

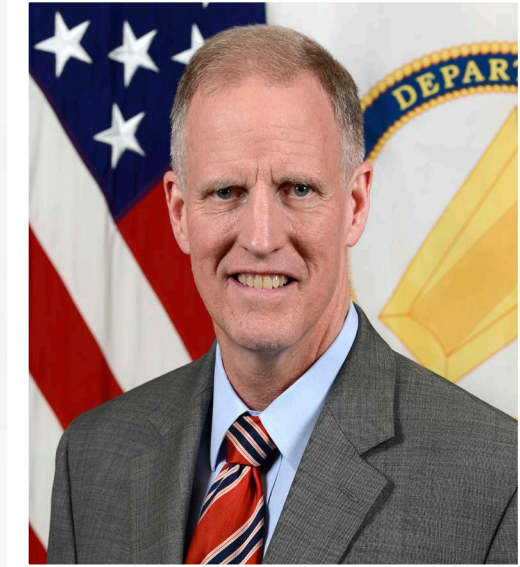
Spring 2022

# Russian Military Doctrine: *RSI Primer*



# Welcome

With Russia's ongoing war in Ukraine, government officials and scholars have been comparing Russia's military actions with their existing military doctrine to see if their actions align. To assist in those comparisons, we present this primer to highlight key aspects of Russia's current military guidance. It is important to note that even though Russia has not signed an updated military doctrine since 2014, they have had ample opportunity to develop and test new strategic concepts that have shaped their current operations. Additionally, it is worth noting the Russian Federation's military doctrine focuses on high-level military concepts rather than the volumes of prescriptive language we see in modern western military doctrine.



This primer also introduces several key strategic documents that shaped Russia's 2014 military doctrine and then provides insight into new or updated strategic documents we expect to shape their next iteration of military doctrine. Hopefully, this primer gives the reader a deeper sense of the Russian perspective and serves as a waypoint for those navigating the complex and dynamic environment of Russian military strategic thought as an instrument of Kremlin foreign policy objectives.

Additional references and links provided in this product are intended to complement the text of the 2014 military doctrine.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Stolworthy', written over a horizontal line.

Kenneth R. Stolworthy  
Director, Russia Strategic Initiative

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On a single military doctrine

“... The concept of “doctrine” in its broad sense means teachings, scientific theory, a certain system of views, guiding theoretical or political principles, including on military issues.” -- *M. A. Gareev, Russian General of the Army.*

It should be noted that in Russian and in other armies there was no clearly defined concept of military doctrine, although objectively, as a certain system of military views, it existed in one form or another and was reflected in military regulations and other official documents. Interestingly, in the pre-revolutionary Russian Military Encyclopedia, such a term was not even listed. Often, military doctrine identified in general with the theory of war or with its most important provisions. But still, as Soviet revolutionary and Red Army commander M. V. Frunze noted, “the doctrine, although not formalized, was nevertheless in the tsarist army. . .”



M. A. Gareev









# Russian Military Doctrine: An Overview

## INTRODUCTION

Russian military doctrine defines the military, military-political, military-strategic, and military economic foundations of Russia's national security. It represents a system of officially accepted views on the character of a potential war, how to prepare for it, prevent it, and methods for conducting it.<sup>1</sup> Russian military doctrine also highlights the key vocabulary and concepts used to describe Russia's foreign and security policies, policies that over time illustrate the change in the Kremlin's threat perspective.<sup>2</sup>

The Russian Federation has made public four iterations of its military doctrine (1993, 2000, 2010, and 2014). While there is no official schedule for issuing military doctrine, the four versions of the doctrine have coincided with a series of major geopolitical or Russian security events, as seen below in Figure 1:

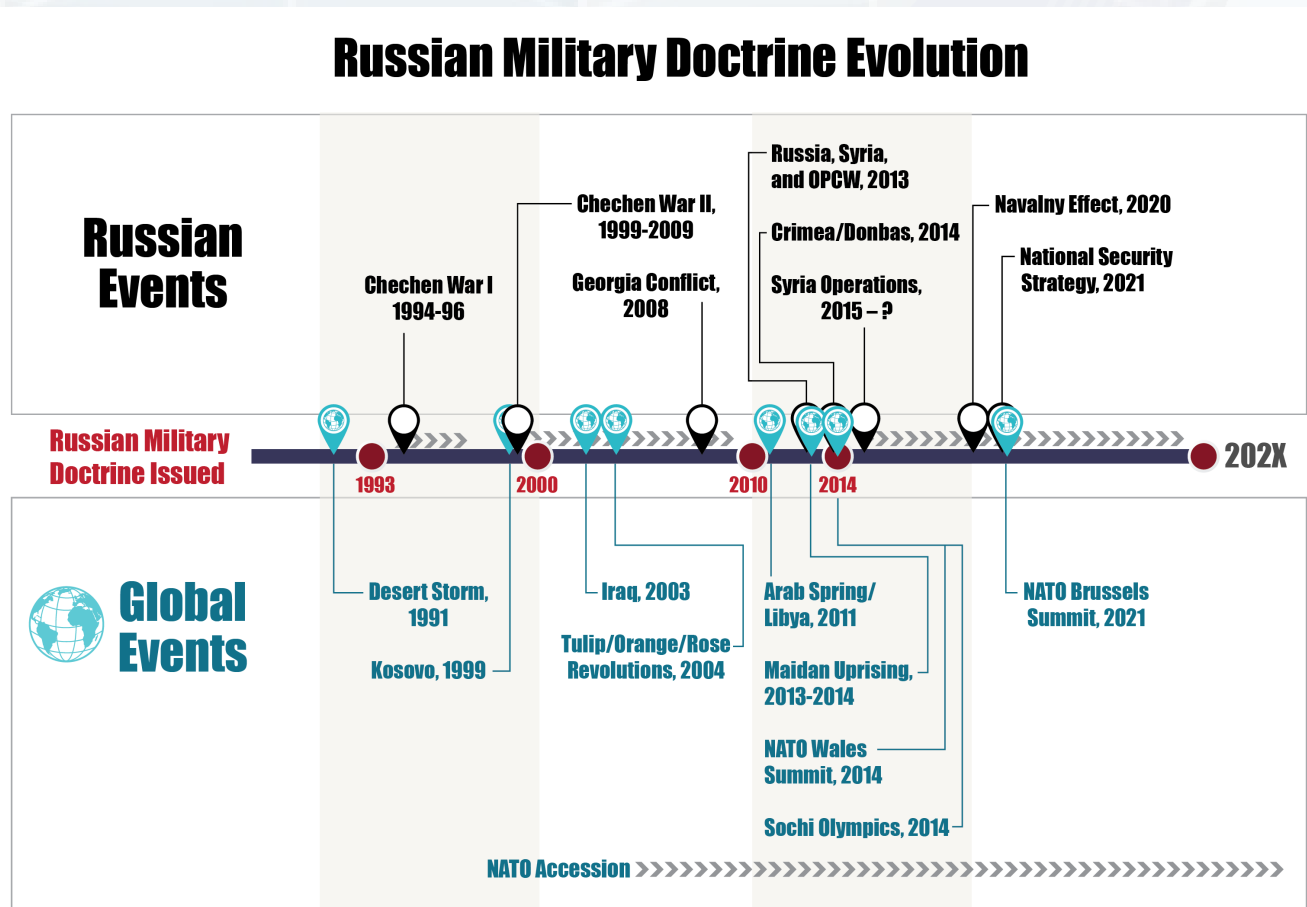


Figure 1: Russian Military Doctrine Evolution

The formulation of the doctrine is controlled by the Russian Security Council with input from the Chief of the General Staff, and its contents are approved by the Russian President. The formulation process itself takes place on the basis of an analysis of military threats and threats to the interests of the Russian Federation and its allies, military policy and military financial support for state defense. The President’s annual keynote address to the Federal Assembly serves as a guide for federal level planning.<sup>3</sup>

A key contributor to the last two military doctrine publications (2010 and 2014) reportedly has been retired General Baluyevsky, former Chief of the General Staff and Deputy Secretary of the Russian Security Council.<sup>4</sup> This circumstance lends credence to the thought that former Chiefs of the General Staff, in conjunction with Russian active duty and retired senior officers, likely play an active role in drafting the doctrine.<sup>5</sup>

## Structure

The 2014 Russian military doctrine consists of four sections:

- » General Provisions
- » Military Risks and Threats Encountered by the Russian Federation
- » Military Policy of the Russian Federation
- » Military Economic Support for Defense

## SECTION I GENERAL PROVISIONS

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Outlines the purpose, legal basis, and basic principles of the military doctrine. This section also lists and defines key terms used throughout the document. The most important definitions are of “military risk” and “military threat.”<sup>6</sup>

- » **Purpose** – The Military Doctrine of the Russia Federation represents a system of officially adopted State views on preparations for armed defense and on the armed defense of the Russian Federation.
- » **Legal Basis** – The Military Doctrine is based on the Constitution of the Russian Federation, generally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation in the field of defense, arms control and disarmament, federal constitutional laws, federal laws, as well as statutory legal acts of the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation.
- » **Basic Principles** – The Russian Federation is committed to taking military measures for the protection of its national interests and the interests of its allies only after political, diplomatic, legal, economic, informational and other non-violent instruments have been exhausted.
- » **Military Risk** – A situation in the inter-state or intra-state relations characterized by the totality of factors which can lead to a military threat under certain conditions.
- » **Military Threat** – A situation in the inter-state or intra-state relations characterized by a real possibility of an outbreak of a military conflict between opposing sides and by a high degree of readiness of a given state (group of states) or separatist (terrorist) organizations to resort to military force (armed violence).

## SECTION II MILITARY RISKS AND THREATS

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Outlines Russia's geostrategic view of the global order, highlighting those elements that constitute either a military risk or threat to Russia's national security. This section covers an overall global threat perspective, narrowing that picture down to **Main External Military Risks, Main Internal Military Risks, Main Military Threats, and Characteristic Features and Specifics of Current Military Conflicts**. Key takeaways from this section are the following:<sup>7</sup>

### Global Threat Perspective

- » The Kremlin sees a general reduction in the likelihood of large-scale conflict.
- » Military risks and military threats are growing in the non-military sphere, manifesting in both the information space and the domestic environment of the Russian Federation.

### Main External Military Risks

- » NATO due to its expansion, global reach, and build up on Russia's border.
- » Terrorism and the violation of international agreements.
- » Proliferation of WMD, missiles, and missile technologies.
- » Western weapon systems that endanger or threaten Russia (e.g., Prompt Global Strike, Ballistic Missile Defense, space weapons, and conventional precision strike weapons).
- » Information technology used for military-political purposes that threaten sovereignty, territorial integrity, regional or global stability.

### Main Internal Military Risks

- » For the first time, the doctrine classifies unnamed actors using information warfare and political subversion, as well as force to destabilize and overthrow regimes as an "internal military risk."

### Main Military Threats

- » Drastic aggravation of the military-political situation (i.e., interstate relations) and creation of conditions for using military force.
- » Illegal armed formations internally to or demonstrations of military force in states contiguous with Russia.

### Characteristic Features and Specifics of Current Military Conflicts

- » Nuclear weapons are to deter conventional and nuclear conflict (large-scale or regional wars) and can only be used in the event of an existential threat to the State.
- » For the first time, this section characterizes modern conflict as one that includes the integrated use of military force, political, economic, information, special operations forces, and other non-military means to exploit the "protest potential of the [Russian] population."

This overall threat perspective highlights the close relationship between external military threats and Russia's internal security dynamics, a feature likely to be included in a future iteration of military doctrine.



## SECTION III MILITARY POLICY

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In accordance with federal legislation, the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation for the Period up to 2020 (2009), and the military doctrine, emphasize the deterrence and prevention of military conflicts. This section also discusses the disposition and employment of forces in peacetime, in the lead up to conflict, and in wartime. Areas covered in this section also include manning, training and education, force development, mobilization and readiness. This section is broken down into 5 parts. Key elements therein are below.

### Activities to Deter and Prevent Military Conflict

Prevention of a nuclear military conflict, as well as any other conflict is the basis of the military policy of the Russian Federation. Notable key tasks include the following:

- » Maintain global and regional stability, backed by sufficient strategic (nuclear and non-nuclear) deterrence.
- » Neutralize potential military risks and threats through political, diplomatic, and other non-military means.
- » Pursue new, “non-bloc” security models (directed at NATO and EU).
- » Strengthen its global ties in the Asia-Pacific region, BRICS partners (Brazil, India, China, and South Africa), as well as collective security relationships with Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

### Employment of the Armed Forces Under Threat of Aggression and in Wartime

This section outlines justification for the use of military force to repel aggression against itself and/or its allies in protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Russia. Notable segments in this section include the following:

- » The construct, in the form of “an attack against one is an attack against all,” of Russia’s defense policy towards the “Union State” (Russia and Belarus) and the members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization members (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan).
- » The use of nuclear weapons in response to any WMD weapons used against it and/or its allies, as well as the use of conventional weapons that threaten the very existence of the State.
- » The participation in law enforcement activities to ensure public security during a state of emergency regime.

### Development of the Military Organization

This section highlights the priorities of improving the overall management and functionality of the military organization. Within the Ministry of Defense, the military organization is comprised of the General Staff, ground forces, air and space forces, naval forces, strategic rocket forces and airborne forces. These forces are assigned to the Western, Central, Eastern, and Southern regional joint strategic commands, and the Northern Fleet. Other entities within the military organization include the National Guard (Rosgvardiya), Federal Protective Services (FCO), Federal Security Service (FSB), Ministry of Emergencies (MChS), the military industrial complex (VPK), and other local authorities and agencies that assist Russian security objectives in support of mobilization and infrastructure security. Notable segments of this section include the following tasks:

- » Ensuring all levels of the military organization maintain a constant state of readiness, focusing on manning, training and education.
- » Ensuring effective communication across all agencies of the State.
- » Improving information security.
- » Raising prestige of the military and preparing Russian citizens for military service.

## Organizational Building and Development

This section focuses on ensuring balanced force development of a modern military in terms of personnel and materiel, based on a given level of war preparedness. Notable elements of this section on force development include the priorities below:

- » Factoring in the political, socio-economic, military-technical and demographic conditions and capabilities of the Russian Federation.
- » Maintaining the capability of the national economy to meet the needs of the Armed Forces.
- » Strengthening law and order and military discipline, as well as prevention and suppression of corruption.

## Mobilization Preparation and Readiness

Russia's mobilization models are based on the pre-determined estimates of the military threat and the nature of military conflict. The main task of mobilization preparation is to prepare, in its entirety, the economy of Russia and economies of its constituent entities for the defense of the State. Key main tasks are as follows:

- » Ensuring sustainable governance during wartime.
- » Developing a legal framework to regulate economic and other measures in the period of mobilization, during a state of martial law, and in wartime.

## SECTION IV MILITARY ECONOMIC SUPPORT FOR DEFENSE

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Outlines the main tasks of equipping and providing requisite supplies and material for the armed forces, developing the country's whole-of-government integrated approach to defense-industrial complex coordination across all civilian sectors, and advancing military-political and military technical cooperation with foreign states (i.e., security assistance/security cooperation). This section consists of four components, highlights of which are listed below:

### Equipping the Armed Forces

- » Enhance the capacity and means of information warfare.
- » Develop new high-precision weapons, as well as means of counteracting them.
- » Create basic information management systems to integrate with the systems of command and control of weapons, as well as computerized systems of command and control across all levels of operations.

## Provision of Materiel for the Armed Forces

- » Stockpiling, disbursement, and maintenance of materiel reserves supporting the mobilization and strategic deployment of the Armed Forces.

## Defense Industrial Complex Development

- » Develop a high-tech multi-profile sector of the national economy to meet the needs of the Armed Forces in the areas of modernized weapons and special equipment, a sector that has a strategic presence on the global market for high-tech products and services.
- » Ensure technological independence in the production of strategic weapons and special equipment.
- » Enhance innovation and investment activities to improve Russia's qualitative advantage in scientific, technical, production, and technological development.

## Military-Political and Military-Technical Cooperation with Foreign States

- » Strengthen international security and strategic stability across the globe, including the use of Russian military contingents in peacekeeping operations.
- » In accordance with the military doctrine of the Union State (Russia and Belarus), coordinate military activities to maintain the defense and security of the Union State.
- » Ensure the common defense and security of the Republic of Abkhazia and Republic of South Ossetia, as well as Collective Security Treaty Organization members.
- » Coordinate with Shanghai Cooperation Organization member states (China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India, and Pakistan) to identify and address new military risks and threats within the common space.
- » Intensify cooperation in the area of international security in the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan).

