

RUSSIAN PRESIDENT'S DECREE

About National Security Strategies  
Russian Federation

In accordance with federal laws of December 28, 2010. No. 390-Fz "On Security" and of June 2, 2014 No. 172-"On Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation" I decide:

Approve the accompanying National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation.

2. Recognize that the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of December 31, 2015 has expired. No. 683 "On the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation" (Russian Legislative Assembly, 2016, No. 1, Article 212).

3. This decree comes into force from the day it is signed.

Russian Federation  
Vladimir Putin

Moscow, Kremlin July 2, 2021 No. 400

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

# STRATEGY of the National Security of the Russian Federation

## Position

1. The Russian Federation's consistent policy of strengthening defence capability, internal unity and political stability, modernizing the economy and developing industrial capacity has strengthened Russia's sovereign statehood as a country capable of pursuing an independent foreign and domestic policy, effectively resisting attempts at external pressure.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation enshrines fundamental values and principles that form the foundations of Russian society, the security of the country, the further development of Russia as a legal social state, in which the highest importance is the observance and protection of the rights and freedoms of the person and citizen, improving the welfare of the people, protecting the dignity of the citizens of the Russian Federation (further - citizens).

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

2. This Strategy is a basic strategic planning document defining the national interests and strategic national priorities of the Russian Federation, the objectives and objectives of public policy in the field of ensuring the long-term national security and sustainable development of the Russian Federation.

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

4. The legal basis of this Strategy is the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws of December 28, 2010. No. 390-Fz "On Safety" and as of June 28, 2014 No. 172-Fz "On Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation," other federal laws, regulations of the President of the Russian Federation.

This Strategy uses the following basic concepts:

1) the national security of the Russian Federation (national security) - the state of protection of the national interests of the Russian Federation from external and internal threats, which ensures the realization of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, decent quality and standard of living, civil peace and harmony in the country, protection of the sovereignty of the Russian Federation, its independence and state integrity, socio-economic development of the country;

2) the national interests of the Russian Federation - objectively significant needs of the individual, society and the state in security and sustainable development;

3) the strategic national priorities of the Russian Federation (strategic national priorities) - the most important areas of national security and sustainable development of the Russian Federation;

4) Ensuring national security - implementation of public authorities in cooperation with civil society institutions and organizations of political, legal, military, socio-economic, information, organizational and other measures aimed at countering the threats of national security;

5) Threat to national security - a combination of conditions and factors that create a direct or indirect possibility

harming the national interests of the Russian Federation

Federations;

6) The national security system is a set of state policies implementing in the field of national security of public authorities and the forces at their disposal.

Russia in today's world: trends and opportunities

6. The modern world is going through a period of transformation. Increasing the number of centers of world economic and political development, strengthening the positions of new global and regional leaders lead to a change in the structure of the world order, the formation of new architectures, rules and principles of world order.

7. The desire of Western countries to maintain their hegemony, the crisis of modern models and instruments of economic development, the increasing disparities in the development of states, the increase in the level of social inequality, the desire of transnational corporations to limit the role of States are accompanied by the exacerbation of domestic political problems, the exacerbation of inter-State contradictions, the weakening of the influence of international institutions and the decline in the effectiveness of the global security system.

8. *The* growing instability in the world and the rise of radical and extremist sentiments may lead to attempts to resolve growing inter-State contradictions by searching for internal and external enemies, destroying the economy, traditional values and ignoring basic human rights and freedoms.

9. In the face of increasing geopolitical tensions, the Russian Federation's foreign policy should contribute to improving the sustainability of the system of international relations based on international law, the principles of universal, equal and indivisible security, deepening multilateral cooperation without dividing lines and bloc approaches in order to jointly address global and regional problems in the central coordinating role of the United Nations (UN) and its Security Council.

10. The Russian Federation's implementation of national security policies contributes to increased internal stability, and the economic, political, military and spiritual capacity of Russia, which is necessary to strengthen its role as one of the most influential centres of the modern world.

11. At present, the cohesion of Russian society is growing, civic awareness is growing, awareness of the need to protect traditional spiritual and moral values is growing, and the social activity of citizens is increasing, and their involvement in the most pressing tasks of local and state importance is growing.

