

Program Document
of the Far Eastern Movement for the
Independence of Zelenyi Klyn

Preamble

We, the descendants of voluntary and forcibly deported settlers, as well as representatives of the autochthonous peoples of the Far East — all those who consider this land their homeland — recognizing our historical heritage, cultural uniqueness, and aspiration for freedom, declare the need to establish a sovereign state of Zelenyi Klyn. The core of our movement was formed among the descendants of Ukrainian settlers who preserved the memory of their roots — but the idea of a free Zelenyi Klyn has from the very beginning belonged not to one group, but to everyone who lives on this land and connects their future with it.

Zelenyi Klyn is a land where a distinct identity of its peoples has been formed over centuries. Here, the traditions of Ukrainian settlers, autochthonous and other peoples have intertwined, creating a unique cultural and social space.

For many decades, our land has been under the control of an empire that ignores our distinctiveness and rights. Our struggle is an aspiration to ensure a better future for our children: a future without repression, without Moscow's colonial policy, and without forced assimilation. We want to build a society based on the principles of democracy, justice, free development of the individual, and economic and technological progress.

The world is changing, and we see examples of successful self-determination of peoples who, despite external pressure, achieved independence and prosperity. We draw inspiration from Ukraine's struggle for freedom, from the experience of the Baltic states, Finland, Israel, the United States, Ireland, and other states that established independence from empires under the most difficult foreign-policy challenges.

This is a difficult path, but we are ready to walk it despite all obstacles and establish Zelenyi Klyn as a sovereign state — friendly toward its neighbors, but firmly standing up for the protection of its national interests.

Our movement unites everyone who believes in the future of a free Zelenyi Klyn, who is ready to defend their identity, culture, and right to a dignified life. We look to the future with confidence: freedom and independence are not a dream, but an inevitability for the people of Zelenyi Klyn.

Our Core Values and Principles

Freedom and Independence — the right of the people of Zelenyi Klyn to self-determination, based on the fundamental rights of individuals and peoples enshrined in international law.

Democracy and Popular Sovereignty — we will build a society where power truly belongs to the people and is exercised through free elections, separation of powers, and the rule of law. We know all too well how empty the words “rule-of-law state” sound where the law serves not the people, but those in power. The democracy of Zelenyi Klyn is not a façade or a slogan, but a democracy of armed and responsible people, ready to defend their freedom, their homes, and their right to self-determination. A citizen of Zelenyi Klyn is not an object of governance, but a subject of power. People's assemblies, open elections, real oversight of the actions of the authorities, the possibility of recalling officials, and a transparent judicial system are not decorations, but the foundation of our political culture.

National Revival — we are forming a new, mature political identity in the territory of the Far East — the identity of **Far Easterners**: the heirs of Ukrainian (and not only Ukrainian) settlers, descendants of the autochthonous peoples, and all those who have tied their fate to our land and are ready to fight for our freedom and a dignified future.

Our nationality is, first and foremost, not a matter of blood, but a conscious choice to belong to a free and just society. The majority of participants in our movement identify themselves as a subethnos of the Ukrainian nation — Far Eastern Ukrainians — and preserve their Ukrainian roots as the foundation of their culture and language. At the same time, we respect the autochthonous peoples of the region — the Nivkhs, Ulchs, Udege, Orochs, Nanai, Evenks, and others. Their traditions and worldview are part of the wealth from which the unique culture of Zelenyi Klyn emerges.

We do not assimilate, but unite; we do not impose, but inspire. A Far Easterner is a person who loves their land, speaks their own language, and sees diversity as a source of strength, not a threat.

Economic Independence — creating a sustainable market economy integrated into the global system, with an emphasis on high technologies, environmentally friendly production, and international partnership.

Peace and Security — good-neighborly relations with all neighboring countries, including new states; development of strategic partnerships with Ukraine, the countries of the European Union, Japan, Korea, the United States, and Australia. Particular attention will be paid to cooperation with the countries of the Asia-Pacific region to ensure stability, security, and peaceful living.

The Philosophy of the Human Being as the Foundation of Society — the main value of our state is the human being, their freedom, and their right to development. Every person is a full-fledged subject of social and political life. Our goal is to create a political nation of free people who independently determine their own destiny and the future of the country.

Goals and Objectives

Our goal, our dream — an independent and sovereign state of Zelenyi Klyn: free, prosperous, and happy, an equal participant in global politics.

The objectives that we must address first:

Political Independence

- Immediately after achieving independence, holding a nationwide referendum on the state status of Zelenyi Klyn and the most important aspects of domestic and foreign policy.
- Establishing transitional governing bodies, including a parliament, government, and self-defense forces.
- Achieving international recognition and membership in the UN and other international organizations.

Economic Development

- Nationalization of strategically important enterprises and natural resources for the duration of the transitional period — followed by transparent privatization where deemed appropriate.
- Introduction of our own financial system and tax policy.
- Attracting foreign investment and developing infrastructure.

Main Directions for the Development of the State

We are confident in the success of Zelenyi Klyn because we believe in the strength of our people — hardworking, free, and open to the world. Our region is rich in natural resources, has a unique geographical position, and possesses the cultural heritage of autochthonous peoples and settlers who have always known how to survive under any conditions and build a life from scratch. This potential will become the foundation of a new economy based on innovation, sustainable development, and respect for nature.

Development of Agriculture

Zelenyi Klyn possesses unique natural conditions for the development of the agricultural sector. Vast fertile lands, abundant water resources, and a diversity of climatic zones create favorable conditions for agricultural prosperity and ensuring food security.

The territory of the state contains more than 1.3–1.5 million hectares of chernozem — more than a number of recognized agricultural powers in Europe. For comparison, Poland has around one million hectares of chernozem, while its agricultural sector is considered one of the most successful in Europe. Our potential is objectively greater.

We are capable of confidently entering the top 10 global producers of grain and leguminous crops, and taking leading positions in certain areas:

- **Soybean crops** — climatic conditions make it possible to grow soybeans with record yields, creating an opportunity to become a competitor to the largest producers in Asia.
- **Grain and tuber crops** — rye, wheat, potatoes, melons, and vegetable crops can not only supply the domestic market, but also create significant export potential.
- **Fishing and fur farming** — natural resources and regional traditions make it possible to create a strong foundation for the processing and export of seafood, furs, and other high-quality goods.
- **Sheep breeding and livestock farming** — extensive pastures, a mild climate, and the possibility of local processing make this sector one of the most profitable in the country.

The myth of the “inability of the Far East to succeed” is a political tool, not reality. For decades, Moscow has instilled in the region a sense of backwardness and dependence, concealing the most important fact: we have everything necessary to become the breadbasket and pillar of food security not only for our own people, but for the entire Asia-Pacific region.

Zelenyi Klyn is capable of transforming from a “raw-material appendage” into a self-sufficient, wealthy, and competitive agricultural state, relying on modern technologies, fair distribution of resources, and respect for the work of farmers.

Main Areas of Development:

1. Diversified agriculture. We will develop crop production and livestock farming, paying particular attention to growing environmentally friendly products — from large-scale grain crops to organic vegetables and fruits, from meat and dairy farming to fishing and beekeeping. The agricultural sector will become one of the pillars of the economy.

2. Introduction of advanced technologies. Modern agricultural technologies, process automation, smart agriculture (AgTech), and advanced agricultural machinery will increase productivity and resilience to climate change. We will encourage the development of robotic systems, drones for field monitoring, targeted application of fertilizers and crop protection products, as well as the introduction of biotechnology to improve crop varieties and animal breeds.

3. Support for farming and small businesses. The main principle is the freedom and independence of people. No one will impose on you how to run your farm: whether to use AI and modern technologies or work using traditional methods — the choice is yours. The state will create a predictable and transparent support system available to everyone who wishes to use it:

- grants and subsidies for modernizing and expanding production;
- preferential lending and access to financial instruments;
- assistance in cooperation among small agricultural enterprises;
- assistance in selling products on the domestic and foreign markets.

Every farmer remains a full-fledged economic actor, while the state merely provides the conditions in which proactive and enterprising people can successfully develop their farms and businesses.

4. Ecological agriculture. Emphasis on organic farming, sustainable agricultural practices, and reducing the use of harmful chemicals. The introduction of agroforestry, biological methods of crop protection, and alternative fertilization methods will help preserve soil fertility and reduce the negative impact on the environment.

5. Development of the processing industry. Creating a network of modern agricultural processing enterprises will increase the added value of local production. From dairy plants and meat-processing facilities to flour mills and canning facilities — all of this will ensure economic growth and create new jobs.

6. The health of the nation — the foundation of the future. High-quality and affordable products produced in the Far East instead of products of questionable quality imported from unknown sources. High-quality and natural nutrition is the foundation of the nation's health, longevity, and the well-being of its citizens. Investment in agriculture is investment in people's health, reducing morbidity, improving quality of life, and improving the demographic situation.

7. Access to International Markets and Export Development. We will create a strong export base by establishing supplies of environmentally friendly products to countries in Asia, Europe, the Americas, and Africa:

- certification according to international standards (EU Organic, USDA Organic, JAS, Halal, Kosher, GlobalG.A.P.);
- product branding and promotion on global markets;
- state support for exporters: subsidies, tax incentives, assistance with certification and logistics;
- development of logistics and infrastructure, creation of export hubs and trade missions.

Vladivostok and our other cities can quite realistically become an Asian analogue of Rotterdam — not an exact copy, but a logistics hub through which goods from the North, the Far East, and Asia reach the global market. Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky can become a “gateway port” for the Arctic, the Northern Sea Route, and exports to the Asia-Pacific region. We will turn our geographical advantage into an economic one: a region at the crossroads of Asia and North America, with access to the seas, year-round navigation, and enormous potential.

International cooperation and the conclusion of mutually beneficial trade agreements will make it possible to establish the economic independence and international reputation of Zelenyi Klyn as a reliable partner, a producer of high-quality products, and a state open to cooperation and investment.

All of the above will increase farmers’ incomes, attract investment, and ensure sustainable economic growth, as well as complete food independence for our state.

Development of the Mining and Processing Industries

Zelenyi Klyn possesses vast reserves of natural resources that can become the foundation of a strong economy. Rich deposits of coal, oil, gas, rare-earth metals, gold, silver, and precious stones will make it possible not only to strengthen financial independence, but also to lay the foundation for industrial growth.

Strategic Areas of Development:

- **Establishment of a National Resource Fund.** Revenues from the extraction of natural resources will be directed toward the development of infrastructure, healthcare, science, and education.
- **Investment in Processing.** The development of processing industries will reduce dependence on raw-material exports, create thousands of jobs, and increase the added value of products.
- **Environmentally Responsible Extraction and Technologies.** Advanced mining methods will reduce environmental damage through water recycling, safe waste disposal, and land reclamation.
- **Attracting Investors and Partners.** A flexible tax policy and investor support will create conditions for international cooperation and the implementation of the latest technologies.
- **Economic Stability and Security.** Control over strategic resources will ensure independence from external suppliers and improve the standard of living of citizens.

Separation of Powers and Decentralization

We firmly declare our commitment to the complete separation of powers and the decentralization of governance, granting municipalities maximum autonomy and authority. Each municipality will have the right to independently determine how internal processes will develop within its territory. This approach will ensure flexibility and adaptability in governance, enabling local self-government bodies to respond effectively to changes and meet the needs of their residents.

Each municipality will be able to develop and implement unique economic, social, and cultural programs, taking into account the specific characteristics of its territory. This will make it possible to use local resources as effectively as possible and address issues that are particularly important to a specific community.

Local authorities will have the opportunity to develop their own economic strategies, plan infrastructure development, and determine priorities in education, healthcare, and social policy. Municipalities will be free to choose the methods and forms for implementing these programs, which will significantly increase their effectiveness and their alignment with the needs of the local population.

An example of our concept of decentralization is the successful model of Switzerland, where key issues are resolved at the local level, and municipalities have equal rights and opportunities for growth and self-realization. This model demonstrates how decentralization contributes to the development of local communities, creating stable and prosperous municipalities.

This approach will ensure genuine equality, freedom, and uniqueness for each municipality, creating a diversity of solutions and supporting the cultural diversity of the region. We are confident that real progress can be achieved only through decentralized governance, in which each municipality has the opportunity for self-expression and sustainable development.

Social Policy

Our social policy is aimed at creating a strong and sustainable system that will ensure equal opportunities for all citizens, promote social justice, and support everyone. We seek to build an effective system of healthcare, education, and social protection that responds to the challenges of our time and the needs of different segments of the population.

Healthcare. Creating an accessible and high-quality healthcare system that guarantees every citizen access to the necessary medical services. Developing primary healthcare, improving infrastructure, and enhancing the qualifications of healthcare professionals. Particular attention will be paid to disease prevention, support for healthy lifestyles, and the accessibility of medical services in remote and rural areas. Creating a system of incentives for medical personnel — improving working conditions and encouraging professional development.

Education. Improving the quality of education and expanding access to educational services. Introducing innovative methods and technologies that develop critical thinking, creativity, and professional skills. Every citizen should have the opportunity to receive a quality education regardless of social status or place of residence. Developing the infrastructure of educational institutions, including the digitalization of the educational process.

Social Protection. Creating an effective and fair system of support for the most vulnerable segments of the population — pensioners, people with disabilities, large families, and other categories of citizens in need of assistance. Programs ensuring a decent standard of living and access to social services: housing, medical care, and pension payments — taking into account the individual needs of each person.

Youth Support. Programs supporting young professionals, assistance with employment, and the development of entrepreneurial initiatives and startups. Access to educational, cultural, and sports programs — for the development of professional skills and active participation in public life.

Development of Science and Technology. Creating conditions for the growth of scientific schools and attracting talented scientists. Platforms for cooperation between scientific institutions, universities, and industry — implementing the latest developments in healthcare, agriculture, energy, and environmental protection.

Repatriation Programs. Developing repatriation programs for Far Eastern Ukrainians and representatives of autochthonous ethnic groups who wish to return to their historical homeland. Creating conditions for return while preserving cultural traditions, providing support with relocation, employment, and adaptation, assistance in finding housing and social integration, and support for cultural identity.

Our social policy is aimed at creating a just and inclusive society where every citizen feels protected and confident in the future, has access to resources for personal and professional growth, and can actively participate in the life of the country.

Cultural and Linguistic Revival

Cultural and linguistic revival is a crucial part of our national revival. We firmly maintain that the Ukrainian language, alongside the languages of the autochthonous peoples, should become a state language, with its use guaranteed in official affairs, education, media, and other spheres of public life. This will ensure the preservation and development of unique linguistic traditions, cultural diversity, and respect for the ethnic diversity of our society.

Particular attention will be paid to supporting and developing national art, literature, and historical heritage. We will actively promote the revival and popularization of the cultures of all ethnic groups that make up our political nation, and support creative individuals who preserve and develop traditions. Support programs for artists, writers, musicians, and other representatives of the cultural sphere will create favorable conditions for creative self-realization. Historical heritage, architectural monuments, folk traditions, and crafts will be protected and passed on to future generations.

We will also support and develop media outlets that cover the cultural characteristics of our nation and the ethnic groups that comprise it. This will create a sustainable information environment that contributes to strengthening national unity and mutual understanding among different groups, while also serving as a platform for dialogue and the exchange of experience between cultures.

We strive to create a cultural space in which different ethnic groups coexist harmoniously, where every language, tradition, and cultural heritage is valued and developed, and where national unity is based on respect for diversity.

Education and Scientific Development — the Foundation of the Future

We are convinced that education and science are key elements in building a progressive, free, and high-tech society. By investing in the intellectual potential of the nation, we lay the foundation for the sustainable development of the state, its economic independence, and cultural prosperity.

We will create an innovative education system focused not only on the transmission of knowledge, but also on the development of critical thinking, independence, responsibility, and social awareness. We will adopt the best existing global practices in education, eliminate excessive bureaucracy, and grant universities genuine autonomy. Alongside public educational institutions, private institutions will operate under transparent, clear, and uniform rules for all.

