

YAKUTIA OUR OPINION

The Founder – NGO «Yakutia - Our Opinion»

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PRIORITIES

CIVILIAN CONTROL OVER AUTHORITIES
ANTI-CORRUPTION INVESTIGATIONS AND EXPERTISES
ACTUAL INFORMATION ABOUT PROBLEMS WITHOUT CENSORSHIP

On July 23, 2012 in New York City (USA) Non-governmental Organization Yakutia - Our Opinion was assigned Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of The United Nations

Obtaining consultative status was the result of the comprehensive evaluation and careful inspection of the activities of the organization since its inception.

During several years of preparatory work a significant amount of documents, policy statements, information and analytical reports, report on the work has been translated into English.

During the process of gaining the status all exhaustive documents were presented

Organization thanks for active participation all people who rendered assistance in the process of obtaining status. Your proposals and initiatives will be examined as a matter of priority. We hope for further constructive cooperation with you.

It should be noted that this status is given in agreement with the Government of the Russian Federation in the person of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

The representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation congratulated us on the phone with obtaining consultative status. Also the congratulatory letter from the Director of the Department of international organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Vladimir Sergeyev was sent to our address.

During telephone negotiations with the representative of the foreign Ministry of the Russian Federation agreements on establishment a constructive relations and consolidation of efforts for the implementation of the norms of international law and the constitutional rights of citizens have been achieved.



Thus, Organization has gained recognition on the international and federal level.

Special consultative status gives authority of the subject of the international law, which provides wide opportunities for protection of the interests of multinational people of Yakutia and Russia at the international level.

In all world less than 3000 organizations have special consultative status, of which in Russia are less than 50 organizations.

Organization became the first organization of Siberia and the Far East, which has obtained special consultative status. It gives the opportunity of direct staging of the problem issues of Siberia and the Far East in the United Nations.

Other organizations-consultants carry out activities in Siberia and the far East through its branches and representative offices.

Organizations - consultants just physically unable to cover all the actual problems of the country due to limitations of the volume of written reports and oral presentations at the United Nations and a significant number of problem issues.

As a rule, they are limited to major legislative initiatives and the formulation of global problems.

So many urgent questions of Siberia and the Far East are not lit at the international level. There is a necessity to raise specific problems of specific regions and categories of the population at the international level.

We do not need a formal statement of global problems. We need a practical solving the problems and effective control over the implementation of the initiatives.

Continuation of the materials of the previous issue of the newspaper will be in the next issue due to need for informing about obtaining consultative status, activity plans at the international level and prospects of cooperation with the UN.

On July 23, 2012 in New York City (USA) the Economic and Social Council of the UN has given NGO «Yakutia - Our Opinion» Special consultative status with the ECOSOC.

On behalf of the entire staff the Head of the Non-Governmental Organizations Branch Andrey Abramov congratulated our organization in the letter dated July 27, 2012.

We received phone greetings with obtaining consultative status from the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. A congratulatory letter from the Director of Department of international organizations Vladimir Sergeev was also sent to us.

NGO «Yakutia - Our Opinion» thank for active participation all people who rendered assistance in the process of obtaining status. Your proposals and initiatives will be examined as a matter of priority.

We hope for further constructive cooperation with you.

The main directions of activity of NGO «Yakutia - Our Opinion» at the international level:

1. Formulation of the problem issues of the Republic Sakha (Yakutia) and the Russian Federation, their analysis and development of solutions at the international level.
2. Adjustment of the legislation of the Russian Federation and its law practice in order to bringing in accordance with international standards, control over observance of international obligations in the Russian Federation and the promotion of the ratification of international agreements by the Russian Federation.

Why do we need to cover our problems at the international level ? It is necessary because the solution of many Russian problems at national level comes to a dead end and those, who must protect the people interests, are inactive or act against the people interests.

Yakutian officials and deputies, who should protect our interests, could not, did not want to and are just afraid to defend our interests. The yakutian government left us to the mercy of fate.

Our bosses are afraid to lose «their feeders». Betrayal of the people interests for them became a kind of competition, of which depends on their material well-being. Almost all the yakutian officials and deputies are executors of anti-people policy of collapse and degradation. They curry favor with higher officials and mock ordinary people.

Some people hope that implementation of the right to decent life will begin with coming of some federal political parties or new president, creation of the coalition government, the transition from a presidential form of government to a parliamentary and other significant changes in the political sphere.

However, as the practice shows, none of the political forces could not to change life for the better. Why ? Firstly, the leadership of the political parties carry out specific people who want to live well at the expense of people. Secondly, the federal politicians are limited by constitutional and legal structure of Russia, which does not take into account a number of important international standards.

Desire of particular politicians «to steal and to plump» breaks all goals of any political party. Enrichment of individuals at the expense of people became state policy. For this reason in Russia there are always not enough budgetary funds for ensuring a worthy life for everyone.

Politicians have «all the answers» to justify current policy. They believe that implementation of international standards of worthy life is not stipulated by the legislation and is «intrigues of enemies». Simply put, the Russians are not supposed to

know what is a worthy life, and those, who declare their rights, become «people's enemies».

In the end, when the federal politicians gather together, their final decisions are often adopted in favour of minority to detriment of majority and all the laws on their side.

This has led to a neglect of the interests of regions, which are home to the majority of the Russian people.

What to do ? We need an efficient control of the majority over the minority, that is, civilian control over authorities, and compliance with all international standards are included in the definition of «decent life and free development».

There are significant reasons for considering actual issues of the Russian territories at the international level. It is necessary for regions to attract international attention to a number of controversial political, economic, social, environmental and other problems with a view to joint search of optimal solutions.

Who should join efforts ? In terms of passivity of authorities and of ignoring interests of regions by the federal center it is necessary to consolidate the civil society institutions and individual citizens to protect the legitimate rights of the people.

In any case, «we share nothing» in contrast to the oligarchs and officials for which the interests of the people are often a mere alien. Civil society institutions are needed and operate where the state is inefficient. If the government would fully implement the right to a decent life, the public organizations would be less work.

But in reality we have to do the work without payment that officials, receiving salary, does not make. But there is no other way.

Only a consolidated civil community is able to effectively resist the lawlessness, arbitrariness and corruption. And to lay the basis for a decent life and the free development of all citizens.

We invite civil society institutions and individual citizens for constructive interaction.

NGO «Yakutia - Our Opinion» has become the first organization of Siberia and Far East, which has obtained special consultative status. It gives the opportunity to direct staging of problematic issues of Siberia and Far East in the United Nations.

Other organizations-consultants are registered in Moscow and the major cities of the European part of Russia and carry out activities in Siberia and Far East through its branches and representative offices.

Organization-consultants just physically unable to cover all the actual problems of the country due to limitations of the volume of written statements and oral presentations at the United Nations, a significant number of issues. As a rule, they are limited to major legislative initiatives and formulation of global problems.

So many urgent questions of Siberia and Far East are not lit at the international level. There is a necessity to raise specific problems of specific regions and categories of the population at the international level. We do not need a formal statement of global problems. We need a practical solving the problems and effective control over the implementation of the initiatives.

In connection with this, we sent the letters to the leaders of the executive and legislative authorities of the regions of Siberia and Far East: from the Krasnoyarsk region, the Republic Tyva, the Republic of Khakassia to the Chukotka Autonomous district, the Primorsky Krai.

The main goal of cooperation is the promotion of legislative and other initiatives, rejected by the Federal authorities of Russia, but critical to the inhabitants of Siberia and Far East and requiring immediate implementation.

A diagrammatic representation of the solution of the problem involves the following sequence of actions: formulation of the problem - analysis of the situation - development of measures for resolution of the problem - the implementation of measures - monitoring of implementation and adjustment measures.

The trilateral cooperation among participants is envisaged at each stage: the government of the region, the organization and the UN.

Intermediate goal of joint work of representatives of the parties should be the development of measures for resolving the problem, the ultimate aim should be elimination of the problem.

In such case it is necessary to offer a solution of the problem to the Federal authorities of Russia (the President of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation, the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation). And hereinafter jointly monitor progress of the implementation of the measures and seek to eliminate the problem.

The foundation of the strategy of the organization at the international level is constructive interaction with all interested parties on the basis of open dialogue.