12. State and public security, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country are ensured at the proper level, and the level of terrorist activity is significantly reduced. The consistent implementation of the military policy ensures that the Russian Federation is protected from military dangers and military threats. Attempts to interfere externally in the internal affairs of the Russian Federation are effectively thwarted.

13. The Russian Federation has demonstrated its economic resilience to the world and has proven its ability to withstand external sanctions pressure. Work is continuing to reduce dependence on imports in key sectors of the economy. Food and energy security has improved.

14. In order for the Russian Federation to move to a new level of economic development and improve the quality of life of its citizens, comprehensive measures are being taken to overcome negative demographic trends and address systemic health problems, reduce poverty and income stratification, and improve the environment. The development of scientific potential, improving the quality and accessibility of education will accelerate the structural restructuring of the Russian economy.

15. In order to safeguard and protect the national interests of the Russian Federation from external and internal threats, including from the unfriendly actions of foreign countries, it is necessary to make better use of the existing achievements and competitive advantages of the Russian Federation, taking into account the long-term trends of world development.

16. With the stagnation and recession of the world's leading economies, the declining resilience of the world monetary and financial system, the growing struggle for market and resource access, the use of unfair competition, protectionist measures and sanctions, including in the financial and trade sectors, is becoming more common. 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 world community to the problems of climate change and the preservation of a favorable environment is used as a pretext to restrict the access of Russian companies to export markets, to curb the development of Russian industry, to establish control over transport routes, to prevent Russia from developing the Arctic.

17. Increased geopolitical instability and conflict and increased inter-State tensions have been accompanied by an increased threat of military force. The weakening of universally recognized norms and principles of international law, the weakening and destruction of existing international legal institutions, the continued dismantling of arms control treaties and agreements are leading to increased tensions and aggravation of the military and political situation, including near the Russian State border. 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 risk of armed conflicts escalating into local and regional wars, including involving nuclear Powers, is increasing. Space and information spaces are being actively developed as new areas of warfare.

18. The desire to isolate the Russian Federation and the use of double standards in international politics prevent multilateral cooperation from improving on areas important to the world community, such as ensuring equal and indivisible security for all Nations, including in Europe, conflict resolution, counter-terrorism, extremism, drug trafficking, organized crime, the spread of infectious diseases, international information security, and environmental issues.

19. The issue of moral leadership and the creation of an attractive ideological foundation for the future of the world order is becoming more and more urgent. Against the background of the crisis of the Western liberal model, a number of states are trying to deliberately dilute traditional values, distort world history, redefine Russia's role and place in it, rehabilitate fascism, incite inter-ethnic and interfaith conflicts. Information campaigns are being carried out to form a hostile image of Russia. The use of the Russian language is restricted, Russian media activities and the use of Russian information resources are banned, and sanctions are imposed on Russian athletes. The Russian Federation is unjustifiably accused of violating international obligations, conducting computer attacks, 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 exploit the socio-economic problems in the Russian Federation to destroy its internal unity, inspire and radicalize the protest movement, support marginalized 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 of its sovereignty, independence, state and territorial integrity, protecting the traditional spiritual and moral foundations of Russian society, ensuring defense and security, and preventing interference in the internal affairs of the Russian Federation are vital.

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 re-translation of the economy into a new technological framework. The state of science, innovation, industry, education and health care is becoming a key indicator of Russia's competitiveness. Taking to the forefront in these areas will further strengthen the country's defense capability, achieve national development goals, create conditions for enhancing the international credibility of the Russian Federation and the attractiveness of cooperation with it for other states. The preservation of Russia's identity, culture, traditional Russian spiritual values and patriotic education of citizens will further develop the democratic system of the Russian Federation and its openness to the world.

23. The formation of new architectures, rules and principles of world order is accompanied by not only new challenges and threats for the Russian Federation, but also additional opportunities. Russia's long-term development and positioning in the world are determined by its internal potential, attractiveness of the value system, readiness and ability to realize its competitive advantages by improving the efficiency of public administration.

