may include:*

- safeguards in specific sectors (e.g. law enforcement, border crossing, immigration, intelligence and security, procurement, local officials)
- X development of targeted strategies, policies, action plans at national or sectoral level specifically addressing the links between corruption and other crime
- establishment of dedicated institutional frameworks
- X specific rules, codes of conduct, or standards of transparency and integrity for public officials who are most exposed to the risk of being involved in crime and corruption
- X systems for the disclosure of assets and private interests
- control mechanisms, such as internal approval systems to avoid having one-to-one meetings
- controls on issuances of visas, work permits, firearms licenses
- X the use of information and communication technology (ICT) based tools to prevent (or detect) such crimes
- X awareness raising and prevention measures for public officials that are vulnerable to corruption and other forms of crime
- other

9. Has your government adopted or utilized any measures aimed at **detecting, investigating and prosecuting** corruption linked with other forms of crime? **YES/NO**.

a. If **YES**, please elaborate. *Measures may include:*

- X legislation criminalizing all forms of corruption related to other types of crime
- X legislation providing for the liability of legal persons for their role in corruption linked to other forms of crime
- X measures to identify beneficial owners of legal persons
- X specialized investigative techniques
- X strengthened institutional frameworks, including the establishment of dedicated bodies (such as those mandated to identify links between corruption and other crime), task forces or coordination mechanisms between authorities responsible for corruption and other crime
- X capacity-building, including targeted training and peer-learning for relevant authorities
- X measures to enable the identification, confiscation, tracing or seizure (and, where relevant, return) of assets that are proceeds of corruption-related crimes
- X mechanisms to address the role of professional gatekeepers (i.e. financial, legal, accounting or other relevant professionals) in the transfer of proceeds of corruption and other crime
- X measures aimed at encouraging the protection or participation of actors outside the public sector, including:
 - X reporting mechanisms, legal protections and incentives aimed at encouraging persons to report corruption and other crimes
 - X measures to protect victims, witnesses, and cooperating offenders
 - X measures aimed at ensuring the investigation and prosecution of acts of violence committed against journalists and civil society actors whose professional activity relates to corruption linked with other crimes
- X other

10. Has your government adopted or utilized any measures aimed at facilitating **international cooperation** and the rapid exchange of information for cases that have interlinkages between corruption and other forms of crime? **YES/NO**.

a. If **YES**, please elaborate. *Measures may include:*

- X the implementation of mutual legal assistance through digital means
- measures aimed at enhancing the efficiency of extradition mechanisms
- X the use of electronic communication channels or networks
- X the use of joint or parallel investigations or the bilateral sharing of capacity and expertise on investigating and prosecuting corruption offences linked with other forms of crime
- X cooperation with other countries or multilateral, international or regional bodies to address corruption linked with other forms of crime

X accession to bilateral, regional or multilateral treaties and agreements.
 other