



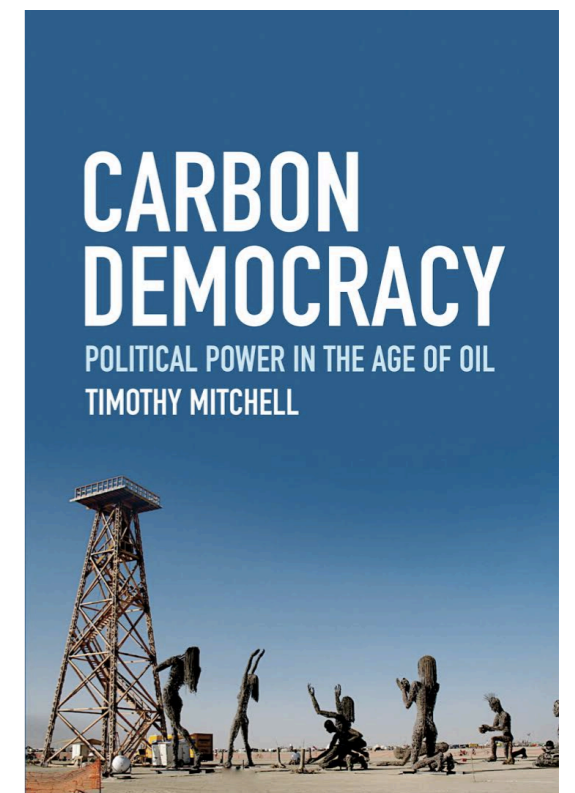
Вася Ложкин

