

The Reform of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation

The Structure of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation

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The Reform of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation

The Structure of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation

(shortened Version)

The Structure of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation

The following book is part of the first basic section of “The Reform of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation.”

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Introduction.

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Introduction:

The administration of the acting Administration of the President of the Russian Federation, V.V. Putin, after his election to the post of the President of the Russian Federation will inevitably undergo structural and organizational changes. This will be requested of him due to the political and economic situation in the country; this will be requested of him by Russian society because it will be expecting decisive actions in imposing order in the state, and in the political, economic, and moral aspects of daily life. In order to meet these societal demands, V.V. Putin will need a mechanism—an actively functioning Administration of the President of the Russian Federation. The structure of the new Administration of the President of the Russian Federation, and the large-scale intensification of its political influence are discussed in this program.

The Program “Reform of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation” consists of seven books:

1. **Book #1** – “The Structure of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation.”
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 - Book #2.1** – “Political Council of the President of the Russian Federation.”
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I. The Principals of the formation of the new Administration of the President of the Russian Federation.

The administration of the President of the Russian Federation is being created, formed and structured in such a way that would make it a functioning mechanism, able to carry out all decisions of the President, strictly adhering to current legislation.

Since the post of the President of the Russian Federation is the main political office in the country and the highest post in the state, the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation must be a government organ, which will be able to solve the most significant national and political problems inside the country and beyond its borders, influencing (in adherence to current legislation) all government and non-government organs in the Russian Federation with the purpose of conducting and authorizing decisions made by the President of the Russian Federation.

This program determines the strategic necessity of the large-scale intensification of political activity of the new Administration of the President of the Russian Federation in the center and in the regions.

Rationale: The analysis of the Administration of the President of the R.F. from 1991-1999 convincingly shows that its work was most effective when it decisively and confidently solved political questions INSIDE the country and abroad. The political activity of the new Administration of the

President of the R.F. needs to be put forward and intensified and there is no need to worry about the negative public opinion that this move will cause. All activity of the Administration of the President of the R.F., in accordance to all of its official goals and objectives (see part 2), is 90% political. The Administration of the President of the R.F., B. N. Yeltsin, one might deduce, always solved political issues, but always for some reason concealed this “two-faced” nature which, on top of irritating society, because it was said that the Administration of the President of the R.F. doesn’t influence political processes, but it did have influence; and moreover, this concealment did not allow the linking and use of all the essential resources and possibilities for carrying out the goals of the Administration and to be used personally by the President of the R.F.. In the new Administration of the President of the R.F. these mistakes must be recognized, and concentrate the activity of all of the administration on the strengthening of its political activity.

To make the work of the new Administration of the President of the R.F. more effective, during the first steps of its formation it is necessary to:

1. Use all positive aspects in the principles of internal structuring and carrying out of tasks which were accumulated by the Administration of the ex-President of the R.F., B. N. Yeltsin.
2. Use experienced cadres, which can be useful in V.V. Putin’s new Administration.
3. Use the material-technical part of the old Administration more effectively, and if necessary to modernize it and replace it with a new one.

II. The tasks of the new Administration of the President of the Russian Federation

The developers of this program offer a gradual approach for the formulation of the tasks which the Administration of the President of the R.F. will have to achieve. A gradual approach will allow for a realistic assessment of the political situation in the country existing at the time of taking corrective measures by the President of the Russian Federation and his Administration, respectively, and consequently for making necessary decisions promptly. Estimating the mistakes of the Administration of the President of the R.F., B.N. Yeltsin, one can arrive at the conclusion that the main mistake is that strategic goals were placed before the Administration of the President of the R.F., and this went practically uncorrected, which by 1996-1999 made the Administration less limber, and, as a result, it could not react quickly and operationally to growing socio-political processes in the country. That is why the Administration always acted late. To help avoid these mistakes in the new Administration of the President of the R.F., it is necessary to implement steps before formulating its goals and objectives. These steps, each time after their completion, will create opportunities for the President of the R.F. and his administration to “look around” and implement needed corrective measures in the activity of the Administration.

Stages for formulating goals, which must be solved by the Administration of the President of the R.F.

Stage #1 (preparation) – first 6 months from the day of the election of the new President of the Russian Federation, V.V. Putin – to avoid drastic political developments in the country, goals and tasks placed before the Administration of the President of the R.F. will be solved (see below).

Stage #2 – the second six months from the day of the election of the new President of the Russian Federation, V.V. Putin – corrections in the goals and tasks before the Administration of the President of the R.F. will be mandatory; furthermore, from this moment the new President of the R.F. will orient himself to realizing his presidential powers and conclude the final stage in allocating positions within the government to people he trusts. Also, beginning in September 2000 electoral campaigns will be held in more than 40 regions of the Russian Federation, and for the new President of the R.F.

strengthening his positions in regions of the Russian Federation and influencing these elections is a strategic necessity.

Stage #1
(Shortened, introductory version)

The main tasks of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation formulated, in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, with the Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation October 2, 1996 # 1412 “About the confirmation of the Situation of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation, in accordance with amendments dated 15 April; 30 June; 18, 28 August; 1, 19 September; 6, 30, October 1997; and 12 February; 11 August 1998 currently are acceptable for the development of the Administration of the President of the R.F., and in the current socio-political moment in the country are useful for the development of the Administration of the President of the R.F. In the future, main goals should be amended, taking into account the needs of the President of the R.F. and his Administration for the contemporary political and economic needs in the country.

The Administration will create the facilities for the:

- realization by the President of the Russian Federation of the functions as the guarantor of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and of the rights and freedoms of man and citizens;
- adoption by the President of the Russian Federation of measures required by the Constitution of the Russian Federation to protect the sovereignty of the Russian Federation, its independence, and the state's unity;
- evaluation of the main direction of domestic and foreign policies of the state by the President of the Russian Federation;
- regulation of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation by the President of the Russian Federation;
- resolving questions relating to cadres related to the affairs of President of the Russian Federation;
- ensuring the President of the Russian Federation ability to guarantee coordinated work of organs of government authority;
- ensuring the realization of other powers by the President of the Russian Federation that are imposed on him by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal laws.

To ensure and promote the activity of the President of the Russian Federation, the Administration realizes the following functions:

- organization and preparation of draft plans for laws for their introduction by the President of the Russian Federation in the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation in accordance with rules of introduction of legislative initiatives;

- preparation of draft conclusions on bills passed by the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation in the first reading;
- preparation, approval, and introduction of draft plans of decrees, assignments, and appeals (obrashchenii) of the President of the Russian Federation, and also preparation and introduction of necessary documents to the President of the Russian Federation;
- publication of decrees and directives of the President of the Russian Federation, and also of other documents, which were signed by the President of the Russian Federation;
- promotion of the promulgation of the federal laws, official publication of international contracts of the Russian Federation, decrees and directives of the President of the Russian Federation;
- preparation of addresses of the President of the Russian Federation to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation about the situation in the state, main directions of the domestic and foreign policies of the state, and other program documents;
- promotion, in accordance with a procedure, which is established by the President of the Russian Federation, of activity of the Security Council of the Russian Federation, the Defense Board of the Russian Federation, informative and consultative bodies of the Russian Federation, and authoritative representatives of the President of the Russian Federation;
- control and supervision of the realization of federal laws, decrees, and directives of the President of the Russian Federation and preparation of corresponding reports to the President of the Russian Federation;
- preparation of projects of the President of the Russian Federation addresses to the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation;
- promotion of cooperation of the President of the Russian Federation with political parties and public figures;
- promotion of cooperation of the President of the Russian Federation with authorities and functionaries of foreign states, with Russian and foreign political and public figures, and international organizations;
- assisting the President of the Russian Federation in accordance with procedures established by the head of the state, in promoting the coordinated cooperation with the authorities, including in the sphere of human rights protection and freedom of mass media;
- assisting the President of the Russian Federation in the realization of his powers in the concerns of employment, which are assigned to the head of the state by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Russian Federation;
- collection, processing, and analysis of information about socio-economic, political, and legal processes in the state and abroad, consideration and analysis of citizens' applications, offers of public organizations, and local authorities and to provide correspondence reports to the President of the Russian Federation;
- promotion of systematization of rules and regulations of the Russian Federation, including international contracts of the Russian Federation;
- assistance to the President of the Russian Federation in guaranteeing the unity of the information and legal space of the Russian Federation.

III. Reform of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation

(Shortened, introductory version)

For the strengthening of real political abilities of the new President of the Russian Federation a reformed Administration of the President of the Russian Administration is necessary (see below), including the coordination of all activity of the Administration of the President of the R.F. in the strengthening of the Political Administration within the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation. Objectives and goals that are faced by the Political administration of the President of the R.F. are described in book #2.

1. **Security Council of the Russian Federation** – *Becomes a completely independent organ, under direct control of the President of the R.F.*
2. **The main State Legal Department of the President of the Russian Federation** -*Becomes an independent organ in the new Administration of the President of the R.F.*
3. **The main Control Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation** –*Becomes an independent organ in the new Administration of the President of the R.F.*
4. **Territorial Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation** – *Is converted into an office within the Political Administration of the President of the R.F.*
5. **Foreign Affairs Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation** – *Is converted into an office within the Political Administration of the R.F.*
6. **Domestic Policy Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation** –*Is converted into an office of the Political Administration of the President of the R.F.*
7. **Directorate of political planning of the President of the Russian Federation** – *Is converted into an office of the Political Administration of the President of the R.F.*
8. **Administration of cadres of the President of the Russian Federation**- *Becomes a completely independent organ, under direct control of the President of the R.F.*
9. **Directorate of the State Honors of the President of the Russian Federation**-*Is converted into an office within the Major State-Legal Administration of the President of the R.F.*
10. **Department of Citizenship of the President of the Russian Federation**-*Is converted into an office within the Major State-Legal Administration of the President of the R.F.*
11. **Department of Pardons of the President of the Russian Federation**-*Is converted into an office within the Major State-Legal Administration of the President of the R.F.*

12. **Department of Informational and Documentational Assurance of the President of the Russian Federation-***Is converted into an office within the Major State-Legal Administration of the President of the R.F.*
13. **Department of Coordination of Authorized Representatives' activities of the President of the Russian Federation-***Is converted into an office within the Major State-Legal Administration of the President of the R.F.*
14. **Department of Citizens' Petition Consideration of the President of the Russian Federation-***is converted into an office within the Major State-Legal Administration of the President of the R.F.*
15. **Department of Public Relations and Culture of the President of the Russian Federation-***Is converted into an office of the Political Administration of the President of the R.F.*
16. **Economic Administration of the President of the Russian Federation-***Is liquidated.*
17. **Department of Cossack Questions of the President of the Russian Federation-***Is converted into an office of the Political Administration of the President of the R.F.*
18. **Administrative Management of the President of the Russian Federation-***Is converted into an office of the Administrative Department of the President of the R.F.*
19. **Main Department of the Special Programs of the President of the Russian Federation-***becomes an independent organ in the new Administration of the President of the R.F.*
20. **Main Department of information resources of the authorities of the state powers FAPSI-***becomes an independent organ, which is ruled directly by the President of the R.F.*
21. **The publisher "Jurist literature" of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation-***Is converted into an office of the Administrative Department of the President of the R.F.*
22. **Administrative Department of the President of the Russian Federation-***Becomes an independent organ in the new Administration of the President of the R.F.*
23. **Department of local self-administration of the President of the Russian Federation-***Is converted into an office of the Political Council of the President of the R.F.*

3.1 Subsections of the Administration of the President of the R.F.

(Shortened, introductory version)

1. **Central Office of the Defense Council of the Russian Federation-***Remains an independent subunit in the Administration of the President of the R.F.*

