Increasingly, governments are invoking CSO transparency and accountability to further close down civic space.

Governments usually put forward three types of regulation:

1. **Transparency of (especially foreign) funding**
   - **Example**: ‘Foreign Agent’ Law — Russia
     - Organizations receiving foreign funding are labeled as “foreign agents”.
     - To date, 158 organizations are on the official list; 30 organizations decided to dissolve rather than submit to the “foreign agent” designation.

2. **Income and assets declaration of NGO leaders**
   - **Example**: Amendments to the Law on the Prevention of Corruption — Ukraine
     - In March 2017, the Poroshenko administration passed a law requiring leaders of anti-corruption groups to declare their income and assets through the same e-declaration system used by public servants.

3. **Democratic accountability and governance**
   - **Example**: Law 70 of 2017 on Associations and Other Foundations Working in the Field of Civil Work — Egypt
     - The National Authority for the Regulation of Foreign NGOs oversees all aspects of NGOs’ existence, administration and activities such as registration, leadership, funding and programs.

How can the transparency community respond?


**TAI REPORT 2017**

Distract, Divide, Detach: Using Transparency and Accountability to Justify Regulation of CSOs

While the regulations can appear reasonable at face value, governments regularly attach intrusive requirements and punitive enforcement mechanisms.

District Dunga District Transparency and Accountability of Civil Canvass, Nepal

**Download the report for more analysis and the detailed recommendations.**