



Cabinet of the Russian Federation

Introduction

Welcome to the esteemed cabinet of the Russian Federation, led by our beloved President Vladimir Putin. The main crisis facing this cabinet is the special operation in Ukraine. Recently, Russia has led the call to demilitarize Ukraine and prevent their hostilities against innocent Russian civilians. Ukraine has responded by funneling western weapons against our people and banning Russian language and culture from their captive population. Moving forward, the Kremlin must continue to prioritize protecting Russian culture and interests as well as embracing national unity in times of uncertainty and strife.

The execution of the special operation in Ukraine has not been flawless. There have been casualties and unforeseen costs to Russian forces. Potentially the biggest long-term consequence is a push by Europe to cut Russian oil and gas off from not just their markets but from the international markets as well. Our valuable oil and gas industry has adapted by finding new strategic allies outside the west, including the People's Republic of China (PRC) and India. Moving forward, we will need to keep cultivating these new allies, pushing western governments to rethink their illegal economic sanctions against us, and innovating new ways to mitigate and work under crippling European and American sanctions. In doing so, we can maintain our national identity and individual sovereignty.

In September 2022, it was announced that the regions of Donetsk, Kherson, Luhansk and Zaporizhzhia would be annexed into the Russian federation, expanding Russian citizenship to millions. Western interventionists declared this a violation of international law and the UNGA condemned this annexation. This international response reveals the failures of global governance to abide by their commitments to impartiality and neutrality, and displays the anti-Russian bias of international bodies. In addition, Ukraine's intention to join NATO remains a concern for the potential of Western forces to continue impeding on our sovereign interests.

Although Putin's approval rating remains high domestically, it would be incorrect to say that public image has not been negatively affected or that civil unrest has not unfolded. The rare protests in our cities and universities have led to unignorable emigration. Sanctions from the West have sent shock waves through the supply chain and remind us of the critical nature of economic diversification and independence. In responding to these crises, this cabinet must lead Russia to international glory, or risk letting it fall to irrelevance.

State of the World

The current state of the world is one of turmoil and constant upheaval. Growing conflicts continue to disrupt any sense of normalcy as the Russian Federation upholds our mission to protect Russian people and interests. The information required to be fully up to date is far too comprehensive to list in its entirety here. Ministers interested in fulfilling their due diligence should refer to the State of the World brief for material related to the overarching themes and conflicts. Notable sections include information regarding the main key states intervening in Russian foreign policy, multinational organizations, various media organizations, and the main international touchpoints facing the world.

Domestic Issues Facing this Cabinet

Domestically, we are facing growing instability, especially in our urban centers. Allegations of corruption, rising anti-government sentiments, growing protests, and foreign interference and sanctions have opened long-simmering rifts to the stability of our administration. Even long-standing news pillars that are supposed to be stalwart supporters of our agenda and our mission have shown an unprecedented willingness to provide criticism of our mission in Ukraine. One of the most prominent examples of this willingness to speak out was when reporter Marina Ovsyannikova showed up on prime TV brandishing a sign that said “Stop War¹”

So when Marina Ovsyannikova ran onto the set behind the news anchor in prime time, brandishing a poster saying "Stop the War!", it flashed a moment of dissent against the Kremlin which was shown to hundreds of thousands of families across the country. Another prominent journalist, Lilia Gildeyeva, has fled Russia claiming fear of persecution and retaliation.

Thus far, the Russian public has largely kept to these muted criticisms and public sentiment remains mixed on the Ukraine special operation. If the deluge of international sanctions continues to affect the livelihood of ordinary Russians, or if the propaganda from Western media continues to proliferate, then we may see public sentiment turn against the operation and the Kremlin. This is something that cannot be allowed to happen.

Bloc Positions

- Eastern Europe focus vs Reshuffle of Priorities?
 - The conflict in Ukraine continues to dominate all discussion, both national and abroad. Ultimately the Russian Federation maintains the goal of protecting Russian interests. There are two main schools of thought regarding that goal specifically with the current priorities of the Mikhail Mishustin cabinet. The official stance of the Kremlin remains that Kyiv may end the war whenever they

¹ [Ukraine war: Protester exposes cracks in Kremlin's war message - BBC News](#)

wish, and should they accept Russian offers then peace may be achieved tomorrow.² The majority of the political power in the Kremlin upholds this line and will continue to support Russian focus in Eastern Europe.

- China, Friend or Foe?
 - The escalation of European sanctions have forced us to pursue new and emerging markets for our goods and services. One of the biggest beneficiaries has been our budding relationship with President Xi and the PRC. They are aligned ideologically and have provided a number of economic partnerships and trade deals that show promise moving forward into 2023. Still, we must be careful to not rely too much on China. President Xi has been careful to keep his options open and Russian analysts say the relationship between Russia and China has been more one of economic convenience than true friendship.
- Escalation vs drawdown of tensions?
 - There are options that this administration and President Putin can take to increase the chances of success in the Ukrainian Conflict, including a full or partial mobilization and increased aggression via alternative mediums including aerial rockets, cyber-warfare, misinformation, and even nuclear. Still each of these escalations risks both international retaliation and, perhaps most importantly, retaliation at home. Full or partial increased mobilization in particular touches civilians' lives very deeply and we must consider the ramifications and the opinions of ordinary Russians before taking such a course of action.

² [Kremlin says it's up to President Zelenskyy when Ukraine conflict ends | PBS NewsHour](#)

Appendices

Key Terms

- Gender-related persecution
- Build Back Better World (B3W)
- Belt Road Initiative (BRI)
- Cold War
- Strategic Nuclear Warhead
- Nuclear Arsenal
- Nuclear Demilitarization
- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
- Hybrid and Multi-Facet Conflicts
- Cyberbots and Social Media Bots
- Fake News
- Election Tampering
- Obfuscation

Additional Resources

- <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/sputnik-news-russian-government-owned-controlled-nato-accuses-kremlin-propaganda-machine-a7574721.html>
- <https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-43093390>
- <https://www.pri.org/stories/2019-07-05/russian-twitter-propaganda-predicted-2016-us-election-polls>
- https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/through-email-leaks-and-propaganda-russians-sought-to-elect-trump-mueller-finds/2019/04/18/109ddf74-571b-11e9-814f-e2f46684196e_story.html?noredirect=on https://www.dni.gov/files/documents/ICA_2017_01.pdf
- <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/11/12/opinion/russia-meddling-disinformation-fake-news-elections.html>
- http://intellit.muskingum.edu/russia_folder/pcw_era/sect_09b.htm
- https://archives.cjr.org/feature/what_is_russia_today.php