




NGOS IN THE RUSSIAN RELATIONS WITH THE EU AND WEST

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THE FIRST PERIOD: RUSSIAN NGOS IN THE 1990S

- Liberal legislation on the NGOs 1991 – 1995-1996
 - Western funding: USA, EU, EU member states (NGOs – state institutions, capitals – regions)
 - Discourse on civil society:
NGOs as the roots (NGOs)
No appropriate political culture (social scientists):
collectivism, paternalism etc.
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THE SECOND PERIOD: NGOS IN THE 2000S

- 2001, November: Civil Forum in Moscow
- 2004: new discourse on civil society (good citizens)
- 2005-2006: Public Chamber of the Russian Federation
- 2006-2008: the spy scandals and the first wave of the reform on NGOs
- NGOs in the regions (advocacy and policy implementation)

- Correlation with the Russian foreign policy



TURN IN THE TRANSITION TO DEMOCRACY IN THE 2000S

- 2000, March: Presidential elections, Vladimir Putin
- Not regional, but the central mass media support
- 2004, March: the second elections, Putin
- 2004, September: Terrorist attack on the school in Beslan (North Ossetia)
- 2008, March: the presidential elections, Dmitry Medvedev
- Reforms:
 - Building of the 'vertical of power' / federation reforms
 - Turn in the international politics
 - Politics towards the civil society



REFORMING THE RUSSIAN FEDERALISM SYSTEM IN THE 2000S

- 2000: Building of the new administrative level (7 Federal Districts with the Plenipotentiary Representatives of the President of the RF)
- 2000: bringing the regional legislation into accordance with the federal law
- 2000: reform of the regional authorities
- 2000: reform of the Council of Federation, decrease of regions' influence on the decision-making process in Russia
- 2000-2004: weakening bilateral relationships “the centre – region”, centralization of the resources and competencies;
- 2004: abolishment of governors' direct elections
- 2003 – 2007: reform of the local self-government

MEDVEDEV'S PRESIDENCY

- 2008-2012: Dmitry Medvedev
- Liberalization of the policy on NGOs
- Modernization policy

THE THIRD PERIOD: RUSSIAN NGOS ON THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA


- Cooperation with the international organizations (Council of Europe)
 - EU-Russian Dialogue on the Human Rights
 - NGOs Forum before the 36th Annual Session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in St. Petersburg, June 2012
 - EU-Russian Civic Forum
 - Political support of the international NGOs
 - Etc
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NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

- NGOs: less funding from the West, more from society and business
 - Civic initiatives (monetization in 2005, urban development, environment etc.)
 - Volunteering (fires in 2010)
 - Radical political groups: lefts, anarchists, rights, Strategy 31, alternative students movements etc.
 - Social networking, new media
 - Globalization
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THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN THE FIRST AND THE SECOND PERIOD

The third for the NGOs

- Increasing role on the international arena
 - Political mobilization, interest in the politics
 - Volunteering: Petersburg' Observers, Aid to Krymsk
 - Value change
 - Infrastructure, new forms of activism
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THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN THE FIRST AND THE SECOND PERIOD

The second period' answers by the government:

- Campaign again the foreign agents, libel etc.
 - New laws restricting public participation and mobilization: demonstrations, volunteers, Internet, etc.
 - New: conservative values!
 - Worse image in the EU/West
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