**ALBANIA**

*Albania 2021*—There do not appear to be any amendments or changes

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Albania 2010*: The term of each member of the Supervisory Council, including the Governor and Deputy Governors, shall be seven years, provided that the completion dates of the terms of individual members as far as practicable shall be spread evenly over each seven-year period. The members of the Supervisory Council including Governor and Deputy Governors may be eligible for reappointment, unless a ground for removal under Article 47 would apply to them. (Article 44, 4) Coded as .75

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Albania 2010*: The President of the Republic of Albania shall appoint Governor of the Bank of Albania on the basis of Prime Minister proposal. (Article 44, 2)

1997 law ALTERED in 1998: The Governor shall be appointed by the Assembly, with the proposal of the President of the Republic of Albania (coded as .5 from 1998 – difference with Bodea)

1. ***Dismissal***

*Albania 2010*: ***1***. Any member of the Supervisory Council, including Governor and Deputy Governors, shall be suspended from office by the Council of Ministers and removed by People’s Assembly, if he :

a) becomes ineligible to serve on the Supervisory Council pursuant to Article 46;

b) has been convicted of an offense for which he was or could have been sentenced to imprisonment;

c) has become insolvent or has been declared bankrupt and has not been rehabilitated;

d) has, on grounds of personal misconduct, been disqualified or suspended by a competent authority from practicing a public duty or public service or any profession or distinct activity; or

e) has participated actively in political activities during the period of his tenure.

***2.*** The Governor and Deputy Governors of the Bank of Albania and any other member of the Supervisory Council may be removed from office by the People’s Assembly, upon finding and recommendation by a majority of all members of the Supervisory Council that :

a) the person recommended for removal from office has been absent from two or more successive meetings of the Supervisory Council of the Bank of Albania without good cause;

b) the person recommended for removal from office is unable to perform the functions of such office because of an infirmity of body or mind; or

c) the person recommended for removal from office his engaged in serious misconduct in the office, substantially prejudicing the interests of the Bank of Albania.

***4.*** No member of the Supervisory Council, including the Governor and Deputy Governors, shall be removed from office on other grounds. (Article 47) Coded as .83

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Albania 2010*: No person shall serve on the Supervisory Council while he is the President of the Republic of Albania, or a member of the People’s Assembly or a member of the Council of Ministers. (Article 46)

While holding office, the Governor and Deputy Governors, and the Inspector General of the Bank of Albania shall devote the whole of their professional services to the Bank of Albania, and none of them shall occupy any other office or employment, whether remunerated or not, except as nominee of the Bank of Albania. (Article 57, 1) Coded as 1

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *(a) Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Albania 2010*: Within the limits of its authority established by this Law, the Bank of Albania shall be entirely independent from any other authority in the pursuit of its objectives and the performance of its tasks. Any person should respect the independence of the Bank of Albania, and no person shall seek improperly to influence any member of a decision making body of the Bank of Albania in the discharge of his duties towards the Bank of Albania or interfere in the activities of the Bank of Albania. (Article 1, 3)

The basic tasks of the Bank of Albania shall be: a) to formulate, adopt and execute the monetary policy of Albania, which shall be consistent with its primary objective; (Article 3, 4)

The Bank of Albania shall cooperate with the legislative and executive branches of the Republic of Albania in pursuing its objectives, and shall, in accordance with this law, take such actions as it deems necessary to promote such cooperation in the performance of its functions. (Article 24) Coded as 1

# *(b) Resolution of conflict*

*Albania 2010*: Within the limits of its authority established by this Law, the Bank of Albania shall be entirely independent from any other authority in the pursuit of its objectives and the performance of its tasks. Any person should respect the independence of the Bank of Albania, and no person shall seek improperly to influence any member of a decision making body of the Bank of Albania in the discharge of his duties towards the Bank of Albania or interfere in the activities of the Bank of Albania. (Article 1, 3)

The basic tasks of the Bank of Albania shall be: a) to formulate, adopt and execute the monetary policy of Albania, which shall be consistent with its primary objective; (Article 3, 4)

The Bank of Albania shall cooperate with the legislative and executive branches of the Republic of Albania in pursuing its objectives, and shall, in accordance with this law, take such actions as it deems necessary to promote such cooperation in the performance of its functions. (Article 24) Coded as 1

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

Nothing Coded as 0

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Albania 2010*: ***1.*** The principal objective of the Bank of Albania is to achieve and maintain price stability.

***2.*** The Bank of Albania shall also, to the extent consistent with its principal objective and internal banking market, promote and support the development to a market-based the foreign exchange system, the internal financial market, the payment system, and foster monetary and credit conditions conducive to the orderly, balanced and sustained economic development of the country.

***3.*** The other objectives of the Bank of Albania, which shall be subordinated to the primary objective of the Bank of Albania, shall be to foster the liquidity, solvency, and proper functioning of a stable market-based banking system. (Article 3) Coded as .6

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Albania 2010*: Bank of Albania loans to the Government of the Republic of Albania shall be disbursed, denominated and made payable in Leks only. All such loans shall be collateralized by debt securities in bearer form that bear interest at market rates, that have maturities corresponding to the maturities of the loans that they secure, and that are issued and delivered by the Government of the Republic of Albania to the Bank of Albania. For each loan there must be a written loan agreement executed between the Government of the Republic of Albania, represented by its Minister of Finance, and the Bank of Albania. The agreement shall clearly, state the principal amount of the loan, its maturity, and the applicable rates of interest and other charges. (Article 30, 3) Coded as 1

# *(b) Securitized lending (.10)*

*Albania 2010*: Subject to the overall limits specified by this Article, the Bank of Albania may make loans to the Government of the Republic of Albania with maturities not exceeding six months. (Article 30, 2)

At no time shall the aggregate principal amount disbursed and outstanding on Bank of Albania loans to the Government of the Republic of Albania exceed the equivalent of five percent of the annual average of the Government of the Republic of Albania ordinary revenue for the three financial years immediately preceding for which accounts are available; provided that for the purposes of this Article “ revenue" shall not include borrowing, grants and other forms of financial assistance. (Article 30, 4) Coded as .67

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

*Albania 2010*: Bank of Albania loans to the Government of the Republic of Albania shall be disbursed, denominated and made payable in Leks only. All such loans shall be collateralized by debt securities in bearer form that bear interest at market rates, that have maturities corresponding to the maturities of the loans that they secure, and that are issued and delivered by the Government of the Republic of Albania to the Bank of Albania. For each loan there must be a written loan agreement executed between the Government of the Republic of Albania, represented by its Minister of Finance, and the Bank of Albania. The agreement shall clearly, state the principal amount of the loan, its maturity, and the applicable rates of interest and other charges. (Article 30, 3)

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

*Albania 2010*: Except as otherwise specifically authorized by this Law, the Bank of Albania shall not grant any direct or indirect credit or any financial assistance to the Government of the Republic of Albania or to any of its State agencies. (Article 30, 1) Nothing after but lending to Government.Coded as 1 – different from Bodea

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

*Albania 2010*: At no time shall the aggregate principal amount disbursed and outstanding on Bank of Albania loans to the Government of the Republic of Albania exceed the equivalent of five percent of the annual average of the Government of the Republic of Albania ordinary revenue for the three financial years immediately preceding for which accounts are available; provided that for the purposes of this Article “ revenue" shall not include borrowing, grants and other forms of financial assistance. (Article 30, 4) Coded as .33

# *(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

*Albania 2010*: Subject to the overall limits specified by this Article, the Bank of Albania may make loans to the Government of the Republic of Albania with maturities not exceeding six months. (Article 30, 2) Coded as 1

# *(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

*Albania 2010*: Bank of Albania loans to the Government of the Republic of Albania shall be disbursed, denominated and made payable in Leks only. All such loans shall be collateralized by debt securities in bearer form that bear interest at market rates, that have maturities corresponding to the maturities of the loans that they secure, and that are issued and delivered by the Government of the Republic of Albania to the Bank of Albania. For each loan there must be a written loan agreement executed between the Government of the Republic of Albania, represented by its Minister of Finance, and the Bank of Albania. The agreement shall clearly, state the principal amount of the loan, its maturity, and the applicable rates of interest and other charges. (Article 30, 3) Coded as .75

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Albania 2010*: The Bank of Albania may purchase and sell Government of the Republic of Albania securities. However, purchases by the Bank of Albania for its own account of debt securities issued by the Government of the Republic of Albania in open market operations or in the secondary market, shall be treated as Bank of Albania loans to the Government of the Republic of Albania and therefore be subject to the overall limits specified by Article 30, except if and to the extent that such purchases are consistent with the primary objective of the Bank of Albania set up in Article 3(1) or are required for investing assets of the staff retirement fund of the Bank of Albania and then only if such purchases are made in the secondary market. (Article 32) Coded as 0

**ARMENIA**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Armenia 2010*: The Chairman of the Central Bank shall be appointed for a term of six years by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia on recommendation of the President of the Republic of Armenia. (Article 18, 2) Coded as .75

*Armenia 2015*: The Central Bank Governor shall, upon nomination by the competent standing committee of

the National Assembly, be elected for a six-year term by the National Assembly by an at least

three-fifths vote of the total number of parliamentarians. (Article 18, 2) Coded as .75

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Armenia 2010*: The Chairman of the Central Bank shall be appointed for a term of six years by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia on recommendation of the President of the Republic of Armenia. (Article 18, 2) Coded as .5

*Armenia 2015*: The Central Bank Governor shall, upon nomination by the competent standing committee of

the National Assembly, be elected for a six-year term by the National Assembly by an at least

three-fifths vote of the total number of parliamentarians. (Article 18, 2) Coded as .5

1. ***Dismissal***

*Armenia 2010*: 2. The National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, on the proposal of the President of the RA, shall relieve the Chairman of the Central Bank of his post, and the President of the Republic of Armenia shall relieve the Deputy Chairman and other Board Members of the Central Bank of their posts, in the event if they:

a. are no more citizens of the Republic of Armenia,

b. have been, by court decision, recognized disable or partially disable or, by an effected decision of court, have been convicted of a premeditated crime,

c. have been engaged in professional misconduct,

d. have been legally disqualified or deprived of a right to hold certain positions,

e. have not, for more than six months, performed their duties and responsibilities because of physical disability or otherwise,

f. have absent themselves from the Board meetings more than five times in a year. (Article 22, 2) Coded as .83

*Armenia 2015*: 3. The powers of the Central Bank Governor, Deputy Governors, and other members of the

Board shall terminate if they:

a) are by court judgment declared to have no capacity or limited capacity, or are by a final court

judgment convicted of a crime committed with intention;

b) are under the procedure defined by law deprived of the right to hold a certain position;

c) have ceased to be a citizen of the Republic of Armenia or have lost voting rights; or

d) died or have by final court judgment been declared as missing.

4. The powers of the Central Bank Governor, Deputy Governors, and other members of the

Board shall terminate also if they:

a) have failed to carry out their official duties for more than six months due to temporary inability

to work or for more than three months due to unlawful grounds; or

b) have missed more than one quarter of the Board sessions in the course of a year without an

excusable reason.

The Central Bank Board shall adopt a decision finding facts based on the grounds envisaged by

this Paragraph, and from such moment on, the powers of the Central Bank Governor, Deputy

Governors, and other members of the Board shall be deemed terminated. (Article 22, 3-4) Coded as .83

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Armenia 2010*: 3. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Central Bank may not be a member of managing body of any party, be involved in political activities, hold another state position or perform other paid work, except for the scientific research, pedagogical and creative activities. (Article 18, 3) Coded as 1

# *Armenia 2015*: 5. During their term in office, the Central Bank Governor and Deputy Governors and Board

# members may not hold any office in other state or local government bodies, unless it is due to

# their official capacity, or be a member of any political party or otherwise engage in political

# activities or engage in business activities or paid other paid work, except for scientific,

# educational, and creative work. In public speeches, they shall demonstrate political restraint.

# The Central Bank Governor and Deputy Governors and Board members may hold an office in

# commercial organizations and foundations, when it is due to their official capacity.

# Board members of the Central Bank may not hold any other position in the Central Bank. A

# Board member of the Central Bank shall be responsible for the work they perform in the Central

# Bank Board. (Article 19) Coded as 1

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *(a) Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Armenia 2010*: In implementation of its tasks, the Central Bank shall be independent from the state authorities (Article 1, 5) Coded as 1

(Article 7 reads: 1. When accomplishing its objectives, the Central Bank shall cooperate with state bodies of the

Republic of Armenia.

2. The Central Bank Governor or their deputies shall regularly provide to the National Assembly

and its Standing Committees clarifications or explications on the policies of the Central Bank.

3. The Central Bank shall participate in the drafting of economic and financial programs of the

Government and shall support their implementation, unless it contradicts the objectives of the

Central Bank. The Central Bank shall consult with the Government when drafting the Monetary

Policy Program.

4. (The sentence was removed by HO-258-N dated 23.03.18) An authorized representative of

the Republic of Armenia Government may participate in open sessions of the Central Bank

Board in an advisory capacity and may present written opinions on the issues discussed.

(Article 7 was amended by HO-133-N dated 12.11.15, HO-313-N dated 13.12.17, and HO-258-

N dated 23.03.18)

It does not change the coding so leaving it as 1

# *(b) Resolution of conflict*

*Armenia 2010*: In implementation of its tasks, the Central Bank shall be independent from the state authorities (Article 1, 5) Coded as 1

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

*Armenia 2010*: The Government or an authorized agency thereof, upon drafting the state budget, shall consult the Central Bank on issues related to the draft state budget, including issues on domestic and external public sector borrowings, on sources, amounts, terms and conditions thereof, as well as main directions and targets the borrowed funds shall be addressed to. The Central Bank shall submit to the Government an official conclusion on the state budget. The official conclusion of the Central Bank shall be attached to the draft state budget and submitted to the National Assembly for consideration pursuant to the prescribed by laws procedures. (Article 31) Coded as 1

*Armenia 2021*: No change

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Armenia 2010:* 1. The primary objective of the Central Bank shall be to ensure stability of prices in the Republic of Armenia. To attain its primary objective the function of the Central Bank shall be taking measures aimed at price stability ensuring. To attain its primary objective the Central Bank shall develop, approve and implement monetary policy programs∗.

2. In case whenever other objectives of the Central Bank contradict its primary objective, the Central Bank shall give the priority to the primary objective and shall be governed by the necessity arising thereof. (Article 4 (\*effective upon January 1, 2008) Coded as 1

*Armenia 2017*: 1. The primary objectives of the Central Bank are to ensure price stability and financial stability.

2. In order to ensure price stability, the Central Bank’s function shall be to take measures aimed

at ensuring price stability. To accomplish the objective of price stability, the Central Bank shall

develop, approve, and implement monetary policy programs.

3. If the other objectives of the Central Bank contradict the primary objectives of the Central

Bank, the Central Bank shall give priority to the primary objectives and shall be governed by the

necessity of accomplishing them. (Article 4) Coded as 1

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Armenia 2010*: Any direct or indirect crediting or otherwise financing of the Government or other state bodies by the Central Bank shall be prohibitive, except for the cases specified by this Law. (Article 34) Coded as 1

*Armenia 2021*: No change

# *Securitized lending (.10)*

*Armenia 2010*: As far as I can tell, Article 34 used to have more clauses which were revoked in 2001. There is no information about lending to the government. Coded as 1

*Armenia 2021*: No change

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

# *(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

# *(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Armenia 2010*: To implement monetary policy, the Central Bank may purchase and sell state (debt) securities as well as reliable other securities in financial markets in accordance to the procedures states by this Law.

The Central Bank may not purchase state securities of the RA at its own expense in the period of their primary issuance. The Central Bank may purchase state securities in the mentioned period solely at the notice and expense of the central or high-rate banks of other states. Coded as 1

Based on its primary objective, the Central Bank, in order to implement open market operations, may issue short-term up to one-year-maturity securities pursuant to a procedure mutually agreed with the authorized Government body. (Article 10)

*Armenia 2021*: No change

**AZERBAIJAN**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Azerbaijan 1999*: In accordance with the item 32, article 109 of the Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic the chairman of the National Bank Board is to be appointed from the members of the National Bank Board for five year term by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic. (Article 9, 3) Coded as .5

*Azerbaijan 2010*: Members of the Management Board shall be appointed for 5 year term. (Article 21, 5) Coded as .5

*Azerbaijan 2021*: No change

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Azerbaijan 1999*: In accordance with the item 32, article 109 of the Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic the chairman of the National Bank Board is to be appointed from the members of the National Bank Board for five year term by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic. (Article 9, 3)

*Azerbaijan 2010*: The Chairman of the Central Bank Management Board shall be appointed from among the Board members for a period equal to the term of office of its member according to Item 32 of Article 109 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan. (Article 21, 6) (Item 32 of Article 109 vests the appointment power in the President, but the Board members are appointed by the President and the parliament) Coded as 0

*Azerbaijan 2021*: No change

1. ***Dismissal***

*Azerbaijan 1999*: In accordance with the item 32, article 109 of the Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic the chairman of the National Bank Board is to be appointed from the members of the National Bank Board for five year term by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic. The chairman and members of the Board are dismissed from their posts in the same order. (Article 9, 3) Coded as .17

*Azerbaijan 2010*: The Chairman and other members of the Central Bank’s Management Board may be released from office prior to expiry of their respective terms of office in the order specified by Item 10 of Article 109 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the following cases:

1) if a resignation letter has been submitted to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

2) when failure to discharge his/her responsibilities within a period of over 6 months due to an illness, which can be evidence by an appropriate medical confirmation, provided the Management Board duly petitions the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

3) when considered unfit for work or with limited work ability through the decision of the court;

4) if an effective court ruling has been adopted that recognizes the person concerned guilty of crime;

5) requirements and limitations as imposed in Article 21 hereof have been defaulted;

A board member who disagrees with his/her earlier termination from the office may apply to court as determined by the legislation. (Article 25) Coded as .83 from 2004 for now

*Azerbaijan 2021*: No change

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Azerbaijan 2010*: Members of the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan, members of the Parliament of the Nakhicevan Autonomous republic, members of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic, as well as elected members of municipal bodies, as well as persons employed with state executive authorities or municipalities shall not be eligible for membership with the Central Bank’s Management Board. (Article 21, 3)

Board members may not be members of political parties and hold positions with public organizations. (Article 21, 10) Coded as 1

*Azerbaijan 2021*: No change

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Azerbaijan 1999:* General aims of the National Bank’s activity include: 2) preparation and submitting of general directions of monetary-credit polict to the President of the Azerbaijan Republic; (Article 3)

Neither state body, local self-governing body or another governing body has the right to interfere with the National Bank’s activity during the fulfillment by the bank or its structures their powers. The National Bank reports only to the President of the Azerbaijan Republic. (Article 5, 2)

*Azerbaijan 2010*: Central Bank shall be independent in discharge of its responsibilities and exercise of its authorities prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan and no state authority or self-administration body, physical persons or legal entities may directly or indirectly by any reason constrain, illegally influence or interfere with its activities. (Article 6)

Central Bank shall, within its authorities, assist in pursuing economic policy of the country according to the goals specified by the present Law. (Article 15) Coded as 1

*Azerbaijan 2021*: No change

# *Resolution of conflict*

*Azerbaijan*: Recoding as – because nothing in law about resolution. Not sure whether president can override CB or CB is guaranteed autonomy (follows CMN and overrides Bodea)

*Azerbaijan 2021*: No change

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

Nothing. Coded as 0

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Azerbaijan 2010*: The primary goal of the Central Bank's activity is to ensure price stability within its authorities. (2) The goal of the Central Bank's activity shall also be to ensure stability and development of the banking and payment systems; (3) Profit making shall not be the primary goal of the Central Bank. (Article 4) Coded as .6 from 2004

*Azerbaijan 2021*: No change

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Azerbaijan 2010*: Central Bank shall not issue loans to the state to directly fund the state

budget deficit. (Article 16, 1) Coded as 1 from 2004

*Azerbaijan 2021*: No change

# *(b) Securitized lending (.10)*

*Azerbaijan 2010*: Central Bank shall not issue loans to the state to directly fund the state budget deficit.

In the event of the funds short-term shortfall in the state budget, the Central Bank may extend a 6 month loan to the government under an agreement with the appropriate executive power against collateral of interest-bearing government securities and provided to be repaid in the national currency (manat) in the current year. Total amount of repaid and outstanding portion of such loans may not exceed 3 percent of average yield of the state budget for the past three years.

Purchase of securities issued by the Azerbaijani government by the Central Bank is considered as an issue of loans to the state. Such transactions may be made in the secondary market only except for the cases specified in Article 49-1.2 of the present Law and provisions of Article 16.2 thereof shall apply to them.