Main Areas of Education Policy:

Accessibility and Fairness in Education. Preschool and school education in public institutions will be completely free of charge — this is the foundation of equal opportunities and a guaranteed right of every child. A high standard of teacher training, modern facilities, and high-quality educational programs — regardless of family income or place of residence.

Vocational and higher education will be fee-based, however, the state will create a broad system of scholarships and grants that will cover tuition costs for the majority of applicants, based on the principles of fairness, transparency, and academic achievement.

Targeted educational places funded by municipalities will be introduced: local authorities will be able to pay for students' education in in-demand fields of study, so that graduates return to work in their cities and districts, strengthening local communities and developing the regional economy.

Schools of the New Generation — equipped with advanced technologies, interactive programs, and individualized learning paths for each student.

Free Access to Higher Education — creating a network of world-class universities where students will be able to study in-demand fields, participate in scientific research, and take part in exchange programs.

Dual Education and Practical Training — integrating real-world production processes and business-oriented courses into educational programs so that graduates are prepared for employment and entrepreneurship.

Education in Native Languages — education, especially at the primary level, should be available in one's native language, not only in Russian: Ukrainian, Koryak, Nivkh, and other languages of the region. The wealth of Zelenyi Klyn and the initiative of its residents will make it possible to ensure this within a foreseeable timeframe.

International Standards and Academic Mobility. The goal is to ensure that education in Zelenyi Klyn meets global quality standards. Targeted programs will be created for study at leading universities around the world, as well as a state program to support graduates studying abroad, so that young specialists return home as highly qualified professionals and devote their efforts to the development of the country.

Access to Knowledge — digitization of educational materials, online courses, and distance learning for everyone, regardless of place of residence. For the Far East, this is particularly important: vast distances, limited infrastructure, and the geographical isolation of populated areas should not limit people's access to education and science. Modern technologies will enable every resident — from coastal settlements to mountainous areas — to learn, develop, and be part of a unified intellectual space of Zelenyi Klyn.

Priority Areas of Scientific Development:

- **Environmentally Friendly Technologies** — development and implementation of green energy, waste processing, and ecosystem restoration.
- **Biotechnology and Medicine** — pharmaceuticals, genetic engineering, personalized medicine, and increasing life expectancy.
- **Agricultural Sciences and Food Security** — organic farming methods, development of aquaculture, and increasing yields without harming the environment.
- **IT and Digital Technologies** — domestic software products, artificial intelligence, information security, and the digital economy.
- **Humanities and Culture** — research into the history and culture of Zelenyi Klyn, development of all indigenous and autochthonous cultures, and support for literature, art, philosophy, and social sciences as the foundation of a mature civil society. The humanities must become not only guardians of memory, but also drivers of moral and cultural progress.

We will encourage cooperation with leading global scientific centers, attract the best specialists from around the world by providing them with competitive conditions for work and life, and simultaneously create conditions for the return of talented scientists and educators who are ready to contribute to the development of their native state.

Development of Science and Technology

Scientific and technological innovation is the foundation of the future development of Zelenyi Klyn:

- establishing scientific research centers and technology parks in the fields of alternative energy, biotechnology, agriculture, and environmental protection;
- attracting scientific personnel and foreign universities to develop new technologies, diversify the economy, and create highly skilled jobs.

Support for Small and Medium-Sized Businesses

Small and medium-sized businesses are the foundation of economic stability and prosperity in Zelenyi Klyn. Entrepreneurs are the ones who create jobs, supply the market with quality goods and services, contribute to the development of innovation, and build a strong local economy.

Our movement advocates for:

- **Creating Favorable Conditions for Business** — simplifying bureaucratic procedures, reducing administrative barriers, and digitalizing interaction between entrepreneurs and government institutions.
- **A System of Tax Incentives and Amnesty** — reducing the tax burden for small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly in agriculture, processing, IT, and tourism. A tax amnesty for new enterprises in strategically important sectors for the first 5 years from the date of establishment.
- **Developing a Startup Ecosystem** — grants, accelerator programs, venture financing for promising ideas, support for scientific and technological initiatives, and mechanisms of public-private partnership.
- **Project Financing** — preferential lending, subsidies, and investment programs for local producers, farms, light industry enterprises, and IT companies.
- **Protecting Entrepreneurs** — a transparent legal environment, eliminating corruption and monopolism, and supporting independent business associations and organizations.

We are building an economy where proactive and hardworking people receive not obstacles, but opportunities for development.

Infrastructure Development

Due to inadequate infrastructure in our regions — a consequence of Russia's colonial policy — we face numerous economic and social problems.

Infrastructure development is one of the main tasks of our state. We will invest in the construction of roads, bridges, energy and water supply systems, as well as in the development of communications and transportation systems.

Infrastructure development will be financed through our own funds generated from the sale of natural resources, as well as through attracting foreign investment into key sectors. Revenues from the export of our goods will be sufficient to finance large-scale projects aimed at improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable economy.

Taken together, all of this will significantly improve the quality of life in the regions, create new jobs, and increase the accessibility of public services for the population.

Harmony with Nature

The Far East lives in harmony with nature: we balance people's comfort, an efficient economy, and the preservation of unique ecosystems, because living well and breathing clean air are not luxuries, but a basic right.

Principles:

- **Sustainable Development** — a priority of state policy: all decisions are assessed with consideration for their long-term environmental, economic, and social effects.
- **Transparency and the Rule of Law** — mandatory conditions for the enforcement of environmental standards; an independent judicial system and public oversight prevent abuses and corruption.
- **Social Justice** — environmental projects must not become a reason to infringe upon the interests of local communities; the transition to a “green” economy is accompanied by support measures for vulnerable groups.
- **Citizen Participation** — people are involved in decision-making, and municipalities have a genuine opportunity to choose optimal local solutions within common rules.

Specific Measures:

1. **Strict Environmental Protection Standards** — mandatory regulations for the protection of forests, water resources, soil, and air, applicable to everyone: from private landowners and visitors to large extractive and industrial enterprises.
2. **Protected and Conservation Zones** — a network of protected areas to preserve unique ecosystems, habitats of rare species, and natural landscapes, with regimes ranging from strict protection to regenerative use under scientific supervision.
3. **Programs for Sustainable Resource Use** — sector-specific programs (forestry, fishing, mining, water) with limits, recovery cycles, and standards for minimizing harm. The economy must function, but not exhaust nature.
4. **Environmental Education and Culture** — systematic environmental education programs for all age groups: in schools, colleges, enterprises, and municipalities. Developing a culture of responsible consumption and behavior in nature.
5. **Socially Sensitive Transition** — recognition that “green” projects may initially be costly and may face resistance. Compensatory and adaptation measures: temporary support for families and workers, retraining programs, and subsidizing innovation for small-scale farms.
6. **Municipal Flexibility within the Rules** — municipalities choose practical solutions that are comfortable for residents within national standards: the law establishes the framework rather than imposing a single template.

7. **Funding and Economic Incentives** — state and regional funds to support environmental protection projects, tax incentives for environmentally friendly enterprises, grants and low-cost loans for the implementation of clean technologies and ecosystem restoration.
8. **Monitoring and Accountability** — a permanent environmental monitoring system with open access to data, clear sanctions for violations, independent expert commissions, and public councils involved in key decisions.
9. **International Cooperation** — participation in international environmental initiatives, exchange of technologies, and joint projects to preserve biodiversity and combat climate change.

The state of Zelenyi Klyn will ensure sustainable development through strict but fair environmental protection standards, balancing environmental restrictions with support for local communities and economic viability.

Friendliness and Diversity

Zelenyi Klyn is home to many ethnic groups, cultures, and traditions. We support diversity and value the peaceful coexistence of different peoples:

- creating educational and cultural programs aimed at bringing together the various ethnic groups and peoples of our region;
- supporting the languages and traditions of all peoples living in the territory of Zelenyi Klyn.

Equality and Non-Discrimination

There will be no place in our state for state discrimination on any grounds — whether ethnic, religious, or gender-based.

What matters most to us is that people share our values of freedom and are ready to live and work for the benefit of society. Everything else is secondary.

We will ensure full equality for all citizens, regardless of their ethnicity, gender, religious beliefs, or other personal characteristics. Each municipality will have the right to independently decide matters related to the organization of life within its territory, within the framework of national human rights standards — this will ensure genuine equality of opportunity for all residents, creating harmonious and mutually respectful communities.

Facilitating Relocation and Compensating Losses for Those Who Do Not Agree with Our Independence

We recognize that not all residents of our land are ready to accept the independence of Zelenyi Klyn and join us on the path of building a new state. Respecting everyone's right to their own beliefs and views, we offer all those who do not agree with living in a free and prosperous state the opportunity to relocate voluntarily.

What We Guarantee:

- **Compensation for All Losses** — every person who relocates will receive compensation for the value of their property, business, and real estate, as well as compensation for relocation expenses.
- **Comfortable and Safe Departure** — organized transportation, including special arrangements for families with children.
- **Financial Support** — in addition to compensation for losses, each person who relocates will be provided with relocation assistance to help begin a new life
- **Legal and Logistical Assistance** — assistance with obtaining documents, finding housing, employment, and adapting to the new place.

Why Do We Do This?

Our people remember the tragic history of their ancestors, who were forcibly expelled from their native lands under inhumane conditions — herded into freight cars, abandoned in the taiga without food or shelter, and deprived of the right to choose. We will not allow such barbarity.

We will ensure humane and respectful relocation for those who do not see themselves as part of our state. Every person has the right to live where they feel comfortable, and we are ready to provide all possible assistance in this process. Our goal is to build a free, just, and prosperous society, and let everyone make their choice consciously.

Foreign Policy and Strategic Partnerships

1. Philosophy of Foreign Policy: Neutrality, Openness, Pragmatism

Zelenyi Klyn has no and will have no “eternal enemies” or “eternal allies.” We have only eternal national interests: security, sovereignty, the well-being of our citizens, and the preservation of our unique culture. Our foreign policy is built on three principles:

- **Military Neutrality** — we will not join military blocs or allow foreign military bases to be stationed on our territory without a nationwide referendum. Our security will be ensured by our own forces and a network of equal bilateral agreements.
- **Economic Openness** — we are open to trade and investment from all countries of the world without political discrimination. The only criteria are compliance with our laws and environmental regulations, and respect for our people.
- **Diplomatic Pragmatism** — we build relations with each state on the basis of concrete mutual benefit, avoiding ideological approaches and attempts to draw us into other people's conflicts.

2. Three Circles of Partnership: From Near to Far

2.1. First Circle: Close in Spirit and Blood

Ukraine — our number one key strategic partner. A significant part of our cultural code was shaped by Ukrainian settlers.

- *Political Axis*: we seek Ukraine's immediate recognition of the independence of Zelenyi Klyn and the signing of a Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Strategic Partnership.
- *Security and Defense*: joint programs for the training of military personnel, intelligence sharing on hybrid threats, and cooperation in the defense industry — drawing on Ukraine's invaluable experience in building a modern army and territorial defense system.
- *Economy and Technology*: joint ventures in the agricultural sector (especially soybean and grain processing), IT, and mechanical engineering. Ukrainian companies will receive most-favored-nation treatment in our market.
- *Humanitarian Sphere*: assistance in restoring Ukrainian education, book publishing, and media; joint programs for the preservation of historical heritage and cultural traditions.

Other Ukrainian territories (Malynovyi Klyn, Zhovtyi Klyn, and others): we consider all regions of compact Ukrainian settlement outside present-day Ukraine to be natural allies in preserving our shared identity.

- *“Sobor” Platform* — an international network of communities, organizations, and diaspora associations for coordinating efforts to protect cultural and linguistic rights, exchange experience, and support entrepreneurship.

- *Mutual Support* — raising issues concerning respect for the rights of Ukrainians in these regions on international platforms, supporting their right to cultural autonomy and any forms of self-determination in accordance with international law.

Autochthonous Peoples and Indigenous Ethnic Groups (Nivkhs, Evenks, Nanai, Udege, Ulchs, Orochs, and others): we will not only preserve their cultures within the country, but also represent their interests in international organizations (the UN, Arctic Council, and specialized forums), and support the creation of transborder associations of indigenous peoples to protect their traditional way of life and land rights.

2.2. Second Circle: Drivers of Development and Security

United States of America — a global leader and our natural partner in matters of security and high technology.

- *Defense Cooperation*: acquisition of modern defensive systems (air defense, coast guard, unmanned aerial vehicles), training officers at American military academies, and joint exercises. The United States may become a guarantor of our security during the state's formative stage.
- *Economy and Investment*: attracting American capital into the extraction and deep processing of rare-earth metals, the IT sector, and port infrastructure development — under transparent and stable conditions.
- *Diplomatic Support*: the United States is a key player in the UN, and its support for our recognition will be of decisive importance.

European Union — a benchmark for sustainable development, environmental standards, and democratic institutions.

- *Trade and Standards*: the medium-term goal is an agreement establishing a deep and comprehensive free trade area; at the initial stage — autonomous trade preferences for our organic products, fish, and seafood, and harmonization of technical regulations with European standards.
- *Science and Innovation*: participation in EU framework programs (Horizon Europe), joint research centers on environmental protection and agricultural technologies, and exchanges of students and scientists (Erasmus+).
- *Green Transition*: EU assistance in implementing modern environmental standards in industry and agriculture and developing renewable energy.

Japan — our nearest high-tech neighbor and one of our largest potential investors.

- *Infrastructure and Energy*: Japanese investment in the modernization of ports (Vladivostok, Nakhodka, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky), the construction of LNG terminals, and the development of hydrogen energy.
- *Fishing and Aquaculture*: joint projects for the deep processing of fish and seafood, and the introduction of Japanese mariculture technologies.
- *Cultural Exchange*: Japanese language study programs, promotion of Japanese culture, and tourism exchanges.

Republic of Korea — a technology partner and an important trading partner in the Asia-Pacific region.

- *Technology Parks and Innovation*: joint industrial clusters and technology parks (electronics, biotechnology, shipbuilding).
- *Digitalization*: studying and adapting Korean experience in e-government, smart cities, and digital healthcare.

Australia — a country with a similar economic structure (natural resources, agriculture) and similar challenges (vast distances, ecosystem vulnerability).

- *Mining and Environmental Protection*: exchange of experience in environmentally responsible mining and land reclamation.
- *Agriculture*: cooperation in veterinary and phytosanitary control to gain access to Asia-Pacific markets, and joint research into drought-resistant crops.

2.3. Third Circle: Good-Neighborliness and Regional Stability

People's Republic of China — our largest neighbor and most important economic partner. We build our relations with the PRC on the principles of good-neighborliness, mutual respect, and pragmatism.

- *Economic Cooperation*: China is a natural market for our fish, soybeans, timber, and seafood; modernization of border crossings, simplification of customs procedures, and attraction of Chinese investment in infrastructure on transparent and competitive terms, in compliance with our environmental standards.
- *Investment and Technology*: Chinese investment in agricultural processing, light industry, and joint ventures — subject to compliance with Zelenyi Klyn's labor laws and respect for local communities.
- *Transport and Logistics*: Zelenyi Klyn as part of the “China–Europe” transport corridor and as a maritime gateway for China's northeastern provinces; joint projects for the development of port infrastructure.
- *Political Dialogue*: we do not participate in alliances directed against China, respect the territorial integrity of the PRC, and expect respect for our sovereignty and right to self-determination. Regular high-level political dialogue.
- *Culture and Education*: Chinese language study, cultural exchanges, and academic cooperation.

Sakha Sire (Sakha Republic) and Buryatia — our closest neighbors and natural partners in economic cooperation and the preservation of the cultures of indigenous peoples.

- *Cross-Border Trade*: promoting direct economic ties, simplifying the visa regime for residents of border areas, and organizing joint fairs and business missions.
- *Cultural and Humanitarian Ties*: supporting contacts between Evenks, Evens, and other divided peoples, as well as joint festivals and delegation exchanges.

