

## It Wasn't About Putin – Until It Was

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“A plebiscite on trust in Putin ended with victory for the head of state” — so runs the headline of a July 2 [story](#) relaying the view of State Duma speaker, Vyacheslav Volodin.

A “*de facto* triumphal referendum on trust in President Putin” — so [said](#) Kremlin spokesperson, Dmitry Peskov.

A “plebiscite on the consolidation of society around Russian president, Vladimir Putin” — so [said](#) Moscow mayor, Sergei Sobyenin.

These statements were made hours after the [result](#) of the “nationwide vote” on constitutional changes was announced, in which 78% of Russians approved the set of reforms on a 68% turnout, according to the Central Electoral Commission.

There is a problem, though, with the statements.

Quite apart from allegations of large-scale [falsification](#), the Russian authorities had been saying precisely the *opposite* of points included in these statements before and during the vote. This was *not* a [referendum](#), they said (which is [true](#)). This was *not* about Putin personally, it was [claimed](#) — it was about the 206 reforms proposed and endorsed by him.

As is well known, one of these changes allows Putin to run again for the presidency in 2024, and stay in power until 2036. But the authorities downplayed the [importance](#) of this amendment before the vote, implying citizens should focus on other changes. The implication? Again, this vote was not specifically about Putin.

Of course, many commentators saw through the Kremlin’s rhetoric in the run-up to the vote. This was clearly a [plebiscite on Putin](#) — a rallying point aimed at reinjecting enthusiasm for the Russian leader, much needed since a sharp slump in his approval and trust ratings.

But the Kremlin stuck to its line in the lead-up to the vote.

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By turning around *after* the vote and framing it as precisely being about Putin is brazen. So brazen, in fact, that it should give pause for thought. What’s really going on here?

### **It’s all about the elite**

The answer lies in the real audience for the vote result and the opening statements.

That audience is not the Russian people. It’s the political [elite](#).

Why? As Putin admitted in a TV [interview](#) broadcast on June 21, the “zeroing” amendment was a way of stopping the elites fixating on who might be Putin’s successor as president. Instead, the president said, members of the elite should be getting on with their jobs.

This admission, of course, exposes another fiction. When Valentina Tereshkova — national hero, first woman in space, and current parliamentarian for United Russia — proposed her “zeroing” amendment to Putin’s reform bill on the State Duma floor, she said this was the [will](#) of the people: 'People, people! Ordinary people simply asked for it. They asked!'

By admitting this was a move to keep members of the elite under control, Putin let slip slightly the thin, ragged veil of democratic legitimacy that still hangs in front of some political life in Russia. In reality, the amendment was [crafted](#) by the Kremlin to shore up Putin’s own position.

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Now that the vote is finished, comments like those from Volodin, Peskov, and Sobyenin are another way to hammer home to the elites that Putin remains in the driving seat.

This is the Kremlin's message: the "impressive" vote result does not relate to the odd jumble of constitutional changes. They are an endorsement of Putin personally — and give him the chance to remain head of state until he is 83 (should he so choose). Members of the elite should think more than twice before preparing for life after Putin.

Even if the turnout and “yes” figures were heavily inflated by manipulation and falsification, and the elite knows about it, that doesn’t really matter. The authorities will point to these now-public vote result figures as evidence *in themselves* of the vote’s legitimacy. As journalist Masha Gessen has [argued](#), “legitimacy is determined by the margin.” This fiction retains its power as long as the majority of citizens don’t actively challenge the official result. And, so far, it looks like they won’t — in the short term, at least.

Bang on message, both Andrei [Klishas](#) and Pavel [Krashennikov](#) — co-chairs of the constitutional working group responsible for developing amendments to Putin’s reform bill during its passage through the State Duma — linked high turnout to the legitimacy of the constitutional changes.

## **Language and power**

Statements from the authorities that the “nationwide vote” was, in the end, all about Putin might be true — but they expose the long lie that went before. By flipping the rhetoric so quickly and in blatant contradiction to so much of what was said before and during the vote, the Kremlin has, at best, shown its contempt for the importance of consistency or, at worst, its contempt for Russian voters themselves.

True, most — if not all — politicians, including in democracies, are guilty of modifying their language for political expediency sometimes and to some degree. But they often put more effort into trying to justify, or fudge, these word games. By so obviously not attempting to do so, the authorities in Russia demonstrate both their lack of accountability — and their desire to make sure elites hear the message about Putin and the vote loud and clear.

*The views expressed in opinion pieces do not necessarily reflect the position of The Moscow Times.*

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