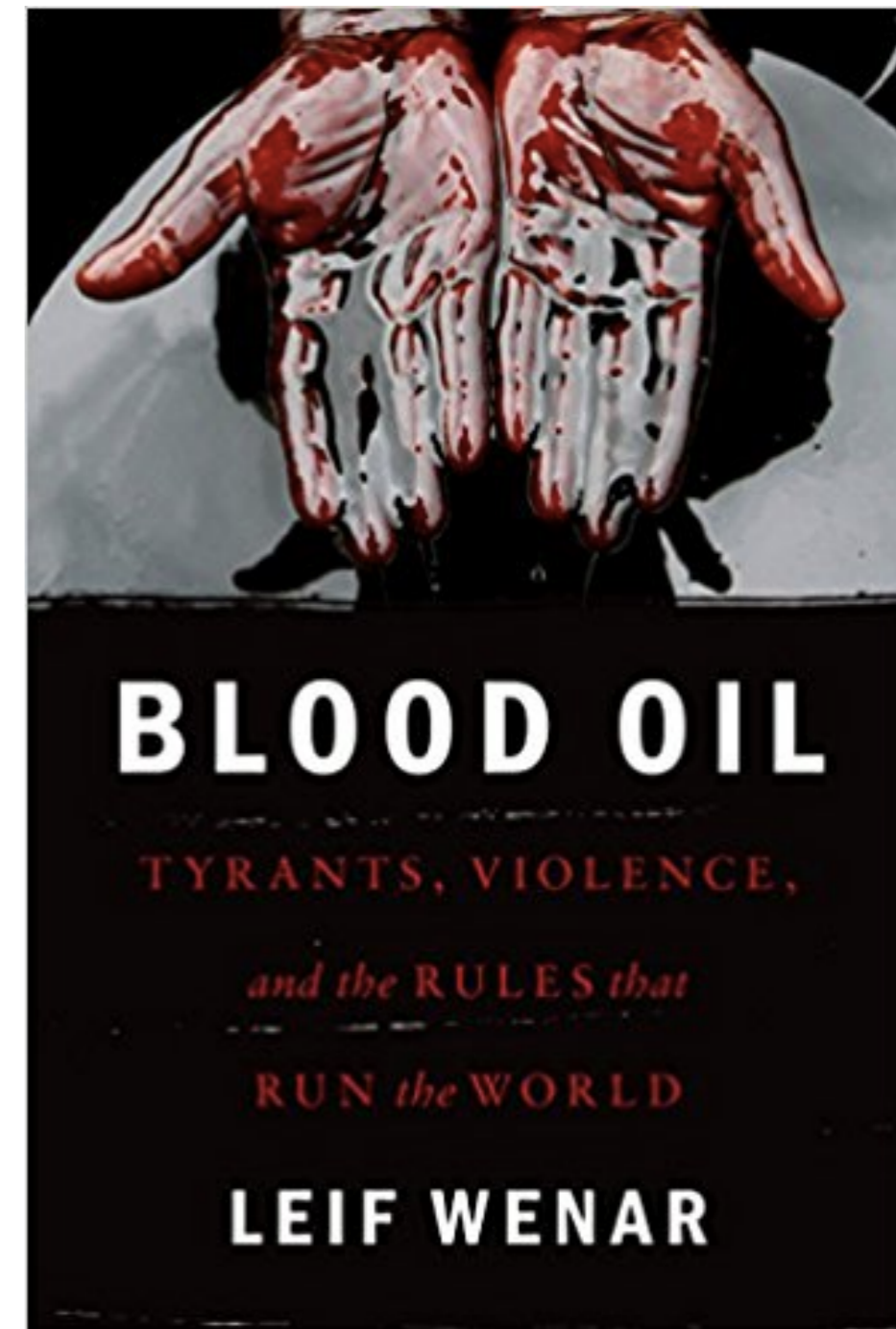
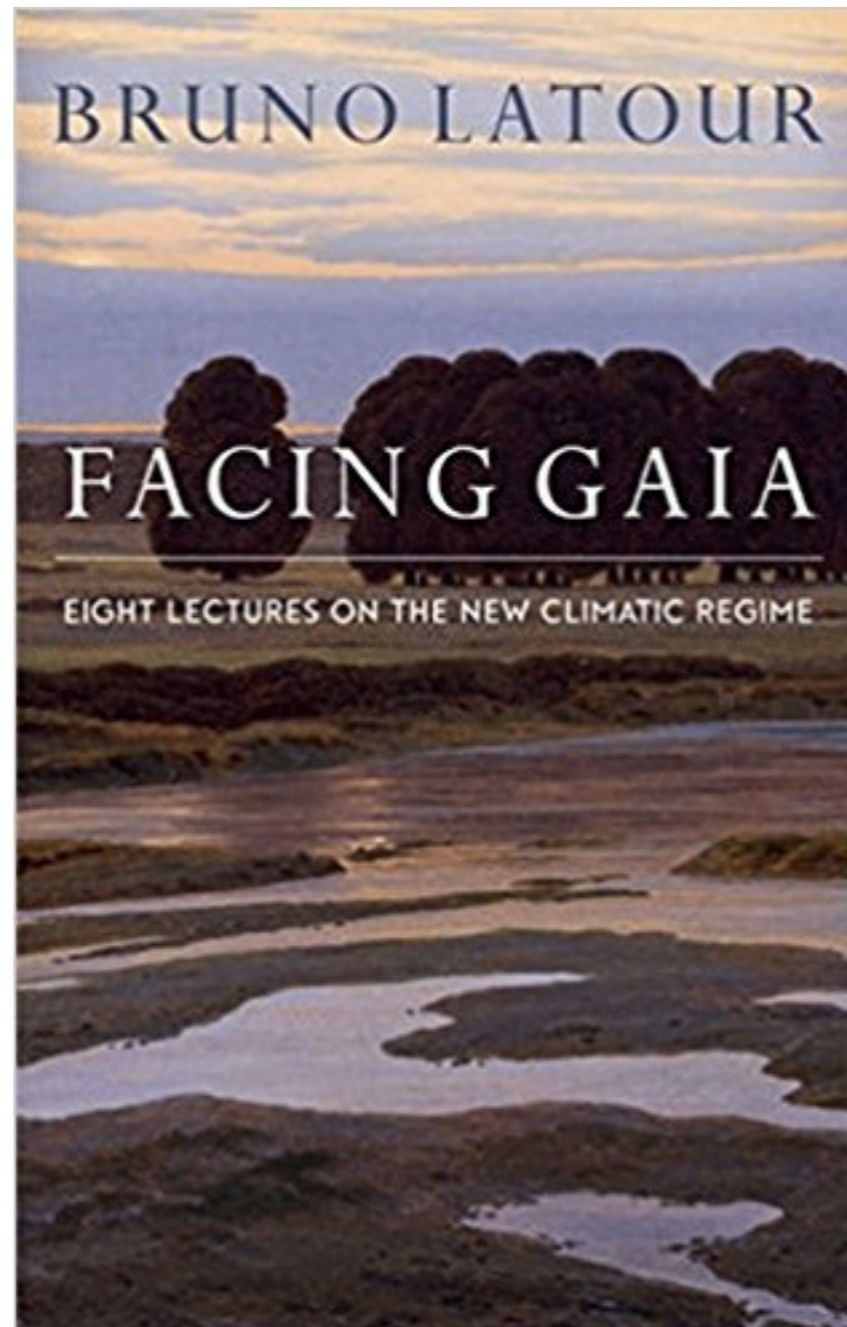