ASEAN Member States (Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, and others) — a huge and rapidly growing market for our agricultural products:

- *Food Exports* — fish, soybeans, grain, and processed products;
- *Tourism* — attracting tourists from ASEAN countries to Kamchatka, the Kuril Islands, and Primorye;
- *Education* — programs for students from ASEAN countries at our future universities.

3. A New Role in the Region: The Pacific Ocean — a Sea of Cooperation

We reject the confrontational rhetoric of being a “stronghold.” Instead, we offer the region and the world a new role for Zelenyi Klyn.

3.1. “Gateway to Asia” Logistics Hub. Our unique geographical position — at the intersection of ocean and continent, near dynamically developing economies — makes us an ideal location for a major transport and logistics hub:

- development of the ports of Vladivostok, Nakhodka, Vanino, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, and Magadan — modernization, deepening, and the capacity to accommodate large vessels;
- transit corridors for cargo between Asia-Pacific countries, Europe, and North America;
- development of port infrastructure along the Northern Sea Route — bunkering, repairs, and cargo transshipment.

3.2. “Brain of the Asia-Pacific” Science and Education Hub. A network of modern universities and research centers focused on the needs of the region:

- international campuses of leading universities from around the world (the United States, Japan, Korea, the EU, and China);
- priority areas — marine biology and biotechnology, ecology and climate, agricultural technologies, renewable energy, and the study of the cultures of the peoples of the Asia-Pacific region.

3.3. “Meeting in the Pacific” Diplomatic Platform. Our territory will serve as a venue for neutral negotiations, expert meetings, and humanitarian forums. Vladivostok can become the “Geneva of Asia” — a place where even the most complex problems are discussed in a calm, depoliticized atmosphere.

4. Participation in International Organizations

We will consistently seek full membership in all key international organizations and structures:

- the UN and its specialized agencies (FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IAEA);
- APEC — as a platform for economic cooperation in the region;
- ARF (ASEAN Regional Forum) — for dialogue on security issues;
- the SCO — as an observer or dialogue partner, taking into account the interests of neighboring countries;
- the IMF, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, AIIB — to attract financing.

5. Protection of Citizens and Support for the Diaspora

We will establish a modern consular service focused on providing genuine assistance to citizens of Zelenyi Klyn abroad, and will maintain ties with diasporas in other countries, helping them preserve their identity and connection with their homeland.

Transitional Period and Mechanism for Achieving Independence

Conditions and Timing for the Declaration of Independence

We harbor no illusions about how real independence is achieved. History shows that a window of opportunity opens when imperial power weakens or collapses — this is how the Baltic states, Ukraine, Georgia, and most post-colonial states of the twentieth century gained their freedom. We are preparing for this moment in advance so as not to miss it.

Zelenyi Klyn will declare independence when conditions arise under which the central Russian authorities lose effective control over the territory of the Far East — whether through the collapse of federal structures, military defeat, domestic political collapse, or other circumstances that deprive Moscow of the ability to exercise effective governance over the region.

The declaration of independence will not be a spontaneous act, but a carefully prepared and legitimate political step that our movement will be ready to take at the appropriate moment.

Who Declares Independence: The Constituent Congress

The **Constituent Congress of Zelenyi Klyn** is the body that declares independence — the supreme body of popular representation during the transitional period, convened immediately once the conditions described above arise.

The Congress will be formed according to the following principle of representation:

Members and structures of our movement will form the core of the Congress and will have priority in representation — it is we who have pursued independence for many years, carried out organizational, diplomatic, and cultural work, taken risks, and sacrificed much for this goal. This is not a privilege, but a recognition of historical responsibility.

Elected delegates from municipalities and communities — representatives of local self-government, public organizations, professional associations, and ethnic communities of the region, elected locally within the shortest possible timeframe compatible with security and logistical considerations.

Representatives of autochthonous peoples — Nivkhs, Udege, Nanai, Evenks, Ulchs, Orochs, and other indigenous peoples of the Far East — will be included in the Congress as full-fledged participants whose rights and interests are inalienable and subject to special protection.

The Congress will adopt the Declaration of Independence, approve the composition of the Transitional Government, and determine the main parameters of the constitutional process.

Transitional Government

The Constituent Congress shall establish the **Transitional Government of Zelenyi Klyn** — a temporary executive body operating until the first full democratic elections are held.

The Transitional Government shall:

- exercise executive authority throughout the territory of the state;
- ensure public order, security, and basic public services;
- conduct negotiations on international recognition and establish diplomatic relations;
- organize and hold the first general elections;
- prepare a draft Constitution to be submitted to a referendum.

The term of office of the Transitional Government shall be **no longer than one year** from the date of the declaration of independence. Upon the expiry of this period, the first general elections to the permanent governing bodies shall be held. Extension of the transitional period beyond one year shall be possible exclusively by decision of the Constituent Congress in the event of force majeure circumstances (active hostilities, a humanitarian catastrophe).

Security Forces and Civil Servants: Lustration and Immunity

We understand that, at the time independence is declared, Russian security forces, the judicial system, and the state apparatus will be operating within the territory of Zelenyi Klyn. Our position toward all of them is clear and fair.

Those who supported our struggle — openly, indirectly, or at least by refraining from active opposition — shall be given the opportunity to continue serving in the state institutions of the new state. Their professional experience is valuable, and their choice is respected. They shall be guaranteed immunity from prosecution for actions committed in the course of their official duties during the period of Russian rule, provided that such actions do not constitute crimes against humanity, serious crimes against civilians, or active participation in political repression.

Those who actively opposed independence — participated in the persecution of members of our movement, civil society activists, journalists, and representatives of indigenous peoples; carried out unlawful detentions, fabricated criminal cases, or used violence — shall be subject to **mandatory lustration**: temporary or permanent removal from public service pending completion of a review.

Criminal prosecution shall apply to those whose actions contain elements of crimes under the laws of the new state or under international law, regardless of their position or rank. There shall be no amnesty for serious crimes.

To conduct the lustration process, an **independent Lustration Commission** shall be established, with the participation of representatives of civil society, lawyers, and international observers. The Commission shall operate according to transparent, predetermined criteria and may not be used as an instrument of political reprisals or personal vendettas.

Maintaining Public Order During the Transitional Period

In the first days and weeks following the declaration of independence, the key role in maintaining public order shall be played by:

- **The Movement's Self-Defense Forces** — the core of the future national army and police, formed from members of the movement and volunteers who have undergone basic training;
- **Local People's Guards** — volunteer formations established under municipalities and operating under the control of local authorities;
- **Police officers and other security personnel who transfer their allegiance to the new state** — following an expedited vetting process and the taking of an oath to the new state.

The use of force during the transitional period shall be governed by strict rules, violations of which shall result in immediate removal from duty and criminal prosecution, regardless of affiliation with our movement. We are building a state governed by the rule of law, not a state of victors.

First Elections and the Legitimacy of the New Authorities

No later than **12 months** after the declaration of independence, the following shall be held:

- **Elections to the Constituent Assembly** — the body responsible for drafting and adopting the permanent Constitution of the state;
- **A referendum on the Constitution** — following its drafting by the Constituent Assembly;
- **The first parliamentary elections** — following the adoption of the Constitution.

All citizens of Zelenyi Klyn aged 18 and over shall be eligible to vote, regardless of ethnic origin, language, religion, or past political affiliation, provided that they hold citizenship of the new state.

International observers — from friendly states, independent organizations, and UN bodies — shall be invited to monitor all stages of the electoral process. The legitimacy of our first elections must be beyond reproach — this is the foundation of trust in the new state, both within the country and internationally.

Constitutional Foundations of Zelenyi Klyn

The Constitution as a Social Contract

The Constitution of Zelenyi Klyn is not a document written behind closed doors and imposed on the people from above. It is a social contract born out of broad participation by citizens, representatives of all ethnic groups, regions, and generations of our land.

The Constitution shall be drafted by the **Constituent Assembly**, elected in the first general elections. Following its adoption by the Constituent Assembly, it shall be submitted to a **nationwide referendum**. Only approval by a majority of citizens shall make it the supreme law of the state.

The Constitution shall have direct effect: any provision of legislation that contradicts it shall be invalid. No branch of government, state body, or political party shall stand above the Constitution.

Form of Government: Parliamentary Republic

Zelenyi Klyn shall be a **parliamentary republic**. This means that real political power shall be vested in the parliament and the government formed by it — not in the hands of a single person.

We consciously reject strong presidential powers. The history of the post-Soviet space repeatedly demonstrates that the concentration of power in one person's hands leads to authoritarianism, even when it begins with the best intentions. A parliamentary model requires coalitions, compromise, and constant dialogue — it may be slower, but it is far more stable.

The President shall be the head of state and shall perform primarily representative and ceremonial functions: signing laws, representing the state internationally, and serving as the guarantor of the Constitution. The President shall be elected by parliament for a five-year term, with no more than two consecutive terms. The President shall not head the government or determine day-to-day policy — this shall prevent the personalization of power and the cult of personality.

The Prime Minister shall be the head of government and shall exercise executive leadership of the country. The Prime Minister shall be appointed by parliament from among the leaders of the parliamentary majority and shall be accountable to parliament. Parliament may pass a vote of no confidence in the government, in which case the government shall resign.

Federal Structure

Zelenyi Klyn shall be a **federation** — a state in which its constituent units (regions, provinces, and lands) possess genuine autonomy and their own legislative powers within their respective areas of jurisdiction.

The federation shall be built from the bottom up: municipalities shall delegate some of their powers to the constituent units of the federation, and the constituent units shall delegate some of theirs to the federal center. Anything not expressly transferred to a higher level shall remain within the competence of the lower level.

Exclusive powers of the federation: defense and security, foreign policy, unified citizenship, the monetary system and federal budget, federal criminal law, and interregional infrastructure.

Powers of the constituent units of the federation: regional legislation, regional taxes and budgets, education (within federal standards), healthcare, regional infrastructure, and cultural policy.

Powers of municipalities: local self-government, land use, local taxes, public utilities, local policing and public order, and local cultural programs.

The special status of indigenous peoples' territories shall be constitutionally guaranteed. Territories of compact settlement of autochthonous peoples — the Nivkhs, Udege, Nanai, Evenks, Ulchs, Orochs, and others — shall receive expanded autonomy in matters of land use, traditional use of natural resources, language, and culture. Their rights may not be restricted by either federal or regional legislation.

Bicameral Parliament

Legislative power shall be vested in a **bicameral parliament** consisting of the People's Chamber and the Chamber of Regions.

The People's Chamber — the lower chamber — shall be elected by direct universal suffrage under a mixed electoral system (with some members elected in single-member constituencies and others from party lists). It shall form the government, adopt laws and the budget, and conduct the main legislative process.

The Chamber of Regions — the upper chamber — shall ensure representation of the constituent units of the federation and municipalities regardless of the size of their population. It shall provide a voice for small territories, remote districts, and indigenous peoples — those who can easily be “outvoted” under a purely majoritarian system. The Chamber of Regions shall approve laws affecting the rights of constituent units, ratify international treaties, and participate in the appointment of Constitutional Court judges.

A quota for representatives of autochthonous peoples in the Chamber of Regions shall be constitutionally guaranteed — their voices shall be represented in parliament regardless of the size of their communities.

Direct Democracy: Referendums and Popular Initiatives

We are convinced that democracy is not limited to elections held once every few years. A citizen of Zelenyi Klyn is an active participant in political life, not a passive voter.

A mandatory referendum shall be held on the following matters:

- adoption and amendment of the Constitution;
- accession to international unions and organizations entailing the transfer of part of the state's sovereignty;
- declaration of war;
- changes to state borders.

An optional referendum may be initiated by:

- parliament — on any matter of national significance;
- citizens — upon collecting the required number of signatures (the exact threshold shall be determined by the Constitution, but must be realistically attainable rather than prohibitive).

The popular legislative initiative — citizens who collect a sufficient number of signatures shall have the right to submit a draft law for consideration by parliament. Parliament shall be required to consider it within a prescribed period. If parliament rejects the initiative or substantially amends it, the initiators may submit the matter to a referendum.

The right of recall — citizens shall have the right to initiate the early termination of the mandate of a member of parliament or elected official if they believe that person has lost their confidence. The recall procedure shall be established by law and shall require the collection of signatures, followed by a vote.

Direct democracy is not chaos, but a discipline of participation. It requires citizens to be informed and responsible. That is precisely why we invest in civic education: a person who understands how their state functions votes consciously.

Constitutional Court

The Constitutional Court shall be a separate body of constitutional review, independent of the system of ordinary courts.

Powers of the Constitutional Court:

- reviewing laws and regulations for compliance with the Constitution;
- resolving disputes over the division of powers between branches of government and between the federation and its constituent units;
- considering complaints from citizens concerning violations of constitutional rights;
- interpreting the Constitution.

Composition: Judges of the Constitutional Court shall be appointed by a joint decision of both chambers of parliament for a twelve-year term, without the right to reappointment. This

will prevent judges from becoming dependent on the prevailing political climate — they shall not be required to please those who appointed them, since there shall be no possibility of reappointment.

Decisions of the Constitutional Court shall be final and binding on all state authorities, individuals, and legal entities. No body — including parliament and the President — may disregard a decision of the Constitutional Court.

Protection of the Constitutional Order

The Constitution of Zelenyi Klyn shall be protected against internal destruction. Its key principles — popular sovereignty, federalism, separation of powers, fundamental rights and freedoms — shall constitute an **immutable core** : no referendum and no parliamentary majority shall have the power to abolish them. This is a safeguard against the lawful dismantling of democracy by those who have come to power through democratic means.

Any attempt to seize power, dissolve constitutional bodies, or establish one-person rule shall be classified as high treason. Citizens shall have a **constitutional right to resist** unconstitutional actions by the authorities — this is not rebellion; it is a duty.

We are building a state in which tyranny is impossible not because those in power are good people, but because the system does not allow anyone to become a tyrant.

Zelenyi Klyn Defense Doctrine

Defense Philosophy: Protect, Not Threaten

Zelenyi Klyn is not being created as a military power. We do not seek regional dominance, build offensive capabilities, or threaten any of our neighbors. Our defense doctrine is based on one principle: **every citizen is a defender of their land**.

We take the Swiss model of national defense as our starting point — not because we intend to copy someone else's experience, but because it corresponds to our realities: a vast territory, a dispersed population, the absence of large allied military forces in neighboring countries, and the need to rely primarily on our own people rather than external guarantors.

The Armed Forces of Zelenyi Klyn are not a caste of professional soldiers detached from society. They are society itself, capable of standing up to defend its land.

Structure of the Armed Forces

Professional Core — a relatively small corps of career military personnel responsible for maintaining constant combat readiness, command, training of reservists, and protecting key infrastructure. Professional military personnel will also receive training abroad — in partner states, primarily Ukraine and countries with developed defense traditions.

Trained Reserve — the backbone of the armed forces. Every citizen who has completed basic military training remains in the reserve and may be called up in the event of a threat. Reservists undergo regular short-term training exercises (at least once every few years) to maintain their skills. Reserve units are territorially assigned to municipalities — people defend their own district, city, and community.

Territorial Defense — a system of local formations operating under municipalities within their respective areas of responsibility. This structure ensures the resilience of the defense system even if centralized command is disrupted.

Coast Guard and Maritime Defense — given our unique position at the intersection of seas and oceans, the protection of maritime borders, fishing zones, and coastal infrastructure is a strategic priority.

Basic Military Training for All Citizens

We introduce **mandatory basic military training** for all citizens of Zelenyi Klyn upon reaching adulthood — regardless of gender. The duration shall be several months. The program will include:

- basic tactics and self-defense;
- weapons handling and storage rules;
- first aid in combat conditions;

- civil defense and emergency response;
- fundamentals of military law and the laws of war.

After completing basic training, further military service will be **voluntary**: either contractual service in the professional core or participation in reserve structures by choice. The state will create conditions and incentives for those who choose to pursue a military career, but will not compel anyone to do so.

