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Anna Tarasenko

**Russia's Social Policy
Response to Covid-19:
Temporary and
Categorized Benefits**



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RUSSIA'S SOCIAL POLICY RESPONSE TO COVID-19: TEMPORARY AND CATEGORIZED BENEFITS

Anna Tarasenko *

ABSTRACT

This report analyzes the political context of the spread of Covid-19 in Russia, identifies major social support programs and evaluates their impact on mitigating possible undesired consequences for the population. Based on an analysis of state support programs and their impact, the report draws several conclusions. First, Russia's political regime and political dynamics account for (1) the prioritization of adopting amendments to the Constitution over public health measures to contain the pandemic, (2) the leading role of presidential decrees in Russia's social policy response, and (3) the limited managerial capacities and financial resources of regional authorities to contain the pandemic's consequences. Second, the particularity of Russia's social policy response, including its focus on families with children and the categorization of beneficiaries, mirrors pre-existing principles and priorities of welfare provision. Third, the overall scope of Russia's social policy response is inadequate. The focus on temporary measures and the absence of additional measures during the recent autumn rise of Covid-19 cases show the government's underestimation of the long-term social consequences of the pandemic.

INTRODUCTION

There were two main starting points of the Covid-19 spread in Russia. First, two Chinese citizens in Tyumen (Siberia) and Chita (Russian Far East) were confirmed as having tested positive on 31 January 2020. Second, metropolitan areas, including Moscow city and St. Petersburg, were hit first and hardest, as in many other countries. The limited mobility of the population was the key explanation for the slow communication of Covid-19 at the beginning of the pandemic. However, by 25 March 2020 the number of cases increased to 57, causing an outbreak of up to 500 cases by 31 March and 7000 cases by 30 April according to worldmeters.info. Despite this relatively long time period and the advantage of low population mobility, the national government did not react promptly with preventive measures. Moreover, the state TV channels actively misinformed people, making light of the threat posed by Covid-19 and suggested conspiracy theories as explanations for mass media coverage around the globe (Cooper, 2020). The working group under the State Council of the Russian Federation on prevention of pandemic spread in the Russian Federation was created by presidential decree on 15 March.¹ The closure of air (27 March) and land borders (30 March) could not prevent the rapid spread of the virus in the country. As a result of a slow and incompetent initial response, cases had been confirmed in all Russian regions by the middle of April 2020, which required tight isolation regimes in many territories.

The spread of the pandemic in Russia coincided with major political changes related to the adoption of the new Constitution, which mainly aimed at allowing the current president to stay in power in the future by removing the limitation on running "more than two times in row" (Teague, 2020). These changes could definitely wait until better times since the presidential elections are scheduled for 2024. However, the entire political system and the federal government was immersed in this process, inhibiting prompt reaction to the evolving pandemic. Despite worrying developments in other countries and in Russia, 22 April was officially promulgated as the so-called

¹ The official webpage of the President of the Russian Federation. Retrieved from URL: <http://kremlin.ruf/events/president/news/page/26>

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“All-Russian voting day” on the new Constitution according to Presidential Decree #188, adopted on 17 March 2020.² Among others it shows how much the evolving pandemic was underestimated by political leadership in the middle of March when the danger of high risks was obvious with more than 20,000 new cases identified daily in the world (according to worldometers.info). This political agenda obviously outweighed (in the minds of politicians) the need for caution related to large gatherings to inhibit Covid-19 transmission among the population. Due to the outbreak occurring in spring in Russia, voting was postponed. However, despite the potential danger posed by mass gatherings, the so-called All-Russian voting took place on 1 July 2020 with the opportunity to vote starting from 25 June 2020. This clearly demonstrates the priority of the political agenda over potential consequences of mass gatherings due to All-Russian voting.

RUSSIA'S SOCIAL POLICY RESPONSE

There have been three main types of regulations used as legal instruments for mitigating the consequences of the pandemic in Russia: first, presidential decrees, accompanied by governmental decrees, which mainly target social benefits for families with children; second, national government decrees and regulations which also serve as a basis for social support for medical personnel and social workers, unemployment benefits, etc.; and third, national legislation adopted by the national parliament, mainly aiming to regulate various spheres of the economy and reduce bureaucratic barriers. The composition of the regulations mirrors the previously existing pattern of executive power with the president on top as the key actor who is in charge of distribution policy, including budgetary spending, and the parliament as a technical and secondary actor without any political role, including budgetary spending, during times of crisis. Governmental and presidential regulations are well-known in Russia for their role as a source of generosity, while all welfare retrenchments come from the State Duma (national parliament), as seen in the case of the increase in pension rates in 2018, for example.

Almost all measures related to the pandemic, before being adopted by the national parliament or government, were introduced by the president in his proclamations adopted on 25 March 2020,³ including family benefits, unemployment benefits, tax reliefs, moratorium on bankruptcy procedure, etc. Further state measures were adopted in compliance with and in order to implement these presidential proclamations. This dominance of executive power over legislative power explains the fact that the first and the key measures were introduced through presidential decrees and that those regulations related to business, for example, were promulgated by federal laws. It is also important to keep in mind that the President's Address, which took place on 15 January 2020, already announced the development of National Priority Programs and additional support and benefits for children. A couple of these social support programs announced in January 2020 as part of his political agenda were used as instruments to mitigate the effects of the pandemic.

Despite the centralized decision-making and the dominance of the federal level of governance, the responsibility for containing the spread of Covid-19 and implementing federal support measures (for example, social benefits for the population and tax reduction for business) were forced onto regional authorities. They were free to regulate mobility of the population and healthcare services as well as social measures to mitigate the pandemic's consequences. However, the existing “power vertical” which holds all levels of governance politically, financially and administratively accountable to the central government and the president (Smyth et al., 2020) and negative selection of politically loyal governors during previous years encouraged the maintenance of weak and dependent regional authorities. As a result, regional reactions to contain the Covid-19 pandemic were not optimal. For example, the governor of St. Petersburg demonstrated ineffective management, in trying to transform high-tech cancer and other similar hospitals into Covid-oriented treatment facilities. In turn, the Moscow Mayor started to use digital monitoring to impose sanctions (fines) on those residents who broke the isolation regime. In contrast to other countries, technologies were employed not to trace the infected and isolate them but for punishing those who violated rules. Another set of regional cases which deserve attention are the Republics of the North Caucasus, and the Republic of Dagestan in particular. Dagestan demonstrated an extremely high level of

2 The official webpage of the President of the Russian Federation. Retrieved from URL: <http://kremlin.ru/events/president/news/63003>

3 The presidential assignments with regard to spread of coronavirus infection. Retrieved from URL: <http://www.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/63080>

deaths and the insufficient reaction by regional authorities resonated globally (Washington Post, 2020; Moscow Times, 2020). This largest of Russian outbreaks is explained by Cook and Twigg (2020) as resulting from distrust in government and poor healthcare infrastructure.

All in all, the political regime, power vertical and the particularities of decision-making in general (and the federal system of government especially) comprise the peculiar context for the initial response at the beginning of the evolving Covid-19 pandemic in Russia.

CATEGORIZATION OF BENEFICIARIES

The central government supported several policy spheres, including assistance for families with children, the unemployed, healthcare and social workers, housing (mortgages and loans), business (tax reductions and moratorium on bankruptcy procedure), etc. The set of support measures was published on the national government's official website to spread the information across the population.⁴ The main features of social benefits introduced or enhanced during the pandemic reflect the underlying principle of Russian welfare provision in general, meaning categorization of beneficiaries. Two main social groups, including families with children and healthcare workers were divided into several groups. Each of these groups became eligible for different levels of monetary benefits, creating inequality of support within these groups.