The aim is the adjustment of the external and internal policy of Russia with the purpose of subordination of the state mechanism to the people interests.

On state scale it must be a setting to make the system work for people. We need to correct the constitutional and legal system of Russia in accordance with the principles of genuine democracy and international standards.

Society need officials, so as they ensure its activity. Inhuman

attitude of officials to the common people is not inherent but acquired. For repair the situation it is necessary to change motivational aims and measures of responsibility, coupled with reforming of the state system. We also need entrepreneurs, whose profit is formed on the economically justified rate of profit, and not on economic slavery and injurious withdrawal of the resources.

The result of adjustments should be the formation of acceptable behavior model of the officials and entrepreneurs, establishment of fair rules of the economic and social life. In the end officials should serve the people interests, and entrepreneurs should provide the optimal economic turnover.

If the employees of the social insurance will implement a decent social policy and, for example, charge rent payments from extraction of natural resources on the personal accounts of citizens, and not to humiliate people with disabilities, not giving scanty money, they will not be killed at the workplace, as this happened in the Nizhny Tagil. If the tax authorities will impose taxes on entrepreneurs considering the free development of their business, they will not be the personification of «terror against business» and cause of dislike.

If Russia will ratify the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation will not think how excuse double standards, and will form a plan of adjustment of the legislation relating to the indigenous peoples in accordance with international standards.

On the way to this, clearly, it is necessary to organize a constructive dialogue. We should openly discuss the problems, debate and argue, but, in such a way that problems do not go beyond the discussion and society does not have negative impacts, which could serve as a guide to violent actions.

However, often, mutual accusations create insurmountable contradictions. On the one hand, the Russian federal center accuses national republics in the activation of separatist and nationalist sentiment, and on the other hand, the Russian regions accuse the Russian federal center in the growth of xenophobia and chauvinism in the center.

In these circumstances, common denominator and measure of justice may become the international norms and world practice of settling similar contradictions.

Discussion platform of the United Nations may become a place of search for compromise solutions. Adherence to international standards should lead to a balance of relations between the regions and the federal center.

In general, activity of officials at all levels should be under control of civil society. This is a big job, which requires systematic and integrated approach. The system of lawlessness and arbitrariness has evolved over the decades and this situation will not be quickly changed.

It is a long process, but there is no other way. But if we do nothing, then nothing will. It is necessary to proceed from the principle «Create the future in the present».

In conclusion, we note that the organization activity is absolutely transparent and is subordinated to the purpose of implementing international standards and constitutional rights.

Each citizen can take part in the organization activity.

Obtaining consultative status was recognition of NGO «Yakutia - Our Opinion» at the international and federal level.

In contrast to this recognition the yakutian authorities illegally counteract the organization activity. They periodically carried out aggressive pressure on the basis of illegal application of the law enforcement bodies and non-judicial methods.

With recognition of legitimacy of the organization activity at the Russian and international level, all the arguments of the yakutian officials and persons, dependent on them and carrying out their policy, about disruptiveness and illegality of the organization are unfounded.

Some senior officials of yakutia have subordinated the state apparatus activity to their personal corruptional and illegal interests. They turned yakutian authorities in the brake of development and obstacle to implementation of legitimate rights of the yakutian inhabitants.

Therefore some yakutian officials, who usurped authority, must be prosecuted, and the authority activity must be subordinated to the people interests.

In general, the yakutian officials oppose integration processes and do not accept open dialogue. In the conditions of globalization yakutian authorities is a destructive element in many spheres of life.

PROMOTION OF CIVIC INITIATIVES AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

After working out practical cooperation with the UN, our organization will consider initiatives and the problematic issues of civil society and individual citizens.

In view of nature of international interaction it may cause long-term review initiatives initiatives. This is due to the rules of the UN, the need to translate into English a significant amount of basic and supporting documents, and other organizational and technical aspects.

It is therefore desirable to provide the initiative with the English version.

The main criteria for the selection of the initiatives are:

- violation of international norms and standards that are part of the definition of "decent life and free development";
- impossibility or difficulty of solving the problem at the Russian level;
- relevance and significance of issues and initiatives for a large number of people;
- need for rapid response and intervention at the international level.

Most of the pressing political, economic, social, environmental and other issues require the assistance at the international level.

It is necessary to take notice for issues of "war and peace", crime, anti-corruption, slave exploitation, hunger, mortality from diseases of man-made origin, the rights of certain categories of the population and other issues related to all forms of violence, threats to life and health.

Minimum level of problem identification should include a definition of the scope of the problem issue, that is, what rights and freedoms, guaranteed by the Constitution, were violated. Identification of violated articles of the constitution is needed. Also, please define the broken international standards.

it should be noted that some very important for certain categories of the population specific international standards are mentioned only in the international documents and are not considered in the Russian legislation, even in the scientific and practical commentary to the Constitution, that is, some important issues remain unresolved in Russia.

It is strongly recommended self-acquaintance with international standards and norms mentioned in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other basic documents. These sources are available on internet and in bookstores.

Thus, the effective and efficient protection of the rights and freedoms guaranteed by international standards, it is possible only after reference to international instruments that contain important international standards that are not provided in the Russian legislation.

For self-development of problematic issues you may familiarize with the methods of developing initiatives to correct the Russian legislation presented in the newspaper "Yakutia - Our Opinion» № 5 of 3 April, 2012.

Dear fellow citizens!

NGO «Yakutia - Our Opinion» operates in the self-financing and has no external funding.

Activity at the International require significant financial resources. However, at present the lack of funds prevents the stable output of newspaper and timely implementation of the activities.

Depending on the actual availability of resources greatly reduces the efficiency and effectiveness of activity in Russia and abroad.

In this regard, please provide all possible financial assistance for the publication of newspapers, organizational and technical support of the events. You can help by transferring funds:

1. - By sending SMS - messages with a space: «dam_404725» to the short numbers:

- No. 2990, price - 30 rubles;
- No. 2476, price - 150 rubles;

- No. 2474, price - 300 rubles.
- 2. - to the phone +7(914)224-24-11
QIWI-purse or +7(914)224-24-11
- 3. - to the Sberbank card Visa Electron № 4276 8760 1283 7631
- 4. - to the bank account:
Sberbank, Branch №8603, Yakutsk
Correspondent account 30101810400000000609
BIC 049805609 INN 7707083893
Account 42307810776020003881/39
Petrov SY
- 5. - to the electronic accounts:
Yandex Money 410011393715044
WEBMONEY - WMID 121414014192
ROUBLES R 956 208 281 538
USD Z 114 533 672 465
EURO E 328 224 315 401

United Nations and NGOs

Collaboration of the United Nations (UN) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) started from the first years of the UN existing in accordance with Article 71 of the UN Charter, which authorizes the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) «make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

In organizational and practical terms format and mechanism for NGO participation in the UN defined ECOSOC resolution 1996/31 of July 25, 1996.

Currently there are two models of establishing relationships between NGOs and the UN: obtaining consultative status with ECOSOC and accreditation with the Department of Public Information of the UN Secretariat (DPI).

Consultative status with ECOSOC suggests the possibility of accreditation of civil society institutes at the major UN conferences, participation at meetings of ECOSOC and other the UN bodies, the involvement of NGOs to implement specific programs of the UN, etc. (as of March 2007, 2865 organizations, including 40 from Russia, have consultative status of different degrees).

NGOs in consultative status with ECOSOC may designate their representatives to the UN headquarters in New York, Vienna and Geneva and five regional commissions of the United Nations.

Working in partnership with the UN to NGOs includes the following areas:

- participation in consortiums of NGOs involved in the operational implementation of the operations of humanitarian and emergency assistance (such as the International Council of Voluntary Agencies and the Steering Committee on Humanitarian Response);

- participation in the multilateral operational partnership (eg, the Global Alliance of problems of Vaccines and Immunization, the UNHCR program "Partnership in Action");

- direct participation in the execution of projects at regional or country level (including collaboration with UNDP, UNHCR, WFP and other agencies);

- co-financing of programs and funds of the United Nations (eg, NetAid, the Global Alliance of problems of Vaccines and Immunization, the Clean Air Initiative, the Stop TB Initiative, the Global Water Partnership).

