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Stages of the color revolution

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The whole process takes place in stages and clearly structured. Any event in society can serve as a catalyst: non-signing or, on the contrary, signing an international agreement, resonant murder, unpopular reform, corruption scandal, elections, etc.

Stage 1. Information explosion. Catalyst.

Tasks:

- ✓ to transform information into a mechanism for starting protests,
- ✓ to achieve the effect of the information explosion, which will become a catalyst for action.

Instruments:

- ✓ controlled by the media,
- ✓ controlled NCOs,
- ✓ supervised experts.

Method: non-violent struggle, official statements, communication with a wide audience.

Implementation: The main thing at this stage is to prepare the public opinion that the only way out of the situation is a mass protest action in the central square and the transition from virtual struggle to street level. All mechanisms of influence on society are applied: NCOs and Brain Centers declare the need to act. The media and social media dispel the wave of discontent, quoting public figures and opposition politicians about the need to fight. It's important to capture the information agenda and pump it to a critical level in the minds of people. It is necessary to force them to go out, and not just write angry posts in the social networks.

Examples:

(Ukraine 2004) On November 21, 2004, the Central Election Commission of Ukraine announced the preliminary results of the second round of presidential elections, according to which Viktor Yanukovich, who was Prime Minister at that time, won with a 3% advantage. International observers have reported numerous violations, and Yushchenko's associates have falsified the vote, urging their supporters to go out and defend their choice. Opposition leaders announced the beginning of a "nonviolent struggle" for the recognition of Yushchenko's victory. The pro-American candidate himself said on November 23: "The path to compromise through the demonstration of the people's will is the only way that will help us find a way out of this conflict. Thus, the National Salvation Committee announces a nationwide political strike."

(Tunisia 2010) Public self-immolation On December 17, 2010, a street vendor of fruits and vegetables in Sidi Bouzid (vilayet Sidi-Bou-Zid) Mohammed Bouazizi, whose goods were confiscated by the authorities. It is assumed that this was a way to extort a bribe. Public self-immolation initiated a series of similar incidents among people in such a situation, with the funeral often turning into protest demonstrations that led to the fall of the local regime.

(Bosnia and Herzegovina 2011) The immediate cause of the riots was the closure of factories and firms in Tuzla, the country's third largest city, which is the center of a large industrial region.

(Ukraine 2014) Yanukovich stated that the priority for Ukraine is integration into the European Union, and with the Customs Union, he considered it necessary to build cooperation in the "3 + 1" format - "at the sectoral level".

On November 21, a few days before the Eastern Partnership Summit in Vilnius, scheduled for November 28-29, the main event of which was to be Ukraine's signing of an association agreement with the European Union, the Ukrainian government announced that it was suspending preparations for the conclusion of this agreement for the security of Ukraine and the restoration of lost production volumes and trade and economic relations with the Russian Federation. After that, a number of bloggers, journalists and political supporters of European integration called for everyone to go to the Maidan.

(Armenia 2018) In 2015, Armenian President Serzh Sargsyan held a constitutional referendum in the country, which resulted in the transfer of power to the Prime Minister (constitutional amendments changed the system of government in a semi-presidential country and turned it into a parliamentary republic). And in April 2018, he moved to the post of prime minister.

Stage 2. Mass demonstration of people dissatisfied with the authorities.

Tasks:

- ✓ bring a large number of people to the protest using the central square or the street of the country.

Instruments:

- ✓ controlled by the media,
- ✓ controlled by MC,
- ✓ controlled NCOs,
- ✓ supervised experts,
- ✓ political parties.

Method: non-violent protest and conviction, group actions, symbolic public actions, processions, public meetings.

Implementation: People express their opinions and formulate a demand for power. It is necessary to show the mass character and participation of all social groups in society in protest. It's advisable to

organize a march through the streets of the city with the final rally or performance of the leaders. It's necessary to use flags, banners and streamers.

Important: To use this stage as an information explosion, the whole country should know about it.