The right of citizens who have completed basic training to possess personal firearms shall be guaranteed and supported by the state — an armed and responsible citizen is the foundation of our security system.

Nuclear Weapons and Russian Military Facilities

Russian military facilities may be located within the territory of Zelenyi Klyn at the time independence is declared, including facilities containing nuclear and other strategic weapons, naval bases, airfields, and infrastructure belonging to the Pacific Fleet.

Our position is unequivocal:

Nuclear weapons and strategic weapons will be placed under temporary international control — with the participation of the IAEA, the United Nations, and interested states — immediately after the declaration of independence. Zelenyi Klyn does not seek nuclear-weapon-state status and undertakes to comply with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The gradual removal of nuclear weapons from our territory will be a condition for our neutrality and a prerequisite for international recognition.

Conventional military facilities — bases, barracks, and military storage facilities — will come under the control of the new state. Facilities that can be used in the interests of the new Armed Forces of Zelenyi Klyn will be integrated into the national defense infrastructure. Facilities without defense significance may be converted for civilian use or transferred to municipalities.

Personnel of Russian military units will have the opportunity to voluntarily join the Armed Forces of Zelenyi Klyn after undergoing vetting and taking an oath to the new state. Those who choose to return to Russia shall have the right to a safe departure from our territory.

Neutrality and Defense Partnerships

Zelenyi Klyn declares **military neutrality**: we will not join military blocs, station foreign military bases on our territory, or participate in other countries' wars. This is not weakness — it is a deliberate choice by a state that has no territorial claims against anyone and does not want to become a battleground for other countries' geopolitical games.

At the same time, neutrality does not mean isolation. We will establish **bilateral defense cooperation agreements** with states that share our values and are willing to respect our sovereignty. Such cooperation will include:

- joint training of military personnel and exchange of experience;
- supplies of defensive weapons and technologies;
- intelligence sharing on threats to regional security;
- joint defensive exercises.

Ukraine will be our priority partner in this area — a country that has built a modern army under conditions of an actual war against the very same threat that we may face, and therefore possesses invaluable and highly practical experience.

The United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea will be considered potential partners in the fields of coast guard operations, maritime defense, and air defense systems, taking into account our strategic position in the Pacific region.

We clearly distinguish between the two: **bilateral defense cooperation — yes, membership in military blocs — no**. This allows us to ensure real security without giving anyone grounds to accuse us of aggressive intentions toward any of our neighbors.

Defense Funding

The defense budget shall be formed on the basis of the state's actual threats and capabilities. During the transitional period, it will be funded primarily through revenues from natural resources and international assistance from partner states. As the economy stabilizes, defense spending will be established by law as a protected budget item.

The defense industry will be developed in partnership with allied states — we do not seek complete self-sufficiency in weapons production in the short term, but will steadily move toward creating our own domestic base for the production and maintenance of defensive systems.

Civilian Control of the Armed Forces

The Armed Forces of Zelenyi Klyn will remain under strict civilian control. The military serves the people and the state — and may not be used as a tool of political struggle, suppression of civilian protests, or personal ambitions. Any use of the military against its own citizens shall be classified as high treason.

A parliamentary defense committee will exercise continuous oversight of the armed forces, approve the defense budget, and have the authority to initiate investigations. The officer corps will be selected on a competitive basis, without political appointments.

We are building an army that citizens can trust — because it is made up of the citizens themselves.

Transitional Justice and Historical Memory

Why We Need Transitional Justice

Liberation from colonial rule is not only a political act. It is also a moment for an honest reckoning with our own past: what was done to us, who did it, why it became possible, and how to ensure that it never happens again.

Transitional justice is neither revenge nor a witch hunt. It is a tool for restoring justice, healing society, and building a new state on an honest foundation. A state that turns a blind eye to the crimes of the past risks reproducing them in the future.

We establish the truth. We name those responsible. We restore the dignity of the victims. And we do all of this according to the law — not on the principle of “the victor judges the vanquished,” but on the principle of justice applied equally to all.

Time Frame: From Soviet Crimes to the Present Day

The primary focus of our work will be the **post-Soviet period since 1991**: repression against political activists, persecution of members and supporters of our movement, violations of the rights of indigenous peoples, corruption-related crimes committed by officials, and environmental crimes committed by extractive companies in collusion with the authorities.

At the same time, we recognize that the roots of many crimes go much deeper. **Soviet crimes against the peoples of the Far East** — the deportations of Ukrainians, Koreans, and other peoples; the destruction of the cultures and languages of autochthonous peoples; the Gulag on our land; and the forced collectivization of the traditional way of life of indigenous peoples — shall be officially recognized, documented, and commemorated. Criminal prosecution in such cases is impossible for objective reasons — most of those responsible have long since died — but the historical and moral responsibility of the successor state shall be unequivocally recorded.

Truth and Reconciliation Commission

We will establish the **Zelenyi Klyn Truth and Reconciliation Commission** — an independent body with broad powers to establish facts, collect testimonies, and document crimes.

The composition of the Commission shall be designed to prevent political bias: human rights defenders, lawyers, historians, representatives of affected communities, representatives of autochthonous peoples, and international experts of impeccable reputation. No member of the Commission may be a serving politician or government official.

The Commission's powers:

- summon witnesses and request documents, including archives of former Russian security and law enforcement agencies;
- hold public hearings — victims and witnesses shall have the right to speak about their experiences in open proceedings;
- hold closed hearings — in cases where publicity creates a threat to security;
- recommend the criminal prosecution of specific individuals to law enforcement authorities;
- recommend amnesty for those who fully disclose the truth about their actions and whose crimes do not fall into the category of serious offenses.

The outcome of the Commission's work shall be a public report — complete, without omissions, and accessible to every citizen. It shall constitute the official historical record of what happened to our people. It cannot be classified, rewritten, or silenced.

Criminal Prosecution: Serious Crimes Must Be Tried in Court

The Truth Commission establishes the facts. The courts determine guilt. These are separate processes, and neither replaces the other.

Individuals against whom the Commission or investigative authorities have gathered evidence of serious crimes shall be brought before **special judicial panels** — with the participation of international judicial observers to ensure impartiality. Such crimes include:

- torture and cruel or inhuman treatment;
- unlawful detention and political persecution;
- fabrication of criminal cases;
- violent suppression of peaceful assemblies;
- crimes against indigenous peoples — forced displacement and destruction of traditional ways of life;
- environmental crimes resulting in widespread harm to public health;
- corruption on a particularly large scale connected with the plundering of the region's resources.

Defendants shall be guaranteed all the protections of a fair trial: the right to legal counsel, the presumption of innocence, and the right to appeal. We judge according to the law — that is what distinguishes us from those we put on trial.

Lustration: Based on Institutional Roles, Not Individual Cases

We will introduce **broad structural lustration**: all employees of the FSB and its predecessor agencies, prosecutors, and judges who held positions during the period of Russian rule shall be automatically suspended from public service in the new state pending completion of the vetting process.

This is not punishment — it is a temporary measure necessary to protect the new state from individuals whose loyalty and methods of work were shaped by the system we are overcoming. Automatic suspension does not imply automatic guilt.

The vetting process shall be conducted by the Independent Lustration Commission within established time limits:

- Those whose vetting reveals no specific violations and who are willing to take an oath to the new state may be admitted to public service — including law enforcement agencies, but not to the positions they previously held.
- Those who participated in political persecution, fabrication of cases, or the use of violence against peaceful civilians shall receive a **permanent ban** on public service and employment in the judiciary, prosecution service, and security forces.
- Those whose actions contain elements of criminal offenses shall be referred to investigative authorities.

The Lustration Commission shall operate publicly — all decisions, together with their reasoning, shall be published. Any decision may be appealed in court. The Commission is not a punitive body and may not be used to settle personal scores.

Rehabilitation of Victims: Compensation and Remembrance

Justice is not only about punishing those responsible. It is also about restoring the dignity of those who have been harmed.

Material compensation shall be provided to:

- victims of political persecution and unlawful detention;
- families of those killed as a result of actions by the authorities;
- members of indigenous peoples affected by forced displacement and the destruction of their traditional way of life;
- families of victims of Soviet deportations — to the extent possible, taking into account the passage of time and available resources.

The amount and procedure for compensation shall be established by a law adopted by parliament, based on the Commission's recommendations. We will not promise what we cannot deliver — but what we can do, we will do.

Commemoration:

- **State Archive of Transitional Justice** — all collected documents, testimonies, and materials shall be accessible to researchers and citizens;
- memorials to victims of repression, deportations, and the Gulag on our land — in every major city;
- an annual **Day of Remembrance** — a national day of mourning and reflection, not celebration;
- inclusion of the history of repression and colonial policy in mandatory school curricula — so that the next generation knows the truth.

Russian Officials and Security Personnel Outside Our Territory

We are realistic: most of those who issued orders from Moscow will never come within our jurisdiction. Building policy around the illusion of their arrest would be dishonest.

Our approach is **documentation and historical record**. We collect, systematize, and publicly document evidence of crimes committed by specific individuals — regardless of whether we are actually able to hold them accountable. This is important for several reasons:

- documents may be used in the future — when the political situation changes;
- the public documentation of names and actions serves as a form of moral judgment against those responsible;
- these materials may be submitted to the International Criminal Court and other international bodies for consideration of the question of jurisdiction;
- history does not forget — even when the law is temporarily powerless.

We cooperate with international human rights organizations, investigative journalists, and allied states in collecting and verifying these materials. Truth is also a form of justice.

Reconciliation Without Forgetting

Transitional justice does not end with verdicts, but with reconciliation — not the kind of reconciliation that asks victims to “forget and forgive” without receiving truth, recognition, or compensation.

We speak of reconciliation based on truth: when the facts have been established, when those responsible have been named, and when victims have received recognition, society can then move forward without the burden of suppressed grievances and unresolved accounts.

Zelenyi Klyn is built not on hatred of the past, but on the lessons learned from it. We remember — so that it never happens again.

Rights and Freedoms of the Citizens of Zelenyi Klyn

The Human Being Is Not a Means, but an End

The state exists for people — not the other way around. This is not a beautiful phrase, but a principle that determines the architecture of our entire legal system. The rights and freedoms of citizens are not granted by the authorities out of benevolence — they belong to a person by virtue of birth and cannot be taken away from them by a parliamentary majority, a state of emergency, or considerations of state necessity.

The Constitution of Zelenyi Klyn contains an exhaustive list of fundamental rights and freedoms that have direct legal effect. This means that a citizen may invoke them directly in court, without waiting for specific legislation to be enacted. The state is obliged not only to refrain from violating these rights itself — it is also obliged to actively protect them from violations by others.

Absolute Rights: What Can Never Be Restricted

There are rights that cannot be restricted under any circumstances — neither in peacetime, nor under a state of emergency, nor by a decision of any state authority. This is the absolute core of human dignity:

- **The Right to Life** — no one may be arbitrarily deprived of life by the state or through its acquiescence.
- **The Prohibition of Torture and Cruel Treatment** — absolute and without exceptions. No considerations of security, investigative necessity, or “exceptional circumstances” justify torture. Never.
- **The Prohibition of Slavery and Forced Labour** — in any form.
- **The Prohibition of Retroactive Application of Criminal Law** — no one may be punished for an act that was not a criminal offence at the time it was committed.
- **The Right to Recognition as a Person Before the Law** — every person exists before the law, has rights, and the state is obliged to recognize this.

Civil and Political Rights

Freedom of Speech and Expression. Everyone has the right to freely express their views, including criticism of the authorities, state institutions, and public figures. Restrictions are permissible only in cases of direct incitement to violence or incitement to hatred on protected grounds — and only by court order, not through administrative means.

Freedom of the Press and Media. Censorship is prohibited. The state may not own monopolistic media outlets, impose editorial policies, or shut down publications by administrative decision. Journalists are protected by law in the performance of their professional duties.

Freedom of Assembly and Association. Everyone has the right to assemble peacefully, participate in demonstrations, and establish associations — political, professional, and civic. A notification-based procedure for public events is permissible; a permit-based procedure is not.

Freedom of Conscience and Religion. The state is separate from the church. Everyone has the right to practice any religion or to practice no religion. No religion is a state religion or enjoys privileges before the law.

The Right to Participate in the Governance of the State. Every citizen has the right to vote and to stand for election, participate in referendums, petition state authorities, and receive a response.

The Right to a Fair Trial. The presumption of innocence, the right to legal counsel from the moment of detention, the right to know the charges brought against them, and the right to have their case heard by an independent and impartial court within a reasonable time. Evidence obtained in violation of the law is inadmissible.

The Right to Privacy. The confidentiality of correspondence, telephone conversations, and other communications is guaranteed. Surveillance of citizens is permissible only pursuant to a judicial warrant and on the basis of specific grounds — mass surveillance is prohibited.

The Right to the Inviolability of the Home. A search of a home is permissible only on the basis of a court order, except in strictly defined emergency cases established by law — with mandatory subsequent judicial review.

Socio-Economic Rights

The Right to Work and Fair Remuneration. Discrimination in hiring is prohibited; a minimum level of remuneration is guaranteed; everyone has the right to safe working conditions and protection against unlawful dismissal.

The Right to Education. Free preschool and school education is guaranteed by the state to every child without exception.

The Right to Health Care. Everyone has the right to receive basic medical care. Emergency medical care is provided free of charge to everyone — regardless of citizenship or ability to pay.

The Right to Social Protection. Citizens who have lost their ability to work have the right to social support ensuring a decent standard of living. The pension system, unemployment benefits system, and social assistance system are established by law.

The Right to Private Property. Private property is inviolable. Compulsory expropriation of property is permissible only in the public interest, only by court order, and only subject to prior fair compensation.

The Right to a Favourable Environment. Everyone has the right to live in an environment that does not threaten their health. Environmental information is public. The state is responsible for concealing such information.

The Right to Bear Arms

Citizens of Zelenyi Klyn who have completed mandatory basic military training have the **right to possess and carry personal firearms**. This right is inseparable from our concept of an armed civil society as the foundation of national defense.

At the same time, the right to bear arms entails responsibility:

- **Mandatory registration** of every firearm in a state registry;
- **Storage requirements** — a certified safe ensuring that firearms are inaccessible to unauthorized persons and children;
- **Periodic retraining** — confirmation of safe firearm-handling skills once every several years;
- **Temporary confiscation** is possible by court order when there are grounds to believe that a person poses a threat to themselves or others.

The right to bear arms is the right of a responsible citizen, not a licence for uncontrolled armament.

The Death Penalty: Moratorium

Zelenyi Klyn introduces a **moratorium on the death penalty** from the first day of the state's existence. We do not rule it out permanently at the constitutional level — this is a decision that society must make consciously after broad democratic discussion. But we are convinced that a state that has just emerged from under the rule of a system that used death as an instrument of political terror cannot rush to apply the ultimate punishment.

The moratorium remains in effect until a nationwide referendum on this issue is held — no earlier than five years after the proclamation of independence. During this time, we will have time to build an independent judicial system, develop a body of legal practice, and conduct a public debate. Until then — a moratorium.

The Rights of All People Within the Territory of Zelenyi Klyn

We expressly affirm: **absolute rights** — the right to life, the prohibition of torture, and the prohibition of slavery — apply to **all people** present within the territory of Zelenyi Klyn, regardless of citizenship, status, or origin. A foreigner, tourist, refugee, or stateless person — all are fully protected by these rights.

Political rights — the right to vote, the right to stand for election, and the right to public service — belong **only to citizens** of Zelenyi Klyn.

Social rights (health care, education, social protection) are fully guaranteed to citizens. They are available to legal residents to the extent established by law. Emergency medical care is provided to everyone without exception.

Restriction of Rights in States of Emergency

We recognize that emergencies — war, natural disasters, mass unrest — may require the temporary restriction of certain rights. But these restrictions are strictly regulated.