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<sup>1</sup> Center for Naval Analyses. "Russia Military Strategy project," 29 July 2021. RSI sponsored this project with CNA Russian Studies Program.

<sup>2</sup> Katri Pynnöniemi and James Mashiri. "Venäjän sotilasdoktriinitt vertailussa: Nykyinen versio viritettiin kriisiajan taajuudelle" ["Russian Military Doctrines in Comparison: The Current Version Was Tuned to the Frequency of the Crisis"]. 5 June 2015, The Finnish Institute of International Affairs, <https://www.fiia.fi/julkaisu/venajan-sotilasdoktriinit-vertailussa>. Russia approved an updated version of its military doctrine at the end of 2014. The new document replaces the doctrine adopted in February 2010 during Dmitry Medvedev's presidency. The revision work was done quickly in Autumn 2014. This report examines the main changes in the military doctrine, and their implications for Russia's foreign and security policy. Studying these changes helps to understand the key premises and goals of Russian security policy. The main conclusion of the analysis is that with the update, the military doctrine has been adjusted to meet the needs of a crisis period. The doctrine's description of current world politics at large reflects the way Russia seeks to define global phenomena as a struggle between value systems and models of development. The new wordings emphasize the dynamics between external military threats and Russia's internal stability.

<sup>3</sup> Katri Pynnöniemi and James Mashiri. "Russian Military Doctrines in Comparison."

<sup>4</sup> Oscar Jonsson. *The Russian Understanding of War: Blurring the Lines Between War and Peace*, 2019, p. 87.

<sup>5</sup> Oscar Jonsson. Citing 2007 writings from Baluyevsky, Jonsson highlights Baluyevsky's assertion that the military should be focusing on non-military means to neutralize threats against Russia, threats that could result in a "state suffering defeat without waging warfare." See p.59.

<sup>6</sup> The expression военная опасность [voennaya opasnost'] translates in two ways, "military risk" and "military danger." For the purposes of this Primer, we use the former to ensure consistency with the provided English translation done by the Russian Embassy in the UK.

<sup>7</sup> *Military Doctrine of the Russian Federation 2014*, p.2, para. 11.









# Key Russian Strategic Documents Relating to Russian Military Doctrine Development

## CURRENT RUSSIAN MILITARY DOCTRINE (2014)

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Not unlike the U.S. system, Russian military doctrine is informed by strategic-level documents illustrating the Kremlin's attempt to demonstrate its whole-of-government approach to defending the State. The 2014 military doctrine lists five named strategic level documents:

- » National Security Strategy for the Russian Federation for the period to 2020 (2009)
- » Foreign Policy Concept of the Russian Federation (2013)
- » Maritime Doctrine of the Russian Federation for the period to 2020 (2001)
- » Concept of the Long-Term Socio-economic Development of the Russian Federation for the period through 2020 (2008)
- » Developmental Strategy of the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation and National Security Protection for the period to 2020 (2013)

Mentioned, as well, are “other strategic planning documents” that inform the doctrine. Based on analysis of the 2014 military doctrine, the following documents are assessed as being among those other strategic planning documents:<sup>1</sup>

- » Strategy for Countering Extremism in the Russian Federation to 2025 (2014)
- » State Policy in the Field of Ensuring the Security of Automated Control Systems for the Production and Processes of Critical Infrastructure of the Russian Federation (2012)
- » Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation (2009)
- » Energy Strategy of the Russian Federation to 2030 (2009)

Figure 2 provides a schematic of how the aforementioned pre-2014 documents likely influenced the development of the four major sections of the military doctrine:



## Russian Military Doctrine Key Strategic Documents Pre-2014

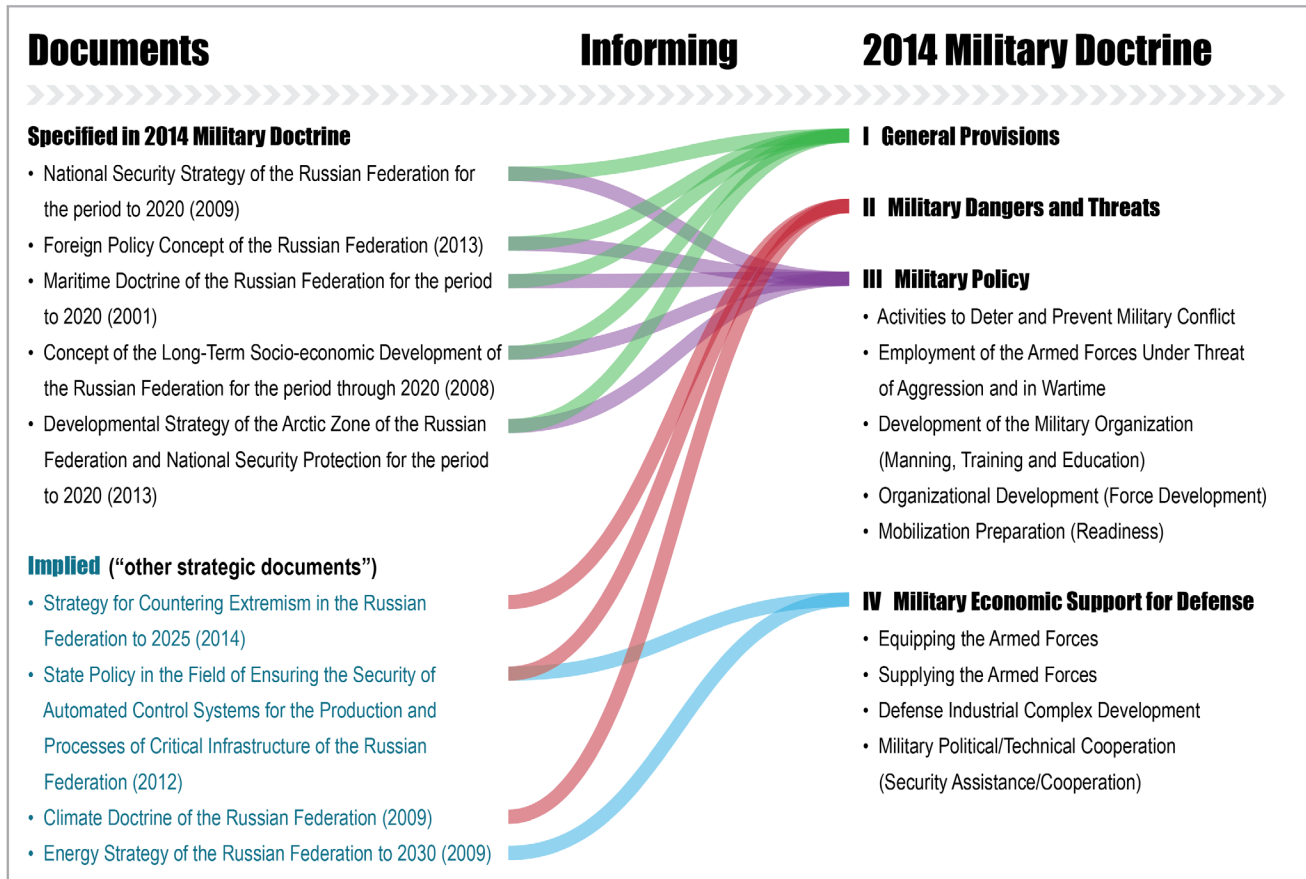


Figure 2: Russian Military Doctrine Key Strategic Documents, Pre-2014

## FUTURE RUSSIAN MILITARY DOCTRINE (202X)

Similarly, in anticipation of a new military doctrine in the coming months, there are several post-2014 strategic documents that are expected to shape any new military doctrine:

- » National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation (2021)
- » Basic Principles of State Policy of the Russian Federation on Nuclear Deterrence (2020)
- » Basics of State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic for the Period to 2035 (2020)
- » Maritime Strategy of the Russian Federation (2019)
- » President Putin's State of the Nation (2018)
- » Information Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation (2016)
- » Foreign Policy Concept of the Russian Federation (2016)

Given the relevance and applicability of the topics, as well as absence of updated versions, the four previously listed pre-2014 military doctrine strategic documents are likely to shape the future doctrine, and are therefore included in the proposed grouping: <sup>2</sup>

- » Strategy for Countering Extremism in the Russian Federation to 2025 (2014)
- » State Policy in the Field of Ensuring the Security of Automated Control Systems for the Production and Processes of Critical Infrastructure of the Russian Federation (2012)
- » Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation (2009)
- » Energy Strategy of the Russian Federation to 2030 (2009)

Figure 3 provides a schematic of how the aforementioned post-2014 documents will likely influence the development of Russia’s new military doctrine:



Figure 3: Russian Military Doctrine Key Strategic Documents, Post-2014

Below are summaries of the eleven above mentioned documents, such as previous and related doctrine that stated Russia's enduring priorities, strategies reflecting those priorities, and the related policies the state used as rules by which to achieve State objectives. Each highlights those elements reflecting the contemporary geopolitical environment as they relate to Russia's threat perspective and corresponding requirements to defending its national interests.

## NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION (2021)

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The Russian Federation's National Security Strategy shows a consistent drive toward strengthening defense capability, internal unity and political stability, modernizing the economy, and developing industrial capacity. Key sections of this document are national security, national interests, strategic national priorities, implementing national security, threats to national security, and the national security system. Notable elements of this foundational document include the following:

- » Russia's number one national interest - over sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and strengthening national defense - is the **"safeguarding of the Russian people and developing human potential"** (stated 7 times, to include in the very last paragraph).
- » Implementing Russia's defense is done by conducting military policy through strategic deterrence.<sup>3</sup>
- » The Russian military devotes special attention to identifying existing and prospective military risks and threats.
- » Military force is increasing in importance as an instrument for international players to achieve their respective geopolitical aims.
- » Afghanistan is mentioned for the first time as a conflict zone of concern.
- » The goal of Russia's defense is to create the conditions for peaceful socio-economic development and ensure the military security of the country.
- » **"Destructive forces" abroad and within the country are fomenting instability by exploiting socio-economic difficulties internal to Russia.**
- » **Achieving public safety includes**, inter alia, **the prevention of** interference by those foreign states and their proxies from inspiring **"color revolutions."**
- » Achieving overall information security involves strengthening the information security of the Russian military, including the development of **"forces and means of information warfare."**
- » The **challenges of climate change** and the preservation of a favorable environment are used as pretext to restrict the access of Russian companies to export markets, to curb the development of Russian industry, to establish control over transport routes, and to prevent Russia from developing the Arctic.

## BASIC PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON NUCLEAR DETERRENCE (2020)

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The Russian Federation's main unclassified strategic planning document dedicated to ensuring national defense, reflecting the official policy of nuclear deterrence. It identifies military dangers and threats to be neutralized via deterrence, the principles of nuclear deterrence, as well as the conditions upon which the Kremlin would use nuclear weapons. Nuclear deterrence measures include the political, military, military-technical, diplomatic, economic, information elements of the state, including nuclear weapons. Principles of nuclear include compliance with international arms control commitments, continuity of activities ensuring



nuclear deterrence, adaptability of nuclear deterrence to military threats, unpredictability for a potential adversary, centralization of government control, structure and composition of nuclear forces, permanent readiness status of designated nuclear deterrence forces.

## STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARCTIC REGION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND PROVISION FOR NATIONAL SECURITY UNTIL 2035 (2020)

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This strategy articulates the Russian Federation's national security objectives as well as other State objectives for the Russian Arctic Zone until 2035. Notably, this document includes both the Russian Arctic and Antarctic zones. The new policy document defines Russia's Arctic interests, goals and mechanisms of implementation for the next 15 years. The document was published at a time when tensions between Russia and its Arctic neighbors were increasing and just ahead of Russia chairing the Arctic Council in 2021. Basic principles of the strategy are to ensure Russia's sovereignty and territorial integrity; preserve the Arctic as a region of peace, with stable and mutually beneficial partnerships; guarantee high living standards and prosperity for the people of the Russian Arctic zone; develop the Russian Arctic as a strategic resource base and use to speed up national economic growth; develop the Northern Sea Route as a globally competitive national transport corridor; and protect the Arctic environment, the primordial homeland and the traditional way of life of the indigenous minorities in the Russian Arctic.

## MARITIME STRATEGY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION (2019)

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This strategy performs two key functions. First, it contains a bold statement of where the Russian government perceives the principal weaknesses and obstacles to reaching the strategic objectives stated in the maritime doctrine of 2015 and, by extension, the state naval policy approved in 2017. Second, it includes a list of observable indicators that are to be used by the Russian government to measure progress in implementing its strategy.

Russia's current maritime doctrine as initially stated in 2015 and reiterated in 2017, identifies Russia's core maritime interests as of central importance to the country's overall strategic objectives, but **the mission for the Russian navy is based on a sober analysis of means and ends that focuses primary attention on the seas close to Russia's shores.** The navy is presented as a distinctively flexible instrument of state policy whose capabilities are significantly enhanced through the development and deployment of long-range precision missiles on Russian naval vessels that blur the lines between green and blue water navies; as a result, the Russian navy is emerging as a force that can perform a wider range of missions without building large ocean-going surface vessels. Russian maritime doctrine and strategy writings also reveal that the leadership would like to control, exploit and, where necessary, defend, those seas close to Russia's borders in a way that maximizes Russian sovereignty and advances Russia's broader strategic interests in places such as the Arctic and the Sea of Azov. However, they also identify much of the political and military threat to Russia as originating from the western direction, especially near the Black Sea and Mediterranean where the potential for military conflict in the future is seen as high. Given the oft-stated Russian fear of the ubiquitous threat posed by US expeditionary forces, Russia's Pacific Fleet also is now beginning to display capabilities that were previously present in other fleets.

## PRESIDENT PUTIN'S STATE OF THE NATION (2018)

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This particular 'state of the nation' speech is notable for two reasons. First, Putin remarked that **despite its socio-economic challenges, the world should still pay attention to Russia's military power.** Specifically, he said, "No, nobody really wanted to talk to us about the core of the problem, and nobody wanted to listen to us. So listen now." The second notable moment of this speech was his introduction of six new strategic weapon systems designed to complement Russia's already potent nuclear arsenal: Skyfall/Burevestnik, a nuclear-powered cruise missile, the publicly known RS-28 Sarmat intercontinental ballistic missile, the previously unacknowledged nuclear-tipped Avangard hypersonic boost-glide vehicle, Poseidon/Kanyon (or Status-6) nuclear-armed unmanned undersea vehicle, a possibly dual-purpose nuclear and conventional air-launched hypersonic cruise missile called Kinzhal, and a short-range directed-energy system called Peresvet. This new suite of weapons is now known as the "1 March Weapons," or the "Big 6."

## RUSSIAN INFORMATION SECURITY DOCTRINE (2016)

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This doctrine defined the information sphere as a combination of information, targets of information, information systems and websites, communications networks, information technologies, and entities involved in ensuring information security and adherence to all laws regulating to mechanisms used by the public. Russian national interests related to this doctrine include ensuring and protecting constitutional human and civil rights and basic freedoms; maintaining operations of the national critical information structure; developing the sector of information technologies; providing the Russian and international community with reliable information; and facilitating the development of an international information security system. Notable among the several threats to information security is the threat posed by "various terrorist and extremist organizations...using information tools to influence individual, group, and public consciousness in order to fester interethnic and social tensions, incite ethnic or religious hatred or hostility, spread extremist ideology, and recruit new supporters of terrorist activities." From a military standpoint, the military policy of the Russian Federation identifies the following areas of information security integral to national defense: ensuring strategic deterrence and preventing military conflicts; upgrading the information security system; forecasting, identifying, and assessing information threats; countering information and psychological actions aimed to undermine Russian history and patriotic traditions.

## RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY CONCEPT (2016)

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This concept provides a systemic vision of the basic principles, priorities, goals, and objectives of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation. It is based on both the National Security Strategy and Military Doctrine of the Russian Federation. Main objectives are to ensure national security, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and strengthen the rule of law and democratic institutions; to create a favorable external environment that would allow Russia's economy to grow steadily and become more competitive and would promote technological modernization as well as higher standards of living and quality of life for its population; to consolidate the Russian Federation's position as a center of influence in today's world; to strengthen Russia's position in global economic relations and prevent any discrimination against Russian goods, services and investments by using the options afforded by international and regional economic and financial organizations; to further promote the efforts to strengthen international peace and ensure global security and stability with a view to establishing a fair and democratic international system that addresses international issues on the basis of collective decision-making, the rule of international law, primarily the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations (the UN Charter), as well as equal, partnership relations among States, with the central and coordinating role played by the United Nations (UN) as the key organization in charge of regulating international relations; to pursue neighborly relations with adjacent States, assist them in eliminating the

existing and preventing the emergence of the new hotbeds of tension and conflicts on their territory; to promote, within bilateral and multilateral frameworks, mutually beneficial and equal partnerships with foreign countries, inter-State associations, international organizations and within forums, guided by the principles of independence and sovereignty, pragmatism, transparency, predictability, a multidirectional approach and the commitment to pursue national priorities on a non-confrontational basis; expand international cooperation on a nondiscriminatory basis; facilitate the emergence of network alliances and Russia's proactive participation in them; to ensure comprehensive, effective protection of the rights and legitimate interests of Russian citizens and compatriots residing abroad, including within various international frameworks; to strengthen Russia's role in international culture; promote and consolidate the position of the Russian language in the world; raise global awareness of Russia's cultural achievements and national historical legacy, cultural identity of the peoples of Russia, and Russian education and research; consolidate the Russian-speaking diaspora; to bolster the standing of Russian mass media and communication tools in the global information space and convey Russia's perspective on international process to a wider international community; to facilitate the development of constructive dialogue and partnership with a view to promoting harmony and mutual enrichment among various cultures and civilizations .

## STRATEGY FOR COUNTERING EXTREMISM IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION UNTIL 2025 (2014)

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This strategy is a fundamental document for all federal, state, and local self-governing entities of the Russian Federation that defines the purpose, objectives and main directions of state policy in the field of countering extremism activities of nationalist, radical religious, ethnic and other organizations and structures aimed at violating unity and terrorism are recognized as one of the sources of threats to the national security of the Russian Federation Russian Federation, its integrity, and destabilizing the domestic political and social situation in the country. Notable points in this strategy include: The most dangerous types of extremism - nationalist, religious and political - are manifested in inciting hatred or enmity on the grounds of gender, racial, national, linguistic, religious affiliation or belonging to any social group, including through the dissemination of calls for violent acts, first of all, through information and telecommunication networks, including the Internet, in involving individuals in the activities of extremist organizations or groups, in conducting uncoordinated actions, organizing riots and committing terrorist acts; Information and telecommunication networks, including the Internet, have become the main means of communication for extremist and terrorist organizations, which they use to attract new members, organize and coordinate the commission of extremist crimes, and the spread of extremist ideology; The main way to destabilize the socio-political situation in the Russian Federation is to attract various groups of the population to participate in protests, including uncoordinated ones, which subsequently are deliberately transformed into riots.



## STATE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF ENSURING THE SECURITY OF AUTOMATED CONTROL SYSTEMS FOR THE PRODUCTION AND PROCESSES OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION (2012)

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These main areas are designed to implement the main provisions of the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2020, according to which one of the ways to prevent threats to the information security of the Russian Federation is to improve the security of the operation of information and telecommunication systems of critical infrastructure and high-risk facilities in Russian Federation. The goal of state policy in the field of ensuring the security of automated control systems for production and technological processes of critical infrastructure of the Russian Federation is to reduce to the minimum possible risk of uncontrolled interference in the processes of functioning of these systems, as well as to minimize the negative consequences of such interference.

## CLIMATE DOCTRINE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION (2009)

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This doctrine is a system of views on the purpose, principles, content and ways of implementing the unified state policy of the Russian Federation within the country and in the international arena on issues related to climate change and its consequences (hereinafter referred to as climate policy). Given the strategic guidelines of the Russian Federation, this Doctrine is the basis for the formation and implementation of climate policy.

## ENERGY STRATEGY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION UNTIL 2030 (2009)

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This strategy forms new guidelines for the development of the energy sector as part of the transition of the Russian economy to an innovative development path, the provisions of which are used in the development and adjustment of programs for socio-economic development, energy strategies and programs of the constituent entities of Russia. The framework of the Strategy includes the following: the target vision and current results of the implementation of the Energy Strategy of Russia for the period up to 2020; main trends and forecast estimates of the country's socio-economic development, as well as the interaction of the economy and energy; prospects for demand for Russian energy resources; main provisions of the state energy policy and its most important components; and prospects for the development of the fuel and energy enterprise of Russia.

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<sup>1</sup> See Figure 2 for Pre-2014 Strategic Documents – to – Military Doctrine relational graphic

<sup>2</sup> See Figure 3 for Post-2014 Strategic Documents – to – Military Doctrine relational graphic

<sup>3</sup> The Kremlin has yet to provide an official English translation of the NSS, but the term “стратегическое сдерживание” is translated both as strategic containment and strategic deterrence. Used in context, the Kremlin normally uses the term “containment” when talking about US/Western policy towards Russia; “deterrence” is used when describing Russia’s holistic approach to deterring the West (i.e., nuclear, non-nuclear, military, and non-military means).











# Russian Military Doctrine Cross-Reference Sheet (2014 – 202X)

## WHAT TO EXPECT IN A NEW MILITARY DOCTRINE

In the intervening years since the issuance of the 2014 military doctrine, the international community has witnessed a wide range of Russian military and non-military actions that have impacted Russia’s bilateral and multilateral relations. These actions, coupled with myriad official documents and articles written by Russian military leaders/thinkers - with special attention drawn to the 2021 Russian National Security Strategy - have led many in the Russia watching community to compare the current military doctrine with what might be expected in a future iteration of Russian military doctrine. Figure 4 provides an illustration of this series of actions, events, and trends.



Figure 4: Post-2014 Russian Military Doctrine Factors

Using the PMESII-PT construct to frame the analytical line, the chart below outlines these possible changes in relation to the intervening years since the introduction of the 2014 military doctrine. <sup>1</sup>

PMESII-PT	2014 MD <sup>2</sup>	Intervening years	202X MD Possible elements <sup>3</sup>
<b>Political</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» NATO Wales Summit Declaration condemns actions in Ukraine</li> <li>» Low likelihood of large-scale conflict, but still increasingly dangerous overall security environment</li> <li>» Nuclear deterrent unchanged</li> <li>» NATO, Terrorism, International Agreement violations equal a “danger”</li> <li>» Served to describe Russian policy, but also to message friends and foes</li> <li>» Increased differentiation between “dangers” and “threats,” with inclusion of possible sparks for conflict. Immediacy of certain issues more predominant (e.g., NATO global role, political instability)</li> <li>» Calls for UN agreement to regulate operations in Space</li> <li>» War prevention is the cornerstone of military policy</li> <li>» Strengthening global ties in Asia-Pacific and BRICS, talks of common security and defense in Abkhazia and South Ossetia</li> <li>» Emphasis on non-bloc security models (e.g., NATO, EU)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Bilateral/multilateral relations deteriorating</li> <li>» 2014 Czech Republic Depot explosions</li> <li>» 2015 Skripal Poisoning</li> <li>» 2018 Putin speaks about use of nuclear weapons (CRS report)</li> <li>» 2019 INF Treaty defunct</li> <li>» 2020 Pandemic</li> <li>» 2021 New START extended</li> <li>» 2021 Arctic Council Chairmanship</li> <li>» 2021 National Security Strategy released</li> <li>» 2021 Duma elections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» US/NATO still a danger</li> <li>» International/Arms Control agreement Debate</li> <li>» Strategic Competition debate</li> </ul>

PMESII-PT	2014 MD <sup>2</sup>	Intervening years	202X MD Possible elements <sup>3</sup>
<b>Military</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» The employment of armed forces is for defensive purposes</li> <li>» More specific about weapons that threaten/endanger Russia</li> <li>» Precision Global Strike called out for the first time</li> <li>» Calls for opposing those who attain military superiority in select areas</li> <li>» Modern warfare characterized as a complex integration of military, political, economic, information, and non-military means</li> <li>» Prevalence of high-tech weaponry, irregular and private military contractors (1st time mention)</li> <li>» Increased deterrence capacity of conventional weapons (“strategic deterrence”)</li> <li>» Less emphasis on WMD proliferation, but overall goals remain</li> <li>» Increased cooperation in Missile Defense</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Still in Eastern Ukraine</li> <li>» 2015 Syrian Intervention</li> <li>» 2016 Rosgvardiya established</li> <li>» 2018 General Staff Military Political Directorate created</li> <li>» 2018 Showcased 6 “super weapons” (“1 March Speech”)</li> <li>» Goals remain to replace or modernize 70% of mil equipment</li> <li>» Increase number of enlistments</li> <li>» Overhaul the defense industrial base</li> <li>» Likely last MD approved by Gerasimov (turned 65 in 2020), already in 9th year as CGS</li> <li>» Growing prevalence of Private Military (Security) Companies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Importance of non-military methods before and during conflict</li> <li>» Growing role of PMCs</li> <li>» Strategy of Active Defense</li> <li>» Strategy of Limited Actions</li> <li>» No change in nuclear deterrence policy</li> <li>» Upgrading US to a “military threat”</li> </ul>
<b>Economic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Need for increased emphasis on mobilizing the Russian economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Continued economic decline</li> <li>» Declining living standards</li> <li>» Northern Supply Route emphasis</li> <li>» Lower Hydrocarbon prices</li> <li>» Low Ruble value</li> </ul>	



PMESII-PT	2014 MD <sup>2</sup>	Intervening years	202X MD Possible elements <sup>3</sup>
<b>Social</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Socio-political stability vulnerable to exploitation of popular protest potential by special operations forces</li> <li>» Populations are susceptible to foreign-financed and controlled political forces and social movements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» 2020 Navalny Movement/poisoning</li> <li>» Increased public discontent</li> <li>» Lower Putin approval ratings</li> <li>» Growing pessimism</li> </ul>	
<b>Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Information confrontation and political subversion used to destabilize and overthrow regimes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» 2016 meddling in U.S. elections</li> <li>» 2020 meddling in U.S. elections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Cyber/AI/Robotics emphasis</li> <li>» Information/Disinformation emphasis</li> </ul>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Need for increased emphasis on mobilizing defense industrial complex</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Environmental accidents</li> </ul>	
<b>Physical Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Arctic focus mentioned for the first time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Arctic militarization</li> </ul>	
<b>Time</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Increased immediacy of overall dangers and areas of potential conflict</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Military Doctrine release normally follows release of the NSS</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> *Army Doctrine Publication 3.0, Operations*, 31 July 2019. The Army uses operational variables of political, military, economic, social, information, infrastructure, physical environment, and time (PMESII-PT) to analyze and describe the conditions of an Operational Environment. These operational variables influence each other to varied degrees dependent on time and conditions in a particular continuum of actions. Operational variables describe not only the military aspects of an operational environment, but also the population's influence on it. Using Army design methodology, planners analyze an operational environment in terms of eight interrelated operational variables: political, military, economic, social, information, infrastructure, physical environment, and time.

<sup>2</sup> Olga Oliker. "Russia's New Military Doctrine; Same As the Old Doctrine, Mostly," *The RAND Blog*, 15 January 2015, <https://www.rand.org/blog/2015/01/russias-new-military-doctrine-same-as-the-old-doctrine.html>.

<sup>3</sup> Dara Massicot. "Anticipating a New Russian Military Doctrine in 2020: What It Might Contain and Why It Matters," *War on The Rocks*, 9 September 2019, <https://warontherocks.com/2019/09/anticipating-a-new-russian-military-doctrine-in-2020-what-it-might-contain-and-why-it-matters>.









# 2014 Russian Military Doctrine (EN)

Translation from Russian done by the Russian Embassy in the United Kingdom.

APPROVED by the President of the Russian Federation on December 25, 2014  
No. Pr.-2976

## THE MILITARY DOCTRINE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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1. The Military Doctrine of the Russian Federation (hereinafter the Military Doctrine) represents a system of officially adopted by the State views on preparations for armed defense and on the armed defense of the Russian Federation.
2. The Military Doctrine contains the main provisions of the military policy and of military-economic support for defense of the State based on the analysis of military risks and military threats facing the Russian Federation and the interests of its allies.
3. The legal basis of the Military Doctrine consists of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, generally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation in the field of defense, arms control and disarmament, federal constitutional laws, federal laws, as well as statutory legal acts of the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation.
4. The Military Doctrine takes into consideration fundamental provisions of the Concept of the Long-Term Socio-Economic Development of the Russian Federation for the Period up to 2020, the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation for the Period up to 2020, as well as relevant provisions of the Foreign Policy Concept of the Russian Federation, the Maritime Doctrine of the Russian Federation for the Period up to 2020, the Development Strategy of the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation and of the National Security Protection for the Period up to 2020 and other strategic planning documents.
5. The Military Doctrine reflects the commitment of the Russian Federation to taking military measures for the protection of its national interests and the interests of its allies only after political, diplomatic, legal, economic, informational and other non-violent instruments have been exhausted.
6. The provisions of the Military Doctrine are specified in the addresses of the President of the Russian Federation to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation and may be adjusted within the framework of strategic planning in the military sphere (military planning).

7. Implementation of the Military Doctrine shall be achieved through the centralization of state governance in the field of defense and security and shall be carried out in accordance with federal legislation and statutory legal acts of the President of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation, and federal executive authorities.

8. The following basic terms are used in the Military Doctrine:

a) military security of the Russian Federation (hereinafter military security) is the state of safety of vital interests of the individual, the society, and the State from external and internal military threats related to the use or a threat of the use of military force that is characterized by the absence of a military threat or by the ability to counter such a threat;

b) military risk is a situation in the inter-state or intra-state relations characterized by the totality of factors which can lead to a military threat under certain conditions;

c) military threat is a situation in the inter-state or intra-state relations characterized by a real possibility of an outbreak of a military conflict between opposing sides and by a high degree of readiness of a given state (group of states) or separatist (terrorist) organizations to resort to military force (armed violence);

d) military conflict is a form of resolving inter-state or intra-state contradictions with the use of military force (the term encompasses all types of armed confrontation, including large-scale, regional and local wars and armed conflicts);

e) armed conflict is an armed clash of a limited scale between states (international armed conflict) or between opposing sides in the territory of one state (internal armed conflict);

f) local war is a war pursuing limited military-political objectives when military actions take place within the borders of the warring states and affecting mainly the interests (territorial, economic, political, etc.) of these states;

g) regional war is a war involving several states if the same region waged by national or coalition armed forces in the course of which the sides are pursuing important military-political objectives;

h) large-scale war is a war between coalitions of states or major states of the world community in which the sides are pursuing radical military-political objectives. A large-scale war may result from an escalation of an armed conflict or a local or regional war and involve a significant number of states from different regions of the world. It would require mobilization of all physical resources available and spiritual strength of the participating states;

i) military policy is the activities of the State aimed at organizing and conducting defence and maintaining the security of the Russian Federation as well as the interests of its allies;

j) military organization of the State (hereinafter military organization) is a complex of state administration and military command and control bodies, the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other troops, military units and bodies (hereinafter the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies) that form its basis and carry out their activities using military methods as well as the country's defense-industrial complex and whose joint activities are aimed at preparing for armed defense and at conducting armed defense of the Russian Federation;

k) military planning is an identification of the procedure and methods of attaining objectives and fulfilling tasks related to the development of the military organization, to the building and development of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies, to their employment and providing with comprehensive support;

l) mobilization readiness of the Russian Federation is the ability of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies, economy of the State, as well as federal state administration bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local governments and organizations to execute the mobilization plans;

m) system of non-nuclear deterrence is a complex of foreign policy, military and military-technical measures aimed at preventing aggression against the Russian Federation through non-nuclear means.

## II. MILITARY RISKS AND MILITARY THREATS ENCOUNTERED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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9. World development at the present stage is characterized by the strengthening of global competition, tensions in various areas of inter-state and interregional interaction, rivalry of proclaimed values and models of development, instability of the processes of economic and political development at the global and regional levels against a background of general complication of international relations. There is a stage-by-stage redistribution of influence in favour of new centres of economic growth and political attraction.

10. Many regional conflicts remain unresolved. There is a continuing tendency towards their resolution with the use of force, including in regions bordering the Russian Federation. The existing international security architecture (system) does not ensure equal security for all states.

11. There is a tendency towards shifting the military risks and military threats to the information space and the internal sphere of the Russian Federation. At the same time, despite the fact that unleashing of a large-scale war against the Russian Federation becomes less probable, in a number of areas the military risks encountered by the Russian Federation are increasing.

