

# Submitting to the State Duma a draft law on ratification of the International Labour Organisation Convention No. 102 Social Security (Minimum Standards)

Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention (Convention No.102) was adopted at the 35<sup>th</sup> session of the International Labour Organisation General Conference in Geneva on 28 June 1952.

The draft federal law On Ratification of the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention (Convention No.102), hereafter referred to as Draft Law, has been submitted by the Ministry of Labour and the Foreign Ministry of Russia.

The Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention (Convention No.102) was adopted at the 35<sup>th</sup> session of the International Labour Organisation in Geneva on 28 June 1952 and came into effect on 27 April 1955. The Conventions has been ratified by 55 nations.

Convention No.102 is a fundamental document of international social security law which underlies the *European Codes of Social Security and the Ibero-American Multilateral Social Security Convention, as well as respective articles of the European Social Charter and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to which Russia is a party.*

Convention No.102 states key principles of organising and managing social security, such as guaranteed pensions and benefits, the amount of payments which precludes poverty, social solidarity and collecting funding, the financial stability of the system on the basis of actual expectations, democratic management with participation of social partners, the right of appealing the decisions of the administration and general responsibility of the state for the performance of system.

The comparative analysis of the Russian legislation and Convention No.102 has revealed that the parameters of the social security system in Russia comply with the provisions of the Convention.

In particular, the Convention specifies a clear ratio between the average pension and average wage. Thus, the old age pension's coefficient of lost earning substitution must reach 40 percent. A similar number is stated in the Strategy of Long-Term Development of the Pension System of the Russian Federation (approved by Government Resolution No. 2524-r of 25 December 2012).

In accordance with Convention No. 102 provisions regarding national systems

of compulsory pension insurance for employed individuals, the Russian Ministry of Labour has designed a Method for calculating lost earnings substitution for social benefits in old age, disability or loss of breadwinner. The Method corresponds to the legal obligations Russia is to assume as a state party to the Convention.

The draft law was approved at a meeting of the Russian Trilateral Commission on the Regulation of Social and Labour Relations on 15 September 2015.

In accordance with Paragraph 2 of the article 15 of the Federal Law On International Treaties of the Russian Federation, Convention No.102 is subject to ratification.

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## **On 21 June, Dmitry Medvedev will meet with President of South Korea Moon Jae-in in Moscow**

Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev and President Moon Jae-in will discuss the current state and development prospects of bilateral trade, economic and investment cooperation, emphasising the implementation of major joint projects in energy, industry, high technology, transportation and other areas.

The South Korean President will come to Russia for a state visit at the invitation of President of Russia Vladimir Putin.

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## **Dmitry Medvedev and Binali Yildirim discussed over the telephone the Akkuyu nuclear power plant and Turk Stream pipeline construction**

Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev had a telephone conversation with Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey Binali Yildirim at the initiative of the Turkish.

Current issues of Russia-Turkey economic relations and promoting large-scale energy projects were touched upon during the conversation, including the

construction of Akkuyu nuclear power plant and the Turk Stream gas pipeline in Turkey.

Dmitry Medvedev and Binali Yildirim stressed the significance of stepping up cooperation of the involved ministries and agencies in Russia and Turkey in order to create favourable conditions for building up bilateral cooperation in wide range of fields.

Binali Yildirim congratulated Dmitry Medvedev on his appointment as Russian Prime Minister and on the coming Russia Day.

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## [Dmitry Medvedev meets with Prime Minister of Bulgaria Boyko Borisov](#)

The agenda covered trade, economic and humanitarian cooperation between the two countries.

**Excerpts from the transcript:**



**Meeting with Prime Minister of Bulgaria Boyko Borisov**

30 May 2018



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Meeting with Prime Minister of Bulgaria Boyko Borisov

**Dmitry Medvedev:** Mr Prime Minister,

Welcome to Moscow,

Bilateral contact has been intensified considerably of late. Recently, we met with the President of Bulgaria, and we are now happy to welcome you as the head of the Bulgarian Government.

Today, you will have an important meeting with the President of Russia. And now we can discuss certain parameters of our trade and economic cooperation and various other issues of relevance to our countries.

I cordially welcome you once again.

**Boyko Borisov** (*via interpreter*): Good afternoon. I would like to greet you on behalf of Deputy Prime Minister Tomislav Donchev, the Minister of Culture, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Energy and on behalf of our Ambassador.

We were able to discuss a number of issues. Let's not repeat them. I will be happy to use this opportunity to discuss our economic relations, tourism, questions linked with the fight against terrorism, energy projects in areas

where we could help each other and all other issues that you think appropriate.

Indeed, the modern world is quite complicated and faces permanent conflicts. And I am very much looking forward to speaking with President Vladimir Putin. We hope that the situation in Syria will be resolved in the near future because we and the whole of Europe are facing serious pressure from the wave of immigrants.

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## [Submission to the State Duma of the draft law on ratification of the Convention between the Governments of Russia and Japan on the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and the prevention of fiscal evasion](#)

The Convention and its Protocol were signed in Vladivostok on 7 September 2017 during the Third Eastern Economic Forum.

### **Reference**

The draft federal law On the Ratification of the Convention between the Governments of Russia and Japan on the Avoidance of Double Taxation with Respect to Taxes on Income and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion and its Protocol (hereinafter, respectively, the draft law, the Convention, the Protocol) was submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance.

The Convention and the Protocol were signed in Vladivostok on 7 September 2017 as part of the Third Eastern Economic Forum.

The new Convention will replace the current Convention between the Governments of the Soviet Union and Japan on avoidance of double taxation with respect to income taxes of 18 January 1986.

The need to review the contractual framework arose due to the changed economic environment in Russia, changes in the tax legislation in both Russia and Japan, the development of bilateral economic ties and international

trends in taxation, in particular concerning the exchange of information and the fight against abuse.

The Convention applies to taxes levied on the total amount of income or separate elements of income of individuals who are residents of one or both of the Contracting States, including taxes on income from the alienation of any property and taxes on the total amount of wages paid by their employers.

The main provisions of the Convention and the Protocol concern the taxation of profits from entrepreneurial activity, income from property, profits from sea and air transport services, dividends, interest, royalties from copyrights and licences, income of individuals, restrictions on benefits, and information exchange.

According to the federal law On International Treaties of the Russian Federation, the Convention and the Protocol are subject to ratification, as they contain requirements different from those stipulated by Russian legislation.

The draft law was considered and approved at a meeting of the Government of the Russian Federation on 22 May 2018.