Absolute rights — listed above — **may never be restricted under any circumstances.**

Temporary restriction of other rights is possible only if all of the following conditions are met simultaneously:

- the existence of a genuine state of emergency, officially declared in accordance with the established procedure;
- **approval by Parliament** — without parliamentary authorization, a state of emergency may neither be introduced nor extended;
- strict proportionality of restrictions to the nature of the threat — restrictions may not be imposed on matters unrelated to eliminating the threat;
- **maximum duration** of a single period of a state of emergency — 30 days, with extension possible only by a new decision of Parliament;
- **automatic termination** of all restrictions upon expiration of the term, without the need for a separate decision to lift them;
- continuous judicial review of the legality of the authorities' actions during the state of emergency.

A state of emergency is an exceptional measure for exceptional circumstances, not a convenient instrument for suppressing those deemed undesirable. History knows all too well how “temporary” emergency measures have become permanent norms. We will not allow this to happen.

Protection of Rights: Mechanisms

Rights without mechanisms for their protection are empty words. We are creating several levels of protection:

Courts of General Jurisdiction hear any complaints concerning violations of rights — by individuals, organizations, and state authorities.

The Constitutional Court considers complaints by citizens concerning the unconstitutionality of laws applied in a particular case.

The Ombudsman (Commissioner for Citizens' Rights) is an independent body that accepts complaints concerning the actions of state authorities and officials, conducts investigations, and publishes reports. The Ombudsman is appointed by Parliament and is not subordinate to the executive branch.

International Mechanisms — Zelenyi Klyn recognizes the jurisdiction of international human rights bodies and undertakes to comply with their decisions.

Citizens' rights are not a declaration. They are the state's obligation to every person living on our land.

Citizenship and National Belonging to Zelenyi Klyn

Who Is a Citizen of Zelenyi Klyn

Citizenship is not merely a legal status. It is a mutual agreement between a person and the state: a person assumes the rights and responsibilities of a member of the political nation, while the state undertakes to protect their interests and dignity.

The political nation of Zelenyi Klyn is built neither on blood nor on ethnic origin — but on a conscious choice to belong to this land and this society. One becomes a person of the Far East — through birth, through roots, through years of living together, and through a conscious decision to tie one's future to our future.

Initial Citizenship: Who Receives It Automatically

At the moment independence is proclaimed, citizenship of Zelenyi Klyn is automatically granted to three categories of people:

The First Category — Those Born on This Land. Everyone born in the territory of Zelenyi Klyn, regardless of ethnic origin, language, or the citizenship of their parents. This land is their land by right of birth.

The Second Category — Those with Indigenous Relatives. Everyone whose parents, grandparents, or great-grandparents permanently resided in the territory of Zelenyi Klyn, regardless of where the person themselves is located at the moment independence is proclaimed. This recognizes that many were forced to leave their homeland — and that their connection to it did not end.

The Third Category — Permanent Residents. Everyone who, at the moment independence is proclaimed, has been permanently residing in the territory of Zelenyi Klyn for at least three years and is not a citizen of a state that is at war with Zelenyi Klyn. These people already live here, work here, and build their lives here — they are part of our society.

The granting of automatic citizenship is accompanied by a **voluntary act of taking an oath** — a public commitment to abide by the Constitution and laws of Zelenyi Klyn. This is not a formality: it is a moment of conscious choice, which we consider important.

Simplified Citizenship: Far Eastern Ukrainians and Autochthonous Peoples

A separate simplified procedure for obtaining citizenship is provided for those whose connection to this land is defined by historical and cultural roots — regardless of where they live today.

Far Eastern Ukrainians — descendants of Ukrainian settlers who settled in the Far East beginning in the late nineteenth century, wherever they may live today: in Ukraine, Canada,

Australia, Brazil, or elsewhere. To obtain citizenship, documentary confirmation of ancestry (birth records, archival records, family documents) and the submission of an application are sufficient. Personal presence in the territory at the time of application is not required — citizenship may be obtained through consulates and authorized organizations.

Representatives of autochthonous peoples — the Nivkh, Udege, Nanai, Evenk, Ulch, Oroch, and other Indigenous peoples of the Far East living outside the territory. Their right to citizenship is inalienable: this land was their home long before any state borders existed. A simplified procedure without a requirement of prior residence in the territory is also provided for them.

Simplified citizenship provides the full scope of rights on an equal basis with citizens who obtained citizenship through the general procedure — including the right to vote, the right to return, and the right to social protection.

Dual Citizenship

Zelenyi Klyn **permits dual citizenship** — with one fundamental exception.

Citizenship of Zelenyi Klyn is incompatible with citizenship of the **Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus** for as long as these states do not recognize the independence of Zelenyi Klyn and do not cease hostile actions against our people. This is not discrimination on the basis of ethnicity — it is a political measure protecting the state from an obvious conflict of loyalties during the period of its formation.

A citizen who holds Russian or Belarusian citizenship and wishes to obtain citizenship of Zelenyi Klyn must renounce it in accordance with the established procedure. The state will provide assistance with processing this renunciation.

All other combinations of dual citizenship — with Ukraine, EU countries, the United States, Japan, Korea, and any other states — are permitted and create no restrictions on rights.

Citizenship for the Diaspora: Descendants with Documented Roots

Descendants of residents of the Far East who currently live in other countries may obtain citizenship of Zelenyi Klyn through a **simplified procedure** upon providing documentary proof of ancestry.

The principle is simple: if your ancestors lived on this land — this land is yours as well. A separation caused by deportations, forced migration, or the Soviet policy of “pushing out” the population does not deprive you of the right to return.

To obtain citizenship through the diaspora procedure, the following will be required:

- documentary proof of ancestry (archival documents, birth records, certificates, family records);

- an application confirming the intention to abide by the Constitution of Zelenyi Klyn;
- no convictions for serious crimes.

Physical presence in the territory is not required to obtain citizenship — but it is necessary to exercise certain rights (for example, participation in local elections).

Naturalization: For Everyone Who Chooses This Land

Zelenyi Klyn is open to people who have no roots in this land but choose it as their home. Naturalization is possible upon fulfillment of the following conditions:

Standard Procedure:

- permanent residence in the territory for at least **five years**;
- knowledge of one of the official languages at a level sufficient for everyday communication (confirmed by a test);
- no convictions for serious crimes;
- proof of financial independence or a stable income;
- taking an oath.

Simplified Procedure — the residence requirement is reduced to **two years** for:

- citizens of Ukraine and other states that have officially recognized the independence of Zelenyi Klyn;
- citizens of states that are strategic partners (according to a list established by law);
- persons married to a citizen of Zelenyi Klyn;
- persons granted refugee status in our territory.

Accelerated Naturalization — without a residence requirement — is possible for persons who have made an outstanding contribution to the development of Zelenyi Klyn: scientists, artists, entrepreneurs, and public figures. The decision is made by Parliament on an individual basis.

Citizenship Is Inalienable

Citizenship of Zelenyi Klyn **may not be taken away from a person under any circumstances** — neither by court order, nor by government decision, nor for the commission of any crime.

This is a matter of principle. Deprivation of citizenship has historically been used as an instrument of political persecution — turning undesirable people into people without a state, without protection, and without rights. We categorically reject this instrument.

A citizen who commits a serious crime shall bear full criminal responsibility. But they remain a citizen — with the right to legal protection, to appeal, and to humane treatment even while serving a sentence.

The only thing a person may do with their citizenship is **voluntarily renounce it**. This is their right, and it is respected.

Belonging to the Nation: Choice, Not Origin

As we conclude this section, let us repeat the main point: **one becomes a person of the Far East by choice**.

A Ukrainian, an Evenk, a Korean, a Russian, a Chinese person — anyone who chooses this land, accepts its laws, and ties their future to it is a full member of our political nation. Their origin is part of the richness of our society, not a basis for hierarchy.

The cultural diversity of Zelenyi Klyn is its strength. We are not building a monolithic nation with a single language and a single collective memory. We are building a political nation of free people, united by shared values and a shared future — despite the diversity of their roots, languages, and traditions.

The Judicial System and Justice Reform of Zelenyi Klyn

An Independent Judiciary — The Foundation of a Free State

There is no democracy without an independent judiciary. Parliament may pass fair laws, and the government may pursue honest policies — but if courts issue decisions at the direction of those in power, all of this loses its meaning. A citizen who has nowhere to turn to challenge the arbitrariness of the authorities is not a citizen, but a subject.

The Russian judicial system is an anti-model: courts that rubber-stamp convictions, with acquittal rates of less than one percent; judges whose careers and salaries depend on the executive branch; political cases whose outcomes are determined before the hearings even begin. It was precisely this system that enabled repression on our land.

We are building a fundamentally different system — from scratch, without inheriting shameful traditions.

Architecture of the Judicial System

The judicial system of Zelenyi Klyn consists of several independent branches, each with its own specialization.

Courts of General Jurisdiction hear criminal and civil cases. The structure consists of local courts of first instance — appellate courts of the constituent entities of the federation — and the Supreme Court as the highest instance on questions of law (not questions of fact).

Administrative Courts hear disputes between individuals and organizations and state authorities. This is a critically important branch: it is here that a citizen can challenge an unlawful decision by an official, a refusal to issue a licence, or unlawful dismissal from public service. Administrative courts are structurally independent of the executive branch — this is fundamental.

Commercial (Arbitration) Courts hear commercial disputes between entrepreneurs and organizations. The prompt and predictable resolution of business disputes is a necessary condition for a favourable investment climate.

The Constitutional Court is a separate body of constitutional review, the parameters of which are already set out in the section on constitutional foundations.

Specialized Courts — an anti-corruption court (hearing cases referred by the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office), a war crimes court during the transitional period, and juvenile chambers within courts of general jurisdiction for cases involving minors.

The High Council of Justice: An Independent Body for the Appointment of Judges

The appointment of judges is the most sensitive issue in judicial reform. Whoever appoints the judges ultimately controls the administration of justice. We remove both the president and the government from this process.

The High Council of Justice (HCJ) is an independent constitutional body that forms the judiciary, oversees judicial discipline, and protects judicial independence.

The HCJ is composed of three equal parts:

- **judges**, elected by the judicial community — those who understand the profession from within;
- **advocates and lawyers**, elected by the legal community — those who work with the judicial system every day as its users;
- **representatives of civil society** — human rights defenders and legal scholars, appointed by Parliament from among persons with no affiliation with the authorities.

The HCJ announces competitions for judicial positions, evaluates candidates according to transparent criteria, and recommends appointments. The formal appointment is made by the president — but exclusively from the list approved by the HCJ. The president may not appoint a judge who has not gone through the HCJ and may not refuse an appointment without a public justification subject to judicial review.

The HCJ also considers disciplinary cases against judges and makes decisions on their suspension or removal — this function is completely removed from the executive branch.

What Happens to Russian Judges

We will not automatically leave a single Russian judge in office. All judges who worked within the Russian judicial system in the territory of Zelenyi Klyn are **removed from office at the moment independence is proclaimed**.

This is not revenge or collective punishment. It is recognition of the obvious: the system in which they worked was an instrument of political control, not justice. Preserving this system unchanged would mean preserving its spirit.

Re-certification is conducted for those who wish to continue their judicial careers in the new state. It includes:

- screening for involvement in political persecution, fabrication of cases, and issuing knowingly unjust verdicts;
- assessment of professional knowledge in accordance with the new legislation;
- psychological testing for independence of judgment;
- a public hearing allowing citizens and organizations to submit objections.

Those who pass re-certification may hold positions within the judicial system of the new state — but not in the same courts or regions where they previously worked, and not immediately at their former level. This guarantees a break with previous ties and dependencies.

During the formation of the new judicial system — which will inevitably take time — the following will be engaged:

- judges from partner states (primarily Ukraine) as international members of judicial panels;
- experienced lawyers, advocates, and legal scholars appointed to judicial positions through an expedited procedure.

Jury Trial: The Defendant's Right

Jury trial is introduced as a **right of the defendant** in serious criminal cases. Anyone charged with an offence punishable by imprisonment exceeding the established term has the right to demand that their case be heard by a jury.

This is not an obligation — it is a right. If the defendant trusts a professional judge more than a jury of ordinary citizens, they may waive a jury trial. If they believe that a jury will better protect them against bias — that is their choice.

Jurors determine only the question of guilt. The question of punishment remains with the professional judge. The jury is selected randomly from a register of eligible citizens, with the right of both the prosecution and the defense to challenge jurors.

Access to Justice: Three Levels

Free Legal Aid for Low-Income Persons — the state funds a legal aid system ensuring that every citizen who cannot afford a lawyer has access to qualified legal representation. This is not charity — it is a constitutional right. Free legal aid covers criminal cases (where it is mandatory), as well as civil cases concerning housing, labour rights, family matters, and social benefits. The system is funded by the state and administered by independent legal bureaus operating within bar associations.

Online Courts and Remote Participation in Proceedings — for simple civil and administrative cases that do not require the parties to be physically present. This is critically important for the Far East, with its vast distances: a resident of a remote area should not have to travel hundreds of kilometres to challenge a refusal of social benefits or resolve a labour dispute. All court documents are submitted and delivered electronically. Videoconferencing fully replaces physical presence where permitted by law.

Mediation and Alternative Dispute Resolution — the state actively develops and promotes out-of-court mechanisms for resolving conflicts. This is faster, cheaper, and often more effective than court proceedings for both parties. For commercial disputes, family conflicts, labour disputes, and disputes between neighbours, mediation is a mandatory pre-trial step — the parties must attempt to resolve the dispute through a mediator before

going to court. The state trains and certifies mediators, maintains their register, and ensures the availability of mediation services in all municipalities.

The three mechanisms work together: mediation relieves courts of cases that can be resolved without them; online proceedings make courts accessible where physical access is difficult; free legal aid ensures that lack of money does not deprive a person of legal protection.

Transparency of the Judicial System

All judicial decisions are published in an open registry — except for cases where restricted access is justified by the protection of personal data or the interests of minors. A citizen can find a decision in any case, examine its reasoning, and track the position of a particular judge on similar matters.

Judicial statistics — the proportion of acquittals, average case-processing times, and the percentage of decisions overturned on appeal — are published quarterly. This is an instrument of public oversight: when the data is visible to everyone, anomalies become apparent.

Judges declare their income and assets on the same basis as other public officials. Gifts and contacts with parties to cases — outside the framework of judicial proceedings — are prohibited and must be disclosed.

Time Frame for Establishing a Fully Functioning System

We are honest: building a fully functioning independent judicial system in one day is impossible. This is work that will take several years. During the transitional period, a simplified system with international participation will operate, gradually being replaced by national personnel as they are trained and vetted.

We will invest in legal education from day one: partnerships with leading law schools in partner states, scholarships for study abroad with a mandatory return, accelerated training programs for judges, prosecutors, and advocates. Within five to seven years, Zelenyi Klyn should have its own fully developed judiciary — professional, independent, and trusted by its citizens.

Justice is neither a luxury nor an abstraction. It is what makes a state a state.

Anti-Corruption Policy of Zelenyi Klyn

Corruption Is Not a Minor Everyday Problem — It Is a Systemic Threat

Corruption destroys states. Not immediately — slowly, from within. It erodes citizens' trust in institutions, redistributes resources from society to clans, makes laws optional for those who have money or connections, and turns public service into a business.

We see this in the example of Russia — a state where corruption has long ceased to be an aberration and has become a system of governance. It was precisely this system that allowed Moscow for decades to plunder the Far East, exporting its resources while leaving behind neither decent roads, nor hospitals, nor a future.

Zelenyi Klyn is being built differently. Anti-corruption policy is not a separate area of work, but a principle that runs through the entire system of government. Integrity is not an option, but a requirement.

A Three-Body Institutional Model

We are creating three separate bodies with clearly delineated functions — modeled on the most effective anti-corruption systems in the world:

Anti-Corruption Investigations Bureau (ACIB) — responsible for operational and investigative work: detecting, documenting, and investigating corruption offences. The ACIB is fully independent of the government, the prosecution service, and other law enforcement agencies. Its director is appointed by Parliament for a seven-year term without the right to reappointment — thereby eliminating dependence on the political cycle. The ACIB has its own protected budget, which may not be reduced by decision of the executive branch.

Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (SAPO) — conducts criminal prosecutions in cases investigated by the ACIB. This is a separate body not subordinate to the Prosecutor General's Office. Specialized prosecutors are appointed through a competitive process involving international experts and representatives of civil society. SAPO cases are heard by a specialized anti-corruption court.

National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption (NAPC) — responsible for preventive work: verifying officials' declarations, monitoring conflicts of interest, analyzing corruption risks in public procurement, and developing anti-corruption standards for public authorities. The NAPC also maintains a register of persons held accountable for corruption.

The three bodies operate in coordination, but independently of one another. None of them may be abolished or reorganized by a government decision — only by Parliament and only with a public justification.

Mandatory Public Declarations

All public officials — from a municipal official to the president — are required to submit annual public declarations of their assets, income, and expenditures. Declarations include information about spouses and minor children.

Declarations are published in an open government registry — any citizen may view them, journalists may examine them, and researchers may analyze them. This is not a bureaucratic formality, but an instrument of public oversight.

Automatic Cross-Checking — declarations are cross-checked against data from government registries: real estate, vehicles, corporate holdings, tax payments, customs declarations, and banking data (within the framework of the law). Discrepancies are automatically flagged and referred to the NAPC for review.

Unexplained Wealth — if an official or their family cannot document the lawful origin of assets inconsistent with their declared income, this constitutes grounds for an investigation and the application of the civil forfeiture mechanism.

Submitting a false declaration or deliberately concealing information constitutes a criminal offence.

Whistleblower Protection: Rewards and a Legal Shield

The fight against corruption is impossible without people willing to report it. We are creating real incentives and real protection for those who choose to do so.

Financial Reward. A whistleblower who reports a corruption offence, where the information leads to an actual investigation and the confiscation of assets, receives a reward amounting to a prescribed percentage of the confiscated or recovered funds. This is not a bribe — it is fair recognition that exposing corruption requires courage and creates a real economic benefit for the state.

Legal Protection from Retaliation. A whistleblower who has acted in good faith is protected by law against:

- dismissal or demotion;
- disciplinary measures related to the act of reporting;
- criminal or civil proceedings for disclosing information that is the subject of the report;
- any form of intimidation, pressure, or retaliation by an employer or third parties.

Violation of these guarantees constitutes a separate criminal offence. A person who retaliates against a whistleblower bears personal criminal responsibility — regardless of their position.

Whistleblowers may report anonymously through secure digital channels. Anonymity is guaranteed through technical means — without the possibility of de-anonymization at the

request of state authorities, except in cases where the report itself contains indications of a criminal offence.

Asset Forfeiture: Civil and Extended

Civil Forfeiture applies to assets for which an official or persons associated with them cannot provide documentary evidence of lawful origin. A criminal conviction is not required — a civil court ruling establishing a clear discrepancy between official income and actual assets is sufficient.

This is an important instrument: criminal proceedings are lengthy and complex, and proving intent in corruption schemes is extremely difficult. Civil forfeiture makes it possible to seize unlawfully acquired assets even if the criminal case has not resulted in a conviction.

Extended Forfeiture applies by court order within the framework of criminal proceedings and extends to:

- assets belonging to the convicted person, including assets transferred to third parties after the initiation of proceedings;
- assets of spouses and adult children, if the court has established that they are in fact part of the corruption scheme;
- assets of affiliated entities — companies, foundations, and trusts used to conceal corruption proceeds.

Confiscated assets are transferred to a special Anti-Corruption Recovery Fund, the resources of which are directed toward financing education, health care, and social protection — that is, returned to those from whom they were stolen.

International Cooperation: Conventions and Joint Investigations

Corruption knows no borders — corrupt assets are hidden offshore, transferred through chains of jurisdictions, and deposited in banks in countries ruled by friendly regimes. It is impossible to combat this alone.

Ratification of International Conventions. Among its first international legal acts, Zelenyi Klyn will ratify all key international instruments for combating corruption — the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, and others. This is not a formality — it is a commitment to our citizens and the international community.

Joint Investigation Teams. We will establish mechanisms for joint investigations with partner states — above all Ukraine, EU countries, the United States, Japan, and Korea. Joint teams make it possible to trace the movement of corrupt assets across borders, obtain evidence unavailable within a single jurisdiction, and coordinate asset freezes and confiscations.

Recovery of Assets Removed from Our Territory. Decades of Russian rule were accompanied by the systematic removal of resources and corrupt proceeds from the Far East. We will establish a specialized unit to trace and recover these assets — through international legal mechanisms, negotiations with the jurisdictions where they have been deposited, and legal proceedings in foreign courts. This will be a long process, but we will begin it.

Participation in International Information-Sharing Platforms — automatic exchange of financial information in accordance with FATF standards, participation in the EGMONT network (financial intelligence units), cooperation with Transparency International and other civil oversight organizations.

Public Procurement: Transparency as a Standard

Public procurement is traditionally the area most vulnerable to corruption. We will introduce:

- **Mandatory open competitive procedures** for all procurements above an established threshold — with publication of all documents, bids, and justifications for the selection;
- **An electronic procurement platform** with open access — every citizen can see what the state buys, from whom, and at what price;
- **A ban on procurement from companies affiliated with officials** who make procurement decisions;
- **Mandatory audits** of major public contracts by independent auditors.

Anti-Corruption Culture: From Institutions to People

Institutions are important, but they do not work without a culture of intolerance toward corruption in society. We will invest in:

- **Anti-Corruption Education** — beginning in school: what corruption is, why it harms everyone, how to recognize it, and where to report it;
- **Public Disclosure of Accountability Measures** — every completed anti-corruption case receives public coverage; the register of persons convicted of corruption offences is open to everyone;
- **Encouraging Integrity** — public service should not be a means of enrichment, but a respectable career with competitive compensation, clear rules, and genuine respect.

We are building a state in which a bribe is not the norm, but a disgrace. This change takes years — but it begins on the very first day.

Financial System and Currency of Zelenyi Klyn

Principles of Financial Independence

The financial system is the backbone of a state. Without its own currency, an independent central bank, and control over its own resources, independence remains a declaration on paper. We are building a financial system that serves citizens and the economy, rather than external creditors or political expediency.

Our approach rests on three pillars: **pragmatism during the transition period** (do not dismantle what works until a replacement is ready), **the Norwegian model of resource management** (natural wealth works for all citizens, not the privileged few), and **strategic openness** (we welcome foreign capital, but do not sell sovereignty).

Transition Period: Working with What We Have

In the first months after the declaration of independence, we **will not immediately introduce our own currency** — doing so would be irresponsible. Introducing a new currency without sufficient reserves, established financial infrastructure, and international confidence in the new state would lead to hyperinflation and economic chaos. We will not allow this.

During the transition period, **foreign currencies** will be used as official means of payment within Zelenyi Klyn — primarily the US dollar, Japanese yen, and Chinese yuan, with the possible inclusion of the South Korean won and other currencies of Asia-Pacific countries. The choice of currencies will be determined by the actual structure of our trade and investment flows.

At the same time, the Transitional Government will carry out all necessary preparatory work: building foreign-exchange reserves, establishing banking infrastructure, and negotiating the international recognition of the new currency with partner states and international financial institutions.

National Currency: Klyn

Upon completion of the transition period — tentatively within the first two to three years after independence, once the necessary level of reserves and economic stability have been achieved — **a national currency of our own** will be introduced.

The currency's name, symbolism, and precise parameters will be determined through public discussion and approved by Parliament. The introduction of the currency will be accompanied by:

- the establishment of sufficient foreign-exchange reserves (at least six months of critical imports);

- the conclusion of agreements on mutual recognition and convertibility with partner states;
- the creation of a fully functioning payment infrastructure — a banking system, clearing, and an interbank settlement system;
- a broad public information campaign for citizens and businesses.

At the initial stage, the exchange rate will be pegged to a basket of currencies of our trading partners, followed by a transition to a managed float as the economy strengthens.

Central Bank: Independence with Accountability

The **Central Bank of Zelenyi Klyn** will be an independent institution — it will not be subordinate to the government and will not follow its political directives. This is fundamental: history knows far too many cases in which governments “printed money” to cover their expenditures, destroying citizens’ savings through hyperinflation.

The independence of the Central Bank will be constitutionally guaranteed. The government will not have the authority to issue binding instructions to it concerning monetary policy.

At the same time, independence does not mean a lack of accountability. The **mandate of the Central Bank** will be established by a law adopted by Parliament and will include:

- maintaining price stability (controlling inflation) as the primary priority;
- promoting sustainable economic growth and employment;
- ensuring the stability of the financial system.

The Governor of the Central Bank will be appointed by Parliament for a seven-year term, without the possibility of reappointment — ensuring independence from the current political cycle. The Central Bank will regularly report to Parliament, publish all key decisions together with their rationale, and undergo an independent audit. Parliament may not issue instructions to the Central Bank, but it may amend its mandate through the legislative process.

Tax System: The Norwegian Model with a Far Eastern Specificity

Our tax model combines **a low tax burden on businesses** to encourage investment and entrepreneurship with **moderate progressive taxation of individuals** and an **emphasis on the resource fund** as the main source of financing for social expenditure.

Business Taxation:

- a low basic corporate tax rate, competitive with leading Asia-Pacific economies;
- tax holidays for new enterprises in priority sectors for their first five years;
- a simplified system for small businesses with minimal reporting requirements;
- zero VAT on exports to encourage foreign trade.

Individual Taxation:

- a progressive income tax scale: low incomes are taxed minimally or not at all, while high incomes are subject to a moderate progressive rate;
- a tax-free allowance set at no less than the subsistence minimum;
- a simple and transparent filing system, transferred to digital format as much as possible.

Resource Payments:

- the extraction of natural resources is subject to higher rates through a system of rents and royalties — natural wealth belongs to all citizens, and everyone should benefit from it;
- rates are set to remain attractive to investors while ensuring a fair share for the state.

National Resource Fund

Revenue from the extraction of natural resources — oil, gas, metals, timber, and fish — flows into the **National Resource Fund of Zelenyi Klyn**. This is not a budget item that can be “spent away” by the next government, but a long-term sovereign fund managed according to strict rules.

Structure of the Fund:

Development Fund — the majority of revenues are directed toward long-term investments in infrastructure, education, science, and health care. Development Fund resources may not be used to cover current budget deficits — this is constitutionally prohibited. The Fund invests in a diversified portfolio: part in the development of Zelenyi Klyn itself, and part in international assets to protect against dependence on commodity revenues.

Citizens' Dividend Fund — a portion of resource revenues is distributed directly among citizens in the form of annual payments, following the model of the Alaska Permanent Fund. Every citizen of Zelenyi Klyn is a co-owner of the country's natural wealth and receives their share from its use. The amount of payments is determined annually according to a formula established by law, based on the Fund's revenues, and may not be arbitrarily changed by the government.

The Fund is managed by an independent board appointed by Parliament, publishes full financial reports, and undergoes an international audit. Transparency is a mandatory condition for citizens' trust that their resources work for them rather than end up in the pockets of officials.

Foreign Capital: Openness with Strategic Restrictions

We welcome foreign investment — it brings technology, jobs, and international integration. Zelenyi Klyn is open to capital from any country that respects our laws.

At the same time, there are sectors in which foreign ownership is prohibited or restricted — this is not protectionism, but a safeguard for sovereignty:

Foreign Ownership Prohibited:

- agricultural land (leasing — yes, ownership — no);
- media outlets and media platforms with an audience exceeding an established threshold;
- defense-industry enterprises and strategic infrastructure (ports, power grids, telecommunications);
- subsoil resources — development is possible only under concession agreements with the state; ownership of subsoil resources belongs to the state.

Permitted with Restrictions:

- banking sector — foreign banks may operate, but systemically important banks must have a controlling stake held by citizens or the state of Zelenyi Klyn;
- retail and services — fully open;
- industry and processing — fully open.

For large foreign investments in strategic sectors, a notification or authorization regime will be introduced — not to create bureaucratic barriers, but to ensure transparency and compliance with national interests.

Combating Offshore Structures and Tax Evasion

We will not build an offshore jurisdiction, nor will we allow our territory to be used for money laundering or tax evasion — by either foreigners or our own citizens. Zelenyi Klyn will adhere to international standards of financial transparency: automatic exchange of tax information, a register of companies' ultimate beneficial owners, and strict sanctions for money laundering.

The financial system of an honest state is one in which everyone pays their fair share and no one can hide behind anonymous structures.

Energy Policy of Zelenyi Klyn

Energy as the Foundation of Sovereignty

A state that depends on foreign energy supplies is not truly independent. Energy is not merely electricity in homes and heat in radiators. It is the foundation of industry, transportation, communications, and national defense. Control over energy means control over our own destiny.

Zelenyi Klyn possesses exceptional energy potential: the geothermal energy of Kamchatka, the hydropower resources of Far Eastern rivers, the wind resources of the Sea of Okhotsk coast, the solar resources of the southern regions, and natural gas reserves. Our task is to turn this potential into genuine energy independence, moving from a diversified transitional mix toward fully clean energy as a long-term goal.

Energy Mix: A Pragmatic Path to Clean Energy

We do not ignore reality: the transition to 100% renewable energy requires time, investment, and technology. To declare this an immediate goal would mean leaving people without heat and electricity during the transition. We will not do that.

The long-term goal is a complete transition to renewable energy sources. This is not a slogan, but an established state strategy with specific timelines set by law and regularly reviewed as technologies develop.

The transition period — a pragmatic mix of four sources:

Renewable Energy Sources (RES) — geothermal, hydropower, wind, and solar generation will be developed as rapidly as possible from the first day of independence. This is our number-one priority for capital investment in the energy sector.

Natural Gas — as a transitional fuel while renewable energy capacity is being expanded to a sufficient scale. Gas-fired generation is significantly cleaner than coal-fired generation, can provide rapid grid balancing, and ensures reliability during periods of peak demand. No new coal-fired power plants will be built; existing plants will be gradually decommissioned as replacement capacity becomes available.

Nuclear Energy — considered as one element of a diversified energy mix, subject to several fundamental conditions: modern high-safety reactors (Generation III+ and above), independent international assessment of site selection and operation, transparent management of spent nuclear fuel, and parliamentary and local community approval of decisions to construct nuclear power plants. Nuclear energy provides stable, low-carbon baseload generation that does not depend on weather — its principal advantage in the harsh Far Eastern climate.

Hydrogen Energy — as a technology of the future in which we will invest from the outset. The production of “green” hydrogen using surplus geothermal and wind generation will

provide both a domestic energy carrier for transportation and industry and an export product with high added value.

Geothermal Energy of Kamchatka: A Unique Advantage

Kamchatka is one of the few regions in the world with an exceptionally large geothermal potential. Active volcanoes, numerous thermal springs, and a high geothermal gradient create conditions for geothermal generation that can operate 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, regardless of weather or season.

We will develop geothermal energy in Kamchatka **carefully and responsibly**: with mandatory environmental impact assessments for every project, monitoring of impacts on geothermal ecosystems and geysers, and the participation of local communities in decisions concerning the location of power plants. Geothermal areas of high ecological and tourism value will not be subject to industrial development.

Within these limits, geothermal energy will become the foundation of energy independence for Kamchatka and the Kuril Islands — islands and peninsulas that currently depend entirely on imported fuel.

First Priority: Meeting Domestic Needs

Before thinking about exports, we will ensure reliable, affordable, and clean energy supply for every resident of Zeleny Klyn — including the most remote areas.

Today, many settlements in the Far East rely on diesel generators powered by fuel brought in from elsewhere — this is expensive, environmentally harmful, and highly vulnerable to disruptions in supply. We will systematically replace diesel generation in remote areas with local renewable energy systems: small wind turbines, solar panels with energy storage, and small geothermal plants — depending on local resources.

This is not only about the environment. It is about energy security and reducing the cost of living for residents of remote areas.