Families

The dominant government response was support of families with children and subsidizing of salaries at a minimal level (Institute of Social Policy, 2020) with the help of newly introduced measures and extension of already existing ones. Three new policy measures were adopted in response to the pandemic and funding for existing policies was increased. The first new policy was a single payment per child aged 3–16 years (RUB 10,000, equivalent to EUR 130 as of 1 June 2020). According to the estimation of the national government, 19.7 million children received this support with RUB 197.2 billion allotted in the federal budget for the implementation of this program (Institute of Social Policy, 2020). Second was a monthly payment (RUB 5,000, equivalent to EUR 65 as of 1 June 2020) for each child under 3 years old in a family for three months (April, May and June 2020). This payment was available for 5 million children. Third was a monthly payment (RUB 3,000, or approximately EUR 40) for each child under 18 if his/her parents were officially registered as unemployed after 1 March 2020. According to Governmental Decree #485, adopted on 12 April 2020, there are RUB 33.36 billion allotted in the budget for this purpose. Overall, experts estimate that these payments will add RUB 288 billion to the income of the Russian population altogether, which is 0.5% of the total income of the population in 2019 (Institute of Social Policy, 2020). The existing measures were extended and include two main monthly payments for children. First is a monthly payment for each child 3–7 years old whose family income is not higher than the minimum living wage (varies across Russian regions because of different levels of income), which was announced already in January 2020. Due to the pandemic situation, it came into effect one month earlier than planned (on 1 June 2020 instead of 1 July 2020). Second, the existing allowance for care of the first child under 1.5 years provided to unemployed parents, including students, was doubled to RUB 6,752 (EUR 86) starting from 1 June. As a result, this support reached the same level as the existing one for the second child within a family. In some regions (in the Far North) an additional amount is added due to the unfavorable climate conditions. The cost of these two measures will reach RUB 120 billion in 2020, which is equal to 0.2% of the population's total income in 2019 (Institute of Social Policy, 2020, p. 4). Some regional authorities introduced their own support measures in addition to the federal ones. For example, in the Lipetsk region the family allowance (RUB 12,130 or approximately EUR 155) for those parents with children who were forced to take unpaid leave due to the epidemiological situation was introduced. In the Krasnodar region each child was entitled to RUB 3,000 (EUR 39) if his/her parents received minimal unemployment benefits. In several regions, including the Leningrad region, Sverdlovsk region

4 The official website of the national government. Retrieved from URL: http://government.ru/support_measures/category/social/

and Krasnodar region, single payments for families with three or more children, families with disabled children and low-income families were introduced (Institute of Social Policy, 2020, p. 6).

Healthcare and Social Workers

The second social group which became entitled to assistance was frontline healthcare workers. It is interesting to see how the regulations tend to distinguish between various categories of beneficiaries among social and healthcare workers who are involved in the care of Covid-19 patients. These payments were available from April to August 2020. The presidential and governmental decrees differentiate between doctors who are highly qualified and reward them with the highest benefit, equaling RUB 80,000 (EUR 1,019) extra per month (which is approximately twice the average monthly wage in Russia), while junior medical personnel and ambulance drivers are granted RUB 25,000 per month. While these decrees target mainly public healthcare facilities, private hospitals are said to be eligible for some regional support programs. The same logic is applicable for public social workers who, depending on level of professional qualification, are eligible for additional monthly payments from RUB 10,000 (EUR 127) or RUB 15,000 (EUR 190) to RUB 40,000 (EUR 509) and RUB 60,000 (EUR 764). These are benefits for public social workers who were isolated at residential facilities in quarantine with residents requiring social care (the elderly, disabled, children without parental care, etc.). These payments are limited and paid from 15 April through 15 October 2020, and target only those whose work-shift was 14 days and more. These payments include an additional RUB 4.5 billion which were transferred to healthcare workers employed in ministry-related healthcare entities, including the Ministry of Defense, National Guard of Russia (*Rossgvardia*), Federal Medical-Biological Agency, Federal Security Service, Federal Service for Law Enforcement and Presidential Executive Office. It is indicative that healthcare workers from so-called departmental agencies (*vedomstvennye uchrezhdeniya*) of various ministries are mentioned separately. This is also due to their particular place in the welfare system of Russia, with prioritized healthcare entities for officials and bureaucrats constituting a separate echelon of healthcare in Russia.

As the described differentiation of categories of beneficiaries demonstrates, there are several categories within three social groups: families with children, healthcare and social workers. The additional categorization is based on the child's age, the level within the healthcare hierarchy and professional status. This categorization principle for beneficiaries of social support is inherited from Soviet times (for example, there are several categories of veterans). Persistence of categorical welfare provision inhibits the development of means-testing. Prioritizing one category of beneficiaries over others for not straightforward reason, the government fails to target citizens who are indeed in need of support. Experts claim that the differentiation has the potential to create social tensions and be perceived as unfair from the point of view of some deprived groups (Institute of Social Policy, 2020, p. 5). It produces inequality and tension among the various categories as well as manipulations both at the individual level and at the level of regional government. As research demonstrates, the former tends to find ways of proving more privileged status to obtain larger payments, while the latter seeks to reduce regional budget costs relying on federal budget subsidies (Alexandrova and Struyk, 2007; Kulmala and Tarasenko, 2016).

Other Beneficiaries

There are other beneficiaries, including unemployed, pensioners, migrant workers, and workers at private companies. The need to equalize unemployment benefit and the minimum living wage has been discussed for a long time and was finally achieved during the pandemic. Governmental Decree #346, adopted on 27 March 2020, promulgated this decision and simplified the registration of unemployment status in Russian regions (reducing bureaucratic barriers and introducing an option to apply for unemployment status online). The minimum unemployment benefit was increased from RUB 8,000 (EUR 90) to RUB 12,130 (EUR 135), which was available for three months notwithstanding employment experience and qualifications. As Natalia Zubarevich and Sergei Safronov state, this measure encouraged the population to apply for unemployment support more actively than before (Zubarevich and Safronov, 2020, p. 10). Individual entrepreneurs who terminated their activity after 1 March 2020 and officially registered as unemployed were also eligible for these payments. The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection calculated that 45,0000 unemployed people received this support in April–May 2020. These measures were terminated on 1 October 2020 according to Governmental Decree #844, adopted 10 June 2020.

The national government adopted a list of economic sectors which are eligible for state support to help relieve the effects of the pandemic. These sectors include transport, culture and leisure activities, education, tourism, hotels, public nutrition, consumer services, healthcare, and retail business. The small businesses operating in these areas became eligible for direct financial support. The insurance payments (for covering pension contributions and medical insurance) were halved for small businesses, going from 30% to 15%, calculated from the salary in cases where it is higher than the minimum living wage. This reduction in insurance payments is available until the end of 2020. Direct payments for small businesses operating in those areas of the economy which were harmed the most as well as bank loans with zero interest rates, which can be only used for salaries, were introduced.

There are several categories of people who did not receive benefits but for whom some bureaucratic procedures were simplified. In particular, for working citizens older than 65, sick leave is now arranged remotely, and these citizens are now eligible to receive the average salary (differs across Russian regions) while on sick leave. Migrant workers were granted the right to prolong their residence permit or work permit and other supplementary documents automatically from 15 March through 15 June 2020 according to Presidential Decree #274, adopted 18 April 2020.

As the overview demonstrates, government support mainly targeted families with children, healthcare workers and unemployed. Improving the demographic situation has been at the center of the presidential political agenda over recent years (Kainu et al., 2017), therefore, families with children were among the beneficiaries of state support during the pandemic. As Cook and Twigg (2020) argue, there are three groups which were left behind by the support measures: labor migrants, informal-sector workers who are not eligible for free access to the healthcare system, and rural populations lacking quick access to medical facilities. In addition, pensioners received monetary and in-kind benefits only a limited number of regions.

EVALUATING RUSSIA'S SOCIAL POLICY RESPONSE

According to evaluations by experts, assistance for families with children was not sufficient because these policy measures compensate on average for only 43% of lost income (Institute of Social Policy, 2020, p. 7). Given that families with children had insufficient income even before the pandemic, they did not gain much in comparison with families without children. Experts claim that the percentage of families in poverty increased from 12.5% to 20% and specifically, the poverty rate for families with children grew from 21–26% to 31–35% (Institute of Social Policy, 2020, p. 7). The researchers from the HSE Institute of Social Policy conclude that the newly introduced support measures indeed compensate for lost income during the pandemic but have not been able to maintain the families' wealth at pre-Covid levels. The Russian Federation already experienced a slowdown of the economy at the end of 2019 due to economic crisis, which contributed to the decrease in the population's income (Zubarevich and Safronov, 2020). The pandemic only strengthened this trend.