2. **Central Office of Referents of President of the Russian Federation-**
Moves forward into an independent subunit.
3. **Archive of the President of the Russian Federation-**
Is converted into an office in the Main state-legal administration of the President of the R.F.
4. **The Library of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation-**
Is converted into an office in the Administration of affairs of the President of the R.F.
5. **State Military Inspectorate of the President of the Russian Federation-**
Converted into a department in the Political Department of the President of the Russian Federation
6. **State heraldry of the President of the Russian Federation-**
Is converted into a unit in the Political Directorate of the President of the R.F. (see book #2).
7. **Chancellery of the President of the Russian Federation-**
Remains an independent subunit in the Administration of the President of the R.F.
8. **Section of the Information databases of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation-**
is converted into a unit of Political Directorate of the President of the R.F.
9. **Section of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation for insuring the activity of the Commission of the President of the Russian Federation on prisoners of war, internees, and missing in action-**
is converted into units of the Main state-legal administration of the President of the Russian Federation.
10. **Section of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation for ensuring the activity of the Commission of the President of the Russian Federation on State's awards of the Russian Federation in spheres of arts and literature-**
is converted into a unit of Political Directorate of the President of the R.F.
11. **Section of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation for ensuring the activity of the Commission of the President of the Russian Federation for preparing contracts of transaction and seals between federal organs of state bodies and organs of government bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation-**
is converted into a unit in the Main state-legal Directorate of the President of the R.F.
12. **Section of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation for Support of Activity of the Human Rights Commission of the President of the Russian Federation-**
is converted into a unit within the Main state-legal Directorate of the President of the R.F.
13. **Section of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation for the program-technical provision-**
is converted into a unit within the Directorate of Presidential affairs.
14. **Section of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation for support of activity of the Commission of rehabilitation of the victims of political repressions-**
is converted into a unit within Main state-legal Directorate of the President of R.F.
15. **Section of secret procedures of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation-**
remains an independent unit within the Administration of the President of the RF.

16. Press Service of the President of the Russian Federation-

is converted into a unit within the Political Directorate of the President of the R.F.

17. Section of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation for the support of activity of the Russian Presidential envoy in the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation-

is converted into a unit within the Political Directorate of the President of the R.F.

18. Section of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation for the support of the activity of the Russian Presidential envoy in the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation-

is converted into a unit within the Main state-legal Directorate of the President of the R.F.

19. Section of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation for the support of activity of the Russian Presidential envoy in The Council of the Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation-

is converted into a unit within the Political Directorate of the President of the R.F.

20. The working apparatus (secretariat) of the Judicial division for informational debates of the President of the Russian Federation-

is converted into a unit within the Main state-legal Directorate of the President of the R.F.

21. Secretariat of the Head of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation

remains an independent unit within the Administration of the President of the R.F.

22. Administration of the protocol of the President of the Russian Federation -

remains an independent unit within the Administration of the President of the R.F.

23. The Center of Presidential Programs-

is converted into a unit within the Political Directorate of the President of the R.F..

IV. Directorates of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation.

(Shortened version)

1. The main state legal Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation.
2. The main control Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation.
3. The Political Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation.
4. The personnel Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation.
5. The main Directorate of the special programs of the President of the Russian Federation.
6. The Directorate of presidential affairs of the President of the Russian Federation.

V. Cadres of the Administration of President of the R.F.

The reform of the Administration of the President of R.F. includes a provision for the reduction of offices and units. The staff reduction of the Administration of the President of the R.F. is approximately 25-30%.

(Shortened version)

The material is entirely printed in the book #6 – “The office of personnel management of the President of the Russian Federation”.

The Reform of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation
The Political Administration of the President of the Russian Federation

This book is the second one in the basic division - “The Reform of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation.”

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Introduction:

The contemporary socio-political situation in Russia can be characterized as one that is self-governing and self-regulating. The new President of the Russian Federation, if he really wants to ensure social order and stability in the country during his rule, then the self-governing political system is not needed, instead he will need a political structure (authority) within his Administration, which will not only be able to forecast and create “necessary” political situations in Russia, but really be able to manage social and political processes in the Russian Federation and in the countries of the near abroad.

The program institutionalizes the creation of the Political Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation, and also determines the necessity of a massive revitalization of activity of the Administration of the President of the R.F. in regions of the Russian Federation with the purpose of restricting the development of political situations in the regions that can result in dismemberment of the Russian Federation and the development of confederative relations.

The direct influence of the Political Administration of the President of the R.F. on political organizations is conducted through the Political Council of the President of the R.F. (the Program “The Political Council of the President of the R.F. is printed in a separate edition).

The program determines the strategic necessity of linking the Federal Security Service of the R.F. and other special services to the activity of the Political Directorate of the President of the R.F. Currently that intellectual, personnel, and professional potential, which the FSB has at its disposal, should be employed by the Political Directorate, which in its turn, will allow to achieve very quick, competent, and productive results, which are needed to “jumpstart” the Directorate’s work, and for the realization of long-term programs. The production of the Directorate’s work requires a new, out of the-ordinary, rigid, and decisive approach.

From that approach, the President of the R.F will be able to set the personnel and strategic direction of the Political Directorate’s activity, which will determine his fate and the fate of Russia in the following decade.

Section # 1.

Political Section.

The Political Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation must solve concrete problems of the promotion of real control over political processes in the Russian Federation (read: subordination of

political processes), and, furthermore, widely influence the political processes in countries of the near abroad. The moral condition of society, in the current moment, rejects any direct statement or action from

Администрация Президента РФ



При реформировании Администрации Президента РФ предусматривается сокращение числа управлений с переводом других должностей и штатных сотрудников на 30%. Смет безопасности выводится из Администрации и становится самостоятельным органом. Экономическое управление Администрации ликвидируется.

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the President of the RF and his Administration aimed either at suppressing the opposition and its leaders or at taking mass media and information communications under its control, thus the developers of this program determine that it is especially important to conduct a strategic tactic of the Political Directive of the President of the R.F. (below in the text – the Directorate) of a “double” line policy in the formation of its activity – “open” (official) and “secret”.

Open (official) Section.

The open part of Directorate’s activity must be in an absolute congruence with the democratic demands of society and must “demonstrate” to society that the Directorate is created and works on political processes in the Russian Federation for the purpose of helping political organizations, parties and movements, their leaders, governors, mass media and the public in general in the difficult period of the elections in the State Duma of the R.F. and for the post of the President of the R.F. The open (official) part is vital for the Directorate’s work in order to protect it from society’s rejection of its activity, and to provide governance of the state and governance of the Directorate with the ability to demonstrate to society the positive (indicative, democratic and open) perspectives of the Directorate’s work. (See the program).

Secret (the main) Section.

In the Directorate's activity should be worked a strategy that will use the "Official part" as a shield, and will be able to tangibly and concretely influence all political processes that are occurring in society:

- To influence the activity of political parties and movements by gathering and using (see the program) special information about the conduct of political activity, about the personnel of an organization's governance, financial sources, financial-business and material technical databases, official and unofficial contacts, supporters, compromising materials, etc.
- To influence the activity of public and political leaders at federal, regional, and local levels by gathering and using special information about their public and political activity, about their financial sources, material support, official and unofficial contacts, opponents, weaknesses, interests and etc. (see the program);
- To influence the activity of the heads of regions, krais and oblasts, through the collection and use of information about their social and political activities, political opponents, financial sources, financial-business and material-technical supplying, official and unofficial contacts, supporters, weaknesses, interests etc. (see the program);
- To influence the activity of legislative powers and deputies at all levels, by gathering and using special information on running of political and public activity, about political opponents, about financial sources, official and unofficial contacts, supporters, weaknesses, interests and etc. (see the program);
- To influence the activity of electoral associations, which aim to get in the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation of current and future convocations, by gathering and using special information in order to help or to impend the entering of a particular electoral association to the State Duma of the R.F., according to their loyalty to the President of the RF etc. see the program.
- To influence the activity of candidates for the position of deputy of the Federal assembly of the State Duma of the Russian Federation of the current and future convocations, by gathering and using special information in order to help or to impede entering of candidates for deputy the State Duma of the R.F. and etc. (see the program), according to their loyalty to the President of the R.F.;
- To influence the activity of potential candidates for the post of the President of the Russian Federation now and in the future, by gathering and using special information about the activity of each candidate, about their financial sources, financial-business and material technical databases, official and unofficial contacts, supporters, weaknesses and interests, and etc. (see the program);
- To influence the activity of mass media at the federal, regional, and municipal levels, by gathering and using special information about commercial and political activity of all mass media, their active personnel list, about governance of an organization, financial sources, financial-business and material technical databases, official and unofficial contacts, financial partners, etc. (see the program);
- To influence journalists' activity at all federal, regional, municipal levels, by gathering and using special information about the running of professional journalism, commercial, political activity, about financial sources, place of work (in which mass media outlet [does a journalist] work), official and unofficial contacts, financial and personal partners, etc. (see the program);¹
- To influence the activity of electoral commissions and their personnel, by gathering and using special information about their activity, about the personnel composition of the

¹ Instead of «ведении журналистской [деятельности]», the document writer writes «веление журналисткой...», which could be literally be translated as "dictate of female journalist"

organization, paths of financing, financial-business and material technical databases, official and unofficial contacts, political orientation of the members of commissions, their contacts with other political organizations, and etc. (see the program);

- Other directions.

Secret Section: the work of the Directive must concretely, including the direct usage of special services, presently and in future, influence the formation of the State Duma of the R.F., by conducting, presently and in future, Presidential elections according to a “proper” scenario for the activity of regional political and financial elites on different electoral (voting) groups of Russian society.

I. The Main goals of the Political Directorate of the President of the R.F.

The Political Directorate of the President of the R.F. has the following open (official) strategic goals (open (official) narration shows the goals of the Directorate, which will openly spread in the society and mass media. The Secret Office Mission Statement of the Directorate reveals the real goals that will be achieved by the activity of the Directorate):

The Open (official) part:

1.1 The control over socio-political processes in the Russian Federation with the goal of promoting elections for the State Duma of the Russian Federation and of the President of the Russian Federation within limits of the Constitution of the R.F. and current legislation.

Secret part:

The realization of this goal will provide a real ability to strike a blow against the entire spectrum of those who are in opposition to the President of the R.F.'s powers in the Russian Federation. (see the program).

Open (Official) part:

1.2 Massive activation of the Administration of the President of the R.F.'s activity in the regions of the Russian Federation in order to prevent the development of political situations that could result in the development of confederative relations.

Secret part:

Realization of this goal will provide an ability to conduct active work to “restrain” Governors and also to increase the President’s influence in the regions of the Russian Federation.

Open (official) part:

1.3 Securing of constitutional provisions in the social structure, which were developed in the Russian Federation during the years of democratic reforms and the prevention of developments of extremist sentiments, powers, and sects in the society.

Secret part:

The realization of this goal will provide an ability to start and to conduct a permanently increasing “offensive” against the opposition in all directions of its activity.

The Political Directorate of the President of the R.F. has the following non-publicized long-term and short-term goals:

1. The creation of an informational-political barrier between the President of the R.F. and the entire spectrum of oppositional powers in the Russian Federation.
2. The enacting of active agitation and propaganda in support of the President of the R.F. throughout the territory of the Russian Federation and, if necessary, the Government of the R.F. and polices conducted by it.
3. The establishment of a mechanism of political and media counter activity to opposition forces in the territory of the Russian Federation
4. The enactment of permanent informational-political work in the mass media.
5. The enactment of a direct political counter propaganda, the purpose of which is discrediting oppositional political leaders and political civic organizations.
6. The organization of large-scale public events (picketing, meetings, conferences, marches, etc.).
7. The organization and enactment of active socio-political activity in all regions of the Russian Federation in order to suppress attempts of Governors and also heads of *krais*, republics, and *oblasts* to carry out any activity that aims to carve up Russia using the relaxation of the “Center’s” rule at the local level.
8. The creation, improvement, and enactment of an informational database, which will contain information about political figures and political organizations of the Russian Federation and its regions.
9. The creation and enactment of a diversified informational database of Russian mass media and of journalists at all levels.
10. The creation and maintenance of our own mass media.

