Putin's Second Two Terms, 2012-2020

Session #5
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Spring 2024

- Domestically, relentless movement toward a highly repressive authoritarian regime and a consolidated autocracy;
- Internationally, from post-imperial disorientation to revanchism (retaliation to recover lost territory).

Putin's Internal Policies, 2012-present, re:

INTERNAL SECURITY
POLITICAL ORDER
ECONOMIC PROSPERITY
NATIONAL IDEA
LEADERSHIP IMAGE

INTERNAL SECURITY (ANTI-TERRORISM)

- Remarkable that the nightmare of terrorism, with one exception during the Medvedev Interregnum, was not sustained (until 2024)
- Product of victory in Chechen war? Product of Kadyrov regime in Chechnya?
- 2024: Moscow. Tajik ISIS recruits

POLITICAL ORDER: INCREASINGLY REPRESSIVE AUTHORITARIANISM

- 2011 = Turning point; Putin hubris in public
- Protests by ~80,000 educated, urban professionals
- Putin jeered in public; galling and frightening to him.
- Incipient "color revolution" in Russia? Centered on elections, as elsewhere; looks to become a mass movement.

POLITICAL PROTEST AND OPPOSITION

 Protests led by Alexei Navalny (b. 1976; lawyer by training)

2011: Dubs "United Russia" the "Party of Crooks and Thieves"

Contests rigged parliamentary elections

Uses social media to build national following, especially among youth and educated professionals

2020: Poisoned by security services; survives; returns to Russia; imprisoned.

CONSEQUENCES OF NAVALNY POISONING: FALL/WINTER 2020-2021

- Nationwide protests in ~100 locales; total = ~200,000-300,000
- Putin's national popularity at ~65%; Navalny's rating at ~24%
- Navalny could not bring down Putin, but seized moral initiative.
 - ---by miraculously surviving the poisoning
 - ---by coming to Ru despite knowing jail awaited
 - ---Trial: belittles Putin; willing to die in prison. "Virtuous martyr"
 - ---publicizes "Palace" built for Putin (116 million YouTube visits)
 - ---interview with assassin

Putin response

- Arrests; busting of Navalny's organization; declares them "extremists" and agents of foreign enemies
- Navalny dies (killed?) in prison (February 2024)
- Navalny gets the final word: memoir to follow

- Putin decision to turn to provincial, less-educated, more "traditional" and conservative constituencies
- Gives up on ungrateful "new middle class" and appeals to rural and small-town Russia

But some protests not driven by educated professionals

- Protests by: pensioners; truck drivers; environmentalists; electorate in Far East against firing of their governor.
- Many of these = Putin's preferred constituency
- Socio-economic accommodation > repression

Consolidating control over society:

- Since 2012, slow squeeze (Orth) on independent civil society:
- ---Crackdown on independent NGOs and media: "foreign agents"
- --- "Praetorian guard" of armed contingents: protects Putin
- ---Youth movement: conservative values: intimidates liberals
- ---Disqualify opponents in 2012 and 2018 presidential elections: ensures non-competitive leadership.
- Oligarchs grow increasingly rich and "cuts" to officials grow as well. Get rich; stay loyal; vulnerable to exposure if "defect." "Patronalism" intensified.

2020: PUTIN CHANGES THE CONSTITUTION: WHY?

- To stay in office until 2036 (age 84)?
- To avoid being a lame duck? (Lame ducks invite challenge and instability...)
- To leave when he wished and on own terms? Make sure he can choose his successor? To avoid witnessing a "de-Putinization" campaign?
- To ensure lifetime immunity from prosecution?
- The strongman's dilemmas -> overinsurance

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY CONTINUE, 2008-2021?

- Continuing impact of Great Recession
 - ---impact on Russian stock market
 - ---impact on capital flight
 - ---impact on foreign direct investment in Russia
 - ---impact on oil revenues
- Continuing impact of US and European sanctions since Ukraine crisis of 2014
- Impact of COVID
- Cost of Olympics (~\$50B); Costs of corruption

ECONOMY (CONT'D)

- Squeeze on middle class and pensioners. Decline in standard of living since 2012.
- Russians' real disposable incomes contracted by 3.5 percent in 2020, while the cost of basic foodstuffs surged.
- 2021: Imposition of price controls to protect the most vulnerable. Had been reserving funds for national infrastructure "projects" > welfare.