There are two main strategies for adapting to the economic crises in Russian regions, according to Natalia Zubarevich and Sergei Safronov (2020, p. 9): more intensive usage of part-time employment and provision of unemployment benefits. As a result of the increase in unemployment benefits and a simplified status registration procedure, the number of people turning to the public employment agencies increased by 250% in June 2020 in comparison to February 2020. The unemployment rate increased from 4.6% (3.5 million people) to 6% (45 million) compared with early 2019 (Zubarevich and Safronov, 2020, p. 6).⁵

Russian experts have found that expenditure on healthcare grew from 4% of GDP in 2019 to 6.5% in 2020, while social policy expenditure was increased only by 0.6% compared with 2019 (to 31.8% of GDP in 2020). Since the majority of measures were financed from the federal budget, intergovernmental transfers increased from 5.5% in 2019 to 7.1% in 2020 (Analytic Bulletin, 2020). The World Bank estimates that by May 2020 the Russian Federation had invested RUB 1.4 trillion in anti-crisis measures, constituting 1.2% of GDP (World Bank, 2020). The International Monetary Fund estimates Russian budgetary fiscal support to individuals and firms is now as high as 2.5% of GDP (IMF, 2020a). This amount of support is, however, still lower than in other OECD countries, where these investments are more than 10% of GDP. The overall cost of the fiscal package for individuals, business and nonprofit organizations is estimated at 3.4% of GDP (IMF, 2020b). This level of budgetary

5 There are several methodologies for evaluating unemployment in Russia. The one used in these calculations is the methodology recommended by the International Labour Organization.

support is similar to that of other BRICS countries (Analytic Bulletin, 2020, p. 49). On top of this moderate government support, there are a huge number of cases in which individuals eligible for benefits had to fight for them. Even the pro-government movement “National Front” admits that a great deal of effort has to be invested in order to obtain the promised benefits.⁶ Thus, even those scarce resources do not always easily reach beneficiaries.

It is crucial to mention the rise of charitable activity in Russian society in response to the pandemic. In the very beginning, the government refused to admit that hospitals and other public healthcare providers were not sufficiently stocked with personal protective equipment. To solve this problem, the professional union “Alliance of Doctors” as well as other civil organizations started raising funds to purchase and distribute the necessary equipment in Moscow city and other regions across Russia.⁷ TV “Rain” (“Dozhd”) and the theatre “Gogol’ Center”, run by the famous artistic director Kirill Sebebrennikov, were among those who arranged charity marathons. As Semenov and Bederson demonstrated (2020), monthly average donations in general increased.

There have been talks about a possible decision by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to prolong the above-mentioned temporary measures and make them permanent. However, there are no signs of any governmental measures to prolong those adopted in the first months of the pandemic outbreak. As the economist Evgenii Gontmakher suggests (2020), all fixed-term measures introduced (most of them intended just for April–June 2020) ended on 1 October and current government rhetoric sees the pandemic as a short-term crisis, neglecting its long-term consequences in many policy spheres. The position of the federal government can be partially explained and supported by the official data on new infections and deaths, which is relatively low. Yet the official data raises many doubts and questions from international and domestic experts (New York Times, Financial Times). Considering the political goal of approving the new Constitution, experts suggest political motivations were behind the reporting in summer. Insufficient supply of Covid-19 tests partly accounts for relatively positive official reports. In addition to that explanation, Cook and Twigg assume (2020) that particularities of statistics-gathering and criteria for causes of death differ from global standards and can explain the comparatively low fatality rate.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, there are three main particularities of the government response to the Covid-19 pandemic in Russia. First, the dynamics of the political regime in Russia as well as particularities of its territorial composition and power vertical help to explain policy responses. Responsibility for containing the pandemic was forced on regional authorities that are politically and financially dependent on the central government. This configuration of federal-regional relations inhibits the ability to contain the pandemic because the highly centralized system has never encouraged regional initiatives and only required compliance with federal policy goals. Responsibility for coping with the pandemic took many regional authorities by surprise, challenging their capacity to act independently and efficiently on their own. In some cases (e.g., the Republic of Dagestan) this led to a total policy failure. In addition, the adoption of the new Constitution mainly aimed at the current president keeping his power and seemed to drive the political process, distracting the political leadership from prompt preventive measures at the very beginning of the pandemic. The All-Russian vote on the new Constitution was a clear sign of prioritizing the political goal of keeping the president in power in the future over the social policy goal of ensuring health and wealth of the population.

Second, the dominance of executive power over legislative power contributes to the fact that the main social benefits and unplanned budget spending were introduced by presidential and government decrees. The fact that the main social support measures were first introduced in presidential proclamations dated 25 March 2020 and later elaborated in presidential and government decrees, and in federal legislatures, demonstrates the high level of centralization in decision-making in Russia.

Third, the long-existing principle of categorizing various groups of beneficiaries (doctors versus junior healthcare personnel, families with children of varying age, etc.) who are eligible for different levels of state support persists. This differentiation creates unequal support and social tension, producing grounds for manipulation with

6 The official website of the “National Front”. Retrieved from URL: <https://onf.ru/2020/09/02/onf-prodolzhaet-kontrolirovat-stimuliruyushchie-vyplaty-medikam-za-rabotu-s-COVID/>

7 The official website of the trade union “Alliance of Doctors”. Retrieved from URL: <https://alyansvrachey.ru/>

the goal of obtaining “more privileged” status to obtain better benefits. Path-dependence accounts for the appearance of categorical provisions during the pandemic in contrast to means-testing. Demographic growth, as part of the presidential political agenda, accounts for the introduction of support measures for families with children. All introduced measures are temporary, which demonstrates that the government views the pandemic as a short-term crisis, neglecting its long-term consequences in many policy spheres.

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APPENDIX 1: SOCIAL POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19 BY POLICY AREA
(RUSSIA, JANUARY–SEPTEMBER 2020)

	Policy Area	Pensions	Healthcare	Long-term care and disability	Labor market	Education
(1)	Have there been any significant legislative reforms in the indicated policy area during the indicated time period?	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
(2)	If (1) yes, have any of these reforms been explicit responses to the Covid-19 pandemic?	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
(3)	If (2) yes, has there been significant regional variation in the implementation of these reforms?	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
(4)	Have subnational governments enacted any significant legislative reforms in the indicated policy area during the indicated time period?	No	Don't know	No	Yes	No
	Policy Area	Family benefits	Housing	Social assistance	Other (private companies)*	
(1)	Have there been any significant legislative reforms in the indicated policy area during the indicated time period?	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
(2)	If (1) yes, have any of these reforms been explicit responses to the Covid-19 pandemic?	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	
(3)	If (2) yes, has there been significant regional variation in the implementation of these reforms?	Yes	N/A	Yes	Don't know	
(4)	Have subnational governments enacted any significant legislative reforms in the indicated policy area during the indicated time period?	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	

* Legislative reforms in other policy areas explicitly aimed at social protection, e.g. food subsidies or tax cuts aimed at social protection.

APPENDIX 2: SOCIAL POLICY LEGISLATION IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19 (RUSSIA, JANUARY–SEPTEMBER 2020)

This appendix covers all major national social policy legislation published between 1 January 2020 and 30 September 2020.