24. The Russian Federation advocates the expansion of equitable multilateral cooperation, strengthening and developing universal international institutions in order to reduce global tensions, strengthen international security, develop mechanisms for cooperation and harmonize the interests of different development centres, and define 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 enable all nations to have more opportunities to jointly solve global problems, to level the social economic development of countries and regions of the world, saving the moral and physical health of mankind.

#### National Interests of the Russian Federation and strategic national priorities

25. Given the long-term trends in the situation in the Russian Federation and in the world, its national interests are at the present stage:

1) saving the people of Russia, developing human potential, improving the quality of life and well-being of citizens;

2) protection of the constitutional order, sovereignty, independence, state and territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, strengthening the country's defense;

3) maintaining civil peace and harmony in the country, strengthening the rule of law, eradicating corruption, protecting citizens and all forms of property from illegal encroachments, developing mechanisms of interaction between the state and civil society;

4) the development of a safe information space, the protection of Russian society from destructive information psychological impact;

5) the sustainable development of the Russian economy on a new technological basis;

6) Environmental protection, conservation of natural resources and environmental management, adaptation to climate change;

7) strengthening traditional Russian spiritual and moral values, preserving the cultural and historical heritage of the people of Russia;

8) maintaining strategic stability, strengthening peace and security, and the legal foundations of international relations.

26. The national interests of the Russian Federation are protected by concentrating the efforts and resources of public authorities, organizations and civil society institutions on the implementation of the following strategic national priorities:

1) saving the people of Russia and developing human potential;

2) the defense of the country; 3) public 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.

## National Security

National security is ensured by meeting the objectives and objectives of strategic national priorities.

Saving the people of Russia and developing human potential

The people are the bearer of the sovereignty of the Russian Federation and its main asset. Russian spiritual 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 free human development, creating conditions for the health of citizens, increasing life expectancy, reducing mortality, improving housing conditions and increasing opportunities for quality education.

30. Particular attention is paid to the support of the family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood, the disabled and the elderly, the upbringing of children, their comprehensive spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical development. Conditions for a decent life of the older generation are being actively formed. Rising birth rates are becoming a prerequisite for increasing the population of Russia.

31. Further development of human potential should be ensured by measures aimed at sustainable growth of income and well-being of Russian citizens, creation of a comfortable and safe environment for living, the formation of a healthy lifestyle, unconditional implementation throughout the country of constitutional rights and guarantees in the areas of health, health and epidemiological well-being of the population, social security, education and culture.

32. The objectives of the state policy in the area 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 the level of social and property inequality, raising the level of education of the population, education of harmoniously developed and socially responsible citizens

33. Achieving the public policy goals of saving the people of Russia and developing human potential is achieved by addressing the following objectives:

1) increasing real incomes, 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 active participation in society of people with disabilities and those of older age groups;

3) increasing the birth rate, forming motivation for having many children;

4) increasing life expectancy, reducing mortality and disability, prevention of occupational diseases;

5) Improving the quality and accessibility of health care, including vaccination, and medicines;

6) ensuring the sustainability of the health care system, adapting it to new challenges and threats, including related to the spread of infectious diseases, the creation of reserves of medicines and medical products;

7) Increasing the motivation of citizens to lead a healthy lifestyle, engage in physical culture and sports;

8) Develop a system for monitoring biological risks to prevent and respond to biological threats;

9) ensuring the health and epidemiological well-being of the population, developing a system of social and hygienic monitoring;

10) Improving the physical and economic availability of safe and quality food products;

11) identifying and developing abilities and talents in children and young people;

12) Improving the quality of general education;

13) Providing citizens with ample opportunities for secondary and higher vocational education, training and lifelong retraining in accordance with the needs of the labour market;

14) teaching and educating children and young people on the basis of traditional Russian spiritual, moral and cultural historical values;

15) the development of the sphere of culture, increasing the availability of cultural goods for citizens;

16) improving the living conditions of citizens, improving the availability and quality of housing, developing housing and communal infrastructure;

17) creating a comfortable environment for living in all settlements, development of their transport and energy infrastructure.