Basic Consumption: Free for Every Household

Access to electricity is a basic right, not a privilege. We will introduce a **basic electricity allowance that is free for every household** — sufficient for lighting, essential household appliances, and heating within the established standard. Consumption beyond the basic allowance will be charged at market rates.

For remote areas and the Far North, the basic allowance will be increased to account for higher heating needs and longer polar nights.

This measure will be financed through revenues from state-owned transmission infrastructure and, in part, from the National Resource Fund. The natural wealth of our land generates energy — and part of that energy is returned directly to every citizen.

Industry Structure: State-Owned Grids, Private Generation

Transmission infrastructure — power lines, distribution networks, and gas pipelines — will be state-owned and operated. These are natural monopolies, and transferring them into private hands would create state dependence on private capital for critical infrastructure.

Generation — electricity production — will be open to private investment and competition. State-owned companies will operate in generation alongside private companies, but will not have monopolistic advantages. Competition among producers will lower prices and encourage efficiency.

Regulatory Framework — an independent energy regulator will set transmission tariffs, monitor compliance with technical standards and environmental requirements, and resolve disputes between market participants. The regulator will be accountable to Parliament, not the government.

Foreign investment in generation is welcome — especially in renewable energy. Japanese and Korean technologies in wind and solar generation, European expertise in geothermal energy — we are open to partnerships on transparent and equal terms.

Energy Exports: People First, Markets Second

We will not rush into energy exports until domestic needs are reliably met. This is a fundamental principle: our citizens must not freeze while we sell electricity abroad.

Once sustainable domestic energy security has been achieved, Zelenyi Klyn has real potential to become an exporter of clean energy to Asia-Pacific countries — Japan, South Korea, and potentially other markets in the future. The Japanese market is particularly promising: the country is actively seeking clean energy sources following Fukushima, while geographical proximity makes the transmission of electricity or supply of hydrogen technically feasible.

The export strategy will be developed and implemented only after domestic needs have been met, infrastructure is reliable, and the energy system is diversified.

Energy and Climate

Zelenyi Klyn will undertake commitments to reduce carbon emissions in line with our capabilities and our responsibility to the planet. We will join international climate agreements and publish annual reports on emissions and progress toward decarbonization.

At the same time, we reject performative “green” rhetoric without substance. Our climate commitments will be realistic, measurable, and honest. The best thing a small state with vast natural ecosystems can do for the climate is to preserve its forests, wetlands, and seas intact. Zelenyi Klyn is one of the planet’s largest carbon reservoirs, and we recognize this responsibility.

Tourism as a Strategic Sector of Zelenyi Klyn

Untouched Land as a Competitive Advantage

Zelenyi Klyn possesses one of the most unique tourism potentials in the world — and one of the least developed. The volcanoes of Kamchatka, the Kuril Islands, the Amur taiga, the coasts of the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk, rivers full of salmon, bears along the shores, and the Indigenous villages of the Nivkh and Udege peoples — all of this exists here, in one place, and nowhere else on the planet.

For decades, Moscow failed to invest in the region's tourism infrastructure because it viewed the Far East as a resource warehouse rather than as a place where people live and visitors come. We take a different view: tourism is not a secondary industry, but a strategic instrument for economic development, employment, international reputation, and the simultaneous preservation of nature and culture.

Four Priority Areas

Ecotourism — our main brand and most obvious competitive advantage. Untouched ecosystems, nature reserves, routes through the taiga and along rivers, and wildlife observation — bears, Steller's sea eagles, seals, and whales. Kamchatka, with its geysers, volcanoes, and hot springs, is world-class, competing with Iceland and New Zealand. The Kuril Islands are difficult to reach — and precisely for that reason, people want to go there. We turn "inaccessibility" into a product.

Ecotourism is developed according to strict sustainability principles: a limited number of tourists in protected areas, mandatory environmental fees directed toward nature conservation, and certification of tour operators. Nature is capital that cannot be consumed.

Ethnotourism — an opportunity to experience the living cultures of the Indigenous peoples of the Far East. The Nivkh, Udege, Nanai, Evenki, and Koryak peoples each have thousands of years of history, unique languages, traditional livelihoods, music, and worldviews. This is neither a museum nor a reconstruction — these are living people and living cultures capable of speaking to the world in their own voice.

Ethnotourism is developed exclusively on terms determined by the communities themselves — as described in greater detail below.

Arctic and adventure tourism — for those seeking not comfort, but experience. Volcano climbing, whitewater rafting, heli-skiing, diving around the Kuril Islands, northern-lights observation, expeditions along the Arctic coast, and salmon fishing. This is a premium segment with a high average spend — and it should be among the first targets for infrastructure investment, because an adventure tourist can tolerate the absence of five-star hotels, but not the absence of safety and basic services.

Gastronomic tourism — Far Eastern cuisine as a distinct cultural phenomenon. Kamchatka crab, Sakhalin oysters, Amur salmon, caviar, sea urchin, and wild taiga products — these

are foods people travel to the other side of the world to experience. Vladivostok already has a reputation as the gastronomic capital of the Russian Far East. We will develop this as an independent brand: restaurant festivals, farmers' markets, gastronomic tours from the coast deep into the taiga, and Far Eastern cuisine schools.

Markets: Everyone, Through Different Approaches

Asian markets — the priority of the first stage. Japan, South Korea, and China are geographically closest and have the greatest cultural interest in our region. Japanese people have long been interested in Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands — historical and cultural proximity creates a natural demand. Koreans and Chinese are active travelers with growing middle classes and an interest in untouched nature. A visa-free or simplified visa regime with partner states in the Asia-Pacific region will be one of the first diplomatic priorities in the field of tourism.

European and American tourists — the premium segment. Smaller in number, but significantly higher in average spending. These are customers for expensive expedition tours, yacht routes, photographic expeditions to volcanoes and glaciers. Working with this segment requires international marketing, English-speaking guides, and certification according to international tourism standards.

The Ukrainian and post-Soviet diaspora — a separate category of people with roots in this land who want to return and see it free. Tourism for the diaspora is simultaneously an economic and political instrument: every visitor becomes a living ambassador for the idea of Zelenyi Klyn in their own country.

Domestic tourism — the citizens of Zelenyi Klyn should know and love their own land. Domestic tourism is both a means of fostering civic attachment to the country and of keeping tourism revenues within the national economy. The state subsidizes educational and youth trips to nature reserves, historical sites, and Indigenous communities.

The Model: Small Businesses and Local Communities at the Center

The state does not build tourism corporations or manage hotels. The role of the state is to create conditions in which small businesses and local communities can earn from tourism themselves.

This means:

Public infrastructure — roads, airports, piers, and basic campsites in protected areas — is financed by the state or through public-private partnerships. These are projects that no small business can undertake alone, but without which tourism is impossible.

A licensing and certification system — transparent, accessible, and designed to minimize opportunities for corruption. Obtaining a tour operator license should be simple and fast — through a digital platform, without intermediaries.

Marketing and promotion — a state tourism agency promotes the “Zelenyi Klyn” brand in international markets, participates in tourism exhibitions, and creates digital content. Specific tourism products are created and sold by private businesses.

Grants for small tourism businesses — especially for local residents creating tourism products based on local culture, nature, and cuisine. Priority is given to those living in remote areas and creating jobs there.

Education — training guides, including those who speak the languages of major tourism markets (Japanese, Korean, Chinese, and English), as well as retraining local residents for work in the tourism sector.

Indigenous Peoples and Tourism: The Right to Self-Determination

The cultures, traditions, and lands of Indigenous peoples are not tourism resources by default. They are not a backdrop for photographs — they are the living heritage of peoples who have the right to decide for themselves how it is used.

Each community independently decides whether to participate in tourism. There must be no pressure and no state tourism programs “to the Nivkh” developed without the Nivkh themselves.

If a community decides to participate, it determines:

- which aspects of its culture are open to visitors and which remain private;
- how many tourists may visit its territory and when;
- the price of visits and how revenues are distributed — entirely within the community;
- the rules of conduct that every tourist must follow.

The state provides legal protection for these decisions and assists communities with promotion and logistics — if they wish to receive such assistance.

Ethnotourism created and controlled by the communities themselves is a powerful tool for preserving languages and traditions and strengthening economic self-reliance. Ethnotourism imposed from outside is exploitation.

Environmental Limits on Tourism Development

Tourism cannot grow indefinitely. We are introducing a system for managing tourism pressure:

- **Visitor capacity limits** for nature reserves and specially protected natural areas — scientifically justified and regularly reviewed;
- **An environmental fee** for all foreign tourists, directed to a nature conservation fund;
- **Mandatory environmental certification** for tour operators — without it, operating in protected areas is prohibited;

- **Ecosystem monitoring** in the most visited areas, with the authority to restrict access if damage is detected.

Kamchatka and the Kuril Islands must remain as they are today a hundred years from now. Tourism is a guest of nature, not its owner.

Vladivostok as the Gateway to the Asia-Pacific

Vladivostok deserves special attention as a potential center for business and conference tourism on the scale of the entire Asia-Pacific region. Modern conference infrastructure, convenient air connections with major Asian cities, free-port status, and the status of a neutral state — all of this creates conditions for hosting international forums, business summits, and cultural events.

“Geneva of Asia” begins with making people want to come to the city. We will make Vladivostok a city people want to visit.

Demographic Policy of Zelenyi Klyn

Demography Is Destiny

The Far East has been losing people for decades. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the region's population has nearly halved — people moved to places with milder climates, closer to the capitals, and with greater opportunities. Moscow not only failed to stop this outflow — it contributed to it by extracting resources without providing the conditions necessary for a normal life in return.

The demographic policy of Zelenyi Klyn addresses two tasks simultaneously — and they are inseparable: **stopping population outflow** and **encouraging higher birth rates**. The first without the second produces an aging population. The second without the first produces children who grow up and leave. We need both outcomes.

Our principle is simple: people stay where they can live well. Not where they are paid to endure hardship. Therefore, demographic policy is not a system of handouts, but a system for creating normal living conditions: housing, employment, education, healthcare, security, and a future.

Housing: Land and Support, Not Waiting Lists

Housing is the main anchor that keeps people in a place and attracts new residents. We are creating two complementary programs.

Housing subsidies for young families. The state covers part of the cost of a first home for families in which at least one spouse is under 35. The subsidy increases with each child: a family with two children receives significantly more than a childless couple. This is not a loan — it is a non-repayable subsidy that does not burden a family with decades of debt.

Free plots of land for home construction. Every citizen of Zelenyi Klyn who wishes to build their own home receives a plot of land free of charge, within an established size limit. This is our “Far Eastern hectare,” but one that actually works: with utilities already connected (or with legally binding state obligations to provide them within a specified period), a transparent registration process without unnecessary bureaucracy, and genuine ownership rights that can be inherited.

Plots are allocated primarily in areas where the state has an interest in retaining and attracting population — small towns, rural areas, and border territories. This is an instrument of not only housing policy, but also territorial policy.

Supporting Birth Rates: Infrastructure Matters More Than Payments

We believe that one-time payments at the birth of a child do not solve the demographic problem. People have children not because they are paid to do so, but because they have

somewhere to take their child, the ability to work and earn a living, and confidence in the future.

Therefore, our emphasis is on infrastructure rather than payments.

Free nurseries and kindergartens for all children from the age of one and a half. This is not a benefit, but a basic right. Mothers must be able to return to work without fearing that there will be nowhere for their child to go. The shortage of places in preschool institutions is one of the main reasons families postpone having a second or third child. We will eliminate kindergarten waiting lists as a phenomenon.

Quality schools in every settlement — not only in cities. Parents should not have to choose between a good education for their child and living in their home district. Small rural schools in remote areas receive state support and access to distance-learning technologies.

Accessible pediatric healthcare — including specialized care — within reasonable travel distance. In remote areas, a system of mobile medical teams and telemedicine will be developed.

Paid parental leave — flexible and shareable between parents. Fathers have the same right to paid parental leave as mothers. This is not only demographic policy, but also gender policy.

Tax benefits for families with children — the tax-free income threshold increases with each child. Large families (three or more children) receive substantial tax advantages.

Cash benefits — one-time payments at birth and monthly allowances — are also provided, but as a supplement to infrastructure, not a substitute for it. Their amounts are established by law and indexed.

Diaspora Return: A Repatriation Program

Millions of descendants of Far Eastern Ukrainians and other historical inhabitants of the region now live in Ukraine, Canada, Australia, Brazil, Argentina, and dozens of other countries. Many of them remember their roots — and may wish to return if the necessary conditions are created.

The “Return Home” Program — a state program supporting the repatriation of descendants of Far Eastern Ukrainians and historical inhabitants of the region:

- simplified citizenship acquisition based on documented ancestry — without a prior residency requirement (see the citizenship section for details);
- a one-time resettlement grant for repatriates, covering relocation expenses;
- priority access to the free land allocation program;
- assistance in finding housing and employment through state services;
- language and integration programs for those who grew up abroad and do not speak the languages of the region;
- opportunities to maintain ties with their cultural heritage — Ukrainian cultural centers and programs for studying the language and history.

Repatriation is not only about demographics. It is the return of people with international experience, education, and connections that can become one of the new state's most valuable resources.

Attracting Qualified Professionals

Alongside repatriation, we open our doors to qualified professionals from partner states — primarily Ukraine, South Korea, and Japan.

Priority fields: healthcare, engineering, IT, agricultural technology, marine sciences, and environmental protection. Professionals in these fields receive:

- a simplified procedure for obtaining a residence permit, with expedited processing and without excessive bureaucracy;
- a reduced path to naturalization (two years instead of five) for citizens of partner states;
- state assistance in finding employment and housing;
- simplified recognition of foreign professional qualifications and degrees.

We compete for talent — with Canada, Australia, Germany, and other countries that understood long ago that skilled migration is not a threat, but a resource. Our advantages are unique nature, a growing economy, a low cost of living, and the opportunity to be part of building something new from the ground up.

Special Conditions for Remote Areas

Small towns, rural communities, and remote territories require a special approach — otherwise they will simply disappear, and no demographic policy focused on major cities can compensate for that.

Tax benefits for residents of remote territories and the Far North. Citizens permanently residing in areas with severe climates and limited transport accessibility pay reduced income tax rates. This is compensation for objectively more difficult living conditions.

Development programs for small towns and rural communities. Every settlement with a permanent population has the right to a state development program — roads, schools, medical posts, internet access, and basic municipal infrastructure. This is the minimum standard of state presence below which we will not fall.

Settlements designated as “**priority settlement areas**” receive expanded benefits: increased housing subsidies, higher relocation grants for new residents, and priority access to state employment programs.

Support for traditional livelihoods in remote areas — fishing, hunting, reindeer herding, and gathering wild plants — as foundations of employment and traditional ways of life in places where other forms of economic activity are impossible or impractical.

Demographics and Freedom

We do not set demographic targets for citizens or pressure them with moral expectations. How many children to have is a personal decision for every family, and the state respects that choice.

Our task is to remove the obstacles that prevent people from having as many children as they want and living where they want to live. Most research shows that people want more children than they actually have — simply because raising children is expensive, childcare is unavailable, and the future feels uncertain. If these obstacles are removed, demographic trends will improve naturally.

A free, prosperous person who feels confident about the future is the best demographic policy.

Pension System of Zelenyi Klyn

A Dignified Old Age — A State Obligation

The pension system is a social contract between generations. People who have worked all their lives, raised children, paid taxes, and built the country have the right to a dignified old age. Not mere survival — dignity.

We have seen how post-Soviet states broke this contract: freezing pensions, raising the retirement age without warning, and devaluing savings through inflation. Zelenyi Klyn is building a system that is fair to its citizens: predictable, transparent, and sustainable.

Three-Tier Model

Our pension system consists of three complementary levels — each serves its own function, and together they provide basic protection, an incentive to work, and personal responsibility for one's future.