II. The Goals of the Directorate.

The Political Directorate of the President of the R.F. has the following long-term and short-term goals, developing in six key strategic areas:

The first direction: Gathering, collecting, sorting, analyzing, and using different information about the activity of public organizations at national, interregional, and regional levels and also about public political figures, at all levels, in the Russian Federation.

The second direction: Ensuring control over elections and pre-elections for legislative assemblies at all levels of the Russian Federation.

The third direction: Ensuring control over elections of heads of districts, *krais*, and *oblasts* of the Russian Federation.

The fourth direction: Ensuring the control over the elections of the President of the Russian Federation.

The fifth direction: Control and management of socio-political processes in the regions of the Russian Federation.

The sixth direction: Active participation in and influence of political processes in the countries of the near abroad.

The Clarification section

2.1 The first direction.

Gathering, collecting, sorting, analyzing, and using information.

Ensuring control over the information industry of the Russian Federation.

Informational computer network of the Political Administration of the President of the R.F.

In order to manipulate political processes in the Russian Federation and for a correct and objective analysis of the incoming information, the informational network, which will gather, collect, and store information, is established within the Political Directorate. The information network of the Directorate must gradually spread all over the Russian Federation. The operational information, which arrives in THIS information network, is necessary for arriving at correct political and publicly-significant decisions (including immediate ones) by the president of the R.F. and the leadership of his Administration. This informational network must work twenty four hours and always have information about every political processes occurring in the center and in regions of the R.F. None of the political powers in the Russian Federation possess such an informational network. Its establishment within the Administration of the President of the R.F. will provide a strategic information advantage over political opponents and enemies of the Presidential side.

2.1.1. The Central computer network (database).

The Central (basic) computer program of the informational provision of the Political Directorate of the President of the R.F.

In order to realize the tasks which are in front of the Political Directorate of the President of the R.F. to control and manipulate political processes in the Russian Federation, a Central (database) computer program of information provision of the Political Directorate of the President of the R.F. is to be established.

The Central (basic) computer program is comprised of three independent utility programs:

- Russia-wide computer program (database) – “Russian Regions”;
- Russia-wide computer program (database) – “Mass Media”;
- Russia-wide computer program (database) – “Elections”.

Each of these three utility programs grasps one of the significant aspects of the political life of the country. Generally speaking, contributing to the Central computer database, these programs grasp the whole political life-sustaining spectrum of the state.

The transition of information from previously mentioned programs into the Central database is conducted by using computer modem special network in textual and graphical formats.

The Central (basic) computer program of the information provision includes the following main blocks:

Block #1 – “Civic associations, organizations, labor unions”.

Block #2 – “Political and public figures of the Russian Federation”

Block #3 – “Legislative assemblies at every level, state figures. Governors, Mayor, Heads of administrations”.

Login into the Central (database) computer program of the information provision is exercised only by entering of a perpetually changing (постоянно сменяемого) password and a fixed input-output time period and number of terminals, from which one enters the program.

2.1.2. Russia-wide computer program (database) – “Regions of Russia.”

Informational cooperation of the Political Administration of the President of the R.F. with sections in the regions of the Russian Federation.

To ensure an operational connection between the Political Administration of the President of the R.F. with its regional sections, and also for coordinating their actions when receiving and relaying operational regional political information, it is necessary to carry out a program for the creation of an electronic informational relay and exchange.

Regional database will form incoming information following the aspects of the political figures in the region:

1. Information about sources of mass media in the region.
2. Information about public and political figures in the region.
3. Information about public, political and religious organizations in the region.
4. Information about the Governor and his activity in the region.
5. Information about local legislative body and its activity in the region.
6. Information about the activity of local oppositional forces to the Governor.
7. Special information, collected by the assignment of the Administration.

(Shortened version)

2.1.3. Russia-wide computer program (database) – “Mass Media”

The Russia-wide computer program (database) “Mass Media” accumulates all information that deals with the activity of Mass Media. Since all political powers operating in the Russian Federation, in order to influence the electorate in the Center and in the Regions, use electronic and keyboard devices of mass media (for more see below – Mass Media), it has been determined that taking Mass Media under control is strategically important. To take over central and regional Mass Media outlets, it is necessary to accumulate more complete and precise information on them. This information will reveal the “weak spots” of one or another Mass Media outlets, and thus allow it (the Mass Media) to be controlled.

The Russia-wide computer program, (database) “Mass Media” is comprised of three main units:

Unit #1 – “Central Mass Media.”

Unit #2 – “Regional Mass Media.”

Unit #3 – “Journalists.”

(Shortened version).

2.1.4. Russia-wide computer program (database)- “Elections”.

In order to gather political information about all election processes that occur in the Russian Federation, the Russia-wide computer program (database) “Elections” has been created.

The Russia-wide computer program (database) consists of four main units:

Unit #1 – “Elections of the President of the Russian Federation”.

Unit #2 - “Elections for the “State Duma of the Russian Federation”.

Unit #3 – “Regional elections on all levels”.

Unit #4 – “Activity of the election committees”.

(Shortened version)

2.2 The Second Direction.

Ensuring control over the elections and pre-elections for legislative branches of all levels of the Russian Federation.

Active, direct impact on the process of elections and pre-elections for the State Duma of the Russian Federation and for legislative branches of all levels.

- Ensuring the election (or passage) for the State Duma of the R.F. of those considered “appropriate” for the Kremlin--- socio-political election associations, electoral blocks, and those deputies, who are eligible for elections in single mandate districts.

- Ensuring the entrance into regional and local legislative branches of those loyal to the “Kremlin” (controlled) deputies.

(Closed information.

Is entirely printed in the Program “Elections”).

The creation of obstacles now and in future for entering into the State Duma of the R.F. of the opposition to the “Kremlin” socio-political election associations, electoral blocks, and also deputies, who are eligible for elections in single mandate districts, including pre-elections.

Closed information. *Is entirely printed in the Program “Disorientation of the protest electorate”*

2.3 The Third Direction.

Ensuring the control over the elections of the heads of regions, krais, and oblasts in the Russian Federation.

- Selecting and ensuring elections for governing chairs of heads of regions, krais, and oblasts loyal to the “Kremlin” (controlled) chief executives.
- The creation of obstacles during elections for heads of regions, krais, and oblasts who are predisposed to propagandize the policy of separation from or leaving the Russian Federation, and also who develop a theme of decreasing the “Center’s” influence over all aspects of life and governing in local territories.

Closed information. Is entirely printed in the Program “Political influence on the regions of the Russian Federation.”

2.4 The Fourth Direction.

Ensuring the control, now and in the future, over the elections of the President of the Russian Federation.

Is printed in the separate edition the Program “Elections of the President of the Russian Federation”.

2.5 The Fifth Direction.

Control and manipulation over public-political processes in regions of the Russian Federation.

2.5.1. Regional sections of the Administration of political planning.

For the realization of the Directorate of real and effective goals in society, its strategic goal is the extension of its activity to the regions of the Russian Federation. The regional structure of the Directorate must act in accordance to the principle – “Political initiative is created in the Center and consolidated in regions”.

(Shortened version). (Entirely printed in the program "Russian Regions").

2.5.2. The goals of the regional departments of the Political Administration of the President of the R.F.:

1. Multi-vectored preparation for elections to the position of the head of a region and for the President of the R.F. at the regional level.
2. Multi-vectored preparation for the elections and pre-elections for deputies of local parliaments.
3. Ensuring control over the Presidential elections at the regional level.
4. The creation of regional departments of the Administration on the base of local politically active structures (see the program), which will become the basis (the database) for the creation of a regional campaign office for the Presidential elections.
5. Permanent work and interaction with representatives of all local (territorial) mass media outlets.
6. Distribution of needed information for the "Center" in the regions.
7. Gathering of information about all aspects of political life of a region.
8. Gathering of information about political and public organization in a region and its leaders.
9. Gathering of information about mass media outlets in a region
10. Attracting to the work of regional departments of the Directorate the heads of regional public organizations loyal to the President of the R.F.
11. Gathering of information about political trends in a region, developing in connection to the Governor.
12. Gathering of information about the political activity of regional Legislative organs.
13. Realization of the "Program of Checks and Balances" in a region between the Legislative and Executive powers. When a given governor is loyal to President of the R.F., it should support his political rating in the region and organize political resistance to the territorial Assembly. When a given governor belongs to the oppositional powers, the priority of support is the polar opposite. "Problems" must be created for such Governors in order to deprive them of time and resources to fight the "Center."
14. Organizing and conducting different socio-political activities.
15. Monitoring political situation in a region and actively participating in it during the preparation and organization of elections and during pre-elections and elections for the State Duma of the R.F. The promotion of diverse support for candidates who are loyal to the President of the R.F., for the chairs of deputies the S.D. of the R.F. and a wide opposition to candidates who are set up and supported by oppositional forces.
16. Conducting a wide spectrum of charity activity that will be covered by the mass media.

2.5.3. New Responsibilities of the Presidential Envoys of the R.F. in the regions.

Since in all the regions of the Russian Federation there are already Presidential structures, which have all specific features of Presidential Representatives Offices, that have been established, it makes sense to create departments of the Political Directorate of the President of the R.F. within these structures.

The activity of the Presidential Envoys in regions of the Russian Federation in the last period can be characterized as insufficient and in some regions as unskilled and hazardous for the Presidential side. This estimation was made on the base of existing "achievements" of the Presidential Envoys in the places – over staffed offices, giant technical and transport parks, other resources, which, in fact, are not used for the benefit of the President and the policy conducted by him, but serve for unclear and personal purposes. Forty percent of Governors already belong to the opposition "camp." Since purposeful policy was not conducted regarding others by these Presidential Envoys, they began to conduct their own "separate" line. If the realization of the Program of political and economic containment of the Heads of Republics, Krai, and Oblasts does not begin immediately, then after some

time the preliminary “sprouts” of separatist policy will break down the Russian Federation into “appendage principalities.” This must not be allowed.