## Defense of the country

34. The military and political situation in the world is characterized by the formation of new global and regional centres of power, the growing struggle between them for spheres of influence. The importance of military force as a tool for the actors of international relations to achieve their geopolitical goals is growing.

35. Attempts to exert pressure on Russia, its allies and partners, to build up the military infrastructure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization near the Russian borders, to intensify intelligence activities, to develop the use of large military formations and nuclear weapons against the Russian Federation, are contributing to the increase in military dangers and military threats of the Russian Federation.

36. Against the backdrop of the development of the global missile defence system, the United States of America (USA) is pursuing a consistent commitment to renounce international arms control obligations. The planned deployment of U.S. medium- and short-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 the conditions for the spread of international terrorism and extremism.

The country's defence is being organized to prepare for the armed protection and armed defence of the Russian Federation, the integrity and integrity of its territory.

The objectives of the country's defence are to create conditions for the peaceful socio-economic development of the Russian Federation and to ensure its military security.

40. Achieving the country's defence objectives is carried out within the framework of the implementation of military policy through strategic deterrence and prevention of military conflicts, improvement of the military organization of the state, forms of application and methods of action of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (further - Armed Forces), other troops, military formations and bodies, increased mobilization readiness of the Russian Federation and the readiness of civil defense forces and means of action. At the same time, special attention is paid to solving the following problems:

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 interconnected political, military, military-technical, diplomatic, economic, informational and other measures aimed at preventing the use of military force against Russia, 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) protecting the national interests and citizens of the Russian Federation outside its territory;
- 6) balanced development of components of the military organization, military build-up, 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 renewal and maintenance of the military technical capacity of the military organization of the state;
- 8) timely consideration of trends in the nature of modern wars and armed conflicts, creating conditions for the most complete realization of the combat capabilities of troops (forces), the development of requirements for prospective formations and new means of armed struggle;
- 9) ensuring the technological independence of the Russian Federation's defense industrial complex, its innovative development, maintaining leadership in the development and production of new (promising) models (complexes, systems) of weapons, military and special equipment;
- 10) training of the economy of the Russian Federation, the economy of the subjects of the Russian Federation and the economy of municipal entities, training of state authorities, local governments and organizations, the Armed Forces, other troops, military formations and bodies to ensure the protection of the state from an armed attack and to meet the needs of the state and the needs of the population in wartime;
- 11) planning and conducting activities to prepare for the protection and protection of the population, material and cultural property in the territory of the Russian Federation from the dangers posed by or as a result of military conflicts;
- 12) maintaining at a high level the 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 preparation for military service of citizens;
- 14) Improving the social security of military personnel, their families, citizens discharged from military service, as well as improving the conditions of military service.

#### Public and public safety

41. State and public security is facilitated by measures aimed at reining in the role of the state as a guarantor of the security of the individual and property rights, improving the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies and special services to protect the foundations of the constitutional order of the Russian Federation, the rights and freedoms of the individual and the citizen, improving the unified state system of crime prevention, ensuring the implementation of the principle of inevitability of punishment for the commission of a crime, as well as for a society's atmosphere of intolerance of illegal activities.

Despite the measures taken, crime rates in some areas remain high in the Russian Federation. A large number of crimes are committed against property, in the use of water biological and forest resources, in the housing and utilities sector, as well as in the credit and financial sector. Crimes committed using information and communication technologies are on the rise. Extremist manifestations have a destabilizing influence on the social political situation.

43. Threats of natural and man-made emergencies, including climate change, forest fires, floods and floods, wear and tear of engineering and transport infrastructure, drift and the spread of dangerous infectious diseases, persist.

44. Destructive forces abroad and at home are attempting to exploit objective social economic difficulties in the Russian Federation in order to stimulate negative social processes, exacerbate inter-ethnic and sectarian conflicts, and manipulate the information sphere. The activity of intelligence and other activities of special services and organizations of foreign states, including the use of Russian public associations and individuals controlled by them, continues to be intensified. The capabilities of global Internet companies are widely used to disseminate false information and organize illegal public actions.

