

Public policy as elite preference.

Presentation is made by
Keshisheva Ekaterina
Romanova Arina
Vostrikova Anna

Example.

Yarovaya law (“Yarovaya package”) passed in 2016.

- The package consists of several measures:
 - 1) Surveillance provisions
 - 2) Penal provisions
 - 3) Religion provisions
-

Definition of elite theory.

- The theory posits that a small minority, consisting of members of the economic elite and policy-planning networks, holds the most power and that this power is independent of a state's democratic elections process.

The aristocratic version:

Power lies in position of authority in key economic and political institutions.

For in reality, the elite would have the most to lose in a failed state.

Who. How. Implications.

Who:

The respective bills were authored and initiated by Viktor Ozerov, Federation Council member from Khabarovsk Region, and Irina Yarovaya, State Duma MP from the United Russia Party, after whom the law is nicknamed.

How:

In April 2016 Irina Yarovaya along with other deputies of the State Duma from United Russia, Alexei Pushkov, Nadezhda Gerasimova and Senator Viktor Ozerov brought in bills that toughen punishment for terrorism and extremism.

Implications:

Because of unprecedented data storage requirements, implementation of the law has been described as impossible and extremely expensive. The Russian Post estimated that the implementation of the law would cost the organization 500 billion rubles for initial purchases of equipment and 100 billion rubles yearly.

Criticism and protests.

- Negative impacts of the law on the businesses and on the Russian economy on the whole;
 - A Change.org petition to completely cancel Yarovaya's Act collected over 600,000 signatures. Russian Public Initiative petition has been signed more than 100,000 times.
 - A number of protests were organized in cities, including Moscow, Novosibirsk, Yekaterinburg, Ufa, Kazan and Volgograd.
-

**Thanks for your
attention!**