NGOs may participate in work of the UN bodies, including in discussions on the United Nations policy and major programs

by:

- **inclusion of issues in the global political agenda or mainstreaming of these issues through advocacy** in the forums of the United Nations in such areas as human rights, gender equality, racism, social justice or the environment (for example, International Campaign to Ban Landmines, the Debt Relief Initiative, the campaign "Citizens against adoption of the Multilateral Agreement on Investment");

- **mobilizing world public opinion and political pressure through campaigns and protests;**

- regular dialogue and consultations with the United Nations and other multilateral organizations (including UNAIDS, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Commission on the Status of Women);

- participation in world conferences and in negotiations leading to the establishment of new international norms and standards, as it was on the Rio-92, the Vienna-93, the Beijing-95, the Kyoto;

- **participate in dialogue on the process of public policy at the national and regional levels, for example, in order to influence the national government as well as work on getting the support of governments in relation to specific UN resolutions;**

- raising of new issues and challenges, using of innovative and experimental approaches, providing new knowledge and information, including, for example, the global strategies for environmental protection, AIDS, aging, disabled persons and the prevention of drug trafficking.

NGOs may also influence on governance in international institutions, including through participation in discussions on making proposals on the restructuring practices of the United Nations and the decision-making process (including the reform of the General Assembly and the Security Council, proposals for new instruments (such as the International Criminal Court), participation in the management of the United Nations (for example, Representatives of the four NGOs are members of the UNAIDS).

Organizations, seeking consultative status with ECOSOC, send application to the Non-Governmental Organizations Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the UN Secretariat, which is discussed later by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO) composed of 19 member countries (including Russia), elected by ECOSOC for 4 years. When discussing the applications various aspects of the applicants would be considered - the possible contribution of NGOs to the work of ECOSOC and its political dimension, the degree of independence of NGOs, funding, membership, etc.

UN agencies working with NGOs

The Non-Governmental Organizations Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the UN Secretariat (DESA) responsible for registering NGOs, preparation and conduct of sessions of CONGO, governs the system of regional coordinators NGO-IRENE (NGO section / DESA, 1 UN Plaza, room DC1-1480, First Avenue and 44-th Street, New York, NY 10017, USA. Fax: 212-963-9248, 212-963-4116. Tel: 212-963-8652. E-mail: desangosection@un.org. Web site: www.un.org / esa / coordination / ngo).

The NGOs Branch of the DPI (DPI) organizes an annual conference of NGOs in New York. NGO Section, Department of Public Information, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA. Tel: 212-963-1234, 212-963-6842. Fax: 212-963-6914. E-mail: dpingo@un.org. Website: www.un.org / dpi / ngosection.

Special officials of the NGO Liaison exist at UN offices in Vienna (NGO Liaison office, Room e1416, UN Office in Vienna, Vienna International Center, A-1400 Vienna, Austria. Fax: 43-1-26060-5929. Tel: 43 - 1-26060-4499. E-mail: protocol@

unvienna.org) and Geneva (NGO Liaison office, UN Office in Geneva, Palais des Nations, room 155, CH-1211 Geneve, Switzerland. Fax: 41-22-917 - 0583. Tel: 41-22-917-2127. E-mail: ungeneva.ngoliaison @ unog.ch. Web site: www.unog.ch / ESS_Mission_services / ngo / liaison.htm), as well as the Chairman of the UN General Assembly (which organizing informal hearings of representatives of Member States and NGOs before the General Assembly on its agenda).

Almost every department of the UN Secretariat, agencies, funds, regional commissions and a number of UN conventions in the field of environment have staff responsible for relations with NGOs.

The UN Programme works on the basis of voluntary payments, UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS, Palais des Nations, CH-1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland. Tel: 41-22-917-2062. Fax: 41-22-917-0432. Email : nglis@unctad.org), are supported by a large number of UN agencies, funds and donors. It engages information support of NGOs and has offices in New York and Geneva.

United Nations  Nations Unies

Non-Governmental Organizations Branch
Office for ECOSOC Support and Coordination
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
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Website: www.un.org/ecosoc/ngo • Contact: www.un.org/ecosoc/ngo/contact

27 July 2012

Dear NGO Representative,

I am pleased to inform you that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) at its Substantive Session of July 2012 adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to grant **Special** consultative status to your organization **Yakutia - Our Opinion**. On behalf of all staff of the Non-Governmental Organizations Branch, please accept our heartfelt congratulations.

Consultative status for an organization enables it to actively engage with ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies, as well as with the United Nations Secretariat, programmes, funds and agencies in a number of ways. In order to better understand this relationship, we take this opportunity to provide some critical information about the **privileges** that consultative status with ECOSOC confers on your organization, as well as the **obligations** that your organization will be required to meet under this relationship. **We therefore urge you to take the time to carefully review the information we have provided below.**

Privileges and benefits of consultative status

1) ECOSOC Resolution 1996/31

- Arrangements for consultations with NGOs are regulated by ECOSOC resolution 1996/31, adopted by the Council on 25 July 1996. Please review the entire resolution at: <http://csonet.org/content/documents/199631.pdf> for detailed information. It provides information on ways to participate in the work of the Council, including opportunities to organizations such as yours to consult with Member States and the United Nations system at large, based on the nature and scope of work that your organization undertakes. Consultative relationship with NGOs also enables the Council or one of its bodies to seek expert information or advice from organizations with special competence in a subject matter.
- Consultative status allows you to be informed about the provisional agenda of the Economic and Social Council;
- Organizations in general consultative status may request the Secretary-General, through the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, to place items of special interest in the provisional agenda of the Council.

2) Attendance at meetings and access to the United Nations

- Your status now entitles you to designate official representatives to the United Nations Headquarters in New York and the United Nations offices in Geneva and Vienna. Your representatives will be able to register for and participate in events, conferences and activities of the United Nations, and organizations in general and special consultative status may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies, General Assembly, Human Rights Council and other United Nations intergovernmental decision-making bodies. Those on the Roster may have representatives present at such meetings concerned with matters within their field of competence. These arrangements may be supplemented to include other means of participation. To ensure your participation, please use the username and password that have already been assigned to your organization and login to the NGO Branch website at: www.un.org/ecosoc/ngo for more information.
- In order to obtain grounds passes, please use the same login and password information and follow the instructions carefully to designate your representatives for the current calendar year. Please note that representatives nominated by your organization are required to collect their grounds passes in person at designated locations in New York, Geneva and Vienna.
- The login and password information is equally important to maintain an updated profile and relevant contact information about your organization, as well as to ensure that your organization is advised of important communications in a timely manner. **Therefore, please check and update your organizational profile every six months at: <http://esango.un.org/civilsociety/login.do>.**

3) Written statements at ECOSOC

- Organizations in general and special consultative status are able to submit written statements relevant to the work of the Council on subjects in which these organizations have a special competence. These statements may be circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the members of the Council.
- Requirements regarding the submission and circulation of written statements are elaborated in resolution 1996/31. They include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Written statements shall be submitted in one of the working languages of the United Nations (English or French);
 - (b) They shall be submitted within the time period indicated prior to the Council's meeting each year in order to allow appropriate consultations between the Secretary-General and the organization before circulation;
 - (c) Written statements from organizations in general consultative status are limited to a maximum of 2,000 words;
 - (d) Written statements from organizations in special consultative status are limited to a maximum of 500 words;
 - (e) The Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Council, or the Council or its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, may invite organizations on the Roster to submit written statements. Provisions for these submissions, if approved, will be determined accordingly by the Council.

4) Oral presentations at ECOSOC

- Requirements for oral statements include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (a) The ECOSOC Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations makes recommendations to the Council about which organizations in general and special consultative status should make an oral presentation to the Council, as well as the items on which they should be heard. Such organizations are entitled to make one statement to the Council, subject to the approval of the Council;
 - (b) Whenever the Council discusses the substance of an item proposed by an NGO in general consultative status and included in the agenda of the Council, such an organization shall be entitled to present orally to the Council, as appropriate.