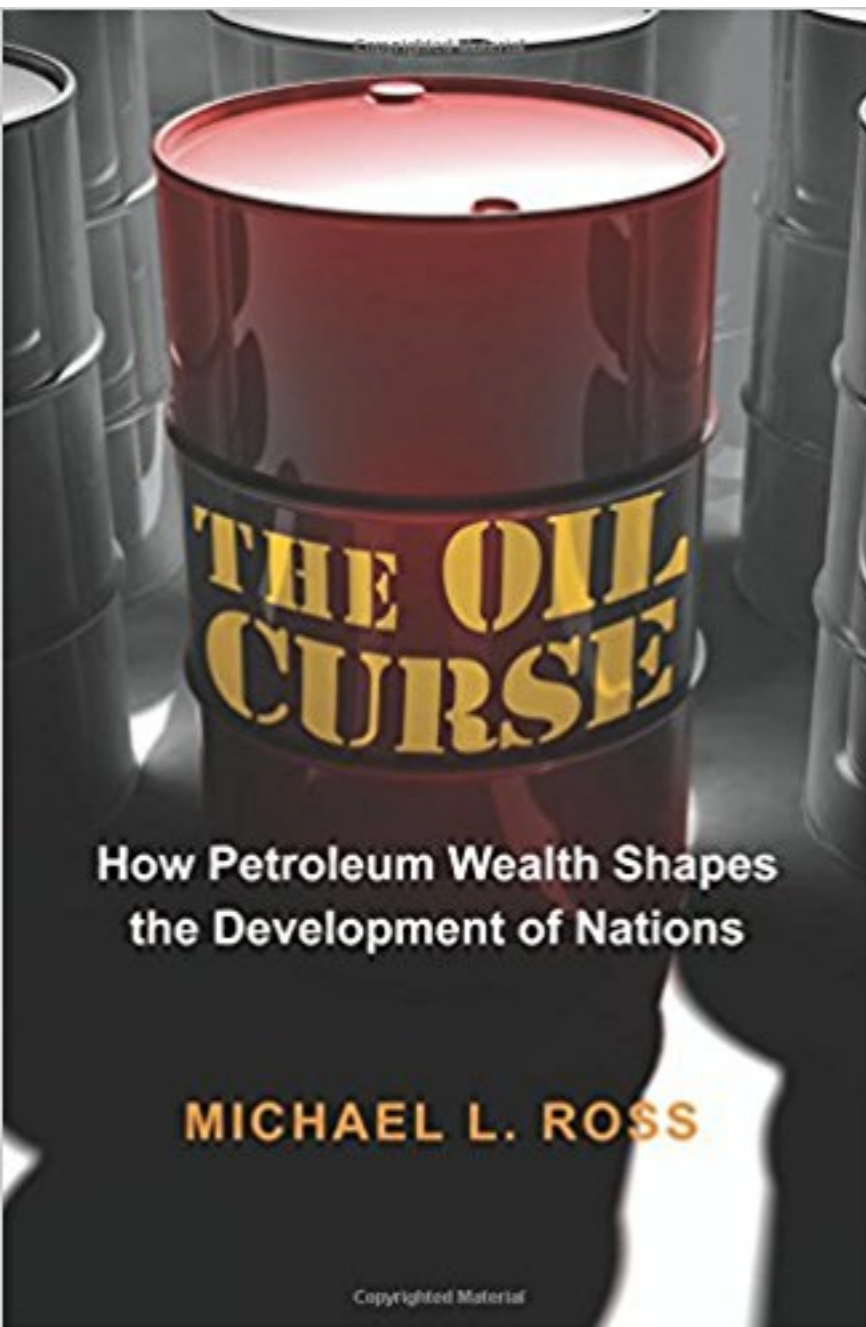
inclusive