In cases related to implementation of monetary policy provisions of Article 16.2 of the present Law shall not apply, provided that government securities shall be traded in the secondary market. (Article 16) Coded as .67 from 2004

*Azerbaijan 2021*: No change

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

*Azerbaijan 2010*: In the event of the funds short-term shortfall in the state budget, the Central Bank may extend a 6 month loan to the government under an agreement with the appropriate executive power against collateral of interest-bearing government securities and provided to be repaid in the national currency (manat) in the current year. Total amount of repaid and outstanding portion of such loans may not exceed 3 percent of average yield of the state budget for the past three years. (Article 16) coded as .33

*Azerbaijan 2021*: No change

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

*Azerbaijan 1999*: 1. The National Bank grants annual credits to state bodies in the amount, fixed by the Law of the Azerbaijan Republic “About confirmation of the state budget”

2. Credits of the National Bank are secured with valuable promissory notes, yielding interests. Each credit is drawn with a contract between the organization, authorized by the corresponding state body and the National Bank. The contract states the value of the credit, terms of its payment and interest rates. (Article 40) [removed by the 2010 law] Coding borrowers as 1 from 2004 for now

*Azerbaijan 2021*: No change

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

*Azerbaijan 2010*: In the event of the funds short-term shortfall in the state budget, the Central Bank may extend a 6 month loan to the government under an agreement with the appropriate executive power against collateral of interest-bearing government securities and provided to be repaid in the national currency (manat) in the current year. Total amount of repaid and outstanding portion of such loans may not exceed 3 percent of average yield of the state budget for the past three years. (Article 16) Coded as .33

*Azerbaijan 2021*: No change

# *Maturity of loans (.025)*

*Azerbaijan 2010*: In the event of the funds short-term shortfall in the state budget, the Central Bank may extend a 6 month loan to the government under an agreement with the appropriate executive power against collateral of interest-bearing government securities and provided to be repaid in the national currency (manat) in the current year. Total amount of repaid and outstanding portion of such loans may not exceed 3 percent of average yield of the state budget for the past three years. (Article 16) Coded as 1

*Azerbaijan 2021*: No change

# *Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

*Azerbaijan 2010*: In the event of the funds short-term shortfall in the state budget, the Central Bank may extend a 6 month loan to the government under an agreement with the appropriate executive power against collateral of interest-bearing government securities and provided to be repaid in the national currency (manat) in the current year. Total amount of repaid and outstanding portion of such loans may not exceed 3 percent of average yield of the state budget for the past three years. (Article 16) Coded as .25

*Azerbaijan 2021*: No change

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Azerbaijan 2010*: Purchase of securities issued by the Azerbaijani government by the Central Bank is considered as an issue of loans to the state. Such transactions may be made in the secondary market only except for the cases specified in Article 49-1.2 of the present Law and provisions of Article 16.2 thereof shall apply to them. (Article 16, 3) Coded as 0

*Azerbaijan 2021*: No change

**BELARUS**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Belarus 2001*: The Chairperson of the Board of the National Bank shall be appointed by the President of the Republic of Belarus for a term of five years with the consent of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus. No person may hold office of the Chairperson of the Board of the National Bank for more than two successive terms. (Article 65)

*Belarus 2011*: The Chairperson of the Board of the National Bank shall be appointed by the President of the Republic of Belarus for a term of five years with the consent of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus, unless otherwise decreed by the President. (Article 60) Coded as .5

*Belarus 2021*: The Chairperson and the members of the Board of the National Bank shall be appointed for a term of five years by the President of the Republic of Belarus with the consent of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus in the manner prescribed by legislative acts of the Republic of Belarus. (Section 45) Coded as .5

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Belarus 2001*: The Chairperson of the Board of the National Bank shall be appointed by the President of the Republic of Belarus for a term of five years with the consent of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus. No person may hold office of the Chairperson of the Board of the National Bank for more than two successive terms. (Article 65)

*Belarus 2011*: The Chairperson of the Board of the National Bank shall be appointed by the President of the Republic of Belarus for a term of five years with the consent of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus, unless otherwise decreed by the President. (Article 60)

*Belarus 2021*: The Chairperson and the members of the Board of the National Bank shall be appointed for a term of five years by the President of the Republic of Belarus with the consent of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus in the manner prescribed by legislative acts of the Republic of Belarus. (Section 45) Coded as .5

1. ***Dismissal***

*Belarus 2001*: Member(s) of the Board of the National Bank may be removed from office by the President of the Republic of Belarus with notification of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus in case of:

– expiration of term of office;

– inability to carry out functions for health reasons on the basis of findings of medical examination;

– resignation;

– retirement of one's own accord;

– non-observance of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, laws the Republic of Belarus, decrees, edicts and directives of the President of the Republic of Belarus and other binding legislative acts of the Republic of Belarus during term of office;

– non-observance of restrictions established by paragraph 53 of this Statute;

– disclosure of state or professional secrets;

– finding guilty of an offense by court judgement;

– commission of wrongful acts that give rise to loss of confidence in a given person; and

– in other cases provided by legislative acts of the Republic of Belarus. (Article 54) [in 2010, last section changed to: “dismissal from the principal official position; and in other cases specified by the President of the Republic of Belarus.”] Coded as .5

*Belarus 2021*: The President of the Republic of Belarus may remove from office with notification of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus:  the Chairperson of the Board of the National Bank in cases provided for by the Banking Code of the Republic of Belarus and the civil service legislation of the Republic of Belarus; (Section 48) Coded as .17

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Belarus 2010*: Unless otherwise provided for by the Constitution and other legislative acts of the Republic of Belarus, the members of the Board of the National Bank may not hold other Government offices and may not be affiliated with a political party. (Article 46) Coded as 1 – no change since 2001

*Belarus 2021*: The Chairperson and the members of the Board of the National Bank shall be government officials – employees of the National Bank and may not hold other government offices in other government agencies and may not be affiliated with a political party unless otherwise provided for by the Constitution and other legislative acts of the Republic of Belarus. (Section 46) Coded as 1

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Belarus 2010*: The National Bank shall perform the following functions:

develop the Republic of Belarus Monetary Policy Guidelines and pursue, in concert with the Government of the Republic of Belarus, unified monetary policy of the Republic of Belarus in the manner prescribed by legislative acts of the Republic of Belarus; (Article 12; same as in 2001)

The National Bank shall perform its activities on the basis of the Monetary Policy Guidelines approved by the President

of the Republic of Belarus annually. (Article 17) Coded as .67

*Belarus 2021*: No change

# *(b) Resolution of conflict*

*Belarus 2010*: Government agencies shall have no right to interfere in the activities of the National Bank conducted within the scope of its authority, save agencies authorized by legislative acts. (Article 22; same as 2001) Coded as .8

*Belarus 2021*: No change

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

*Belarus 2010*: The National Bank shall perform the following functions:

act as a financial agent for the Government of the Republic of Belarus and local executive and administrative bodies in the matters relating to the execution of the republican and local budgets and advise them on the matters related thereto; (Article 12; same as in 2001) Coded as 1

*Belarus 2021*: No change

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Belarus 2010*: The main objectives of the National Bank shall be as follows:

 protecting the Belarusian ruble and ensuring its stability, including its purchasing power and the rate of exchange

relative to foreign currencies;

 developing and strengthening the banking system of the Republic of Belarus; and

 ensuring efficient, reliable, and secure functioning of the payment system. (Article 4; same as 2001) Coded as .6

*Belarus 2021*: The main objectives of the National Bank shall be as follows:  ensuring price stability;  ensuring stability of the banking system of the Republic of Belarus; and  ensuring efficient, reliable, and secure functioning of the payment system. (Section 4) Coded as .6

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *Advances (Weight = .15)*

***Belarus 2010*:** Operations performed by the National Bank include: settlement and/or cash services to the Government of the Republic of Belarus and organizations referred to paragraph 16 hereof, and other organizations in cases provided for in legislative acts, as well as to the receivers in bank insolvency proceedings;

intermediary services as a financial agent of the Government of the Republic of Belarus for placement ofGovernment securities;

servicing public debt of the Republic of Belarus; (Article 14) Coded as 0

*Belarus 2021*: No change

# *Securitized lending (.10)*

***Belarus 2010*:** Operations performed by the National Bank include: settlement and/or cash services to the Government of the Republic of Belarus and organizations referred to paragraph 16 hereof, and other organizations in cases provided for in legislative acts, as well as to the receivers in bank insolvency proceedings;

intermediary services as a financial agent of the Government of the Republic of Belarus for placement ofGovernment securities;

servicing public debt of the Republic of Belarus; (Article 14) Coded as 0

*Belarus 2021*: No change

# *Terms of lending (.10)*

***Belarus 2010*:** Operations performed by the National Bank include: settlement and/or cash services to the Government of the Republic of Belarus and organizations referred to paragraph 16 hereof, and other organizations in cases provided for in legislative acts, as well as to the receivers in bank insolvency proceedings;

intermediary services as a financial agent of the Government of the Republic of Belarus for placement ofGovernment securities;

servicing public debt of the Republic of Belarus; (Article 14) Coded as 0

*Belarus 2021*: No change

# *Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

***Belarus 2010*:** Operations performed by the National Bank include: settlement and/or cash services to the Government of the Republic of Belarus and organizations referred to paragraph 16 hereof, and other organizations in cases provided for in legislative acts, as well as to the receivers in bank insolvency proceedings;

intermediary services as a financial agent of the Government of the Republic of Belarus for placement ofGovernment securities;

servicing public debt of the Republic of Belarus; (Article 14)

The National Bank shall arrange for the provision of settlement and/or cash services to the Ministry of Finance and its local units; the Ministry of Defense; the Ministry of Internal Affairs, its local units, and institutions under its jurisdiction; the State Security Committee, its local units, and institutions under its jurisdiction; the State Control Committee and bodies thereof; the Department for Material Reserves under the Ministry of Emergency Management; the State Border Troops Committee, its local units and institutions under its jurisdiction; the Operational and Analytical Center under the President of the Republic of Belarus, and the State Institution "Agency for Guaranteeing Repayment of Natural Persons' Bank Deposits". (Article 16) Coded as .67

*Belarus 2021*: No change

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

***Belarus 2010*:** Operations performed by the National Bank include: settlement and/or cash services to the Government of the Republic of Belarus and organizations referred to paragraph 16 hereof, and other organizations in cases provided for in legislative acts, as well as to the receivers in bank insolvency proceedings;

intermediary services as a financial agent of the Government of the Republic of Belarus for placement ofGovernment securities;

servicing public debt of the Republic of Belarus; (Article 14) Coded as 0

*Belarus 2021*: No change

# *(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

***Belarus 2010*:** Operations performed by the National Bank include: settlement and/or cash services to the Government of the Republic of Belarus and organizations referred to paragraph 16 hereof, and other organizations in cases provided for in legislative acts, as well as to the receivers in bank insolvency proceedings;

intermediary services as a financial agent of the Government of the Republic of Belarus for placement ofGovernment securities;

servicing public debt of the Republic of Belarus; (Article 14) Coded as 0

*Belarus 2021*: No change

# *(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

***Belarus 2010*:** Operations performed by the National Bank include: settlement and/or cash services to the Government of the Republic of Belarus and organizations referred to paragraph 16 hereof, and other organizations in cases provided for in legislative acts, as well as to the receivers in bank insolvency proceedings;

intermediary services as a financial agent of the Government of the Republic of Belarus for placement ofGovernment securities;

servicing public debt of the Republic of Belarus; (Article 14) Coded as .25

*Belarus 2021*: No change

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

***Belarus 2010*:** Operations performed by the National Bank include: settlement and/or cash services to the Government of the Republic of Belarus and organizations referred to paragraph 16 hereof, and other organizations in cases provided for in legislative acts, as well as to the receivers in bank insolvency proceedings;

intermediary services as a financial agent of the Government of the Republic of Belarus for placement ofGovernment securities;

servicing public debt of the Republic of Belarus; (Article 14) Coded as 0

*Belarus 2021*: No change

# BOSNIA

*It does not appear the law has been reformed since 2006—extending existing coding*

**Chief Executive Officer (weight = .20)**

***Term of office***

*Bosnia 1997*: 2. After the first six years of operation of the Central Bank:

a. the Governing Board of the Central Bank shall be composed of five members appointed by

the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and

b. upon the appointment of its members, each Governing Board shall appoint, from among its

members, a Governor for a term of six years; no Governor shall be replaced during his term,

other than upon his removal from the Governing Board in accordance with Article 11. (Article 8) (coded as .75)

***Who appoints CEO?****Bosnia 1997*: 2. After the first six years of operation of the Central Bank:

a. the Governing Board of the Central Bank shall be composed of five members appointed by

the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and

b. upon the appointment of its members, each Governing Board shall appoint, from among its

members, a Governor for a term of six years; no Governor shall be replaced during his term,

other than upon his removal from the Governing Board in accordance with Article 11. (Article 8) (coded as .75)

***Dismissal****Bosnia 1997*: 1. Any member of the Governing Board shall be removed from the Board by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, if he:

a. violates the currency board rule established in this law;

b. becomes ineligible to serve on the Governing Board pursuant to Article 10;

c. has been convicted of an offense for which he was or could have been sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine;

d. has become insolvent or has been declared bankrupt and has not been rehabilitated; or

e. has, on grounds of personal misconduct, been disqualified or suspended by a competent authority from practicing a profession.

2. Any member of the Governing Board may be removed from the Board by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina upon a finding and recommendation by a majority of the members of the Governing Board that:  
a. the person recommended for removal from office is unable to perform the functions of such office because of an infirmity of body or mind that has lasted for more than one year;

b. the person recommended for removal from office has attended less than half of the meetings of the Governing Board held during the most recent period of twelve months; or

c. the person recommended for removal from office has engaged in significant violations of the law or serious misconduct in the office, substantially prejudicing the interests of the Central Bank.

3. No member of the Governing Board shall be removed from the Board on another ground. (Article 11) (coded as .83)

***May CEO hold other offices in government?****Bosnia 1997*: No person shall serve on the Governing Board while he is a member of the Presidency, the Parliamentary Assembly, the State Council, or the Council of Ministers, of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or the Republika Srpska. (Article 10) (coded as 1)

**Policy Formation (weight = .15)**

***(a) Who formulates monetary policy?***

*Bosnia 1997*: Within the limits of its authority established by this Law, the Central Bank shall be entirely independent from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republika Srpska, any public agency and any other authority in the pursuit of its objective and the performance of its tasks. Except as otherwise specified by law, the Central Bank shall take no instructions from any other person. The independence of the Central Bank shall be respected and no person shall seek improperly to influence any member of a decision making body of the Central Bank in the discharge of his duties towards the Central Bank, or interfere in the activities of the Central Bank. (Article 3) (Coded as 1)

***(b) Resolution of conflict***

*Bosnia 1997*: Within the limits of its authority established by this Law, the Central Bank shall be entirely independent from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republika Srpska, any public agency and any other authority in the pursuit of its objective and the performance of its tasks. Except as otherwise specified by law, the Central Bank shall take no instructions from any other person. The independence of the Central Bank shall be respected and no person shall seek improperly to influence any member of a decision making body of the Central Bank in the discharge of his duties towards the Central Bank, or interfere in the activities of the Central Bank. (Article 3) (Coded as 1)

***(c) Role in government’s budgetary process***

*Bosnia 1997*: 2. The Central Bank and the Ministry in charge of the budget of Bosnia and Herzegovina may consult, and it shall be the duty of the Central Bank to render advice to the Ministry in charge of the budget of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on all significant matters that relate to its objectives or that otherwise are within its fields of competence.   
3. Each year, the Central Bank may be consulted by the Ministry in charge of the budget of

Bosnia and Herzegovina on the occasion of the preparation of the budget and, if consulted,

shall submit a written report to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina on

economic and financial matters pertinent thereto. (article 52) (coded as 1)

**Objectives (weight = .15)**

*Bosnia 1997*: 1. The objective of the Central Bank shall be to achieve and maintain the stability of the

domestic currency (Convertible Marka) by issuing it according to the rule known as a

currency board. (Article 2) (coded as 1)

**Limitations on lending to the government**

***Advances (Weight = .15)***

*Bosnia 1997*: 1. Except as otherwise specifically authorized by this Law, the Central Bank shall not:

a. under any circumstances, grant any credit; (Article 67)

***(b) Securitized lending (.10)***

***(c) Terms of lending (.10)***

***(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)***

***(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)***

***(f) Maturity of loans (.025)***

***(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)***

***(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)***

*Bosnia 1997*: 1. Except as otherwise specifically authorized by this Law, the Central Bank shall not:

a. under any circumstances, grant any credit; (Article 67)  
The Central Bank shall not engage in money market operations involving securities of any

type. (Article 37) (coded as 1)

**BULGARIA**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Bulgaria 2010*: The term of office of the members of the Governing Council shall be six years. (Article 12, 4; amended; Darjaven Vestnik, issue 10 of 2005) Coded as .75

*Bulgaria 2021*: No change

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Bulgaria 2010*: The Governor of the Bulgarian National Bank shall be elected by the National Assembly (Article 12) Coded as .5

*Bulgaria 2021*: No change

1. ***Dismissal***

*Bulgaria 2010*: The competent authority under Article 12 may relieve from office a member of the Governing Council only if he no longer fulfills the conditions required for the performance of his duties under Article 11, paragraph 4, if he is in practical inability to perform his duties for more than 6 months, or if he has been guilty of serious misconduct. (Article 14, 1) Coded as .83

*Bulgaria 2018:* The competent authority under Article 12 may only remove a member of the Governing Council from office if he no longer fulfils the conditions required for the performance of his duties or if he has been found guilty of serious misconduct. (Article 14,1) Coded as .83

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Bulgaria 2010*: The Governor and the Deputy Governors shall not engage in any activity, other than teaching, or as members of the bodies in companies where the Bulgarian National Bank participates or in international organizations related to Bulgarian National Bank activities. They may perform a non-remunerative activity following a unanimous decision of the Governing Council insofar as there is no conflict of interest. (Article 12, 5; amended; Darjaven Vestnik, issue 54 of 1999, issue 10 of 2005) Coded as 1

*Bulgaria 2021*: No change

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *(a) Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Bulgaria 2010*: In the formulation of the general outlines of the monetary policy, the Bulgarian National Bank and the Council of Ministers shall inform each other. (Article 3; amended, Darjaven Vestnik, issue 10 of 2005)

*Repealed in 2021*

When exercising their powers and carrying out their duties under this Law, the Bulgarian National Bank, the Governor and the members of the Governing Council shall be independent and neither the Bank, nor the Governor, nor the members of the Governing Council shall seek or take any instructions from the Council of Ministers or from any other bodies and institutions. The Council of Ministers and other bodies and institutions shall not give instructions to the Bulgarian National Bank, the Governor or the members of the Governing Council. (Article 44) Coded as 1

*Bulgaria 2018:* When exercising their powers and carrying out their duties under this Law, the Bulgarian National Bank, the Governor and the members of the Governing Council shall be independent and neither the Bank, nor the Governor, nor the members of the Governing Council shall seek or take any instructions from European Union institutions, bodies, offices, or agencies, from the Council of Ministers or the governments of other EU Member States, as well as from any other bodies and institutions. The Council of Ministers and other bodies and institutions under sentence one shall not has the right to influence the Bulgarian National Bank, the Governor or the members of the Governing Council. (Article 44) Coded as 1

# *(b) Resolution of conflict*

*Bulgaria 2010*: In the formulation of the general outlines of the monetary policy, the Bulgarian National Bank and the Council of Ministers shall inform each other. (Article 3; amended, Darjaven Vestnik, issue 10 of 2005)

*Repealed in 2021*

When exercising their powers and carrying out their duties under this Law, the Bulgarian National Bank, the Governor and the members of the Governing Council shall be independent and neither the Bank, nor the Governor, nor the members of the Governing Council shall seek or take any instructions from the Council of Ministers or from any other bodies and institutions. The Council of Ministers and other bodies and institutions shall not give instructions to the Bulgarian National Bank, the Governor or the members of the Governing Council. (Article 44) Coded as 1

*Bulgaria 2018:* When exercising their powers and carrying out their duties under this Law, the Bulgarian National Bank, the Governor and the members of the Governing Council shall be independent and neither the Bank, nor the Governor, nor the members of the Governing Council shall seek or take any instructions from European Union institutions, bodies, offices, or agencies, from the Council of Ministers or the governments of other EU Member States, as well as from any other bodies and institutions. The Council of Ministers and other bodies and institutions under sentence one shall not has the right to influence the Bulgarian National Bank, the Governor or the members of the Governing Council. (Article 44) Coded as 1

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

Could not find anything. Coding as 0

*Bulgaria 2021*: No change

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Bulgaria 2010*: (1) The primary objective of the Bulgarian National Bank shall be to maintain price stability through ensuring the stability of the national currency and implementing monetary policy as provided for by this Law.

(2) The Bulgarian National Bank shall act in accordance with the principle of the open market economy with free competition, favouring an efficient allocation of resources. From the date of accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to the European Union and without prejudice to the primary objective of price stability, the Bulgarian National Bank shall support the general economic policies in the European Community with a view to contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the European Community as laid down in Article 2 of the Treaty establishing the European Community.

(3) Without prejudice to the objectives under paragraphs 1 and 2, the Bulgarian National Bank shall support the policy of sustainable and non-inflationary growth. (Article 2, amended; Darjaven Vestnik, issue 10 or 2005) Coded as .6

*Bulgaria 2018*: (1) The primary objective of the Bulgarian National Bank shall be to maintain price stability through ensuring the stability of the national currency and implementing monetary policy as provided for by this Law.

(2) The Bulgarian National Bank shall act in accordance with the principle of the open market economy with free competition, favouring an efficient allocation of resources. Without prejudice to the primary objective of price stability, the Bulgarian National Bank shall support the general economic policies in the European Union with a view to contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the European Community as laid down in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union.

(3) Without prejudice to the objectives under paragraphs 1 and 2, the Bulgarian National Bank shall support the policy of sustainable and non-inflationary growth. (Article 2, amended; Darjaven Vestnik, issue 10 or 2005) Coded as .6

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Bulgaria 2010*: (1) The Bulgarian National Bank shall not extend credits and guarantees in any form whatsoever, including through purchase of debt instruments, to the Council of Ministers, municipalities, as well as to other government and municipal institutions, organizations and enterprises.

(2) Paragraph 1 shall not apply to extension of credits to state-owned and municipal banks in the cases under Article 33, paragraph 2. (Article 45; amended 2005) Coded as 1 (goes back to 1999)

# *(b) Securitized lending (.10)*

*Bulgaria 2010*: The Bulgarian National Bank may extend credits to the government against purchases of Special Drawing Rights from the International Monetary Fund, extended by the Governing Council under the following terms:

1. the decision by the Governing Council shall be taken no later than seven days after the date of the relevant purchase of Special Drawing Rights from the International Monetary Fund;

2. the time limit for the utilization of the credit by the State shall be 90 days after the date of the relevant purchase of Special Drawing Rights from the International Monetary Fund;

3. payments of the principal and interest shall be effected no later than the dates whereon the Bulgarian National Bank must effect the relevant payments to the International Monetary Fund and up to amounts required for the said payments.

(4) Upon the expiry of the time limit under paragraph 3, item 2, the right of the State on the unutilized portion of the extended credit shall be extinguished. (Article 45) Coded as .67

*Bulgaria 2021*: Article 45:3,4 removed in 2018. Now reads:

(3) The Bulgarian National Bank shall not purchase in the primary and secondary markets debt instruments issued by the Bulgarian government and municipalities, as well as by Bulgarian government and municipal institutions, organizations and public sector entities. (Article 45, 3) Coded as 1.

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

*Bulgaria 2010*: The Bulgarian National Bank may extend credits to the government against purchases of Special Drawing Rights from the International Monetary Fund, extended by the Governing Council under the following terms:

1. the decision by the Governing Council shall be taken no later than seven days after the date of the relevant purchase of Special Drawing Rights from the International Monetary Fund;

2. the time limit for the utilization of the credit by the State shall be 90 days after the date of the relevant purchase of Special Drawing Rights from the International Monetary Fund;

3. payments of the principal and interest shall be effected no later than the dates whereon the Bulgarian National Bank must effect the relevant payments to the International Monetary Fund and up to amounts required for the said payments.