12. The main external military risks are:

a) build-up of the power potential of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and vesting NATO with global functions carried out in violation of the rules of international law, bringing the military infrastructure of NATO member countries near the borders of the Russian Federation, including by further expansion of the alliance;

b) destabilization of the situation in individual states and regions and undermining of global and regional stability;

c) deployment (build-up) of military contingents of foreign states (groups of states) in the territories of the states contiguous with the Russian Federation and its allies, as well as in adjacent waters, including for exerting political and military pressure on the Russian Federation;

d) establishment and deployment of strategic missile defense systems undermining global stability and violating the established balance of forces related to nuclear missiles, implementation of the global strike concept, intention to place weapons in outer space, as well as deployment of strategic non-nuclear systems of high-precision weapons;

e) territorial claims against the Russian Federation and its allies and interference in their internal affairs;

f) proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, missiles and missile technologies;

g) violation of international agreements by individual states, as well as non-compliance with previously concluded international treaties in the field of arms prohibition, limitation and reduction;



h) use of military force in the territories of states contiguous with the Russian Federation and its allies in violation of the UN Charter and other norms of international law;

i) existence (emergence) of seats of armed conflict and escalation of such conflicts in the territories of the states contiguous with the Russian Federation and its allies;

j) growing threat of global extremism (terrorism) and its new manifestations under the conditions of insufficiently effective international anti-terrorist cooperation, real threat of terrorist acts with use of radioactive and toxic chemical agents, expansion of transnational organized crime, primarily of illicit arms and drugs trafficking;

k) existence (emergence) of seats of inter-ethnic and inter-confessional tensions, activities of radical international armed groupings and international private military companies in areas adjacent to the state border of the Russian Federation and the borders of its allies, as well as territorial contradictions and upsurge in separatism and extremism in some regions of the world;

l) use of information and communication technologies for the military-political purposes to take actions which run counter to international law, being aimed against sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity of states and posing threat to the international peace, security, global and regional stability;

m) establishment of regimes, which policies threaten the interests of the Russian Federation in the states contiguous with the Russian Federation, including by overthrowing legitimate state administration bodies;

n) subversive operations of special services and organizations of foreign states and their coalitions against the Russian Federation.

### 13. The main internal military risks are:

a) activities aimed at changing by force the constitutional system of the Russian Federation; destabilizing domestic political and social situation in the country; disrupting the functioning of state administration bodies, important state and military facilities, and information infrastructure of the Russian Federation;

b) activities of terrorist organizations and individuals aimed at undermining the sovereignty and violating the unity and territorial integrity of the Russian Federation;

c) subversive information activities against the population, especially young citizens of the State, aimed at undermining historical, spiritual and patriotic traditions related to the defense of the Motherland;

d) provoking inter-ethnic and social tensions, extremism, stirring up ethnic and religious hatred or enmity.

### 14. The main military threats are:

a) drastic aggravation of the military-political situation (interstate relations) and creation of conditions for using military force;

b) impeding the operation of systems of state governance and military command and control of the Russian Federation, disruption the functioning of its strategic nuclear forces, missile warning systems, systems of outer space monitoring, nuclear munitions storage facilities, nuclear energy facilities, nuclear, chemical, pharmaceutical and medical industry facilities and other potentially dangerous facilities;

c) creation and training of illegal armed formations and their activities in the territory of the Russian Federation or in the territories of its allies;

d) demonstration of military force in the course of exercises in the territories of states contiguous with the Russian Federation or its allies;

e) intensification of activities of the armed forces of individual states (groups of states) involving partial or full mobilization and shifting the governance and military command and control bodies of these states to functioning as in wartime conditions.

15. Characteristic features and specifics of current military conflicts are:

a) integrated employment of military force and political, economic, informational or other non-military measures implemented with a wide use of the protest potential of the population and of special operations forces;

b) massive use of weapons and military equipment systems, high-precision and hypersonic weapons, means of electronic warfare, weapons based on new physical principles that are comparable to nuclear weapons in terms of effectiveness, information and control systems, as well as drones and autonomous marine vehicles, guided robotic weapons and military equipment;

c) exerting simultaneous pressure on the enemy throughout the enemy's territory in the global information space, airspace and outer space, on land and sea;

d) a selective approach and inflicting large-scale damage on facilities, speedy troops (forces) and fire maneuver, employment of different mobile groupings of troops (forces);

e) reduction of the time periods required for preparing to conduct military operations;

f) enhanced centralization and computerization of command and control of troops and weapons as a result of transition from a strictly vertical system of command and control to global networked computerized systems of command and control of troops (forces) and weapons;

g) establishment of a permanent zone of military operations in the territories of conflicting sides;

h) participation in military operations of irregular military formations and private military companies;

i) use of indirect and asymmetric methods of operations;

j) employment of political forces and public associations financed and guided from abroad.

16. Nuclear weapons will remain an important factor of preventing an outbreak of nuclear military conflicts involving the use of conventional arms (large-scale war or regional war).

### III. MILITARY POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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17. Main tasks of the Russian Federation's military policy are determined by the President of the Russian Federation in accordance with the federal legislation, the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation for the Period up to 2020 and the Military Doctrine.

18. The Russian Federation's military policy is aimed at deterring and preventing military conflicts, improving military organization and forms and methods of employment of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies, and enhancing mobilization readiness in order to ensure defense and security of the Russian Federation, as well as interests of its allies.

#### Russian Federation's activities to deter and prevent military conflicts

19. The Russian Federation shall ensure the permanent readiness of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies for deterring and preventing military conflicts and for armed defense of the Russian Federation and its allies in accordance with the norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation.

20. Prevention of a nuclear military conflict as well as of any other military conflict is the basis of the military policy of the Russian Federation.

21. Main tasks of the Russian Federation with regard to deterring and preventing military conflicts are:

a) to assess and forecast the development of the military and political situation at global and regional levels, as well as the state of interstate relations in the military-political field with the use of modern technical means and information technologies;

b) to neutralize potential military risks and military threats through political, diplomatic and other non military means;

c) to maintain global and regional stability and the nuclear deterrence potential at a sufficient level;

d) to maintain the predetermined level of combat readiness of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies;

e) to maintain the mobilization readiness of the Russian's economy, public authorities, local governments and organizations in the relevant areas of competence at a level required to ensure their operation in wartime;

f) to unite efforts of the State, society and individuals in defending the Russian Federation; to develop and implement measures, aimed at strengthening the effectiveness of military patriotic education of Russian citizens and their preparation for military service;

g) to work to increase the number of partner states and to promote cooperation with them on the basis of common interests in the area of international security in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter, generally recognized norms and rules of international law, as well as international treaties of the Russian Federation, and to expand cooperation with BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa);

h) to strengthen the system of collective security in the framework of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and to build up its potential; to intensify cooperation in the area of international security in the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO); to cooperate with



The Republic of Abkhazia and the Republic of South Ossetia to ensure common defence and security; to maintain equitable dialogue on European security issues with the European Union and NATO; to promote creation of a new security model based on collective non-bloc principles in the Asia Pacific region;

i) to observe international treaties of the Russian Federation in the area of nuclear-missile arms limitation and reduction;

j) to conclude and implement agreements in the area of conventional arms control, as well as to implement confidence-building measures;

k) to create mechanisms of mutually beneficial bilateral and multilateral cooperation in countering potential missile threats, including if necessary, the creation of joint missile defence systems with Russian participation on a nuclear equal basis;

l) to resist attempts by some states or group of states to achieve military superiority through the deployment of strategic missile defence systems, the placement of weapons in outer space or the deployment of strategic non-nuclear high precision weapon systems;

m) to promote the conclusion of an international treaty on prevention of placement of any types of weapons in outer space;

n) to adopt in the UN framework regulatory provisions to govern the secure conduct of outer space activities, including safety of outer space operations in the general technical sense;

o) to strengthen the Russian Federation's potential in the area of monitoring objects and events in the near Earth outer space, including the international cooperation mechanism in that area;

p) to participate in international peacekeeping activities, including under the auspices of the United Nations and in the framework of cooperation with international (regional) organizations;

q) to develop and adopt an international mechanism to monitor compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction;

r) to participate in combating international terrorism;

s) to create conditions to reduce the risk of using information and communications technologies for the military-political purposes to undertake actions running counter to international law, directed against sovereignty, political independence or territorial integrity of states or threatening international peace and security, and global and regional stability.

## Employment of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies, and their main tasks in peacetime under the conditions of an imminent threat of aggression and in wartime

22. The Russian Federation has the legitimate right to employ the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies to repel aggression against itself and/or its allies, to maintain (restore) peace as decided by the UN Security Council or another collective security body, as well as to protect its citizens abroad in accordance with generally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation.

23. In peacetime, the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies shall be employed by the decision of the President of the Russian Federation in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the federal legislation. Subject to the above, they shall be employed vigorously, purposefully and in an integrated manner on the basis of a timely and constant assessment of the military, political and strategic situation.

24. The Russian Federation shall regard an armed attack against a member state of the Union State [of Russia and Belarus] or any actions involving the use of military force against that state as an act of aggression against the Union State and shall take retaliatory measures.

25. The Russian Federation shall regard an armed attack against a CSTO member state as an aggression against all CSTO member states and shall take measures in accordance with the Collective Security Treaty.

26. Within the framework of strategic deterrence measures of a forceful nature the use of high-precision weapons is envisaged by the Russian Federation.

27. The Russian Federation shall reserve the right to use nuclear weapons in response to the use of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction against it and/or its allies, as well as in the event of aggression against the Russian Federation with the use of conventional weapons when the very existence of the state is in jeopardy. The decision to use nuclear weapons shall be taken by the President of the Russian Federation.

28. The activities to fulfill tasks assigned to the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies shall be organized and carried out in accordance with the Defense Plan of the Russian Federation, decrees of the President of the Russian Federation, orders and directives of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, as well as other statutory acts of the Russian Federation and strategic defense planning documents.

29. The Russian Federation shall provide military contingents for the CSTO peacekeeping forces to participate in peacekeeping operations as decided upon by the CSTO Collective Security Council. The Russian Federation shall also provide military contingents for the CSTO Collective Rapid Reaction Forces and the Collective Rapid Deployment Forces of the Central Asia Collective Security Region to promptly respond to military threats to CSTO member states and accomplish other tasks assigned by the CSTO Collective Security Council.

30. The Russian Federation shall provide military contingents for peacekeeping operations mandated by the UN or the CIS in accordance with the procedure established by the federal legislation and international treaties of the Russian Federation.

31. The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation may be employed outside the country to protect the interests of the Russian Federation and its citizens and to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the generally recognized principles and norms of international law, international treaties of the Russian Federation and the federal legislation.

32. The main tasks of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies in peacetime are:

- a) to protect sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Russian Federation and inviolability of its territory;
- b) to ensure strategic (nuclear and non-nuclear) deterrence, including the prevention of military conflicts;
- c) to maintain the composition, state of combat and mobilization readiness and training of the strategic nuclear forces and their support forces and facilities, as well as command and control systems at a level which guarantees the infliction of an unacceptable damage on an aggressor in whatever situation;

d) to ensure timely warning of the supreme commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation of an air or space attack as well as notification of public and military authorities and troops (forces) of military risks and military threats;

e) to maintain the capability of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies to timely deploy groupings of troops (forces) along critical strategic axes, as well as to ensure their combat readiness;

f) to ensure the aerospace defence of the Russian Federation's critical facilities as well as readiness to counter air and space attacks;

g) to deploy and maintain in the strategic space area orbital groupings of space vehicles to support the activities of the Armed Forces;

h) to protect and defend important state and military facilities, facilities on communication lines and special cargoes;

i) to build new military infrastructure facilities of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies, and to modernize and develop the existing ones as well as to select dual-purpose infrastructure facilities to be used for defence purposes;

j) to protect citizens of the Russian Federation abroad from armed attack on them;

k) to participate in peacekeeping operations to maintain (restore) international peace and security, to take measures to avert (eliminate) threats to peace, and to suppress acts of aggression (violation of peace) on the basis of decisions of the UN Security Council or other bodies authorized to adopt such decisions in accordance with international law;

l) to combat piracy and ensure safety of navigation;

m) to ensure security of economic activities of the Russian Federation in high seas;

n) to combat terrorism in the territory of the Russian Federation and suppress international terrorist activities outside the Russian Federation;

o) to prepare for carrying out territorial defense and civil defense measures;

p) to participate in law enforcement activities and in ensuring public security;

q) to participate in the emergency management and to ensure the post-emergency restoration of special purpose facilities;

r) to participate in the enforcement of state-of-emergency regime;

s) to protect national interests of the Russian Federation in the Arctic region.

33. The main tasks of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies under the conditions of an imminent threat of aggression are:

a) to implement a set of additional measures aimed at reducing the threat of aggression and to increase the level of combat and mobilization readiness of the Armed Forces aimed at strategic deployment;

b) to maintain the nuclear deterrence potential at the required level of readiness;



c) to carry out the strategic deployment of the Armed Forces;

d) to participate in activities to enforce a martial law regime;

e) to carry out territorial defense activities, as well as to implement, in accordance with the established procedure, civil defense measures;

f) to fulfill international obligations of the Russian Federation with regard to collective defense, to repel or prevent, in accordance with the rules of international law, an armed attack against another state that has made a relevant request to the Russian Federation.

34. The main tasks of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies in wartime shall include repelling aggression against the Russian Federation and its allies, defeating the aggressor's troops (forces) and forcing the aggressor to cease hostilities on terms and conditions suiting the interests of the Russian Federation and its allies.

## Development of military organization

35. The main tasks related to the development of the military organization are:

a) to bring the structure, composition, and strength of the components of the military organization in line with their tasks in peacetime, under the conditions of an imminent threat of aggression and in wartime, taking into account the allocation of sufficient financial, physical, and other resources for these purposes. The planned amount of such resources and timetable of their allocation shall be specified in planning documents on the long-term socio-economic development of the Russian Federation;

b) to provide for a more effective and secure functioning of public administration and military governance system and to ensure communication between federal government agencies, bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and other government authorities in addressing defense and security tasks;

c) to improve the aerospace defense system of the Russian Federation;

d) to improve the system of military and economic support for the military organization on the basis of efficient use of financial, physical, and other resources;

e) to improve military planning;

f) to improve territorial defense and civil defense of the Russian Federation;

g) to improve arrangements related to the creation of mobilization reserves, including stocks of weapons, military, and specialized equipment, as well as material and technical assets;

h) to strengthen the system of operation and maintenance of military hardware and specialized equipment;

i) to create integrated logistical, social, medical, and scientific support structures in the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies, as well as military education and training institutions;

j) to improve the system of information security of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies;

k) to raise the prestige of military service and to prepare citizens of the Russian Federation for such service in a comprehensive manner;

l) to support military-political and military-technical cooperation of the Russian Federation with foreign states;

m) to develop the mobilization base and to ensure the mobilization deployment of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies, as well as to improve methods of recruiting and training of mobilization manpower reserves and mobilization manpower resources;

n) to improve the system of radiation, chemical and biological protection of troops (forces) and population.

36. The main priorities related to the development of the military organization are:

a) to improve the system of management of the military organization and to increase the effectiveness of its functioning;

b) to ensure that units, troops and formations of constant readiness are adequately manned, equipped, supported, and trained at the required level;

c) to improve the quality of military training and military education, and to strengthen the military-related scientific potential.

## Organizational building and development of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies

37. The main task of the organizational building and development of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies is to ensure that their structure, composition, strength, arms and equipment with up-to-date (prospective) types of weapons and military and special vehicles correspond to potential military threats, the substance and nature of military conflicts, their tasks in peacetime, under the conditions of an imminent threat of aggression and in wartime, as well as to political, socioeconomic, military-technical and demographic conditions and capabilities of the Russian Federation.

38. As regards the organizational building and development of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies, the Russian Federation proceeds from the necessity:

a) to improve the composition and structure of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies, and to streamline their assigned strength;

b) to ensure a sound ratio of constant-readiness troops and formations to troops and formations intended for the mobilization deployment of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies;

c) to improve the quality of operational, combat, special and mobilization training;

d) to strengthen cooperation among the units and formations of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies, and the federal authorities, authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local governments and organizations involved in defense activities;

e) to ensure the provision of modern armaments and military and specialized equipment (materiel) and their mastering by personnel;

f) to ensure integration and coordinated development of technical, logistical, and other types of support systems of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies;

g) to improve system of military training and education, manpower development and military science;

h) to train highly professional servicemen devoted to their Homeland and to raise prestige of the military service.

