

# Rise of the Kremlin clans

Two Kremlin power groups are bidding for the Russian presidency – the *liberal-technocrats* and *siloviki*. While the technocrats include business professionals, the siloviki are military-security officers from “power agencies” such as the Federal Security Service (FSB) – the former KGB

## Military-security members in top government

1960 1970 1980 1990 1991: Soviet Union dissolved 2000 2008

**Leonid Brezhnev**

(1964-82) Power concentrated in hands of very old men

**Yuri Andropov** (1982-84)

**Konstantin Chernenko** (1984-85)

No data available

**Mikhail Gorbachev** (1985-91)

Members of intelligentsia and other under-represented groups gain power

**Boris Yeltsin** (1991-99) New power centre develops around so-called **Yeltsin family** and new Russian business oligarchs

**Vladimir**

**Putin** (1999-present)

Yeltsin-era oligarchs ousted – siloviki join Kremlin elite

3.5%

4.8%

17.4%

25.0%  
AND RISING



**Dmitry**

**Medvedev, 41:**

Joint first deputy prime minister and

chairman of **Gazprom** – group's main power-base. His career has been tied closely to Putin's rise to power

■ Group sent shivers through Europe in 2006 by cutting delivery of natural gas to Ukraine, Belarus, and EU. Group also backs Gazprom's takeover of Royal Dutch Shell's **Sakhalin II** natural gas project

## Siloviki

■ **Sergei Ivanov,**

54: Joint first deputy prime minister. One of Putin's most trusted and loyal men

■ Fierce critic of U.S.-planned missile shield and NATO-enlargement. Supports new security doctrine of pre-emptive military strikes anywhere in world – including use of nuclear weapons. Group supports Iran's nuclear programme