5) Consultations with ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies

- Commissions and other subsidiary bodies of ECOSOC may consult with NGOs in general and special status; and such consultations may be arranged at the request of the NGO. Organizations on the roster may also be heard by these bodies on the recommendation of the Secretary-General and at the request of such commission or subsidiary body;
- A commission of ECOSOC may recommend that an NGO with special competence in a particular field undertake studies or investigations, or prepare papers for the commission;
- NGOs shall be able to consult officers of the appropriate offices of the Secretariat on matters of mutual interest or concern. Such consultation shall be at the request of the NGO or the Secretary-General;
- The Secretary-General may request organizations in general, special and roster status to carry out studies or prepare papers.

6) Use of United Nations facilities

The Secretary-General is authorized to offer United Nations facilities to NGOs in consultative status, including:

- accommodation for conferences or smaller meetings related to the work of ECOSOC;
- appropriate seating arrangements and facilities for obtaining documents during public meetings of the General Assembly that deal with matters in the economic and social and related fields;
- arrangement of informal discussions on matters of special interest to groups or organizations;
- access to United Nations press documentation services;
- prompt and efficient distribution of documents related to ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies as the Secretary-General deems appropriate;
- use of United Nations libraries.

Yours sincerely,

Andrei Abramov
Chief
DESA NGO Branch

Here is the list of Russian organizations in consultative status. All of these organizations-consultants (except NGO «Yakutia - Our Opinion») are registered in Moscow and large cities of the European part of Russia and operate in Siberia and Far East through its affiliates and subsidiaries.

The observation of this fact is not their negative characteristic. This does not mean neglecting the regions in Siberia and Far East or the clear advantage of our organization.

Protection of civil rights is not competition. Non-governmental organizations should complement each other.

Not able to cover all the pressing problems of the country, they have strategic vision on problems, experience and authority. Our organization will seek common ground with all the organizations - consultants.

In any case, we need to attract new non-governmental organizations in international cooperation. The more organizations - consultants, the more opinions will be heard and the more positions will be taken into account.

All of this will only increase the positive impact of civil society on the processes occurring in the country and the world.

**List of Russian NGOs
in consultative status with the UN ECOSOCs of August 1, 2012**
(Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation)

1. Federation for Peace and Harmony President: Viktor I. Kamyschanov	- special consultative status (1987 – the year of obtaining consultative status)
2. International Association «Knowledge» President: Efim M. Malitikov	- general consultative status (1993)
3. International Academy of Informatization President: Alexander G. Chariton	- general consultative status (1995)
4. Confederation of Business Women of Russia President: Lidia V. Blokhina	- special consultative status (1997)
5. International Association for fight against drug abuse and drug trafficking Acting President: Hagop O. Matosyan	- special consultative status (1997)
6. Association for families with disabled children President: Elena L. Baryshevskaya	- special consultative status (1998)
7. Central Board of the All-Russian Society of Disabled People Chairman: Alexander V. Lomakin-Rumyantsev	- special consultative status (1998)
8. Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia (FITUR) Chairman: Mikhail V. Shmakov	- special consultative status (1998)
9. General Confederation of Trade Unions President: Mikhail V. Shmakov	- special consultative status (1998)
10. «INKORVUZ-XXI» CEO: Andrey V. Dobrovolsky	- special consultative status (1998)
11. International public organization «Center for Foreign Investment» President: Andrey I. Generalov	- special consultative status (1998)
12. International public organization Center international assistance «Blagovest» President: Zinaida F. Dragunkina	- special consultative status (1998)
13. Fund «Social ecology» President: Anatoliy A. Kanunnikov	- special consultative status (1998)
14. Russian UN Association Chair: Anatoly V. Torkunov	- general consultative status (1999)
15. Union of Russian Women Chair: Catherine F. Lakhova	- special consultative status (1999)
16. The International Association of Peace Foundations President: Anatoly E. Karpov	- general consultative status (1999)
17. International Union of Economists President: Gabriel Kh. Popov	- general consultative status (1999)
18. International public organization «International Fund of Trustees of the Moscow State Aviation Technological University named after Tsiolkovsky» President: Mark R. Liberzon	- general consultative status (1999)
19. Women's Environmental Assembly President: Alla I. Perminova	- special consultative status (1999)
20. International Academy of Communications (MAC) President: Anastasia P. Ositis	- special consultative status (2001)
21. Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East (RAIPON) President: Sergey N. Kharyuchi	- special consultative status (2001)

22. Foundation «International humanitarian dimension» President: Alexander N. Titov	- special consultative status (2002)
23. International Public charitable organization of promoting mentally retarded persons and persons with disabilities «Sail of Hope» President: Larisa N. Zelentsova	- special consultative status (2002)
24. Russian Academy of Natural Sciences President: Oleg L. Kuznetsov	- general consultative status (2002)
25. International Academy of Higher Education (IAS HS) President: Valentin E. Shukshunov	- general consultative status (2002)
26. International Public Organization «Union of Child Welfare» President: Nina Y. Larionova	- special consultative status (2003)
27. Non-governmental Ecological Foundation named after Vernadsky President: Vladimir A. Grachev	- special consultative status (2003)
28. International Academy of Ecology and Life President: Oleg N. Rusak	- special consultative status (2004)
29. Committee on Civil Rights Chairman: Andrey V. Babushkin	- special consultative status (2004)
30. International Union of Public Associations «Public Committee of War Veterans» Chairman: Alexander M. Kovalev	- special consultative status (2004)
31. Academy of Mining Sciences President: Yuri N. Malyshev	- special consultative status (2004)
32. International public organization «The World Russian People's Council» Chapter of WRPC: Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Kirill	- special consultative status (2005)
33. The Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society (IOPS) Chair: Sergei V. Stepashin	- special consultative status (2005)
34. International Foundation «Russian Peace Foundation» Chairman of the Board: Leonid E. Slutsky	- general consultative status (2006)
35. Regional public organization «Center for Environment and Sustainable Development» (Center «Eco-Consent») Chairman: Olga A. Ponizova	- special consultative status (2006)
36. Center for Interethnic Cooperation Chairman: Ashot A. Hayrapetyan	- special consultative status (2007)
37. International Charitable Fund «Children of the World» President: Igor P. Popovich	- special consultative status (2007)
38. All-Russian Society of Disabled People «All-Russian Society of the Deaf» President: Valery N. Rukhledev	- special consultative status (2007)
39. Interregional Public Organization «Information and Education Network of Indigenous Peoples» L'auravetl'an President: Gulvayra K. Kutsenko	- special consultative status (2007)
40. International Development Fund of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East Batani President: Paul V. Sulyandziga	- special consultative status (2008)
41. Association of public associations «National Youth Council of Associations of Russia» Acting chair: Vladimir V. Kharchenko	- special consultative status (2009)
42. Center on Support of Human Rights - Moscow Bureau for Human Rights Director: Alexander S. Brod	- special consultative status (2010)
43. PIR Center (Center for Political Studies) President: Vladimir A. Orlov	- special consultative status (2010)
44. Educational establishment of trade unions «Academy of Labor and Social Relations» Rector: Eugene M. Kozhokin	- special consultative status (2010)
45. St. Petersburg Institute of Bioregulation and Gerontology of the North-West Branch of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences Director: Vladimir Kh. Khavinson	- special consultative status (2010)
46. The International Council of Russian Compatriots Executive Secretary: Eugene S. Tabachnikov	- Special consultative status (2011)
47. All-Russian Society of Disabled People - patients with multiple sclerosis President: Yan V. Vlasov	- special consultative status (2012)
48. Public Organization «Yakutia - Our Opinion» Chief: Stepan Yu. Petrov	- special consultative status (2012)
49. Regional public fund for the elderly «Good Deed» President: Edward V. Karyuhin	- special consultative status (2012)

The basis of initiatives for promotion at the United Nations is following the Action Plan.

For consideration of possibility of support of the recommendation, you can find the essence of the issue and its rationale. Rationale of issues, problem analysis and preliminary study of measures are given in the article in russian "We are Our Future", available on the link <http://yakutian.org> in the section "Basic materials". Therefore, after each measure a link to the page chapters, that reveal the subject matter, will be given.

Dear fellow citizens! You can offer your initiatives for promotion at the UN and submit proposals to update the Action Plan.

Experts of our organization do not have expertise and experience in all areas of life.