Law 1		
(1)	Number of law	Presidential Decree #100
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Указ Президента РФ № 100 «О единовременной выплате некоторым категориям граждан Российской Федерации в связи с 75-й годовщиной Победы в Великой Отечественной войне 1941 – 1945 годов»
(3)	Name of law (English)	Presidential Decree #100 "On Single Payments for Certain Categories of Citizens of Russian Federation Due to the 75th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941 – 1945"
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	Click to enter a date.
(6)	Date of law's publication	07 February 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	No
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	Not Applicable
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	Not Applicable
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	-

Law 1: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Social assistance
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Veterans were granted monetary benefits not due to the pandemic, but as part of the celebrations of the 75th anniversary of Victory Day.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	-
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	These kinds of payments are introduced at almost every anniversary of the Victory Day of the Great Patriotic War in Russia, yet this is not a systematically existing benefit.
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	-
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	-
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Not Applicable
(25)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	-
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	This is a single payment benefit
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	-
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not available

Law 1: Component 1		
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not available
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ISO 4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	-
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	completely

Law 2		
(1)	Number of law	Governmental Decree #648-r
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Распоряжение Правительства РФ от 18 марта 2020 г. N 648-р
(3)	Name of law (English)	Governmental Decree adopted on 18 March 2020 #648-r
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	Click to enter a date.
(6)	Date of law's publication	Click to enter a date.
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	Not Applicable
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	Since this is a governmental decree it didn't undertake parliamentary procedure
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	Not Applicable
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable

Law 2: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Healthcare
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The Decree regulates payments for healthcare workers who are involved in treatment of patients with Covid-19 during April–August 2020 employed in healthcare system. Healthcare workers in ambulances are granted RUB 50,000 per month, junior and mid-career staff as well as drivers of ambulance are granted RUB 25,000 per month, doctors are eligible to RUB 80,000 per month.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	Not Applicable
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	This is a new benefit and therefore the coverage and generosity is not evaluated.
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	5 months
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	-
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	Not Applicable

Law 2: Component 1		
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	RUB 10,223,004,000
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not available
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ISO 4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	Governmental Decree #648-r
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	completely

Law 3		
(1)	Number of law	Presidential Decree #199
(2)	Name of law (original language)	" О дополнительных мерах государственной поддержки семей, имеющих детей"
(3)	Name of law (English)	"On additional measures of state support for families with children"
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	20 March 2020
(5)	Date of law's enactment	20 March 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	20 March 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	No
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	Not Applicable
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	-
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	Yes
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Two components

Law 3: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Family benefits
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The Presidential Decree initiated new payments for families with children. The Decree states that this support will be channeled from the federal budget to regional budgets and regional governments are in charge of arranging the distribution of this financial support among the population. The presidential decree launched one-off social benefits for families with children regardless of their income. It is applicable for families with children aged 3–16.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	Not Applicable
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Expansion
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Fix-term
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	1 month
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	This is a one-off payment
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	1 month
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	-

Law 3: Component 1		
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	-
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	RUB 197.2 million
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not available in 2021
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ISO 4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	Evaluations of cost made by experts and source of the evaluation is mentioned in the essay
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	completely

Law 3: Component 2		
(13)	Policy Area	Family benefits
(14)	Brief description of reform component	This part of the presidential decree didn't launch a new social benefit but expanded the existing one. It is aimed at families with children whose income is not higher than the minimal living wage (differs across Russian regions, the average rate is RUB 5,000). It is limited to families with children aged 3–7 years old. The amount of the benefit is equaled to 50% of minimal living wage in a given Russian region.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Expansion
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	No
(17)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	Indefinite, starting from 1 of June 2020
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	Not Applicable
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Expansion
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Indefinite
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	-
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	This is a one-time payment
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	No
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Indefinite
(25)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	-
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	-
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	-
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not available
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not available
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ISO 4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	-
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	partially

Law 4		
(1)	Number of law	102-FZ
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Федеральный закон от 1 апреля 2020 г. N 102-ФЗ "О внесении изменений в части первую и вторую Налогового кодекса Российской Федерации и отдельные законодательные акты Российской Федерации"
(3)	Name of law (English)	Federal Law 102-FZ adopted on 1 April 2020 "On Amendments to the First and Second Parts of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation and Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation"
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	16. Dez. 2019
(5)	Date of law's enactment	31 March 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	01 April 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	No
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	No
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Yes
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	The first parliamentary motion was initiated in 2019 which explains that the threat of Covid-19 infection spread is not the key trigger to implementing the reform. Moreover, the key idea was to support individual entrepreneurs and medium and small businesses with tax incentives during the transition to amended taxation regimes from January 1, 2020. However, the law was amended to 1) suspend, cancel or postpone tax control measures (until December 31, 2020); 2) extend the deadline for submitting tax returns (calculations); 3) additional grounds for providing in 2020 a deferral (installment plan) for the payment of taxes, insurance premiums, penalties, fines, interest, changing the procedure and conditions for its provision.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	Yes
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	2

Law 4: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Other (legislative reforms in other policy areas explicitly aimed at social protection (e.g. food subsidies or tax cuts aimed at social protection))
(14)	Brief description of reform component	From 1 January to 31 December 2020 (inclusive), the Government of the Russian Federation and regional parliaments will be able to extend the deadlines for the payment of taxes, fees and insurance premiums, penalties, fines, interest, as well as the filing of tax returns and financial statements, and establish additional grounds for deferred tax payments and insurance premiums and non-liability for tax obligations. From 1 April 2020, for individual entrepreneurs and small businesses that are payers of insurance premiums, reduced rates will be adopted: 1) for compulsory pension insurance – 10.0 percent; 2) for compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with maternity – 0.0 percent; 3) for compulsory health insurance – 5.0 percent.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Expansion
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Yes
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	For all (existing and new) individual entrepreneurs and small businesses that are payers of insurance premiums, reduced rates have been adopted since April and for a long time.
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Retrenchment

Law 4: Component 1		
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Indefinite
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	-
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	For individual entrepreneurs and small and medium-sized businesses, the total rate of insurance premiums has been reduced to 15% from 1 April 2020, if the employee's salary exceeds the minimum wage.
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Indefinite
(25)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	-
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	The total rate of insurance premiums has been halved – from 30% to 15%.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	Cuts of existing benefits are not provided.
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	RUB 1.2 trillion
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	RUB 1.75 trillion
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	News report
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	-
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	partially

Law 5		
(1)	Number of law	101-FZ
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Федеральный закон от 1 апреля 2020 г. N 101-ФЗ "О внесении изменений в статью 1 Федерального закона "О проведении эксперимента по установлению специального налогового режима "Налог на профессиональный доход"
(3)	Name of law (English)	Federal Law 101-FZ, dated 1 Apr. 2020 "On Amendments to Article 1 of the Federal Law: On Conducting an Experiment on Establishing a Special Tax Regime 'Tax on Professional Income'"
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	30 March 2020
(5)	Date of law's enactment	31 March 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	01 April 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	No
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	No
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	No
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	In spite of the fact that the first parliamentary motion was initiated at a time when there was a threat of Covid-19 infection spread, the reform aims to ensure that citizens and individual entrepreneurs are able to choose a special tax regime "Tax on professional income". Since this experiment was carried out in only 23 out of 85 regions of the Russian Federation, it was decided to extend this tax system to the entire territory of Russia.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable

Law 5: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Other (Legislative reforms in other policy areas explicitly aimed at social protection (e.g. food subsidies or tax cuts aimed at social protection))
(14)	Brief description of reform component	From 1 July 2020, the law provides "self-employed" citizens with the right to legalize their business activities with minimal costs and conduct it in the future in the simplest and most unobtrusive mode: this is online registration that does not require personal presence, no reporting, the tax rate is 4% or 6% instead of 13% of personal income tax.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Expansion
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Yes
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	102 months
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	The law provides benefits for all regions of the Russian Federation from the 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2028.
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Expansion
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Fix-term
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	102 months
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	The will be conducted until 31 December 2028.
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	102 months
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	The tax is reduced from 13% to 4%–6% for self-employed people who do not have an employer and do not have any contracted employees.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	Cuts of existing benefits are not implied
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Law
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	The law does not require additional funding from the federal budget.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	partially

Law 6		
(1)	Number of law	Federal Law #104
(2)	Name of law (original language)	«Об особенностях исчисления пособий по временной нетрудоспособности и осуществления ежемесячных выплат в связи с рождением (усыновлением) первого или второго ребенка»
(3)	Name of law (English)	Federal Law "On Particularities of Calculations for Benefits Due to Temporary Inability to Work and Provision of Temporary Payments Due to a Birth (Adoption) of the First or Second Child"
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	26 March 2020
(5)	Date of law's enactment	01 April 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	03 April 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	No
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	-

Law 6		
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	-

Law 6: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Social assistance
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The law regulates payments due to temporary inability to work for people with insurance. The payment is available starting from 1 April 2020 to 31 December 2020. The daily allowance is equal to the minimal salary rate divided by the number of days in a given month during the period of temporary inability to work.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Maintenance
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Yes
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	9 months
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	-
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Maintenance
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Fix-term
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	9 months
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	-
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	No
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Not Applicable
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	-
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	-
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not available
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Click to enter your text.
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ISO 4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	Not Applicable
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	partially