ECONOMY (CONT'D) BUT MUSN'T OVERSTATE:

- The 4% drop in Russia's GDP in 2020 compared with eight to nine percent in much of Europe, and over 10 percent in the UK.
- The Russian state ended the year with budget surplus and nearly \$200 billion tucked away in its reserve fund. Vast savings since 2008
- Russian GDP grew around three percent in 2021 (before the 2022 invasion of Ukr), meaning that Russians began the year relatively confident that things were about to get better.
- Why is this notable? Economic conditions unlikely to have motivated the re-invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 (distraction effect)

REDEFINING THE TERMS OF NATIONAL UNITY

- Sensed that national pride was insufficient to mobilize support. From 2011 onward:
- Stresses Russia's uniqueness ("exceptionalism") among nations → Orthodox Church + family values + patriotic education + anti-liberalism. By 2016, "suppressing 'nontraditional' culture had become the norm" (625)
- Anti-same-sex marriage legislation; anti-LGBT; anti-women's rights
- Accuse Western nations of abandoning core Christian values.
- Accuse West of trying destroy Russia's spiritual purity
- Rossiiskii -> Russkii

Eurasianism: A Seductive Idea

- Russia as both European and Asian
- Russia as the key link between West and East
- Russia as the centripetal force within that Eurasian space
- · Russia as the "core"
- Imagery in Putin's mind goes back to the early 1990s
- Solzhenitsyn influence

- Net result is a highly repressive autocratic regime
- Autocracy + Orthodoxy + Nationality (as under Tsar Nicholas I)
- Connotes nostalgia for formula that informed the <u>Russian</u> empire

Leadership Image, 2017: nothing new here



How situate this regime?

LIBERAL DEMOCRACY AUTHORITARIAN PATRONAL RUSSITE FASCISM
CONSTITUTIONALISM AUTHORITAR'ISM

Patronal Authoritarianism (The Policy Spectrum)

Modernizers------Traditionalists
V. Putin (2000-08)......V. Putin (2012-22)

Putin after 2022: Russite Fascism?

Foreign policies, 2012-2021

Is he this?



Or is he that?



Putin Looks Out Upon the World, 2011-

Backdrop of "color revolutions" in post-communist world:

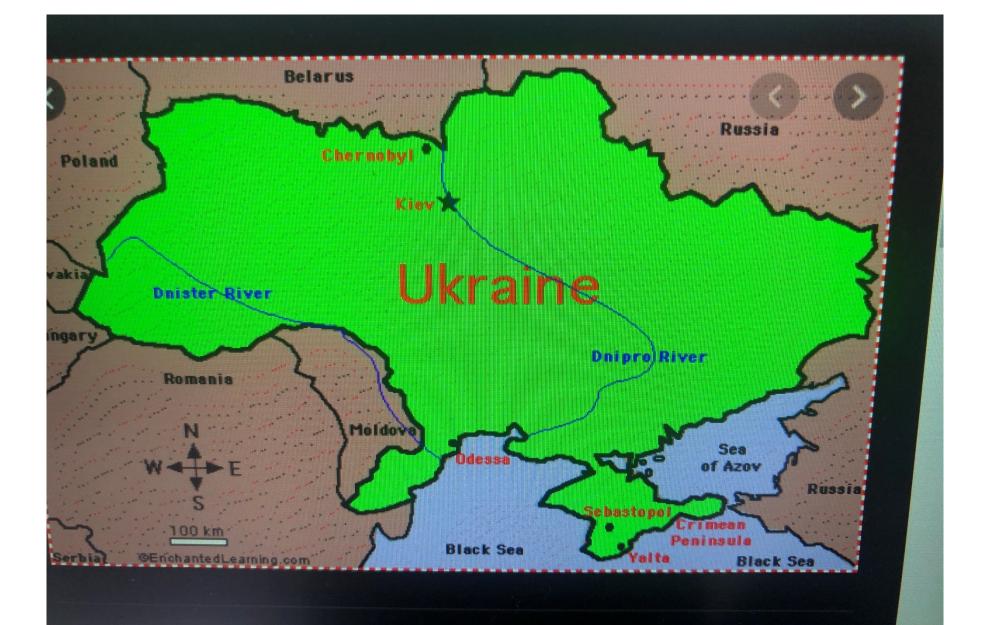
- ---Indigenous or orchestrated by US and EU? When will they ever end?
- ---How far can revolutionary "contagion" go? Can it be stopped?
- ---Protests in Russia from late 2011 through 2012 = failed "color revolution"?
 - ---Will there be a "next time"?