45. Against the backdrop of the continuing socio-economic problems in the Russian Federation, there is a growing need for society to improve the efficiency of public administration, to ensure social justice, to strengthen the fight against corruption and the misuse of budgetary resources and public property, to conduct un influenced group and related interests of personnel policy in public authorities and organizations with public participation.

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 the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual and the citizen, to strengthen civil peace and harmony, political and social stability in society, to improve the mechanisms of interaction between the state and civil society, to strengthen the rule of law and the rule of law, to eradicate the rule of law and order. protection of citizens and all forms of property, traditional Russian spiritual and moral values from illegal encroachments, protection of the population and territories from natural and man-made emergencies.

*The objectives* of public and public security are being implemented through the implementation of public policies aimed at addressing the following objectives:

1) Preventing interference in the internal affairs of the Russian Federation, suppression of intelligence and other activities of special services, organizations of foreign states, as well as individuals, damaging the national interests of the Russian Federation, other criminal encroachments on the foundations of the constitutional order of the Russian Federation, the rights and freedoms of the person and the citizen, including through the instigation of "color revolutions";

2) ensuring the safety of social, political and other events held in the Russian Federation;

3) ensuring the protection and protection of the state border of the Russian Federation, the protection of the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, as well as the modernization of the border infrastructure, improving the mechanisms of border, customs, sanitary and epidemiological and other types of control;

4) Increasing citizens' confidence in the law enforcement and judicial systems of the Russian Federation, improving the system of public control, mechanisms of participation of citizens and organizations in ensuring state and public security;

5) the development of civil society institutions, support for socially significant initiatives, the development of interaction between civil society institutions and the public with public authorities in dealing with issues that may cause an increase in social tensions;

6) Increasing the level of anti-terrorist protection of places of mass residence of people, objects of life support of the population, organizations of defense-industrial, nuclear energy industry, nuclear weapons, chemical, fuel and energy complexes of the country, transport infrastructure facilities, other critical and potentially dangerous objects;

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 public relations, developing a single state system for the prevention of offences;

9) prevention of radicalism, prevention of extremist and other criminal manifestations, especially among minors and young people;

10) Reducing economic crime, including in credit and finance, as well as in housing utilities, land, forest, water and water biological resources;

11) prevention and suppression of offences and crimes committed using information communication technologies, including the legalization of criminal proceeds, the financing of terrorism, the illegal distribution of drugs and psychotropic substances, and the use of digital currencies for illegal purposes;

12) the implementation of the principle of inevitability of punishment for the commission of a crime;

13) prevention and suppression of crimes of corruption, misuse and theft public authorities and public participation organizations, including national projects (programs) and the implementation of the state defence order, as well as compensation for the damage caused by such crimes and increased the level of responsibility for their commission;

14) improving the institution of responsibility of officials for actions (inaction), which led to inefficient use of budget funds and failure to achieve socially significant results of national development;

15) the detection and suppression of crimes related to the trafficking of weapons, ammunition, explosives, as well as drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors;

16) countering illegal migration, strengthening control over migration flows, social and cultural adaptation and integration of migrants;

17) prevention and neutralization of social, interfaith and ethnic conflicts, separatist manifestations, prevention of the spread of religious radicalism, destructive religious movements, formation of ethnic and religious enclaves, social and ethnocultural isolation of certain groups of citizens;

18) Improving road safety;

19) Improving the effectiveness of measures to prevent and eliminate natural and man-made emergencies;

20) to protect the population from dangerous infectious diseases that can cause an emergency in the field of health and epidemiological well-being of the population;

21) forecasting the impact of climate change on the state of hazardous production facilities, hydraulic facilities, transport complex, life support facilities of the population;

22) the comprehensive development of law enforcement agencies, special services, fire protection units and emergency rescue units in accordance with the tasks they solve, improving their technical equipment, strengthening the social security of their employees, improving the system of training specialists in the field of public and public safety;

23) providing legal protection of Russian citizens and legal entities from politically engaged decisions of foreign and international (interstate) courts.

### Information security

The rapid development of information and communication technologies has been accompanied by an increased likelihood of threats to the security of citizens, society and the State.

