



УКАЗ

OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

v

On the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation

In accordance with the federal laws of December 28, 2010.
No. 390-FZ "On Safety" and No. 172-FZ of June 28, 2014
"On Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation"

decree:

1. Approve the attached National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation.
2. The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 683 of December 31, 2015 "On the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation" shall be deemed null and void. (Collection of Laws of the Russian Federation, 2016, No. 1, Art. 212).
3. This Decree shall enter into force on the date of its signing.



president

V. Putin of the Russian Federation

Moscow, Kremlin
July 2,
2021
№400

APPROVED
By decree of the President
of the Russian Federation
No. 400 of July 2, 2021

STRATEGY of national security of the Russian Federation

I. General provisions

1. The Russian Federation's consistent policy of strengthening defense capabilities, internal unity and political stability, economic modernization, and development of industrial potential has strengthened Russia's sovereign statehood as a country capable of conducting an independent foreign and domestic policy and effectively resisting attempts to exert external pressure.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation establishes fundamental values and principles that form the foundations of Russian society, national security, and the further development of Russia as a social state governed by the rule of law, in which respect for and protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, improvement of the well-being of the people, and protection of the dignity of Russian Federation citizens (hereinafter, "citizens") have supreme importance.

Only a harmonious combination of strong power and human well-being will ensure the formation of a just society and the prosperity of Russia. This requires concerted action to implement the strategic national priorities of the Russian Federation, aimed at neutralizing external and internal threats and creating conditions for achieving national development goals.

2. This Strategy is a basic strategic planning document that defines national interests and strategic national priorities of the Russian Federation, goals and objectives of state policy in the field of

Ensuring national security and sustainable development of the Russian Federation in the long term.

3. This Strategy is based on the inextricable relationship and interdependence of national security of the Russian Federation and the socio-economic development of the country.

4. The legal basis for this Strategy is as follows

Constitution of the Russian Federation, Federal Laws of December 28, 2010 № 390-FZ "On Security" and June 28, 2014 № 172-FZ " On Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation

Federation", other federal laws, normative legal acts of the President of the Russian Federation.

5. The following basic

concepts are used in this Strategy:

- 1) National security of the Russian Federation (hereinafter - national security) - the state of protection of national interests of the Russian Federation from external and internal threats, which ensures the implementation of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, decent quality and standard of living, civil peace and accord in the country, protection of the sovereignty of the Russian Federation, its independence and national integrity, the socio-economic development of the country;
- 2) The national interests of the Russian Federation are objectively significant needs of individuals, society and the state in security and sustainable development;
- 3) Strategic national priorities of the Russian Federation (hereinafter - strategic national priorities) - the most important directions of national security and sustainable development of the Russian Federation;
- 4) Ensuring national security - implementation of public authorities in interaction with civil society institutions and organizations political, legal, military, socio-economic, and informational, organizational and other measures aimed at countering threats to national security;
- 5) A threat to national security is a set of conditions and factors that create a direct or indirect opportunity to

3 damage to the national interests of the Russian Federation;

- 6) national security system - a set of public authorities and tools at their disposal, which implement the state policy in the sphere of national security.

II. Russia in the Modern World: Trends and Opportunities

6. The modern world is undergoing a period of transformation. The increase in the number of centers of world economic and political development, the strengthening of the positions of new global and regional leading countries lead to changes in the structure of the world order, the formation of new architecture, rules and principles of the world order.
7. The desire of Western countries to preserve their hegemony, the crisis of modern models and tools of economic development, increasing disparities in the development of states, increasing social inequality, the desire of transnational corporations to limit the role of states are accompanied by aggravation of internal political problems, increasing interstate contradictions, weakening the influence of international institutions and reducing the effectiveness of global security.
8. Increasing instability in the world, the growth of radical and extremist sentiments can lead to attempts to resolve the growing interstate contradictions through the search for internal and external enemies, the destruction of the economy, traditional values and disregard for basic human rights and freedoms.
9. In the context of growing geopolitical tensions, the foreign policy of the Russian Federation must contribute to a more stable system of international relations, based on international law, the principles of universal, equal and indivisible security, the deepening of multilateral cooperation without dividing lines and bloc approaches in order to solve global and regional problems together, while

The central coordinating role of the United Nations (UN) and its Security Council.

10. The implementation by the Russian Federation of state policy in the field of national security contributes to internal stability, building up Russia's economic, political, military and spiritual potential, which is necessary to strengthen its role as one of the influential centers of the modern world.
11. At present, the cohesion of Russian society is increasing, civic consciousness is strengthening, awareness of the need to protect traditional spiritual and moral values is growing, social activity of citizens, their involvement in solving the most pressing problems of local and national importance is increasing.
12. State and public security, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country are adequately ensured, and the level of terrorist activity has been substantially reduced. Consistent implementation of the military policy ensures the protection of the Russian Federation from military dangers and military threats. Attempts by external interference in the internal affairs of the Russian Federation are effectively suppressed.
13. The Russian Federation has demonstrated to the world its economic resilience and proven its ability to withstand external sanctions pressure. Work continues to reduce dependence on imports in key sectors of the economy. The level of food and energy security has increased.
14. In order to move the Russian Federation to a new level of economic development and to improve the quality of life of citizens, comprehensive measures are being taken aimed at overcoming negative demographic trends and solving systemic problems in health care, at reducing poverty and income stratification of society, and at improving the environment. The development of scientific potential and the improvement of the quality and accessibility of education will accelerate the structural reorganization of the Russian economy.
15. In order to ensure and protect the national interests of the Russian Federation from external and internal threats, including

5 from the unfriendly actions of foreign states, it is necessary to increase the efficiency of the use of available achievements and competitive advantages of the Russian Federation, taking into account long-term trends in global development.

16. Under the conditions of stagnation and recession of the world's leading economies, the declining stability of the global monetary and financial system, the intensified struggle for access to markets and resources, the practice of unfair competition tools, protectionist measures and sanctions, including in the financial and trade spheres, is becoming more widespread. In order to gain advantages, a number of states exert open political and economic pressure on Russia and its partners. The increased attention of the international community to the problems of climate change and the preservation of a favorable environment is used as a pretext for limiting the access of Russian companies to export markets, restraining the development of Russian industry, establishing control over transport routes and hindering Russia's development of the Arctic.
17. The growth of geopolitical instability and conflict, and the intensification of interstate contradictions are accompanied by an increase in the threat of the use of military force. The undermining of generally recognized norms and principles of international law, the weakening and destruction of existing international legal institutions, and the continuing dismantling of the system of arms control treaties and agreements lead to increasing tension and aggravation of the military and political situation, including near the state border of the Russian Federation. The actions of some countries are aimed at instigating disintegration processes in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in order to destroy Russia's ties with its traditional allies. A number of states call Russia a threat and even a military adversary. The danger of armed conflicts escalating into local and regional wars, including those involving nuclear powers, is growing. Space and information space are being actively explored as new spheres of warfare.
18. The desire to isolate the Russian Federation and the use of double standards in international politics

6 hamper the effectiveness of multilateral cooperation in such important areas for the world community as ensuring equal and indivisible security for all states, including in Europe, conflict resolution, combating terrorism, extremism, drug trafficking, organized crime, the spread of infectious diseases, ensuring international information security, and solving environmental problems.