39. The main objectives of the organizational building and development of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies shall be achieved through:

a) formulation and consistent implementation of the military policy;

b) provision of effective military-economic support for and sufficient funding of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies;

c) raising the functioning efficiency of the defense-industrial complex;

d) ensuring the reliable functioning of the command-and-control system of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies in peacetime, under the conditions of an imminent threat of aggression and in wartime;

e) maintaining the capability of the national economy to meet the needs of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies;

f) maintaining the mobilization potential at a level required to ensure the mobilization and strategic deployment of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies;

g) developing civil defense forces of constant readiness capable of fulfilling their tasks in peacetime, under the conditions of an imminent threat of aggression and in wartime;

h) formation of territorial troops to provide protection and defense of military, state and special facilities, critical infrastructure, including transport, communications, and energy, as well as potentially hazardous sites;

i) improvement of the deployment (stationing) pattern of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies, including outside the territory of the Russian Federation, in accordance with the international treaties of the Russian Federation and the federal legislation;

j) creation of echeloned military infrastructure along strategic and tactical axes;

k) timely creation of mobilization stocks;

l) ensuring effective information security of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies;

m) structural improvement of the system of military higher education institutions and of federal higher education institutions offering military training, and providing them with up-to-date training facilities;

n) improvement of social welfare of active and retired servicemen and their families, as well as of civilian personnel of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies;

o) implementation of social guarantees established by the federal legislation for active and retired servicemen and their families, and improvement of their life quality;



p) improvement of the system of staffing with personnel under contract or under the draft with an emphasis on appointing enlisted servicemen under contract as private soldiers and sergeants ensuring combat readiness of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies;

q) strengthening the law and order and military discipline, as well as prevention and suppression of corruption;

r) improving youth pre-draft training and military-patriotic education of citizens;

s) ensuring administrative and civilian control of the defense-related activities of federal executive bodies and the executive bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

## Mobilization preparation and mobilization readiness of the Russian Federation

40. Mobilization readiness of the Russian Federation shall be ensured through preparing for implementation of mobilization plans within established time limits. The pre-determined level of mobilization readiness of the Russian Federation depends on an estimated military threat and the nature of a military conflict and shall be achieved through adequate activities for mobilization preparation, as well as equipping the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies with modern weapons and maintaining military-technical potential at a sufficient level.

41. The main task of mobilization preparation is to prepare the economy of the Russian Federation, economies of its constituent entities and municipalities and its state administration bodies, local government authorities and organizations, as well as to prepare its Armed Forces, other troops and bodies for the defense of the State against an armed attack and meeting the requirements of the State and the needs of the population in wartime.

42. The main tasks of mobilization preparation are:

a) to ensure sustainable governance in wartime;

b) to develop a legal framework regulating economic and other measures in the period of mobilization, during a state of martial law and in wartime considering the specific aspects of the functioning of financial, credit, tax, and monetary systems during these periods;

c) to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies as well as the needs of the population in wartime;

d) to create ad hoc formations to be assigned to the Armed Forces or to be used for the purposes of the economy of the Russian Federation when mobilization is declared;

e) to maintain the industrial potential of the Russian Federation at a level sufficient to meet the requirements of the State and the needs of the population in wartime;

f) to provide the Armed Forces, others troops and bodies as well as economic sectors with additional human and logistical resources to address wartime tasks;

g) to organize reconstruction works at sites that were damaged or destroyed as a result of a military operation, including restoration of productive facilities designed to manufacture weapons, military, and special equipment, as well as coverage on transportation lines;

h) to organize supplies of food and non-food commodities to the population under conditions of limited resources in wartime.

## Military-economic support for the defense

43. The main task of the military-economic support for the defense is to create conditions for sustainable development and maintenance of the State's military-economic and military-technical potential at the level necessary for the implementation of military policy and for meeting reliably the needs of the military organization in peacetime, in the face of an imminent threat of aggression and in wartime.

44. The tasks of military-economic support for the defense are:

a) to equip the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies with weapons and military and special equipment on the basis of the development of the military-scientific potential of the country, concentration of its financial, material and technical resources, as well as greater efficiency of their use in order to achieve the level sufficient to accomplish tasks assigned to the military organization;

b) to provide timely and full resource support for the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies with materiel needed for the implementation of their plans (programmes) for building and employment and for operational, combat, special and mobilization training of troops (forces);

c) to develop the defense-industrial complex by coordinating military-economic activities of the State aimed at ensuring defense, integration of the civilian and military sectors of the economy in specific spheres of production and legal protection of the results of military, special and dual-purpose intellectual activities;

d) to advance military-political and military-technical cooperation with foreign states for consolidation of confidence-building measures and reducing global and regional military tensions.

## Equipping the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies with weapons and military and special equipment

45. The main task of equipping the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies with weapons and military and special equipment is to develop and maintain an interconnected and integrated system of weapons in a state corresponding to the tasks and purpose of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies, to the forms and methods of their use, and to the economic and mobilization potential of the Russian Federation.

46. The tasks of equipping the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies with weapons and military and special equipment are:

a) to equip (re-equip) the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies in an integrated manner with up-to-date types and systems of weapons and military and special equipment, and to maintain them in a state ensuring their combat use;

b) to develop multifunctional (multipurpose) systems of weapons and military and special equipment using standardized components;

c) to enhance capacity and means of information warfare;

d) to improve the quality of the means of information exchange on the basis of up-to-date technologies and international standards, as well as a single information field of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies as part of the Russian Federation's information space;

e) to ensure the functional and organizational-technical unity of weapon systems of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies;

f) to develop new types of high-precision weapons and means of counteracting them, aerospace defense assets, communication systems, reconnaissance and command systems, radio jamming systems, complexes of unmanned aerial vehicles, robotic strike complexes, modern transport aviation and individual protection systems for military personnel;

g) to create basic information management systems and integrate them with the systems of command and control of weapons and the computerized systems of command-and-control bodies at the strategic, operational-strategic, operational, operational-tactical, and tactical levels.

47. The implementation of the tasks of equipping the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies with weapons and military and special equipment is provided for by the State Arms Programme and other national programmes (plans).

## Provision of materiel for the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies

48. The provision of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies with materiel and their stockpiling and maintenance shall be carried out within the framework of integrated and coordinated systems of technical and logistical support.

49. The main task of the provision of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies with materiel in peacetime shall be stockpiling, echeloned placing, and maintenance of reserves of materiel supporting the mobilization and strategic deployment of the Armed Forces and the conduct of military operations (based on the time periods necessary for adapting the economy, its individual sectors, and industrial organizations to wartime conditions) in the light of physical and geographical conditions along the strategic axes and capacities of the transportation system.

50. The main task of the provision of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies with materiel in a period of a direct threat of aggression shall consist in the additional provision of the troops (forces) with materiel according to wartime manning levels and norms.

51. The main tasks of the provision of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies with materiel in wartime are:

a) to supply materiel taking into account the task assigned to a grouping of troops (forces), the procedure and schedule for its formation, and the expected duration of military operations;

b) to replenish losses of armaments, military and special equipment, and materiel in the course of military operations with due account of the capacity of industrial organizations to deliver and repair weapons and military and special equipment.



## Development of the defense-industrial complex

52. The main task of the development of the defense industry is to ensure its effective functioning as a high-tech multiprofile sector of the national economy capable of meeting the needs of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies in up-to-date weapons and military and special equipment, and the strategic presence of the Russian Federation in world markets for high-tech products and services.

53. The tasks of the development of the defense-industrial complex are:

- a) to enhance the defense-industrial complex through creating and developing major research and production structures;
- b) to improve the system of interstate cooperation in the development, production, and maintenance of weapons and military equipment;
- c) to ensure the technological independence of the Russian Federation in the production of strategic and other types of weapons and military and special equipment in accordance with the State Arms Programme;
- d) to improve the system of the guaranteed provision of materials and raw materials for the production and operation of weapons and military and special equipment through all stages of their life cycle, including in particular nationally produced related items and components;
- e) to establish a complex of priority technologies ensuring the development and creation of prospective systems and models of weapons and military and special equipment;
- f) to maintain the state control over strategically important organizations in the defense-industrial complex;
- g) to step up innovation and investment activities making it possible to carry out a qualitative updating of the scientific, technical, production and technological base;
- h) to develop, support and introduce military and civilian basic and critical technologies ensuring the development, production and maintenance of weapons and military and special equipment that are currently in service and prospective models of weapons and military and special equipment, as well as ensuring technological breakthrough or a forward-looking scientific and technological groundwork with a purpose of development of fundamentally new models of weapons and military and special equipment possessing previously unattainable performance capabilities;
- i) to improve the system of targeted programme planning of the development of the defense-industrial complex with a view to increasing the effectiveness of equipping the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies with weapons and military and special equipment and ensuring the mobilization readiness of the defense-industrial complex;
- j) to develop and produce prospective systems and models of weapons and military and special equipment and improve the quality and competitiveness of military products, to develop a management system for the full life cycle of weapons and military and special equipment;
- k) to improve the mechanism for placing orders for the supplies of products, conducting of work and provision of services for federal needs;

l) to carry out measures stipulated by the federal legislation and aimed at providing economic incentives for entities implementing the State defense procurement programme;

m) to improve the performance of defense-industrial complex entities by introducing organizational and economic mechanisms ensuring their efficient functioning and development;

n) to improve the defense-industrial complex staffing structure, to strengthen its intellectual potential and to ensure social security of those working in the defense-industrial complex;

o) to ensure the production and technological mobilization readiness of defense-industrial complex entities for developing and producing priority types of weapons and military and special equipment in designated quantities and of due quality.

## Military-political and military-technical cooperation of the Russian Federation with foreign states

54. The Russian Federation carries out military-political and military technical cooperation with foreign states (hereinafter military-political and military-technical cooperation) and with international, including regional, organizations on the basis of its foreign policy and economic expediency and in accordance with the federal legislation and international treaties of the Russian Federation.

55. The tasks of the military-political cooperation of the Russian Federation are:

a) to strengthen international security and strategic stability at global and regional levels on the basis of the rule of international law, and first of all the UN Charter provisions;

b) to establish and develop allied relations with the member states of the CSTO and the member states of the CIS, with the Republic of Abkhazia and the Republic of South Ossetia, as well as relations of friendship and partnership with other states;

c) to develop the negotiation process aimed at creating regional security systems with the participation of the Russian Federation;

d) to develop relations with international organizations for the prevention of conflict situations and maintenance and strengthening of peace in various regions, including with the participation of Russian military contingents in peacekeeping operations;

e) to maintain equitable relations with interested states and international organizations to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery;

f) to develop a dialogue with interested states on national approaches to confronting military risks and military threats brought about by the extensive use of information and communications technologies for military and political purposes;

g) to fulfill international obligations of the Russian Federation.

56. The main priorities of military-political cooperation shall include:

- a) with the Republic of Belarus: coordinating the activities in the sphere of development of the national Armed Forces and the use of the military infrastructure; elaborating and harmonizing measures to maintain the defense capability of the Union State [of Russia and Belarus] in accordance with the Military Doctrine of the Union State;
- b) with the Republic of Abkhazia and the Republic of South Ossetia – ensuring common defense and security;
- c) with the CSTO member states – consolidating efforts to improve the capabilities of the CSTO collective security system for ensuring collective security and common defense;
- d) with the CIS member states – ensuring regional and international security and carrying out peacekeeping operations;
- e) with the SCO states – coordinating efforts to confront new military risks and military threats within common space, as well as establishing a necessary legal and regulatory framework;
- f) with the United Nations and other international, including regional, organizations – involving representatives of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies in the management of peacekeeping operations and in the process of planning and carrying out preparatory activities for operations aimed at maintaining (restoring) peace, as well as in participating in the elaboration, coordination, and implementation of international agreements on arms control and strengthening international security and increasing the participation of units and servicemen of the Armed Forces, other troops and bodies in operations aimed at maintaining (restoring) peace. .

57. The tasks of military-technical cooperation are defined by the President of the Russian Federation in accordance with the federal legislation.

58. The key areas of military-technical cooperation are formulated in the Annual Presidential Address to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.









# 2014 Russian Military Doctrine (RU)

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Президент Российской Федерации

В.Путин

## ВОЕННАЯ ДОКТРИНА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ I. ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

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1. Военная доктрина Российской Федерации (далее - Военная доктрина) представляет собой систему официально принятых в государстве взглядов на подготовку к вооруженной защите и вооруженную защиту Российской Федерации.
2. В Военной доктрине на основе анализа военных опасностей и военных угроз Российской Федерации и интересам ее союзников сформулированы основные положения военной политики и военно-экономического обеспечения обороны государства.
3. Правовую основу Военной доктрины составляют Конституция Российской Федерации, общепризнанные принципы и нормы международного права и международные договоры Российской Федерации в области обороны, контроля над вооружениями и разоружения, федеральные конституционные законы, федеральные законы, а также нормативные правовые акты Президента Российской Федерации и Правительства Российской Федерации.
4. В Военной доктрине учтены основные положения Концепции долгосрочного социально-экономического развития Российской Федерации на период до 2020 года, Стратегии национальной безопасности Российской Федерации до 2020 года, а также соответствующие положения Концепции внешней политики Российской Федерации, Морской доктрины Российской Федерации на период до 2020 года, Стратегии развития Арктической зоны Российской Федерации и обеспечения национальной безопасности на период до 2020 года и других документов стратегического планирования.
5. В Военной доктрине отражена приверженность Российской Федерации к использованию для защиты национальных интересов страны и интересов ее союзников военных мер только после исчерпания возможностей применения политических, дипломатических, правовых, экономических, информационных и других инструментов ненасильственного характера.
6. Положения Военной доктрины конкретизируются в посланиях Президента Российской Федерации Федеральному Собранию Российской Федерации и могут корректироваться в рамках стратегического планирования в военной сфере (военного планирования).



7. Реализация Военной доктрины достигается путем централизации государственного управления в области обороны и безопасности и осуществляется в соответствии с федеральным законодательством, нормативными правовыми актами Президента Российской Федерации, Правительства Российской Федерации и федеральных органов исполнительной власти.

8. В Военной доктрине используются следующие основные понятия:

а) военная безопасность Российской Федерации (далее - военная безопасность) - состояние защищенности жизненно важных интересов личности, общества и государства от внешних и внутренних военных угроз, связанных с применением военной силы или угрозой ее применения, характеризующее отсутствием военной угрозы либо способностью ей противостоять;

б) военная опасность - состояние межгосударственных или внутригосударственных отношений, характеризующее совокупностью факторов, способных при определенных условиях привести к возникновению военной угрозы;

в) военная угроза - состояние межгосударственных или внутригосударственных отношений, характеризующее реальной возможностью возникновения военного конфликта между противостоящими сторонами, высокой степенью готовности какого-либо государства (группы государств), сепаратистских (террористических) организаций к применению военной силы (вооруженному насилию);

г) военный конфликт - форма разрешения межгосударственных или внутригосударственных противоречий с применением военной силы (понятие охватывает все виды вооруженного противоборства, включая крупномасштабные, региональные, локальные войны и вооруженные конфликты);

д) вооруженный конфликт - вооруженное столкновение ограниченного масштаба между государствами (международный вооруженный конфликт) или противостоящими сторонами в пределах территории одного государства (внутренний вооруженный конфликт);

е) локальная война - война, в которой преследуются ограниченные военно-политические цели, военные действия ведутся в границах противоборствующих государств и которая затрагивает преимущественно интересы только этих государств (территориальные, экономические, политические и другие);

ж) региональная война - война с участием нескольких государств одного региона, ведущаяся национальными или коалиционными вооруженными силами, в ходе которой стороны преследуют важные военно-политические цели;

з) крупномасштабная война - война между коалициями государств или крупнейшими государствами мирового сообщества, в которой стороны преследуют радикальные военно-политические цели. Крупномасштабная война может стать результатом эскалации вооруженного конфликта, локальной или региональной войны с вовлечением значительного количества государств разных регионов мира. Эта война потребует мобилизации всех имеющихся материальных ресурсов и духовных сил государств-участников;

и) военная политика - деятельность государства по организации и осуществлению обороны и обеспечению безопасности Российской Федерации, а также интересов ее союзников;

к) военная организация государства (далее - военная организация) - совокупность органов государственного и военного управления, Вооруженных Сил Российской Федерации, других

войск, воинских формирований и органов, создаваемых на военное время специальных формирований (далее - Вооруженные Силы другие войска и органы), составляющих ее основу и осуществляющих свою деятельность военными методами, и оборонно-промышленный комплекс страны, совместная деятельность которых направлена на подготовку к вооруженной защите и вооруженную защиту Российской Федерации;

л) военное планирование - определение порядка и способов реализации целей и задач развития военной организации, строительства и развития Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов, их применения и всестороннего обеспечения;

м) мобилизационная готовность Российской Федерации - способность Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов, экономики государства, а также федеральных органов государственной власти, органов государственной власти субъектов Российской Федерации, органов местного самоуправления и организаций к выполнению мобилизационных планов;

н) система неядерного сдерживания - комплекс внешнеполитических, военных и военно-технических мер, направленных на предотвращение агрессии против Российской Федерации неядерными средствами.