At this stage, declare 3-5 requirements that interest a wide range of people. Of these requirements lay one impracticable. To call supporters to go to a peaceful protest in all cities. The number at this stage does not matter, the main coverage of the whole country. It is necessary to announce the next action, when and where everyone should go. Positive theses about the protesters and their goals are dispersed in all media and social media. The maximum information wave is injected.

Examples:

Egypt (2011) On January 19, the former head of the IAEA of Egyptian origin, Mohammed al-Baradei, in an interview with Austrian journalists linked the situation in Egypt with Tunisia and said that President Mubarak could be overthrown because "people are waiting for change." A call appeared on the Facebook page "We are all Khaled Said" - January 25, 2011 - "Day of Wrath". In fact, for the first time in history, a pre-announced revolution began. Her "ram" was precisely the youth who learned about it from the Internet. January 25, 2011, tens of thousands of people took to the streets of Egyptian cities.

Ukraine (2013-2014) on the night of November 29-30, 2013 several hundred soldiers of the special forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Berkut forcefully dispersed the tent camp on the Maidan, while they not only drove the crowd out of the square, but also beat them. After that, a huge number of protesters gathered in the main square of the country, not only in Kiev but also in other cities of Ukraine.

Armenia (2018) April 15, 2018 - protesters blocked the French square in Yerevan and blocked Abovyan Street, where they began a sit-in strike. The leader of the protest Nikol Pashinyan and his supporters blocked the intersection of Baghramian Avenue and Moskovskaya Street. Later, the opposition marched down Heratsi and Nalbandyan streets right past the Armenian police building.

Nicaragua (2015 - present time) April 23, 2015 - Managua held demonstrations of citizens, businessmen and students demanding an end to violence in the country, the release of students detained by the police and the censorship on television. Protest actions became the largest at Ortega. In a demonstration with demanded the resignation of the president.

Stage 3. General protest.

Tasks:

- ✓ to organize protests in all major cities of the state, using central locations.

Instruments:

- ✓ controlled by the media,
- ✓ controlled NCOs,

- ✓ supervised experts
- ✓ bloggers.

Method: non-violent protest and conviction, group actions, symbolic public actions, processions, public meetings.

Implementation: holding protests in major cities of the country, always in central squares and streets. The number of participants isn't important, the main thing is to start the fermentation process in the whole society. Because of this, Western funds always invest in regional organizations, the effect of the whole country is important for them. It is imperative to involve local media and experts in this process, the topic should be discussed at all levels. Separately, materials are being prepared about regional protest leaders and local authorities. You can use the regional problems that have accumulated over a long time. Regional NCOs prepare a protest agenda and pump the society through the media. At this stage, it is important to show that all regions support protest in the capital, all have common slogans and demands.

Examples:

(Serbia 2000) Early in the morning of October 5, hundreds of vehicles with protesters, united in five columns, moved out of the provincial centers in the direction of Belgrade. The police, who didn't want to use weapons, missed the "revolutionaries." The bulk of the demonstrators focused on the central square of Belgrade in front of the National Assembly.

(Ukraine 2004) Rallies demanding to recognize Yushchenko as president were held in Kiev, Lviv, Zhytomyr, Uzhgorod, Vinnitsa, Sumy, Odessa, Zaporizhia, Kharkov, Kherson, Kamenets-Podolsky, Cherkasy. There are 2 thousand students in Dnepropetrovsk, 5 thousand in Rivne. The center of the Orange Revolution was Maidan Nezalezhnosti in the center of Kiev, where a continuous rally was held for about two months and a tent camp of protesters stood. On some days, rallies gathered up to half a million people.

(Beirut 2005) Demonstrators in Beirut (February 2005), occupying Martyrs' Square, pitched tents on it, refusing to go home. They blamed the death of Rafik Hariri on the Syrians and on the pro-Syrian president Emil Lahoud.