Law 7		
(1)	Number of law	106-FZ
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Федеральный закон от 3 апреля 2020 г. N 106-ФЗ "О внесении изменений в Федеральный закон "О Центральном банке Российской Федерации (Банке России)" и отдельные законодательные акты Российской Федерации в части особенностей изменения условий кредитного договора, договора займа"
(3)	Name of law (English)	Federal Law 106-FZ, adopted on 3 April 2020 "On amendments to the Federal Law "On the Central Bank of the Russian Federation (Bank of Russia) and Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation Regarding the Specifics of Changing the Terms of the Credit Contract, Loan Agreement"
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	21 November 2019
(5)	Date of law's enactment	01 April 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	03 April 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	No

Law 7		
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	No
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Yes
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	The date of the first parliamentary motion provides the explanation that the Covid-19 pandemic is not the main reason for the implementation of the reform because the draft law went to the State Duma in 2019. In addition, the key agenda was to improve financial literacy and ensure the availability of financial services for the population and small and medium enterprises in the Russian Federation. However, the legislative reform was added by including an article aimed at allowing borrowers (private citizens and small businesses) to change the terms of their credit agreements and household loans. The reform provides deferred payments for a grace period (no more than 6 months) because of the reduction in economic activity caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	Yes
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Two components

Law 7: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Housing
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The law provides that a borrower (an individual, an individual entrepreneur) who has entered into a credit agreement (loan agreement) with the lender before the coming into force of this Federal Law, including a loan agreement, under which their obligations are secured by a mortgage, are entitled at any time during the validity period of such an agreement, but no later than 30 September 2020, to apply to the lender with a requirement to change the terms of such an agreement, providing for the suspension of the borrower's performance of his obligations for a period determined by the borrower.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Retrenchment
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Yes
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	6 months
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	Although the reform establishes the expansion of borrowers' rights to suspend payment of a loan, including the mortgage, for up to 6 months, it is focused on the population who already have a mortgage. Moreover, the grace period is for the borrowing population who have experienced a decrease in their income (the aggregate income of all borrowers under the loan agreement) by more than 30 percent compared to the borrower's average monthly income (the aggregated average monthly income of all borrowers) for 2019.
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Expansion
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Fix-term
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	6 months
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	The period for not paying for the loan is maximum 6 months.
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	6 months
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	The implementation of the law offers 6 months of 'credit vacation'
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	-
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	RUB 760 billion
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	4217

Law 7: Component 1		
(32)	Source of cost estimation	News report
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	Estimated cost of reform is calculated only for 2020 because the law provides benefits to householders for up to 6 months. Click to enter your text.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	partially

Law 8		
(1)	Number of law	Presidential Decree #249
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Указ Президента Российской Федерации «О дополнительных мерах социальной поддержки семей, имеющих детей»
(3)	Name of law (English)	Presidential Decree "On Additional Social Measures of Support for Families with Children"
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	07 April 2020
(5)	Date of law's enactment	07 April 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	07 April 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	No
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	Not Applicable
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	No
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	The Presidential Decree doesn't mention the Covid-19 pandemic as a reason for introduction of this new support.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	-

Law 8: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Family benefits
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The presidential decree launched monthly social benefits for families with children regardless of their income. But it only applies to families with children under the age of three.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Expansion
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Yes
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	April-June 2020
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	This is a newly introduced payment and it is not taxable
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Expansion
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Fix-term
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	April-June 2020
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	-
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	April-June 2020
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	-
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	-
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	RUB 75 million

Law 8: Component 1		
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	RUB 75 million
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ISO 4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	Experts calculate that around 5 million children got this support. Considering that each child would gain RUB 15,000 for three months, the estimated cost of this benefit is RUB 75 million
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	completely

Law 9		
(1)	Number of law	Governmental Decree #485
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Постановление Правительства РФ «О максимальных выплатах безработным»
(3)	Name of law (English)	Governmental Decree "On Maximal Benefits for Unemployed"
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	12 April 2020
(5)	Date of law's enactment	12 April 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	17 April 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Not Applicable
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	Not Applicable
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	Covid-19 pandemic is not mentioned in this governmental decree, yet the additional payments for a parent who has a child or children under 18 years old but lost their job after 1 March 2020, obviously refers to the job losses due to pandemic
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	Yes
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	This governmental decree contains two components. One component targets parents who have children and lost their jobs. Second component increases the level of unemployment benefit.

Law 9: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Family benefits
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The Decree introduces payments for one parent who lost their job (even if both lost jobs) per child under 18 years old during three months (April-June 2020).
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	Not Applicable
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	-
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	3 months
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	This is a new social benefit which was introduced.

Law 9: Component 1		
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	-
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	RUB 33.36 billion
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not available
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ISO 4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Law
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	Governmental Decree #485 includes the amount of budget money allotted to cover this benefit
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	partially

Law 9: Component 2		
(13)	Policy Area	Labor market
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The Decree maintains the highest possible rate for unemployment benefits (RUB 12,130) for those who lost jobs after 1 March 2020 during three months (April-June 2020)
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	-
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	-
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	-
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	-
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	3 months
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	-
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	-
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	RUB 54.3 billion
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not available
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ISO4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Law
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	The Governmental Decree implies that this amount of money (RUB 54.3 billion) is available in a three-year budget (2020-2023)
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	partially

Law 10		
(1)	Number of law	Governmental decree #1006-r
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Распоряжение Правительства РФ от 13 апреля 2020 г. N 1006-р
(3)	Name of law (English)	Governmental Decree adopted 13 April 2020 #1006-r
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	13 April 2020
(5)	Date of law's enactment	13 April 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	13 April 2020

Law 10		
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	Not Applicable
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	-
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	Yes
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	The governmental decree outlines payments for medical workers who are involved in helping Covid-19 positive patients and are employed in the Ministry of Defense, National Guard of Russia (Rossgvardia), Federal Medical-Biological Agency, Federal Security Service, Federal Service for Law Enforcement and Presidential Executive Office.

Law 10: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Healthcare
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The Decree regulates payments for healthcare workers who are involved in treating patients with Covid-19 during April–August 2020.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	-
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	This is a new benefit and therefore the coverage and generosity is not evaluated.
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	5 months
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	-
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	-
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	RUB 5,720,048,000
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not available
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ISO 4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	Governmental Decree # 1006-r
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	completely

Law 11		
(1)	Number of law	121-FZ
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Федеральный закон от 22 апреля 2020 г. № 121-ФЗ "О внесении изменений в часть вторую Налогового кодекса Российской Федерации"
(3)	Name of law (English)	Federal Law 121-FZ, dated 22 Apr. 2020 "On Amendments to the Second Part of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation"

Law 11		
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	11 April 2020
(5)	Date of law's enactment	17 April 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	22 April 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Yes
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	The first parliamentary motion was initiated in the period of the Covid-19 spread. According to the explanatory note, the key purpose was to reduce the costs for taxpayers associated with the fight against the spread of the new coronavirus infection.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	-

Law 11: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Other (Legislative reforms in other policy areas explicitly aimed at social protection (e.g. food subsidies or tax cuts aimed at social protection))
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The tax calculation does not include federal subsidies received in connection with the unfavorable situation associated with the spread of a new coronavirus infection by taxpayers – small and medium-sized enterprises operating in the sectors of the Russian economy that are most affected in the context of a worsening situation as a result of the spread of this infection; The tax base includes only 1) expenses for the purchase of medical devices for the diagnosis (treatment) of the new coronavirus infection, for their manufacture and delivery; 2) expenses for disinfection of premises and purchase of instruments, laboratory equipment, overalls and other means of individual and collective protection to meet sanitary and epidemiological requirements. Taxpayers have the right to switch to the payment of monthly advance payments based on actual profits before the end of the 2020 tax period.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Retrenchment
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Yes
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	9 months
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	The reform provides tax subsidies and benefits only for business sectors (individual entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises) most affected by the Covid-19 spread from April to December 2020.
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Expansion
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Fix-term
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	9 months
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	Sole proprietors and small businesses have the right to switch to the payment of monthly advance payments based on actual profits before the end of the 2020 tax period.
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	9 months
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	The tax payment does not include federal subsidies received by individual entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises most affected by the spread of a new coronavirus infection.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	Cuts of existing benefits are not provided.