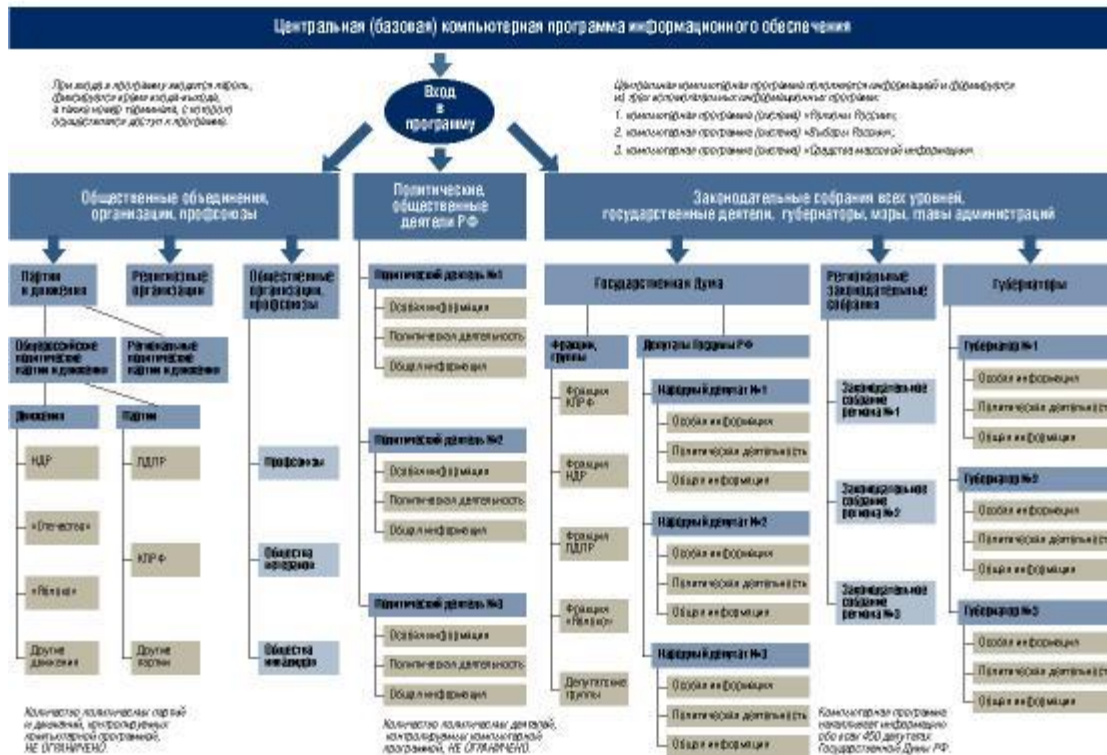
Conclusion:

1. To fire those Presidential Envoys who did not cope with their tasks.
2. To appoint new Presidential Envoys in the place of dismissed ones, who are able to realize not only their direct responsibilities but also the aims and goals listed in points #1 and #II of this program.
3. The main aim of the work of all the Presidential Envoys in a region is to figure out the next strategic goal – to prepare and conduct the electoral campaign of a “proper” candidate for the post of the President of the R.F. and to ensure his victory in this region. (See The Special Program, “Elections of the President of the Russian Federation”).

2.6 The Sixth Direction

Active participation and provision of influence on the political processes in the countries of the Near Abroad.

(This direction is secret and printed in a separate edition).



III. Informational warfare with the opposition.

3.1 The Political Administration of the President of the R.F. – The mechanism for processing the flows of political information.

Political leaders and political organizations headed by them, for the purpose of making their ideas available for each voter and society in general, use the main path – mass media. Thus the Administration of political planning must create inside of itself two working mechanisms:

The first mechanism – should resemble a structure (using resources of the Directorate), which can control, gather, and digest the received information and “throw it back” into society in a “proper light”. (See the scheme).²

The second mechanism – taking control of different mass media outlets, using gathered special information, including that of a compromising character. Bringing oppositional mass media outlets, or those sympathetic to opposition mass media, to financial crisis, recalling their licenses and certifications,

² The charts can be viewed at <http://www.kommersant.ru/doc/16875>. No higher resolution available.

creating circumstances that would either provide control over opposition mass media or make its functioning impossible.

3.2 Informational political actions.

All levels of the opposition in Russia, in their claims and ambitious demands for power, stop at nothing, even giving sharp or caddish statements regarding the leaders of our country, even skewing the facts, even falsifying [the facts]. Thus, the Directorate, setting a goal for itself, needs to act more effectively and actively than the opposition, must be harsher in its work and claims than the opposition, it must use sharper and more crushing facts. There should be no weakness or liberalism, there is no time left for this. For every claim directed against the Leadership of the country or its policy, the Presidential Press Center of the Administration must immediately answer. This concrete activity of the Administration will be realized in two main directions: a preventive political action or a subsequent (concluding) political action. All political events will be classified as preventive action (picketing, meetings, press conferences, and etc.)

Conducting the gradual approach: Operational information about the intentions of opposition forces to conduct political events comes to the Directorate. The Directorate implements all preemptive actions before the action to be conducted by the opposition, but in a beneficial “light” for the Presidential side.

Preventive political action

Example #1. A “figure” from the opposition is going to give a press conference about a topic, discrediting the government of the state or envoys of the Presidential structures, for example, about the buying of something. Operative information about the topic, the oncoming press conference, and the time when it is to be held comes to the Administration, which, in turn, prepares and conducts an analogous press conference on the same topic, but in day or several hours before with an analogous theme and materials about the property of this opposition leader, presented in a discrediting light, and also materials presented in a sensational, ridiculing [light], and the disgracing a representative of the opposition. Therefore, when an oppositionist conducts his press conference his claims will look ridiculous and indecisive, they will be “fuzzy”. Society will perceive it as angry claims, carried out in revenge.

Example #2. The Administration receives operative information about an intention of any oppositional structure to conduct a meeting or to picket for some purpose, for example, a picket near the State Duma during the enactment of a law or decree. The Administration should organize a picket with an analogous issue, but in support of the President of the R.F. or the Government of the R.F., with a mandatory coverage in mass media. The aim: always to show society that there are politically tuned citizens who support the President of the R.F. and the Government of the R.F. despite all of the troubles.

Example #3. The Administration receives operative information about an ongoing publication of a newspaper article on a topic that is not beneficial for the President of the R.F. and the Government of the R.F. The Administration must prepare and publish an article and to distribute it in the mass media on an analogous issue, preferably a day before, but with facts interpreted in a way to make the opposition

article looks irrelevant and not interesting, it should be deprived of sensationalism and the chance to make the first statement.

The following (accomplishing) political action.

Example #1. The Administration receives information that a head of an oppositional political organization conducted a press conference and accused the Presidential side of something. Experts of the Administration analyze the received information and the entire process of the conducted conference. [Then] conduct their press conference, in which [they] provide materials that entirely “crush” the facts that [previously] were submitted before society, and also show representatives of mass media materials that will discredit the oppositional bidder.

Example #2. The Administration must immediately react to the creation of different commissions in the State Duma, especially the one for supervision of the Presidential and Governmental structures. As a rule, these commissions in end of their work make political claims about different infractions, which can discredit the [state] power. As soon as such a commission is created in the State Duma or wherever, the Administration immediately creates an “independent” public commission with an analogous name. Both commissions start to work and make contradictory statements, thereby losing people’s trust in their activity. But in this case the main goal is achieved – “revelatory” activity of the State Duma is entirely neutralized, while the Administration’s commission “pours” into society the position in support of the President and the Government.

Not one press conference, not one newspaper article must not be left without a reply from the Administration. These responses to political actions should be scandalous in nature and their information noticeable, but they must have decisive legal and documental base of evidence, only in this case will representatives of mass media long to participate in press conferences of the Administration and wait for them right after the end of the opposition’s press conferences, in order to receive scandalous and information that is attractive for the societal reply of the Administration’s representatives.

Conclusion: The Administration must make it clear to every opposition leader that as soon as he slings mud at the Presidential side, he will inevitably receive the same treatment.

The examples, presented here, are a minor part of those political actions, which will be conducted by the Administration and which will be shaped by numerous political events, which will take place in the country.

The President of the R.F. should take into account that strategic dominance is on his side because no oppositionist has never had and will not have those opportunities, which the President of the R.F. and his Administration have (it means management, personnel, informational, authoritative, financial and other resources), which they coordinate and do not use entirely. Functions of coordination of these opportunities of fighting the opposition should be taken by the Administration of Political Planning of the President of the R.F.

3.3 Independent public commissions.

In order to create a massive cascade of political actions against the opposition to the President of the R.F.’s powers, it is offered, on the base of a public platform, under the control of the Administration, if necessary, to create public independent commissions for conducting public investigations (according to the principle of journalistic investigations), headline-making, and scandalous cases, which concern

Russian society and need to be answered. Society demands answers – it is necessary to provide them with these answers, but in the “proper” variant of narration. From time to time, life provides good opportunities and propagandistic matters, which must be used and developed in the “proper” direction. The main aim of formation and work of the public commissions is the creation of personal and group “problems” for the representatives of the opposition, in a way that makes these representatives struggle with solutions to these “problems,” and they will not have enough time and resources to be active in politics. **It is necessary always to ruin coordinated plans of all opposition in general and each oppositionist personally.**

Example: If there were a scandal with G. Seleznyov—beginning out of the publications in a St. Petersburg newspaper about his distant connection to the assassination of G. Starovoytova—developed and promoted by the “Independent Commission for Public Enquiry into the Assassination of G. Starovoytova”, created with the help of the Administration, the following goals would be achieved:

1. Besides all his governmental and public affairs, G. Seleznyov would begin to refute massive accusations of the Public commission, conducting a public investigation and proving a distant connection to the participation of G. Seleznyov in this issue, which inevitably would misbalance him and decrease his efficiency, draining his resources for the abovementioned struggle. (His work in the leadership of the S[tate].D[uma]. R.F. did not and will not provide any benefits for the Presidential side. He is a member of the C.P.R.F.).

2. If, in the case that the scandalous work of the commission begins to “promote” and develop, G. Seleznyov will not be able to stop it, sooner or later he will begin looking for contacts within the Administration of the President of the R.F. and within the Administration, in order to come to an understanding and to shut down the work of the commission. Obviously, in this case, he would be more “compliant” in solving political questions, than he is now.

3. According to the results of its activity, the commission will start distinguishing the “communist track” in the assassination of G. Starovoytova, which will provide an ability to use it as a beginning of a wide agitation campaign against the C.P.R.F.

4. If the informational services of the Administration will be able to develop the scandal about co-partnership of G. Seleznyov to the assassination of G. Starovoytova and the following scandal will develop a “thread” leading to the C.P.R.F., then sooner or later “interested” communists will accuse G. Seleznyov in this scandal, thus it will help to drive a wedge between G. Seleznyov and the leadership of the C.P.R.F. Developing this enmity will make possible to realize a long-term (work) program for the break up in the directory and in ranks the C.P.R.F.

The spectrum of the creation of Commissions for the conducting of public investigations under the control of the Directorate is rather wide, from the “Investigation of the Communist party’s genocide against the people” to the “Connections of a particular deputy of the S.D. R.F. with criminal world” etc. After beginning the work of at least one “Independent public commission” and coverage of its activity in mass media a lot of information will be received at its address, which will compromise deputies, oppositionists, and politicians of all types from the center and from the regions. The received information should be gathered, sorted, and proceeded in appropriate time and in a proper direction.

Section #2

The legal section.

(shortened version)

I. Decree of the President of the Russian Federation about the Political Administration of the President of the Russian Federation.

For the purpose of perfecting the structure of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation, I resolve:

- 1. To create the Political Administration of President of the Russian federation (see below – Administration).**
- 2. To form a working group of the Directorate for ensuring the activity of the leadership of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation.**
- 3. That the working group, in two weeks, should submit for approval:**
 - the regulations for the Administration;**
 - nominations for staffing of the office;**
 - propose suggestions for the enforcement of the acts of the President of the Russian Federation in line with this decree.**

V.V. Putin

Conducting the responsibilities of the President of the Russian Federation

Moscow, the Kremlin “__” January, 2000

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I. The Regulation of the work of the Administration

- The Regulation of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation for political planning.**

(is a work in progress).

Общероссийская компьютерная программа (база) «Средства массовой информации»



Section #3

Organizational Section.

(shortened version)

3.1 The structure of governing.

(Is printed in the complete statement of the program)

3.2 Departments of the Political Administration of the President of the R.F.

The departments listed below ensure the work of the political Administration of the President of the R.F.

1. Analytical department

Carries out the tasks of:

- Maintaining informational computer databases.
- Collecting, treating, and sorting incoming information about all political events in the Russian Federation in the past, present, and planning nature.
- Processing of information on the basis of analytical development of the prospective work of Russian public figures, as well as the development of prognosticative reports on all political organizations of the R.F., on a wide spectrum of questions.
- Conducting informational-analytical activity with civilian workers.