(4) Upon the expiry of the time limit under paragraph 3, item 2, the right of the State on the unutilized portion of the extended credit shall be extinguished. (Article 45) Coded as 1 – Bank decides whether to loan

*Bulgaria 2021*: Article 45:3,4 removed in 2018. Now reads:

(3) The Bulgarian National Bank shall not purchase in the primary and secondary markets debt instruments issued by the Bulgarian government and municipalities, as well as by Bulgarian government and municipal institutions, organizations and public sector entities. (Article 45, 3)

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

*Bulgaria 2010*: (1) The Bulgarian National Bank shall not extend credits and guarantees in any form whatsoever, including through purchase of debt instruments, to the Council of Ministers, municipalities, as well as to other government and municipal institutions, organizations and enterprises. (Article 45) Coded as 1

*Bulgaria 2021*: Article 45:3,4 removed in 2018. Now reads:

(3) The Bulgarian National Bank shall not purchase in the primary and secondary markets debt instruments issued by the Bulgarian government and municipalities, as well as by Bulgarian government and municipal institutions, organizations and public sector entities. (Article 45, 3)

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

No mention of limits. Coded as – (different from Bodea)

# *(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

*Bulgaria 2010*: The Bulgarian National Bank may extend credits to the government against purchases of Special Drawing Rights from the International Monetary Fund, extended by the Governing Council under the following terms:

1. the decision by the Governing Council shall be taken no later than seven days after the date of the relevant purchase of Special Drawing Rights from the International Monetary Fund;

2. the time limit for the utilization of the credit by the State shall be 90 days after the date of the relevant purchase of Special Drawing Rights from the International Monetary Fund;

3. payments of the principal and interest shall be effected no later than the dates whereon the Bulgarian National Bank must effect the relevant payments to the International Monetary Fund and up to amounts required for the said payments.

(4) Upon the expiry of the time limit under paragraph 3, item 2, the right of the State on the unutilized portion of the extended credit shall be extinguished. (Article 45) Coded as 1

*Bulgaria 2021*: Article 45:3,4 removed in 2018. Now reads:

(3) The Bulgarian National Bank shall not purchase in the primary and secondary markets debt instruments issued by the Bulgarian government and municipalities, as well as by Bulgarian government and municipal institutions, organizations and public sector entities. (Article 45, 3)

# *(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

*Bulgaria 2010*: The Bulgarian National Bank may extend credits to the government against purchases of Special Drawing Rights from the International Monetary Fund, extended by the Governing Council under the following terms:

1. the decision by the Governing Council shall be taken no later than seven days after the date of the relevant purchase of Special Drawing Rights from the International Monetary Fund;

2. the time limit for the utilization of the credit by the State shall be 90 days after the date of the relevant purchase of Special Drawing Rights from the International Monetary Fund;

3. payments of the principal and interest shall be effected no later than the dates whereon the Bulgarian National Bank must effect the relevant payments to the International Monetary Fund and up to amounts required for the said payments.

(4) Upon the expiry of the time limit under paragraph 3, item 2, the right of the State on the unutilized portion of the extended credit shall be extinguished. (Article 45) Coded as .25

*Bulgaria 2021*: Article 45:3,4 removed in 2018. Now reads:

(3) The Bulgarian National Bank shall not purchase in the primary and secondary markets debt instruments issued by the Bulgarian government and municipalities, as well as by Bulgarian government and municipal institutions, organizations and public sector entities. (Article 45, 3)

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Bulgaria 1999*: Under terms agreed upon with the Minister of Finance, the Bank shall act as an agent for

public debts or for debts guaranteed by the State. (Article 43,3) Coded as 0 until 2005

*Bulgaria 2010*: (1) The Bulgarian National Bank shall not extend credits and guarantees in any form whatsoever, including through purchase of debt instruments, to the Council of Ministers, municipalities, as well as to other government and municipal institutions, organizations and enterprises. (Article 45) Coded as 1 from 2005

*Bulgaria 2021*: Article 45:3,4 removed in 2018. Now reads:

(3) The Bulgarian National Bank shall not purchase in the primary and secondary markets debt instruments issued by the Bulgarian government and municipalities, as well as by Bulgarian government and municipal institutions, organizations and public sector entities. (Article 45, 3)

**CROATIA – new law in 2008**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Croatia 2010*: The members of the Council of the Croatian National Bank shall be appointed for a term of six years. (Article 44) Coded as .75

*Croatia 2021*: No change

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Croatia 2010*: (1) The Governor of the Croatian National Bank shall be appointed by the Croatian Parliament on the proposal of the Elections, Appointments and Administration Committee, taking into account the opinion of the Finance and Central Budget Committee. (Article 44) Coded as .5

*Croatia 2021*: No change

1. ***Dismissal***

*Croatia 2010*: (1) The Croatian Parliament shall remove from office the Governor, Deputy Governor, Vicegovernors of the Croatian National Bank and external members of the Council of the Croatian National Bank before the expiry of the term referred to in Article 44, paragraph (6) of this Act in the following cases: 1) if any of the circumstances referred to in Article 45 of this Act arises after the appointment to the office; 2) if they have been sentenced to prison by final judgement in criminal proceedings; 3) if the Council of the Croatian National Bank establishes serious misconducts in the performance of their duties, or acts indicating their low moral and professional integrity; 4) if they are permanently unable to perform their duties owing to illness; 5) if they themselves demand to be removed from office; and 6) if they fail to submit, or submit a false statement of information referred to in Article 48 of this Act.

(2) Should the Council of the Croatian National Bank establish that any of the circumstances referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article has arisen, it shall immediately notify the Croatian Parliament thereof and propose that the concerned member of the Council of the Croatian National Bank be removed from office.

(3) Should the Croatian Parliament not remove from office a member of the Council of the Croatian National Bank within 30 days after any of the circumstances referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article has arisen, the Council of the Croatian National Bank may decide to preclude this member from participating in the meetings of the Council of the Croatian National Bank pending a final decision by the Croatian Parliament.

(4) No member of the Council of the Croatian National Bank may be removed from office for any cause not set out in paragraph (1) of this Article.

(5) The decision on the removal from office shall be final. The unsatisfied party may appeal to the Administrative Court of the Republic of Croatia. (Article 46) Coded as .83

*Croatia 2021*: No change

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Croatia 2010*: (1) A member of the Council of the Croatian National Bank may not be a representative in the Croatian Parliament, or a person performing a duty to which he/she has been appointed by the Croatian Parliament or by the Government of the Republic of Croatia; a member of the Council may not be a member of the Government of the Republic of Croatia or a person performing a duty in the local and regional self-government bodies, political parties and trade unions. (Article 45) Coded as 1

*Croatia 2021*: No change

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *(a) Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Croatia 2010*: (2) The Croatian National Bank shall be autonomous and independent in achieving its objective and carrying out its tasks.

(10) In achieving its objective and carrying out its tasks, the Croatian National Bank and the members of its decision-making bodies shall independently adopt and enforce their decisions pursuant to this Act. The Croatian National Bank and the members of its decision-making bodies shall neither seek nor take instructions from the Republic of Croatia, its institutions or bodies, the members of these bodies or other persons. (Article 2) Coded as 1

Removed in 2013 and replaced with:

The Croatian National Bank shall be autonomous and independent within the Constitution and

law in performing the entire operations within its competence, particularly:

− the definition and implementation of the monetary and foreign exchange policies;

− the holding and management of the foreign reserves of the Republic of Croatia;

− the issuance of banknotes and coins;

− the issuance and withdrawal of authorisations and approvals in accordance with the laws

governing the operation of credit institutions, credit unions, payment institutions, electronic

money institutions, payment systems, foreign exchange operations and the operation of

authorised foreign exchange offices;

− the exercise of supervision and oversight in accordance with the laws governing the

operation of credit institutions, credit unions, payment institutions, electronic money

institutions and payment systems;

− the keeping of credit institutions' accounts and execution of payment transactions across

these accounts, granting of loans to credit institutions and accepting deposits from credit

institutions;

− the regulation and improvement of the payment system;

− the performance of operations on behalf of the Republic of Croatia, as provided by law;

− the adoption of subordinate legislation on the operations within its competence;

- the contribution to the stability of the financial system as a whole; and

− the performance of other activities, as provided by law. (Article 4) Still coded as 1

# *(b) Resolution of conflict*

*Croatia 2010*: (11) The Republic of Croatia, its institutions or bodies, the members of these bodies or other persons may not influence the independence of the Croatian National Bank, the adoption and enforcement of the decisions of the Croatian National Bank and its decision-making bodies, nor may they approve, revoke, postpone, cancel, or influence in any other form any decision taken by the Croatian National Bank within its competence. (Article 2) Coded as 1

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

*Croatia 2010*: At least once in a semi-annual period, the Ministry of Finance shall consult with the Croatian National Bank on its plans for domestic and foreign borrowing of the Republic of Croatia during the next semi-annual period, including the amounts to be contracted and disbursed under such borrowing, as well as the expected effects of such borrowing. The Ministry of Finance shall report to the Croatian National Bank on all domestic and foreign borrowing transactions of the Republic of Croatia, in such detail as shall be mutually agreed upon by the Croatian National Bank and Ministry of Finance. (Article 38) Coded as 1

*Croatia 2021*: No change

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Croatia 2010*: (1) The objective of the Croatian National Bank shall be to maintain price stability.

(2) Without prejudice to the achievement of its objective, the Croatian National Bank shall support the economic policy of the Republic of Croatia, while acting in accordance with the principle of an open market economy with free competition. (Article 3) Coded as .6

Croatia 2013: (1) The objective of the Croatian National Bank shall be to maintain price stability. (Article 3) Coded as 1

*Croatia 2021*: No change

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Croatia 2002*: (1) The Croatian National Bank may not extend credit to the Republic of Croatia.

(2) No legal arrangement concluded by the Croatian National Bank with the Republic of Croatia shall have credit features or be used for extending credit to the Republic of Croatia or to third parties acting as intermediaries through which the Republic of Croatia would become the final beneficiary of such credit.

(3) Purchase by the Croatian National Bank of debt instruments issued by the Republic of Croatia shall not be treated as credit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, if such purchase has been made in the secondary market in accordance with the monetary policy objectives of the Croatian National Bank. (Article 36) Coded as 1

*Croatia 2010*: (1) The Croatian National Bank may not extend credit to the Republic of Croatia, extrabudgetary funds of the Republic of Croatia, units of local and regional self-government and other public authorities in the Republic of Croatia, as well as public undertakings over which the Republic of Croatia and units of local and regional self-government exercise a dominant influence, nor may it purchase their debt instruments directly from them.

(2) No legal arrangement concluded by the Croatian National Bank with the Republic of Croatia, extra-budgetary funds of the Republic of Croatia, units of local and regional selfgovernment and other public authorities in the Republic of Croatia, as well as public undertakings over which the Republic of Croatia and units of local and regional selfgovernment exercise a dominant influence, may have credit features or be used for extending credit to the Republic of Croatia, extra-budgetary funds of the Republic of Croatia, units of local and regional self-government and other public authorities in the Republic of Croatia, as well as public undertakings over which the Republic of Croatia and units of local and regional self-government exercise a dominant influence, or to third parties acting as intermediaries through which the Republic of Croatia would become the final beneficiary of such credit.

(3) The purchase by the Croatian National Bank of debt securities issued by the Republic of Croatia, extra-budgetary funds of the Republic of Croatia, units of local and regional selfgovernment or other public authorities in the Republic of Croatia, as well as by public undertakings over which the Republic of Croatia and units of local and regional selfgovernment exercise a dominant influence, shall not be considered as credit referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, if such purchase has been made in the secondary market in accordance with the monetary policy objectives of the Croatian National Bank.

(4) By way of exception, the prohibitions referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall not apply to intra-day loans granted to the Republic of Croatia. The intra-day loans referred to in this paragraph must be repaid by the end of the day and may not be extended to the next day.

(5) The prohibitions referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall not apply to publicly owned credit institutions which, in the context of the supply of reserves by central banks, shall be given the same treatment as private credit institutions. (Article 40) Coded as .67 from 2008

# *(b) Securitized lending (.10)*

*Croatia 2002*: (1) The Croatian National Bank may not extend credit to the Republic of Croatia.

(2) No legal arrangement concluded by the Croatian National Bank with the Republic of Croatia shall have credit features or be used for extending credit to the Republic of Croatia or to third parties acting as intermediaries through which the Republic of Croatia would become the final beneficiary of such credit.

(3) Purchase by the Croatian National Bank of debt instruments issued by the Republic of Croatia shall not be treated as credit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, if such purchase has been made in the secondary market in accordance with the monetary policy objectives of the Croatian National Bank. (Article 36) Coded as 1

*Croatia 2010*: (1) The Croatian National Bank may not extend credit to the Republic of Croatia, extrabudgetary funds of the Republic of Croatia, units of local and regional self-government and other public authorities in the Republic of Croatia, as well as public undertakings over which the Republic of Croatia and units of local and regional self-government exercise a dominant influence, nor may it purchase their debt instruments directly from them.

(2) No legal arrangement concluded by the Croatian National Bank with the Republic of Croatia, extra-budgetary funds of the Republic of Croatia, units of local and regional selfgovernment and other public authorities in the Republic of Croatia, as well as public undertakings over which the Republic of Croatia and units of local and regional selfgovernment exercise a dominant influence, may have credit features or be used for extending credit to the Republic of Croatia, extra-budgetary funds of the Republic of Croatia, units of local and regional self-government and other public authorities in the Republic of Croatia, as well as public undertakings over which the Republic of Croatia and units of local and regional self-government exercise a dominant influence, or to third parties acting as intermediaries through which the Republic of Croatia would become the final beneficiary of such credit.

(3) The purchase by the Croatian National Bank of debt securities issued by the Republic of Croatia, extra-budgetary funds of the Republic of Croatia, units of local and regional selfgovernment or other public authorities in the Republic of Croatia, as well as by public undertakings over which the Republic of Croatia and units of local and regional selfgovernment exercise a dominant influence, shall not be considered as credit referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, if such purchase has been made in the secondary market in accordance with the monetary policy objectives of the Croatian National Bank.

(4) By way of exception, the prohibitions referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall not apply to intra-day loans granted to the Republic of Croatia. The intra-day loans referred to in this paragraph must be repaid by the end of the day and may not be extended to the next day.

(5) The prohibitions referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall not apply to publicly owned credit institutions which, in the context of the supply of reserves by central banks, shall be given the same treatment as private credit institutions. (Article 40) Coded as 1 from 2008

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

(4) By way of exception, the prohibitions referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall not apply to intra-day loans granted to the Republic of Croatia. The intra-day loans referred to in this paragraph must be repaid by the end of the day and may not be extended to the next day.

(5) The prohibitions referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall not apply to publicly owned credit institutions which, in the context of the supply of reserves by central banks, shall be given the same treatment as private credit institutions. (Article 40) Coded as .67 from 2008

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

(4) By way of exception, the prohibitions referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall not apply to intra-day loans granted to the Republic of Croatia. The intra-day loans referred to in this paragraph must be repaid by the end of the day and may not be extended to the next day.

(5) The prohibitions referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall not apply to publicly owned credit institutions which, in the context of the supply of reserves by central banks, shall be given the same treatment as private credit institutions. (Article 40) Coded as 1 from 2008

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

*Croatia 2010*: (4) By way of exception, the prohibitions referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall not apply to intra-day loans granted to the Republic of Croatia. The intra-day loans referred to in this paragraph must be repaid by the end of the day and may not be extended to the next day. (Article 40) Coded as -

# *Maturity of loans (.025)*

*Croatia 2010*: (4) By way of exception, the prohibitions referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall not apply to intra-day loans granted to the Republic of Croatia. The intra-day loans referred to in this paragraph must be repaid by the end of the day and may not be extended to the next day. (Article 40) Coded as 1

# *(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

*Croatia 2010*: (4) By way of exception, the prohibitions referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall not apply to intra-day loans granted to the Republic of Croatia. The intra-day loans referred to in this paragraph must be repaid by the end of the day and may not be extended to the next day. (Article 40) Coded as -

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Croatia 2002*: (1) The Croatian National Bank may not extend credit to the Republic of Croatia.

(2) No legal arrangement concluded by the Croatian National Bank with the Republic of Croatia shall have credit features or be used for extending credit to the Republic of Croatia or to third parties acting as intermediaries through which the Republic of Croatia would become the final beneficiary of such credit.

(3) Purchase by the Croatian National Bank of debt instruments issued by the Republic of Croatia shall not be treated as credit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, if such purchase has been made in the secondary market in accordance with the monetary policy objectives of the Croatian National Bank. (Article 36) Coded as 1

*Croatia 2010*: The Croatian National Bank may not extend credit to the Republic of Croatia, extrabudgetary funds of the Republic of Croatia, units of local and regional self-government and other public authorities in the Republic of Croatia, as well as public undertakings over which the Republic of Croatia and units of local and regional self-government exercise a dominant influence, nor may it purchase their debt instruments directly from them. (Article 40) Coded as 1

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Czech Republic 2010*: The members of the Bank Board shall be appointed for a term of six years. (Article 6, 5) Coded as .75

*Czech Republic 2021*: No change

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Czech Republic 2010*: The Governor, Vice-Governors and other members shall be appointed and relieved from office by the President of the Republic. (Article 6, 2) Coded as 0

*Czech Republic 2021*: No change

1. ***Dismissal***

*Czech Republic 2010*: The Governor shall be relieved from office by the President of the Republic if he no longer fulfils the conditions required for the performance of his duties or if he has been guilty of serious misconduct. The President of the Republic may also relieve the Governor from office if he fails to perform his duties for a period exceeding six months. A decision to this effect may be referred to the European Court of Justice by the Governor concerned or the Governing Council of the European Central Bank on grounds of infringement of the Treaty on European Union or the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union or of any rule of law relating to its application. (Article 6, 13) Coded as .83

*Czech Republic 2021*: A Bank Board member may be relieved from office only if he no longer fulfils the conditions required for the performance of his duties or if he has been guilty of serious misconduct. The decision to relieve the Governor from office shall also be delivered to the Governing Council of the European Central Bank. (Article 6, 10). Coded as .83

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Czech Republic 2010*: Membership of the Bank Board shall be incompatible with the position of member of a legislative body, member of the Government and membership of the governing, supervisory or inspection bodies of other banks or commercial undertakings, and the performance of any independent gainful occupation, except for scientific, literary, journalistic, artistic and pedagogical activities and except for management of own assets. Membership of the Bank Board shall be incompatible with any activity which might cause any conflict of interest between the performance of this activity and membership of the Bank Board. (Article 6, 6) Coded as 1

*Czech Republic 2021*: No change

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *(a) Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Czech Republic 2010*: In accordance with its primary objective, the Czech National Bank shall: a) set monetary policy (Article 2, 2)

When providing for the primary objective of the Czech National Bank and when carrying out other activities, neither the Czech National Bank nor the Bank Board shall seek or take instructions from the President of the Republic, from Parliament, from the Government, from administrative authorities or from any other body. (Article 9, 1) Coded as 1

*Czech 2021*: When carrying out the primary objective of the Czech National Bank and when exercising the powers and carrying out the tasks and duties conferred upon them by the Treaty on European Union, the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the Statute and when performing other activities, neither the Czech National Bank, nor the Bank Board, nor any member of the Bank Board shall seek or take instructions from the President of the Republic, from Parliament, from the Government, from administrative authorities of the Czech Republic, from the bodies, institutions or other entities of the European Union, from governments of Member States of the European Union or from any other body. (Article 9,1) Coded as 1

# *(b) Resolution of conflict*

*Czech Republic 1998*: In pursuit of its main objective (section 2), the Czech National Bank shall be independent of any instructions from the Government of the Czech Republic. (Section 9,1) Coded as 1

*Czech Republic 2010*: When providing for the primary objective of the Czech National Bank and when carrying out other activities, neither the Czech National Bank nor the Bank Board shall seek or take instructions from the President of the Republic, from Parliament, from the Government, from administrative authorities or from any other body. (Article 9, 1) Coded as 1

*Czech 2021*: When carrying out the primary objective of the Czech National Bank and when exercising the powers and carrying out the tasks and duties conferred upon them by the Treaty on European Union, the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the Statute and when performing other activities, neither the Czech National Bank, nor the Bank Board, nor any member of the Bank Board shall seek or take instructions from the President of the Republic, from Parliament, from the Government, from administrative authorities of the Czech Republic, from the bodies, institutions or other entities of the European Union, from governments of Member States of the European Union or from any other body. (Article 9,1) Coded as 1

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

*Czech Republic 2010*: Nothing. Coded as 0

*Czech 2021*: No change

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Czech Republic 2010*: The primary objective of the Czech National Bank shall be to maintain price stability. Without prejudice to its primary objective, the Czech National Bank shall support the general economic policies of the Government leading to sustainable economic growth. The Czech National Bank shall act in accordance with the principle of an open market economy. (Article 2) Coded as .6

*Czech 2021*: The primary objective of the Czech National Bank shall be to maintain price stability. In addition, the Czech National Bank shall work to ensure financial stability and the safe and sound operation of the financial system in the Czech Republic. Without prejudice to its primary objective, the Czech National Bank shall support the general economic policies of the Government leading to sustainable economic growth and the general economic policies in the European Union with a view to contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the European Union. The Czech National Bank shall act in accordance with the principle of an open market economy. (Article 2,1) Coded as .6

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Czech Republic 1998*: Should the Bank Board so decide, the Czech National Bank may grant the Czech Republic a short-term credit by buying state treasury bills payable within three months of the date of their purchase. The total sum of these credits may not exceed 5% of the state budget's revenues in the previous year. (Section 30, 2)

*Czech Republic 2010*: The Czech National Bank may not provide returnable funds or any other financial support to the Czech Republic or its bodies, or to regional authorities, bodies governed by public law or legal entities under the control of the state, a regional authority or a body governed by public law, with the exception of banks, not even through the purchase of debt securities from such entities where such entities are the issuers thereof. Moreover, it may not carry on transactions with such entities that might give rise to a Czech National Bank claim against such entities. (Article 30; goes back to 2000) Coded as 1