Law 11: Component 1		
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	RUB 376 billion
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Law
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	The law requires additional funding from the federal budget to the amount of RUB 12, 130 for each employee working in a small business that suffered from the Covid-19 infection spread in two months (April and May). There are 15.5 million such employees.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	completely

Law 12		
(1)	Number of law	136-FZ
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Федеральный закон от 24 апреля 2020 г. N 136-ФЗ "О внесении изменений в статьи 2 и 11 Федерального закона "Об индивидуальном (персонифицированном) учете в системе обязательного пенсионного страхования"
(3)	Name of law (English)	Federal Law 136-FZ, dated 24 Apr. 2020, "On Amendments to Articles 2 and 11 of the Federal Law: On Individual (Personified) Accounting in the Compulsory Pension Insurance System"
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	11 April 2020
(5)	Date of law's enactment	17 April 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	24 April 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Yes
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	In the context of a deteriorating economic situation due to the spread of the new coronavirus infection on the territory of the Russian Federation, this law provides for a change in the procedure and timing for providing information on the activities of employees.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	-

Law 12: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Labor market
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The purpose of the law is to allow the Government of the Russian Federation to establish a special procedure and deadlines for submitting information about the labor activity of employees to the Pension Fund of Russia for the period from 1 April to 31 December 2020.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Yes
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	9

Law 12: Component 1		
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	The law does not provide for the expansion of the population receiving benefits, because it only establishes a change in the deadlines for submitting information about officially employed workers. In addition, the law applies to legal relations that have arisen after 1 April 2020, therefore the duration of the document is 9 months.
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Maintenance
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Fix-term
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	9 months
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	The term of the law is strictly from 1 April to 31 December 2020.
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	9 months
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	There is a shift of the deadline to submit information concerning employee's activity. Shortening the time frame is necessary to quickly determine the labor status of a citizen if they decide to apply for social support measures, including unemployment benefits.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	-
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	The implementation of the law does not require additional funding from the federal budget.
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	The term of the law is limited until 31 December 2020.
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ISO 4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Law
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	The implementation of the reform is aimed at only juridical benefits.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	completely

Law 13		
(1)	Number of law	135-FZ
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Федеральный закон от 24 апреля 2020 г. N 135-ФЗ "О внесении изменения в статью 13.3 Федерального закона "О правовом положении иностранных граждан в Российской Федерации"
(3)	Name of law (English)	Federal Law 135-FZ, dated 24 Apr. 2020, "On Amendment to Article 13.3. of the Federal law: On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens on the Territory of the Russian Federation"
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	20 March 2020
(5)	Date of law's enactment	17 April 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	24 April 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Yes
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	The explanatory note indicates that to prevent the spread of the new coronavirus infection on the territory of the Russian Federation, the law is aimed at providing an opportunity for foreign citizens who arrived in the Russian Federation from visa-free countries to carry out labor activities on the basis of a permit and repeatedly apply for a permit renewal without leaving the territory of the Russian Federation.

Law 13		
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	-

Law 13: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Labor market
(14)	Brief description of reform component	If earlier a permit was issued to a foreign citizen for a period of up to 12 months with the possibility of its one-time extension without leaving Russia, then from 5 May 2020, the number of applications for the purpose of reissuing a permit is unlimited, which allows foreign employees to work and Russian employers to recruit them in the long-term period.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Expansion
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Yes
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	The reform provides the expansion of the right of the foreign citizens from visa-free countries to be in the territory of the Russian Federation for a longer time. Moreover, the deadline of the law is unexplained.
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Expansion
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Indefinite
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	The implementation of the law provides more legal conditions and benefits to being in Russia for foreign employees from visa-free states.
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Indefinite
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	Although the reason for the initial reform motion was preventing the spread of Covid-19, the law does not establish the end date of its implementation.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	Cuts of existing benefits are not provided
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ISO 4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	law
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	According to the explanatory note, the implementation of the law does not require additional funding from the federal budget.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	partially

Law 14		
(1)	Number of law	Presidential Decree #313
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Указ Президента РФ «О предоставлении дополнительных страховых гарантий отдельным категориям медицинских работников»
(3)	Name of law (English)	Presidential Decree "On Provision of Additional Insurance Guarantees to Selected Categories of Medical Workers"
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	Click to enter a date.
(6)	Date of law's publication	06 Mai 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes

Law 14		
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	Not Applicable
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	The Presidential Decree initiated insurance payments for medical personnel who were infected with Covid-19 and the Governmental Decree #1272-r adopted on 15 May 2020 provided details with regard to specific instances and health consequences which count as an insurance case, including pneumonia, subsequent sickness of upper airways etc.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Not Applicable

Law 14: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Healthcare
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The Decree regulates payments for healthcare workers who tested positive for Covid-19
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	-
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	-
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	-
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	-
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	<i>If fix-term, duration in months</i>	7.5 months
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	The Governmental Decree #695 adopted on 16 May 2020 as the elaboration of the presidential decree states that the regulation of insurance payments is applicable until 31 December 2020. Positive tested medical workers are eligible for insurance benefit equal to RUB 68,811, in case of death the compensation for family members is RUB 2,752,452.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	-
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not available
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not available
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ISO 4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	Neither the Presidential Decree nor the governmental decree suggest preliminary costs or budget money allotted to cover these insurance payments.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	partially

Law 15		
(1)	Number of law	Governmental Decree #681
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Постановление Правительства «Об утверждении Правил предоставления в 2020 году иных межбюджетных трансфертов из федерального бюджета бюджетам субъектов Российской Федерации, источником финансового обеспечения которых являются бюджетные ассигнования резервного фонда Правительства Российской Федерации, в целях софинансирования расходных обязательств субъектов Российской Федерации по финансовому обеспечению выплат стимулирующего характера за особые условия труда и дополнительную нагрузку работникам стационарных организаций социального обслуживания, стационарных отделений, созданных не в стационарных организациях социального обслуживания, оказывающим социальные услуги гражданам, у которых выявлена новая коронавирусная инфекция, и лицам из групп риска заражения новой коронавирусной инфекцией»
(3)	Name of law (English)	Governmental Decree "On Approval of the Rules for the Provision in 2020 of Other Interbudgetary Transfers From the Federal Budget to the Budgets of the Subnational Units of the Russian Federation, the Source of Financial Support of which is the Budgetary Allocations of the Reserve Fund of the Government of the Russian Federation, in order to Co-finance the Expenditure Obligations of the Subnational Units of the Russian Federation on the Financial Support of Incentive-oriented Payments due to Special Working Conditions and Additional Workload for Employees of Stationary Social Service Organizations, Stationary Departments Created not in Stationary Social Service Organizations, Providing Social Services to Citizens Diagnosed with a New Coronavirus Infection, and People at Risk of Contracting a New Coronavirus Infection"
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	Click to enter a date.
(6)	Date of law's publication	19 Mai 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	Not Applicable
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	-
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	-

Law 15: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Long-term care and disability
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The Governmental Decree introduces new payments for public social workers who were isolated at residential facilities with clients of social organizations (elderly, disabled, children without parental care etc.) who are at risk of or already tested positive for Covid-19.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	The Governmental Decree introduced a new benefit
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	-

Law 15: Component 1		
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	6 months
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	These payments are limited and payed from 15 April to 15 October, 2020 and target only those whose work-shift was not less than 14 days
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	-
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	RUB 17,855,510,000
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not available
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ISO 4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Law
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	The cost estimation is stated in the Governmental Decree # 1276-r adopted on 15 May 2020.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	partially

Law 16		
(1)	Number of law	156-FZ
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Федеральный закон от 25 мая 2020 г. N 156-ФЗ "О внесении изменений в Жилищный кодекс Российской Федерации и отдельные законодательные акты Российской Федерации"
(3)	Name of law (English)	Federal Law of May 156-FZ, adopted 25 May 2020 "On Amendments to the Housing Code of the Russian Federation and Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation"
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	14 June 2018
(5)	Date of law's enactment	13 Mai 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	25 Mai 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	No
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	No
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Yes
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	The date of the first parliamentary motion provides the explanation that Covid-19 is not the main reason for implementing this reform because the introduction of the draft law to the State Duma took place in 2018. Moreover, the key agenda was to define how to get rid of the problems of all general meetings – the lack of a quorum, how to exclude fraud (false minutes) and enable citizens to fully exercise control of their home. However, the law provides the deadline for holding annual general meetings of premises owners in an apartment house in 2020 has been extended until 1 January, 2021.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	-