Therefore we did not consider extremely important for Yakutia issues and problems in areas such as housing and utilities, energy, agriculture, health care and others.

The priority initiatives for the analysis and development are the following topics.

1.) Realization of universal practice of target direction of rent payments from use of resources in favor of each citizen of the country by an adoption of the law on «the natural rent» - "On the

rights of citizens of Russia to incomes of use of natural resources of the Russian Federation".

2.) Review of violations of the rights of Russian residents and indigenous peoples with the changes in environmental legislation and rationale for the adjustment of Russian legislation.

It is necessary to highlight the negative effects of the implementation of following federal laws "On Subsoil", "Land Code", "Water Code", "Forest Code".

3.) Compliance of large corporations with the measures of environmental and industrial safety. Aligning them with international standards.

4.) Review of compensation of the yakutian multinational population the damage in the course of industrial development and nuclear explosions in the Soviet period. It is no secret that the anomalous increase of morbidity and mortality provoked functioning hydro, diamond, gold, and other industries in violation of environmental safety.

This is only the main proposed themes. You are free to develop the problem area and present your initiatives.

Main selection criteria of initiatives and identification requirements are listed on page 4

ACTION PLAN

priority measures and practical recommendations of NGO «Yakutia - Our Opinion» on alignment of priorities before the President of the RF and the RF Government with regard to ensuring decent life for citizens, to overcome crisis phenomena and the optimal socio-economic development of RF

THE ACTION PLAN INCLUDES FOLLOWING MEASURES:

1.) In order to achieve equitable distribution of oil revenues:

-introduction of rent payments in order to eliminate excess profits from the use of natural resources instead of tax on extraction of minerals;

-enactment of the «natural rent» - «On the rights of citizens of Russia on the income from the use of natural resources of Russia»;

-on the basis of Article 3 and Article 9 of the Constitution of Russia for a referendum on the desirability of the law «on the natural resource rent»;

-hosted oil and gas revenues in the real sector and innovative industries;

2.) In order to accommodate the interests of the majority of citizens of Russia, living and working in the regions and on specific companies, but not in the federal center:

-lower taxes and fees for businesses to level that ensures economic growth and expanded reproduction;

-adjustment of intergovernmental fiscal relations (revision of the norms of income distribution between the federal budget and budgets of subjects of the RF) in order to increase the revenue base of subjects to a level proportional to the region's contribution to the socio-economic development of the country;

-rejection of the excessive increase of taxes and charges in the federal budget, the practice of enriching

intermediaries (banks, government agencies and officials) by the inadequate directions unreasonably large funds in the form of assistance to enterprises and transfers of the RF subjects,

-formation of citizens' strategic owners of all types of resources sufficient to participate in their management and distribution of the proceeds from their exploitation, through the enactment of «natural rent and buy the assets of enterprises in the oil and gas revenues, re-privatization, nationalization in favor of citizens of the country.

3.) Increased government regulation of pricing and ensuring adequate supply of inventory resources, increased accountability for unjustified increase in prices for socially important products, goods and services.

4.) Increasing real incomes of the population by:
-increasing under-minimum social standards (standard of living, consumer basket, pensions, allowances and others);

-increasing salaries to the minimum 3-fold excess of the adjusted cost of living, taking into account the minimization of the territorial and sectoral differentiation;

-increase of pensions to the level of replacement of lost earnings at 70-80%, other transfers to the population to acceptable levels.

5.) Introduction of a progressive income tax scale, ensuring strict control over the collection and consolidation of responsibility for his failure to pay;

6.) Change the actual route of the pipeline «Eastern

Siberia - Pacific Ocean» by closing the pipeline that passes through the Yakutia and the construction of a new section of the pipeline outside of the Lena River through decision by the federal government or a change in the route after the compensation value for money and profits economic operators and investors through borrowed funds, or after completion of the return of the Yakut section of the pipeline;

7.) In order to take into account the interests of local and indigenous adjustments to the law «On Referendum in Russia», by:

-introduction of an additional rule that the decision to start major regional and interregional projects on natural resources and the creation of hazardous industries should be taken only on the basis of a referendum on the desirability of these projects;

-establishing the possibility of holding a referendum to stop and phasing of major regional and interregional projects on natural resources and the creation of hazardous industries that are already fully or partially implemented in significant harm to human health, the biosphere and the environment. That is necessary to provide for the payment of the legal position of applying the rule retroactively to actions already committed, violate the new rules.

8.) In a high risk of technological and environmental disasters in mega-projects and facilities to provide reliable life safety of the republic organize effective civil defense system aimed at saving lives, saving property and the environment in emergency situations, special civil forces, means and measures.

9.) In order to take into account the interests of local and indigenous people:

-establishment of territorial compensation funds to provide monthly payments to citizens of all nationalities engaged in traditional economic activities and lead a nomadic and semi-nomadic way of life, for damage to the lands of their compact residence and economic activities as a result of alienation and industrial development of these lands;

-conduct the full range of objective assessments, including independent assessments, at the beginning of the implementation of major projects for the development of natural resources;

-to ensure equal and fair access to energy for all countries and peoples. Including new types of energy, that is ensuring the future availability of new power plants and to avoid situations of monopoly access to or ownership of a new type of energy source to one country or a transnational corporation.

10.) Establishment of a mechanism for inclusion of individual territories of Russia to the territories free from commercial development and exploitation of natural resources. The urgency increased with the worsening global environmental problems, when adverse conditions in some countries affect the entire global climate. In the future, the implementation of hazardous projects Yakutia could make a crucial role in global warming and melting of glaciers of the Arctic Ocean. That is, the republic may be one of the causes of global environmental catastrophe. Thus, preservation of favorable environmental conditions is not just a comfortable living condition yakutyan, but the

key global environmental security. Need to consider referring to the territories of the republic, free from commercial development and exploitation of natural resources.

11.) Simplification of control systems, including by reducing the mediators of public authorities and other agencies. Strengthening the accountability of public officials and anti-corruption.

12.) Pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article 3 of the Constitution of Russia establishing a process to select the heads of the RF subjects simultaneously with the creation of an effective mechanism of social control and responsibility in case of improper fulfillment of their duties the head of the subject.

13.) Protecting the interests of multinational people of Yakutia on the international level. , Including through the establishment of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to participate in the UN as observers or consultants, and the consolidation of institutions of civil society and other interested organizations.

14.) Establishment of mechanisms of motivation on the basis of the formation of citizens' active citizenship, the ability to assess the real situation, their capabilities, to setting and achieving goals aimed at achieving the common good and not contrary to public interests, norms of human morality.

15.) In order to strengthen the accountability of heads of subjects of the RF and the oligarchs to consider:

- introduction to the Criminal Code a new article «The responsibility of the heads of RF subjects for crimes against the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen, and other perpetrators of the» governing the liability of heads of subjects of the RF;

addition, the existing articles on the responsibility of public servants responsible measures specifically the heads of subjects;

-adoption of the Criminal Code a new article of «economic terrorism», which determines responsibility for incompetent, negligent and intentional actors, managers and tycoons to develop them deliberately losing project without integrating environmental, economic, political, social and other risk factors. When a high likelihood of failure and disasters of all kinds is laid initially, leading to massive loss of life, an abnormally high population reduction is not of natural causes, the immediate destruction of flora or fauna, poisoning the atmosphere or water resources, the possibility of environmental disaster.

16.) In order to implement the constitutional right of citizens to participate directly in managing state affairs, the following measures:

-providing people with an objective and comprehensive information on the socio-economic situation;

-creating conditions for the expression of public opinion and a set of constructive proposals of the population and non-governmental organizations on all key issues of socio-economic development;

-adjustments and additions to the existing strategy for socio-economic development and other documents.

17.) Make public through print media and free for public access to the registry of persons disqualified.

MOTIVATION OF BASIC MEASURES OF ACTION PLAN

Sustainable development basis in the future is stability of life of each citizen of the country. In this connection I consider necessary to concretize and specify development priorities, to correct some directions and to expand tools of support of citizens.