# *Securitized lending (.10)*

*Czech Republic 2010*: The Czech National Bank may not provide returnable funds or any other financial support to the Czech Republic or its bodies, or to regional authorities, bodies governed by public law or legal entities under the control of the state, a regional authority or a body governed by public law, with the exception of banks, not even through the purchase of debt securities from such entities where such entities are the issuers thereof. Moreover, it may not carry on transactions with such entities that might give rise to a Czech National Bank claim against such entities. (Article 30; goes back to 2000) Coded as 1

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

# *(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

# *(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Czech Republic 2010*: The Czech National Bank shall offer government bonds for sale pursuant to a legislative act governing the issuance of bonds3) and by agreement with the Ministry of Finance may perform on its behalf and for an agreed remuneration activities relating to the management, redemption and transfer of government bonds, the payment of interest on such bonds and other activities as required. (Article 31; goes back to at least 2005) Coded as 0

*Czech 2021*: No change

**GEORGIA – New law signed September 24, 2009. Assuming no change between 2004 and then.**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Georgia 2010*: Members of the Board of the National bank as nominated by the President of Georgia shall be elected by the Parliament of Georgia for 7 year term of office with the majority of votes of total number of the Parliament Members. (Article 7,4) Coded as .75

*Georgia 2021*: No change

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Georgia 2010*: Members of the Board of the National bank as nominated by the President of Georgia shall be elected by the Parliament of Georgia for 7 year term of office with the majority of votes of total number of the Parliament Members. (Article 7,4)

The President of the National Bank shall be appointed among the Board members and dismissed by the President of Georgia upon the nomination of the Board of the National Bank; and the Vice-Presidents of the National Bank shall be appointed among the Board members and dismissed by the President of Georgia upon the nomination of the President of the National Bank. (Article 7, 7) Coded as .5

*Georgia 2021*: No change

1. ***Dismissal***

*Georgia 2010*: President of the National Bank shall be dismissed if s/he:

a) is not the member of the Board of the National Bank any more;

b) has been deprived of the right to serve the position of the member of the Board of the National Bank pursuant to Article 13 of this Organic Law;

c) is unable to perform his duty due to his/her health or the court has found him/her incapable;

d) dies. (Article 7, 8) Coded as .83

*Georgia 2021*: No change

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Georgia 2001*: During their employment by or work with the National Bank, neither its President, nor any of its Vice-Presidents, employees or support staff shall be granted any loan or credit accommodation from any bank other than the National Bank. (Article 20, 4) COULD NOT FIND ANYTHING SIMILAR IN 2010 LAW

*Georgia 2021*: 1. A member of the Board of the National Bank (except for the President and Vice-presidents) may not at the same time be a state employee, a state political official, a political official, a public servant, head of a legal entity, an employee of a representative of the financial sector of Georgia or of a related legal entity. (Article 13) coded as 0

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *(a) Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Georgia 2001*:

Pursuant to the general directions of financial and monetary policy as formulated by the Parliament and aimed at the maintenance of price stability, the tasks of the National Bank shall be:

a) to formulate, adopt and execute monetary policy; (Article 2)

*Georgia 2010*:

The duties of the National Bank shall be to: a) develop and implement monetary-credit and currency policies in accordance with basic directions as defined by the Georgian Parliament (Article 3, 3)

National Bank shall be independent in its activity. Legislative, executive and other authorities shall not be entitled to interfere in its activity or to monitor it except in cases as prescribed under the Georgia Constitution and this Organic Law. (Article 4, 1) Coded as 1

*Georgia 2021*: No change

# *(b) Resolution of conflict*

*Georgia 2001*: 2. If, after consultation with the National Bank, the Parliament or the President of Georgia is of the opinion that the monetary policies being pursued by the National Bank are not adequate for the achievement of the general objective of price stability set forth in Article 2 of this law, the Parliament or the President of Georgia may submit to the National Bank a recommendation for a change in monetary policy and after consultation with the National Bank it shall be determined whether a change in monetary policy should be adopted by the National Bank. If the Parliament decides that a change in monetary policy should be adopted by the National Bank, the National Bank shall thereupon give effect to such change in monetary policy while the decision of the Parliament remains in effect. The decision of the Parliament shall specify such proposed change in monetary policy, along with the essential policy reasons supporting it as well as the period during which such change shall be effective unless withdrawn or amended by the Parliament. (Article 28, 2; this provision was removed by 2010 law; coded as .4 until 2004 – until we find when CB law reformed)

Coded as 1 from 2010

*Georgia 2021*: No change

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

*Georgia 2010*: Before submitting the draft state budget of Georgia or draft changes to the state budget of Georgia to the Parliament of Georgia, the Minister of Finance of Georgia consults with the President of the Bank on main parameters of the state budget of Georgia covering:

a) the volume and structure of aggregate revenues;

b) the volume and structure of surplus state budget of Georgia;

c) changing financial assets;

d) structure of expenses of the state budget of Georgia

The consultations shall necessarily take into account the information on the plans on receipt of domestic and foreign loans for government sector for the next financial year including on issues of agreement on the volume of credit funds, their acceptance and distribution and expected conditions of loans. The central and local self-government bodies of Georgia shall notify the National Bank about the assumed debt liabilities.

After consultations the President of the National Bank shall send to the Parliament of Georgia and the Government of Georgia the opinion on the main parameters of the state budget of Georgia. (Article 42) Coded as 1

*Georgia 2021*: No change

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Georgia 2010*: The main task of the National Bank shall be to ensure price stability.

The National Bank shall ensure stability and transparency of financial system and shall facilitate stable economic growth in the country provided this is possible in a manner to avoid threatening of its main task. (Article 3) Coded as .6

*Georgia 2021*: No change

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *(a) Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Georgia 2010*: 1. The National Bank shall not financially assist the Government of Georgia and state institutions except in the case of paying of dividends out under Article 25 of this Organic Law. National Bank, in the purposes of monetary-credit policy, shall purchase government securities only on secondary market.

2. The National Bank of Georgia shall have the right to purchase government securities on primary market only in exchange for securities already existing in its portfolio unless their payment day coincides with the date of issuance of new securities. They shall be purchased at average weighted price identified at the auction. The volume of securities purchased by the National Bank in each auction shall be the additional issuance of securities offered for sale on auction and shall not exceed 20% of total volume of securities sold at this auction. (Article 46)

Except for the cases directly provided for under this Organic Law, the National Bank shall be prohibited to:

d) issue loan to Government of Georgia and public institutions. (Article 65) Coded as 1 from 2010

*Georgia 2021*: No change

# *(b) Securitized lending (.10)*

*Georgia 2010*: 1. The National Bank shall not financially assist the Government of Georgia and state institutions except in the case of paying of dividends out under Article 25 of this Organic Law. National Bank, in the purposes of monetary-credit policy, shall purchase government securities only on secondary market.

2. The National Bank of Georgia shall have the right to purchase government securities on primary market only in exchange for securities already existing in its portfolio unless their payment day coincides with the date of issuance of new securities. They shall be purchased at average weighted price identified at the auction. The volume of securities purchased by the National Bank in each auction shall be the additional issuance of securities offered for sale on auction and shall not exceed 20% of total volume of securities sold at this auction. (Article 46)

Except for the cases directly provided for under this Organic Law, the National Bank shall be prohibited to:

d) issue loan to Government of Georgia and public institutions. (Article 65) Coded as 1 from 2010

*Georgia 2021*: No change

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

# *(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

# *(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Georgia 2010*: When implementing monetary-credit policy the National Bank shall be authorized to carry out operations on open market with government securities and securities issued by the National Bank by way of direct purchase or sale or under the condition of their further alienation or repurchase (repo and reverse repo transactions). (Article 28; in 2001 was Article 29) Coded as 0

*Georgia 2021*: No change

**KAZAKHSTAN**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Kazakhstan 2010*: The Chairman of the National Bank of Kazakhstan shall be appointed by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, with the consent of Senate of Parliament, for a term of 6 years. (Article 13) Coded as .75

*Kazakhstan 2021*: No change

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Kazakhstan 2010*: the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan will, with the consent of the Senate of Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan, appoint the Chairman of the National Bank of Kazakhstan and release the latter from his office; (Article 3; goes back to at least 2003) Coded as .5

*Kazakhstan 2021*: No change

1. ***Dismissal***

*Kazakhstan 2010*: the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan will, with the consent of the Senate of Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan, appoint the Chairman of the National Bank of Kazakhstan and release the latter from his office; (Article 3; goes back to at least 2003)

The Chairman of the National Bank of Kazakhstan shall be dismissed from his office by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. (Article 18; from 1995) Coded as .17 from 1995

*Kazakhstan 2021*: No change

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

***Kazakhstan 2003***: Could not find provision against holding other office. Coded as 0

*Kazakhstan 2021*: No change

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Kazakhstan 2010*: Within the bounds of the powers granted it by statute, the National Bank of Kazakhstan shall be independent in its activities. Bodies of representative and executive authority shall not be entitled to interfere in the activities of the National Bank of Kazakhstan or its branch offices, representative offices, and organizations in exercising its statutorily secured powers. (Article 21; goes back to at least 2003)

The National Bank of Kazakhstan shall be the sole body responsible for determining and implementing state monetary policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Monetary policy shall be carried out by the National Bank of Kazakhstan with the purpose of ensuring a low level of inflation and soundness of the domestic currency. (Article 29) Coded as 1 from 2003

*Kazakhstan 2021*: No change

# *(b) Resolution of conflict*

*Kazakhstan 2010*: Coded as 1 from 2003

*Kazakhstan 2021*: No change

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

*Kazakhstan 2003*: The National Bank of Kazakhstan shall serve in the capacity of financial adviser to the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the development and implementation of government borrowing policy, and in the formation of budget policy with respect to issues involving government monetary policy. (Article 25) Same in 2011 Coded as 1

*Kazakhstan 2021*: No change

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Kazakhstan 2010*: The primary purpose of the National Bank of Kazakhstan shall be to ensure price stability in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In order to achieve its primary purpose, the National Bank of Kazakhstan shall be charged with the following tasks:

1) Develop and implement the state’s monetary policy;

2) Ensure the functioning of payment systems;

3) Implement foreign exchange regulation and foreign exchange control;

4) Promote the stability of the financial system.(Article 7; goes back to at least 2003) Coded as .8 from 2003

*Kazakhstan 2021*: No change

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *(a) Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Kazakhstan 2003*: Direct financing of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan by the National Bank of Kazakhstan shall not be allowed. (Article 24) Coded as 1 from 2003

*Kazakhstan 2021*: No change

# *(b) Securitized lending (.10)*

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

# *(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

# *(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Kazakhstan 2003*: The National Bank of Kazakhstan shall have the right to acquire ownership of government securities of the Republic of Kazakhstan Ministry of Finance upon their placement on the primary market. (Article 27) changed by 2010 to:

The National Bank of Kazakhstan shall not be entitled to acquire as its own property state securities of the central authorized body for budget execution when they are placed on the primary market. (The law lists amendments in 2003 and 2006; we have 2003 law, so assuming the change occurred in 2006) Coded as 1 from 2006

*Kazakhstan 2021*: No change

**KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Kyrgyz 2010*: The Chairman of the Bank of Kyrgyzstan is elected by the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic by proposing of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic for a period of seven years. (Article 39, 1) Coded as .75 from 1997

*Kyrgyz 2021*: No change

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Kyrgyz 2010*: The Chairman of the Bank of Kyrgyzstan is elected by the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic by proposing of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic for a period of seven years. (Article 39, 1) Coded as .5

*Kyrgyz 2021*: No change

1. ***Dismissal***

*Kyrgyz 2010*: 1. The Chairman of the Bank of Kyrgyzstan and members of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Kyrgyzstan may be dismissed only in the following cases:

1) at the end of their office term;

2) upon personal request on resignation;

3) upon committing a criminally punishable act, which was proved by the court sentence;

4) upon becoming unable to perform the duties confirmed by a state medical expert commission;

5) loss of citizenship of the Kyrgyz Republic (Article 41) Coded as .83

*Kyrgyz 2021*: No change

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Kyrgyz 2010*: 1. Members of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Kyrgyzstan cannot be the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic and members of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as well as members (deputies) of the local self-government bodies.

2. Members of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Kyrgyzstan may not occupy posts in public, political and religious organizations. (Article 45) Coded as 1

*Kyrgyz 2021*: No change

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Kyrgyz 2010*: The Bank of Kyrgyzstan shall develop the monetary policy of the Kyrgyz Republic and implement it in cooperation with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. (Article 19) Coded as .67

*Kyrgyz 2021*: Removed in 2018. Coded as 1

# *(b) Resolution of conflict*

*Kyrgyz 1997*: The Bank of Kyrgyzstan shall independently arrange and engage in its activities within the authority as established by the present Law and not contradictory to it.

Interference of all the government agencies in the process of resolving issues, ascribed by the present Law to the jurisdiction of the Bank of Kyrgyzstan, shall not be permissible. (Article 6) [same in 2010] Coded as 1

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

*Kyrgyz 2010*: When considering the draft of the republican budget, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic shall consult the Bank of Kyrgyzstan. (Article 27, 3) Coded as 1

*Kyrgyz 2021*: No change

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Kyrgyz 2010*: The major objective facilitating achievement of the goal (or subordinated to the basic goal) of the Bank of Kyrgyzstan activity, shall be to support the purchasing capacity of the national currency, ensure effectiveness, safety and reliability of the banking and payment systems of the Republic for promotion of long-term economic growth of the republic. (Article 3) Coded as .6

*Kyrgyz 2021*: No change

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Kyrgyz 2010*: The Bank of Kyrgyzstan shall not be authorized to grant loans to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and other government bodies. (Article 24) Coded as 1 from 1997

*Kyrgyz 2021*: No change

# *(b) Securitized lending (.10)*

*Kyrgyz 2010*: To achieve the objectives established by the present Law, the Bank of Kyrgyzstan shall have the right to carry out the following operations under the conditions set up by it:

1) to grant credit facilities for the term of not more than six months, guaranteed by securities and other assets specified by the Bank of Kyrgyzstan in accordance with the present Law and the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic;

4) to buy and sell securities issued by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in the secondary market; (Article 5) Coded as .67

*Kyrygz 2021*: Eliminated ability to grant credit facilities. Changed in 2018

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

*Kyrgyz*: Coded as 1 because Bank sets conditions

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

*Kyrgyz 2010*: The Bank of Kyrgyzstan shall not be authorized to provide financial assistance, in any form, to government authorities as well as to economic partnerships or associations. (Article 24, 2) [from 1997] Coded as 1

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

*Kyrgyz*: Coded as – because no mention of limit

# *(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

*Kyrgyz 2010*: To achieve the objectives established by the present Law, the Bank of Kyrgyzstan shall have the right to carry out the following operations under the conditions set up by it:

1) to grant credit facilities for the term of not more than six months, guaranteed by securities and other assets specified by the Bank of Kyrgyzstan in accordance with the present Law and the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic; Coded as 1

# *(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Kyrgyz 2010*: In order to implement the monetary policy, the Bank of Kyrgyzstan shall have the right to purchase and sell securities issued by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic only in the secondary security market except for cases when securities of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic have been received in order to increase the equity capital of the Bank of Kyrgyzstan. (Article 25) Coded as 1

*Kyrgyz 2021*: No change

**LATVIA**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Latvia 2002*: The Governor of the Bank of Latvia, the Deputy Governor, and members of the Board of Governors shall hold office for six years. In case any member of the Board of Governors resigns before his/her term of office has expired, a new member of the Board of Governors shall be appointed. (Article 22; same in 2009) Coded as .75

*Latvia 2021*: The Governor of Latvijas Banka, the Deputy Governor and members of the Council shall hold office for five years. (Article 22; changed in 2019) Coded as .5 from 2019

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Latvia 2002*: The Governor of the Bank of Latvia shall be appointed through a secret ballot by the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia upon the recommendation of at least ten members of the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia. (Article 22; same in 2009) Coded as .5

*Latvia 2021*: No change

1. ***Dismissal***

*Latvia 2002*: The Governor of the Bank of Latvia, the Deputy Governor and members of the Board of Governors shall be discharged by the Saeima before the term of office stipulated by Paragraph 3 of this Article if and only if

1) he/she has submitted his/her resignation;

2) the court decision on sentencing the Governor of the Bank of Latvia, the Deputy Governor or a member of the Board of Governors for a deliberate crime has taken legal effect;

3) the Governor of the Bank of Latvia, the Deputy Governor or a member of the Board of Governors is not able to officiate for a period exceeding six successive months because of illness. (Article 22; dates from 2001) Coded as .83 from 2001

*Latvia 2019*: The Governor of Latvijas Banka, the Deputy Governor and members of the Council of Latvijas Banka may be relieved from office before the expiry of the term of office stipulated in Paragraph 3 of this Article only in the following cases:

1) he/she has submitted his/her resignation;

2) he/she has been guilty of serious misconduct or no longer fulfils the conditions required for the performance of his/her duties pursuant to Article 14.2 of the Statute; [14]

3) [1] [6] [11] [Paragraph 3 excluded14] (Article 22) Coded as .83

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Latvia 2002*: Restrictions on holding more than one position by the Bank of Latvia's Governor, Deputy Governor, members of the Board of Governors and the Executive Board and their responsibilities regarding the prevention of the conflict of interest shall be as laid down by the Law "On the Prevention of the Conflict of Interest in Activities of Public Officials". (Article 31)

The Governor of the Bank of Latvia, his or her deputy and members of the Board of Governors of the Bank of Latvia, ... are permitted to combine the office of public official only with:

1) offices which they hold in accordance with laws, or international agreements ratified by the *Saeima,* Cabinet regulations and orders; and

2) the work of a teacher, scientist or creative work. (On Prevention of Conflict of Interest in Activities of Public Officials) Coded as .5 from 2002

*Latvia 2021*: No change

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Latvia 2002*: In fulfilling its tasks and performing supervision in accordance with the Republic of Latvia Law "On Credit Institutions" and this Law, the Bank of Latvia shall neither seek nor take instructions from the Government or any other institution and shall not be subject to the decisions and regulations adopted by the Government or any other institution.

The Bank of Latvia shall be independent in the adoption of its decisions and in their practical implementation. (Article 13; same in 2009) Coded as 1

*Latvia 2021*: No change

# *Resolution of conflict*

*Latvia 2002*: In fulfilling its tasks and performing supervision in accordance with the Republic of Latvia Law "On Credit Institutions" and this Law, the Bank of Latvia shall neither seek nor take instructions from the Government or any other institution and shall not be subject to the decisions and regulations adopted by the Government or any other institution.

The Bank of Latvia shall be independent in the adoption of its decisions and in their practical implementation. (Article 13; same in 2009) Coded as 1

*Latvia 2021*: No change

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

Nothing found. Coded as 0

*Latvia 2021*: No change

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Latvia 2002*: The main objective of the Bank of Latvia shall be to implement monetary policy by controlling the amount of money in circulation with the aim to maintain price stability in the State. (Article 3)

*Latvia 2009*: The main objective of the Bank of Latvia shall be to maintain price stability in the country. (Article 3) [changed in 2005] Coded as .8  
*Latvia 2013*: The primary objective of the Bank of Latvia shall be to maintain price stability. Without prejudice to the primary objective, the Bank of Latvia shall support the general economic policies in the European Union in accordance with Article 127(1) of the Treaty. [7] [12] (Article 3) (coded as .6)

*Latvia 2021*: No change

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Latvia 2002*: The Bank of Latvia shall be entitled to grant short-term loans against collateral to those Latvian banks and other credit institutions, foreign banks, and international foreign exchange, financial and credit organizations that have opened an account with the Bank of Latvia. The Bank of Latvia shall not be entitled to issue credits to the Government and to buy government securities on the primary market. (Article 36; dates back to 1998) Coded as 1 from 1998

*Latvia 2013*: In order to achieve the objectives and carry out the tasks, the Bank of Latvia shall be entitled to conduct credit operations, based on adequate collateral, with credit institutions and other financial market participants. The Bank of Latvia shall not be entitled to grant any type of credit facilities and purchase debt instruments in accordance with Article 123 of the Treaty and Article 21 of the Statute. [11] (Article 36) (Coded as 1)

*Latvia 2021*: No change

# *Securitized lending (.10)*

*Latvia 2002*: The Bank of Latvia shall be entitled to grant short-term loans against collateral to those Latvian banks and other credit institutions, foreign banks, and international foreign exchange, financial and credit organizations that have opened an account with the Bank of Latvia. The Bank of Latvia shall not be entitled to issue credits to the Government and to buy government securities on the primary market. (Article 36; dates back to 1998) Coded as 1 from 1998

*Latvia 2013*: In order to achieve the objectives and carry out the tasks, the Bank of Latvia shall be entitled to conduct credit operations, based on adequate collateral, with credit institutions and other financial market participants. The Bank of Latvia shall not be entitled to grant any type of credit facilities and purchase debt instruments in accordance with Article 123 of the Treaty and Article 21 of the Statute. [11] (Article 36) (Coded as 1)

*Latvia 2021*: No change

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

# *(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

# *(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Latvia 2002*: The Bank of Latvia shall be entitled to grant short-term loans against collateral to those Latvian banks and other credit institutions, foreign banks, and international foreign exchange, financial and credit organizations that have opened an account with the Bank of Latvia. The Bank of Latvia shall not be entitled to issue credits to the Government and to buy government securities on the primary market. (Article 36; dates back to 1998) Coded as 1 from 1998

*Latvia 2013*: In order to achieve the objectives and carry out the tasks, the Bank of Latvia shall be entitled to conduct credit operations, based on adequate collateral, with credit institutions and other financial market participants. The Bank of Latvia shall not be entitled to grant any type of credit facilities and purchase debt instruments in accordance with Article 123 of the Treaty and Article 21 of the Statute. [11] (Article 36) (Coded as 1)

*Latvia 2021*: No change

**LITHUANIA**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Lithuania 2001*: The Chairperson of the Board of the Bank of Lithuania shall be appointed for a term of five years and dismissed prior to the expiration of his or her term of office by the Seimas on the recommendation of the President of the Republic. (Article 10) [same in 2009 law] Coded as .5

*Lithuania 2021*: No change

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Lithuania 2001*: The Chairperson of the Board of the Bank of Lithuania shall be appointed for a term of five years and dismissed prior to the expiration of his or her term of office by the Seimas on the recommendation of the President of the Republic. (Article 10) [same in 2009 law] Coded as .5

*Lithuania 2021*: No change

1. ***Dismissal***

*Lithuania 2001*: The Chairperson of the Board of the Bank of Lithuania, Deputy Chairpersons and Members thereof shall be dismissed prior to the expiration of their term of office only if they do not fulfil the conditions required for the performance of their duties or they have been found guilty of serious misconduct. (Article 12, 1) no change to 2009. Coded as .83

*Lithuania 2021*: No change

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Lithuania 2001*: The President of the Republic, members of the Seimas and of the Government, as well as members of boards and councils of credit institutions may not be the Chairperson, Deputy Chairpersons and Members of the Board of the Bank of Lithuania, except in the cases of the participation in the management of international financial institutions of which the Republic of Lithuania or the Bank of Lithuania is a member. (Article 10, 3)

The Chairperson and Deputy Chairpersons of the Board of the Bank of Lithuania may only work at the Bank of Lithuania, with the exception of cases when the Board gives its consent to engage into research and pedagogical activities. (Article 16, 1) Coded as 1 no change to 2009

*Lithuania 2021*: No change

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Lithuania 2001*: When implementing the objectives established by this Law and carrying out its functions, and pursuing activities necessary for that, the Bank of Lithuania shall be independent from state bodies and institutions of the Republic of Lithuania as well as other enterprises, institutions and organisations. (Article 3, 2)

Implementing its primary objective, the Bank of Lithuania shall perform the following functions:

2) formulate and implement monetary policy; (Article 8) No change to 2009 Coded as 1

*Lithuania 2021*: 2. When implementing the objectives and performing its functions as well as pursuing the activities necessary for that, neither the Bank of Lithuania, nor the Chairperson of the Board of the Bank of Lithuania, the Deputy Chairpersons, the Members of the Board, nor other members of the staff of the Bank of Lithuania (hereinafter: ‘the Bank of Lithuania staff’) must seek and take instructions from the institutions and bodies of the European Union, the governments of the Member States of the European Union or any other institutions or bodies. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania and State institutions must respect the independence of the Bank of Lithuania and must not seek to influence the Bank of Lithuania and its staff in discharge of their duties. (Article 3, 2) Coded as 1

# *(b) Resolution of conflict*

*Lithuania 2001*: When implementing the objectives established by this Law and carrying out its functions, and pursuing activities necessary for that, the Bank of Lithuania shall be independent from state bodies and institutions of the Republic of Lithuania as well as other enterprises, institutions and organisations. (Article 3, 2) No change to 2009 Coded as 1

*Lithuania 2021*: 2. When implementing the objectives and performing its functions as well as pursuing the activities necessary for that, neither the Bank of Lithuania, nor the Chairperson of the Board of the Bank of Lithuania, the Deputy Chairpersons, the Members of the Board, nor other members of the staff of the Bank of Lithuania (hereinafter: ‘the Bank of Lithuania staff’) must seek and take instructions from the institutions and bodies of the European Union, the governments of the Member States of the European Union or any other institutions or bodies. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania and State institutions must respect the independence of the Bank of Lithuania and must not seek to influence the Bank of Lithuania and its staff in discharge of their duties. (Article 3, 2) Coded as 1

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

*Lithuania 2001*: Could not find anything. Nearest I could find is:

“The Bank of Lithuania may consult and give proposals to the Government on the issues related

to financial markets and State Treasury policy.” (article 41) in 2001 but not in 1994 law Coded as 0

*Lithuania 2021*: No change

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Lithuania 2001*: 1. The primary objective of the Bank of Lithuania shall be to seek price stability.

