

[REDACTED]

VICTOR IVANOV

9/19/2006

[REDACTED] 022

[REDACTED] 053

Ivanov Victor Petrovich was born on [REDACTED] in Novgorod. Passport : [REDACTED]

From 1995 to 1997 resided in [REDACTED]

From 1997 to 1999 resided at [REDACTED]

Since January 1, 2004 his permanent residence is registered at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In 1971, he graduated from Leningrad Bonch-Bruevich electro technical institute of communications, department of radio communication.

In 1978, finished advanced training course of the KGB. He has a rank of general-lieutenant of the KGB.

Married with children.

Wife: Ivanova Vera Vasilevna (born [REDACTED]).

Son: Ivanov Jaroslav Viktorovich ([REDACTED]).

Mother: Ivanova Nadezhda Mihajlovna (born [REDACTED]).

Stepsister: Romanova Jeanne Vladimirovna ([REDACTED]).

St.-Petersburg government records show that the owners of the apartment located at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] are Ivanov's stepsister Jeanne Romanova, her husband Chigidin Alexey Valentinovich, and Ivanova Nadezhda Mihajlovna (Ivanov's mother).

The database of the Russian Ministry of Interior shows that Ivanov's criminal record is clean. Like in Shuvalov's case, this means that, officially, no criminal or administrative charges have ever been brought against Ivanov. Like in Chuvalov's case, it does not mean that Ivanov has not violated the Russian law. Thus, like Shuvalov, he runs private business, although for a government employee it

is illegal. This law is widely ignored by the high ranking Russian officials because they feel themselves untouchable. However, as the Soviet history shows, the conditions may change.

Officially, Ivanov does not own any automobiles.

Employment history:

From 1971 to 1977 - engineer at research-and-production association "Vector".

From 1977 to 2000 -- service at the KGB. From 1987 to 1988 he had a tour of duty in Afghanistan.

From 1988 to 1994 -- served at the Leningrad KGB (later named FSB) office. His last position was the chief of department on fight against smuggling.

In 1990, together with Yuri Novolodsky (Petersburg lawyer, president of the Baltic Bar) Ivanov established Found of business cooperation "Basis," where Ivanov was the general director. Ivanov reported to his KGB bosses that "Basis" was established for the KGB operational purposes. He lied. In fact, "Basis" was his private venture, which he ran in violation of the law and internal KGB regulations.

In December 1990, together with Boris Gryzlov and Valentin Chujkin he established small enterprise "Block" and became its director. He again lied to his KGB bosses that this business was established for the KGB operational purposes and ran "Block" for his private needs in violation of the law and internal KGB regulations.

Under the company's bylaws "Block" was involved in recycling and tourism. Besides, Ivanov introduced into the bylaws "scientific research and consultations." Yet, the company was never involved in any scientific activities. As far as consultations were involved, Ivanov consulted mostly local (Tambovsky) organized crime group and its leader Vladimir Kumin.

In October 1994, he was sent into retirement in the rank of colonel and appointed the head of administrative department of the office of the Mayor of St.-Petersburg. Mayor Anatoliy Sobchak

gave Ivanov this position following recommendation of his assistant Vladimir Putin. Ivanov held this post till June 1996 and left it after Sobchak lost the elections to Vladimir Jakovlev.

From 1996 to 1998 Ivanov was the director general of Joint-Stock Company "Teleplus," whose co-founders, besides Russian companies, included American International Telcell Inc., a daughter company of transnational Metromedia corporation. "Teleplus" was broadcasting 30 satellite TV channels, including CNN and Euronews.

As soon as Putin becomes director of the FSB, he appoints Ivanov to the key position of the head of internal affairs department of the FSB.

From April 1999 to January 2000 Ivanov was the deputy director of the FSB, the chief of department of economic security in charge of fighting organized crime in business. At that time, the FSB assumed methods used in the past by the organized crime -- racketeering, extortion, protecting "friendly" businesses and cracking down on "unfriendly" ones.

On January 5, 2000 acting President Putin appointed Ivanov the deputy head of the presidential administration in charge of human resources.

Besides, Ivanov supervised the Commission on presidential clemency, which was in charge of composing the lists of convicts who could be pardoned by Putin. In 2001, in his memo to Putin, Ivanov accused the Commission in "soft" approach and suggested to fill it out with "professionals." Chairman of the Commission, Anatoly Pristavkin, expressed concern that his reports to Putin were heavily "filtered" by Ivanov.