"Color Revolutions" in Middle East: Arab Spring, 2011 (Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Syria, others): Putin lesson drawn: mob rule is a growing threat (recall Dresden, Nov. 1989).

Other lessons drawn: US willing to take down dictators, as if will lead to democracy

- ---Iraq (2003); Libya (2011); Egypt (Mubarak, 2011), Syria, 2011-
- ---Putin: US delusional about there being "moderates" of any consequence in the anti-Assad, Syrian opposition.

- In the wake of all this, there was indeed a next time:
- Ukraine's "Revolution of Dignity" (2013-2014)
- → (2014) Putin's military seizure and annexation of Crimea
- + Putin's stoking of insurrection and separatism in Eastern Ukraine
- "The Russo-Ukrainian War" (Plokhii book) begins



WHY IS UKRAINE IMPORTANT TO RUSSIA?

- Historical and cultural origins of Russia (Kievan Rus')
- Russian and Russian-speaking diaspora in independent Ukr.
- Geo-strategic importance to Russia
- ---HQ of Ru Black Sea Fleet (Sevastopol, on Crimean peninsula)
- ---Large country (second to Ru in Eur) with long common border
 - ---buffer between Ru and NATO: note borders
- Economic importance: many factories producing high-tech goods for Russian industry

The fusion of Russian and Ukrainian "Eastern Orthodoxy"

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- Comes apart in the 2010's: incipient schism
- Ugly FSB tactics (blackmail + bribery) to prevent schism and to enforce continued subordination to the Kremlin
- Cf: Robert F. Worth, "Clash of the Patriarchs," The Atlantic, May 2024, pp. 42-51.

But also:

Russia having a "sphere of influence" in its "neighborhood" is meaningless if it does not include Ukraine.

All variants of "Eurasianism" are meaningless without Ukraine (see next slide)

Eurasianism: Maximalist to Minimalist

- 4. Maximalist view: Restore entirety of Tsarist Empire
- 3. Re-create a single-state union of Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine. ("The Pan-Russian Utopia"---Plokhii)
- 2. Annex ethnic-Russian enclaves in Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Moldova
- 1. Minimalist view: Ensure Russia's suzerainty over its sphere of influence: independent FSU states, but deferential to Russian interests

Recall the "Orange Revolution" of 2004

- One Russian official had called it "our 911"
- Revealed the limits of Moscow's ability to steer
 Ukrainian internal politics through elite-to-elite ties:
 Kravchuk (1991-1994)→ Kuchma (1994-2005)→
 Yanukovich? → Orange Rev'n → Yushchenko
 (poisoned, but survived; 2005-2010) → Yanukovich
 (2010-2014) → Orange Revolution → Poroshenko (2014-2019) → Zelensky (2019-present)

Timeline of Ukraine crisis of 2013-2014

- Yanukovich wins presidency in 2010: tilt to Russia + conscious diminishment of Ukrainian military
- But needs Europe, economically → offer of EU
 Association Agreement; Putin counter: \$15B to join
 EEU (Eurasian Econ Union) + military threat if accept
 EU.
- EU: no add'l membership (end of Eurasianism)
- Nov 2013: riots in West Ukr; occupy gov't bldgs; govt shoots

- February 2014: spreads to Kiev; more than 500,000 protesters in streets; shots now from both sides.
 Negotiated deal for new elections in December.
- Protestors reject
- President flees to Russia. Parliament appoints interim president
- New laws restrict Russian-language use.

Was this a US-led plot? No, but:

"Democracy-promotion" had been on US post-Cold War agenda

Were many NGOs in Ukraine funded by Western orgs

Some US politicians (Senator McCain; Asst Secy of State Victoria Nuland) were on the ground in Kiev, urging the protesters on.

Nuland telephone call with US ambassador

But this revolution was home-grown. Not a product of US urging or plotting, though US urged it on, once it started.

How did the Kremlin Perceive/Define the Situation (correctly or not)?

