

## REVIEW OF THE MEETING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN APRIL 2015

M.Goldin

*In April 2015, at meetings of the Government of the Russian Federation, the following issues among other things were discussed: a draft law which unifies the requirements to the charter capital of all the types of newly registered non-banking credit institution, that is, payment, settlement, deposit-taking and credit institutions; a draft law which reduces the period of state registration of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs; a draft law which reduces the burden on the newly established industrial enterprises.*

On **16 April**, at the meeting of the Government of the Russian Federation a draft law which sets uniform requirements to the size of the charter capital for all the types of newly registered non-banking credit institutions was discussed. According to Federal Law No. 395-1 of 2 December 1990 on Banks and Banking, all the credit institutions are divided into banking and non-banking credit institutions (NBCI). On the basis of a license granted by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, NBCI have the right to carry out individual banking operations. It is to be noted that NBCI have no right to open accounts to individuals, nor attract individuals' funds in deposits. So, for the above reasons the deposit insurance system is not applied to NBCI in accordance with the Federal Law on Insurance of Individuals' Deposits with Banks of the Russian Federation.

According to the effective legislation, in its turn NBCI are divided into the following types:

- those which carry out settlements on instructions of individuals, including correspondent banks with their banking accounts (*settlement NBCI*);
- those which carry out fund transfers without opening banking accounts and other banking operations related thereto (*payment NBCI*);
- those which attract legal entities' funds into deposits, invest legal entities' funds attracted into deposits, purchase and sale non-cash foreign currency and issue bank guarantees (*deposit and credit NBCI*).

At the same time, in Article 11 of the Federal Law on Banks and Banking the requirements to the minimum size of the charter capital of different types of newly-established NBCI are diversified again: Rb 90m for settlement NBCI and Rb 18m for payment NBCI and deposit and credit NBCI, each.

With taking into account higher banking risks and the need in adequate capital provisions for liabilities assumed by NBCI, the architects of the draft law pro-

pose to unify the above requirements to the minimum charter capital. According to the draft law, the size of the charter capital of a newly-registered NBCI is to amount to Rb 90m. It is to be noted that for NBCI the minimum size of the own funds (capital) is to be set in the amount of Rb 90m, too.

The draft law was approved at the meeting of the Government and submitted to the State Duma of the Russian Federation.

Also, on **16 April** at the meeting of the Government of the Russian Federation the draft law which reduces the term of state registration of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs from five days to three days was discussed. At the same time, the terms of state registration of amendments introduced into founding documents, as well as those made due to restructuring of legal entities remain unchanged. The above is justified by intentions of the architects of the draft law to make procedures simpler for those who just start their business.

The draft law was approved at the meeting of the Government of the Russian Federation and submitted to the State Duma of the Russian Federation.

On **23 April**, at the meeting of the Government of the Russian Federation the draft law on amendments to the Tax Code of the Russian Federation reducing the burden on newly established industrial enterprises was discussed. According to the draft law, constituent entities of the Russian Federation are granted the right to reduce the tax burden on newly established industrial enterprises within the limits of the general volume of their capital investments by way of reducing the corporate profit tax to 10% as regards the tax payable to the budget of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation. It is to be noted that for such taxpayers the rate of 0% is applied to that portion of the corporate profit tax which is paid to the federal budget.

The above tax privilege can be used by those taxpayers who participate in regional investment projects. ●