19. The problem of moral leadership and the creation of an attractive ideological basis for the future world order is becoming increasingly urgent. Against the background of the crisis of the Western liberal model, a number of states are making attempts to deliberately erode traditional values, distort world history, revise views on the role and place of Russia in it, rehabilitate fascism, and incite interethnic and inter-confessional conflicts. Information campaigns are carried out to form a hostile image of Russia. The use of the Russian language is restricted, the activities of Russian mass media and the use of Russian information resources are banned, and sanctions are imposed on Russian athletes. The Russian Federation is unreasonably accused of violating international obligations, conducting computer attacks, and interfering in the internal affairs of foreign states. Russian citizens and compatriots living abroad are discriminated against and openly persecuted.
20. Unfriendly countries are trying to use socio-economic problems in the Russian Federation to destroy its internal unity, instigate and radicalize a protest movement, support marginal groups and divide Russian society. Indirect methods aimed at provoking long-term instability within the Russian Federation are increasingly being used.
21. Against the background of the implementation of a deliberate policy to contain the Russian Federation, strengthening its sovereignty, independence, state and territorial integrity, protection of the traditional spiritual and moral foundations of the Russian Federation are of vital importance for our country.

society, ensuring defense and security, and preventing interference in the internal affairs of the Russian Federation.

22. The main factors determining the position and role of the Russian Federation in the world in the long term are the high quality of human potential, the ability to provide technological leadership, the efficiency of public administration and the transfer of the economy to a new technological basis. The state of science, innovation sphere, industry, education, health care and culture is becoming a key indicator of Russia's competitiveness. Achieving leading positions in these fields will ensure further improvement of the country's defense capability, achievement of national development goals, and will create conditions for increasing the international prestige of the Russian Federation and its attractiveness for other countries. Preservation of Russian identity, culture, traditional Russian spiritual and moral values and patriotic upbringing of citizens will contribute to further development of the democratic structure of the Russian Federation and its openness to the world.
23. The formation of new architecture, rules and principles of the world order is accompanied by not only new challenges and threats, but also additional opportunities for the Russian Federation. The prospects of Russia's long-term development and positioning in the world are determined by its internal potential, the attractiveness of its system of values, and its readiness and ability to realize its competitive advantages by improving the efficiency of public administration.
24. The Russian Federation stands for the expansion of equal multilateral cooperation, the strengthening and development of universal international institutions in order to reduce global tensions, strengthen international security, develop mechanisms for cooperation and coordination of interests of different development centers, and determine common approaches and rules of conduct in the economic and trade spheres. Convergence of positions and shared responsibility for the future of the world will provide all states with more opportunities for joint solution of global problems, alignment of social

8 economic development of countries and regions of the planet, saving the moral and physical health of mankind.

III. National Interests of the Russian Federation and Strategic National Priorities

25. Taking into account long-term trends in the development of the situation in

the Russian Federation and in the world, its national interests at

the present stage are:

- 1) saving the people of Russia, developing human potential, and improving the quality of life and well-being of citizens;
 - 2) protection of the constitutional system, sovereignty, independence, state and territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, strengthening the defense of the country; maintaining civil peace and harmony in the country, strengthening the rule of law, eradicating corruption, protecting citizens and all forms of property from unlawful infringements, developing mechanisms of interaction between state and civil society;
 - 3) development of a safe information space, protection of Russian society from destructive information and psychological impact; sustainable development of the Russian economy on a new technological basis;
 - 4) environmental protection, natural resource conservation and environmental management, and adaptation to climate change;
 - 5) Strengthening traditional Russian spiritual and moral values and preserving the cultural and historical heritage of the Russian people;
 - 6) maintaining strategic stability, strengthening peace and security, and strengthening the legal foundations of international relations.
26. The national interests of the Russian Federation are secured and protected by focusing the efforts and resources of public authorities, organizations and civil society institutions on the implementation of the following strategic national priorities:
- 1) the preservation of the people of Russia and the development of human potential;

- 9
- 2) national defense;
 - 3) state and public safety;
 - 4) information security;
 - 5) economic security;
 - 6) scientific and technological development;
 - 7) environmental safety and environmental management;
 - 8) protection of traditional Russian spiritual and moral values, culture and historical memory;
 - 9) strategic stability and mutually beneficial international cooperation.

IV. **Ensuring national security**

27. National security is ensured by achieving the goals and tasks set forth in the strategic national priorities.

Saving the people of Russia and human development

28. The people are the bearer of the sovereignty of the Russian Federation and its main asset. Russian spiritual and moral ideals and cultural and historical values, the talent of the people are the basis of statehood and are the foundation for the further development of the country.
29. The state socio-economic policy implemented in the Russian Federation is aimed at ensuring a decent life and the free development of man, creating conditions for improving the health of citizens, increasing life expectancy, reducing mortality, improving housing conditions and expanding opportunities for quality education.
30. Particular attention is paid to the support of the family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood, the disabled and elderly citizens, the upbringing of children, their all-round spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical development. The conditions for a worthy life of the older generation are being actively formed. Increasing the birth rate is becoming a prerequisite for increasing the population of Russia.

- 10
31. Further development of human potential should be provided by measures aimed at sustainable growth of income and welfare of Russian citizens, creation of a comfortable and safe living environment, formation of a healthy lifestyle, unconditional implementation throughout the country of constitutional rights and guarantees in the areas of health care, sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population, social security, education and culture.
 32. The goals of state policy in the sphere of saving the people of Russia and human development are sustainable natural growth and improvement of the quality of life of the population, strengthening the health of citizens, reducing poverty, reducing social and property inequality, increasing the level of education of the population, bringing up a harmoniously developed and socially responsible citizen.
 33. The achievement of the goals of state policy in the sphere of saving the people of Russia and human development is ensured by solving the following tasks:
 - 1) increase in real incomes of the population, reducing the number of low-income citizens, reducing the level of inequality of citizens depending on their income;
 - 2) Improving the quality of social services and their accessibility to all citizens, creating conditions for the active participation in society of people with disabilities and older age groups; increasing the birth rate, forming motivation for having many children;
 - 3) Increasing life expectancy, reducing mortality and disability rates, and preventing occupational diseases;
 - 4) Improving the quality and accessibility of medical care, including vaccinations and drug supply; ensuring the sustainability of the healthcare system, its adaptation to new challenges and threats, including those associated with the spread of infectious diseases, and the creation of reserves of medicines and medical devices;
 - 5) Increasing the motivation of citizens to lead a healthy lifestyle and engage in physical education and sports;

- 11
- 6) Developing a biological risk monitoring system to prevent and respond to biological threats;
 - 7) Ensuring the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population, development of the socio-hygienic monitoring system;
 - 8) increasing the physical and economic accessibility of safe and quality food products;
 - 9) Identification and development of abilities and talents in children and youth;
 - 10) Improving the quality of general education;
 - 11) Providing citizens with ample opportunities for secondary and higher vocational education, vocational training and lifelong learning in accordance with the needs of the labor market;
 - 12) Education and upbringing of children and youth on the basis of traditional Russian spiritual, moral, cultural and historical values;
 - 13) development of the sphere of culture, increasing the accessibility of cultural goods for citizens;
 - 14) Improving the living conditions of citizens, increasing the affordability and quality of housing, the development of housing and communal infrastructure;
 - 15) Creating a comfortable living environment in all settlements, and developing their transport and energy infrastructure.

