

# Seven Measures Congress Can Adopt to Address Russia's Corruptly Financed Military Aggression

The U.S. office of Transparency International ("TI-US") has outlined seven bills that can address the endemic corruption that helps to fuel Russia's authoritarian regime and military aggression. Each of the below bills are bipartisan and supported by a broad coalition of civil society organizations that work to combat corruption.

1. **The ENABLERS Act** ([H.R. 5525](#)) would require professional service providers who serve as "gatekeepers" to the U.S. financial system to perform full anti-money laundering due diligence on prospective clients. The lack of due diligence requirements means that these "enablers" are able to provide corrupt Russian officials with access to the U.S. financial system.
2. **The Countering Russian and Other Overseas Kleptocracy Act** ("CROOK Act") ([S. 158](#), [H.R. 402](#)), approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, would create an Anticorruption Action Fund within the U.S. Treasury to help combat kleptocracy and bolster democratic institutions when they're most vulnerable. These funds could be used to counteract Russia's strategic use of corruption to grow its economic and political influence in key parts of the world.
3. **The Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Reauthorization Act** ([S. 93](#)), approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, would reauthorize and enhance the Global Magnitsky Act, the U.S.'s most powerful anticorruption accountability tool focused on targeted sanctions. To date, the United States has used this legacy of the Russian whistleblower to impose sanctions on more than two hundred individuals and entities across dozens of countries.
4. **The Foreign Extortion Prevention Act** ([S. 3137](#), [H.R. 4737](#)) would make it a crime for a foreign official to demand or accept a bribe from a U.S. person or company, or in any way that substantially impacts U.S. interstate commerce. This law could have been used, for example, to punish the officials in the Russian Attorney General's office who used their positions to accept bribes from Hewlett Packard in exchange for a valuable contract.
5. **The Combating Global Corruption Act** ([S. 14](#), [H.R. 4322](#)), approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, would require the State Department to produce a public report that evaluates country-by-country compliance with internationally recognized anticorruption norms and standards, and that places each country in one of three tiers. Foreign persons who have "engaged in significant corruption" in

those countries that score in the bottom tier would be evaluated for Global Magnitsky Act sanctioning.

6. **The Foreign Corruption Accountability Act** ([H.R. 3887](#)) would authorize visa bans on any foreign national who engages in an act of corruption against a U.S. person. This distinct authority could be used to sanction, for example, the 35 individuals listed by Alexey Navalny's Anti-Corruption Foundation, or Russian officials or businesspeople who engage in acts of corruption against U.S. businesspeople, aid workers, employees of civil society organizations, or other U.S. persons.
7. **The Justice for Victims of Kleptocracy Act** ([S. 2010](#), [H.R. 3781](#)) would create a public U.S. Department of Justice database that lists, by country, the total amount of assets stolen by corrupt foreign officials that has been successfully recovered by the United States. This would have listed, for example, the millions of dollars recovered by the DOJ related to the Russian *Prevezon* money laundering and fraud scheme uncovered by Sergei Magnitsky.

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