Law 16: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Housing
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The reform is devoted to the introduction of a unified procedure for holding general meetings of owners in an apartment house, which combines all forms of meetings (full-time, part-time, correspondence), the State Information System for Housing and Utilities. The unified procedure consists of several elements (formation of the agenda, public discussion, voting) and makes it possible to simplify the procedure for holding general meetings as much as possible, while providing citizens with the opportunity to choose any way of expressing their opinion (in-person voting, providing a written position, in their personal account with the State Information System for Housing and Utilities) with a collection and display of all information in one place – in the State Information System for Housing and Utilities. The law adds clauses 1) on changing the procedure for holding a general meeting of owners in an apartment house in the form of absentee voting using other information systems (not only the regional information system of Housing and Utilities as it was before) and 2) on increasing the duration of voting at such meetings; 3) on securing the right of premises owners in the house to refuse to hold an online meeting.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Expansion
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Yes
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	The reform establishes the expansion of the owner's rights to exercise control of their home in an apartment house, including the utilization of any information systems for holding general meetings online. In addition, the term of the law is unlimited and provides long duration.
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Expansion
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Indefinite
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	The deadline for holding annual general meetings has been extended up to 6 months (from 25 May 2020 to 1 January 2021), but the reform is aimed at the expansion of juridical benefits for the flat's owners to solve housing issues, including online format, in the long term.
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Indefinite
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	The implementation of the law offers more legal rights to apartments owners to refuse to hold an online meeting, if the number of written refusals to hold a general meeting of owners online is more than 50% of the total premises owners votes in an apartment building.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	Cuts of existing legal benefits are not provided.
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	-
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Law
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	The reform does not require additional funding from federal budget.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	completely

Law 17		
(1)	Number of law	155-FZ
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Федеральный закон от 25 мая 2020 г. N 155-ФЗ "О внесении изменений в Бюджетный кодекс Российской Федерации и Федеральный закон "О приостановлении действия отдельных положений Бюджетного кодекса Российской Федерации и установлении особенностей исполнения бюджетов бюджетной системы Российской Федерации в 2020 году"
(3)	Name of law (English)	Federal Law 155-FZ, dated 25 May 2020 "On Amendments to the Budget Code of the Russian Federation and the Federal Law: On the Suspension of Certain Provisions of the Budget Code of the Russian Federation and Establishing the Specific Features of the Execution of the Budgets of the Budget System of the Russian Federation in 2020"
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	30 April 2020
(5)	Date of law's enactment	13 Mai 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	25 Mai 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Yes
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	The explanatory note explains that the law is designed to ensure the massive and prompt provision of state guarantee support to Russian enterprises facing financial difficulties due to the economic downturn caused by the spread of the new coronavirus infection.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	-

Law 17: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Other (Legislative reforms in other policy areas explicitly aimed at social protection (e.g. food subsidies or tax cuts aimed at social protection))
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The Government of the Russian Federation is empowered to provide state guarantees on conditions different from those established by the Federal Law and is already entitled to provide state guarantees to the Russian Federation in excess of the stipulated programs. This will allow providing warranty support on any terms that do not contradict the Budget Code of the Russian Federation. A new type of state guarantee was also introduced – in favor of one beneficiary for the obligations of several legal entities (principals). In order to implement measures of anti-crisis support for VEB.RF, Russia's national economic development institution. The Russian Federation, which provides its own guarantees for the obligations of legal entities to repay loans from Russian banks, will receive state guarantees.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Expansion
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Yes
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	The changes made will make it possible to provide warranty support on any conditions that do not contradict the Budget Code of the Russian Federation, without the need to make special changes to the federal budget for 2020–2022.
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Expansion
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Fix-term
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	7 months

Law 17: Component 1		
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	The VEB.RF, Russia's national economic development institution, has been included in the list of state guarantees support during a year.
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	7 months
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	The bureaucratic simplification of the procedure to provide state guarantees support, excluding many governmental services and administrations. A new type of guarantees has been established – in favor to one beneficiary.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	Cuts of existing benefits are not implied
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	RUB 100 billion
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	RUB 100 billion
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ISO 4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	News report
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	The state corporation VEB.RF (Russia's national economic development institution) will receive RUB 100 billion annually in the form of subsidies for the repayment of external debt (from 2020 to 2022).
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	partially

Law 18		
(1)	Number of law	Governmental Decree #797
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Постановление Правительства РФ «Об утверждении Правил осуществления специальных выплат гражданам, принявшим на сопровождаемое или временное проживание (под временную опеку) инвалидов, престарелых граждан, детей-сирот и детей, оставшихся без попечения родителей»
(3)	Name of law (English)	Governmental Decree "On Special Payments for Citizens, who Took under Assisted Living (Under Temporary Patronage) Disabled, Elderly, Children Left without Parental Care"
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	Click to enter a date.
(5)	Date of law's enactment	30 Mai 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	01 June 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	Not Applicable
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Not Applicable
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	-
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	-

Law 18: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Long-term care and disability
(14)	Brief description of reform component	Governmental Decree introduces special payments for social workers from nonprofit organizations, volunteers or any citizen who takes in elderly, disabled or children left without parental care for assisted living in their organizations or in a family. The payment is limited to 3 months (April–June 2020) and includes RUB 12,130 per person cared for
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Not Applicable
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	Not Applicable
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	Not Applicable
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Not Applicable
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Not Applicable
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	-
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	3 months
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	-
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	-
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	RUB 145 million
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not available
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ISO 4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	The estimated cost is mentioned in the Descriptive part of the governmental decree available at the official website of the Government of the Russian Federation (http://government.ru/docs/39800/)
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	completely

Law 19		
(1)	Number of law	164-FZ
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Федеральный закон от 8 июня 2020 г. N 164-ФЗ "О внесении изменений в статьи 71.1 и 108 Федерального закона "Об образовании в Российской Федерации"
(3)	Name of law (English)	Federal Law 164-FZ adopted on 8 June 2020, "On Amendments to Articles 71.1 and 108 of the Federal Law: On Education in the Russian Federation"
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	24 December 2019
(5)	Date of law's enactment	27 Mai 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	08 June 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	No
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	No
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Yes

Law 19		
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	According to the explanatory note, the law was prepared in pursuance of the instruction of the Russian Government dated 18 March 2019 and its purpose was to eliminate the gap in the legal regulation for any education organization which orders services for targeted training for further employment of a citizen. At the first stage of the parliamentary discussion launched on 24 December 2019, the issue of distance learning was not raised, but during the amendments to the law, an additional provision appeared in Article 108 on distance learning in the event of the threat and / or occurrence of individual emergencies, the introduction of a high alert regime or an emergency situation throughout the territory of the Russian Federation or part of it. In this regard, the spread of Covid-19 prompted a significant revision of the reform.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	-

Law 19: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Education
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The law defines 1) a penalty for educational organizations where a student is undergoing employer-sponsored education in case the educational organization violates its obligation to employ the student. This organization must pay the specified fine to the income of the corresponding budget of the Russian budgetary system; 2) the lists of specialties and areas of training for which admission to targeted training at the expense of regional and local budgets will be determined by the regions of Russia independently; 3) the implementation of educational programs, as well as the state final certification, completing the development of basic professional educational programs, is carried out using e-learning and distance learning technologies.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Maintenance
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Yes
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	Although the additional article of the reform is aimed to students' protection in the case of the spread of Covid-19, and the law does not establish the end date of its implementation, the duration of this reform is determined by a national emergency situation.
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Maintenance
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Indefinite
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	The part of the law related to the Covid-19 spread preventive measurements does not establish the exact end date of its implementation.
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	No
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Indefinite
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	The introduction of new benefits is not provided (except juridical recognition of educational documents (diploma) copies as the educational documents on paper), because the law provides only the changing of educational regime to e-learning.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	No cuts of existing benefits are implied
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Law

Law 19: Component 1		
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	The reform does not require additional funding from federal budget.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	partially