2. The Bank of Lithuania shall, within the range of its competence, support the economic policy carried out by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, without prejudice to the primary objective of the Bank of Lithuania. (Article 7) Coded as .8

*Lithuania 2021*: 1. In accordance with the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the primary objective of the Bank of Lithuania shall be to maintain price stability.

2. Without prejudice to its primary objective, the Bank of Lithuania shall, within the range of its competence, support the general economic policies in the European Union with a view to contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the European Union established in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and support the economic policy carried out by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, without prejudice to the primary objective of the Bank of Lithuania and to the extent this meets the objectives of the European Central Bank and of the European System of Central Banks. (Article 7) Coded as .8

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Lithuania 2001*: The Bank of Lithuania shall be prohibited from lending to the Government and other institutions of the executive authority, state and municipal enterprises, or to purchase securities thereof in the primary market. (Article 37) Coded as 1 (Removed in 2015)

*Lithuania 2021*: No change

# *(b) Securitized lending (.10)*

*Lithuania 2001*: The Bank of Lithuania shall be prohibited from lending to the Government and other institutions of the executive authority, state and municipal enterprises, or to purchase securities thereof in the primary market. (Article 37) Coded as 1 (Removed in 2015)

*Lithuania 2021*: No change

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

# *(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

# *(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Lithuania 1994*: Implementing its objectives, the Bank of Lithuania shall perform the following basic functions:

3) shall organise the sale and purchase of domestic bonds of the Government of the Republic and the payment of interest thereon, and act as the registrar of Government bonds;

*Lithuania 2001*: On the basis of an agreement with the Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Lithuania may organise the issue and redemption of Government securities and the payment of interest thereon. (Article 39)

On the basis of an agreement with the Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Lithuania may administer the national debt.. (Article 40) Coded as 0

*Lithuania 2021*: No change

**MACEDONIA – Assuming no major changes in law between 2002 and 2006 (**[**http://www.oenb.at/de/img/comparing\_central\_bank\_legislation\_in\_\_tcm14-39078.pdf**](http://www.oenb.at/de/img/comparing_central_bank_legislation_in__tcm14-39078.pdf)**)**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Macedonia 2010*: Members of the National Bank Council shall be appointed for a seven year term that may be renewed. (Article 49, 1) Coded as .75

*Macedonia 2021*: No change

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Macedonia 2010*: The Governor shall be appointed by the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia, on a proposal of the President of the Republic of Macedonia. (Article 49, 2) Coded as .5

*Macedonia 2021*: No change

1. ***Dismissal***

*Macedonia 2010*:

(1) Member of the National Bank Council shall be relieved from office only and when that member:

1) becomes ineligible to serve on the National Bank Council pursuant to Article 50; or

2) abuses, or makes serious misconduct in, the official duty, or

3) is unable to perform the tasks of such an office because of an infirmity of body or mind that has lasted for more than three months; or

4) fails to perform their duties for a consecutive period of more than three months without approval of the National Bank Council.

(2) A decision to relieve a member of the National Bank Council from office shall be taken by the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia:

1) either on a recommendation from the National Bank Council, or on a recommendation from the President of the Republic of Macedonia and after consulting the National Bank Council, if the decision concerns the Governor, or

2) either on a recommendation from the National Bank Council, or on a recommendation from the Governor and after consulting the National Bank Council, if the decision concerns a Vice Governor or

3) on a recommendation of the National Bank Council or on a recommendation of the Governor and after consulting the National Bank Council or on a recommendation from the Government of Republic of Macedonia and after consulting the Governor if the decision concerns a nonexecutive member of the National Bank Council.

(3) Decisions of the National Bank Council pursuant to paragraph (2) of this Article require a majority of the members of the National Bank Council.

(4) A member of the National Bank Council relieved from office shall have a right of appeal to the Court within 15 calendar days of the date of the decision to remove that member from office. (Article 53) Coded as .83

*Macedonia 2021*: No change

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Macedonia 2010*: The Governor and the Vice Governor of the National Bank shall be professionally engaged at the National Bank, and shall not be engaged in any other occupation, whether gainful or not, except as a university professor or engagement in a scientific research institution, or a temporary arrangement in international financial institution, must not be owners of five percent or more of an equity interest in a financial institution in the Republic of Macedonia and during its term must not be members of political party or trade union. (Article 50, 3) Coded as 1

*Macedonia 2021*: No change

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Macedonia 2010*: In the pursuit of its objectives and the performance of its tasks, the National Bank shall be independent and accountable as provided for in this Law.

The National Bank, the National Bank Council members or the National Bank staff, shall not seek or take instructions from any government authorities, municipal bodies, bodies of the City of Skopje and any other legal entities and/or natural persons.

The decisions of the National Bank Council shall not be approved, revoked, annulled or amended by the entities set forth in paragraph (2) of this Article.

The independence of the National Bank shall be respected at all times and no person or entity set forth in paragraph (2) of this Article shall seek to influence National Bank Council members or the National Bank staff in the performance of their functions, i.e. operation, or to interfere in the activities of the National Bank. (Article 5) Coded as 1

*Macedonia 2021*: No change

# *Resolution of conflict*

*Macedonia 2006*: The National Bank is independent in performing the functions entrusted by this and other laws.

When performing its functions, the National Bank and the members of the decisionmaking bodies shall neither require nor get instructions from the central government and the administrative bodies. (Article 54) Coded as 1

*Macedonia 2010*: In the pursuit of its objectives and the performance of its tasks, the National Bank shall be independent and accountable as provided for in this Law.

The National Bank, the National Bank Council members or the National Bank staff, shall not seek or take instructions from any government authorities, municipal bodies, bodies of the City of Skopje and any other legal entities and/or natural persons.

The decisions of the National Bank Council shall not be approved, revoked, annulled or amended by the entities set forth in paragraph (2) of this Article.

The independence of the National Bank shall be respected at all times and no person or entity set forth in paragraph (2) of this Article shall seek to influence National Bank Council members or the National Bank staff in the performance of their functions, i.e. operation, or to interfere in the activities of the National Bank. (Article 5)

(1) The National Bank Council and each of its members shall be accountable to the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia for the achievement and maintenance of price stability and for performance the tasks of the National Bank stipulated by this Law.

(2) The Governor of the National Bank may, at the request of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia, or on his own initiative, periodically speak in the Parliament or its committees, concerning monetary policy and financial system issues and the state of the economy.

(3) The National Bank may submit opinions to the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia concerning any draft laws related to the objectives and tasks of the National Bank. (Article 40) Coded as 1

*Macedonia 2021*: No change

# *Role in government’s budgetary process*

*Macedonia 2010*: Nothing. Coded as 0

*Macedonia 2021*: No change

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Macedonia 2010*: The primary objective of the National Bank shall be to achieve and to maintain price stability.

The other objective of the Bank, subordinated to the primary objective, shall be to contribute to the maintenance of a stable, competitive and market-based financial system.

The National Bank shall support the general economic policies without endangering the achievement of the objective set forth in paragraph (1) of this Article and in conformity with the principle of open market economy and free competition. (Article 6) Coded as .6

*Macedonia 2021*: No change

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Macedonia 2006*: The National Bank shall not extend loans and credits to the central government and government administration bodies.

The National Bank shall not guarantee the assumed liabilities of the bodies under paragraph 1 of this Article and shall not purchase directly their debt instruments. (Article 51)

Provisions of Article 51 shall not pertain to:

- financing of the liabilities of the Republic of Macedonia to the International Monetary Fund

- credits or loans with up to one-day maturity, with no possibility to be renewed or extended. (Article 52)

*Macedonia 2010*: The National Bank shall not grant, directly or indirectly, credits to the Government of the Republic of Macedonia or any other government authority, public enterprise, public institutions, companies founded by the state or where the state is a dominant shareholder, municipality authorities, municipalities of the City of Skopje and the City of Skopje, with the exception of intra-day credits to the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, to secure smooth functioning of the payment system. Such intra-day credit shall be guaranteed by negotiable government securities and shall be fully repaid before the end of the same day.

The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply to state-owned banks and other supervised state-owned entities, which shall be given the same treatment as privately-owned banks and other supervised privately-owned entities.

The National Bank may purchase government securities provided that such purchases are only made in the secondary market. (Article 44) Coded as 1

*Macedonia 2021*: No change

# *Securitized lending (.10)*

*Macedonia 2010*: The National Bank shall not grant, directly or indirectly, credits to the Government of the Republic of Macedonia or any other government authority, public enterprise, public institutions, companies founded by the state or where the state is a dominant shareholder, municipality authorities, municipalities of the City of Skopje and the City of Skopje, with the exception of intra-day credits to the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, to secure smooth functioning of the payment system. Such intra-day credit shall be guaranteed by negotiable government securities and shall be fully repaid before the end of the same day.

The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply to state-owned banks and other supervised state-owned entities, which shall be given the same treatment as privately-owned banks and other supervised privately-owned entities.

The National Bank may purchase government securities provided that such purchases are only made in the secondary market. (Article 44) Coded as .67 from 2006 (similar language in 2006 law)

*Macedonia 2021*: No change

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

*Macedonia 2010*: The National Bank shall not grant, directly or indirectly, credits to the Government of the Republic of Macedonia or any other government authority, public enterprise, public institutions, companies founded by the state or where the state is a dominant shareholder, municipality authorities, municipalities of the City of Skopje and the City of Skopje, with the exception of intra-day credits to the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, to secure smooth functioning of the payment system. Such intra-day credit shall be guaranteed by negotiable government securities and shall be fully repaid before the end of the same day.

The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply to state-owned banks and other supervised state-owned entities, which shall be given the same treatment as privately-owned banks and other supervised privately-owned entities.

The National Bank may purchase government securities provided that such purchases are only made in the secondary market. (Article 44) Coded as 1 from 2006

*Macedonia 2021*: No change

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

*Macedonia 2010*: Only intra-day loans/credits available. Coded as – from 2006

*Macedonia 2021*: No change

# *(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

*Macedonia 2010*: The National Bank shall not grant, directly or indirectly, credits to the Government of the Republic of Macedonia or any other government authority, public enterprise, public institutions, companies founded by the state or where the state is a dominant shareholder, municipality authorities, municipalities of the City of Skopje and the City of Skopje, with the exception of intra-day credits to the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, to secure smooth functioning of the payment system. Such intra-day credit shall be guaranteed by negotiable government securities and shall be fully repaid before the end of the same day.

The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply to state-owned banks and other supervised state-owned entities, which shall be given the same treatment as privately-owned banks and other supervised privately-owned entities.

The National Bank may purchase government securities provided that such purchases are only made in the secondary market. (Article 44) Coded as 1

*Macedonia 2021*: No change

# *Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

*Macedonia 2010*: Only intra-day loans/credits available. Coded as – from 2006  
*Macedonia 2021*: No change

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Macedonia 2006*: The National Bank shall not extend loans and credits to the central government and government administration bodies.

The National Bank shall not guarantee the assumed liabilities of the bodies under paragraph 1 of this Article and shall not purchase directly their debt instruments. (Article 51) Coded as 1

*Macedonia 2010*: The National Bank may purchase government securities provided that such purchases are only made in the secondary market. (Article 44) Coded as 1 from 2010

*Macedonia 2021*: No change

**MOLDOVA – According to website, reform in 2006 (**[**http://www.bnm.md/en/info\_about\_bnm**](http://www.bnm.md/en/info_about_bnm)**)**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Moldova 2011*: The term of each member of the Council of Administration shall be 7 years provided, that the completion dates of the terms of individual members of the Council as far as practicable shall be spread evenly over each seven year period. Members of the Council of Administration shall be eligible for reappointment, unless a ground for removal under Article 27 applies. (Article 23, 6) Coded as .75

*Moldova 2021*: No change

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Moldova 2011*: The Governor of the National Bank shall be nominated by the Parliament at the proposal of the Chairman of the Parliament. (Article 23, 2) Coded as .5

*Moldova 2021*: No change

1. ***Dismissal***

*Moldova 2011*: (1) The Governor and other members of the Council shall be removed from office following the proposal of the Chairman of the Parliament if they:

a) become ineligible to serve on the Council of Administration pursuant to paragraph (2);

b) have been convicted of a criminal offense;

c) have become insolvent or have been declared bankrupt and their debts have not been discharged;

d) have, on grounds of personal misconduct, been disqualified or suspended by a competent authority from practicing a profession.

(2) Members of the Council of Administration shall be removed from office following the proposal of the Governor if they:

a) have been absent from three or more successive meetings of the Council without good cause;

b) are unable to perform the functions of such office because of an infirmity of body or mind;

c) have engaged in serious misconduct in the office, substantially prejudicing the interests of the National Bank.

(3) The Governor shall be removed from office by the Parliament with the vote of two thirds of the total number of deputies. The members of the Council of Administration shall be removed from office by the Parliament with the simple majority of votes cast (50% +1) of the total number of deputies. (Article 27) Coded as .83

*Moldova 2016*: (10) Any member of the Supervisory Board or Executive Board may be dismissed by the Parliament according to the procedures set out in paragraph (11), only in case he/she no longer fulfils the conditions required for the performance of his/her duties, committed a serious misconduct, concluded directly or through a third party a legal act, participated in a making decision process without solving the real conflict of interest in accordance with the legislation regulating the conflicts of interests, failed to submit his/her declaration of assets and personal interests or refused its submission, under Article 27 paragraph (8) of the Law no.132 of 17 June, 2016 on the National Integrity Authority, or was ordered by the court, by irrevocable decision, the confiscation of unjustified property. (Article 23) Coded as .83

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Moldova 2011*: No member of the staff of the National Bank shall simultaneously have other employment and shall not accept any remuneration from natural or legal persons (except honours for publications and payments for lecturing at educational institutions). (Article 34, 4) Coded as 1

*Moldova 2016*: (1) Members of the decision-making bodies of the National Bank shall not be members of the Parliament, members of the Government, members of a political party or a social-political faction, part of the judicial authority or public administration, and shall not carry out or participate to activities of political character, get involved in electoral propaganda in favour of a party or social-political faction. (Article 25) Coded as 1

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Moldova 2010*: The National Bank seeks to cooperate with the Government in pursuing its objectives and shall, in accordance with Law, take such actions as it deems necessary to promote such a cooperation.

The National Bank shall be independent in exercising the attributions vested by this Law and shall not request, nor shall be instructed by public authorities or any other authority. (Article 6, 1, 4)

The Council of Administration shall have the following powers:

a) to establish the monetary policy of the Republic, including the limits of interest rates on monetary policy instruments, extensions of credit by the National Bank, and the types and levels of reserves that banks are required to maintain with the National Bank; (Article 26) Coded as 1

*Moldova 2021*: No change

# *(b) Resolution of conflict*

*Moldova 2010*: The National Bank seeks to cooperate with the Government in pursuing its objectives and shall, in accordance with Law, take such actions as it deems necessary to promote such a cooperation.

The National Bank shall be independent in exercising the attributions vested by this Law and shall not request, nor shall be instructed by public authorities or any other authority. (Article 6, 1, 4) Coded as 1

*Moldova 2021*: No change

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

*Moldova 2010*: Each year, the National Bank shall be consulted by the Government on the occasion of the preparation of the state budget and shall submit a written report on financial and economic matters pertinent thereto. (Article 37, 3) Coded as 1

*Moldova 2021*: No change

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Moldova 2010*: The primary objective of the National Bank is to achieve and maintain price stability.   
Without prejudice to the primary objective, the National Bank shall foster and maintain a stable market-based financial system and support the general economic policy of the State. (Article 4) Coded as .6 from 2010

*Moldova 2021*: No change

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Moldova 2004*: (1) The National Bank may extend credit to the Republic and its instrumentalities as authorized by this Law.

(2) Loans to the Republic shall be disbursed in Moldovan Lei only. All such loans shall be certified by negotiable debt securities that bear interest at market-related rates, that have maturities corresponding to the maturities of the loans that they certificate, and that are issued and delivered by the Republic to the National Bank. For each loan there must be a written loan agreement executed between the Government represented by the Ministry of Finance and the National Bank. The agreement shall clearly state the principal amount of the loan, its maturity, and the applicable rates of interest and other charges. (Article 41) Coded as 1

*Moldova 2010*: The National Bank shall not extend credit and warranties in any form to the Republic or its instrumentalities, including through acquisition in the primary market of securities issued by the Republic. (Article 41) Coded as 1

*Moldova 2021*: No change

# *(b) Securitized lending (.10)*

*Moldova 2004*: Coded as 0 (following CMN)

*Moldova 2010*: The National Bank shall not extend credit and warranties in any form to the Republic or its instrumentalities, including through acquisition in the primary market of securities issued by the Republic. (Article 41) Coded as 1

*Moldova 2021*: No change

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

*Moldova 2004*: Coded as .33

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

*Moldova 2004*: Coded as .67 (assuming instrumentalities means all levels of government; following CMN)

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

*Moldova 2004*: No mention of limit. Coded as -

# *(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

*Moldova 2010*: Nothing in this Chapter shall prohibit the National Bank from purchasing and selling debt securities issued by the Republic:

a) with the condition that the National Bank shall purchase only securities maturing within one hundred and eighty days that have previously been publicly issued, in open market operations;

b) in connection with extensions of credit to banks. (Article 42) Coded as 1

# *(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

*Moldova 2004*: Coded as .75

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Moldova 2010*: The National Bank may deal in financial markets in debt securities issued by the Republic, debt securities issued by it or any other debt securities by purchasing, holding and selling outright (spot and forward). (Article 15)

The National Bank shall not extend credit and warranties in any form to the Republic or its instrumentalities, including through acquisition in the primary market of securities issued by the Republic. (Article 41) Coded as 1

*Moldova 2021*: No change

# MONTENEGRO

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

***Term of office****Montenegro 2005*: A member of the Council shall be appointed for the period of six years and may be reappointed only twice. (Article 16)

*Montenegro 2010*: Members of the Council shall be appointed for the period of six years and may not serve more than two terms, in accordance with this law. (Article 49) (Coded as .75)

*Montenegro 2021*: No change

***Who appoints CEO?****Montenegro 2005*: The Council shall have seven members.

The members of the Council shall be: the President of the Council, the Director

General and two deputies of the Director General, who are executive officers of the

Central Bank to be nominated by the working body of the Parliament competent for the

selection and appointments, and three members to be nominated by the Government.

The members of the Council shall be appointed by the Parliament. (Article 14)  
*Montenegro 2010*: Members of the Council shall be appointed by the Parliament.

The Governor shall be appointed by the Parliament, upon the proposal of the President of Montenegro. (Article 50) (Coded as .5)

*Montenegro 2021*: No change

***Dismissal****Montenegro 2005*: A member of the Council shall be relieved of duty if he/she:

1) is not eligible to be a member of the Council within the meaning of Article 15 of this Law;

2) has been a debtor in a bankruptcy proceedings;

3) has been sentenced to unconditional imprisonment or convicted of an offence which makes him unworthy of the position of the Council member;

4) has performed the function of the Council member unprofessionally and unconscientiously;

5) has become permanently incapacitated to perform the function of the Council member. (Article 23)  
*Montenegro 2010*: A member of the Council shall be relieved of duty prior to the expiry of his/her term of office if:

1) it has been established, after his/her appointment, that he/she had been appointed based on inaccurate and/or incorrect information or if any of the circumstance under Article 51 paragraphs 2 to 5 hereof has occurred;

2) he/she has been sentenced to unconditional prison term or convicted of offence which makes him/her unworthy of performing the function of the Council member or if he/she has been subject to the prohibition of further conduct of work or duty imposed by the competent authority;

3) he/she has deliberately or by gross negligence made a serious omission in performing his/her function;

4) he/she has requested the relieving of duty personally;

5) he/she has become a debtor in the bankruptcy proceedings.