- Product of US and EU instigation: want EU accession → NATO membership: seemingly affirmed by Nuland tel conversation
- Protesters dominated by neo-fascists, not democratizers
- Illegitimate coup d'etat to overthrow those freely elected
- Anti-Russia in inspiration; and could spread to Russia
- Ukrainian-nationalist in emotion → will restrict rights of Russian diaspora within Ukraine + will rescind recent agreement to extend Ru Black Sea fleet base in Sevastopol
- Putin at the time in Sochi for Winter Olympics: from national glory (theme of Russian history) to challenges to both national-security and sphere-of-influence aspirations.

Russia's Military Response

- Annexation of Crimea + Sevastopol + referendum: was it "legitimate"? (Invokes Kosovo precedent)
- Home-grown insurgents assisted to rise up in eastern Ukraine
 armed and augmented by Russian military
- Putin justifies annexation and military assistance in ethnonationalist terms ("Novorossiya"): returning to Russia what is its right + protecting ethnic Russians in Ukraine from alleged persecution.
- Putin popularity in Russia shoots up to 89% approval
- Civil war within Ukraine (2014-2021) → >14,000 deaths.

The Aborted Minsk II Accord, 2015

- What would it have done to Ukraine?
- How would it have affected Russia?
- Was it dead on arrival? If so, why?

Ukraine's Tragic Dilemma

- Location: 1,500-mile border with Russia
- Concentration of Russian ethnics in east, southeast and Crimea
- History of imperial domination by Russia; Ru elite disorientation and alienation re Ukrn independence (1991)
- Fuel dependency on Russia
- Gave up its nuclear weapons in 1994, in exchange for tacit and explicit security assurances
- Could not easily join NATO for protection against Russia
- Joining EU viewed in Moscow as slippery slope to NATO membership; Minsk II would have precluded EU membership; EU membership precluded joining Eurasian Econ Union.
- Populace and parliament disinclined to accommodate Russia
- Disproportion of population size, militaries, and economies

Putin: Russian imperialist or aggrieved statesman?

Answer:

Both, but the relative weights are shifting.
And the challenges to both imperial aspirations and national-security concerns are growing

Ru imperialist: exclusive sphere of influence

2012: Integration of Ru, Ukr, Belarus, Kazakhstan (and others) into a Russia-led Eurasian Economic Union, alternative to EU, is "the core of our foreign policy and our strategic objective." (569)

2012 onward: increasing rhetorical emphasis on "national idea" as Russian-historical exceptionalism (samobytnost' or "originality")

2012: Increasing emphasis on Orthodoxy as national moral-religious identity

2014 onward: Increasing emphasis on need to "protect" Ru diaspora

Aggrieved statesman (national-security threatened)

To Merkl in 2019: "When I look at the membership of the EU and I look at the membership of NATO, I see basically the same thing. So when I hear about an [EU] Association Agreement for Ukraine, I know that NATO will follow" (570)

Putin, 2014: "Our Western partners, led by the United States...have come to believe that they can decide the destinies of the world, that only they can ever be right....[w]e have every reason to believe that the infamous policy of containment, carried out in the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries, continues today." (579-80)

Putin, October 2017, to a US scholar: "Our biggest mistake was to trust you too much. Your mistake was to take this trust as weakness and abuse it." (609)

2019: "Western hegemony is ending." (610)

Are these concerns/fears "realistic"? paranoid? self-serving propaganda?

- Try this thought experiment: were a leftist revolution, and a military alliance with Russia, happening in Mexico, would the United States give it the benefit of the doubt? Or would worst-case, slippery-slope thinking prevail?
- Or recall US hysteria in 1961 re Cuban communism "90 miles from our shores." (worst case...slippery slope)
- Recall Monroe Doctrine + innumerable US interventions in Western hemisphere.

My pointing this out is not a moral judgment

 Slippery-slope thinking, in face of challenges to one's status in international relations, is widespread historically among both democratic and autocratic regimes.

Aside:

- Were the military responses to the Ukraine crisis in 2014 Putin's alone? A collective response?
 Counterfactual: absent Putin, would others have made the same decisions? Putin certainly "led from the front" (seizes initiative; provides energy and determination), but that does not mean those behind him disagreed with what he was advocating and doing.
- Future research may shed light.

Yet some switch "flipped" within Putin in 2014

- Emotion > reason? (Telephone call with Merkl in 2014)
- Emotions go from fear or disappointment to anger?
- Imperialism PLUS national-security?
- Or imperialist anger > national-security fears?
- →Invasion of Ukraine, 2022? Was it avoidable? At what point did it become "inevitable"?

...NEXT TIME....