## II. ВОЕННЫЕ ОПАСНОСТИ И ВОЕННЫЕ УГРОЗЫ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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9. Мировое развитие на современном этапе характеризуется усилением глобальной конкуренции, напряженности в различных областях межгосударственного и межрегионального взаимодействия, соперничеством ценностных ориентиров и моделей развития, неустойчивостью процессов экономического и политического развития на глобальном и региональном уровнях на фоне общего осложнения международных отношений. Происходит поэтапное перераспределение влияния в пользу новых центров экономического роста и политического притяжения.

10. Неурегулированными остаются многие региональные конфликты. Сохраняются тенденции к их силовому разрешению, в том числе в регионах, граничащих с Российской Федерацией. Существующая архитектура (система) международной безопасности не обеспечивает равной безопасности всех государств.

11. Наметилась тенденция смещения военных опасностей и военных угроз в информационное пространство и внутреннюю сферу Российской Федерации. При этом, несмотря на снижение вероятности развязывания против Российской Федерации крупномасштабной войны, на ряде направлений военные опасности для Российской Федерации усиливаются.

12. Основные внешние военные опасности:

а) наращивание силового потенциала Организации Североатлантического договора (НАТО) и наделение ее глобальными функциями, реализуемыми в нарушение норм международного права, приближение военной инфраструктуры стран - членов НАТО к границам Российской Федерации, в том числе путем дальнейшего расширения блока;

б) дестабилизация обстановки в отдельных государствах и регионах и подрыв глобальной и региональной стабильности;

в) развертывание (наращивание) воинских контингентов иностранных государств (групп государств) на территориях государств, сопредельных с Российской Федерацией и ее союзниками, а также в прилегающих акваториях, в том числе для политического и военного давления на Российскую Федерацию;

г) создание и развертывание систем стратегической противоракетной обороны, подрывающих глобальную стабильность и нарушающих сложившееся соотношение сил в ракетно-ядерной сфере, реализация концепции “глобального удара”, намерение разместить оружие в космосе, а также развертывание стратегических неядерных систем высокоточного оружия;

д) территориальные претензии к Российской Федерации и ее союзникам, вмешательство в их внутренние дела;

е) распространение оружия массового поражения, ракет и ракетных технологий;

ж) нарушение отдельными государствами международных договоренностей, а также несоблюдение ранее заключенных международных договоров в области запрещения, ограничения и сокращения вооружений;

з) применение военной силы на территориях государств, сопредельных с Российской Федерацией и ее союзниками, в нарушение Устава Организации Объединенных Наций (ООН) и других норм международного права;

и) наличие (возникновение) очагов и эскалация вооруженных конфликтов на территориях государств, сопредельных с Российской Федерацией и ее союзниками;

к) растущая угроза глобального экстремизма (терроризма) и его новых проявлений в условиях недостаточно эффективного международного антитеррористического сотрудничества, реальная угроза проведения терактов с применением радиоактивных и токсичных химических веществ, расширение масштабов транснациональной организованной преступности, прежде всего незаконного оборота оружия и наркотиков;

л) наличие (возникновение) очагов межнациональной и межконфессиональной напряженности, деятельность международных вооруженных радикальных группировок, иностранных частных военных компаний в районах, прилегающих к государственной границе Российской Федерации и границам ее союзников, а также наличие территориальных противоречий, рост сепаратизма и экстремизма в отдельных регионах мира;

м) использование информационных и коммуникационных технологий в военно-политических целях для осуществления действий, противоречащих международному праву, направленных против суверенитета, политической независимости, территориальной целостности государств и представляющих угрозу международному миру, безопасности, глобальной и региональной стабильности;

н) установление в государствах, сопредельных с Российской Федерацией, режимов, в том числе в результате свержения легитимных органов государственной власти, политика которых угрожает интересам Российской Федерации;

о) подрывная деятельность специальных служб и организаций иностранных государств и их коалиций против Российской Федерации.

### 13. Основные внутренние военные опасности:



а) деятельность, направленная на насильственное изменение конституционного строя Российской Федерации, дестабилизацию внутривнутриполитической и социальной ситуации в стране, дезорганизацию функционирования органов государственной власти, важных государственных, военных объектов и информационной инфраструктуры Российской Федерации;

б) деятельность террористических организаций и отдельных лиц, направленная на подрыв суверенитета, нарушение единства и территориальной целостности Российской Федерации;

в) деятельность по информационному воздействию на население, в первую очередь на молодых граждан страны, имеющая целью подрыв исторических, духовных и патриотических традиций в области защиты Отечества;

г) провоцирование межнациональной и социальной напряженности, экстремизма, разжигание этнической и религиозной ненависти либо вражды.

#### 14. Основные военные угрозы:

а) резкое обострение военно-политической обстановки (межгосударственных отношений) и создание условий для применения военной силы;

б) воспрепятствование работе систем государственного и военного управления Российской Федерации, нарушение функционирования ее стратегических ядерных сил, систем предупреждения о ракетном нападении, контроля космического пространства, объектов хранения ядерных боеприпасов, атомной энергетики, атомной, химической, фармацевтической и медицинской промышленности и других потенциально опасных объектов;

в) создание и подготовка незаконных вооруженных формирований, их деятельность на территории Российской Федерации или на территориях ее союзников;

г) демонстрация военной силы в ходе проведения учений на территориях государств, сопредельных с Российской Федерацией и ее союзниками;

д) активизация деятельности вооруженных сил отдельных государств (групп государств) с проведением частичной или общей мобилизации, переводом органов государственного и военного управления этих государств на работу в условиях военного времени.

#### 15. Характерные черты и особенности современных военных конфликтов:

а) комплексное применение военной силы, политических, экономических, информационных и иных мер невоенного характера, реализуемых с широким использованием протестного потенциала населения и сил специальных операций;

б) массированное применение систем вооружения и военной техники, высокоточного, гиперзвукового оружия, средств радиоэлектронной борьбы, оружия на новых физических принципах, сопоставимого по эффективности с ядерным оружием, информационно-управляющих систем, а также беспилотных летательных и автономных морских аппаратов, управляемых роботизированных образцов вооружения и военной техники;

в) воздействие на противника на всю глубину его территории одновременно в глобальном информационном пространстве, в воздушно-космическом пространстве, на суше и море;

г) избирательность и высокая степень поражения объектов, быстрота маневра войсками (силами) и огнем, применение различных мобильных группировок войск (сил);

д) сокращение временных параметров подготовки к ведению военных действий;

е) усиление централизации и автоматизации управления войсками и оружием в результате перехода от строго вертикальной системы управления к глобальным сетевым автоматизированным системам управления войсками (силами) и оружием;

ж) создание на территориях противоборствующих сторон постоянно действующей зоны военных действий;

з) участие в военных действиях иррегулярных вооруженных формирований и частных военных компаний;

и) применение непрямых и асимметричных способов действий;

к) использование финансируемых и управляемых извне политических сил, общественных движений.

16. Ядерное оружие будет оставаться важным фактором предотвращения возникновения ядерных военных конфликтов и военных конфликтов с применением обычных средств поражения (крупномасштабной войны, региональной войны).

### III. ВОЕННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

17. Основные задачи военной политики Российской Федерации определяются Президентом Российской Федерации в соответствии с федеральным законодательством, Стратегией национальной безопасности Российской Федерации до 2020 года и Военной доктриной.

18. Военная политика Российской Федерации направлена на сдерживание и предотвращение военных конфликтов, совершенствование военной организации, форм и способов применения Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов, повышение мобилизационной готовности в целях обеспечения обороны и безопасности Российской Федерации, а также интересов ее союзников.

#### Деятельность Российской Федерации по сдерживанию и предотвращению военных конфликтов

19. Российская Федерация обеспечивает постоянную готовность Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов к сдерживанию и предотвращению военных конфликтов, к вооруженной защите Российской Федерации и ее союзников в соответствии с нормами международного права и международными договорами Российской Федерации.

20. Недопущение ядерного военного конфликта, как и любого другого военного конфликта, положено в основу военной политики Российской Федерации.

21. Основные задачи Российской Федерации по сдерживанию и предотвращению военных конфликтов:

а) оценка и прогнозирование развития военно-политической обстановки на глобальном и региональном уровне, а также состояния межгосударственных отношений в военно-политической сфере с использованием современных технических средств и информационных технологий;

б) нейтрализация возможных военных опасностей и военных угроз политическими, дипломатическими и иными невоенными средствами;

в) поддержание глобальной и региональной стабильности и потенциала ядерного сдерживания на достаточном уровне;

г) поддержание Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов в заданной степени готовности к боевому применению;

д) поддержание мобилизационной готовности экономики Российской Федерации, органов государственной власти, органов местного самоуправления и организаций в установленных им сферах деятельности на уровне, необходимом для обеспечения решения задач в военное время;

е) объединение усилий государства, общества и личности по защите Российской Федерации, разработка и реализация мер, направленных на повышение эффективности военно-патриотического воспитания граждан Российской Федерации и их подготовки к военной службе;

ж) расширение круга государств-партнеров и развитие сотрудничества с ними на основе общих интересов в сфере укрепления международной безопасности в соответствии с положениями Устава ООН, общепризнанными принципами и нормами международного права и международными договорами Российской Федерации, расширение взаимодействия с государствами - участниками БРИКС (Федеративная Республика Бразилия, Российская Федерация, Республика Индия, Китайская Народная Республика и Южно-Африканская Республика);

з) укрепление системы коллективной безопасности в рамках Организации Договора о коллективной безопасности (ОДКБ) и наращивание ее потенциала, усиление взаимодействия в области международной безопасности в рамках Содружества Независимых Государств (СНГ), Организации по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе (ОБСЕ) и Шанхайской организации сотрудничества (ШОС), взаимодействие с Республикой Абхазия и Республикой Южная Осетия в целях обеспечения совместной обороны и безопасности, поддержание равноправного диалога в сфере европейской безопасности с Европейским союзом и НАТО, содействие построению в Азиатско-Тихоокеанском регионе новой модели безопасности, основанной на коллективных внеблоковых началах;

и) соблюдение международных договоров Российской Федерации в области сокращения и ограничения ракетно-ядерных вооружений;

к) заключение и реализация соглашений в области контроля над обычными вооружениями, а также осуществление мер по укреплению взаимного доверия;

л) формирование механизмов взаимовыгодного двустороннего и многостороннего сотрудничества в противодействии вероятным ракетным угрозам, включая при необходимости создание совместных систем противоракетной обороны с равноправным российским участием;

м) противодействие попыткам отдельных государств (групп государств) добиться военного превосходства путем развертывания систем стратегической противоракетной обороны,



размещения оружия в космическом пространстве, развертывания стратегических неядерных систем высокоточного оружия;

н) заключение международного договора о предотвращении размещения в космическом пространстве любых видов оружия;

о) согласование в рамках ООН элементов нормативного регулирования безопасного осуществления космической деятельности, включая безопасность операций в космическом пространстве в их общетехническом понимании;

п) укрепление потенциала Российской Федерации в области мониторинга объектов и событий в околоземном пространстве, включая механизм международного взаимодействия в указанной области;

р) участие в международной миротворческой деятельности, в том числе под эгидой ООН и в рамках взаимодействия с международными (региональными) организациями;

с) разработка и принятие международного механизма контроля за соблюдением Конвенции о запрещении разработки, производства и накопления запасов бактериологического (биологического), токсинного оружия и об их уничтожении;

т) участие в борьбе с международным терроризмом;

у) создание условий, обеспечивающих снижение риска использования информационных и коммуникационных технологий в военно-политических целях для осуществления действий, противоречащих международному праву, направленных против суверенитета, политической независимости, территориальной целостности государств и представляющих угрозу международному миру, безопасности, глобальной и региональной стабильности.

## Применение Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов, их основные задачи в мирное время, в период непосредственной угрозы агрессии и в военное время

22. Российская Федерация считает правомерным применение Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов для отражения агрессии против нее и (или) ее союзников, поддержания (восстановления) мира по решению Совета Безопасности ООН, других структур коллективной безопасности, а также для обеспечения защиты своих граждан, находящихся за пределами Российской Федерации, в соответствии с общепризнанными принципами и нормами международного права и международными договорами Российской Федерации.

23. Применение Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов в мирное время осуществляется по решению Президента Российской Федерации в порядке, установленном федеральным законодательством. При этом применение Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов осуществляется решительно, целенаправленно и комплексно на основе заблаговременного и постоянного анализа складывающейся военно-политической и военно-стратегической обстановки.

24. Российская Федерация рассматривает вооруженное нападение на государство - участника Союзного государства или любые действия с применением военной силы против него как акт агрессии против Союзного государства и осуществит ответные меры.

25. Российская Федерация рассматривает вооруженное нападение на государство - члена ОДКБ как агрессию против всех государств - членов ОДКБ и осуществит в этом случае меры в соответствии с Договором о коллективной безопасности.

26. В рамках выполнения мероприятий стратегического сдерживания силового характера Российской Федерацией предусматривается применение высокоточного оружия.

27. Российская Федерация оставляет за собой право применить ядерное оружие в ответ на применение против нее и (или) ее союзников ядерного и других видов оружия массового поражения, а также в случае агрессии против Российской Федерации с применением обычного оружия, когда под угрозу поставлено само существование государства.

## Решение о применении ядерного оружия принимается Президентом Российской Федерации.

28. Выполнение стоящих перед Вооруженными Силами, другими войсками и органами задач организуется и осуществляется в соответствии с Планом обороны Российской Федерации, указами Президента Российской Федерации, приказами и директивами Верховного Главнокомандующего Вооруженными Силами Российской Федерации, другими нормативными правовыми актами Российской Федерации и документами стратегического планирования по вопросам обороны.

29. Российская Федерация выделяет воинские контингенты в состав миротворческих сил ОДКБ для участия в операциях по поддержанию мира по решению Совета коллективной безопасности ОДКБ. Российская Федерация выделяет воинские контингенты в состав Коллективных сил оперативного реагирования ОДКБ, Коллективных сил быстрого развертывания Центрально-Азиатского региона коллективной безопасности в целях оперативного реагирования на военные угрозы в отношении государств - членов ОДКБ и решения иных задач, определенных Советом коллективной безопасности ОДКБ.

30. Для осуществления миротворческих операций по мандату ООН или по мандату СНГ Российская Федерация предоставляет воинские контингенты в порядке, установленном федеральным законодательством и международными договорами Российской Федерации.

31. В целях защиты интересов Российской Федерации и ее граждан, поддержания международного мира и безопасности формирования Вооруженных Сил могут оперативно использоваться за пределами Российской Федерации в соответствии с общепризнанными принципами и нормами международного права, международными договорами Российской Федерации и федеральным законодательством.

32. Основные задачи Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов в мирное время:

а) защита суверенитета, территориальной целостности Российской Федерации и неприкосновенности ее территории;

б) стратегическое (ядерное и неядерное) сдерживание, в том числе предотвращение военных конфликтов;

в) поддержание состава, состояния боевой и мобилизационной готовности и подготовки стратегических ядерных сил, сил и средств, обеспечивающих их функционирование и применение, а также систем управления на уровне, гарантирующем нанесение неприемлемого ущерба агрессору в любых условиях обстановки;

г) своевременное предупреждение Верховного Главнокомандующего Вооруженными Силами Российской Федерации о воздушно-космическом нападении, оповещение органов государственного и военного управления, войск (сил) о военных опасностях и военных угрозах;

д) поддержание способности Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов к заблаговременному развертыванию группировок войск (сил) на потенциально опасных стратегических направлениях, также их готовности к боевому применению;

е) обеспечение воздушно-космической обороны важнейших объектов Российской Федерации и готовности к отражению ударов средств воздушно-космического нападения;

ж) развертывание и поддержание в стратегической космической зоне орбитальных группировок космических аппаратов, обеспечивающих деятельность Вооруженных Сил;

з) охрана и оборона важных государственных и военных объектов, объектов на коммуникациях и специальных грузов;

и) создание новых, модернизация и развитие имеющихся объектов военной инфраструктуры Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов, а также отбор объектов инфраструктуры двойного назначения для использования войсками (силами) в целях обороны;

к) защита граждан Российской Федерации за пределами Российской Федерации от вооруженного нападения на них;

л) участие в операциях по поддержанию (восстановлению) международного мира и безопасности, принятие мер для предотвращения (устранения) угрозы миру, подавление актов агрессии (нарушения мира) на основании решений Совет Безопасности ООН или иных органов, уполномоченных принимать такие решения в соответствии с международным правом;

м) борьба с пиратством, обеспечение безопасности судоходства;

н) обеспечение безопасности экономической деятельности Российской Федерации в Мировом океане;

о) борьба с терроризмом на территории Российской Федерации и пресечение международной террористической деятельности за пределами ее территории;

п) подготовка к проведению мероприятий по территориальной обороне и гражданской обороне;

р) участие в охране общественного порядка, обеспечении общественной безопасности;

с) участие в ликвидации чрезвычайных ситуаций и восстановление объектов специального назначения;

т) участие в обеспечении режима чрезвычайного положения;

у) обеспечение национальных интересов Российской Федерации в Арктике.