A member of the Council may be relieved of duty if he/she has failed to perform his/her duties for a consecutive period of more than three months without the approval of the Council, if he/she has been unable to perform the function because of illness for a consecutive period of more than six months or if he/she has failed to submit or submits a false statement and the report referred to under Article 52 paragraph 3 herein.

A member of the Council may not be relieved of duty for reasons other than those specified under paragraphs 1 and 2 above. (Article 53) (Coded as .83)

*Montenegro 2021*: No change

***May CEO hold other offices in government?****Montenegro 2010*: A member of the Council may not be a member of a political organisation, a member of the Parliament, a member of the Government or person performing another function or duty as designated by the Parliament or the Government, except a function or a duty in international financial institutions, and he/she may not be performing a function or a duty in any local authority or trade union bodies. (Article 51) (Coded as 0 from 2005 and 1 from 2010)

*Montenegro 2021*: No change

Policy Formation (weight = .15)

*(a) Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Montenegro 2005*: The Central Bank is an independent organization of the Republic of Montenegro (hereinafter: the Republic) solely responsible for monetary policy, establishing and maintaining a sound banking system and efficient payment system in the Republic. (Article 1)

The Central Bank shall be independent in exercising its powers under this Law. (Article 2)  
*Montenegro 2010*: The Central Bank shall be independent in pursuing the objectives and exercising the functions under this law.

The Central Bank, members of its bodies and employees in the Central Bank shall be independent in the performance of their functions and their activities established under this and other laws and they may not receive or seek any instruction from the government and other bodies and organisations or any other entities.

The state and other bodies and organizations and other persons may not exert any influence on the performance and decision-making of members of the Central Bank bodies. (Article 7) (Coded as 1)

*Montenegro 2021*: No change

*(b) Resolution of conflict*

(Coded as 1 – CB seems to have final word)

*Montenegro 2021*: No change

*(c) Role in government’s budgetary process* (No mention – coded as 0)

*Montenegro 2021*: No change

Objectives (weight = .15) ***Montenegro 2010*:** The main objective of the Central Bank shall be to foster and maintain the financial system stability, including fostering and maintaining a sound banking system and safe and efficient payment systems.

The Central Bank shall contribute to achieving and maintaining price stability.

The Central Bank shall, without prejudice to pursuing its objectives, support the pursuing of economic policy of the Government of Montenegro (hereinafter: the Government), acting thereby in accordance with the principles of free and open market and freedom of entrepreneurship and competition.

The Central Bank shall have all powers required for pursuing the objectives under this Article. (Article 4) (Coded as .6)

*Montenegro 2021*: No change

Limitations on lending to the government

*Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Montenegro 2005*: The Central Bank may not grant loans to the Government of the Republic of Montenegro (hereinafter: the Government) or any other legal or natural persons, except under the conditions stipulated in this Law. (Article 3)  
*Montenegro 2010*: The Central Bank may not, either directly or indirectly, grant any loans to the Government, other government bodes and organisations, local self-government units or any other persons owned by or in the majority ownership of the state or local self-government units.

By way of exception from paragraph 1 above, the Central Bank may, under the conditions stipulated under this law, grant credits to banks owned by or in the majority ownership of the state.

The Central Bank may not purchase debt securities issued by entities under paragraph 1 above in the primary market. (Article 43) (Coded as 1)

*Montenegro 2021*: No change

*(b) Securitized lending (.10)   
Montenegro 2005*: The Central Bank may not grant loans to the Government of the Republic of Montenegro (hereinafter: the Government) or any other legal or natural persons, except under the conditions stipulated in this Law. (Article 3)

*Montenegro 2010*: The Central Bank may not, either directly or indirectly, grant any loans to the Government, other government bodes and organisations, local self-government units or any other persons owned by or in the majority ownership of the state or local self-government units.

By way of exception from paragraph 1 above, the Central Bank may, under the conditions stipulated under this law, grant credits to banks owned by or in the majority ownership of the state.

The Central Bank may not purchase debt securities issued by entities under paragraph 1 above in the primary market. (Article 43) (Coded as 1)

*Montenegro 2021*: No change

*(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

*(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

*(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

*(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

*(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

*(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)****Montenegro 2005*:** The Central Bank may purchase and sell securities issued by the Republic in the secondary market.

The Central Bank may purchase and sell securities at either the primary or secondary market that are issued by a Member State of the European Union or another state designated in a regulation of the Central Bank. (Article 33a)

*Montenegro 2010*:

The Central Bank may not purchase debt securities issued by entities under paragraph 1 above in the primary market. (Article 43) (Coded as 1)

*Montenegro 2021*: No change

**POLAND**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Poland 2010*: The term of office of the President of the NBP shall be six years. The same person shall not serve as President of the NBP for more than two consecutive terms. (Article 9, 2) Coded as .75

*Poland 2021*: No change

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Poland 2010*: The President of the NBP shall be appointed and dismissed by the Sejm, at the request of the President of the Republic of Poland. (Article 9, 1) Coded as .5

*Poland 2021*: No change

1. ***Dismissal***

*Poland 2010*: The President of the NBP may be dismissed if:

1) he/she has been unable to fulfil his/her duties due to prolonged illness,

2) he/she has been convicted of commiting a criminal offence under a legally binding court sentence,

2a) he/she has submitted a vetting statement deemed false by court in a binding ruling,

3) the Tribunal of State has prohibited him/her from occupying managerial positions or holding posts of particular responsibility in state bodies. (Article 9, 5) Coded as .83

*Poland 2021*: No change

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Poland 2010*: During his/her term of office, a Council member shall not hold any other positions nor engage in profit-gaining or public activity other than academic work, teaching or writing, although the Council may adopt a resolution (without the participation of the person concerned) expressing its consent for a member to engage in activities of international organisations. (Article 14, 1) Coded as 1

*Poland 2021*: No change

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Poland 2010*: The Monetary Policy Council, hereinafter referred to as "the Council", shall set the annual monetary policy guidelines and submit them for the information of the Sejm alongside the submission of the Draft Budget Act by the Council of Ministers. Within 5 months following the end of the budget year, the Monetary Policy Council shall submit a report on monetary policy implementation to the Sejm. (Article 12)

In performing its tasks, the NBP shall collaborate with the competent State bodies with regard to developing and implementing the state economic policy, while striving to ensure the proper implementation of monetary policy guidelines, and in particular it shall:

1) submit the monetary policy guidelines as well as reports on the implementation of monetary policy and on the situation within the banking system to State bodies,

2) collaborate with the Minister of Finance in developing financial plans of the State,

3) present its opinion on draft legislation relating to economic policy,

4) present its opinion on draft laws concerning the activity of banks and draft legislation of significance to the banking system. (Article 21) Coded as 1

*Poland 2021*: No change

# *(b) Resolution of conflict*

*Poland 2010*: The Monetary Policy Council, hereinafter referred to as "the Council", shall set the annual monetary policy guidelines and submit them for the information of the Sejm alongside the submission of the Draft Budget Act by the Council of Ministers. Within 5 months following the end of the budget year, the Monetary Policy Council shall submit a report on monetary policy implementation to the Sejm. (Article 12)

In performing its tasks, the NBP shall collaborate with the competent State bodies with regard to developing and implementing the state economic policy, while striving to ensure the proper implementation of monetary policy guidelines, and in particular it shall:

1) submit the monetary policy guidelines as well as reports on the implementation of monetary policy and on the situation within the banking system to State bodies,

2) collaborate with the Minister of Finance in developing financial plans of the State,

3) present its opinion on draft legislation relating to economic policy,

4) present its opinion on draft laws concerning the activity of banks and draft legislation of significance to the banking system. (Article 21) Coded as 1

*Poland 2021*: No change

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

*Poland 2010*: 1. Acting on behalf of the Council, the President of the NBP shall:

1) submit the following to the Sejm and the Council of Ministers:

a) quarterly reports on the balance of payments,

b) annual statement on the international investment position,

2) submit draft monetary policy guidelines, opinions on the Draft Budget Act, balance of

payments forecasts and the Council’s decisions to the Council of Ministers and the

Minister of Finance,

3) draw up periodic reports on transfers of (payments from) profit. (Article 23) Coded as 1

*Poland 2021*: No change

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Poland 2010*: The basic objective of the activity of the NBP shall be to maintain price stability, while supporting the economic policy of the Government, insofar as this does not constrain the pursuit of the basic objective of the NBP. (Article 3, 1) Coded as .6

*Poland 2021*: No change

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Poland 2010*: 1. The increase in spending or the reduction in revenues from those planned by the Council of Ministers may not lead to the adoption by the Sejm of a budget deficit exceeding the level provided in the draft Budget.

2. The Budget shall not provide for covering a budget deficit by way of contracting credit obligations to the State's central bank. (article 220 of constitution; following CWN)

*Poland 2021*: No change

# *(b) Securitized lending (.10)*

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

# *(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

# *(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

**ROMANIA**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Romania 2010*: Appointments are made for a period of five years, with the possibility of renewal. (Article 33, 4) [from 2004] Coded as .5

*Romania 2021*: No change

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Romania 2010*: Members of the National Bank of Romania’s Board are appointed by the Parliament – that also nominates the executive management – on the recommendation of the competent standing committees of the two Chambers of Parliament. (Article 33, 3)Coded as .5

*Romania 2021*: No change

1. ***Dismissal***

*Romania 2010*: A member of the Board may be recalled from office by the Parliament, at the joint proposal submitted by the competent standing committees of the two Chambers of Parliament, if s/he no longer fulfils the conditions required for the performance of her/his duties or if s/he has been found guilty of serious misconduct.

No member of the National Bank of Romania’s Board can be replaced for other reasons or following a procedure other than that stipulated under para. (6) hereof. (Article 33, 6-7) Coded as .83

*Romania 2021*: No change

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Romania 2010*: Members of the National Bank of Romania’s Board may not be deputies, senators, or politically affiliated and may not belong either to the judicial authority or to the public administration. (Article 34) Coded as 1

*Romania 2021*: No change

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Romania 1998*: The National Bank of Romania cooperates with central and local public authorities in fulfillment of its aims. (Article 3,1) Coded as .67

*Romania 2010*: When carrying out their tasks, the National Bank of Romania and the members of its decisionmaking bodies shall not seek or take instructions from public authorities or from any other institution or authority. (Article 3, 1) coded as 1

*Romania 2021*: No change

# *Resolution of conflict*

*Romania 1998*: In order to attain its fundamental objective, the National Bank of Romania elaborates, implements and is responsible for the monetary, foreign-exchange, credit, payments policies, bank licensing and prudential supervision, in the framework of the general policy of the State pursuing the normal operation of the banking system and the participation in the promotion of a financial system specific to market economy. (Article 2, 2) Coded as .8

*Romania 2010*: When carrying out their tasks, the National Bank of Romania and the members of its decisionmaking bodies shall not seek or take instructions from public authorities or from any other institution or authority. (Article 3, 1) coded as 1

*Romania 2021*: No change

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

*Romania 2010*: The National Bank of Romania shall co-operate with the Ministry of Public Finance in setting the macroeconomic indicators based on which the annual draft budget shall be drawn up. (Article 3, 3) Coded as 1

*Romania 2021*: No change

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Romania 2010*: (1) The primary objective of the National Bank of Romania shall be to ensure and maintain price stability. (3) Without prejudice to its primary objective of ensuring and maintaining price stability, the National Bank of Romania shall support the general economic policy of the State. (Article 2) Coded as .6

*Romania 2021*: No change

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Romania 2010*: Overdraft facilities or any other type of credit facility with the National Bank of Romania in favour of the State, national and local public authorities, *régies autonomes,* national corporations, national companies and other majority state-owned companies shall be prohibited. (Article 7) [from 2004] Coded as 1

*Romania 2021*: No change

# *(b) Securitized lending (.10)*

*Romania 2010*: The State’s borrowings based on government securities shall be performed according to the conventions concluded between the National Bank of Romania and the Ministry of Public Finance, that establish at least the following terms: value of borrowing, maturity date, interest rate and interest calculation up to the maturity date, debt servicing costs, as well as data regarding negotiable government securities issued for each borrowing. (Article 29) Coded as 1 – not about Bank lending to government but acting as agent.

*Romania 2021*: No change

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

# *(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

# *(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Romania 2010*: (1) Direct purchase by the National Bank of Romania of debt instruments issued by the State, national and local public authorities, *régies autonomes,* national corporations, national companies and other majority state-owned companies in the primary market is prohibited. (Article 6) [from 2004] Coded as 1

*Romania 2021*: No change

**RUSSIA**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Russia 2007*: The Bank of Russia Chairman shall be appointed by the State Duma for a term of four years by a majority of votes of the total number of State Duma deputies. (Article 14) Coded as .25 same in 2009

*Russia 2021*: The Bank of Russia Chairman shall be appointed by the State Duma for a term of five years by a majority of votes of the total number of State Duma deputies.(article 14) Coded as .5 from 2013

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Russia 2007*: The Bank of Russia Chairman shall be appointed by the State Duma for a term of four years by a majority of votes of the total number of State Duma deputies. (Article 14) Coded as .5 same in 2009

*Russia 2021*: The Bank of Russia Chairman shall be appointed by the State Duma for a term of five years by a majority of votes of the total number of State Duma deputies.(article 14) Coded as .5 from 2013

1. ***Dismissal***

*Russia 2007*: The State Duma shall be entitled to dismiss the Bank of Russia Chairman upon the proposal of the Russian Federation President.

The Bank of Russia Chairman may only be dismissed in the following cases:

when his term expires;

if he is unable to fulfil his duties for health reasons confirmed by a government medical commission;

if he submits a letter of resignation;

if he has committed an indictable crime established by a court ruling that has come into force;

if he has violated any federal law regulating the activities of the Bank of Russia.(Article 14) Coded as .83 same in 2009

*Russia 2021*: No change

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Russia 2007*: Members of the Board of Directors cannot be deputies to the State Duma, members of the Federation Council, deputies to the legislative (representative) bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, deputies to the bodies of local self-government, civil servants or members of the Russian Federation Government.

A member of the Board of Directors shall relinquish his powers as a deputy, resign as a member of the Russian Federation Government or retire from government service within one month after his appointment as a member of the Board of Directors and thereafter the newly-appointed Board member shall take up his duties.

A member of the Board of Directors cannot be a member of any political party or hold any position in a public, political or religious organisation. (Article 19) Coded as 1 same in 2009

*Russia 2021*: No change

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Russia 2007*: The Bank of Russia shall fulfil the following functions:

1) it shall elaborate and pursue in collaboration with the Government of the Russian Federation a single state monetary policy; (Article 4) Coded as .67 same in 2009

*Russia 2021*: No change

# *(b) Resolution of conflict*

*Russia 2007*: The Bank of Russia shall be accountable to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.

The State Duma shall:

appoint and dismiss the Bank of Russia Chairman at the proposal of the Russian Federation President;

appoint and dismiss members of the Bank of Russia Board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as the Board of Directors) at the proposal of the Bank of Russia Chairman with the agreement of the Russian Federation President;

delegate and recall representatives of the State Duma in the National Banking Board within its quota;

consider guidelines for the single state monetary policy and adopt decisions on them;

consider annual reports of the Bank of Russia and adopt decisions on them;

take a decision on an inspection by the Audit Chamber of the Russian Federation of the financial and economic activities of the Bank of Russia and its units and divisions. Such a decision may only be taken on the basis of a proposal of the National Banking Board;

conduct parliamentary hearings on the activities of the Bank of Russia with the participation of its representatives;

hear reports by the Bank of Russia Chairman on the activities of the Bank of Russia (when annual reports and guidelines for the single state monetary policy are presented). (Article 5) Coded as .4 from 2002

*Russia 2021*: No change

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

*Russia 2007*: The Bank of Russia shall fulfil the following functions:

6) it shall manage the budget accounts of all levels of the budget system of the Russian Federation, unless federal laws stipulate otherwise, by effecting settlements on behalf of the authorised bodies of executive power and state extrabudgetary funds entrusted with the task of organising the execution of and executing the budgets; (Article 4)

To fulfil the functions assigned to it, the Bank of Russia shall participate in elaborating the economic policy of the Russian Federation Government. The Bank of Russia Chairman or one of his deputies at his instruction shall take part in meetings of the Russian Federation Government and may also participate in State Duma sessions discussing draft laws on issues relating to the economic, financial, credit and banking policies. (Article 21) coded as 1

*Russia 2021*: No change

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Russia 2007*: The purposes of the Bank of Russia shall be as follows:

to protect the ruble and ensure its stability;

to develop and strengthen the banking system of the Russian Federation;

to ensure the effective and uninterrupted functioning of the payment system.

Deriving profit shall not be the purpose of the Bank of Russia. (Article 3) coded as .6 same in 2009

*Russia 2021*: No change

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *(a) Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Russia 2007*: The Bank of Russia shall not be entitled to extend loans to the Russian Federation Government to finance the federal budget deficit and buy securities at their primary placement, except for those cases stipulated by the federal budget law.

The Bank of Russia shall not be entitled to extend loans to finance deficits in the budgets of the government extrabudgetary funds, budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local budgets. (Article 22)

Federal budget funds and assets of the government extra-budgetary funds shall be kept in the Bank of Russia unless federal laws stipulate otherwise.

The Bank of Russia shall not charge any commission for conducting operations with federal budget funds, assets of the government extra-budgetary funds, budget funds of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local budget funds and also operations to service government debt of the Russian Federation and operations with international reserves.

The powers of the Bank of Russia to service government debt of the Russian Federation shall be established by federal laws.

The Bank of Russia and the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation shall conclude agreements, if necessary, on the conduct of the aforementioned operations at the instruction of the Russian Federation Government. (Article 23)

The Bank of Russia shall have the right to conduct the following banking operations and transactions with Russian and foreign credit institutions and the Russian Federation Government in order to attain the goals set in this Federal Law:

1) to extend loans for a term up to 1 year against securities and other assets unless the federal budget law stipulates otherwise;

2) to buy and sell government securities on the open market; (Article 46) same in 2009 Coded as 1

*Russia 2021*: No change

# *(b) Securitized lending (.10)*

*Russia 2007*: Coded as .33 from 2002 (limits seem pretty loose)

*Russia 2021*: 1) to extend loans against securities and other assets; (One year limit removed in 2013) Coded as .33

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

*Russia 2007:* Coded as .33

*Russia 2021*: No change

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

*Russia 2007: Coded as 1*

*Russia 2021*: No change

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

*Russia 2007*: No limits mentioned. Coded as -

*Russia 2021*: No change

# *(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

*Russia 2007*: Coded as .67 same in 2009

*Russia 2021*: Coded as 0 from 2013

# *(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

*Russia 2007*: Coded as .25

*Russia 2021*: No change

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Russia 2007*: Coded as 0

*Russia 2021*: No change

# SERBIA

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

***Term of office  
Serbia 2004***: The Governor shall be nominated by the National Assembly's Finance Committee and appointed by the National Assembly, for a term of five years, with the right to reelection. (Article 16) (Coded as .5 until 2010)

***Serbia 2015***: The Governor shall be appointed for a six-year renewable term of office. (Article 19) (changed sometime between 2004 and 2010) (Coded as .75 from 2010)

*Serbia 2019*: No change

***Who appoints CEO?  
Serbia 2004***: The Governor shall be nominated by the National Assembly's Finance Committee and appointed by the National Assembly, for a term of five years, with the right to reelection. (Article 16)  
***Serbia 2015***: The Governor shall be appointed by the National Assembly upon the proposal of the President of the Republic of Serbia. (Article 19) (changed sometime between 2004 and 2010) (Coded as .5)

*Serbia 2019*: No change

***Dismissal  
Serbia 2004***: The office of the Governor, Vice Governors and members of the Council shall be terminated before the expiry of their term of office upon their request or when they reach age of retirement, as well as in the case of dismissal.

The Governor, Vice Governors and members of the Council shall be dismissed:

1) if they were convicted of a business crime or an offense against labor relations, property, judiciary, public order and public administration;

2) if it is determined they performed their tasks in an incompetent or imprudent manner and serious mistakes were made in the implementation of decisions and organization of operations of the NBS, resulting in substantial deviations from the accomplishment of its primary objective referred to in Article 3 of this Law;

3) if, on the basis of findings and opinions of the competent medical institution, it is established that, due to their health status, they have permanently lost their capacity to work and perform their duties,

4) if they fail to submit or submit a false statement regarding the information referred to in Article 28 of this Law;

5) if it is established that they do not satisfy the requirements for appointment as set out in Article 16 (2) of this Law. (Article 30)

The Council shall determine whether the conditions for the termination of office, viz. the dismissal

of the Governor are satisfied and shall institute the proceedings before the National Assembly's

Finance Committee within 60 days from the day these conditions were determined. (Article 31) (Coded as .67)

*Serbia 2010*: The official of the National Bank of Serbia shall be dismissed:

1) if he was sentenced by a final court decision for a business crime, or an offence against

labour rights, property, government institutions, judiciary, public order and legal procedures and official duty or for a crime by unconditional imprisonment longer than six months;

2) if it is established that his unprofessional and conscienceless performance of tasks and serious misconduct in the adoption and implementation of decisions or in the organization of operations of the National Bank of Serbia have resulted in substantial deviations from the accomplishment of its primary objective referred to in Article 3 of this Law;

3) if, on the basis of findings and opinions of the competent medical institution, it is established that due to his health status he has permanently lost the capacity to work or is temporarily incapacitated to perform his duties for a period longer than six months;

4) if he fails to submit or submits a false statement regarding the information referred to in Article 20, paragraph 5 of this Law, or acts contrary to the provisions of paragraph 1 of that Article;

5) if it is established that he does not meet the requirements for appointment referred to in Article 19 of this Law.

The reasons for the dismissal of the Governor and Vice-Governors shall be examined by the Council, while the reasons for the dismissal of a member of the Council shall be examined by the Finance Committee.