(Egypt 2011) On January 25, 2011, tens of thousands of people took to the streets of Egyptian cities - Cairo, Alexandria, Suez, Ismailia and others - with calls to eliminate corruption, limit excessive police powers, guarantee freedom of speech, assembly, trade unions, increase salaries payments, to solve the housing problem, to prevent a further increase in food prices and, most importantly, to eradicate unemployment. The demonstrations covered 12 of the 27 provinces of Egypt. The specific demands of the protesters boiled down to four main points: raising the minimum wage to 1,200 Egyptian pounds (approximately \$ 250); dissolution of parliament; cancellation of a state of emergency; resignation of the Minister of Internal Affairs of Egypt H. al-Adly. The demonstrators clashed with the forces of law and order, as a result of which several dozen demonstrators were killed.

(Bosnia and Herzegovina 2011) On February 6, protests and rallies broke out throughout the country, including in Sarajevo, where protesters blocked traffic in the city center. Four police officers were hospitalized. More than 200 people took to the streets of Mostar, and about 150 people started rallies

in Teshan. One of the protesters in Zenica said that "Today we fought for Tuzla, tomorrow we will fight for all." In Tuzla, 27 people were arrested, released the day before. The police used tear gas against the protesters, as a result of which about 20 people were injured. City schools were closed. About 3,000 citizens gathered near the Bakhachi administration building, demanding the resignation of the Prime Minister of the Un-Sansky Canton and the Minister of Police. Clashes broke out between police and demonstrators who chanted "Thieves!". Police confiscated incendiary bottles. Shops in the city center were closed. Protesters gathered outside the home of the canton's prime minister, Hamdiya Lipovaci, demanding his resignation. Several people were injured during clashes with the police.

4 stage. Sharpening protest.

Tasks:

- ✓ to conduct unauthorized protests across the country to start arrests of participants,
- ✓ provocation against the authorities, to intensify the protest.

Instruments:

- ✓ controlled by the media,
- ✓ controlled NPOs.

Method: rejection of social cooperation, ostracism of individuals, social disobedience, physical intervention.

Implementation: public organizations and activists will organize dozens of actions in the capital that impede or completely stop the work of state institutions.

Permanent car races with flags. Recumbent protests. Disabled persons, children, women's and student movements are involved in the protest. At this stage of the protest, flash mobs constantly appear and bright characters appear (a piano, a girl with a poster or a carriage), media, for a picture, bright moments are needed to demonstrate a peaceful protest as comprehensive, supported by all sectors of society.

Examples:

(Bosnia and Herzegovina 2014) On February 3, 2014, protests turned into riots of local residents. As a result, clashes between the police and the townspeople began. Demonstrators accused officials of leaving them unemployed by privatizing large companies in the country. The protesters blocked all roads in the city. They also blocked the administration building, demanding compensation. In response, the police dispersed the demonstrators and surrounded the administration building. Fights began between policemen and protesters. By the end of the day, local media reported that 17 policemen were injured, and 24 demonstrators were arrested. The next day, the number of demonstrators increased to

6000 people. The protesters gathered in front of the administration building, demanding the payment of compensation and the abolition of privatization of enterprises. Clashes between police and demonstrators began. According to local newspapers, up to 100 police officers were injured, 27 protesters were arrested. About 20 civilians received minor injuries; 11 cars were destroyed.

(Brazil 2013-2016) On June 23, 2013, in the state of São Paulo, an 18-year-old youth died when a car crashed into a barricade. In Rio de Janeiro, the police used tear gas, injured about 30 people. On Friday night, the demonstrators set fire to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and attacked several government buildings. Police dispersed the protesters with tear gas and rubber bullets, injuring 26 people.

(Ukraine 2013-2014) On December 1, the Presidential Administration was tried to take by storm. A group of aggressively minded young people in masks, with chains and sticks tried to break through the police cordon, beat them, threw incendiary mixtures, and even launched a bulldozer.

(Armenia 2018) In Yerevan, on the morning of May 2, supporters of the leader of the protest movement, deputy Nikol Pashinyan blocked all main roads: blocked the highway to the Zvartnots airport, the city center, the roads connecting the city center of Yerevan with the surroundings, as well as entrances to a number of metro stations and movement of trains. The entrances to the metro stations Friendship, Marashli Baghramyan and Republic Square were closed. In addition, at the station Friendship was blocked train, which pulled up to the platform.

Stage 5. Radicalization protest.