National Defense

34. The military-political situation in the world is characterized by the formation of new global and regional centers of power, aggravation of the struggle between them for spheres of influence. The importance of military force as an instrument of achieving geopolitical goals by the subjects of international relations is increasing.
35. Military dangers and military threats to the Russian Federation are intensified by attempts to exert military pressure on Russia, its allies and partners, the buildup of the military infrastructure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization near Russian borders, the intensification of reconnaissance activities, the development of

12 the use of large military formations and nuclear weapons against the Russian Federation.

36. Against the backdrop of developing global missile defense capabilities, the United States of America (U.S.) has pursued a consistent policy of abandoning international arms control commitments. The planned deployment of U.S. intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe and the Asia-Pacific region poses a threat to strategic stability and international security.
37. Tensions continue to escalate in conflict zones in the post-Soviet space, the Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan and the Korean Peninsula. The weakening of global and regional security systems creates conditions for the spread of international terrorism and extremism.
38. The defense of the Russian Federation and the integrity and inviolability of its territory shall be organized in order to prepare for armed defense and the armed defense of the Russian Federation.
39. The goals of national defense are to create conditions for peaceful socio-economic development of the Russian Federation and to ensure its military security.
40. The goals of national defense are being achieved through the implementation of military policy through strategic deterrence and the prevention of military conflicts, the improvement of the military organization of the state, the forms of use and methods of action of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (hereafter, the Armed Forces), other troops, military formations and bodies, the increase of the mobilization readiness of the Russian Federation and the readiness of civil defense forces and means. At the same time, particular attention is paid to the following tasks:
 - 1) timely identification of existing and prospective military dangers and military threats;
 - 2) improving the system of military planning in the Russian Federation, developing and implementing interrelated political, military, military-technical, diplomatic, economic, information and other measures aimed at preventing the use of military force against Russia and protecting its sovereignty and territorial integrity;

- 3) Maintaining a sufficient level of nuclear deterrence capability;
- 4) ensuring a given degree of readiness for combat use of the Armed Forces, other troops, military formations and bodies;
- 5) protection of national interests and citizens of the Russian Federation outside its territory;
- 6) balanced development of the components of the military organization, building up defense capabilities, and equipping the Armed Forces, other troops, military formations and bodies with modern weapons, military and special equipment;
- 7) Improving the planning of measures to ensure mobilization training and mobilization in the Russian Federation and their implementation in the necessary volume, timely updating and maintaining at a sufficient level the military-technical potential of the state's military organization;
- 8) timely consideration of trends in the changing nature of modern wars and armed conflicts, the creation of conditions for the fullest realization of the combat capabilities of troops (forces), the development of requirements for prospective formations and new means of armed combat;
- 9) Ensuring the technological independence of the defense-industrial complex of the Russian Federation, its innovative development, maintaining leadership in the development and production of new (promising) models (complexes, systems) of weapons, military and special equipment;
- 10) preparation of the economy of the Russian Federation, the economies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and the economies of municipalities, the preparation of government bodies, local government bodies and organizations, the Armed Forces, other troops, military formations and bodies to ensure the protection of the state from armed attack and to meet the needs of the state and the needs of the population in wartime;
- 11) planning and carrying out measures to prepare for protection and to protect the population, material and cultural values on the territory of the Russian Federation from dangers arising in military conflicts or as a result of these conflicts;

- 14
- 12) Maintaining a high level of moral, political and psychological state of personnel, law and order and military discipline in the Armed Forces, other troops, military formations and bodies;
 - 13) Military-patriotic education and training for military service of citizens;
 - 14) Increasing the level of social protection for servicemen, members of their families, and citizens dismissed from military service, as well as improving conditions of military service.

State and public security

41. Ensuring state and public security is facilitated by the implementation of measures aimed at strengthening the role of the state as the guarantor of security of the individual and property rights, increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies and special services to protect the constitutional order of the Russian Federation, human and civil rights and freedoms, improving the unified state system of crime prevention, ensuring the implementation of the principle of inevitability of punishment for committing crimes, as well as on the formation of
42. Despite the measures taken, in the Russian Federation the level of crime remains high in certain areas. A large number of crimes are committed against property, in the use of water biological and forest resources, in the sphere of housing and communal services, as well as in the sphere of credit and finance. The number of crimes committed with the use of information and communication technologies is growing. Extremist manifestations have a destabilizing effect on the social and political situation.
43. Threats associated with natural and man-made emergencies persist, including those caused by climate change, forest fires, floods and inundations, deterioration of engineering and transport infrastructure, the entry and spread of dangerous infectious diseases.

- 15
44. Destructive forces abroad and inside the country are attempting to use the objective social and economic difficulties in the Russian Federation to stimulate negative social processes, exacerbate inter-ethnic and inter-confessional conflicts and manipulate information. Intelligence and other activities by special services and organizations of foreign States, including those involving Russian public associations and individuals under their control, remain active. International terrorist and extremist organizations strive to strengthen propaganda and recruitment activities for Russian citizens, establishment of their hidden cells on Russian territory and involvement of Russian youth in unlawful activities. Global Internet companies are widely used to spread false information and organize illegal public actions.
 45. Against the background of persistent socio-economic problems in the Russian Federation, there is a growing public demand for improving the efficiency of public administration, ensuring social justice, strengthening the fight against corruption and misuse of budgetary funds and state property, for a personnel policy in the public authorities and organizations with state participation, unaffected by group and kinship interests.
 46. The objectives of state and public security are to protect the constitutional order of the Russian Federation, to ensure its sovereignty, independence, state and territorial integrity, to protect fundamental human and civil rights and freedoms, to strengthen civil peace and harmony, political and social stability in society, to improve the mechanisms of interaction between state and civil society, to strengthen law and order, to eradicate corruption, to protect citizens and all forms of property, to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, and to promote the rule of law.