It is necessary to notice that I don't offer anything new. I consider that at overcoming of the crisis phenomena we should lean against world experience, objective laws of political and social and economic development, basic positions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the international norms. My offers are focused on the majority of the population. The mechanism of their realization is as much as possible transparent, minimizes possibility of corruption actions and use to suit the own ends to the detriment of interests of society. At the heart of my offers the purpose of formation of optimum structure of the government for the purpose of expansion of a role of citizens in the state management and distribution of national riches, decrease in number of intermediary links, instead of the concentration purpose on the state of the majority of imperious powers on distribution administrative and financial resources lies that unequivocally is the favorable environment for abusings. I consider that is necessary to struggle with the reasons, instead of with consequences, that is to be engaged in preventive maintenance, preventing possibility of occurrence of social and other diseases.

I start with following fundamental positions. The person is the main value of the state and society. The person should be in the state policy center. We should overcome vicious practice of the superiority of interests of the state and society over interests of the person, consideration of the person as small screw of machinery of government. In triad «state-society-person» primacy of interests of the separate citizen and the person should be proclaimed.

As the key problems demanding the urgent decision, I

put forward the following:

- 1.) the raw dependence of economy;
- 2.) the universal mechanism of the intermediary, allowing to take corruption and other unearned incomes from all fields of activity, almost introduced in everyday life and organically integrated in Russian legislation.

The first and second problem, as well as eternal problems of Russia, have close connection among themselves and mutually supplement each other. They are based on prevalence in mentality of Russians of dependant desire «nothing to do and receive money» and pathological unwillingness for really working, forming the added cost and raising labor productivity.

The decision of the first problem is obvious and consists in reorientation of economy from raw type on hi-tech level by diversification and creation of new innovative branches.

In more details we will stop on the second problem. In the universal mechanism of intermediary as intermediaries we will consider the links which are leading up directly to final addressees and consumers the concrete material both social blessings and not forming real added cost, and only using, more precisely abusing, the competitive advantages or administrative position.

SUCCESSFUL FUNCTIONING OF THE GIVEN MECHANISM LEADS TO THOUGHT THAT THE PURPOSES OF EXISTENCE OF THE RUSSIAN STATE ARE:

- SUPPRESSION OF THE PEOPLE AND THE HOME PRODUCER ;-
- ENRICHMENT OF FINANCIAL, OIL AND GAS AND OTHER RAW OLIGARCHS.

Some typical schemes of the universal mechanism of the intermediary, allowing to take corruption and other unearned incomes from all fields of activity, are illustrated in the following table.

For descriptive reasons we will result the description of first 4th schemes of the universal mechanism of inter-

Purpose	Optimum mechanism	Source	Intermediaries	Inefficient and undesirable costs
Maintenance of the worthy standard of living to citizens	1. Law on «the natural rent»	Off-budget fund of the rights of citizens of Russia	No	No
	Absence of item 1	The budget of the Russian Federation, Reserve Fund of the Russian Federation	Ministry of social development and other state agencies	The maintenance of departments, payment and other expenses
Effective placing of oil and gas incomes	2. Investment in real sector and innovative branches of Russia	Reserve Fund of the Russian Federation, National Welfare Fund of the Russian Federation	No	No
	Absence of item 2., placing zarubezhom	Reserve Fund of the Russian Federation, National Welfare Fund of the Russian Federation	Foreign financial institutions	Risk of bankruptcy, unpredictability of conjuncture, percent, corruption bribes etc.
Building of the social objects	3. Increase in budgetary incomes of subjects of the Russian Federation	The budget of the subject of the Russian Federation	No	No
	Absence of item 3	The federal budget	Ministry of regional policy and other state agencies	The maintenance of departments, payment and other expenses, corruption bribes
The financial help To the enterprises	4. Decrease in the VAT, the profit tax	Growth of own incomes	No	No
	Absence of item 4	The state help	Banks, financial institutions	Commissions, percent, corruption bribes
Support agriculture enterprises	5. Direct subsidy, crediting in sufficient volume, decrease in tax loading	Budget of Yakutia, Growth of own incomes	No	No
	Absence of item 5, subsidy not in sufficient volume, delivery of credits through intermediaries	Budget of Yakutia	State and municipal enterprises, financial institutions	Commissions, corruption bribes etc.

mediary in context of the developed crisis situation and accepted measures on its overcoming.

I suggest to go by the way of restoration of historical justice and correction of the errors admitted in initial accumulation of capitals that it didn't become the next wave of repartition of the property in Russia in interests of oligarchs and the corrupted officials.

It is necessary to consider the problem on realization of universal practice of target direction of rent payments from use of resources in favor of each citizen of the country by an adoption of law on «the natural rent» - "About the rights of citizens of Russia to incomes of use of natural resources of the Russian Federation" and direction of part of oil and gas incomes on acquisition of actives that citizens of Russia became strategic proprietors of the enterprises. Re-privatization and nationalization in favor of citizens of the country also should promote to it.

Acquisition by workers of the status of the strategic proprietors interested in achievement of the general result of the enterprise, is a major factor of observance of social justice. Also it is a condition of maintenance of national safety as stability of the state is provided with the majority of the population. Instead of minority, that is not oligarchs and the corrupted officials who have already brightly shown the destructive beginning and can be the reasons of economic and political disorder of Russia by realization of policy of economic and political terrorism concerning the state and society.

THERE ARE 2 BASIC VARIANTS OF DISTRIBUTION OF OIL AND GAS INCOMES:

1.) preferable and effective for society - formation of off-budget Fund of the rights of citizens of Russia with view of law realization about «the natural rent», investment in real sector and innovative branches;

2.) undesirable and not effective for society - non-adoption of law about «the natural rent», that is infringement of the rights of citizens on worthy life; placing of oil and gas incomes in foreign financial institutions, that is enrichment of foreign economy, instead of Russia and its people.

Introduction of 1st and 2nd «optimum mechanisms», described in schemes of the universal mechanism of intermediary, is necessary for justice achievement in distribution of oil and gas incomes and is natural way of return to the population of the country of that as so belongs to all citizens of Russia. Otherwise there are ubiquitous intermediaries in the forms of officials, oligarchs and foreign financial institutions.

On crossing of several priorities of anti-recessionary measures (maintenance of macroeconomic stability, industry preservation, activation of internal demand, stimulation of innovations, structural reorganization of economy, perfection of market institutes, formation of powerful financial system) is a rhetorical question «That more important: interests of the federal center or interests of regions and the concrete enterprises?». For all obvious that the majority of citizens of Russia live and work in regions and at the concrete enterprises, instead of in the federal center. But for some reason it is necessary to ascertain, that the majority of the governmental measures are spent not to advantage of the majority of the population.

THERE ARE 2 BASIC VARIANTS OF FORMATION OF FINANCIAL STREAMS BETWEEN THE FEDERAL CENTER, REGIONS AND SUBJECTS OF ECONOMY:

1.) preferable and effective for society - decrease in taxes for the enterprises, updating of interbudgetary relations (revision of specifications of distribution of incomes between the federal budget and

budgets of subjects of the Russian Federation) with view of increase in profitable base of subjects of the Russian Federation;

2.) undesirable and not effective for society - increase in taxes in the federal budget and distribution in the form of the help to the enterprises and transfers to subjects of the Russian Federation, that is creation of system of intermediaries of redistribution of means.

I consider more preferable the first variant. To it testifies results of introduction 3 and 4th «optimum mechanisms», illustrate efficiency of measures of decentralization. The part of strategic state functions should be centralized, and another - is decentralized. The increasing of quantity of links-intermediaries (officials, banks and others) is stably constant and conditionally negative that unequivocally demands expenses on their activity and increases possibility of abusings. The temptation of abusings can be both in the center, and in regions. The reasonable balance is necessary. Now it is necessary to note excessive centralization of the financial and administrative powers which are not concerning maintenance of national safety and defense. Well-founded decentralization of some state powers is necessary for maintenance of economic growth and worthy life for citizens.

I CONSIDER UNACCEPTABLE THAT THE FEDERAL HELP TO REGIONS AND THE ENTERPRISES IS CARRIED OUT, MAINLY, ON BUDGETARY RECEIPTS FROM REGIONS AND THE ENTERPRISES.