Tasks:

- ✓ to translate the protest into a radical course,
- ✓ to connect large enterprises and industries to the process,
- ✓ to organize mass actions of disobedience throughout the country with the seizure of state institutions.

Instruments:

- ✓ controlled by the media,
- ✓ trade unions
- ✓ radical organizations.

Method: refusal of social cooperation, refusal of political cooperation, strike of special groups, ostracism of certain people, limited strikes, public disobedience, physical intervention, refusal to support the authorities, government personnel, social intervention, psychological intervention, political intervention.

Realization: the call of supporters for mass actions of disobedience, blocking roads, authorities, storming state institutions, an attack on government officials. Most of the methods of opposition acquire a radical nature. The main goal of all actions is to cause a tough reaction of the authorities. (Supporters must be beaten up or killed). Activists seize state authorities, organize headquarters and an alternative system of government.

At this stage, the CR moves into the process of non-return to peaceful technologies.

The media provide a vivid picture, grab moments of beating protesters and aggravate the situation in society. It's necessary to demonstrate to the world that this is a non-handshaking power, and law enforcement agencies are sadists.

Examples:

(Kyrgyzstan 2005) March 15, 2005. Dissatisfied with the election results, the opposition is convening a kurultai (national assembly) of residents of the Jalal-Abad region in Jalal-Abad, where their results will be discussed. The rally was announced on the square in front of the regional administration building in Jalal-Abad. According to the decisions taken at the kurultai, in the Jalal-Abad oblast a manual was created parallel to the official authorities. The chairman of the Regional Coordination Council of the People's Unity of Kyrgyzstan - the "People's Council" was elected Jusupbek Zheenbekov, who did not go to parliament. Demand for the resignation of President Askar Akayev. Rallies about election fraud were also held in other regions of the country - primarily in the Talas and Osh regions. The most serious was the situation in Talas, where about two thousand supporters of candidate Ravshan Dzheenbekov, who lost in the second round, broke through the police cordon and seized the building of the regional administration, taking hostage the governor Iskander Aydaraliyev who was in it. Kyrgyzstan

(Mongolia 2008) More than three thousand opposition supporters who disagree with the results of the parliamentary elections, on the night of June 30 to July 1, 2008, in Ulan Bator, defeated the headquarters of the ruling Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), as well as a number of official institutions, including the police station. They burned cars, broke windows in buildings, destroyed cultural property. The rioters were brought stones, bottles of paint, as well as improvised incendiary bombs. All this flew to the police and representatives of the MPRP and the authorities.

(Egypt 2011) Mass anti-government protesters demanded the resignation of President Mubarak. On January 28, 2011, massive anti-government demonstrations unfolded in Cairo, Alexandria, Suez and other cities of the country and were accompanied almost everywhere by violent clashes between demonstrators and the police. At this stage, the Muslim Brotherhood actively joined the protest. January 28 Crowds of protesters gathered at the presidential palace in Cairo, they attempted to take the Foreign Ministry by storm, a number of other buildings in the center of the Egyptian capital were attacked. The police began to disperse people with water cannons, tear gas, batons and rubber bullets, but after several hours of violent clashes, she lost control of the situation and left the center of Cairo.

Ukraine (2013-2014) (on January 22, 2014, three protesters were killed: two were killed by firearms on Grushevskogo Street, and another was found dead in a forest belt, where they were taken by unidentified persons. Captures in the regions. In the following days, opposition-oriented protesters in In a number of regions of Ukraine, they proceeded to the seizure of buildings of regional and district state administrations. In the west of Ukraine, these actions were successful, while in the regions of central Ukraine these attempts were stopped by law enforcement agencies.)

6 stage. International pressure

Tasks:

- ✓ to make the ruling elite abandon the use of force to resolve the conflict in society,

- ✓ to build up a negative attitude towards the government through international organizations and foundations,
- ✓ to form in the world community a negative attitude towards the power of this country.

Instruments:

- ✓ diaspora,
- ✓ parliamentarians,
- ✓ supervised experts
- ✓ foreign media.

Method: international government actions, long-distance waiver of economic cooperation, government action.