47. The goals of state and public safety shall be achieved through the implementation of state policy aimed at solving the following tasks:
- 1) Preventing interference in the internal affairs of the Russian Federation, suppressing intelligence and other activities of special services, organizations of foreign states, and individuals that harm the national interests of the Russian Federation, and other criminal attacks on the foundations of the constitutional order of the Russian Federation, human and civil rights and freedoms, including by instigating "color revolutions;
 - 2) ensuring the security of social, political and other events held on the territory of the Russian Federation;
 - 3) ensuring protection and defense of the state border of the Russian Federation, protection of the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Russian Federation, as well as modernization of border infrastructure, improvement of mechanisms for border, customs, sanitary and epidemiological and other types of control;
 - 4) Increasing the confidence of citizens in the law enforcement and judicial systems of the Russian Federation, improving the system of public control and mechanisms for the participation of citizens and organizations in ensuring state and public safety;
 - 5) development of civil society institutions, support of socially significant initiatives, development of interaction of civil society institutions and the population with public authorities in addressing issues that may cause increased social tension;
 - 6) increasing the level of anti-terrorist protection of places of mass stay of people, life support facilities, organizations of defense industry, nuclear power industry, nuclear weapons, chemical, fuel and energy complexes of the country, facilities

- transport infrastructure, other critical and potentially hazardous facilities;
- 7) prevention and suppression of terrorist and extremist activities of organizations and individuals, attempts to commit acts of nuclear, chemical and biological terrorism;
 - 8) reducing the level of criminalization of social relations, the development of a unified state system for the prevention of offenses;
 - 9) Prevention of radicalism, prevention of extremist and other criminal manifestations, especially among minors and young people;
 - 10) Reducing crime in the economic sphere, including credit and financial, as well as in the areas of housing and utilities, the use of land, forest, water and aquatic biological resources;
 - 11) prevention and suppression of offenses and crimes committed with the use of information and communication technologies, including money laundering, terrorist financing, organization of illegal distribution of drugs and psychotropic substances, and use of digital currencies for illegal purposes; implementation of the principle of inevitability of punishment for the commission of a crime;
 - 12) prevention and suppression of crimes of corruption, misuse and embezzlement of budgetary funds in public authorities and organizations with state participation, including in the implementation of national projects (programs) and the performance of state defense order, as well as compensation for damage caused by such crimes, and increasing the level of responsibility for their commission;
 - 13) improvement of the institute of responsibility of officials for actions (inaction) that have resulted in the inefficient use of budgetary funds and the failure to achieve socially significant results of national development;

- 18
- 14) detection and suppression of crimes related to illicit trafficking in weapons, ammunition, explosives, as well as narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors;
 - 15) combating illegal migration, strengthening control over migration flows, social and cultural adaptation and integration of migrants;
 - 16) prevention and neutralization of social, inter-religious and inter-ethnic conflicts, separatist manifestations, prevention of spread of religious radicalism, destructive religious movements, formation of ethnic and religious enclaves, social and ethno-cultural isolation of certain groups of citizens;
 - 17) Improving road safety;
 - 18) increasing the effectiveness of measures to prevent and eliminate natural and man-made emergencies;
 - 19) Ensuring protection of the population from dangerous infectious diseases capable of causing a sanitary and epidemiological emergency;
 - 20) predicting the effects of climate change on the state of hazardous industrial facilities, hydraulic structures, transport complex, and life support facilities;
 - 21) comprehensive development of law enforcement agencies, special services, fire protection units and rescue units in accordance with the tasks they solve, increasing the level of their technical equipment, strengthening the social protection of their staff, improving the system of professional training of specialists in the field of state and public security;
 - 22) Ensuring legal protection of Russian citizens and legal entities from politically biased decisions of foreign and international (interstate) courts.

48. The rapid development of information and communication technologies is accompanied by an increase in the likelihood of threats to the security of citizens, society and the state.
49. The use of information and communications technology is expanding. The use of communication technologies to interfere in the internal affairs of states, undermine their sovereignty and violate their territorial integrity, posing a threat to international peace and security.
50. The number of computer attacks on Russian information resources is increasing. Most of these attacks are carried out from the territories of foreign states. Initiatives of the Russian Federation in the field of international information security meet resistance from foreign states seeking to dominate the global information space.
51. Activity of special services of foreign states to conduct reconnaissance and other operations in the Russian information space is intensified. Armed forces of such states are practicing actions to disable critical information infrastructure facilities of the Russian Federation.
52. In order to destabilize the social and political situation in the Russian Federation, inaccurate information is distributed, including deliberately false reports about the threat of terrorist acts. Materials of terrorist and extremist organizations, calls for mass disturbances, extremist activities, participation in mass (public) events held in violation of the established order, committing suicide, propaganda for a criminal lifestyle, consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and other illegal information are posted on the information and telecommunications network "Internet" (hereinafter, "Internet"). The main target of such destructive influence is young people.

- 20
53. The desire of transnational corporations to consolidate their monopoly position in the Internet and control all information resources is accompanied by the introduction by such corporations (in the absence of legal grounds and contrary to the norms of international law) of censorship and blocking of alternative Internet platforms. For political reasons, a distorted view of historical facts, as well as of events taking place in the Russian Federation and in the world, is imposed on Internet users.
 54. The anonymity provided through the use of information and communication technologies facilitates the commission of crimes, expands opportunities for money laundering and terrorist financing, and the distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
 55. The use of foreign information technologies and telecommunications equipment in the Russian Federation increases the vulnerability of Russian information resources, including critical information infrastructure facilities of the Russian Federation, to the impact from abroad.
 56. The purpose of information security is to strengthen the sovereignty of the Russian Federation in the information space.
 57. The goal of ensuring information security is achieved through the implementation of state policy aimed at solving the following tasks:
 - 1) the formation of a secure environment for the circulation of reliable information, increasing the security of the information infrastructure of the Russian Federation and the sustainability of its functioning;
 - 2) development of a system for forecasting, identifying and preventing threats to the information security of the Russian Federation, determining their sources, and promptly eliminating the consequences of the implementation of such threats;
 - 3) Preventing destructive information and technical influence on Russian information resources,

21 including critical information infrastructure facilities of the Russian Federation;

- 4) creating conditions for effective prevention, detection and suppression of crimes and other offenses committed through the use of information and communication technologies;
- 5) Increased security and resilience functioning of the unified telecommunications network of the Russian Federation, the Russian segment of the Internet, and other significant objects of information and communication infrastructure, as well as preventing foreign control over their functioning;
- 6) Reducing the number of leaks of restricted access information and personal data to the minimum possible level, as well as reducing the number of violations of the requirements established by Russian law to protect such information and personal data;
- 7) prevention and/or minimization of damage to national security associated with the conduct of technical intelligence by foreign states;
- 8) ensuring the protection of constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen in the processing of personal data, including the use of information technology;
- 9) Strengthening information security of the Armed Forces, other troops, military formations and bodies, as well as the developers and manufacturers of weapons, military and special equipment;
- 10) development of forces and means of information confrontation;
- 11) Countering the use of the information infrastructure of the Russian Federation by extremist and terrorist organizations, special services and propaganda structures of foreign states to carry out destructive information influence on citizens and society;
- 12) Improvement of means and methods of information security based on the use of advanced technologies, including artificial intelligence and quantum computing technologies;

- 13) Ensuring the priority use of Russian information technologies and equipment that meet information security requirements in the information infrastructure of the Russian Federation, including when implementing national projects (programs) and solving tasks in the field of digitalization of the economy and public administration;
- 14) Strengthening cooperation of the Russian Federation with foreign partners in the field of information security, including for the purpose of establishing an international legal regime of security in the use of information and communication technologies;
- 15) Bringing reliable information about domestic and foreign policy of the Russian Federation to the Russian and international public; development of interaction between public authorities, civil society institutions and organizations in carrying out activities in the field of information security of the Russian Federation.