In 2001, Ivanov headed interagency work group on immigration legislation. In 2002, the group composed a new law on citizenship which turned 20 million ethnic Russians living in the former Soviet Union outside of Russia into foreigners. Besides, under the law, tens of thousand of the Russian servicemen stationed in the Soviet Union in other republics were turned stateless. The law was passed by the Russian parliament but later amended because of wide-spread public indignation.

Since June 2002, Ivanov is the Chairman of the board of Concern of air defense Almaz-Antey, the manufacturer of C-300 air defense system. Ivanov appointed his assistant, Igor Klimov, the director general of the company. In 2003, Klimov was assassinated.

In April 2004, Putin reorganized his administration leaving its chief, Medvedev, with two deputies only - Vladislav Surkov and Igor Sechin. Ivanov got position of the assistant to the president.

Since July 2004, he is the head of interagency work group on development of concept of national strategy of counteraction against criminal incomes.

On June 16, 2004 he was appointed the vice-president of the Presidential Commission on administrative reform.

On November 4, 2004 he was elected the Chairman of the board of Aeroflot - the Russian airlines.

Professional evolution

Although Ivanov's last position in the KGB was the chief of department of fight against smuggling, most of the time in the Leningrad KGB office Ivanov worked at the human resources. The KGB employed in human resources only those officers who were unqualified to work in the field as operatives or analysts. It was a sort of dump place, the dead and gloomy end of professional career.

Other KGB men treated human resources people with contempt. The human resources guys responded by collecting discrediting information on their colleagues and destroying their careers.

While at the human resources, Ivanov developed several personal operational rules: those people are always right who have more rights (in bureaucratic sense); do not come up with an initiative; if you do, you will be assigned to implement it and then be punished for not doing it successfully.

Ivanov's personnel policy was as follows: "We do not need bright guys in the KGB. What we need is a mediocre but reliable and zealous person."

A former Ivanov's boss at the Leningrad KGB office described him as a quite man who was always silent and who never voiced any initiatives — a sort of professional Mr. Nobody.

Two years long stint in Afghanistan confirms this assessment. The KGB sent to Afghanistan only those officers who were useless in the Soviet Union and in the intelligence branch.

It all changed in the late 1980's when the KGB instructed all its officers to go into business and engage for that purposes whoever may be useful including criminals, who at that time were the only people knowledgeable of how the marker (at least the black one) was operating.

Implementing the order Victor Ivanov established business relations with the leader of Tambovskaya organized crime group (major OCG in St.-Petersburg) and its leader Vladimir Kumarin. Tambavskaya OCG was in a mortal fight with another powerful gang — Malyshevskaya OCG and its leader Malyshev. In this gangsters' war Ivanov sided with Kumarin and helped his group to take over the competition. The major stake at this fight was St.-Petersburg sea port, which was used as a transshipment facility for Colombian drugs coming through St.-Petersburg to Western Europe.

As a result of this murky business association Ivanov acquired his share of interest in St.-Petersburg sea port, and he still runs this business. On the other hand, by the mid-1990s, Tambovskaya OCG developed into a business holding with a number of subsidiaries and daughter companies.

Ironically, while Ivanov was cooperating with the gangsters, he was promoted to operational department of fight against smuggling and became its boss. His former subordinates described him as a monster boss — rude, authoritative and stubborn. It was a time when the line between the law enforcement officers and professional criminal was often very thin.

When Ivanov was cooperating with gangsters, he was protected by Vladimir Putin, who was responsible for foreign economic relations at the office of St.-Petersburg Mayor Anatoliy Sobchak. Putin himself was not Mr. Clean at that time. Thus, on June 12, 2000 SBU (Ukrainian security Service, the KGB successor) Chairman Leonid Derkach delivered a confidential report to President

Leonid Kuchma based on the documents, which Derkach claimed had been obtained by the SBU in Germany. The documents shown by Derkach indicated that German company SPAG with Putin's blessing was laundering money of a Columbian drug cartel by buying out real estate in St.-Petersburg. Putin was a member of the "advisory committee" at SPAG, and Vladimir Kumarin was a member of the board of one of SPAG daughter companies. Kuchma instructed Derkach to verbally inform Americans about this story.