33. Основные задачи Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов в период непосредственной угрозы агрессии:

а) осуществление комплекса дополнительных мероприятий, направленных на снижение уровня



угрозы агрессии и повышение уровня боевой и мобилизационной готовности Вооруженных Сил в целях проведения стратегического развертывания;

б) поддержание потенциала ядерного сдерживания в установленной степени готовности;

в) стратегическое развертывание Вооруженных Сил;

г) участие в обеспечении режима военного положения;

д) осуществление мероприятий по территориальной обороне, а также выполнение в установленном порядке мероприятий по гражданской обороне;

е) выполнение международных обязательств Российской Федерации по коллективной обороне, отражение или предотвращение в соответствии с нормами международного права вооруженного нападения на другое государство, обратившееся к Российской Федерации с соответствующей просьбой.

34. Основными задачами Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов в военное время являются отражение агрессии против Российской Федерации и ее союзников, нанесение поражения войскам (силам) агрессора, принуждение его к прекращению военных действий на условиях, отвечающих интересам Российской Федерации и ее союзников.

## Развитие военной организации

35. Основные задачи развития военной организации:

а) приведение структуры, состава и численности компонентов военной организации в соответствие с задачами в мирное время, в период непосредственной угрозы агрессии и в военное время с учетом выделения на эти цели достаточного количества финансовых, материальных и иных ресурсов. Планируемое количество и сроки выделения указанных ресурсов отражаются в документах планирования долгосрочного социально-экономического развития Российской Федерации;

б) повышение эффективности и безопасности функционирования системы государственного и военного управления, обеспечение информационного взаимодействия между федеральными органами исполнительной власти, органами исполнительной власти субъектов Российской Федерации, иными государственными органами при решении задач в области обороны и безопасности;

в) совершенствование системы воздушно-космической обороны Российской Федерации;

г) совершенствование военно-экономического обеспечения военной организации на основе рационального использования финансовых, материальных и иных ресурсов;

д) совершенствование военного планирования;

е) совершенствование территориальной обороны и гражданской обороны Российской Федерации;

ж) совершенствование системы создания запаса мобилизационных ресурсов, в том числе

запасов вооружения, военной и специальной техники, а также материально-технических средств;

з) повышение эффективности функционирования системы эксплуатации и ремонта вооружения, военной и специальной техники;

и) создание интегрированных структур материально-технического, социального, медицинского и научного обеспечения в Вооруженных Силах, других войсках и органах, а также учреждений военного образования и подготовки кадров;

к) совершенствование системы информационной безопасности Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов;

л) повышение престижа военной службы, всесторонняя подготовка к ней граждан Российской Федерации;

м) обеспечение военно-политического и военно-технического сотрудничества Российской Федерации с иностранными государствами;

н) развитие мобилизационной базы и обеспечение мобилизационного развертывания Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов, а также совершенствование методов комплектования и подготовки мобилизационных людских резервов и мобилизационных людских ресурсов;

о) совершенствование системы радиационной, химической и биологической защиты войск (сил) и населения.

#### 36. Основные приоритеты развития военной организации:

а) совершенствование системы управления военной организацией и повышение эффективности ее функционирования;

б) обеспечение необходимой степени укомплектованности, оснащенности и обеспеченности соединений, воинских частей и формирований постоянной готовности и требуемого уровня их подготовки;

в) повышение качества подготовки кадров и военного образования, а также наращивание военно-научного потенциала.

## Строительство и развитие Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов

37. Основная задача строительства и развития Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов - приведение их структуры, состава, численности и оснащенности современными (перспективными) образцами вооружения, военной и специальной техники в соответствии с прогнозируемыми военными угрозами, содержанием и характером военных конфликтов, задачами в мирное время, в период непосредственной угрозы агрессии и в военное время, а также с политическими, социально-экономическими, демографическими и военно-техническими условиями и возможностями Российской Федерации.

38. В строительстве и развитии Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов Российская Федерация исходит из необходимости:

а) совершенствования состава и структуры Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов, оптимизации штатной численности военнослужащих;

б) обеспечения рационального соотношения соединений и воинских частей постоянной готовности и соединений и воинских частей, предназначенных для мобилизационного развертывания Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов;

в) повышения качества оперативной, боевой, специальной и мобилизационной подготовки;

г) совершенствования взаимодействия между объединениями, соединениями и воинскими частями видов и родов войск Вооруженных Сил, другими войсками и органами, федеральными органами исполнительной власти, органами исполнительной власти субъектов Российской Федерации, органами местного самоуправления и организациями, привлекаемыми к организации обороны;

д) обеспечения современными образцами вооружения, военной и специальной техники (материально-техническими средствами) и их качественного освоения;

е) интеграции и скоординированного развития систем технического, тылового и других видов обеспечения Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов;

ж) совершенствования систем военного образования и воспитания, подготовки кадров, военной науки;

з) подготовки высокопрофессиональных, преданных Отечеству военнослужащих, повышения престижа военной службы.

39. Выполнение основных задач строительства и развития Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов достигается путем:

а) формирования и последовательной реализации военной политики;

б) эффективного военно-экономического обеспечения и достаточного финансирования Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов;

в) повышения эффективности функционирования оборонно-промышленного комплекса;

г) обеспечения надежного функционирования системы управления Вооруженными Силами, другими войсками и органами в мирное время, в период непосредственной угрозы агрессии и в военное время;

д) поддержания способности экономики страны обеспечить потребности Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов;

е) поддержания мобилизационной базы в состоянии, обеспечивающем проведение мобилизационного развертывания Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов;

ж) развития сил гражданской обороны постоянной готовности, способных выполнять свои функции в мирное время, в период непосредственной угрозы агрессии и в военное время;

з) формирования территориальных войск для охраны и обороны военных, государственных



и специальных объектов, объектов, обеспечивающих жизнедеятельность населения, функционирование транспорта, коммуникаций и связи, объектов энергетики, а также объектов, представляющих повышенную опасность для жизни и здоровья людей;

и) совершенствования системы дислокации (базирования) Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов, в том числе за пределами территории Российской Федерации, в соответствии с международными договорами Российской Федерации и федеральным законодательством;

к) создания эшелонированной по стратегическим и операционным направлениям системы военной инфраструктуры;

л) заблаговременного создания запаса мобилизационных ресурсов;

м) эффективного обеспечения информационной безопасности Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов;

н) совершенствования структуры военных образовательных организаций высшего образования, федеральных государственных образовательных организаций высшего образования, в которых проводится обучение граждан Российской Федерации по программам военной подготовки, а также оснащения их современной учебной материально-технической базой;

о) повышения уровня социального обеспечения военнослужащих, граждан, уволенных с военной службы, и членов их семей, а также гражданского персонала Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов;

п) реализации установленных федеральным законодательством социальных гарантий военнослужащих, граждан, уволенных с военной службы, и членов их семей, повышения качества их жизни;

р) совершенствования системы комплектования военнослужащими, проходящими военную службу по контракту и по призыву, с преимущественным укомплектованием должностей рядового и сержантского состава, обеспечивающих боеспособность соединений и воинских частей Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов, военнослужащими, проходящими военную службу по контракту;

с) укрепления организованности, правопорядка и воинской дисциплины, а также профилактики и пресечения коррупционных проявлений;

т) совершенствования допризывной подготовки и военно- патриотического воспитания граждан;

у) обеспечения государственного и гражданского контроля деятельности федеральных органов исполнительной власти и органов исполнительной власти субъектов Российской Федерации в области обороны.

## Мобилизационная подготовка и мобилизационная готовность Российской Федерации

40. Мобилизационная готовность Российской Федерации обеспечивается подготовкой к выполнению в установленные сроки мобилизационных планов.

Заданный уровень мобилизационной готовности Российской Федерации зависит от прогнозируемой военной угрозы, характера военного конфликта и достигается за счет проведения в необходимом объеме мероприятий по мобилизационной подготовке, а также за счет оснащения Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов современным вооружением, поддержания военно-технического потенциала на достаточном уровне.

41. Основной целью мобилизационной подготовки является подготовка экономики Российской Федерации, экономики субъектов Российской Федерации, экономики муниципальных образований, подготовка органов государственной власти, органов местного самоуправления и организаций, подготовка Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов к обеспечению защиты государства от вооруженного нападения и удовлетворению потребностей государства и нужд населения в военное время.

42. Основные задачи мобилизационной подготовки:

- а) обеспечение устойчивого государственного управления в военное время;
- б) создание нормативно-правовой базы, регулирующей применение экономических и иных мер в период мобилизации, в период действия военного положения и в военное время, включая особенности функционирования в эти периоды финансово-кредитной, налоговой систем и системы денежного обращения;
- в) обеспечение потребности Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов, других потребностей государства и нужд населения в военное время;
- г) создание специальных формирований, предназначенных при объявлении мобилизации для передачи в Вооруженные Силы или использования в интересах экономики Российской Федерации;
- д) поддержание промышленного потенциала Российской Федерации на уровне, достаточном для удовлетворения потребностей государства и нужд населения в военное время;
- е) обеспечение дополнительными людскими и материально-техническими ресурсами Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов, отраслей экономики для решения задач в условиях военного времени;
- ж) организация восстановительных работ на объектах, поврежденных или разрушенных вследствие военных действий, включая восстановление производственных мощностей, предназначенных для выпуска вооружения, военной и специальной техники, а также прикрытия на транспортных коммуникациях;
- з) организация снабжения населения продовольственными и непродовольственными товарами в условиях ограниченных ресурсов в военное время.

## IV. ВОЕННО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ОБОРОНЫ

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43. Основной задачей военно-экономического обеспечения обороны является создание условий для устойчивого развития и поддержания возможностей военно-экономического и военно-технического потенциалов государства на уровне, необходимом для реализации военной политики и надежного удовлетворения потребностей военной организации в мирное время, в период непосредственной угрозы агрессии и в военное время.

44. Задачи военно-экономического обеспечения обороны:

а) оснащение Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов вооружением, военной и специальной техникой на основе развития военно-научного потенциала страны, концентрации ее финансовых и материально-технических ресурсов, повышения эффективности их использования с целью достижения уровня, достаточного для решения возложенных на военную организацию задач;

б) своевременное и полное обеспечение Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов материальными средствами, необходимыми для реализации мероприятий планов (программ) их строительства и применения, оперативной, боевой, специальной и мобилизационной подготовки войск (сил);

в) развитие оборонно-промышленного комплекса путем координации военно-экономической деятельности государства в интересах обеспечения обороны, интеграции в определенных сферах производства гражданского и военного секторов экономики, правовой защиты результатов интеллектуальной деятельности военного, специального и двойного назначения;

г) совершенствование военно-политического и военно-технического сотрудничества с иностранными государствами в интересах укрепления мер доверия и снижения глобальной и региональной военной напряженности в мире.

### Оснащение Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов вооружением, военной и специальной техникой

45. Основной задачей оснащения Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов вооружением, военной и специальной техникой является создание и поддержание взаимоувязанной и целостной системы вооружения в состоянии, соответствующем задачам и предназначению Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов, формам и способам их применения, экономическим и мобилизационным возможностям Российской Федерации.

46. Задачи оснащения Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов вооружением, военной и специальной техникой:

а) комплексное оснащение (переоснащение) современными системами и образцами вооружения, военной и специальной техники Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов, а также поддержание их в состоянии, обеспечивающем их боевое применение;

б) создание многофункциональных (многоцелевых) средств вооружения, военной и специальной техники с использованием унифицированных компонентов;



в) развитие сил и средств информационного противоборства;

г) качественное совершенствование средств информационного обмена на основе использования современных технологий и международных стандартов, а также единого информационного пространства Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов как части информационного пространства Российской Федерации;

д) обеспечение функционального и организационно-технического единства систем вооружения Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов;

е) создание новых образцов высокоточного оружия и средств борьбы с ним, средств воздушно-космической обороны, систем связи, разведки и управления, радиоэлектронной борьбы, комплексов беспилотных летательных аппаратов, роботизированных ударных комплексов, современной транспортной авиации, систем индивидуальной защиты военнослужащих;

ж) создание базовых информационно-управляющих систем и их интеграция с системами управления оружием и комплексами средств автоматизации органов управления стратегического, оперативно-стратегического, оперативного, оперативно-тактического и тактического масштаба.

47. Реализация задач оснащения Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов вооружением, военной и специальной техникой предусматривается в государственной программе вооружения и других государственных программах (планах).

## Обеспечение Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов материальными средствами

48. Обеспечение Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов материальными средствами, их накопление и содержание осуществляются в рамках интегрированных и скоординированных систем технического и тылового обеспечения.

49. Основная задача обеспечения Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов материальными средствами в мирное время - накопление, эшелонированное размещение и содержание запасов материальных средств, обеспечивающих стратегическое развертывание Вооруженных Сил и ведение военных действий (исходя из сроков перевода экономики, отдельных ее отраслей и организаций промышленности на работу в условиях военного времени) с учетом физико-географических условий стратегических направлений и возможностей транспортной системы.

50. Основная задача обеспечения Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов материальными средствами в период непосредственной угрозы агрессии - дообеспечение войск (сил) материальными средствами по штатам и нормам военного времени.

51. Основные задачи обеспечения Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов материальными средствами в военное время:

а) подача запасов материальных средств с учетом предназначения группировок войск (сил), порядка, сроков их формирования и предполагаемой продолжительности ведения военных действий;

б) восполнение потерь вооружения, военной и специальной техники и материальных средств в ходе ведения военных действий с учетом возможностей организаций промышленности по поставкам, ремонту вооружения, военной и специальной техники.

## Развитие оборонно-промышленного комплекса

52. Основной задачей развития оборонно-промышленного комплекса является обеспечение его эффективного функционирования как высокотехнологичного многопрофильного сектора экономики страны, способного удовлетворить потребности Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов в современном вооружении, военной и специальной технике и обеспечить стратегическое присутствие Российской Федерации на мировых рынках высокотехнологичной продукции и услуг.

53. К задачам развития оборонно-промышленного комплекса относятся:

а) совершенствование оборонно-промышленного комплекса на основе создания и развития крупных научно-производственных структур;

б) совершенствование системы межгосударственной кооперации в области разработки, производства и ремонта вооружения и военной техники;

в) обеспечение технологической независимости Российской Федерации в области производства стратегических и других образцов вооружения, военной и специальной техники в соответствии с государственной программой вооружения;

г) совершенствование системы гарантированного материально-сырьевого обеспечения производства и эксплуатации вооружения, военной и специальной техники на всех этапах жизненного цикла, в том числе отечественными комплектующими изделиями и элементной базой;

д) формирование комплекса приоритетных технологий, обеспечивающих разработку и создание перспективных систем и образцов вооружения, военной и специальной техники;

е) сохранение государственного контроля над стратегически значимыми организациями оборонно-промышленного комплекса;

ж) активизация инновационно-инвестиционной деятельности, позволяющей проводить качественное обновление научно-технической и производственно-технологической базы;

з) создание, поддержание и внедрение военных и гражданских базовых и критических технологий, обеспечивающих создание, производство и ремонт находящихся на вооружении и перспективных образцов вооружения, военной и специальной техники, а также позволяющих обеспечить технологические прорывы или опережающий научно-технологический задел в целях разработки принципиально новых образцов вооружения, военной и специальной техники, обладающих ранее недостижимыми возможностями;

и) совершенствование системы программно-целевого планирования развития оборонно-промышленного комплекса в целях повышения эффективности оснащения Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов вооружением, военной и специальной техникой, обеспечения мобилизационной готовности оборонно-промышленного комплекса;

к) разработка и производство перспективных систем и образцов вооружения, военной и

специальной техники, повышение качества и конкурентоспособности продукции военного назначения, создание системы управления полным жизненным циклом вооружения, военной и специальной техники;

л) совершенствование механизма размещения заказов на поставки продукции, выполнение работ и оказание услуг для федеральных нужд;

м) реализация предусмотренных федеральным законодательством мер экономического стимулирования организаций - исполнителей государственного оборонного заказа;

н) совершенствование деятельности организаций оборонно-промышленного комплекса путем внедрения организационно-экономических механизмов, обеспечивающих их эффективное функционирование и развитие;

о) совершенствование кадрового состава и наращивание интеллектуального потенциала оборонно-промышленного комплекса, обеспечение социальной защищенности работников оборонно-промышленного комплекса;

п) обеспечение производственно-технологической готовности организаций оборонно-промышленного комплекса к разработке и производству приоритетных образцов вооружения, военной и специальной техники в заданных объемах и требуемого качества.