Economic security

58. The world economy is going through a period of deep recession. Market volatility, the instability of the international financial system are increasing, and the gap between the real and virtual economies is widening. While the economic interdependence of countries and regions of the world remains high, the processes of forming new international production and supply chains are slowing down, investment flows are decreasing. The role of national states and regional agreements in the trade and economic sphere is increasing.
59. The transition to sustainable development is hindered by accumulated socio-economic problems, disparities in the development of countries, and the ineffectiveness of previously used instruments for stimulating economic activity. Uncertainty about the prospects of the global economy is increasing due to the weakening of the system of regulation of international economic relations, politicization of issues of economic cooperation, and a deficit of mutual trust between states,

The use of unilateral restrictive measures (sanctions) and the growth of protectionism.

60. The human potential and ecology are becoming increasingly important as the global economy continues to undergo structural reorganization associated with changes in the technological foundations of its development. The transformation of traditional markets for goods, capital, technology and labor, and the emergence of new sectors of the economy are accompanied by a redistribution of roles and potential of individual countries and regions of the world and the formation of new centers of economic influence.
61. The vast territory and favorable geographical location, diversity of natural and climatic conditions and mineral resources, scientific, technological and educational potential, macroeconomic stability, internal political stability, high level of defense and state security are factors that create favorable conditions for modernization of Russian economy and development of Russian industrial potential.
62. The transition from the export of primary raw materials and agricultural products to their deep processing, the development of existing and the creation of new high-tech industries and markets, along with the technological renewal of the basic sectors of the economy, the use of low-carbon technologies will lead to changes in the structure of the Russian economy, increasing its competitiveness and sustainability.
63. The implementation of large-scale investment and innovation programs and projects contributing to the consolidation of scientific, technical, industrial and resource potential of Russia, saturation of the domestic market with Russian-made goods and the emergence of new advanced scientific competencies create the basis for long-term economic development of the Russian Federation and further strengthen national security.
64. For successful structural transformation of the Russian economy it is necessary to take measures aimed at eliminating imbalances in the economy and territorial development of the Russian Federation, overcoming infrastructure constraints, forming an independent financial and banking system, developing innovative activities, increasing

24 competitive advantages of the Russian Federation, increasing the effectiveness of strategic management of economic development of the Russian Federation and state regulation of the economy.

65. An important condition for ensuring the economic security of the Russian Federation is reliance on the domestic potential of the country, independent solution of the challenges Russia faces while maintaining openness to mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries. Building diversified ties with global development centers will also increase the stability of the Russian economy.
66. The objectives of economic security of the Russian Federation are to strengthen the economic sovereignty of the country, to increase the competitiveness of the Russian economy and its resistance to external and internal threats, to create conditions for economic growth of the Russian Federation, the rate of which will be higher than global.
67. The achievement of the goals of economic security of the Russian Federation is carried out by solving the following tasks:
 - 1) Ensuring institutional and structural reorganization of the national economy on a modern technological basis, its diversification and development based on the use of low-carbon technologies;
 - 2) Maintaining macroeconomic stability, maintaining inflation at a stable low level, ensuring the stability of the ruble and a balanced budget system;
 - 3) increase of solvent domestic demand for goods and services, ensuring balanced growth of lending to individuals, limiting the risks associated with an increased debt burden on them;
 - 4) ensuring acceleration of the growth rate of investment in fixed capital, availability of long-term lending, protection and encouragement of capital investment, stimulating the use of domestic sources of investment;
 - 5) Ensuring the sustainable development of the real economy, the creation of high-tech industries, new

25 sectors of the economy, markets for goods and services on the basis of promising high technology;

- 6) increasing labor productivity through modernization of industrial enterprises and infrastructure, digitalization, use of artificial intelligence technologies, creation of high-tech jobs;
- 7) overcoming the critical dependence of the Russian economy on imported technologies, equipment and components through accelerated implementation of advanced Russian technological developments and localization of production in Russia;
- 8) Strengthening the leading positions and competitive advantages achieved by the Russian Federation in the aviation, shipbuilding, rocket and space industries, engine construction, nuclear power complex, as well as in the field of information and communication technologies;
- 9) intensive technological renewal of basic sectors of the economy (industry, construction, communications, energy, agriculture, mining), accelerated development of Russian machine-building, including instrumentation and machine-tool construction, the priority use of domestic products in solving the problems of economic modernization;
- 10) development of radioelectronic industry, production of information technologies and equipment necessary for solving problems in the field of digitalization of the economy and public administration;
- 11) modernization of the production base of defense industry organizations, increasing the volume of high-tech civilian and dual-purpose products they produce;
- 12) expansion of the production of drugs and medical devices;
- 13) creation and production of domestic vaccines against topical infectious diseases;
- 14) overcoming the critical dependence on imports in the field of breeding, selection, seed and aquaculture (fish farming);
- 15) Ensuring the energy security of the Russian Federation, including the provision of sustainable heat and

26 The energy supply of the population and subjects of the national economy, increasing the energy efficiency of the economy and the efficiency of public administration in the sphere of the fuel and energy complex;

- 16) development of technologies for generating electricity from renewable and alternative energy sources, development of low-carbon energy;
- 17) strengthening the financial system of the Russian Federation and its sovereignty, development of national infrastructure financial markets, including the payment infrastructure, overcoming dependence in this area on third countries, expanding the practice of settlements with foreign partners in national currencies, reducing the transfer of financial assets abroad, and combating illicit financial transactions;
- 18) reducing the use of the U.S. dollar in foreign economic activity;
- 19) development of market, energy, engineering, innovation and social infrastructure in order to accelerate the growth of the Russian economy;
- 20) ensuring the development of an efficient transport infrastructure and transport connectivity of the country;
- 21) strengthening the unity of the economic space of the Russian Federation, the development of cooperation and economic ties between the subjects of the Russian Federation;
- 22) Reducing differentiation of constituent entities of the Russian Federation by level and pace of socio-economic development, quality of life, stimulating the development of the economic potential of the regions, strengthening their fiscal security;
- 23) increasing the efficiency of state macroeconomic policy through the development of the strategic planning system, the introduction of a risk-oriented approach, taking into account the potential external and internal challenges and threats to the economic security of the Russian Federation;
- 24) improvement of the system of state control (supervision) in the sphere of economic activity;
- 25) Improvement of the system of settlement and distribution of productive forces on the territory of the Russian Federation, overcoming the trend of concentration of economic entities

- 27 activities and population in metropolitan agglomerations, ensuring the socio-economic development of small and medium-sized cities, as well as rural areas;
- 26) creating a favorable business environment in the Russian Federation, increasing the attractiveness of Russian jurisdiction for Russian and foreign investors, deoffshorization of the economy;
 - 27) Improving the mechanisms of interaction between the state and business, promoting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, primarily in the industrial and scientific-technological spheres;
 - 28) Elimination of imbalances in the labor market, shortage of engineers and workers, reduction of informal employment, legalization of labor relations, increasing the level of professional training of specialists, establishing the principle of priority employment of Russian citizens;
 - 29) involvement in labor activity of workers released in connection with automation of production processes, including those living in single-industry towns;
 - 30) reducing the share of the shadow and criminal sectors of the economy, as well as the level of corruption in the business environment;
 - 31) support, development and protection of competition in the Russian market, suppression of monopolistic activities and anticompetitive agreements, ensuring equal conditions and freedom of economic activity in the Russian Federation;
 - 32) Improving the efficiency of the use of budget funds and management of state-owned assets, preserving the property of enterprises and other organizations of strategic importance, including shareholdings, in the ownership of the Russian Federation;
 - 33) Strengthening control over foreign investment in strategically important sectors of the Russian economy;
 - 34) creation of strategic reserves of mineral resources sufficient to guarantee the mobilization needs of the Russian Federation and the needs of the country's economy in the long term;

- 28 35) development of international business contacts, expansion of sales markets for Russian products, counteracting the attempts of foreign countries to regulate key global markets for Russian exports.