It was a weird time. Ivanov, the head of the FSB department in charge of fight against smuggling, was cooperating with Tambovskaya OCG in efforts to take over the St.-Petersburg sea port. The sea port was used by the gangsters for smuggling of Columbian drugs to Europe. Putin in the Mayor's office advised SPAG company, which reportedly laundered Columbian drug cartel money in St.-Petersburg. Kumarin, the leader of Tambovskaya OCG was on the board of directors of a SPAG daughter company.

It was the time when special relations between Putin and Ivanov were forged.

When Putin was appointed the chief of the FSB, he received a cold reception on the part of the FSB leadership in Moscow. Like Ivanov, he was a failure in the KGB and his appointment was treated by Moscow based KGB brass as an insult.

Putin immediately appointed Ivanov as the chief of the FSB internal affairs with the instruction to purge the agency. People who worked under Putin at that time say that Ivanov accomplished his mission as a "Great Inquisitor." For months Ivanov was allegedly the only person Putin fully trusted in the FSB. The agency was demoralized and functionally paralyzed.

While Ivanov was supervising Kremlin's human resources in 2000-2004, he co-authored so-called "Bashkiria electoral technology." Under this "technology" if a potential winner of elections is not liked by Kremlin, he is refused to be registered as a candidate or is removed from registration in the course of electoral campaign. This "technology" with Ivanov's blessing was used during elections of the governor of the Saratov oblast, the governor of Hanty-Mansijsky autonomous region, the

governor of Kursk oblast, the chief of administration of Komi-Permyatsky autonomous region, the mayor of Sochi, the governor of Primorye Territory, the governor of the Nizhniy Novgorod oblast, the governor of the Rostov oblast, the president of Yakutia, the president of Northern Ossetia, the president of Ingushetia, the mayor of Nizhni Novgorod, the mayor of Kyzyl, the mayor of Novorossisk, the head of administration of Omsk oblast, the president of the Chechen Republic, the head of administration of Kirovsky oblast.

Personal characteristics:

Ivanov's business partners characterize him as a very complex man with difficult personality. He is extremely secretive. In negotiations he is good in leading discussions his way and manipulating his interlocutor.

Anywhere Ivanov worked, he deliberately set people against each other thus creating unfriendly environment, in which he could dominate by "resolving" the conflict generated by him.

He tries to find personal benefit in almost any and each event and relationship with other people. He does not like projects that do not bring him personal gains and masterly avoids such assignments.

Ivanov tries to build "brotherly" relations with the people he needs. However, he can be easily offended and does not easily reconcile.

He is masterful at understanding the balance of forces around him, identifies the latent leaders (very important in surreal world of the Russian bureaucracy) and is highly capable of using his knowledge to his personal benefit.

The best way to deal with Ivanov is to keep him at distance and not let him get close because this closeness has good chances to develop into resentment on his part, and offended Ivanov can be the worst enemy.

Although it is against the law, Ivanov continues to do business in St.-Petersburg, and his business is connected with oil and the sea port.

The sources that know Ivanov say that he is "a hand, which puts things in order."

He aggressively uses his contacts in "power agencies" of the Russian Federation and mass media.

This allows him to block leaks of negative information on him. However, when such information is leaked he always tries to identify the responsible party and punish it.

Ivanov is vindictive, and he was one of the masterminds of the crackdown on YUCOS and Michael Khodorkovsky. Ivanov's former assistant told us that strong hostility to Khodorkovsky developed in Kremlin after he had publicly told Putin that his Petersburg colleagues strike dirty oil deals to collect money for the next presidential campaign. Ivanov was one of those "colleagues," and he went out of his way to open criminal case on Khodorkovsky and to make sure that the sentence is harsh and Khodorkovsky's stay in labor camps most painful.

Ivanov has direct access to Putin's ear, which allows him to implement his business projects.

Building business relations with him should be rewarding in terms of business although it does not generate sympathy among the Russian elite where he is largely disliked. Many representatives of the new generation of the Russian leaders view Ivanov as a remnant of the past who fits more to Joseph Stalin times than to modern environment.

A source who worked with Ivanov told us that Ivanov apparently has a latent complex of inferiority. He apparently realizes that he is not intellectually smart and compensates this by Byzantine-style intrigue, in which he feels himself on his turf.

Hobby:

Ivanov enjoys hunting and collects ancient books. He takes a great interest in history, especially in tactics of wars. Ivanov likes to accept gifts, especially valuable documentary and expert books about war, but not the fiction stories.