Implementation: using information events inside the country, it is necessary to organize actions to support protesters around the world. Diaspora, international NCOs and activists hold events near the embassy or intercity agencies. Constant statements by diplomats and politicians, the condemnation of world celebrities and athletes, the introduction of sanctions against the apologists of power. All these actions lead to international isolation and pressure on power. The local elite is looking for a way to negotiate, and the government begins to lose control over the officials. World media at this stage demonstrate support for the protesters that all citizens who left the country are against this government.

Examples:

Serbia 2000. Since May 27, 1999 (during the conflict in Kosovo) Milosevic was accused by the UN and NATO of war crimes, violation of the Geneva Convention and genocide. From the end of September 2000 to April 2001, throughout the whole process, European politicians and the media came out with rhetoric in support of the opposition.

Lebanon 2005. The US President George W. Bush and French President Jacques Chirac condemned the killing, and demanded the full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1559, demanding the withdrawal of Syrian troops and the disarming of the Hezbollah movement in southern Lebanon.

Iran 2009. On June 15, 2009, protest demonstrations were held outside Iran: near the embassies in Paris, Berlin, London, Rome, Amsterdam and other cities.

Tunisia 2011. President Obama from the first days of the revolution condemned the use of violence by the authorities, relatively peaceful citizens of Tunisia. Then the US president called for respect and respect for human rights, and as soon as possible to hold fair, free and fair elections in order to reflect the true will of the Tunisian people and satisfy their requests. The British Foreign Secretary, William Hague, condemned the violence and urged the Tunisian authorities to do everything possible to resolve the conflict and resolve differences in a peaceful way, and then hold free and fair elections. British Guardian journalist Brian Whitaker described the events as sufficient to put an end to the rule of Zine el

Abidine Ben Ali. In his opinion, the situation resembles the end of the Nicolae Ceausescu regime in Romania in December 1989.

Libya 2011. During the conflict, most UN members opposed the Gaddafi government, urging him to resign and transfer all power to the Transitional National Council of Libya. Western media have taken the position of supporting the rebels. On March 17, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution providing for the introduction of a no-fly zone over Libya.

Ukraine 2013-2014. Meetings with Western politicians. Opposition leaders Klitschko and Yatsenyuk took part in the Munich Conference, where they held a series of meetings with the US Secretary of State John Kerry and European leaders. At the same time, Kerry bluntly stated that Ukraine must choose with whom it is: "With the whole world or with one country."

Stage 7. The crack of power.

Tasks:

- ✓ to force government officials and politicians to go over to the side of the protesters,
- ✓ to provide a split of power.

Instruments:

- ✓ veteran organizations,
- ✓ trade unions.

Method: refusal of political cooperation, actions of government personnel, duplication of state bodies, alternative government.

Realization: the resistance of the authorities and the opposition is reaching a new level; it is worthwhile to achieve the rejection of the power of civil servants. Using international contacts and business, to influence representatives of the elite. Civil servants can be bribed or they simply promise new posts, you need to use former employees laid off for various reasons, they have good contacts and connections. You should not demand support of the opposition or dismissal, it is enough to sabotage decrees. Separate local government structures can vote and adopt resolutions against the government or secession from the state. Veteran organizations and former employees agree on the transition to the side of the opposition of the military and law enforcement agencies. Influencing can be provided through relatives or compromising on individuals. This is a critical stage for the government, it demonstrates to society that the monolithic structure of government is crumbling.

The media is hysterical that the structure of power is crumbling, that those who aren't taking the side of the protesters are normal guys, and who is against the protesters is the culprit. The position of the soldiers or the police is surely shown that they are for the people and will defend them.

Examples:

Serbia (2000). Yugoslav officials and high-ranking army and police officials were recruited. For example, the role of the head of the Serbian state security should be especially noted. In the “bulldozer revolution”, in many respects it was he who promoted the passivity at that time of the most prepared, well-to-do and elite unit of Serbia - the State Security Special Task Force (Red Berets). The military intelligence officers of the Yugoslav army were also included in the negotiations, and they were strongly recommended “don’t shoot at the people”. The commanders of the army and police units stationed in the capital entered into negotiations with opposition leaders and reached an agreement with them to observe neutrality by the security forces in exchange for the absence of hostile actions from the demonstrators opposing Milosevic.