Law 20		
(1)	Number of law	Federal law # 166-FZ
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Федеральный закон «О внесении изменений в отдельные законодательные акты Российской Федерации в целях принятия неотложных мер, направленных на обеспечение устойчивого развития экономики и предотвращение последствий распространения новой коронавирусной инфекции»
(3)	Name of law (English)	Federal Law "On Adoption of Changes in the Legislative Regulations of the Russian Federation Aimed at Adopting Urgent Measures, Targeted to Maintenance of Sustainable Development of Economy and Prevention of Consequences of a Spread of New Coronavirus Infection"
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	07 Mai 2020
(5)	Date of law's enactment	08 June 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	11 June 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Yes
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	According to the explanatory note, the law is aimed at taking urgent measures to prevent the consequences of the spread of a new coronavirus infection. The main agenda of the legislative package is completely devoted to challenges caused by the Covid-19 and was launched on 7 May 2020.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	Yes
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	Four components

Law 20: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Family benefits
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The law increased the existing social benefits for families with children up to 1.5 years old and paid to unemployed parents. The increase of the social benefit is up to RUB 6,752 for a first child and RUB 13,504 for the second and further children. The new benefit rate is applicable starting from 1 June 2020
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Expansion
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	No
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	-
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Expansion
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Indefinite
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	-
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	No
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Not Applicable
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	-

Law 20: Component 1		
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	-
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not available
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not available
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ISO 4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Other
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	-
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	partially

Law 20: Component 2		
(13)	Policy Area	Education
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The law provides 1) to recognize the results of intermediate attestation as the results of the state final attestation of students completing basic general and secondary general educational programs, and the grounds to certify basic general and secondary general education; 2) to distribute additional admission control figures for professions, specialties and areas of training involving studying in educational programs of secondary vocational and higher education at the expense of federal budget allocations within the unallocated volume of admission control figures, formed after a public competition.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Maintenance
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Yes
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	2 months
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	Since the law provides that the certifications of basic general and secondary general education will be based on the results of school examinations and an increase in the target figures for admission to secondary vocational education programs, the number of those who wish to obtain secondary vocational education will increase, but the reform is aimed at social protection and benefit provision for students only. In addition, there will be growth in the competition among applicants and the passing scores for enrollment from the budget allocations.
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Maintenance
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Fix-term
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	2
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	The period of validity of the law is fixed to approximately 2 months, while the reception of documents for admission to technical schools and colleges of the Russian Federation lasts.
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	2
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	Schoolchildren are given the opportunity not to pass the state final certificate in the admission period for Russian colleges.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	Cuts of existing benefits are not provided.
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Law
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	The reform does not require additional funding from the federal budget.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	completely

Law 20: Component 3		
(13)	Policy Area	Housing
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The law is devoted to allowing conscientious tenants of state and municipal property who entered into a rental agreement before the introduction of the high alert regime in the Russian regions to terminate the agreements ahead of schedule without fines or to extend the lease for up to 1 year on the same terms. In parts of the country, the lease can be extended for 3 years, even if there are rent arrears.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Expansion
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Yes
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	up to 36 months
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	The reform covers all groups of citizens living on the territory of the Russian Federation and individual entrepreneurs, including small and medium enterprises that rents state and municipal property. The law is valid for up to 3 years or 36 months.
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Expansion
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Fix-term
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	9 months
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	The law provides for a termination of rental agreements without fines or to extend the lease on the same conditions as prior to the introduction of the pandemic regime for up to 3 years. The contract can be concluded before 1 March 2021.
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	4 months
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	The reform provides that until 1 March 2021, the tenant of state or municipal land has the right to extend the lease period (up to 3 years) of the specified land plot, regardless of rent arrears.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	Cuts of existing benefits are not provided.
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ISO 4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Law
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	The reform does not require additional funding from the federal budget.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	partially

Law 20: Component 4		
(13)	Policy Area	Other (Legislative reforms in other policy areas explicitly aimed at social protection (e.g. food subsidies or tax cuts aimed at social protection))
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The law is devoted to the tenants most affected by the pandemic (individual entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises) who will be able to ask landlords for a reduction in rent. If the agreement fails, the lease can be terminated without penalties (except for the security deposit, which is not refundable).
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Maintenance
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Yes
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	up to 36 months
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	The reform covers all groups of citizens living on the territory of the Russian Federation and individual entrepreneurs, including small and medium enterprises that rents state and municipal property. The law is valid for up to 3 years or 36 months.
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Expansion

Law 20: Component 4		
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Indefinite
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	-
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	-
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	4 months
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	The individual entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic will be able to ask landlords for a reduction in rent. However, if the agreement fails within 14 working days, the tenant will be able to terminate the agreement before 1 October 2020.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	Cuts of existing benefits are not provided
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Law
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	The reform does not require additional funding from federal budget.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	partially

Law 21		
(1)	Number of law	172-FZ
(2)	Name of law (original language)	Федеральный закон от 8 июня 2020 г. N 172-ФЗ "О внесении изменений в часть вторую Налогового кодекса Российской Федерации"
(3)	Name of law (English)	Federal Law 172-FZ adopted on 8 of June 2020 "On Amendments to the Second Part of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation"
(4)	Date of first parliamentary motion	19 Mai 2020
(5)	Date of law's enactment	22 Mai 2020
(6)	Date of law's publication	08 June 2020
(7)	Is the Covid-19 pandemic explicitly mentioned as a motivation in the law or any accompanying text?	Yes
(8)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for the initial parliamentary motion for this law?	Yes
(9)	Was the Covid-19 pandemic a motivation for a significant revision of the legislative project after the initial parliamentary motion?	Yes
(10)	Note on (7)-(9)	The explanatory note contains information that the law is aimed at reducing the tax costs of organizations and individual entrepreneurs carrying out activities related to preventing the spread of the new coronavirus infection. In this regard, the coronavirus is the main motivator for the adoption of this federal law.
(11)	Was this law a legislative package that contained multiple social reform components?	No
(12)	If (11) yes, how many distinct social reform components did it contain?	-

Law 21: Component 1		
(13)	Policy Area	Other (Legislative reforms in other policy areas explicitly aimed at social protection (e.g. food subsidies or tax cuts aimed at social protection))
(14)	Brief description of reform component	The law provides that 1) taxes are subject to tax deductions in case of the acquisition of property intended for use in diagnostics, treatment and prevention of the spread of coronavirus infection, donated to medical and non-profit organizations; 2) the write-off of debt on loans taken to support employment, and interest accrued on them, will not be taken into account in taxable income. 3) exemption from taxes and insurance premiums accrued in the second quarter of 2020 for small and medium-sized businesses and social non-profit organizations engaged in the fields of activity that are economically most affected by the spread of coronavirus infection. 4) individual entrepreneurs, economically most affected by the spread of coronavirus, can pay pension insurance in a fixed amount for the billing period of 2020 in the amount of RUB 20,318.
(15)	Change in coverage of existing benefits?	Retrenchment
(16)	Duration of coverage change?	Yes
(17)	If fix-term, duration in months	3 months
(18)	Note on (15)-(17)	The reform provides for tax breaks for the most affected businesses and social non-profit organizations, not for all entrepreneurs. In addition, tax breaks are valid only in the 2nd quarter of 2020, i.e. 3 months.
(19)	Change in generosity of existing benefits?	Expansion
(20)	Duration of generosity change?	Fix-term
(21)	If fix-term, duration in months	3 months
(22)	Note on (19)-(21)	Exemption from taxes and insurance premiums is provided in the second quarter of 2020.
(23)	Introduction of new benefits?	Yes
(24)	Duration of new benefits?	Fix-term
(25)	If fix-term, duration in months	7 months
(26)	Note on (23)-(25)	An introducing of a fixed payment for pension insurance for individual entrepreneurs, economically most affected by the spread of coronavirus, for 2020.
(27)	Cuts of existing benefits?	No
(28)	Note on (27)	Cuts of existing benefits are not provided.
(29)	Estimated cost of reform in 2020 (national currency)	RUB 17,380,480,500
(30)	Estimated cost of reform in 2021 (national currency)	Not Applicable
(31)	National Currency Code (ISO 4217)	ISO 4217
(32)	Source of cost estimation	Law
(33)	Note (29)-(31)	The law is valid only during 2020.
(34)	If the implementation of the reform should already have started, has the reform been implemented?	partially