If the Council or the Finance Committee finds that one of the reasons for the dismissal of the Governor or member of the Council is satisfied, it shall without delay submit an elaborated notification thereof to the President of the Republic of Serbia and the National Assembly, or to the Speaker of the National Assembly.

In assessing whether the reasons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are satisfied, the Council shall seek a statement from the Governor and/or Vice-Governor, while the Finance Committee shall seek a statement of the Council member.

The Council shall submit the Governor’s statement to the National Assembly together with the notification referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, while the Finance Committee shall submit the statement of the Council member to the Speaker of the National Assembly.

The National Assembly shall take a decision on the dismissal of the Governor and members of the Council based on the elaborated notification referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article. (Article 28) (Coded as .67 same in 2015)

*Serbia 2019*: No change

***May CEO hold other offices in government?  
Serbia 2004***: The Governor, Vice Governors, members of the Council and employees with special authorities

may not:   
1) be deputies to the National Assembly, members of the Government, officers of political organizations, members of the bodies of local self-government, members of trade unions, members of managing or supervisory boards and/or external contractors of banks, other financial institutions and auditing firms or other legal entities that the NBS supervises or cooperates with in the performance of its tasks;

2) hold equity or debt securities of banks, other financial institutions and auditing firms or other legal entities that the NBS supervises or cooperates with in the performance of its tasks. (Article 28)   
***Serbia 2015***: The Governor may not:

1) be a deputy to the National Assembly, member of the Government or body or authority established by the National Assembly or the Government, perform tasks of the body or of a member of a body of an autonomous province, local government unit or trade union, nor may he perform а function in a political party, perform any other public function or hold public office;

2) be a member of a managing, executive or supervisory board or of any other body of a financial institution, audit firm or other entity that the National Bank of Serbia supervises or cooperates with in carrying out its tasks, nor may he be employed by or be an associate of any such entity;

3) hold shares, equity interest or debt securities of a financial institution, audit firm or other legal entity that the National Bank of Serbia supervises or cooperates with in carrying out its tasks;

4) hold shares, equity interest or debt securities of legal entities that hold participation in a financial institution, audit firm or other legal entity that the National Bank of Serbia supervises or cooperates with in carrying out its tasks. (Article 20) (Coded as 1 – same in 2010)

*Serbia 2019*: No change

Policy Formation (weight = .15)

*(a) Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Serbia 2004*: The NBS shall be the central bank of the Republic of Serbia, performing tasks set forth by this and other laws.

The NBS shall be autonomous and independent in performance of the tasks laid down by this and other laws and shall be accountable for its operations to the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia (hereinafter: the National Assembly).

The NBS shall neither receive nor seek instructions from government institutions and other persons with respect to performance of its tasks. (Article 2) (Coded as 1)

*Serbia 2015*:

The National Bank of Serbia shall be the central bank of the Republic of Serbia, performing the tasks set forth by this and other law.

The National Bank of Serbia shall be autonomous and independent in carrying out its tasks as laid down by this and other law and shall be subject to oversight by the National Assembly, to which it shall also be accountable for its work.

In carrying out their tasks, the National Bank of Serbia, the bodies of the National Bank of Serbia and the members of those bodies shall neither seek nor take instructions from government bodies and institutions, or other persons.

Government bodies and institutions, and other persons may not threaten the autonomy and independence of the National Bank of Serbia nor seek to influence the National Bank of Serbia, the bodies of the National Bank of Serbia, or the members of these bodies in carrying out their tasks. (Article 2) (same in 2010) (Coded as 1)

*Serbia 2019*: No change

*(b) Resolution of conflict*

(Coded as 1)

*Serbia 2019*: No change

*(c) Role in government’s budgetary process  
Serbia 2004*: The Governor shall attend the Government meetings where matters related to the pursuance of

objectives and tasks of the NBS are discussed.

The Ministry of Finance shall communicate to the NBS, with a view to obtaining the opinion thereof, drafts of laws and regulations related to the objectives and tasks of the NBS.

The Ministry of Finance shall communicate to the NBS, with a view to obtaining the opinion thereof, a draft of the Budget, Economic and Fiscal Policy Memorandum and a draft of the Budget Law, pursuant to the time limits laid down by the Budget System Law.

At the motion of the NBS, the Government may propose to the National Assembly the adoption of laws related to the pursuance of objectives and tasks of the NBS. (Article 72)

*Serbia 2015*: Within the time limits laid down by the law on budget system, the Government and/or the relevant ministry shall timely submit to the National Bank of Serbia a draft of the memorandum on budget, economic and fiscal policies and a draft of the law on budget, for the purposes of obtaining an opinion thereon.(Article 72) (Coded as 1)

*Serbia 2019*: No change

Objectives (weight = .15)

*Serbia 2004*: The primary objective of the NBS shall be achieving and maintaining price stability.

In addition to its primary objective, the NBS shall also strive for maintaining financial stability.

Without prejudice to its primary objective, the NBS shall support the pursuance of economic policy of the Government of the Republic of Serbia (hereinafter: the Government), [2] operating in accordance with the principles of market economy. (Article 3) (Coded as .6)

*Serbia 2015*: The primary objective of the National Bank of Serbia shall be to achieve and maintain price stability.

Without prejudice to its primary objective, the National Bank of Serbia shall contribute to maintaining and strengthening of the stability of the financial system.

Without prejudice to its objectives referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the National Bank of Serbia shall support the pursuance of economic policy of the Government of the Republic of Serbia (hereinafter: the Government), operating in accordance with the principles of a market economy. (Article 3) (Coded as .6)

*Serbia 2019*: No change

Limitations on lending to the government

*Advances (Weight = .15)*

***Serbia 2004***: The NBS may grant loans to the Republic of Serbia for the purposes of financing the temporary illiquidity of the budget, generated by the imbalances in the flow of revenues and expenditures in the course of the budget execution.

The loans referred to in para. 1 of this Article may be granted within the framework of the determined monetary policy and they may not exceed 5% of the average current budget revenue over the preceding three years, while the total amount of the Republic of Serbia's debt incurred on this basis may not exceed the triple amount of the prescribed minimum capital and special reserve funds of the NBS. (Article 39)  
***Serbia 2015***: The National Bank of Serbia may not approve credits, loans, overdraft facilities or other forms of credit facilities to the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit, public enterprises and other legal entities the founder of which is the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit, or in which the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit have a controlling participation, nor may it issue guarantees for the settlement of obligations of those entities or secure the settlement of their obligations otherwise.

The National Bank of Serbia may not directly purchase securities issued by entities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The prohibition from paragraph 1 of this Article shall neither apply to daily credits whose maturities cannot be extended nor to credits, loans, overdraft facilities or other types of credit facilities for the settlement of the Republic of Serbia’s obligations based on its membership in the International Monetary Fund. (Article 62; same in 2010) (Coded as .67)

*Serbia 2019*: No change

*(b) Securitized lending (.10)****Serbia 2004***: The NBS may grant loans to the Republic of Serbia for the purposes of financing the temporary illiquidity of the budget, generated by the imbalances in the flow of revenues and expenditures in the course of the budget execution.

The loans referred to in para. 1 of this Article may be granted within the framework of the determined monetary policy and they may not exceed 5% of the average current budget revenue over the preceding three years, while the total amount of the Republic of Serbia's debt incurred on this basis may not exceed the triple amount of the prescribed minimum capital and special reserve funds of the NBS. (Article 39) (Coded as .67)  
***Serbia 2015***: The National Bank of Serbia may not approve credits, loans, overdraft facilities or other forms of credit facilities to the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit, public enterprises and other legal entities the founder of which is the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit, or in which the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit have a controlling participation, nor may it issue guarantees for the settlement of obligations of those entities or secure the settlement of their obligations otherwise.

The National Bank of Serbia may not directly purchase securities issued by entities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The prohibition from paragraph 1 of this Article shall neither apply to daily credits whose maturities cannot be extended nor to credits, loans, overdraft facilities or other types of credit facilities for the settlement of the Republic of Serbia’s obligations based on its membership in the International Monetary Fund. (Article 62; same in 2010) (Coded as 1)

*Serbia 2019*: No change

*(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

***Serbia 2004***: The NBS may grant loans to the Republic of Serbia for the purposes of financing the temporary illiquidity of the budget, generated by the imbalances in the flow of revenues and expenditures in the course of the budget execution.

The loans referred to in para. 1 of this Article may be granted within the framework of the determined monetary policy and they may not exceed 5% of the average current budget revenue over the preceding three years, while the total amount of the Republic of Serbia's debt incurred on this basis may not exceed the triple amount of the prescribed minimum capital and special reserve funds of the NBS. (Article 39) (Coded as .67)  
***Serbia 2015***: The National Bank of Serbia may not approve credits, loans, overdraft facilities or other forms of credit facilities to the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit, public enterprises and other legal entities the founder of which is the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit, or in which the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit have a controlling participation, nor may it issue guarantees for the settlement of obligations of those entities or secure the settlement of their obligations otherwise.

The National Bank of Serbia may not directly purchase securities issued by entities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The prohibition from paragraph 1 of this Article shall neither apply to daily credits whose maturities cannot be extended nor to credits, loans, overdraft facilities or other types of credit facilities for the settlement of the Republic of Serbia’s obligations based on its membership in the International Monetary Fund. (Article 62; same in 2010) (Coded as --)

*Serbia 2019*: No change

*(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

***Serbia 2004*:** Only Republic of Serbia mentioned – coded as 1 ***Serbia 2015***: The National Bank of Serbia may not approve credits, loans, overdraft facilities or other forms of credit facilities to the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit, public enterprises and other legal entities the founder of which is the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit, or in which the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit have a controlling participation, nor may it issue guarantees for the settlement of obligations of those entities or secure the settlement of their obligations otherwise.

The National Bank of Serbia may not directly purchase securities issued by entities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The prohibition from paragraph 1 of this Article shall neither apply to daily credits whose maturities cannot be extended nor to credits, loans, overdraft facilities or other types of credit facilities for the settlement of the Republic of Serbia’s obligations based on its membership in the International Monetary Fund. (Article 62; same in 2010) (Coded as --)

*Serbia 2019*: No change

*(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)****Serbia 2004***: The NBS may grant loans to the Republic of Serbia for the purposes of financing the temporary illiquidity of the budget, generated by the imbalances in the flow of revenues and expenditures in the course of the budget execution.

The loans referred to in para. 1 of this Article may be granted within the framework of the determined monetary policy and they may not exceed 5% of the average current budget revenue over the preceding three years, while the total amount of the Republic of Serbia's debt incurred on this basis may not exceed the triple amount of the prescribed minimum capital and special reserve funds of the NBS. (Article 39) (Coded as .33)

***Serbia 2015***: The National Bank of Serbia may not approve credits, loans, overdraft facilities or other forms of credit facilities to the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit, public enterprises and other legal entities the founder of which is the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit, or in which the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit have a controlling participation, nor may it issue guarantees for the settlement of obligations of those entities or secure the settlement of their obligations otherwise.

The National Bank of Serbia may not directly purchase securities issued by entities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The prohibition from paragraph 1 of this Article shall neither apply to daily credits whose maturities cannot be extended nor to credits, loans, overdraft facilities or other types of credit facilities for the settlement of the Republic of Serbia’s obligations based on its membership in the International Monetary Fund. (Article 62; same in 2010) (Coded as --)

*Serbia 2019*: No change

*(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

*Serbia 2004*: No mention of maturity but definitely not indefinite (coded as --)***Serbia 2015***: The National Bank of Serbia may not approve credits, loans, overdraft facilities or other forms of credit facilities to the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit, public enterprises and other legal entities the founder of which is the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit, or in which the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit have a controlling participation, nor may it issue guarantees for the settlement of obligations of those entities or secure the settlement of their obligations otherwise.

The National Bank of Serbia may not directly purchase securities issued by entities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The prohibition from paragraph 1 of this Article shall neither apply to daily credits whose maturities cannot be extended nor to credits, loans, overdraft facilities or other types of credit facilities for the settlement of the Republic of Serbia’s obligations based on its membership in the International Monetary Fund. (Article 62; same in 2010) (Coded as 1)

*Serbia 2019*: No change

*(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)   
Serbia 2004*: The NBS shall determine the discount rate of the NBS.

The NBS shall determine interest rates on placements and other receivables of the NBS, as well as interest rates on the funds on which the NBS pays interest, and prescribe the manner of interest calculation, collection, and payment.

Notwithstanding para. 2 of this Article, the interest rates on the interest bearing funds of the Republic of Serbia, on which the NBS pays interest, shall be determined in a contract between the NBS and the Republic of Serbia.

Other claims referred to in para. 2 of this Article shall also include the funds maintained by the NBS, which are lower than prescribed.

Interest rates on placements and other claims of the NBS may not be lower than the discount rate. (Article 41) (Coded as .5)

***Serbia 2015***: The National Bank of Serbia may not approve credits, loans, overdraft facilities or other forms of credit facilities to the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit, public enterprises and other legal entities the founder of which is the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit, or in which the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit have a controlling participation, nor may it issue guarantees for the settlement of obligations of those entities or secure the settlement of their obligations otherwise.

The National Bank of Serbia may not directly purchase securities issued by entities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The prohibition from paragraph 1 of this Article shall neither apply to daily credits whose maturities cannot be extended nor to credits, loans, overdraft facilities or other types of credit facilities for the settlement of the Republic of Serbia’s obligations based on its membership in the International Monetary Fund. (Article 62; same in 2010) (Coded as --)

*Serbia 2019*: No change

*(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Serbia 2004*: No prohibition found – coded as 0

***Serbia 2015***: The National Bank of Serbia may not approve credits, loans, overdraft facilities or other forms of credit facilities to the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit, public enterprises and other legal entities the founder of which is the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit, or in which the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local government unit have a controlling participation, nor may it issue guarantees for the settlement of obligations of those entities or secure the settlement of their obligations otherwise.

The National Bank of Serbia may not directly purchase securities issued by entities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The prohibition from paragraph 1 of this Article shall neither apply to daily credits whose maturities cannot be extended nor to credits, loans, overdraft facilities or other types of credit facilities for the settlement of the Republic of Serbia’s obligations based on its membership in the International Monetary Fund. (Article 62; same in 2010) (Coded as 1)

*Serbia 2019*: No change

**TAJIKISTAN**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Tajikistan 1996*: No mention of term. Coded as –

*Tajikistan 2011*: 7. The Board members shall be appointed for the following terms: - the Chairman of the National Bank of Tajikistan – for a seven-year term (Article 74) (coded as .75 from 2011)

*Tajikistan 2021*: No change

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Tajikistan 1996*: The Chairman and Deputy Chairmen of the National Bank of Tajikistan shall be appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan with subsequent submission of the decrees to this effect for approval by the Madjlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan. The Chairman and Deputy Chairmen of the National Bank of Tajikistan *ex officio* shall sit on the Board. (Article 71) Coded as .5

*Tajikistan 2021*: No change

1. ***Dismissal***

*Tajikistan 1996*: The Chairman and Deputy Chairmen of the National Bank of Tajikistan shall be appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan with subsequent submission of the decrees to this effect for approval by the Madjlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan. The Chairman and Deputy Chairmen of the National Bank of Tajikistan *ex officio* shall sit on the Board. (Article 71) Coded as .5

***Tajikistan 2016***: 1. The Chairman of the National Bank of Tajikistan, his deputies and other Board members shall be removed from office in the following cases: - in connection with the expiration of their terms in office; - the impossibility of performing their official duties in connection with a deterioration in health confirmed by the findings of a medical commission; - the submission of a personal resignation request; - the handing down of a conviction of them and its entry into legal force; - their failure to comply with the restrictions established in the present Law; - abuse of office; - their absence at Board meetings for an extended period (more than three months) without notification of the Board. 2. A Board vacancy must be filled within 60 calendar days by the appointment of a new member. 3. Board members shall have a right to submit a resignation request to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan at least three months in advance (Article 75) (Coded as .83 from 2011)

*Tajikistan 2021*: No change

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Tajikistan 1996*: No restrictions on holding other offices. Coded as 0

*Tajikistan 2021*: No change

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *(a) Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Tajikistan 1996*: In order to fulfill the functions assigned to it, the National Bank of Tajikistan shall participate in developing the economic policy of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. The Chairman of the National Bank of Tajikistan, or one of the Deputy Chairmen on behalf of the Chairman, shall attend the meetings of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. (Article 24) Coded as .67

*Tajikistan 2021*: No change

# *(b) Resolution of conflict*

*Tajikistan 1996*: The National Bank of Tajikistan shall organize and carry out its activities independently. No government interference in the organization of its activities shall be allowed. (Article 6)

The National Bank of Tajikistan shall be independent in its activities within the limits of power granted to it by law. Legislative and executive authorities shall not have the right to interfere in the activities of the National Bank of Tajikistan and its organizational units exercising the Bank’s legislatively confirmed powers. (Article 24) Coded as 1 from 1996

*Tajikistan 2021*: No change

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

*Tajikistan 1996*: The National Bank of Tajikistan, jointly with the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan, shall establish the procedures for execution of the Republic’s and local budgets.

The National Bank of Tajikistan shall provide for cash execution of the Republic’s and local budgets through banks, and it may perform operations necessary for the execution of the budgets through its own establishments without charging any commission. (Article 29) Coded as 1

*Tajikistan 2021*: No change

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Tajikistan 1996*: The principal objectives of the National Bank of Tajikistan shall be as follows:

to achieve and maintain stability of the purchasing power of the national currency. To this end, the National Bank of Tajikistan shall create and support such conditions for the money, credit, and foreign exchange markets that would be conductive to consistent and sustained economic development and its integration into the world economy;

to develop and strengthen the banking system of the Republic;

to assist in efficient and smooth operation of the system of settlements. (Article 3) Coded as .6

*Tajikistan 2016*: 1. The main goal of the National Bank of Tajikistan is maintenance of the long-term domestic price stability. 2. Supplemental goals of the National Bank of Tajikistan are: - maintenance of the stability of state banking system; - assistance to the efficient and uninterrupted operation of the payment system. 3. Profit-making is not the main goal of the National Bank of Tajikistan. (Article 5) (Coded as .8 from 2011)

*Tajikistan 2021*: No change

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Tajikistan 1996*: The National Bank of Tajikistan may extend the following credits to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan:

(1)for the purpose of covering the deficit of the National Budget of the Republic of Tajikistan within the limits approved by the Madjlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan; and

(2)for other purposes.

In all cases referred to in (1) and (2) above, credits shall be granted only in the national currency. The credits shall be guaranteed by negotiable debt instruments bearing interest at the market level and with the same maturities as the term of the guaranteed credit; these instruments shall be issued and provided to the National Bank of Tajikistan by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. An arrangement between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan represented by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan and the National Bank of Tajikistan shall be drawn up for each credit.

The total amount of credits granted by the National Bank of Tajikistan under (1) above shall at no time exceed 10 percent of the average annual ordinary revenues of the National Budget of the Republic of Tajikistan (not including borrowings, grants, and economic aid of other types) for the three immediately preceding fiscal years.

The total amount of credits granted by the National Bank of Tajikistan under both (1) and (2) above, together with the National Bank of Tajikistan’s holdings of securities issued by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and acquired in accordance with Article 17 of this Law, shall at no time exceed 15 percent of the average annual ordinary revenues of the National Budget of the Republic of Tajikistan (not including borrowings, grants, and economic aid of other types) for the three immediately preceding fiscal years.

The National Bank of Tajikistan shall be prohibited from buying government securities during the period of their initial placement and from crediting the deficit of the national budget without involvement of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan. (Article 25) Coded as 1

*Tajikistan 2021*: 1. In emergency and unforeseen situations, and in the event of insufficiency of government budget resources, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, in order to cover the difference from losses, may obtain a loan from the National Bank of Tajikistan. The total amount of loans attracted by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan from the National Bank of Tajikistan for such purposes may not exceed 10 percent of the total revenues of the government budget for the previous year. Obtained credits are repaid within 12 months.

2. The National Bank of Tajikistan is prohibited to purchase securities of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan or any government authorities during the period of their primary placement directly. (Article 24; from 2011) Coded as .67

# *Securitized lending (.10)*

*Tajikistan 1996*: Coded as .67

*Tajikistan 2021*: Coded as 1 (from 2011)

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

*Tajikistan 1996*: Coded as .33

*Tajikistan 2021*: Coded as .67

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

*Tajikistan 1996*: Coded as 1—cash services to local budgets but no mention of lending

*Tajikistan 2021*: Coded as 1

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

*Tajikistan 1996*: Coded as .33

*Tajikistan 2021*: Coded as .33

# *(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

*Tajikistan 1996*: Coded as .33

*Tajikistan 2021*: Coded as .67

# *(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

*Tajikistan 1996*: Coded as .75

*Tajikistan 2021*: Coded as .23

# *Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Tajikistan 1996*: Coded as 1

*Tajikistan 2021*: No change

**TURKMENISTAN**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Turkmenistan 1994*: The Board shall be composed of the Chairman of the Board, his Deputies (including the First Deputy Chairman), other independent members, appointed by the President of Turkmenistan for the period of seven years. The tenure of each member of the Board as far as it is possible should be evenly portioned within each of the seven years period. The members of the Board may be the appointed for a second term. (Article 9) Coded as .75

*Turkmenistan 2011*: Term of office removed. Coded as --

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Turkmenistan 1994*: The Board shall be composed of the Chairman of the Board, his Deputies (including the First Deputy Chairman), other independent members, appointed by the President of Turkmenistan for the period of seven years. The tenure of each member of the Board as far as it is possible should be evenly portioned within each of the seven years period. The members of the Board may be the appointed for a second term. (Article 9) Coded as 0

*Turkmenistan 2011*: The Board consists of the President of the Central Bak of Turkmenistan, who is also Chairman of the Board of the Central Bank of Turkmenistan and members of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Turkmenistan.   
2. The members of the Board of the Central Bank of Turkmenistan are appointed and dismissed by the President of Turkmenistan. (Article 15) Coded as 0

1. ***Dismissal***

*Turkmenistan 1994*: A person shall be disqualified from serving as a members of the Board by the President of Turkmenistan if he:

- has been designated or elected to the institutions referred to in Article 11;

- has been convicted of a crime;

- has been removed from his position by the competent authorities for the reason of careless performance of work;

- is incapable to perform his duties for the reason of his poor health;

- has committed a fault which damaged the interests of the Central Bank of Turkmenistan.