In this case the federal management receives and realizes already the political rent, that is, de facto, disposes and distributes that doesn't belong to them. After all level of receipts of taxes doesn't depend on their political and other abilities, and depends on results of work of the enterprises and price conjuncture. That is the president of the Russian Federation and other higher officials of the country independently don't form «native land granary» and don't influence directly the world oil and gas prices. State regulation and economy "improvement" is spent by voluntary-compulsory way. Agree or don't agree: no difference is present - all the same will be our way. I consider that in present conditions such approach is unacceptable.

Traditional source of stimulation of economic growth is easing of fiscal loading on economy: it is less taxes - more incomes of the enterprises - more investments into the basic manufacture - more circulating assets - more than monetary incomes of workers - activation of internal demand for the Russian goods and services from the enterprises and the population. Also it is capable to cause decrease in the cost price of the goods and services that can lead to reduction of prices and proportional increase in consumption level. This classical scheme, which efficiency of realization doesn't cause doubts in the majority of managers.

It is necessary to notice that some carried out actions for selective "improvement" of the enterprises and financial structures frequently are the extremely inefficient and provoke position deterioration. Rates under credits don't decrease, oligarchs continue to be enriched against increase of poverty of Russians, the enterprises continue to let out noncompetitive production, money are put in potential bankrupts. Instead of development of innovative hi-tech branches the state tries to reanimate "near death" noncompetitive branches.

The unwillingness to reduce tax loading on the enterprises the Russian government explains impossibility of reception of effect in the short-term period in the form of reduction of prices, increase in circulating assets and growth of wages of employees. That the received means will go on realization of capital investments appears undesirable. And it in spite of the fact that it assumes effect reception in the long-term period and there are enough ways of stimulation

of current consumption.

I consider, as such direction of means from decrease in taxes will be much better and more fair than enrichment of bankers by «replenishments of banking capitals through credits» and distribution of public funds under «criminal lists», the cause for the next corruption actions.

In such priority as activation of internal demand for the Russian goods and services the leading part plays not only demand increase from the state, but also the population that provides real increase in monetary incomes of the population.

WE HAVE APPROACHED BY THE MOMENT OF TRUTH IN WHICH THE POPULATION AND THE STATE TAKE OPPOSITE POSITIONS.

Increase of wages, pensions, grants and other transfers became «corner stone» of all political fights. The people – for increase of the incomes, the state only justify absence of sufficient possibilities, potential deputies once again promise justice achievement.

HYPOCRISY AND CYNICISM OF SITUATION CONSISTS IN APPLICATION OF DOUBLE STANDARDS: THE PEOPLE VEGETATE IN POVERTY, AND THE OFFICIALS HAVE REACHED THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS IN THE MAINTENANCE. PENSIONS OF STATE EMPLOYEES MAKE 75 % FROM WAGES, AND WAGES ABOVE THE AVERAGE SALARY AND LIVING WAGE IN SOME TIMES.

The factor of replacement by earnings pension in Russia makes now 25 %, and the minimum factor of replacement established by ILO Convention No. 102 - Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention and the European code of social security, makes 40 % before received earnings. In the developed civilized countries level of pension replacement of the lost earnings makes 60-80 % that allows foreign pensioners to feel people: really to help the children and grandsons, to travel and spiritually to develop. And the Russian pensioners die in poverty. Some veterans of war speak, that not the such expected to see the post-war future.

In the developed countries average wage above living wage in many times. And the parity of average wage and living wage is in Russia at level of 3 times. And at the majority of workers of budgetary sphere the wages don't exceed also two living wages. By Russia it is not ratified and it is not observed European Social Charter which confirms the fullest list of the social rights.

THE ROOT OF INJUSTICE OF THE RUSSIAN SOCIAL POLICY CONSISTS IN UNDERSTATING OF THE MINIMUM SOCIAL STANDARDS (LIVING LEVEL, CONSUMER BASKET, THE MINIMUM WAGE RATE, PENSIONS, GRANTS AND OTHERS).

The nominal increase in incomes (growth of the minimum wage rate, pensions, grants etc.) doesn't attract growth of real incomes that is taking into account inflation real expenses decrease, causing consumption decrease in natural measurement. Inappropriate to real level the minimum social standards lead to global poverty of Russians. For example, a consumer basket (about 3808 roubles), living wage (about 10 040 roubles) are underestimated a minimum in 3 (three) times. It should become a trial subject in the Constitutional court of the Russian Federation and the international instances.

Real level of living wage for our republic should be not less than 30 000 roubles. Desirable level of a parity of average wages and living wage makes from 3 times and above. And the pension should make about 70-80 % from the lost earnings.

THUS, THE AVERAGE WAGE IN YAKUTIA SHOULD BE FROM 90 000 ROUBLES AND ABOVE, AND PENSION AT LEVEL OF 65 THOUSAND ROUBLES. DURING

REALIZATION OF THE GIVEN MEASURES THE TERRITORIAL AND BRANCH DIFFERENTIATION SHOULD BE MINIMIZED. THAT IS THE GIVEN CONDITIONS SHOULD BE EXTENDED AS TO WORKERS OF AGRICULTURE AND BUDGETARY SPHERE, AND INHABITANTS OF REMOTE NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

And it isn't demagogy and cheap politics as is an indispensable condition of maintenance of worthy life and free development, and it is sometimes elementary a condition of physical survival in our difficult environmental conditions.

On carrying out of these actions it is possible to direct the means formed as a result of reduction of bureaucracy, inefficient for society of military expenses, financing of inefficient branches, privatization of the state property, realization of hydrocarbons and other measures of optimization.

The basic motive of non-increase in monetary incomes is the statement that the increase in incomes of the population will cause inflation. Inflation is a decrease in purchasing capacity of money for the reasons of objective rise in prices for manufacture of the goods and services, deficiency of the goods and services.

In most cases in Russia unreasonable rise in prices and tariffs takes place. An example is unreasonable overestimate of the prices for fuel in universal reduction of prices on hydrocarbons and fuel resources. It is a consequence of weakness of the state. It is necessary to strengthen responsibility for unreasonable increase in the prices for socially significant products, the goods and services, up to expansion of application of measures of the criminal liability. Pricing state regulation should become one of the basic directions of activity of the state. Overestimate by intermediary structures of the final prices to the population in comparison with initial from manufacturers several times and above is abnormal.

Now there are no preconditions for deficiency occurrence as in the beginning of the transition period, capable to cause an inevitable rise in prices and introduction normative distribution systems. And catastrophic deficiency isn't present even in remote and northern areas where growth of monetary incomes unequivocally won't block cost of available stocks of the foodstuffs and the goods. I deeply doubt that people will buy not numerous luxury goods that can naturally cause deficiency and a rise in prices. The basic means will be directed on acquisition products and essential commodities.

THUS, IT IS NECESSARY TO STRENGTHEN RESPONSIBILITY FOR UNREASONABLE INCREASE IN THE PRICES FOR SOCIALLY SIGNIFICANT PRODUCTS, THE GOODS AND SERVICES. STATE REGULATION OF PRICING AND MAINTENANCE OF THE SUFFICIENT OFFER OF PRODUCTS, GOODS AND SERVICES SHOULD BECOME A PRIORITY DIRECTION OF ACTIVITY OF THE STATE.

And instead of realization of concrete measures representatives of the state which monetary maintenance is level of the international standards, sit in warm offices and guess: and consequences of increase in monetary incomes will be positive or negative? Where will direct the money people: on personal development or will elementary spend on drink them? That will be: high-grade economic growth on the basis of stimulation of internal demand or growth of the negative phenomena in the form of growth of disease and criminality from long drunkenness and dependant behavior? Instead of whether oligarchs from our tacit consent and for corruption recoils will raise, once again, the prices and tariffs, having caused inflation and social protests?

Also the representatives of the Federation Council committee on affairs of the North and the small people probably argued, considering the law «about the natural rent» and having drawn a conclusion: «natural resources are property of all population of Russia, but the prospective concept of use of incomes of extraction is represented un-

acceptable». Their opinion is supported 72 % of deputies of the State Duma of the Russian Federation (324 persons), voted against an adoption of law about «the natural rent». Representatives of the enforcement authorities also think, preferring to spray budgetary funds on boundless open spaces of the native land, without leading up them to the concrete citizen. Illusory power of the country doesn't bring real advantage to simple Russians, and only strengthens mistrust to the state.