Scientific and technological development

68. In the conditions of transition of the world economy to a new technological basis, leadership in the development of science and technology becomes one of the key factors in increasing competitiveness and ensuring national security. The acceleration of scientific and technological progress affects all spheres of human life and is reflected in its quality.
69. Technological change is increasing the importance of innovation in achieving high rates of socio-economic development and ensuring effective public and corporate governance.
70. The introduction of new technologies is accompanied by the transformation of production and consumption mechanisms, the emergence of new markets for goods and services, changes in the shape of existing industries and technological standards, an increase in the processing of natural resources, and a decrease in the energy intensity of the global economy.
71. New professions are appearing and becoming in demand, and requirements for the level of education and qualifications of workers are growing. Interstate competition for the attraction of scientists and highly qualified specialists is intensifying.
72. The emergence of new technologies contributes to the creation of weapons, military and special equipment, and security systems with previously unattainable characteristics. Power rivalries between countries are being transferred to new environments.
73. Significant potential of the Russian Federation in the field of fundamental and applied research, availability of an extensive system of scientific and educational centers, advantages in a number of technologies create conditions for accelerated technological development of the country.

74. Sustainable growth and increased competitiveness of the Russian economy require state stimulation of scientific, technological and innovation activities, increased private investment in the development of such activities and accelerated introduction of their results into production.
75. The purpose of scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation is to ensure technological independence and competitiveness of the country, achieving national development goals and implementation of strategic national priorities.
76. The goal of scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation is achieved by solving the following tasks:
 - 1) development and implementation at the federal, regional, sectoral and corporate levels of a coordinated policy to ensure the transition of the Russian economy to a new technological basis;
 - 2) Bringing the level of expenditures of the Russian Federation for the development of science and technology to the level of expenditures for such purposes by the leading states in this sphere;
 - 3) creation of a unified state system of scientific, scientific-technical and innovative activity management;
 - 4) creation of conditions and incentives to increase the interest of Russian business in the development of scientific, scientific-technical and innovative activity;
 - 5) accelerated introduction into industrial production of the results of scientific research to ensure the full scientific and production cycle in accordance with the priorities of socio-economic, scientific and scientific-technological development of the Russian Federation;
 - 6) improvement of the system of basic scientific research as the most important component of sustainable development of the Russian Federation;
 - 7) modernization and development of scientific, scientific-technical and innovative infrastructure;
 - 8) updating the material and technical base of scientific organizations and educational organizations of higher education, including instrumentation and experimental-testing;

- 9) creation and development on the territory of the Russian Federation A network of mega-scientific facilities, large research infrastructures, and shared-use centers for scientific and technological equipment, experimental production and engineering;
- 10) attracting world-class scientists and young talented researchers to work in Russia, creating and developing centers for international cooperation in science and technology in the Russian Federation;
- 11) development of the system of selection, training and targeted support of young Russian scientists and specialists in the field of scientific, scientific-technical and innovative activity;
- 12) creation of the national system of evaluation of the results of scientific, scientific-technical and innovative activity;
- 13) Russia's achievement of leading positions in the physical and mathematical, chemical, biological, medical, pharmaceutical, and technical sciences;
- 14) development of promising high technologies (nanotechnology, robotics, medical, biological, genetic engineering, information and communication, quantum, artificial intelligence, big data processing, energy, laser, additive, creation of new materials, cognitive, nature-like technologies), supercomputer systems;
- 15) development of interdisciplinary research;
- 16) strengthening of interaction between research organizations and industrial enterprises, creation of conditions for active commercialization of scientific and scientific-technical developments;
- 17) conducting scientific and scientific-technical research in the interests of national defense and state security;
- 18) intensification of scientific research in the field of ensuring biological, radiation and chemical safety Russian Federation;
- 19) ensuring the transfer of knowledge and technology between the defense and civilian sectors of the economy;
- 20) development of instruments for the protection of intellectual property, expansion of patent law enforcement practices

31 legislation, combating the illegal transfer of Russian technologies and developments abroad;

- 21) development of production in the Russian Federation of equipment for scientific research and testing;
- 22) formation of domestic demand for Russian science-intensive and innovative products, primarily on the part of state customers, state-owned companies and companies with state participation;
- 23) training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel, highly qualified specialists in priority directions of scientific-technological development of the Russian Federation;
- 24) Development of the system of secondary vocational education in order to train qualified workers and mid-level specialists in accordance with modern world standards.

Environmental safety and environmental management

77. In recent decades, the intensive growth of production and consumption in the world has been accompanied by an increase in the anthropogenic burden on the environment and its deterioration, which entails a significant change in the conditions of life on Earth.
78. Predatory use of natural resources leads to land degradation and reduction of soil fertility, water scarcity, deterioration of marine ecosystems, reduction of landscape and biological diversity. Environmental pollution is intensifying, resulting in a decline in the quality of human life. Many countries are experiencing a shortage of natural resources.
79. Climate change is having an increasingly negative impact on the conditions of economic activity and the human environment. The frequency of dangerous natural phenomena and processes, which become sources of natural and man-made emergencies, is increasing.

- 32
80. The development of a green and low-carbon economy is becoming a top issue on the international agenda. Increasing competition for access to natural resources is one of the factors increasing international tensions and conflicts between states.
 81. The Russian Federation considers its territory, its landscape and biological diversity, and its unique ecological and resource potential as a national treasure, the preservation and protection of which is necessary to ensure life for future generations, harmonious human development and realization of the right of citizens to a favorable environment. Preservation of air and water quality that meets environmental standards, reclamation of disturbed lands, ecological rehabilitation of territories and water bodies, increase of forest regeneration area, liquidation of accumulated damage to the environment are prerequisites for improving the quality of life in the Russian Federation.
 82. The goals of environmental security and rational use of natural resources are to ensure the quality of the environment necessary for favorable human life, conservation and restoration of the natural environment, balanced use of natural resources, and mitigation of the negative effects of climate change.
 83. The goals of ecological safety and rational use of natural resources are achieved through the implementation of state policy aimed at solving the following tasks:
 - 1) Ensuring environmentally-oriented growth of the economy, stimulating the introduction of innovative technologies, and developing environmentally safe production facilities;
 - 2) Ensuring the rational and efficient use of natural resources and the development of the mineral resource base;
 - 3) Reducing the level of atmospheric air pollution in cities and other settlements;
 - 4) Formation of a system of state regulation of greenhouse gas emissions, ensuring the implementation of projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase their absorption;