No member of the Board shall be dismissed from serving as a member of the Board for

the reasons other than stipulated in this Law. (Article 12) Coded as .17

*Turkmenistan 2011*: The Board consists of the President of the Central Bak of Turkmenistan, who is also Chairman of the Board of the Central Bank of Turkmenistan and members of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Turkmenistan.   
2. The members of the Board of the Central Bank of Turkmenistan are appointed and dismissed by the President of Turkmenistan. (Article 15) Coded as 0

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Turkmenistan 1994*: Members of the Cabinet of Ministers and Khalk Maslakhaty cannot be appointed to the members of the Board. (Article 11)

While performing their obligations the Chairman, the First Deputy and all the members

of the Board as well as the Controller General and the specialists of the Bank shall not

have the right to take another position or to have another work, paid or unpaid. Board

Members, specialists of the Central Bank of Turkmenistan can not accept presents or

loans for themselves or in favour of the members of his family, business and financial

partners, if it affects the performance of their professional duties with the Central Bank of

Turkmenistan. (Article 23) Coded as 1

*Turkmenistan 2011*: No restriction found. Coded as 0

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *(a) Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Turkmenistan 1994*: The Central Bank of Turkmenistan shall face the following tasks:

- setting up and implementing monetary policy; (Article 4)

The Central Bank of Turkmenistan shall be fully responsible for setting up and implementation of the monetary policy of Turkmenistan, conducted by the President. (Article 31) Coded as .67

*Turkmenistan 2011*: 2. The Board of Central Bank of Turkmenistan shall:  
1) submit to President of Turkmenistan for consideration:  
a) the draft of main directions of integrated state monetary policy of Turkmenistan;  
b) the annual report of Central Bank of Turkmenistan;  
c) the proposals on management of the international reserves (gold and foreign exchange assets) of Turkmenistan, including the state’s gold reserve;  
d) in case of necessity, the proposals on increase of amount of the authorized capital of Central Bank of Turkmenistan, creation of funds and reserves of special purpose according to part 4, Article 11 of this law; (Article 16, 2) Coded as .67

# *Resolution of conflict*

*Turkmenistan 1994*: The Central Bank of Turkmenistan shall be fully responsible for setting up and implementation of the monetary policy of Turkmenistan, conducted by the President. (Article 31) Coded as 0

*Turkmenistan 2011*: Central Bank of Turkmenistan shall be accountable to President of Turkmenistan. (Article 3,2) Coded as 0

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

*Turkmenistan 1994*: The Central Bank of Turkmenistan shall inform Ministry of Economy and Finance on issues of state budget planning. (Article 45) Coded as 1

*Turkmenistan 2011*: 4. Central Bank of Turkmenistan shall serve as adviser to the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan as regards the formulation and implementation of government borrowing policy, the formation of the state budget of Turkmenistan with respect to issues of monetary policy. (Article 42, 4) Coded as 1

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Turkmenistan 1994*: The principle targets of the Central Bank of Turkmenistan are as follows:

- securing stability of the monetary unit;

- achieving and keeping the price stability;

- providing for the stable operation of the banking system;

- financial supporting the economic policy of the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan. (Article 4) Coded as .4

*Turkmenistan 2011*: 1. The basic purposes of Central Bank of Turkmenistan shall be to:  
1) maintain stability of manat;  
2) develop and strengthen the banking system of Turkmenistan. (Article 5) Coded as .6

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *(a) Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Turkmenistan 1994*: The Central Bank of Turkmenistan may give loans to the Cabinet of Ministers with the maturities not exceeding 6 months, in compliance with general limits prescribed by this Article, except as otherwise provided by legislative acts. The Central Bank of Turkmenistan may grant credits to the Cabinet of Ministers with maturities exceeding 6 months, such credits being connected or related to subscription fees and payments for the membership of Turkmenistan in international organisations.

The Central Bank of Turkmenistan shall give loans to the Cabinet of Ministers which shall be allocated, have a nominal value and repaid only in manats. All similar loans, bearing interests at market rates, are secured by sight liabilities, also bearing market interest. Such collaterals in a form of liabilities shall have the same maturity equal to the maturity of the loans which are secured by them, such collaterals being issued by the Cabinet of Ministers and submitted to the Central Bank of Turkmenistan. Each loan shall be given on the basis of a credit agreement done in a written form between the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan and the Central Bank of Turkmenistan. The agreement shall clearly state the amount of the loaned capital, its maturity, the applicable interest rate and other costs.

The aggregate amount of the loan extended by the Central Bank of Turkmenistan to the Cabinet of Ministers and subject to reimbursement shall not exceed 8 (eight) percent of the average annual normal state budget revenue for the three previous financial years; under this Article the term "revenues" shall not include loans, subsidies and other kinds of financial assistance. In exceptional cases, the Central Bank of Turkmenistan may by its regulation waive the limitation, prescribed by paragraph 4 of this Article, but only if such a waiver corresponds to the monetary policy objectives of the Central Bank of Turkmenistan and if the aggregate amount of the loans extended by the Central Bank of Turkmenistan to the Cabinet of Ministers and subject to reimbursement at no time exceeds 10 percent of the amount of average annual normal state budget revenue of three previous financial years.

In case there is a danger of exceeding the limit, prescribed in paragraph 5 of this Article, the Central Bank of Turkmenistan shall submit to the President a report on the amount of the outstanding loans extended to the Cabinet of Ministers and the reasons for such exceeding, as well as recommendations as it considers necessary to prevent or to remedy the situation. If the limit, prescribed in paragraph 4 of this Article, is exceeded in accordance with paragraph 5 of this Article, the Central Bank of Turkmenistan shall make such further reports and recommendations, necessary for rectifying and preventing similar situation in the next financial year. (Article 49) Coded as .67

*Turkmenistan 2011*: 3. Central Bank of Turkmenistan shall have the right to extend credits to the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan represented by Ministry of Finance of Turkmenistan, in keeping with the legislation of Turkmenistan. (Article 41) Coded as 0

# *(b) Securitized lending (.10)*

*Turkmenistan 1994*: Acquisition by the Central bank of Turkmenistan on its account of the securities issued by the Cabinet of Ministers shall be regarded as crediting the Cabinet of Ministers by the Central Bank of Turkmenistan. General limitations, stipulated under Article 49, with the exception of cases when such acquisition complies with monetary policy objectives of the Central Bank of Turkmenistan, shall be applied to the acquisition of government securities at the secondary market by the Central Bank of Turkmenistan. (Article 50) Coded as .67

*Turkmenistan 2011*: 1. Central Bank of Turkmenistan for the purposes envisioned in this law shall have the right to carry out the following bank operations and transactions:  
1) to give credits under security of financial instruments and other assets unless otherwise provided for by the legislation of Turkmenistan; (Article 36) Coded as 0

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

*Turkmenistan 1994*: Coded as .33

*Turkmenistan 2011*: Coded as .33

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

*Turkmenistan 1994*: Except for the special cases stipulated in this Law the Central Bank of Turkmenistan shall be prohibited to perform the following:

to grant the financial assistance in a form of direct borrowing, non-repaid loan or contingent liability, by means of obtaining a loan, share loan or other liability, by the acceptance of a debt or a contingent liability and in any other form; (Article 63) [only loans to Cabinet and Ministers and to banks mentioned in law] Coded as 1

*Turkmenistan 2011*: 1. Central Bank of Turkmenistan for the purposes envisioned in this law shall have the right to carry out the following bank operations and transactions:  
1) to give credits under security of financial instruments and other assets unless otherwise provided for by the legislation of Turkmenistan; (Article 36) Coded as 0

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

*Turkmenistan 1994*: Coded as .33

*Turkmenistan 2011*: No mention. Coded as --

# *(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

*Turkmenistan 1994*: Coded as 1

*Turkmenistan 2011*: No mention. Coded as 0

# *(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

*Turkmenistan 1994*: Coded as .75

*Turkmenistan 2011*: No mention. Coded as .25

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Turkmenistan 1994*: Acquisition by the Central bank of Turkmenistan on its account of the securities issued by the Cabinet of Ministers shall be regarded as crediting the Cabinet of Ministers by the Central Bank of Turkmenistan. General limitations, stipulated under Article 49, with the exception of cases when such acquisition complies with monetary policy objectives of the Central Bank of Turkmenistan, shall be applied to the acquisition of government securities at the secondary market by the Central Bank of Turkmenistan. (Article 50) Coded as 0

*Turkmenistan 2011*: 1. Central Bank of Turkmenistan for the purposes envisioned in this law shall have the right to carry out the following bank operations and transactions:  
1) to give credits under security of financial instruments and other assets unless otherwise provided for by the legislation of Turkmenistan;  
2) to buy and sell government securities in open market; (Article 36) Coded as 0

**UKRAINE**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Ukraine 2010*: The Governor of the National Bank shall be appointed by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine subject to the submission by the President of Ukraine for the period of seven years.. (Article 18) Coded as .75 (from 2010—need to find when it was reformed; coding as .5 until 2010—was 5 years in 2002 law)

*Ukraine 2021*: No change

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Ukraine 2010*: The Governor of the National Bank shall be appointed by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine subject to the submission by the President of Ukraine for the period of seven years.. (Article 18) Coded as .5

*Ukraine 2021*: No change

1. ***Dismissal***

*Ukraine 2010*: The President of Ukraine may dismiss the members of the Council of the National Bank appointed by him/her by a relevant Decree indicating causes of the dismissal.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine may dismiss the members of the Council of the National Bank appointed by the Rada via a relevant Resolution on the initiative of the relevant Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine indicating causes of the dismissal. (Article 10) Coded as .17

*Ukraine 2021*: No change

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Ukraine 2010*: No person is entitled to be the Governor of the National Bank, if such a person is a mandatory with representative capacity or holds (has held) the office of the chief of a state authority or other government agency (and from the day of expiry of the run of office of such a person less than one year has passed), or is a leader of a political party or a member of the governing bodies of a political party, or is a chief or a member of the governing board of a legal entity (with the exception of the National Bank), or else is a direct or indirect owner of some shares (stakes) of a legal entity. For the period of execution of his/her office the Governor of the National Bank shall suspend membership in any political party. (Article 18) Coded as 1

*Ukraine 2021*: No change

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *Who formulates monetary policy?*

*Ukraine 2002:* Basic principles of monetary and credit policy shall be based on main criteria and macroeconomic indices of the national economic development program and the basic parameters of socioeconomic development of Ukraine for a corresponding period (the volume of gross domestic product, projected inflation level, state budget deficit and sources for its coverage, payment and trade balance) approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. (Article 24) Coded as .67

*Ukraine 2010*: The Monetary Policy Fundamentals shall determine the medium-term run indicators of the National Bank activities with the purpose of accomplishing its objects as determined by Article 6 hereof.

When elaborating the Monetary Policy Fundamentals used shall be the macroeconomic indicators calculated by yhe Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The National Bank shall inform the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the Monetary Policy Fundamentals and money market state in the country in accordance with the procedure stipulated by Articles 9 and 51 hereof. (Article 24) Coded as 1 – Law says article amended in 2010; don’t know if it was amended between 2002 and 2010 as well

*Ukraine 2021*: No change

# *Resolution of conflict*

*Ukraine 2002*: Any interference of state legislative and executive bodies or officials thereof into exercise of functions and powers of the Council of the National Bank, or the Board of Directors of the National Bank shall be banned. (Article 53) Coded as 1

*Ukraine 2010*: The National Bank shall annually inform the Supreme Council of Ukraine about the main directions of credit and monetary policy worked out by the Bank for the next year and for a longer outlook. Any interference of the state authorities, other state agencies or their officials, any legal entities or individuals in the exercise of functions and powers of the National Bank, Council of the National Bank, Board of the National Bank or National Bank employees shall be prohibited, except for within the limits stipulated by the Constitution of Ukraine and this Law.

The National Bank shall submit reports and furnish with information the state authorities and other state agencies in the cases set forth by the Constitution of Ukraine and this Law.

The legislative settlement of the issues connected with the exercise of its duties by the National Bank shall be carried out by amending this Law. (Article 53) Coded as 1

*Ukraine 2021*: No change

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

*Ukraine*: Could not find any information in either the 2002 or the 2010 law. Following CMN and coding as 1

*Ukraine 2021*: No change

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Ukraine 2002*: In accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, the basic function of the National Bank shall be to ensure stability of Ukrainian monetary unit.

In order to fulfill this function the National Bank shall help to maintain stability of the banking system and (within its jurisdiction) prices. (Article 6) coded as .8

*Ukraine 2010*: According to the Constitution of Ukraine, the main function of the National Bank is to ensure stability of the monetary unit of Ukraine.

When exercising its main function the National Bank shall proceed from the priority of achievement and retention of the price stability in the country.

The National Bank shall within its terms of reference promote the banking system stability provided its actions related thereto do not impede attainment of the goal established by the second part of this article.

The National Bank shall also promote sustainability of the economic growth and second the economic policy of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine provided that it does not prevent the NBU from attainment of the aims determined in the second and third parts of this article. (Article 6) Coded as .6 (from 2010—law says amended in 2010)

*Ukraine 2021*: No change

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Ukraine 2010*: The National Bank shall not be entitled to grant loans in the national or foreign currency, both directly and indirectly, through a state institution or other legal entity whose property is stateowned, with the purpose of financing the expenses of the State Budget of Ukraine.

The National Bank is not entitled to purchase in the primary market any securities issued by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, a state institution or other legal entity whose property is stateowned. (Article 54, second paragraph added by 2010) Coded as 1

*Ukraine 2021*: No change

# *Securitized lending (.10)*

*Ukraine 2010*: The National Bank shall not be entitled to grant loans in the national or foreign currency, both directly and indirectly, through a state institution or other legal entity whose property is stateowned, with the purpose of financing the expenses of the State Budget of Ukraine.

The National Bank is not entitled to purchase in the primary market any securities issued by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, a state institution or other legal entity whose property is stateowned. (Article 54, second paragraph added by 2010) Coded as 1

*Ukraine 2021*: No change

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

# *(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

# *(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Ukraine 2010*: The National Bank is not entitled to purchase in the primary market any securities issued by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, a state institution or other legal entity whose property is stateowned. (Article 54) Coded as 1 (from 2010—says reformed in 2010)

*Ukraine 2021*: No change

**UZBEKISTAN**

**Chief Executive Officer** (weight = .20)

1. ***Term of office***

*Uzbekistan 2002*: The term of the chairman of the Central Bank shall be five years. (Article 20, g) [Same in recent translation] Coded as .5 from 2000

*Uzbekistan 2021*: No change

1. ***Who appoints CEO?***

*Uzbekistan 2002*: The Central Bank shall be accountable to the Oliy Mazhlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Oliy Mazhlis shall:

(a) appoint and dismiss the chairman of the Central Bank by request of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan; [Same in recent translation] (Article 5) Coded as .5

*Uzbekistan 2021*: No change

1. ***Dismissal***

*Uzbekistan 2002*: The chairman of the Central Bank may be dismissed on the following grounds:

(a) expiration of his term;

(b) a personal letter of retirement indicating the reasons;

recognition of his guilt in a crime by legally established procedure;

(c) the impossibility of carrying out his official duties for health reasons, on the basis of the

conclusion of a state medical commission;

(d) actions incompatible with his position, including grossly violating this Law and

significantly damaging the interests of the Central Bank.

The chairman of the Central Bank may also be dismissed on other grounds foreseen bylaw. (Article 21) [Same in recent translation] Coded as .83

*Uzbekistan 2021*: No change

1. ***May CEO hold other offices in government?***

*Uzbekistan 2002*: No restriction against holding other offices. Coded as 0

*Uzbekistan 2021*: No change

# Policy Formation (weight = .15)

# *Who formulates monetary policy?*

Uzbekistan 2002: The Central Bank shall make decisions independently within the limits of it powers. (Article 6) Coded as 1 [Same in recent translation]

*Uzbekistan 2021*: No change

# *Resolution of conflict*

Uzbekistan 2002: The Central Bank shall make decisions independently within the limits of it powers. (Article 6) Coded as 1 [Same in recent translation]

*Uzbekistan 2021*: No change

# *(c) Role in government’s budgetary process*

*Uzbekistan 2002*: The main goal of the Central Bank shall be to ensure stability of national currency.

The major tasks shall be:

(e) organizing cash execution of the state budget jointly with the Ministry of Finance. (Article 3) [Same in recent translation] Coded as 1

*Uzbekistan 2021*: Central Bank annually submits to the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan information on economic and financial issues,containing recommendations for the preparation of the draft State budget; (Article 12) Coded as 1

# Objectives (weight = .15)

*Uzbekistan 2002*: The main goal of the Central Bank shall be to ensure stability of national currency.

The major tasks shall be:

(a) shaping, adopting, and implementing monetary policy and policy in the area of foreign exchange regulation;

(b) organizing and supporting an effective system of settlements in the Republic of Uzbekistan;

(c) banking regulation and banking supervision;

(d) safeguarding and managing the official gold and foreign exchange reserves of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including government reserves by arrangement;

(e) organizing cash execution of the state budget jointly with the Ministry of Finance. (Article 3) [Same in recent translation] Coded as .6

*Uzbekistan 2019*: The main objectives of the Central Bank are to ensure stability:

prices;

banking system;

functioning of payment systems.

The activities of the Central Bank to ensure the stability of the banking system should not adversely affect pricestability. (Article 5) Coded as 1

# Limitations on lending to the government

# *(a) Advances (Weight = .15)*

*Uzbekistan 2002*: Credits shall be granted to the government in an amount approved by the Oliy Mazhlis, under the pledge of state securities certified as freely circulating debt obligations with a redemption period of up to six months. Such securities shall be issued by the Ministry of Finance, they shall pay earnings at the market rate, and they shall be transferred to the Central Bank. The duration of the credit must correspond to the redemption period of the freely circulating debt obligations.

The act of issuing credit shall be documented by a separate credit agreement between the government and the Central Bank stipulating the amount, repayment period, interest, and the loan repayment procedure.

The Central Bank shall have the right to grant credits to the government for a longer period to cover subscription dues or other payments incurred by the republics membership in a particular international organization.

The Central Bank shall not have the right to grant financial assistance to the government except in cases foreseen in this article. (Article 48) Coded as 1

*Uzbekistan 2019*: The Central Bank does not provide loans or financial assistance to the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan,other state bodies and organizations, including for financing the deficit of the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan(hereinafter - the State budget). (article 6) Coded as 1

# *Securitized lending (.10)*

*Uzbekistan 2002*: Credits shall be granted to the government in an amount approved by the Oliy Mazhlis, under the pledge of state securities certified as freely circulating debt obligations with a redemption period of up to six months. Such securities shall be issued by the Ministry of Finance, they shall pay earnings at the market rate, and they shall be transferred to the Central Bank. The duration of the credit must correspond to the redemption period of the freely circulating debt obligations.

The act of issuing credit shall be documented by a separate credit agreement between the government and the Central Bank stipulating the amount, repayment period, interest, and the loan repayment procedure.

The Central Bank shall have the right to grant credits to the government for a longer period to cover subscription dues or other payments incurred by the republics membership in a particular international organization.

The Central Bank shall not have the right to grant financial assistance to the government except in cases foreseen in this article. (Article 48) Coded as 0

*Uzbekistan 2011*: Loans to Government provided in an amount approved by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on the security of assets referred to in Section 30 of this Law, with a maturity of one year.  
The act of granting the loan is made a separate loan agreement between the Government and the Central Bank, which specifies the size, maturity, rate of interest paid and the order of the loan.  
The Central Bank may grant loans to the Government for a longer period for the subscription fees or other payments arising from membership of the Republic in one way or another international organization.  
The central bank is not entitled to provide financial assistance to the Government, except as otherwise provided in this article. (Article 48) coded as .33 from 2002

*Uzbekistan 2019*: The Central Bank does not provide loans or financial assistance to the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan,other state bodies and organizations, including for financing the deficit of the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan(hereinafter - the State budget). (article 6) Coded as 1

# *(c) Terms of lending (.10)*

*Uzbekistan 2011*: Loans to Government provided in an amount approved by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on the security of assets referred to in Section 30 of this Law, with a maturity of one year.  
The act of granting the loan is made a separate loan agreement between the Government and the Central Bank, which specifies the size, maturity, rate of interest paid and the order of the loan.  
The Central Bank may grant loans to the Government for a longer period for the subscription fees or other payments arising from membership of the Republic in one way or another international organization.  
The central bank is not entitled to provide financial assistance to the Government, except as otherwise provided in this article. (Article 48) coded as .33 from 2002

# *(d) Potential borrowers from bank (.05)*

# *(e) Limits on central bank lending determined by (.025)*

# *(f) Maturity of loans (.025)*

*Uzbekistan 2002*: Credits shall be granted to the government in an amount approved by the Oliy Mazhlis, under the pledge of state securities certified as freely circulating debt obligations with a redemption period of up to six months. Such securities shall be issued by the Ministry of Finance, they shall pay earnings at the market rate, and they shall be transferred to the Central Bank. The duration of the credit must correspond to the redemption period of the freely circulating debt obligations.

The act of issuing credit shall be documented by a separate credit agreement between the government and the Central Bank stipulating the amount, repayment period, interest, and the loan repayment procedure.

The Central Bank shall have the right to grant credits to the government for a longer period to cover subscription dues or other payments incurred by the republics membership in a particular international organization.

The Central Bank shall not have the right to grant financial assistance to the government except in cases foreseen in this article. (Article 28) [Maturity changed in 2002 to one year] Coded as .67 from 2002

# *(g) Interest rates on loans must be? (.025)*

*Uzbekistan 2011*: Loans to Government provided in an amount approved by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on the security of assets referred to in Section 30 of this Law, with a maturity of one year.  
The act of granting the loan is made a separate loan agreement between the Government and the Central Bank, which specifies the size, maturity, rate of interest paid and the order of the loan.  
The Central Bank may grant loans to the Government for a longer period for the subscription fees or other payments arising from membership of the Republic in one way or another international organization.  
The central bank is not entitled to provide financial assistance to the Government, except as otherwise provided in this article. (Article 48) coded as .25

# *(h) Is central bank prohibited from buying/selling government securities in primary market? (.025)*

*Uzbekistan 2002*: The Central Bank may buy and sell state securities and long-term obligations issued by the Central Bank itself on the open market.

The Central Bank may not use operations on the open market to finance a budget at any level, or buy state securities when they are first floated.

The limit on operations on the open market shall by approved by the Board. (Article 25) Coded as 1

*Uzbekistan 2021*: No change