I CONSIDER SUCH POLEMIC FRUITLESS AND THAT THE OFFICIALS CAN TELL THE SUCH CONSIDERING THE PEOPLE BY CATTLE INCAPABLE TO ACCEPT CRITICAL DECISIONS. STATE STRUCTURES ACT IN THE ROLE OF THE WIFE OF THE ALCOHOLIC WHICH ARE TAKING AWAY WAGE OF THE HUSBAND DIRECTLY AT FACTORY CASH DESK THAT HASN'T SPENT ON DRINK. WITH SUCH APPROACH TO OWN PEOPLE TO US NOT TO CONSTRUCT NEITHER LAWFUL STATE, NOR CIVIL SOCIETY.

AND IT TO SOLVE NOT TO DEPUTIES, NOT TO SENATORS, NOT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND AT ALL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. BUT ONLY TO A UNIQUE SOURCE OF THE POWER IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION - TO THE MULTINATIONAL PEOPLE BY THE HIGHER DIRECT EXPRESSION OF THE POWER - REFERENDUM. ON THE BASIS OF ARTICLE 3 AND ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION I CONSIDER NECESSARY CARRYING OUT OF REFERENDUM CONCERNING EXPEDIENCY OF ADOPTION OF LAW «ABOUT THE NATURAL RENT».

In the conclusion it is necessary to notice that the purpose of decrease in influence of the universal mechanism of intermediary should be minimization and exception of possibilities of extraction of corruption and other unearned incomes of all fields of activity, that is decrease in number of the intermediaries abusing the competitive advantage, administrative position and using natural, administrative, political and other kinds of rents. The main thing is maintenance of delivery of means to addressees (subjects of the Russian Federation, the enterprises and the population) with the minimum costs, prevention of their subsidence at intermediaries and dispersion in the budget.

The overcoming the crisis and improvement of economy on the basis of objective and impartial observance of the legislation, instead of oppression of proprietors of the en-

terprises and prosecution of officials should become sense of strengthening of responsibility of officials and business. Corruption, sabotage of decisions of higher structures and discredit of the President of the Russian Federation and the government supreme bodies shouldn't be the purpose of activity of officials. And the machinery of state shouldn't be concourse antagonistically adjusted and is total suspicious elements.

The basic purpose should become creation of transparent and clear mechanism of management, accurate definition of the rights and duties of representatives of the federal center, regions and subjects of business that should exclude possibility of abusing by separate officials. Creation of the mechanism of constant monitoring of negative consequences from realization of laws and their elimination by operative updating is important. Only such measures are capable to create conditions for formation of high-grade civil society and lawful state.

Additionally there are following recommendations:

- account of interests of local and indigenous populations during decision-making on working out of large regional and inter-regional projects on natural resources development and creation of dangerous manufactures,
- creation of indemnification funds for granting of monthly payments to indigenous population;
- change of actual route of passage of oil pipeline «the Eastern Siberia – Pacific ocean»;
- organization of effective system of civil protection for maintenance of reliable safety of ability to live in the conditions of realization of megaprojects;
- protection of interests of the multinational people of Yakutia at the international level;
- updating the law «About a referendum of the Russian Federation»;
- introduction of election procedure of heads of subjects of the Russian Federation;
- strengthening of responsibility of heads of subjects of the Russian Federation and oligarchs;
- adoption in the criminal code of Russian Federation of new article «Economic terrorism»;
- realization of constitutional law of citizens on direct participation in state administrative management.

It only the basic measures under the decision of actual problems. And they will be key and to define the further development of the country. In process of situation change these measures will be corrected and be supplemented.

Effectiveness of cooperation with the UN and promotion of the initiatives depends on the Committee on NGOs as the UN body for direct interaction.

The representative structure of the Committee helps to ensure effective and efficient collaboration.

INFORMATION ON THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE ECOSOC

Committee on NGOs of the Economic and Social Council was established by ECOSOC resolution (Res. 3 II) in 1946. It originally consisted of five members.

In 1950 the number of members was increased to 7, in 1966 - to 13, and now CONGO consists of 19 members (ECOSOC Res. 1981/50). Geographical location is as follows: 9 seats - Asia and Africa, 4 places – Latin America and the Caribbean, 4 places - Western Europe, other countries and 2 places - Eastern European countries. Accordance with ECOSOC resolution of 1975 (Res. 70 ORG-75, 1975), members of the Committee are elected for a term of 4 years.

In 1996 the following functions of the Committee were identified in ECOSOC Resolution 1996/31

“The Committee shall be responsible for regular monitoring of the evolving relationship between non-governmental organizations and the United Nations. With a view to fulfilling

this responsibility, the Committee shall hold, before each of its sessions, and at other times as necessary, consultations with organizations in consultative status to discuss questions of interest to the Committee or to the organizations relating to the relationship between the non-governmental organizations and the United Nations. A report on such consultations shall be transmitted to the Council for appropriate action”.

The Committee shall hold its regular session (now in two parts) to consider applications for general consultative status and special consultative status and for listing on the Roster made by non-governmental organizations and requests for changes in status, and to make recommendations thereon to the Council.

The Committee shall determine the extent to which the organizations have complied with the principles governing consultative status and have contributed to the work of the Council, and may recommend to the Council suspension of or exclusion from consultative status of organizations that have not met the requirements and principles of the UN.

Currently (2011-2014) Members of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations: Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, China, Israel, India, Kyrgyzstan, China, Cuba, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sudan, the USA, Turkey.

Information about Republic Sakha (Yakutia)



**Yakutia exceeds the area of France in 5 times,
Italy - 10 and England almost in 13 times.
In Yakutia 90% of all Russian diamonds and
24% of all Russian gold are extracted.**

The date of creation of the Yakut ASSR — on April, 27th, 1922. In September, 1990 has been accepted the Declaration on the state sovereignty and the Republic Sakha (Yakutia) is proclaimed.

Capital — Yakutsk (225,5 thousand inhabitants) is based in 1632. Distance from Moscow to Yakutsk of 8468 km.

Geographical position

Republic Sakha (Yakutia) - the largest federal subject of the Russian Federation.

Yakutia on the area occupies 1/5 part of Russia (more than 3,1 million in sq. km) and covers almost all Eastern Siberia. Its area exceeds the area of France in 5 times, Italy - 10 and England almost in 13 times. Here live almost 950 thousand persons, that on one person is about 3,2 sq. km.

It is located in the north of Eastern Siberia in pools of the rivers of Lena, Yana, Indigirka and in lower reaches of the river of Kolyma. Extent of territory of Yakutia from the north on the south about 2000 km, from the West on the east — 2100 km.

Environment

More than 40% of the area of republic are behind an Arctic circle. The permafrost reaching capacities of 1500 meter is everywhere developed.

Its big part is occupied with low ranges and plateaus. In republic about 0,5 million rivers which concern pool of Arctic ocean. The largest rivers: Lena, Kolyma, Indigirka. Over 700 thousand lakes. Soils — merzlotno-taiga. About 80% of territory of the republic Sakha is on a taiga zone. Woods

occupy 138 million hectares.

Climate — from sharply continental in the south to subarctic and Arctic in the north. An absolute minimum of temperatures -70oC, a maximum +39oC. Winter long and severe. Summer short and warm.

Population

More than thirds of population of republic Sakha lives in a countryside. The tendency of decrease in a population is observed.

The Population in 1990 has made 1 121 300 person, to the beginning of 2007 it has decreased up to 949 200 person (on 172 100 person, or on 15,3%), that for ethnos number less than 300 thousand mean humanitarian accident!

«The title» nation of republic — Sakha — makes about 40 % of a population. The population of Yakutia is multinational, the relative majority is made by russians (45%), ukrainians, tatars (on 4 %), representatives of other people live also.

State system

The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) — presidential republic. Its constitution has been accepted in 1992. The Chief executive — the president appointed the President of the Russian Federation for a period of five years. The legislature supreme body — the State Assembly of Yakutia (Il Tumen) consisting of two chambers: top — Chamber of republic and bottom — Chamber of Representatives.

Directly executive power is carried out by the government led by the chairman.

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