- 5) development of facilities and technologies for the treatment of emissions into the atmosphere, industrial and municipal wastewater;
- 6) increased effectiveness of supply hydrometeorological security;
- 7) prevention of surface and ground water pollution, improvement of water quality in polluted water bodies, and rehabilitation of aquatic ecosystems;
- 8) Reducing the volume of production and consumption waste and developing the industry for its recycling and reuse;
- 9) Prevention of land degradation and reduction of soil fertility, recultivation of disturbed lands, elimination of accumulated environmental damage, and ecological rehabilitation of territories;
- 10) Preservation of the biological diversity of natural ecosystems and the development of a system of specially protected natural areas, the protection and reproduction of forests, as well as wildlife, including aquatic biological resources;
- 11) prevention of environmental pollution by pollutants (including radioactive substances) and microorganisms imported from the territories of other states;
- 12) solving environmental problems and rational use of natural resources of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation;
- 13) Improving the efficiency of the state environmental supervision, industrial and public control in the field of environmental protection;
- 14) Development of the system of state environmental monitoring and control over compliance with environmental standards and environmental requirements of economic entities, improving the efficiency of forecasting of dangerous natural phenomena and processes, the effects of climate change on economic conditions and human life;
- 15) Developing a biological risk monitoring system to prevent and respond to biological threats;
- 16) Increasing the technical capacity and equipment of the forces involved in prevention and elimination activities

Increasing the level of environmental education and environmental culture of citizens, fostering in citizens a responsible attitude to the natural environment, encouraging the public and public organizations to participate in environmental activities;

17) development of international cooperation in the field of environmental protection, including the reduction of environmental risks in the border territories of the Russian Federation.

Protection of traditional Russian spiritual and moral values, culture and historical memory

84. The changes taking place in the modern world affect not only interstate relations, but also universal human values. Having reached a high level of socio-economic and technological development, humanity has faced the threat of the loss of traditional spiritual and moral reference points and stable moral principles.

85. Basic moral and cultural norms, religious foundations, the institution of marriage, and family values are increasingly being undermined. Freedom of the individual is being absolutized, permissiveness, immorality and selfishness are being actively promoted, the cult of violence, consumption and pleasure is being inculcated, drug use is being legalized, and communities that deny the natural continuation of life are being formed. Problems of inter-ethnic and inter-confessional relations become the subject of geopolitical games and speculation, generating hostility and hatred.

86. The imposition of alien ideals and values, the implementation of reforms in education, science, culture, religion, language and information activities without taking into account the historical traditions and experience of previous generations lead to increased separation and polarization of national societies, destroy the foundation of cultural sovereignty, undermine the foundations of political stability and statehood. Revision of the basic norms of morality, psychological manipulation cause

35 The gap between generations is widening, and the gap between generations is widening, and the gap between generations is widening. The gap between generations is widening. At the same time, aggressive nationalism, xenophobia, religious extremism and terrorism are on the rise.

87. Traditional Russian spiritual, moral and cultural-historical values are under active attack by the U.S. and its allies, as well as by transnational corporations, foreign non-profit non-governmental, religious, extremist and terrorist organizations. They exert an informational and psychological impact on individual, group and public consciousness by disseminating social and moral attitudes that contradict the traditions, beliefs and convictions of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

88. Information and psychological sabotage and The "Westernization" of culture increases the threat of the Russian Federation losing its cultural sovereignty. Attempts to falsify Russian and world history, distort the historical truth and destroy historical memory, incite inter-ethnic and inter-confessional conflicts, and weaken the state-forming people have increased.

89. Russia's traditional confessions, culture, and the Russian language as the state language of the Russian Federation are discredited.

90. The Russian Federation considers its basic, formed over centuries of national history, spiritual, moral and cultural values, standards of morality and ethics as the basis of Russian society, which allows to maintain and strengthen the sovereignty of the Russian Federation, to build the future and reach new heights in the development of society and individuals.

91. Traditional Russian spiritual and moral values include, first of all, life, dignity, human rights and freedoms, patriotism, citizenship, service to the Fatherland and responsibility for its fate, high moral ideals, a strong family, creative work, priority of the spiritual over the material, humanism, mercy, justice, collectivism,

36 mutual assistance and mutual respect, historical memory and continuity of generations, and the unity of the peoples of Russia. Traditional Russian spiritual and moral values unite our multi-ethnic and multi-confessional country.

92. The protection of traditional Russian spiritual and moral values, culture and historical memory is carried out in order to strengthen the unity of the peoples of the Russian Federation on the basis of all-Russian civil identity, to preserve the primordial universal principles and socially significant guidelines of social development.
93. The protection of traditional Russian spiritual and moral values, culture and historical memory is ensured by solving the following tasks:
 - 1) Strengthening of civil unity, all-Russian civil identity, inter-ethnic and inter-confessional harmony, and the preservation of the identity of the multinational people of the Russian Federation;
 - 2) protection of historical truth, preservation of historical memory, continuity in the development of the Russian state and its historically established unity, and opposition to falsification of history;
 - 3) Strengthening the institution of the family, preserving traditional family values and the continuity of generations of Russians;
 - 4) implementation of state information policy aimed at strengthening the role of traditional Russian spiritual, moral and cultural-historical values in the mass consciousness, the rejection of destructive ideas, stereotypes and behavior models imposed from the outside by citizens;
 - 5) Development of the system of education, training and upbringing as the basis for the formation of a developed and socially responsible personality, striving for spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical perfection;
 - 6) Support of public projects aimed at patriotic education of citizens, preservation of historical memory and culture of the peoples of the Russian Federation;
 - 7) Strengthening the cultural sovereignty of the Russian Federation and preserving its unified cultural space;

- 8) Preservation of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the Russian people, popularization of achievements of Russian science and technology, literature, artistic culture, music and sports, including by finalizing curricula of educational institutions;
- 9) spiritual, moral and patriotic education of citizens based on historical and contemporary examples, development of collective principles of Russian society, support of socially significant initiatives, including charitable projects and volunteer movement;
- 10) Supporting religious organizations of traditional confessions, ensuring their participation in activities aimed at preserving traditional Russian spiritual and moral values, harmonizing Russian society, spreading the culture of inter-confessional dialogue, and countering extremism;
- 11) formation of the state order for scientific research, publication of popular science materials, creation of works of literature and art, cinematographic, theatrical, television, video and Internet production, rendering services aimed at preservation of traditional Russian spiritual and moral values and culture, protection of historical truth and preservation of historical memory, as well as ensuring quality control of this state order performance;
- 12) protection and support of the Russian language as the state language of the Russian Federation, strengthening of control over the observance of norms of the modern Russian literary language, suppression of public performance, distribution through mass media of products containing words and expressions that do not meet these norms (including obscene language);
- 13) protection of Russian society from external ideological and value expansion and external destructive information and psychological impact, prevention of distribution of extremist content products, propaganda of violence, racial and religious intolerance, interethnic discord;

- 14) increasing Russia's role in the global humanitarian, cultural, scientific, and educational space.