2. Press-Service

Carries out the tasks of:

organizational and technical preparation of press-conferences, television, radio political hosts who are loyal to the President of the R.F., and also placement of articles in newspaper publications.

- maintenance of permanent connections with the heads of mass media outlets, and also with journalists of all levels.
- creation and conduct of an informational base on Russian and foreign media.
- creation and keeping of an informational base on journalists of the Russian Federation, with the obligatory indication of their loyalty to the country's leadership and involvement in the oppositional media, as well as the possibilities for placing with them direct, ordered articles.
- establishment of a unit of freelancers working in the informational industry of the Russian Federation.
- creation of own mass media outlets (newspapers, television broadcasts, radio columns, etc.)

3. Editorial department.

Composition: experienced journalists of the Russian Federation.

Tasks to be carried out:

- thematic preparation and conduct of tele.[vision], radio broadcasts, and newspaper articles in support of the President and his course.
- thematic preparation and conduct of tele.[vision], radio broadcasts, newspaper articles with a direct criticism of the oppositional forces, State Duma, and [criticism] along all of the possible spectrum.
- thematic preparation and conduct of counter, tele.[vision], radio broadcasts, counter-articles, as a counterweight to the materials and content of the opposition.
- thematic preparation and conduct of press-conferences.

4. Department of Propaganda (Department of Agitation)

Tasks to be carried out:

- conducting a full range of advocacy and campaigning activities throughout the Russian Federation, aimed at protecting the interests of the President and the Government of the R.F., statehood and integrity of Russia.

5. Archive. Informational (Special) department.

Tasks to be carried out:

- conducting special informational computer databases.
- processing, sorting, and storing incoming from the offices of the Management and information from third parties.

6. Chancellery.

Tasks to be carried out:

- processing, sorting, and storage of external and internal documents.
- Administration of incoming and outgoing.

3.3 Personnel Office.

The politics in formation of the Administration of the Russian President for Policy Planning.

(Shortened version)

.The tasks of the Administration are divided into two main areas:

"The political direction" and "the special direction."

The political direction relates to all political activity with the Administration and interaction with the mass media contained in the Program, except for the activities of the "Department of Protection" of the Administration.

The work of the "Department of Protection" is purely special and requires certain special training and special resources that representatives of the Russian special services of the Russian Federation possess. Information, which will be formed and stored in the departments of protection, will have a specific focus and must be handled only by specialists who possess the necessary skills and clearance.

For the actual implementation of the work of the Directorate, it is proposed [that]:

- the personnel section of the Directorate and its management, which will provide political work, must be staffed by **specialists** who developed this Program and will be able to ensure the realization of the activity of the Administration in its entire capacity.

- the personnel part of the work of the Directorate, and especially the conduct by the cadres of the "Department of Protection" will be provided by the specialists of the relevant departments (FSB, FAPSI and others).

In implementing the proposals above, the following is achieved:

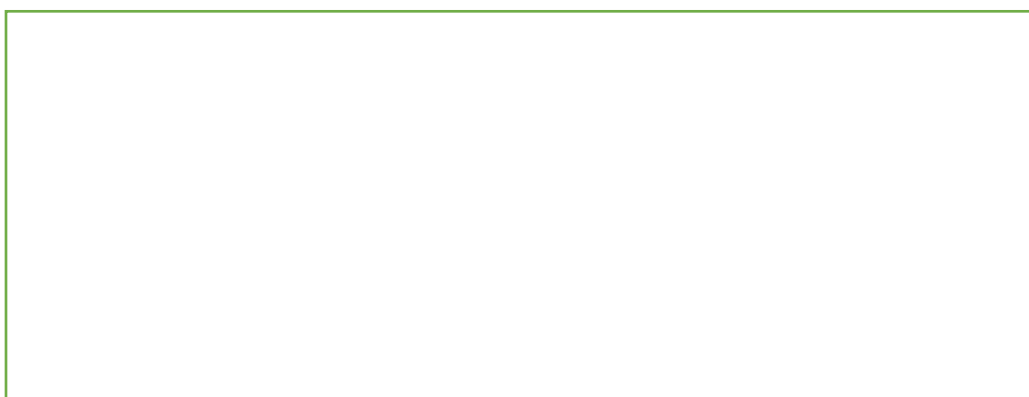
1. The President of the R.F. and the Leadership of his Administration will have full control over the management of the Directorate, since they appoint and dismiss him.

2. The Leadership of the Directorate is formed from young and vigorous politicians - professionals who can carefully manage the Directorate and respond promptly to any political situation in Russia (see the program).

3. All of the special and secret activities of the Directorate relating to counteracting the forces of opposition to the President of the R.F. (see the program), classified, and specific information will be entirely in the hands and under the control of the special services, which will fill with relevant experts the "Departments of Protection." Political leadership of the Directorate will only use information from these departments for solving various political issues, and not manage it.

3.4 Ensuring the activity of the Directorate.

(Is printed in the complete statement of the program).



The Political Council of the President of the Russian Federation³

The Political Council under the President of the Russian Federation.

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Introduction. I. Introductory section.

1.1. The struggle for the political supremacy in the state.

³ This Political council appears to roughly correspond to the State Council (Gosudarstvennyy Sovet) that was established by Putin's decree on September 1, 2000, comprised of regional leaders and others, all appointed by the president.

1.2. The analysis of the situation in the preceding period.

1.3. The principles of the formation of the Political council of the President of the R.F.

P. Main Section

2.1. The organizational form.

2.2. Title.

2.3. The goals of the Political council of the President of the R.F.

III. Structure of the Political Council of the President of the R.F.

3.1. The formation of the Political council of the President of the R.F.

3.2. The structuring of the Political council of the President of the R.F.

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4.1. The main objectives of the Lower house of the Political council of the President of the R.F.

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4.5. The elections of the President of the Russian Federation.

4.6. The elections to the legislative assemblies of all levels of the Russian Federation. The Political council of the President of the R.F. - the framework for training personnel in legislatures at all levels.

4.7. The constitutional dissolution of the State Duma of the Russian Federation. The new role of the Political council of the President of the Russian Federation,

V, Legal Section

5.1. The decree of the President of the R.F. "On the Political council."

5.2. The regulations "On the status of the People's Political council assessor of the President of the R.F."

5.3. The oath of the People's Political council assessor under the President of the R.F.

Introduction:

To carry out his political, economic and legislative programs, President of the R.F., V.V. Putin, immediately after the election, will inevitably need a **mass public body**, which in its status would be above nationwide, inter-regional, and regional socio-political organizations, and which, owing to this status, could actually unite them, while in fact according to its social significance, it should be above any

single party or political movement, but at the same time, closer and more understandable to the ordinary citizen of the Russian Federation than any state organization.

This program provides for the establishment of such a socio-political body - the Political council of the President of the Russian Federation, which is a public subsection of the Political Management of the President of the R.F. (see the book # 2), whose goal is to organize a mass public and political support for the President of the R.F. V. V. Putin and his political actions in the center and in the regions of the Russian Federation, as well as the conduct of real and large-scale social and political activities aimed at countering forces in opposition to the President of the R.F.

To implement his plans, the President of the R.F. requires political superiority, but the achievement of this superiority will be possible only when the constitutional political opponent of the President of the R.F.—The Russian State Duma of the R.F.—will be weakened. One of the goals of creating the Political council of the President of the R.F. - the formation of moral, legal and political conditions in the society in which the State Duma of the R.F. will not become a political platform for the opposition, but only a law-making body, as it is written down in the Constitution of the R.F. All political battles in the state, over time, must be moved over to the Political council of the President of the R.F. (see the Program).

The program takes into account the long-term policy directions, which the President of the R.F. will be forced to put before himself and his Administration in order to realize its long-term programs - the gradual conquest of priority positions in the political and legislative spheres of the state. It is necessary to realistically assess the situation for conducting policies and aspirations and making them a reality. The President of the R.F. will need to adopt an enormous quantity of relevant laws. Naturally, the State Duma of the R.F. (for example - "Land Act") or the Federation Council (for example - a new law on the appointment by the President of the R.F. of leaders of territories and regions) will block many legislative initiatives of the President of the R.F., so the Program provides for the establishment of the Institute of the "People's assessors of the Political council of the President R.F. " - the President of the R.F.'s "counterweight " to the deputies of all levels, as well as other institutions of elected public offices.

The main strategic principle in the deployment of the activities of the Political council of the President of the R.F. is opposing political opponents of the President of the R.F. and the oppositional public organizations, the actively functioning Administration of the President of the R.F must not oppose repressive state authority in the form of MVD, FSB, the Ministry of Justice and others, but be a legitimate, in the eyes of the Russian and international public, **public-political** body, which "on equal terms," could conduct counter-political activity to the activities of oppositional forces in the Russian Federation. The Political Management of the President of the R.F. (see book #2) is quite strong enough to completely suppress the opposition in the Russian Federation, but this will create a situation in which the oppositional political forces will be fragmented, go "underground," and become more aggressive, and therefore will become less controllable by the presidential authority, it should be kept in mind that in this case the international community might turn away from Russia. Conclusion: the only sure step in the formation of the Administration of the President of the R.F. will be the creation **of a public "counterweight"** to the oppositional political forces in the formation of the Political council of the President of the R.F., which, in turn, will be a large-scale socio-political mechanism of counterbalance to the oppositional forces without breaking already adopted democratic norms and the Constitution of the

R.F., including ensuring political "freedom" of the citizens of the R.F., but always using its strategic advantage, which rests in the fact that no member of the opposition, the oppositional party, or mass public organization has ever had and will ever have the opportunities which the Presidential Administration of the President of the R.F. has (refers to management, personnel, information, authoritative, and special financial resources).

The not advertised purpose of creating the Political council of the President of the R.F. is the creation of permanent "political problems" for the opposition, because if the Political council of the President of the R.F. will not create "political problems" of the opposition, the opposition will cause problems for the President of the R.F.

I. Introduction.

1.1. The struggle for political supremacy in the state.

It is known that for the supreme power in any country of the world a constant struggle of forces capable of taking it upon themselves to fight with all available means is constantly occurring. Accordingly, the one possessing power, who wants to maintain it, must lead a constant, unrelenting, struggle. On the basis of this hypothesis, this program is formed. To realize their plans in each of the areas of the state, the President of the R.F. must create a realistically functioning structure. Accordingly, such a structure should be established by the President in the political sphere of the state. And it definitely needs to be 'not a party and not a movement. The previous experience of strategic programs implemented by the Administration of the first President of the R.F., B.N. Yeltsin, which took into account the creation "for themselves" of a single political party, for a variety of reasons was unsuccessful. These errors cannot be allowed in the future. First of all, the President of the R.F. should be politically neutral (such an opinion was firmly established by the Russian public). Secondly, such a large-scale public office as that of the President of the Russian Federation, is more expected to rely not on a single political party but on a large number of public-governmental organizations at all levels and all sectors of society, united in a mass public-state agency - The Political council of the President of the R.F. For the implementation of large-scale programs, it is necessary to rely on a truly large-scale body.