## Военно-политическое и военно-техническое сотрудничество Российской Федерации с иностранными государствами

54. Российская Федерация осуществляет военно-политическое и военно-техническое сотрудничество с иностранными государствами (далее - военно-политическое и военно-техническое сотрудничество), международными, в том числе региональными, организациями на основе внешнеполитической, экономической целесообразности и в соответствии с федеральным законодательством и международными договорами Российской Федерации.

55. Задачи военно-политического сотрудничества:

а) укрепление международной безопасности и стратегической стабильности на глобальном и региональном уровнях на основе верховенства международного права, прежде всего положений Устава ООН;

б) формирование и развитие союзнических отношений с государствами - членами ОДКБ и государствами - участниками СНГ, с Республикой Абхазия и Республикой Южная Осетия, дружественных и партнерских отношений с другими государствами;

в) развитие переговорного процесса по созданию региональных систем безопасности с участием Российской Федерации;

г) развитие отношений с международными организациями по предотвращению конфликтных ситуаций, сохранению и укреплению мира в различных регионах, в том числе с участием российских воинских контингентов в миротворческих операциях;

д) сохранение равноправных отношений с заинтересованными государствами и международными организациями для противодействия распространению оружия массового поражения и средств его доставки;



е) развитие диалога с заинтересованными государствами о национальных подходах к противодействию военным опасностям и военным угрозам, возникающим в связи с масштабным использованием информационных и коммуникационных технологий в военно-политических целях;

ж) выполнение международных обязательств Российской Федерации.

#### 56. Основные приоритеты военно-политического сотрудничества:

а) с Республикой Беларусь: координация деятельности в области развития национальных вооруженных сил и использования военной инфраструктуры; выработка и согласование мер по поддержанию обороноспособности Союзного государства в соответствии с Военной доктриной Союзного государства;

б) с Республикой Абхазия и Республикой Южная Осетия - взаимодействие в целях обеспечения совместной обороны и безопасности;

в) с государствами - членами ОДКБ - консолидация усилий в совершенствовании сил и средств системы коллективной безопасности ОДКБ в интересах обеспечения коллективной безопасности и совместной обороны;

г) с государствами - участниками СНГ - обеспечение региональной и международной безопасности, осуществление миротворческой деятельности;

д) с государствами - членами ШОС - координация усилий в интересах противодействия новым военным опасностям и военным угрозам на совместном пространстве, а также создание необходимой нормативно-правовой базы;

е) с ООН, другими международными, в том числе региональными, организациями - вовлечение представителей Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов в руководство миротворческими операциями, в процесс планирования и выполнения мероприятий по подготовке операций по поддержанию (восстановлению) мира, а также участие в разработке, согласовании и реализации международных соглашений в области контроля над вооружениями и укрепления международной безопасности, расширение участия подразделений и военнослужащих Вооруженных Сил, других войск и органов в операциях по поддержанию (восстановлению) мира.

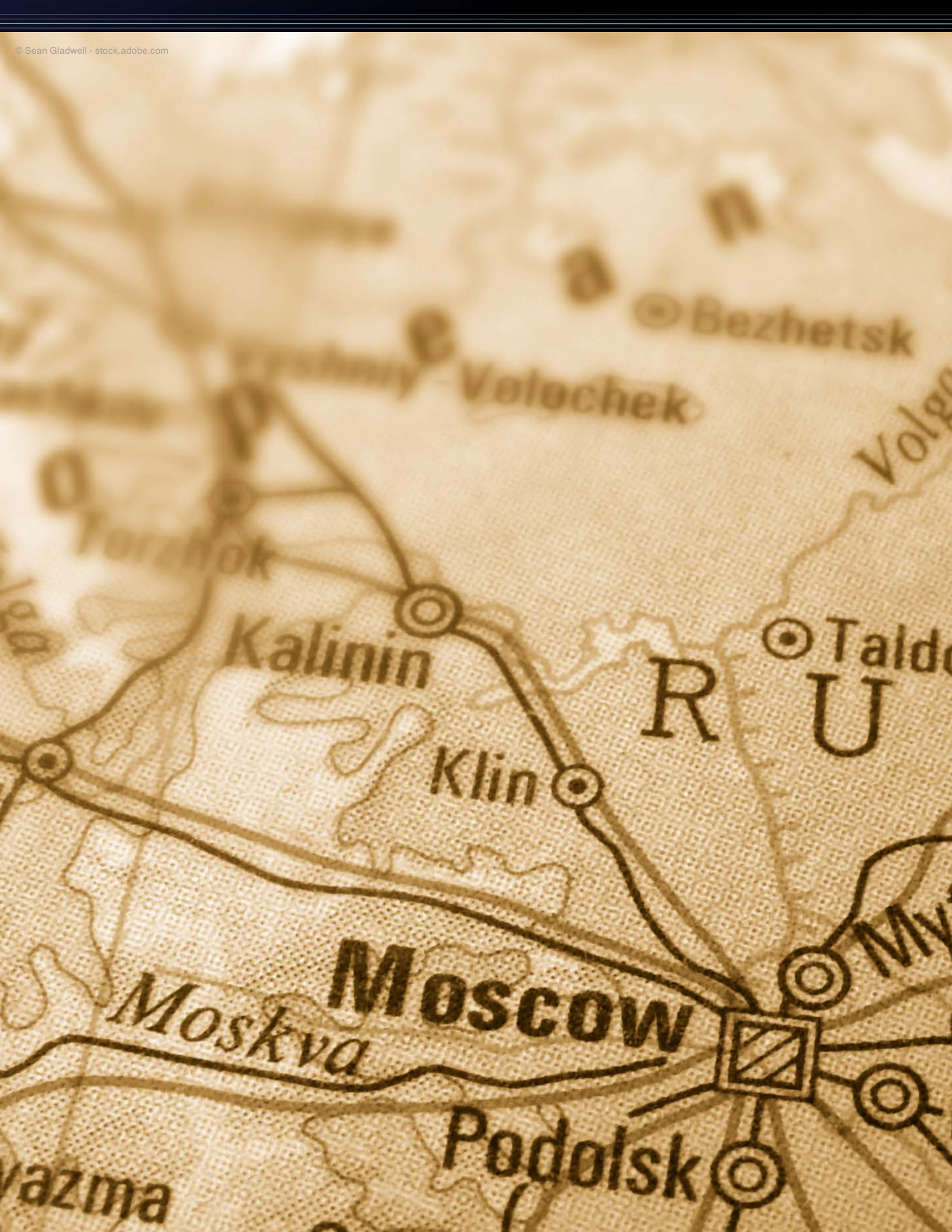
57. Задачи военно-технического сотрудничества определяются Президентом Российской Федерации в соответствии с федеральным законодательством.

58. Основные направления военно-технического сотрудничества формулируются в ежегодном Послании Президента Российской Федерации Федеральному Собранию Российской Федерации.



**Положения Военной доктрины могут уточняться с изменением характера военных опасностей и военных угроз, задач в области обеспечения обороны и безопасности, а также условий развития Российской Федерации.**





Bezhet'sk

Volochek

Volga

Torzhok

Kalinin

Tal'do

RU

Klin

Moscow  
Moskva

Miv

Podolsk

vazma







# Centers for Russian Strategic Thought

## ACADEMY OF MILITARY SCIENCES (RUSSIA)

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- » Academy of Military Science (Russian: Академия военных наук Российской Федерации) is a Russian non-governmental research interregional public organization. Conducts basic and applied military research, and has headquarters in Moscow.
- » <http://www.avnrf.ru>

## GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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- » The General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (Russian: Генеральный штаб Вооружённых сил Российской Федерации), is the military staff of the Russian Armed Forces. It is the central organ of the military command of the Armed Forces Administration and oversees operational command of the armed forces under the Russian Ministry of Defence.
- » <http://www.mil.ru>

## MOSCOW STATE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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- » Moscow State Institute of International Relations is an institute of higher education, which is widely considered as the most elite university in Russia. It is one of the top universities in Russia, Central and Eastern Europe, as well as a think tank.
- » <https://english.mgimo.ru>

## NATIONAL DEFENSE MANAGEMENT CENTER (NTsUO)

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- » The National Defense Management Center, also known as National Defense Control Center, formerly the Central Command Post of the General Staff of the Russian Armed Forces is the supreme command and control center of the Russian Ministry of Defense and the Russian Armed Forces.
- » <https://structure.mil.ru>

## KURCHATOV INSTITUTE

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- » The Kurchatov Institute (Russian: Национальный исследовательский центр «Курчатовский Институт», ‘National Research Centre “Kurchatov Institute”’) is Russia’s leading research and development institution in the field of nuclear energy.
- » <http://www.nrcki.ru/>

## FEDERAL AGENCY ON ATOMIC ENERGY (ROSATOM)

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- » Rosatom, also known as the Rosatom State Nuclear Energy Corporation, the State Atomic Energy Corporation Rosatom, or the Rosatom State Corporation, is a Russian state corporation headquartered in Moscow that specializes in nuclear energy. Established in 2007, the organization comprises more than 360 enterprises, including scientific research organizations, the nuclear weapons complex, and the world’s only nuclear icebreaker fleet. The state corporation is one of the leaders in the world’s nuclear energy industry.
- » <http://rosatom.ru/en/>

## INSTITUTE OF WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (IMEMO)

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- » The Institute of World Economy and International Relations (Russian: Институт мировой экономики и международных отношений), or IMEMO, is a leading independent research institute based in Moscow, Russia. Founded in 1956 as a successor to the earlier Institute of World Economy and Politics (1925–1948), the institute is a non-profit organization acting within the Charter of the Russian Academy of Sciences. It publishes the academic journal World Economy and International Relations.
- » <http://imemo.ru/en>

## STATE CORPORATION FOR ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT (ROSTEC)

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- » Rostec (Russian: Ростех, tr. Rostekh), officially the State Corporation for Assistance to Development, Production and Export of Advanced Technology Industrial Product Rostec (Russian: Государственная корпорация по содействию разработке, производству и экспорту высокотехнологичной промышленной продукции «Ростех») and formerly Rostekhnologii, is a Russian state-owned holding conglomerate headquartered in Moscow that specializes on investing in strategically important companies, mainly in the defense and high-tech industries, by assisting in the development, production and export with the ultimate goal of capitalizing them and bringing them to an initial public offering.
- » <http://www.rostec.ru>

## CARNEGIE MOSCOW CENTER

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- » The Carnegie Moscow Center is a think tank and research center that focuses on domestic and foreign policy, international relations, international security, and the economy. It is a regional affiliate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, DC and a nonprofit organization.
- » [www.carnegie.ru](http://www.carnegie.ru)

## CENTER FOR ANALYSIS OF STRATEGIES AND TECHNOLOGIES (CAST)

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- » The Centre for Analysis of Strategies and Technologies (CAST) (Russian: Центр анализа стратегий и технологий) is an independent, for-profit Russian think tank located in downtown Moscow. CAST conducts research and analysis on Russian conventional arms trade, Russia's defense industry, military conflicts, Russian military reform, and international defense trends.
- » [www.cast.ru](http://www.cast.ru)

## INSTITUTE FOR US AND CANADIAN STUDIES (ISKRAN)

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- » Institute for US and Canadian Studies (Russian: Институт США и Канады РАН, Institut SShA i Kanadi RAN) is a Russian think tank which is part of the Russian Academy of Sciences, specializing on the comprehensive studies of the United States and Canada.
- » <http://www.iskran.ru>

## RUSSIAN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COUNCIL (RIAC)

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- » The Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC) – is a non-profit academic and diplomatic think tank established by the presidential decree dated 2 February 2010.[1][2] The founders of the RIAC are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Education and Science, Russian Academy of Science, the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs and Russian news agency Interfax.
- » <http://www.russiancouncil.ru/en>

## VALDAI DISCUSSION CLUB

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- » The Valdai Discussion Club is a Moscow-based think tank and discussion forum, established in 2004. It is named after Lake Valdai, which is located close to Veliky Novgorod, where the Club's first meeting took place. In 2014, the management of the Club was transferred to the Valdai Club Foundation, established in 2011 by the Council on Foreign and Defence Policy, the Russian International Affairs Council, Moscow State Institute of International Relations, and Higher School of Economics.
- » <http://www.valdaiclub.com>





# Glossary/Terminology

## SOURCES

- (1) Military Dictionary of the Russian Ministry of Defense;  
 (2) War and Peace: In Military Terms and Phrases; or  
 (3) 2014 Military Doctrine Preface

<b>Military Doctrine</b>	» A scientifically grounded and officially adopted for a prolonged period system of guidelines that determine the use of means of military violence for political purposes, the nature of military tasks and methods of their solution, and the direction of military construction. Establishes the essence, goals and nature of possible wars, military-political, strategic, technical, economic, legal, and other important aspects of military policy concerning the preparation of the state for war or for repulsing aggression. May be hosted by a state or a coalition of states.
<b>Military Strategy</b>	» The ongoing process of military policy, military posture, and military concepts, which is the highest area of the art of war, encompassing the planning, organization of defense, war, campaigns, and strategic operations. It serves the general issues of military organizational development, preparation of the country, its economy, population, and armed forces for war and, most importantly, the organization and conduct of armed struggle in all spatial spheres and is subdivided into the strategy of preparing and waging war as a whole.
<b>Military Security</b>	» The state of safety of vital interests of the individual, the society, and the State from external and internal military threats related to the use or a threat of the use of military force that is characterized by the absence of a military threat or by the ability to counter such a threat.
<b>Military Danger/Risk</b>	» Situation in the inter-state or intra-state relations characterized by the totality of factors which can lead to a military threat under certain conditions.
<b>Military Threat</b>	» A situation in the inter-state or intra-state relations characterized by a real possibility of an outbreak of a military conflict between opposing sides and by a high degree of readiness of a given state (group of states) or separatist (terrorist) organizations to resort to military force (armed violence).
<b>Military Conflict</b>	» A form of resolving inter-state or intra-state contradictions with the use of military force (the term encompasses all types of armed confrontation, including large-scale, regional, and local wars and armed conflicts).
<b>Armed Conflict</b>	» An armed clash of a limited scale between states (international armed conflict) or between opposing sides in the territory of one state (internal armed conflict).
<b>Local War</b>	» A war pursuing limited military-political objectives when military actions take place within the borders of the warring states and affecting the interests (territorial, economic, political, etc.) of these states.
<b>Regional War</b>	» A war involving several states if the same region waged by national or coalition armed forces during which the sides are pursuing important military-political objectives.

<b>Large-scale War</b>	» A war between coalitions of states or major states of the world community in which the sides are pursuing radical military-political objectives. A large-scale war may result from an escalation of an armed conflict or a local or regional war and involve a sizable number of states from different regions of the world. It would require mobilization of all physical resources available and spiritual strength of the participating states.
<b>Military Policy</b>	» The activities of the State aimed at organizing and conducting defence and maintaining the security of the Russian Federation as well as the interests of its allies.
<b>System of Non-nuclear Deterrence</b>	» A range of foreign policy, military and military-technical measures aimed at preventing aggression against the Russian Federation through non-nuclear means.
<b>Deterrence</b>	» A range of political, military, economic, diplomatic measures to convince a potential aggressor that the consequences of coercion and/or armed conflict would outweigh any potential gains. This requires the maintenance of an adequate military capability, a credible strategy, the clear political will to act. (NATO Dictionary).
<b>Strategic Deterrence</b>	» Russian military term that refers to approaches and capabilities that would allow Russia to communicate to opponents that it is able to inflict increasing amounts of damage on critical targets, to signal to the opponent the need to forgo aggression, de-escalate the hostilities, and/or terminate the conflict.