Strategic stability and mutually beneficial international cooperation

94. The redistribution of the world's development potential and the formation of new architecture, rules and principles of the world order are accompanied by an increase in geopolitical instability and the aggravation of interstate contradictions and conflicts.
95. Countries losing their unconditional leadership try to dictate their rules to other members of the international community, use means of unfair competition, unilaterally apply restrictive measures (sanctions), and openly interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states. Such actions undermine universally recognized principles and norms of international law, weaken and destroy existing institutions and regimes of international legal regulation, aggravate the politico-military situation, reduce predictability and weaken trust in relations between states.
96. The Russian Federation pursues a consistent, independent, multi-vector, open, predictable and pragmatic foreign policy aimed at protecting its national interests and strengthening international security.
97. The Russian Federation seeks to ensure the stability of the system of international relations on the basis of unconditional compliance with international law, strengthening the central coordinating role of the UN and its Security Council in resolving global and regional problems.
98. The Russian Federation seeks to improve predictability in relations between states and to strengthen trust and security in the international sphere. In order to reduce the threat of unleashing a new global war, prevent an arms race and exclude its transfer to new environments, it is necessary to improve mechanisms for maintaining strategic stability, arms control, and prevention of

39 The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and the observance of confidence-building measures.

99. Russia remains committed to using political means, above all the mechanisms of diplomacy and peacemaking, in the settlement of international and intra-state conflicts. In the case of committing

The following are examples of unfriendly acts by foreign states that pose a threat to sovereignty and territorial

The Russian Federation considers it legitimate to take symmetric and asymmetric measures necessary to suppress such unfriendly actions and to prevent their recurrence in the future.

100. The objectives of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation are the creation of favorable conditions for sustainable socio-economic development of the country, strengthening national security, and strengthening the position of the Russian Federation as one of the influential centers of the modern world.

101. The goals of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation shall be achieved by accomplishing the following tasks:

- 1) increasing the stability of the international legal system, preventing its fragmentation, weakening or selective application of international law;
- 2) Strengthening international peace and security, preventing the use of military force in violation of the UN Charter, and eliminating the preconditions for global war and the risks of nuclear weapons use;
- 3) improving collective security mechanisms at the global and regional levels, implementing and, if necessary, developing confidence-building measures and preventing military incidents;
- 4) maintaining strategic stability,

Improving mechanisms for the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery, and goods and technologies related to their production, and mechanisms of control over

40 The use of biotechnologies and the mechanisms of responsible behavior in the creation and use of biotechnologies;

- 5) Deepening cooperation with CIS member states, the Republic of Abkhazia and the Republic of South Ossetia on a bilateral basis and within the framework of integration associations, primarily the Eurasian Economic Union, the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the Union State;
- 6) ensuring the integration of economic systems and the development of multilateral cooperation within the framework of the Greater Eurasian Partnership;
- 7) Developing a comprehensive partnership and strategic interaction with the People's Republic of China and a particularly privileged strategic partnership with the Republic of India, including for the purpose of creating reliable mechanisms in the Asia-Pacific region to ensure regional stability and security on a non-aligned basis;
- 8) Deepening multidisciplinary cooperation with foreign countries in the formats of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and BRICS, strengthening the functional and institutional framework of interaction within the RIC (Russia, India, China);
- 9) supporting the development of regional and sub-regional integration within multilateral international institutions, dialogue platforms, and regional associations, including those in the Asia-Pacific region, Latin America, and Africa;
- 10) maintaining an equitable and mutually beneficial dialogue with
The aim of the project is to develop trade and economic cooperation among all interested states, strengthen international and regional stability;
- 11) Helping to eliminate and prevent hotbeds of tension and conflict on the territories of neighboring states with the Russian Federation;
- 12) increasing the role of the Russian Federation in peacekeeping activities;
- 13) Supporting allies and partners of the Russian Federation in dealing with issues related to defense and security, and neutralizing attempts to interfere in their internal affairs;

- 41
- 14) protection of rights and interests of citizens of the Russian Federation and Russian companies abroad;
 - 15) support for the export of Russian goods, including high-tech products, countering the use of unfair competition and discriminatory measures against Russian companies;
 - 16) development of international trade and economic relations, assistance in attracting foreign investment, advanced technologies and highly qualified specialists to the Russian Federation;
 - 17) ensuring the interests of the Russian Federation related to the development of outer space, the world ocean, the Arctic and Antarctica;
 - 18) increasing the role of the Russian Federation in the global humanitarian, cultural, scientific and educational space, strengthening the position of the Russian language as a language of international communication;
 - 19) Supporting compatriots living abroad in exercising their rights, including the right to maintain an all-Russian cultural identity, and ensuring protection of their interests;
 - 20) strengthening fraternal ties between the Russian, Belarusian and Ukrainian peoples;
 - 21) Countering attempts to falsify history, protecting historical truth, and preserving historical memory;
 - 22) Strengthening the position of the Russian mass media and mass communications in the global information space;
 - 23) developing cooperation within international organizations and institutions, expanding the use of network diplomacy tools;
 - 24) development of military-political and military-technical cooperation with foreign states;
 - 25) development of international cooperation in combating terrorism, extremism, corruption, illegal production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, illegal migration, and cross-border crime;

- 42
- 26) Development of international cooperation for the formation of a secure and equitable global information space;
 - 27) Development of cooperation with foreign countries in the field of environmental protection and climate change prevention;
 - 28) assistance to foreign states in eliminating the consequences of natural and man-made emergencies, combating biological threats, and the spread of dangerous infectious diseases;
 - 29) integration into the world transport space, realization of the transit potential of the Russian Federation;
 - 30) intensifying cooperation to promote international development, primarily in the post-Soviet space;
 - 31) implementation in the post-Soviet space of work aimed at the formation of mutually beneficial approaches for Russia and foreign countries to participate in the activities of international organizations, the implementation of economic mutual assistance, the resolution of social and humanitarian issues, as well as issues related to the development of new technologies;
 - 32) expanding cooperation with CIS member states in the area of strengthening biological security.

V. Organizational framework and mechanisms for the implementation of this Strategy

102. Public authorities are guided in their activities by the provisions of this Strategy.
103. The implementation of this Strategy is carried out on a planned basis through concerted action by public authorities, organizations and civil society institutions under the leadership of the President of the Russian Federation through the comprehensive application of political, organizational, socio-economic, legal, informational, military, special and other measures developed within the framework of strategic planning in the Russian Federation.

44

104. The tasks envisaged within the framework of strategic national priorities are resolved through the development, adjustment and execution of strategic planning documents, programs and projects in the field of national security and socio-economic development of the Russian Federation, as well as their necessary resource provision.
105. Control over the implementation of this Strategy is carried out within the framework of state monitoring of the state of national security on the basis of the national security indicators determined by the President of the Russian Federation. The results of such monitoring are reflected in the annual report of the Secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation to the President of the Russian Federation on the state of national security and measures to strengthen it.
106. The implementation of this Strategy provides for the improvement of the system of public administration and strategic planning in the field of national security and socio-economic development of the Russian Federation.

The implementation of this Strategy will contribute to the preservation of the people of Russia, the development of human potential, the improvement of the quality of life and well-being of citizens, the strengthening of the country's defense capability, the unity and cohesion of Russian society, the achievement of national development goals, and the enhancement of the competitiveness and international prestige of the Russian Federation.