extractive

super-extractive

parasitic





Extractive (Acemoglu, Robinson)

Super-extractive (Etkind I)

Neopatrimonial (Gelman)

Hybride (Shulman)

Cleptocratic (Dawisha)

Parasitic (Etkind II)

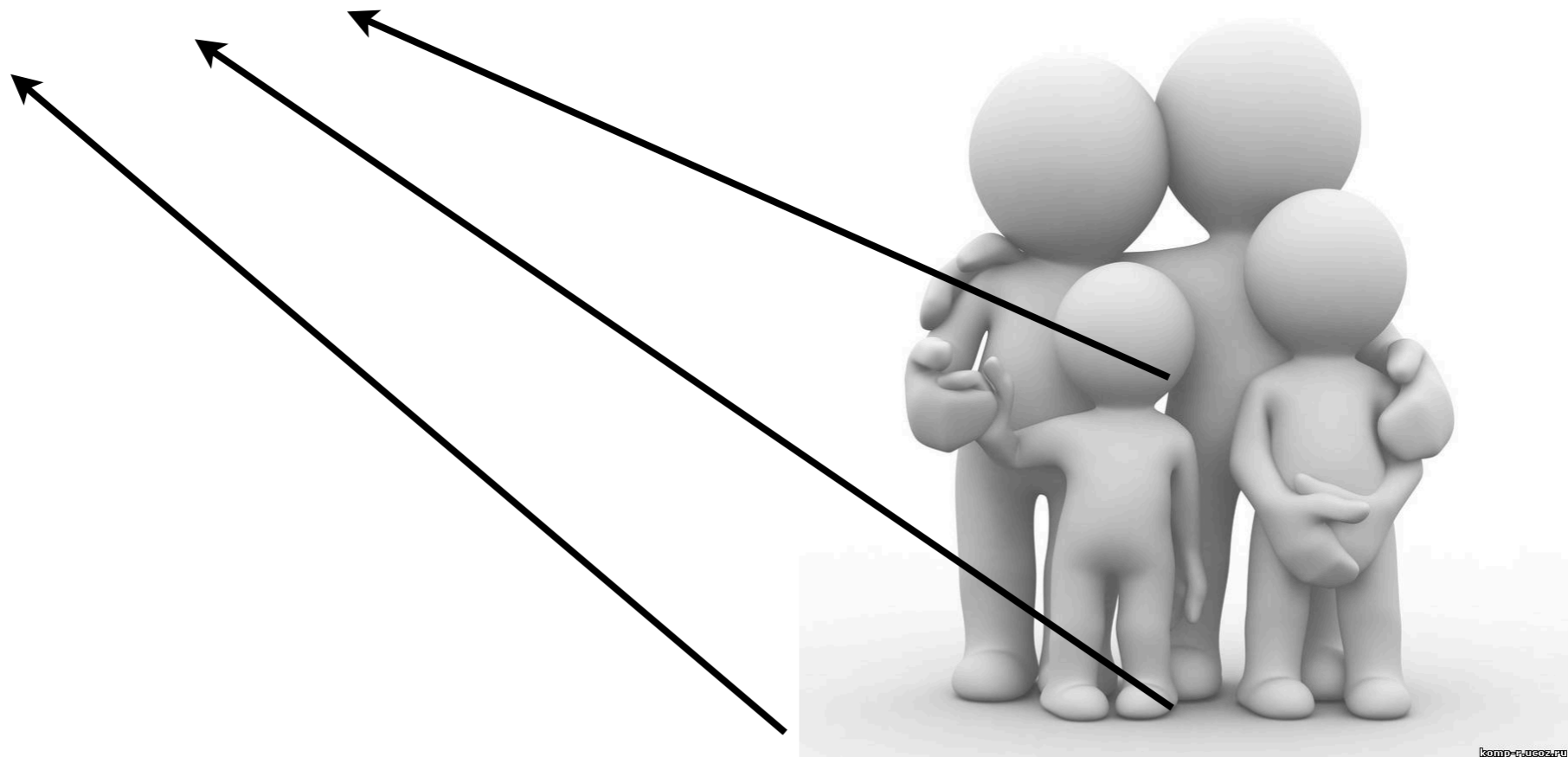
resource
dependency
+
good institutions

= Dutch disease

resource
dependency
+
bad institutions

= Russian disease

the state as a stationary bandit (neoliberal model)



the state as a resource parasite (illiberal model)



neoliberal state:

competition

property rights

general taxation

separation of powers

meritocracy

the state is responsible for
public goods

natural monopolies

custom fees

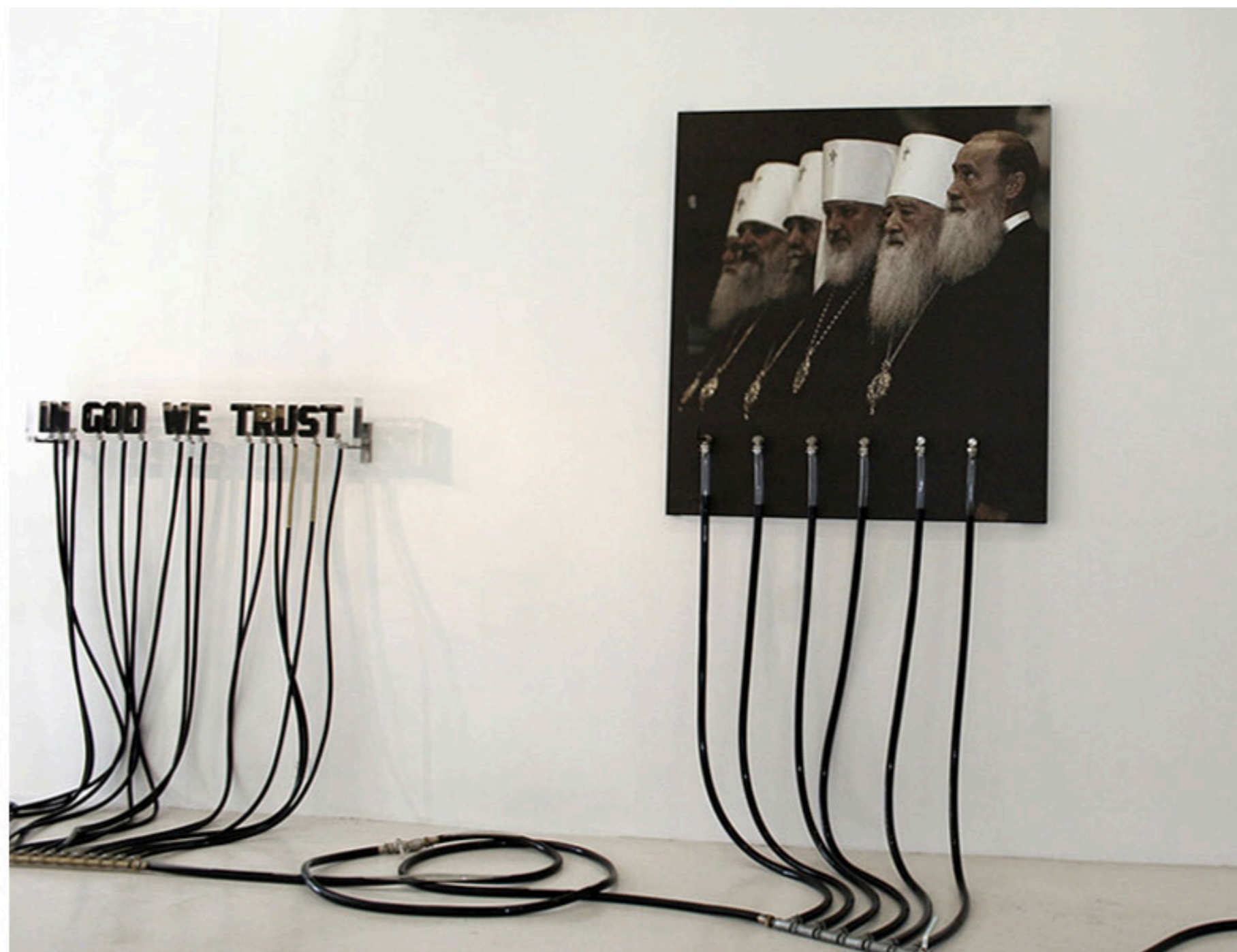
parasitic state:

national leader as the
supreme arbiter

populations is the target of
charity

public goods are for the elite, but
the elite could find it elsewhere

Андрей Молодкин









Hamster Theory of the State





Oil-Shame??

“Petronation? Oil, gas and national identity in Russia” by Peter Rutland

Based on survey research, elite interviews and an analysis of media treatment, this article explores the place of oil and gas in Russia’s national narrative and self-identity. Objectively, Russia’s economic development, political stability and ability to project power abroad rest on its oil and gas resources. Subjectively, however, Russians are somewhat reluctant to accept that oil and gas dependency is a part of their national identity. This is particularly true of the elites who play a crucial role in defining the dominant national narrative.

Post-Soviet Affairs, 31: 1, Jan 2015, 66-89.