First level — basic state pension. A solidarity-based system: working citizens provide payments to current pensioners through pension contributions. The basic pension is the same for everyone who has reached retirement age and has the required minimum period of contributions — it guarantees that no one will fall into poverty in old age regardless of their previous level of earnings. The amount of the basic pension is established by law as a percentage of the median wage and is indexed annually — this is a constitutional safeguard against politically motivated pension freezes.

Second level — mandatory funded component. A portion of each worker's pension contributions is directed to their individual funded account. This is the citizen's personal money, which is invested and grows along with the economy. Upon reaching retirement age, the accumulated amount is converted into an additional monthly payment on top of the basic pension. The more a person earned and the longer they worked, the greater their savings and the higher their total pension.

Third level — voluntary pension savings. Citizens who wish to secure additional income in retirement may independently make contributions to private pension funds or individual pension accounts. The state encourages this through tax incentives: voluntary contributions are deducted from taxable income within the established limit.

Flexible Retirement Age

We reject a rigid single retirement age — it is an outdated model that does not take into account the diversity of life circumstances.

Basic retirement age is established equally for men and women — this is a principle of equality from which we will not retreat. The specific age is determined taking into account demographic realities and average life expectancy at the time pension legislation is adopted,

with a mechanism for gradual adjustment in the future — without sudden increases and without surprises for those who are already planning their retirement.

Early retirement is possible with sufficient years of contributions — with a proportionally reduced amount of benefits. This is a right, not an exception: a person decides for themselves when it is more advantageous to stop working.

Deferred retirement — those who continue working after reaching the basic retirement age receive an increased pension coefficient for each additional year. Working longer becomes financially advantageous.

Reduced retirement age — for residents of the Far North and remote territories, as well as for workers in difficult and hazardous occupations. This recognizes that harsh climates and arduous work shorten active working lives — and the state takes this into account.

Periods Counted Toward the Contribution Record

We recognize that not all valuable work is compensated by the market. The state counts the following periods toward the pension contribution record:

- **Childcare** — each year spent caring for a child up to the age of three counts toward the contribution record, for both parents who take parental leave;
- **Care for family members who are unable to work** — persons with disabilities, seriously ill relatives, and elderly family members;
- **Military service** — counted toward the contribution record with an increased coefficient;
- **Periods of forced displacement and political repression** — for those who were deprived of the opportunity to work for political reasons during the period of Russian rule.

This means that a woman who devoted years to raising children, a homemaker, or a person who cared for a sick relative will not be left without a pension. Their work is recognized and taken into account.

Social Pension: No One Is Left Without Protection

Citizens who have not accumulated the minimum contribution record for any reason — including informal employment, unregistered self-employment, or prolonged illness — receive a **social pension** upon reaching retirement age. It is lower than the basic employment pension, but provides a minimum subsistence level.

The social pension is insurance against extreme poverty in old age, independent of a person's employment history. No one should have to die in poverty simply because their work was not officially registered or because life turned out differently than planned.

Management of Pension Savings: The Choice Belongs to the Citizen

Mandatory second-tier savings and voluntary third-tier savings may be placed in two types of pension funds — at the citizen's own choice.

State Pension Fund — a conservative investment strategy focused on reliability and protection against inflation. The state guarantees preservation of the nominal value of savings. For those who prefer stability over risk.

Private Pension Funds — operate under strict state supervision. Licensing, mandatory capital requirements, investment restrictions, regular independent audits, and public reporting apply. Private funds may offer higher returns through more active investment strategies — but also involve greater risk, which the citizen assumes knowingly.

Transfers between funds are permitted once a year. State supervision of private funds is carried out by an independent financial regulator, with powers to revoke licenses, impose external administration, and require funds to restore savings in cases of violations.

In the event of the bankruptcy of a private pension fund, the state guarantees the preservation of savings up to an established insurance limit — analogous to the bank deposit insurance system. Above that limit, the risk belongs to the citizen; therefore, choosing a fund is a conscious decision made with full information about the risks.

Transparency and Predictability

Every working citizen has real-time access to their pension account: how much has been accumulated, what their projected pension is under the current parameters, and how their pension would change under different retirement scenarios. No surprises upon retirement.

Pension parameters — the basic amount, retirement age, and contribution rates — may be changed only through a law adopted by parliament, with a mandatory transition period of at least five years. No decrees, no overnight reforms without warning. People plan their lives decades ahead — and the state is obliged to be a predictable partner in that planning.

Pensions and the Resource Fund

The National Resource Fund serves as a long-term stabilizer of the pension system. During periods of high resource revenues, a portion of the funds is directed to a pension reserve fund — so that in the future, when the ratio of workers to pensioners changes, the system does not collapse and does not require a sharp increase in contributions or reduction in benefits.

This is the Norwegian principle: the current generation does not consume what belongs to future generations — it creates a safety cushion for them.

Information Security and Digital Sovereignty of Zelenyi Klyn

Information — A Battlefield

Modern wars begin long before the first shot — in the information space. Russia has spent decades refining tools of disinformation, cyberattacks, and digital influence, using them against Ukraine, the Baltic states, Georgia, and many others. By declaring independence from the Russian empire, Zelenyi Klyn automatically becomes a target of these tools.

We have no illusions about this. Information security is not a technical issue for specialists; it is a matter of state survival. A citizen who is fed lies cannot make free decisions. A state whose infrastructure is paralyzed by a cyberattack is helpless. An army without secure communications is vulnerable.

We are building protection at all levels simultaneously.

Threats We Call by Their Names

Russian disinformation and propaganda — the main and most persistent threat. This is not an abstraction: troll farms, fake news websites, manipulation of social media algorithms, and the dissemination of false narratives about our movement and our state — all of this is already happening and will continue with increasing intensity as we grow stronger. The goal is to sow doubts about the legitimacy of independence, inflame ethnic divisions, discredit movement leaders, and demoralize the population.

Cyberattacks on critical infrastructure — energy grids, hospitals, banks, water supply systems, transport infrastructure. Ukraine's experience demonstrates that Russia does not hesitate to attack civilian targets in cyberspace. Cutting off electricity in winter, blocking the banking system, disabling hospital management systems — these are weapons that have already been used and will be used again.

Espionage and government data leaks — infiltration of government systems with the aim of obtaining intelligence, compromising officials, and stealing military and diplomatic secrets.

All three threats are real and require a simultaneous response — we cannot defend ourselves against disinformation while ignoring cyberattacks, or vice versa.

Digital Infrastructure: Critical Systems Must Be Our Own, Everything Else — International

We do not build digital sovereignty for the sake of sovereignty itself. It is expensive, slow, and often inefficient. Our approach is pragmatic.

Critical government infrastructure — government databases, energy grid management systems, military communications, electoral systems, financial clearing systems, and emergency service systems — is hosted on secure servers located within Zelenyi Klyn. These systems are physically isolated from external networks wherever possible and protected according to state security standards. Dependence of critical infrastructure on foreign providers is a vulnerability we cannot afford.

Non-critical infrastructure — commercial services, cloud computing for businesses, and public government services — may use international providers (AWS, Azure, Google Cloud, and others) as a faster, cheaper, and more reliable solution. We do not require businesses or citizens to abandon convenient international platforms where their use does not create a security threat.

National Internet Exchange Points — Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) located within Zelenyi Klyn, ensuring the resilience of internet connectivity even in the event of attempts at external disruption. This is not a "sovereign internet" modeled on the Russian approach — we do not cut citizens off from the global internet. It is a technical safeguard against external attacks on our connectivity.

Countering Disinformation: Transparency Instead of Censorship

We are categorically opposed to censorship and politically motivated blocking. This contradicts our fundamental values and creates precedents that any future government could abuse.

At the same time, freedom of speech does not mean impunity for organized disinformation campaigns funded by foreign states. Our approach is **transparency and targeted measures in response to specific threats**.

Foreign influence labeling. Media outlets and platforms funded or controlled by foreign state entities (including Russian state media) are required to disclose such funding and label their content accordingly. Citizens have the right to know whose interests a particular source of information represents. This is not a ban — it is honesty.

Blocking in response to specific threats — is possible, but only by court order, only when there is evidence of a specific threat to state security or calls for violence, and only for a strictly limited period. Blocking criteria are established by law and made public. Arbitrary blocking "just in case" is prohibited.

State media literacy and education. The best defense against disinformation is critically thinking citizens. Media literacy — the ability to verify sources, recognize manipulation, and distinguish facts from interpretations — is included in the school curriculum as a compulsory subject. For adults, accessible public courses and campaigns are provided.

Public media with editorial independence. Public broadcasting, financed by the state but protected from political interference by an editorial charter and an independent supervisory board. This is a counterweight to disinformation — not propaganda, but reliable journalism in the languages of all peoples of Zelenyi Klyn.

Cybersecurity: Defense and Deterrence

National Cybersecurity Center (NCC) — a specialized body responsible for protecting government infrastructure, responding to cyberattacks, coordinating with the private sector and international partners. The NCC operates 24/7 and has the authority to respond to threats rapidly, without bureaucratic delays.

Mandatory cybersecurity standards for critical infrastructure operators — energy, finance, healthcare, and transport. Regular audits, penetration testing, and mandatory incident response plans. Failure to comply with the standards carries administrative and criminal liability.

Cyber reserve — the equivalent of a military reserve, but in the digital sphere. IT specialists who have undergone specialized training remain in the reserve and may be called upon in the event of a large-scale cyberattack. In a country with a strong IT sector, this represents enormous potential that does not need to be maintained on a permanent basis, but must be capable of being mobilized.

Limited offensive capabilities — as an instrument of deterrence, not aggression. An adversary that knows a cyberattack on our hospitals or energy networks will meet with a symmetrical response will think twice before attacking. Details of these capabilities, their scale, and the doctrine governing their use are not public information — they fall within the sphere of state secrets. The program establishes only the principle: deterrence through readiness to respond, rather than provocation.

International Cooperation: Learning from Those Who Have Already Fought

Ukraine — our main partner in cybersecurity. No country in the world has as much practical experience in repelling Russian cyberattacks: from attacks on energy networks in 2015–2016 to large-scale operations under conditions of full-scale war. Ukraine knows how this adversary operates better than anyone. We are establishing a joint threat intelligence exchange center, specialist training programs, and mechanisms for rapid coordination during incidents.

United States — a leader in offensive and defensive cyber capabilities. Cooperation through a bilateral cybersecurity agreement includes threat intelligence sharing, joint exercises, and assistance in building national capabilities. American experience in protecting critical infrastructure from state actors is invaluable.

European Union — participation in European mechanisms for exchanging information on threats (ENISA, the CSIRT network), access to European standards and best practices.

Japan and South Korea — countries with developed IT sectors and experience countering North Korean and Chinese cyber threats. Technological cooperation and threat intelligence sharing in the Asia-Pacific region.

Protection of Citizens' Personal Data

Information security is not only about protecting the state. It is also about protecting every citizen.

We adopt a strict personal data protection law modeled on the European GDPR: citizens have the right to know what data about them is collected, by whom, and for what purposes; the right to have their data deleted; and the right to compensation in the event of a data breach. Government authorities may not collect more data about citizens than is necessary to perform specific functions.

Mass surveillance of citizens is prohibited. This is not merely a legal norm — it is a fundamental position of a state built on trust between government and society.

Digital State: Convenient and Secure

Alongside protection, we are building a modern digital state — because paper bureaucracy is not only inconvenient, but also creates additional vulnerabilities (documents get lost, data is stored insecurely, and corruption flourishes where there is no digital trail).

Digital government services, electronic documents, digital signatures, and a transparent register of government decisions — all of these are simultaneously a convenience for citizens and a tool for anti-corruption oversight. Every action by a government official leaves a digital trail. Every citizen can see the status of their request in real time.

We are building a digital state modeled on Estonia — a global leader in this field that went from zero to a fully digital government in less than two decades. We have an advantage: we are building from scratch rather than rebuilding outdated systems.

Conclusion

The Far East Independent of Russia Is Not a Dream. It Is a Plan.

You have read the programme — or part of it. Perhaps you skimmed through it, stopped at something that resonated with you, disagreed with something, or argued with yourself about it. That is good. A programme that no one argues with is not a programme — it is an obituary.

We wrote this document not to make an impression. We wrote it because independence without a plan is an adventure. Because people have the right to know exactly what they are fighting for. Because the future state begins with an answer to the question “what will it be like?” long before it comes into existence.

We have tried to answer that question honestly.

What We Will Build

We are building a state in which:

Power truly belongs to the people — through a parliamentary republic, a federal structure, direct democracy, the right of recall, and the right to resist unconstitutional actions. Not on paper — in practice.

The law is the same for everyone — independent courts, an independent anti-corruption system, and an independent Constitutional Court. No one — neither a member of our movement, nor a major investor, nor a foreign partner — is above the law.

Every person is protected — by absolute rights that cannot be taken away under any state of emergency; by a social system that does not abandon people in times of need; by a pension system that is fair to those who have worked all their lives; and by a court that is accessible even from the most remote settlement.

Nature is preserved for future generations — because Zelenyi Klyn is one of the last untouched ecosystems on the planet, and we recognise our responsibility for it before all humanity, not only ourselves.

The economy works for the people — the resource fund returns natural wealth to citizens in the form of dividends, infrastructure, and education; small businesses receive opportunities, not obstacles; foreign investment is welcome, but it cannot buy sovereignty.

Every people preserves its identity — Ukrainians, Nivkhs, Nanai, Udege, Russians, Evenks, Koreans, and everyone who has made their life on this land. We do not assimilate, impose, or rank cultures. Diversity is our strength.

What Awaits Us

We do not promise an easy path. It would be dishonest of us to do so.

The first years will be difficult. A transition period is always marked by chaos, shortages, uncertainty, and fear. There will be those who take advantage of the confusion for their own benefit. There will be external pressure and provocations. There will be mistakes — our own mistakes, because we are human, not saints.

But we have something that many of those who built states before us did not have: an honest programme written in advance. An agreement with ourselves — what we are building and how. It is not a guarantee of success, but it is protection against the worst possible situation: reaching victory and then having no idea what to do next.

Finland gained independence in the midst of revolution and civil war — and survived. Estonia restored its statehood after fifty years of occupation — and thirty years later became a world-class digital state. Israel emerged where it seemed that nothing was possible — and built one of the world's most innovative economies. Ireland emerged from centuries of British rule with almost no resources — and became one of Europe's most prosperous countries.

They are all different. They all went through different experiences. But they had one thing in common: people who believed that it was possible and who were ready to work, not merely dream.

We are ready to work.

Who This Programme Is For

It is addressed to the Far Easterner who is tired of feeling like a resident of a distant province of someone else's empire.

It is addressed to a Nivkh, a Udege, a Nanai — to those whose languages are dying, whose lands are being taken away, whose culture is being turned into a tourist souvenir without their consent.

It is addressed to the descendant of Ukrainian settlers who, somewhere in Australia or Canada, keeps a photograph of a great-grandfather from Primorye and thinks: “This is my land too.”

It is addressed to a young person in Vladivostok or Khabarovsk who wants to live well — and does not understand why, in order to do so, they have to leave their home and move to another country.

It is addressed to the sceptic who has read all of this and thinks: “It is beautifully written, but none of this will happen.” We understand them. History gives us too many reasons for scepticism. But history also shows that those who did not believe something was possible simply did not take part in making it happen.

Our programme is addressed to everyone who is ready to participate.

Join Us

Zelenyi Klyn will not be built by those who wait for someone else to do all the work. We will build it — all of us together, each in our own place.

We need people with different skills and in different roles: those who know how to speak and persuade; those who know how to write and explain; those who know how to organise and calculate; those who know how to protect and defend; those who know how to heal, teach, build, and create.

We need those who do not yet know what they are capable of — but want to find out.

We need those who disagree with some part of this programme — because honest debate within the movement is better than false unanimity.

Read the programme. Tell others about it. Argue with it. Add to it. Join the movement. This is your land — and its future depends on what you do with it.

Remember: The Freedom of Zelenyi Klyn begins with each of us.

Far Eastern Movement for the Independence of Zelenyi Klyn.

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2026