1.2. The analysis of the situation in the preceding period.

The main problem of the first President, B. N. Yeltsin, and his administration in the fight against the oppositional forces for political influence in society was that for the large amount of power he possessed, he was associated with the actions of his constitutional duties and any statements uttered by him, as the President of the R.F., were regarded, within the country and abroad, as the position of the whole country, and not as his personal opinion. B.N. Yeltsin, as the guarantor of the Constitution, tried in his speeches and statements to comply with the political-neutrality in relation to any political forces. It should be taken into account that the B.N. Yeltsin would not lower himself to the level of some "small" oppositionists, who insulted and criticized him. Leaders of the opposition understood this and made their statements, not afraid of anything, even the Law, they sought power and fought for it, trying to discredit B.N. Yeltsin in the eyes of the Russian and world community. So the President of the R.F. V.V. Putin to avoid the "mistakes" of B.N. Yeltsin, he needs to consistently "beat" the opposition leaders in this struggle and to grant the right to conduct political, verbal, and unmasking "altercations" with the oppositionists, not by the Presidential Administration of the President of the R.F., or by those politicians – the "shouters" and "sensationalists" who are part of the Political council, but by those who play according to the concrete "scenarios" developed by the Political Directorate of the President of the R.F.

1.3. The principles of the formation of the Political council of the President of the R.F.

For real opposition to the political opponents of the President of the R.F., in opposition to the political activity of the State Duma of the R.F. (referring to the activities of politicians of all types who use the State Duma of the R.F. as a platform for political pressure and counteracting the President of the R.F.) only a legitimate, in the eyes of the entire Russian and international public, electoral body may be used, that should work according to the principle - "like..." is replaced by "like with like." This body should become a political podium in support of the President of the R.F. V.V. Putin and any statements of oppositional leaders must be immediately neutralized by statements from the representatives of this body.

The President of the R.F. needs a controlled political body that would have, in the eyes of the Russian public, the real support of voters, and that could, while not casting a shadow of doubt on the President of the R.F., aggressively, in the informational field of the Russian Federation, conduct an informational and political struggle with all of the forces in opposition to the President of the R.F., making adequate, if necessary harsh, statements against the opposition, the purpose of which is its [the opposition] partial or complete discrediting.

Such a legitimate political authority in the Russian Federation and the creation of a real mass public platform for the President of the R.F. can only be formed by "leaning" on a truly mass "national" support in the form of several thousand public organizations of regional, inter-regional, and national levels, registered by the bodies of the judicial authorities of the Russian Federation and delegating their representatives to the Political council of the President of the R.F. Not a single politician in the Russian Federation will ever be able to collect "for themselves," consequently, the most important thing is to be able to keep such a large number of public organizations, as President of the R.F. in the Political council because he will never be able to give them the status that these organizations will receive in the Presidential council (see the Program). Any oppositionist, any member of the State Duma of the R.F., in carrying out their **political** activities, states - the votes of the electorate stand behind me; accordingly, the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F. will have a moral and legal right to say that in the Political council of the President of the R.F., several thousand public organizations are in support, which combine millions of citizens. Rejecting these moral and legally sound positions. The Political council of the President of the R.F. will be quite legitimate and will have a moral right to (1) make important public policy decisions of the state (of course fully controlled by the Russian President, and the Political Directorate).

Given that the main source of current agitation of the population is mass media, this program makes it clear that the activities of the Political council of the President of the R.F. should be built and deployed in the informational-political spectrum. Regular press conferences of the Political council must be strictly conducted in opposition to or ahead of the curve in relation to the opposition in general and oppositional leaders in particular (see the Program).

II. Main Section.

2.1. The organizational form.

To perform the tasks for more active engagement of public organizations at the regional, inter-regional, and nationwide levels in the participation in political processes, for the stabilization of the moral and social situation in the Russian Federation, and to ensure public control over the prevention of the

development of the activities of extremist organizations in the regions of the Russian Federation, the **Political Council of the President of the Russian Federation** is created.

The Political council of the President of the R.F. begins to act on the basis of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, "About the Political council."

The Political council of the President of the R.F. is guided by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, and federal laws, Decrees and orders of the President of the Russian Federation, as well as the regulations governing the activities of the Political council of the President of the Russian Federation.

2.2. Title.

The Political council of the President of the R.F. has the full title - "**The Political council of the President of the Russian Federation.**"

The Political council of the President of the R.F. has the abbreviated name - "**The Political council.**"

The Political council of the President of the R.F. is abbreviated - **PC.**

2.2 The goals of the Political council of the President of the Russian Federation.

For a more productive activity the Political Council, under the President of the R.F., following the example of the Political Directorate of the President of the R.F., has open and secret goals.

Open goals:

(Publicized and freely distributed in society)

1. Support the President of the R.F. and his policies when creating the legal framework implemented in the Russian economic and political reforms. Strengthening the position of President of the R.F. as a guarantor of constitutional rights, and personal and citizens' freedom, in the process the general public is attracted to the enacted reforms.

2. Discussion, on behalf of the President of the R.F., of laws and regulations introduced by the President of the R.F. or the Government of the R.F. to the State Duma of the R.F. on the topic of their compliance with the basic provisions of the Constitution of the R.F., their relevance, and practical significance.

3. Ensuring the President of the R.F. with information and documentation for support on ongoing social processes, problems of interaction of federal authorities and public associations as a result of carried out Russian economic, political and social reforms.

4. Conducting press conferences, consultations, and other social events on a wide range of socially significant issues in order to clarify, among different social groups and public associations, the positions of the President of the R.F., the Government of the R.F. as well as their actions in the political, socio-economic, and other key areas of internal and external development in Russia.

Secret goals

(Not publicized and in confirmation with the Administration of the President of the R.F.)

1. The formation of **controlled** mass public **platform** for all politicians and public-political organizations of the Russian Federation, supporting the President of the R.F.

2. The continuing removal from the Russian political arena of the State Duma of the R.F. as a "political platform" for the forces in opposition to the President of the R.F., and affixing with it an exclusively lawmaking activity.

3. The establishment of an informational-political barrier between the President of the R.F. and the entire spectrum of oppositional forces in the Russian Federation.

4. Introducing active agitation and propaganda throughout the entire territory of the Russian Federation in support of the President of the R.F., the Government of the R.F., and their policies.

5. Introducing constant information-analytical and political work in all means of mass media.

6. Introducing direct political counter-propaganda aimed at discrediting the opposition to the President, "R.F.'s political leaders, and political public organizations.

7. Holding public gatherings (pickets, rallies, conferences, marches, and etc.) in support of the President of the R.F.

8. The organization and management of active political activity in all the regions of the Russian Federation in order to prevent attempts of governors, heads of *krais*, republics, and *oblasts* to conduct any activities aimed at dismembering Russia or weakening the powers of the center.

9. The creation and maintenance of our own sources of mass media.

III . Using credentials and rules of presenting.

3.1. The credentials of a Member of the Presidium and a Member of the Upper chamber is a document issued by the Political council and is given out to confirm the status of a Member of the Presidium and a Member of the Upper chamber before outside third-party legal entities and individuals.

3.2. The credentials of a Member of the Presidium and a Member of the Upper chamber is a document that serves as the basis for entering the departmental, executive, legislative, commercial, and other organizations.

3.3. It is prohibited to use the credentials of a Member of the Presidium or Member of the Upper chamber of the Political Council for any other purposes, except actions relating to the activities of the Political council.

3.4. Once a Member of the Presidium and a Member of the Upper house receives credentials, they shall comply with applicable laws, behave correctly, and avoid situations that could discredit the Political council of the President of the Russian Federation.

3.5. For violating the abovementioned items, the Presidium of the Political council, in its decision, is entitled to revoke the credentials from a Member of the Presidium and Member of the Upper chamber.

IV. Relinquishing credentials.

4.1. A Member of the Presidium and Member of the Upper house must surrender their credentials upon the first request of the Presidium of the Political council.

4.2. A Member of the Presidium and Member of the Upper house, once their credentials are relinquished, does not get back the documents which were handed over for the registration of the credentials.

4.3. The responsible secretary of the Political Council is obliged to cancel the surrendered credentials and, together with the documents, regulated by the issuance of credentials, regulate long-term custody.

(Shortened version).

Additional Information.

Political goals will require of the President of the R.F. and of the Political Management of the President of the R.F. the spreading of its influence on youth and adolescent sphere of Russian society, for which the authors of this program formed the mechanisms for the creation of “**All-Russian youth state-social organizations**” and “**All-Russian children's state-social organizations.** ” *(See the book # 2, Proposals # 2 and # 3).*

(The Full Program "The Political council of the President of the Russian Federation" is printed in a separate edition).

Statute on the status of

THE PEOPLE’S ASSESSOR OF THE POLITICAL COUNCIL OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE R.F.

In order to attract the greatest number of social organizations to solve the problems in different aspects of society for their authorized representatives a term is introduced - "**The People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F.**"

The current Statute determines the rights and obligations of the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F. in the exercise of his public activity.

I. The People’s assessor of the Political Council of the President of the R.F.

The People's assessor under the President of the R.F. is an authorized representative (delegate) from a public organization that was registered in the judiciary and in accordance with applicable law.

The People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F. can hold any positions in organizations and companies that operate in the territory of the Russian Federation and can also be a deputy of any representative bodies of state authority and bodies of local self-administration.

II. The Status of the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F.

The Status and powers of the People's Assessor of the Political Council, as an authorized representative of the delegating public organization, is determined by the Russian Constitution, the Law "On Public Associations," current Position, as well as other federal Laws.

The People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F. is guided by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal constitutional laws, current Position, other federal laws,

objectives, and tasks delegated by his social organization, as well as his civil position and his own convictions.

The People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F. in the exercise of his social activities is ensured by terms for the unimpeded and efficient realization of his rights and obligations established by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Law "On Public Associations," federal constitutional laws, current Position and other federal Laws, and Regulations of the Political council of the President of the R.F.

III. The credentials and breast-badge of the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F.

The People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F. has the appropriate credentials, which is a document confirming the identity of the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F., as well as his powers as the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F. Rules of manufacturing, storing, and issuing and relinquishing of credentials of the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F. are published in a separate publication.

The People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F. has a breast-badge of an established form.

IV. The conditions for the exercise of the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F.'s social activities.

The People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F. shall exercise his powers on a temporary basis.

V. The forms of activity of the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F.

The forms of activity of the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F. are:

- Participation in the meetings of the committees of the Political council of the President of the R.F., as well as the Chambers and commissions created by them;
- participation in the hearings held by the Political council of the President of the R.F.;
- participation in carrying out the mandates of the Political council of the President of the R.F., and, respectively, its organs;
- participation in public events conducted by the Political council of the President of the R.F.

Activities of the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F. may also be produced in other forms prescribed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal constitutional laws.

VI. The term of office of the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F.

The term of office of the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F. begins at the moment of the approval of his candidacy by the Presidium of the Political council of the President of the R.F.

The term of office of the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F. ends at the moment when his powers as the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F. are revoked. The decision to revoke the powers is taken by the Presidium of the Political council of the President of the R.F.

The term of office of the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F. may be terminated on the basis of a personal statement by the People's assessors or by a decision of the governing body of the organization, by its delegated authority, for actions of defaming and discrediting the status of the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F., or for other reasons.

5.3. The Oath of the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F.

For the acquisition of a high moral character of the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F. in public opinion and in public consciousness, it is necessary to form a procedure for taking the oath of the People's assessor of the Political council before the state and society. The status of the People's assessor of the Political Council is only public, but in the meantime, he must confront the status of the People's deputy of the State Duma of the R.F., therefore it is needed to implement unconventional and bold programs that must continually increase the status of the People's assessor of the Political council, securing his status as an integral part of society and of the governmental structure. One of these programs happens to be a program of implementing the procedure of taking the oath of the People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F. The activities of taking an oath of the People's assessors of the Political council should have its own rules, and should be festive and illuminated by mass media, so that they are deeply "ingrained" into the public's consciousness and the consciousness of the People's assessor of the Political council.

II. Issuing credentials.

2.1. The credentials of the People's assessor of the Political council are issued only to the approved People's assessor of the Political council, after the decision of the Presidium of the Political council on the basis of a personal statement after the completion of a questionnaire of an established form.