Sharpe told about police neutralization (27-28 minutes):

“... Serbia followed our advice literally. They gradually neutralized the police and the army. So that in the days of the revolution repressions were not so cruel. Two years before Milosevic was overthrown, 14-year-old boys and girls sent parcels of food to the police to weaken their spirit and obedience to Milosevic.”

Ukraine (2004) - on the 2-3rd day of the Security Service of Ukraine stated that if other law enforcement agencies of the country applied force to the protesters, the SSU troops would defend citizens in a forceful manner. In addition, 150 Ukrainian diplomats took the side of the Maidan, while a number of city councils in the west of the country recognize Yushchenko as the legally elected president (the election loser), and Kiev city deputies are calling for invalidation of the elections.

Iran (2009-2011). In protest against the election results, an influential statesman, former Iranian President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani resigned from all posts (until June 13, he, in particular, headed the Council of Expediency). The Islamic Warriors Preachers Association, which supports former President Mohammad Khatami, issued a statement calling for the repeal of “fraudulent elections” and for holding new ones in a “calmer, more legitimate and just atmosphere.”

Bosnia and Herzegovina (2014) - (on the 4th day). During the storming of the trial in Tuzla on February 7, the police went over to the side of the protesters.

Ukraine (2013-2014) - Regional Councils and city councils of Western and partially central Ukraine went over to the side of the rebels and sent additional forces in the form of people to the capital. Sergey Levochkin (head of the Presidential Administration of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich) also acted on the side of the rebels. In an open letter dated January 3, 2014, a group of scientists from different countries called upon their governments “to support Ukrainians in their attempts to put an end to the corrupt and cruel regime and geopolitical vulnerability of their country.”

Armenia (2018) (on the 12th day). On April 23, the military joined the protest rally.

8 stage. Bloody events

Tasks:

- ✓ to achieve a complete change of power in the country,
- ✓ recognition of the country's leadership as criminals,

- ✓ power seizure of power.

Instruments:

- ✓ radical organizations,
- ✓ controlled by the media,
- ✓ parliamentarians.

Method: political intervention, power intervention, removal from power.

Implementation: the shooting of protesters or law enforcement officers leads to the transition of the protest into the phase of armed confrontation. Prepared armed groups seize police stations and army units, handing out weapons. Assault troops are going to break through and capture all major government agencies. Separate groups are satisfied with the hunt for senior government officials and the president. The main objective of the protest curators is to achieve a complete change of power in the country. At this stage, if the power goes to the end, a civil war begins. The media are working on the image of power, that they are ready to destroy anyone for the sake of power. There are open calls for seizure of power.

Examples:

Serbia (2000). After the seizure of parliament and Milosevic's abdication. The split in the ranks of the protesters. Speech by the ultra-right on October 6, ultra-right activists take to the streets - nationalists and members of the Serbian Unity Party, led by Zeljko Razhnatovic. Some of the activists who previously took part on the side of the democratic opposition are taking the side of the far right. Ultra-right activists act against the police and against the democratic opposition. In fact, Belgrade is engulfed in civil war.

The law enforcement officers fought off the parliament. By October 9, the forces of "former special forces" (in fact, former members of the SDG, who after the war went to serve as police special forces), repelled the parliament. Association of opposition forces On October 10, 2000, Vojislav Kostunica and Zeljko Razhnatovich met in the parliament building, where the two opposition leaders held talks. On October 11, at three o'clock in the morning, the opposition reached a compromise and agreed on joint actions against Milosevic's supporters, individual police units and the future government.

Kyrgyzstan (2005). Protesters began seizing administrative buildings and Ministry of Internal Affairs buildings, which were subsequently set on fire, turned over by law enforcement officers and collisions. During the collision, about 15 police officers were injured. Protesters actually take the airport under complete control by blocking the runway with heaps of gravel.