2.2. Receiving credentials, must present photographs of an approved format and fill in the appropriate forms.

2.3. Upon receiving credentials, the People's assessor of the Political council shall review the rules of its use and presentation.

113. Using the credentials and the rules of presentation.

3.1. The credentials of the People's assessor of the Political council is a document of the Political Council and is only issued to confirm the status of the People's assessor of the Political council before third-party legal entities and other individuals.

3.2. The credentials of the People's assessor of the Political council is not a binding document that serves as the basis for representation in the departmental, executive, legislative, commercial, and other organizations.

3.3. It is forbidden to use the credentials of the People's assessor of the Political council for any actions except actions relating to the activities of the Political council.

3.4. Once the People's assessor of the Political council receives credentials, he shall comply with the applicable law, behave correctly, and avoid situations that could discredit the Political council of the President of the Russian Federation.

3.5. For violation of the abovementioned points, the Presidium of the Political council is entitled to revoke the credentials of the People's assessor of the Political council.

IV. Relinquishing the credentials.

4.1. The People's assessor of the Political council shall surrender license upon the first request of the Presidium of the Political council.

4.2. The People's assessor of the Political council, once the credentials are relinquished does not get back the documents which were handed over for the registration of the credentials.

4.3. The executive secretary of the Political council is obliged to cancel the surrendered credentials and together with the documents, to regulate the issuance of credentials, and to provide for long-term storage.

III. The Structuring of the Political council of the President of the Russian Federation.

3.1. The formation of the Political council of the President of the R.F.

The formation of the Political council of the President of the R.F. is carried out so that its leadership section was strictly appointed by the President of the R.F. The number of people of the administrative board of the Political council of the President of the R.F. is 10 people. The base portion of the Political council of the President of the R.F. includes a massive range of representatives of political parties and movements in the R.F. and has an advisory input into its composition. Such a construction of the Political council is necessary since its managing team must keep a strictly calculated and planned, by the Russian President and the Political Office, line and should not be controlled by the possible ambitions of politicians from the base composition. Voting, discussions, and possible political friction between the leaders of parties and political movements should be developed in the Lower house of the Political council. All of the above positions, terms, and objectives are detailed in the Regulations of the Political council of the President of the Russian Federation (*is printed in a separate volume*) and in the "Rules of the procedures of the Political council of the President of the Russian Federation" (*is printed in a separate volume*).

3.2. The structuring of the Political council of the President of the R.F.

(Shortened version).

The Political council of the President of the R.F. consists of two main chambers, the Upper and Lower. Similarity to the names of the Federal chambers of the Federal assembly of the Russian Federation shall be used to improve the efficiency in the work of the Political council of the President of the R.F. (*see the closed part of the program "The Political council of the President of the R.F." This is printed in a separate volume*).

The upper chamber of the Political council of the President of the R.F. consists of the Presidium, which is appointed by the President of the R.F. and numbers 10 people.

The Lower House of the Political council of the President of the R.F. consists of 12 committees and includes in its membership leaders of political parties and nationwide movements:

1. The committee on human rights.
2. The committee on foreign policy activity of the state.
3. The committee on the state's economic activity.
4. The committee on social security of the population.
5. The committee on science, health, education, and culture.
6. The committee on national defense and safety.
7. The committee on information politics of the state.
8. The committee on legal policy and the federal structure of the state.
9. The committee on ecology and natural resources.
10. The committee on local self-government.
11. The committee on the affairs of public and religious associations.
12. The committee on the affairs of nationalities.

The departments that ensure the activities of the Political council of the President of the R.F.:

The activity of the Political council is ensured by the following departments. For consistent implementation of the abovementioned Program, the activity of the ensuring bodies is completely controlled by the Upper chamber of the Political council.

1. Press Service

Tasks to be carried out:

- organizational and technical preparation of press conferences, television, and radio presentations by the representatives of the Political council, as well placing articles in newspapers of the Political Council;
- maintaining ongoing relationships with the leaders of mass media and journalists of all levels;
- ensuring formal and presentable sections of the Political council;
- establishing a unit of freelancers working in the information industry of the Russian Federation;
- creating own sources of mass media.

2. The department of propaganda (Agitation department).

Tasks to be carried out

- conducting a full range of propaganda and agitation activities throughout the entire territory of the Russian Federation, aimed at protecting the interests of the President of the R.F. and the Government of the R.F., Russian statehood and integrity.

Press-center of the Political council

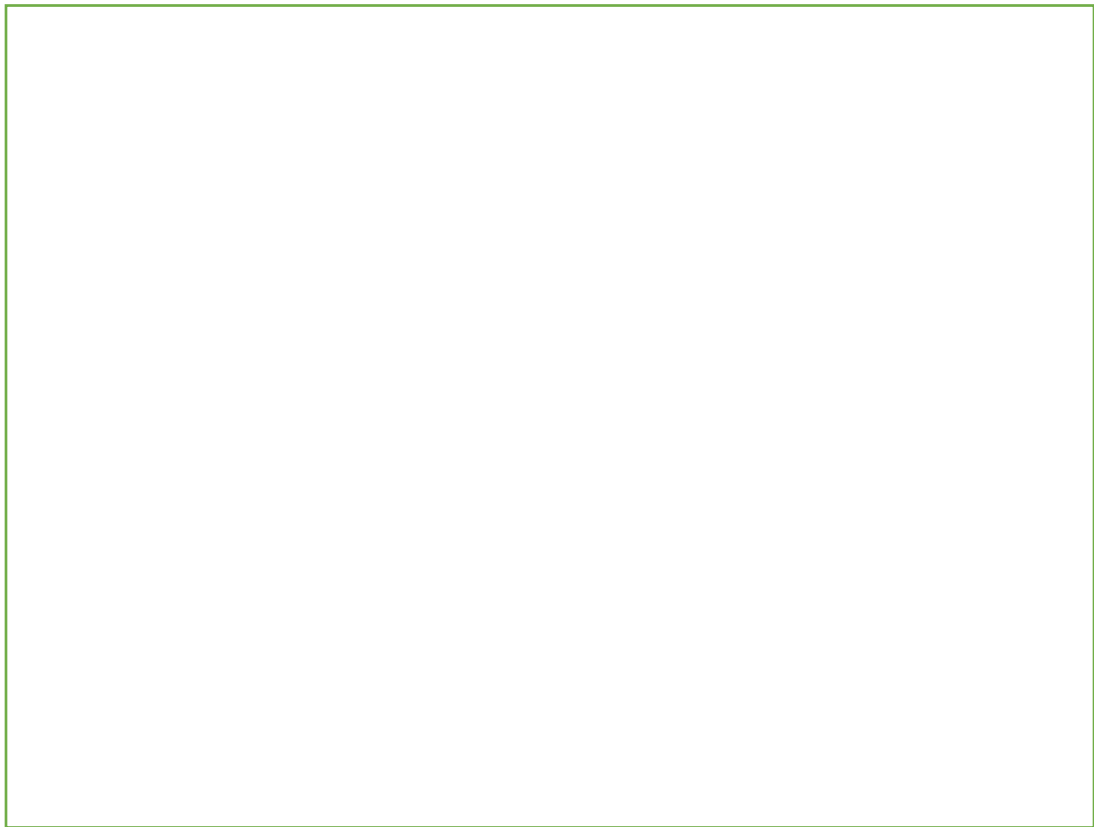
of the President of the R.F.

For the implementation of continuous interaction of the official representatives of the Political council, heads of the committees of the P.C., the heads of public commissions of the P.S., and the People assessors of the P.C. with journalists and the representatives of mass media, a permanent "Press-center of

the Political council of the President of the Russian Federation” is created.

The objectives of the "Press-center of the Political council of the President of the Russian Federation" include:

1. Organizing and conducting press conferences.
2. Preparation of press-releases and stenography of a press-conference conducted by the P.C.
3. Constant contact with the sources of mass media, as well with informational agencies and services.
4. The organization of seminars for journalists.



3. The editorial department.

Is composed of: experienced journalists of the Russian Federation.

Tasks to be carried out:

- thematic preparation and providing content for television, radio broadcasts, and newspaper articles in support of the President of the R.F. and his course;
- thematic preparation and provision of content for television, radio broadcasts, and newspaper publications with direct criticism of oppositional forces, the political activity of the State Duma of the R.F., and others along the possible "range";

- thematic preparation and provision of content for counter television, radio broadcasts, and articles to counterweigh the material of oppositional nature;
- thematic preparation and provision of content for the press-conferences of the Political council.

4. The chancellery.

Tasks to be carried out:

- processing, sorting, and storing incoming and outgoing documents of the Political council of the President of the R.F.

3.3. The regional offices of the Political council.

To achieve its goals, the Political council of the President of the R.F., for the management of political processes in the Russian Federation, is to establish its regional offices, which is a strategically important task. The Russian Federation extends broadly, so the actively working representatives of the P.C. must have, in all regions of the R.F., influence on the political situation in the various electoral "troupes. (See *"The Program for the development of the activities of the Political council of the President of the R.F. in the regions of the Russian Federation,"* and *"New responsibilities of the new Representatives of the President of the R.F. in the regions"* which is printed in a separate edition).

IV. Practical Section

Engaging the activities of the Political council of the President of the R.F. with the public, political, and religious associations at the national, inter-regional, and regional levels. The formation of the Lower House.

4.1. The main objectives of the Lower house of the Political council.

(Shortened version).

The main objective of the formation of the Lower house of the Political council of the President of the R.F. is to bring together public organizations of different statuses and their involvement in the purposeful work carried out by the Political council. Public organizations in the Political council are its legitimate (national) platform, on the basis of which the P.C. and its committees can carry out a variety of political and socially relevant statements, as well as the work which is backed by a broad base of public support. The Political council, having combined several thousand public organizations, can safely say – that in the State Duma of the R.F. there are only a few representatives of public organizations, for which the Russian citizens have had to give up their votes just because the organizations for which they wished to vote are scarce due to their lack of status or simply were not admitted to the election, but in the Political council there are thousands of such organizations, beginning from the associations of the disabled and veterans, ending with the associations of the citizens of the R.F. by interests and by religious organizations. Where are the real representatives of these organizations in the State Duma, since it's tens of millions of the citizens of the R.F.? They are not there. But they are in the Political council, that's where the people's support and truly popular opinion is.

4.2. The People's assessor Political council of the President of the R.F.

The developers of this program offer a plan of action aimed at attracting and securing in the Political council the heads of different - public - associations. It is identified that there is a need for introducing the term - **"The People's assessor of the Political council of the President of the R.F.,"** which:

1. Will enhance the image of the Political council in the public consciousness.
2. Will appear to be an adequate political counterbalance to the term - "the People's deputy of the R.F."
3. Will enhance the image of the individual member of the Political council in society.
4. Will create the conditions under which the heads of public organizations will actively seek to enter the P.C.
5. Will allow to create a factor of direct interest of a head of a public organization in the form of status as "The People's assessors of the P.C.," **which he will cherish and will be afraid to lose.**
6. **Since the head of public organization will be constantly afraid of losing this status, he will support (!) all decisions undertaken by the Presidium of the P.C. and the Political Management of the President of the R.F.**

The heads of public organizations in the R.F. are in most cases now excluded from participating in the political life of the country. If the Political council will create the conditions for their self-realization, then these active people will do a lot for its process of promotion. Naturally, this program determines the need to contain the most "zealous" activists of the Political council and, in the case of their failure, to conduct the main "line" carried out by the Presidium of the P.C, it carries out their exclusion from the political council as individuals who discredited and denigrated the status of "the People's assessor."

The concept of "the People's assessor" is morally and ethically linked with the concept of the representatives of public organizations, therefore a representative of society, and therefore a representative of the people. The title and status of a People's assessor of the P.C. will allow the conduct of serious informational warfare with the title and status of the "People's deputy of the R.F.," which, in principle, prior to the implementation of this program stood unopposed. (*The status of "the People's assessor of the Political council of the R.F." is printed in a separate edition*).

4.3. The attributes of the Political council.

For introducing in society the distinctive symbols of the Political council, distributed in the mass media, for increasing the level of self-awareness of a member of the Political council, [for] "the People's assessor" it is determined necessary to introduce attributes and documentary support of the Political council. See Fig. "Sample of a breast-badge of a Member of the Presidium of the P.C.," "Sample breast-badge of the People's assessor," "Sample credentials of the Member of the Presidium of the P.C.," "Sample credentials of the People's assessor of the P.C." (*The regulations on the attributes of the Political council are printed in a separate edition*).

4.4. The procedure for the formation of the Lower house of the Political council. -

The Lower House of the Political council is formed from the representatives of public organizations operating under the legislation of the Russian Federation. To delegate its representatives to the Lower House of the Political council, a public organization shall provide to the Political council the following documents:

1. A statute.
2. The credentials of registration.
3. A list of members of the governing bodies, analogous to the one provided to judicial institutions during the registration of the organization.

4. The decision of the governing body of the granting of authority of a representative (delegate), delegated to the Political council.

5. A written statement of the direction of the organization's activity.

6. A list of social, political, or other events at the nationwide or regional level held by the organization during the time of its existence.

The Political council may include public organizations registered by judicial authorities no earlier than 6 months before the date of filing the documents to the Political Council.

In case of a violation, by the representative of a public organization, of moral and ethical standards of conduct, as well as in the case of defaming the President of the R.F., the Political council and its policies, the representative of a public organization is removed from the composition of the Political council and all his subsequent actions become purely personal and have no relation to the activities of the Political council.

The representatives of public organizations - "the People's assessors" operate on a voluntary basis and are distributed in the Lower house Committees of the Political council.

"The People's assessors" - are representatives of public organizations, and with time, control over some of them may be lost, or they will become unmanageable and, therefore, be excluded from the P.C., and then they can move over to the opposition, thus eliminating the possibility of informational leakage, the People's assessors in the general program of the Political council will not in any way be involved in making decisions that are necessary for the leadership of the Political council and in any other major plans, implemented by the Presidential Administration of the R.F. and the Presidium of the P.C. Only a part of the information in the form of specific assignments for discussions in the committees of the Lower chamber will come only to the chairmen of these committees.

4.5. The elections of the President of the Russian Federation. The Political council of the President of the R.F. - a public platform for the presidential candidate of the R.F.

The structure, in the form of the Political council of the President of the R.F., would be quite useful for V.V. Putin for the Presidential elections of 2000. In order to approach the presidential elections in 2004 with real levers for administering the political processes in the Russian Federation, the Political council of the President of the R.F. should start to form immediately after the inauguration of the V.V. Putin as the President of the R.F.

The Political council of the President of the R.F. has short-term and long-term goals. Short-term objectives are set out in the program for the formation of the P.C. This section presents the long-term objectives of the P.C. concerning the elections of the President of the R.F.

Goal:

The Political council has set two main tasks for itself during the preparation and conduct of the elections of the President of the R.F.:

The first task: the creation of a mass socio-political platform in support of the President of the R.F., V.V. Putin, in the future, 2004 presidential election with the involvement of public organizations of different levels that are part of the P.C.

The second challenge: ensuring the influence on public opinion in the country through a large-scale agitation and propaganda campaign in support of the election of the President of the R.F., V.V. Putin for a second term, as well as informational warfare against all other candidates for the post of the President of the R.F.

Conclusion: In 2004, V.V. Putin, in order to hold a large-scale campaign, will need a real **public (national) platform** in the form of a large number of public associations, movements and organizations that support him. This support should provide an understanding and an explanation of social reasons for which the President, V.V. Putin, won the election and remains for a second term. And he won because behind him stood a huge public political support in the form of thousands of public organizations representing all sectors of society. The losing candidates did not have such mass support and lost for that reason. Naturally, the abovementioned example is only a small part of the great work to be undertaken for a **legitimate** (!) (and also possibly forceful) victory of V.V. Putin as the President of the R.F. in 2004, but the expounded theme is the basis for the formation of a pre-election political platform about which one can already start to "push off" and to prepare for the elections of the President of the R.F. in 2004.

(Shortened version)

4.6. The elections to the legislative assemblies of all levels of the Russian Federation.

The Political Council - the framework for training personnel in legislative assemblies at all levels.

Given that the programs developed by the Political Management of the President of the R.F. and the Political council of the President of the R.F. are long-lasting, the realization involving taking control of the electoral processes in legislatures at all levels in the Russian Federation is natural. The major elective (representational) legislature in the Russian Federation is the State Duma of the R.F. Naturally for the President of the R.F. the most important factor is input to the State Duma of the R.F. and regional legislative assemblies of people loyal to the President of the R.F. and reducing the role of political parties and movements represented in the State Duma of the R.F. The Political council of the President of the R.F. may become **the structure for training personnel in legislative assemblies at all levels.** (*The Program "The Political council - the framework for training personnel in legislative assemblies at all levels" is printed in a separate edition.*)

Determined by the appropriate development of the Political council, a large number of areas, not controlled by the President of the R.F., of countering the unrestrained political organizations in the State Duma of the R.F. so the oppositional forces in the State Duma, now and in the future, could not concentrate their power of political counter-measures on any single area or direction and in consolidated manner to oppose the President of the R.F. (*Published in the closed part of the Program "The Political council of the President of the R.F."*). As an example, the following is one of the activities of the Political council.

The revision of the decision on the legality of the five percent barrier in the Law "On the election of deputies to the State Duma of the Federal assembly of the Russian Federation by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation."

Analyzing the trend of the development of processes of political activity of the State Duma of the R.F., a conclusion can be made: the controlled formation of a "stable" opposition to the President of the R.F., (*in the case he exerts pressure on the State Duma of the R.F.*) the majority in the new State Duma (2003) can be reduced only one way - "dilute" its composition by new and uncontrolled deputies

elected from a larger number of political organizations participating in the elections. To achieve this task, the Political council must initiate an ideological campaign in the mass media, the purpose of which is to create the necessary powerful public opinion that the five percent barrier is cheating people, and the P.C. on the basis of this opinion, will begin to seek **the revision of the decision on the legality of the five percent barrier in the Law "On the election of deputies to the State Duma of the Federal assembly of the Russian Federation by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation"** as a barrier violating the electoral rights of the citizens.

On the essence of the issue:

The five percent barrier in the Law "On the election of deputies to the State Duma of the Federal assembly of the Russian Federation" was approved thanks to the collusion of different political factions (CPRF, LDPR, and others) in the State Duma of the R.F. on the first convocation and lobbied by the same factions in the State Duma on the second convocation. The main task of this process - under the pretext of insufficiency of one party or another party that has not passed the five percent barrier, is to usurp the votes cast for these parties.

For society, the "buildup" of this propagandistic theme will be clear and understood. It has been a violation of the constitutional rights of citizens to exercise their will. The voter votes for one electoral association and for specific candidates, and his voice, because of the "deception" carried out by the State Duma of the R.F. in the form of the five-percent barrier, is completely transferred to other deputies and parties for which the voter has not voted.

The removal of the five percent barrier:

1. Allows for the breakup of the collusion of the forces in opposition to President of the R.F. in the State Duma of the R.F. of the new convocation, since in its composition will be many new and ambitious deputies with whom the communists (or other "oppositionists") will find it difficult to negotiate.
2. Allows voters to delay the passage of the "Fatherland" movement into the State Duma of the R.F., the LDPR, or any other public organizations that can prove themselves in the "political arena" of the country until 2003, given that the future elections of the President of the R.F. are strategically important.
3. Will create persistent "problems" in the decision-making of the new State Duma of the R.F., since the same conspiracy of parliamentary factions and groups will be missing.
4. Because the arrival of new ambitious politicians in the State Duma of the R.F. will make it difficult for taking concerted (consolidated) solutions, it will be easier to criticize it for inaction, and it will be easier to fight it.

Those who oppose the cancellation of the five percent barrier in the Law "On the election of deputies of the State Duma of the Federal assembly of the Russian Federation" base all their arguments on a single position, which is that if the five per cent barrier will be canceled, then the state legislature, will work poorly and unproductively, and laws necessary for the country will be take a long time to pass because there will appear many political forces in this body, each of which will defend its interests.

These opponents have only one answer – it is better that the legislative body (the State Duma of the R.F.) is not functioning effectively in the field of legislation, rather than being too effective in politically opposing the President of the R.F. Especially because in the absence of necessary laws, the President of the R.F. will be able to replace them with his Decrees.

(Shortened version)

4.7. The constitutional dissolution of the State Duma of the Russian Federation. The new role of the Political council of the President of the R.F.

Given that the situation in the social and political life of the country periodically appears on the verge of a fall into an uncontrolled political crisis, including one that may lead to the constitutional dissolution of the State Duma of the R.F., it is considered advisable to actively develop the activities of the Political council of the President of the R.F., which in the case of the dissolution of the State Duma of the R.F. will temporarily take over the duties of the State Duma of the R.F. until early elections or will take on the full powers of the State Duma of the R.F. The country's leadership is advised to have a body that "if necessary" will fill in the "breach," resulting from the dissolution of the State Duma of the R.F. Society, just like nature, abhors a "vacuum" and any politically important constant in the polity must act for the benefit of the country, following the state-directed scenario, or should be disbanded and replaced by a structure close to its structural significance.

As set out in the Program for the development of the Political council, the State Duma of the R.F., at the moment, has no political or ideological opponents. The deputies of the State Duma of the R.F. consider themselves spokesmen on the views of the people. This body and this position must be countered by the Political council and the activities of the People's assessor of the Political council. The Political council in its plans, involves developing and boosting the image of "the People's assessor of the Political council" and the "promotion" of the entire image of the Political council, so that in the public opinion the P.C. looks like a political opponent of the State Duma of the R.F. and the People's assessor of the Political council looks like a political opponent of a People's deputy of the State Duma of the R.F.

The development of this direction will allow in the future for the country's leadership, "in the case of necessity," to dissolve the State Duma of the R.F. and immediately begin forming a "new" State Duma following the "Belarusian" scenario, in which a part of the deputies is appointed by the President and the other is "elected". In this case, the transition from the Political council into the new State Duma of the R.F. and the subsequent approval of the People's assessors of the Political council for the office of the People's deputies of the State Duma of the R.F., will be explainable for, and understood by, society.

(Shortened version).

V. Legal Section

Project

THE DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

About the Political council

In accordance with the proposal of a number of political parties, movements and public organizations, to more actively involve them in social and political activities in creating a legal and regulatory framework for economic and political reforms and to bring to this process a wide circle of the public in the regions of the Russian Federation, [I] decree to:

1. Create a Political council of the President of the Russian Federation (hereinafter – P.C.).

2. Offer political parties and movements at the nationwide, inter-regional, and regional levels, registered legally by organs of Justice of the Russian Federation, to join the P.C. Offer political parties and movements that have factions in the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, as well as political parties and movements that have not received, as a result of the election of deputies, seats in the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, to enter in priority order the composition of the P.C. The head of the Presidential Administration of the R.F should form a working group to ensure the activities of the P.C.

4. The working group, in a week's time, must submit for approval:

- the statutes for the Political council;

- suggestions the for candidacy of the senior composition of the P.C.

5. Nullify the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation number #989 of 25 June, 1996 "On the Political consultative council of the President of the Russian Federation."

The President of the Russian Federation

V.V. Putin

Moscow, the Kremlin.

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