Ukraine (2013-2014). On the night of February 18-19, only in Lviv and Lviv region Euromaidan activists captured more than 1,170 firearms (almost a thousand pistols, more than 170 machine guns, light machine guns and sniper rifles), more than 18 thousand cartridges. February 18-20 Clashes between Euromaidan radicals and law enforcement officers who oppose them, internal troops and organized groups of Euromaidan opponents. As a result of the clashes on the streets of Kiev, there were wounded

and dead on both sides. February 20 on Institutskaya street in Kiev began shooting unidentified snipers at law enforcement officers, as well as on participants Euromaidan. Two years later, Euromaidan activist Ivan Bubenchik said that it was he who started shooting at law enforcement officers on February 20, killing two police officers. At the disposal of the BBC, there is also evidence that supporters of Euromaid could have begun shooting in the center of Kiev.

Nicaragua (2015). On May 23 and 24, 2015, armed clashes with the use of firearms, mortars and cold weapons occurred between supporters of the Sandinista government and demonstrators in Leon, Chinandega and Madriz. Reported dead and 31 injured. Yalagina and Dzhugalpa also reported attacks by government forces. And on May 26, thousands of people participate in protests and blocking roads. Protesters shout anti-Ortega slogans. May 27 - thousands of people continued to participate in the protests, while four people were killed during the clashes.

Stage 9. Power grab

Tasks:

- ✓ to achieve the transfer of power in any way, so that the parliament or the interim council instructs opposition representatives to form a new system of power!

Instruments:

- ✓ controlled by the media,
- ✓ controlled NCOs,
- ✓ supervised experts
- ✓ radical organizations,
- ✓ parliamentarians.

Method: force pressure.

Implementation: the crowd, having seized all state institutions and having achieved the abdication of the dictator, imposes its demands on the parliament. Until they change all the key supporters of the old government and do not deal with them, the protesters remain on the street and are a scarecrow.

Parliamentary voting under the pressure of the street and / or the death of a dictator, the whole world should look at it as a victory for democracy.

Examples:

Georgia (2003). On the evening of November 23, 2003, the President of Georgia, in the presence of opposition leaders, signed a decree on his own resignation.

Moldova (2009). On April 7, 2009, riots broke out in the city. Protesters seized the parliament building in the center of Chisinau. Unidentified persons hoisted the flag of Romania over the entrance, and the flag

of the European Union on the steeple above the building. Opposition leaders condemned such actions and called it a provocation. The first floor was set on fire in the building. At the same time, opposition leaders said they lost control of the situation. The police, meanwhile, took no action. Moldovan law enforcement agencies are accused of the death of one of the protesters - Valeriu Boboc, whose body was found after the cessation of the unrest. The parents of the deceased claim that death was caused by beating by the police. Also, as a result of clashes with the police on April 7, about 50 demonstrators and 270 police officers were injured. About 300 people were detained. The media sounded information about dozens of demonstrators beaten in the stations, but only a few cases were confirmed.

Ukraine (2013-2014). On the evening of February 20, at an emergency meeting, the Verkhovna Rada obliged the government, the Security Service of Ukraine, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine and the paramilitary organizations to immediately stop the use of force. The Verkhovna Rada also banned the anti-terrorist operation declared by the Security Service of Ukraine and the anti-terrorist center of Ukraine on February 19. On February 21, law enforcement officers were withdrawn from the government quarter, internal troops and special forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs left Kiev and were sent to their places of permanent deployment.

On the evening of February 21, at about 10.40 p.m. Kyiv time, President Yanukovich, along with parliamentary speaker Volodymyr Rybak and head of the AP, Andrei Kluyev, left Kiev. On the night of February 22, Euromaidan activists occupied the government quarter, abandoned by law enforcement officers, and put forward a number of new demands - in particular, demanded the immediate resignation of President Yanukovich.

On February 23, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine entrusted Oleksandr Turchynov with the temporary execution of the duties of the President of Ukraine. On February 27, the Verkhovna Rada appointed Arseniy Yatsenyuk Acting Prime Minister of Ukraine; a new government was formed.

The election of a new president is scheduled on May.