The use of information communication technologies to interfere in the internal affairs of States, undermine their sovereignty and violate territorial integrity, posing a threat to international peace and security is increasing.

**The number of computer attacks on Russian information resources is increasing.** Most of these attacks come from foreign territories. The Russian Federation's international information security initiatives have been met with opposition from foreign countries seeking to dominate the global information space.

51. The activities of foreign special services to conduct intelligence and other operations in the Russian information space are intensifying. The armed forces of such states are working on actions to disable the critical information infrastructure of the Russian Federation.

**In order to destabilize the social and political situation, false information, including false reports of the threat of terrorist acts, is being disseminated in the Russian Federation. The Internet information telecommunications network (the Internet) hosts the materials of terrorist and extremist organizations, calls for mass riots, the implementation of extremist activities, participation in mass (public) events conducted in violation of the established order, suicide, propaganda of criminal lifestyle, consumption of drugs and psychotropic substances, and other illegal information. Young people are the main targets of such destructive effects.**

**53. The desire of transnational corporations to consolidate their monopoly position on the Internet and to control all information resources is accompanied by the introduction of such corporations (in the absence of legitimate grounds and contrary to international law) censorship and the blocking of alternative Internet platforms. For political reasons, Internet users are forced to take a distorted view of historical facts, as well as on events taking place in the Russian Federation and in the world.**

**54. Anonymity, which is provided through the use of information and communication technologies, facilitates the commission of crimes, enhances opportunities for the legalization of proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism, the distribution of drugs and psychotropic substances.**

55. The use of foreign information technology and telecommunications equipment in the Russian Federation increases the vulnerability of Russian information resources, including critical information infrastructure in the Russian Federation, to foreign exposure.

The aim of information security is to strengthen the sovereignty of the Russian Federation in the information space.

5.7. The goal of information security is achieved through the implementation of public policies aimed at addressing the following objectives:

1) Creating a safe environment for reliable information, improving the security of the information infrastructure of the Russian Federation and the sustainability of its functioning;

2) the development of a system of forecasting, detection and prevention of threats to the information security of the Russian Federation, identifying their sources, promptly eliminating the consequences of such threats;

3) Preventing destructive information technology impacts on Russian information resources, including critical information infrastructure facilities in the Russian Federation;

4) Creating the conditions for effective prevention, detection and suppression of crimes and other offences committed using information and communication technologies;

5) Improving the security and sustainability of the operation of a single telecommunication network of the Russian Federation, the Russian segment of the Internet, other significant objects of information and communication infrastructure, as well as preventing foreign control over their operation;

6) Reducing to the lowest possible level the number of leaks of restricted access and personal data information, as well as reducing the number of violations of the requirements set by Russian law to protect such information and personal data;

7) Preventing and/or minimizing the damage to national security associated with the exercise of technical intelligence by foreign states;

8) Ensuring the protection of the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen in the processing of personal data, including using information technology;

9) strengthening the information security of the Armed Forces, other troops, military formations and bodies, as well as developers and manufacturers of weapons, military and special equipment;

**10) the development of the forces and means of information warfare;**

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 impact on citizens and society;

12) Improving information security tools and techniques through advanced technologies, including artificial intelligence technologies and quantum computing;

13) Ensuring priority use in the information infrastructure of the Russian Federation of Russian information technologies and equipment that meet the requirements of information security, including in the implementation of national projects (programs) and solving problems in the field of digitization of the economy and public administration;

14) Strengthening the Russian Federation's cooperation with foreign partners in the field of information security, including to establish an international legal security regime in the use of information and communication technologies;

15) bringing reliable information about the domestic and foreign policy of the Russian Federation to the Russian and international public;

16) developing the interaction of public authorities, civil society institutions and organizations in the implementation of information security activities in the Russian Federation.

### Economic security

58. The world economy is in a period of deep recession. Market volatility, instability of the international financial system, and the gap between the real and virtual economies are increasing. While the high economic interdependence of countries and regions of the world is maintained, the formation of new international production chains and supply chains is slowing down, and investment flows are declining. The role of nation-states and regional agreements in the trade and economic sphere is increasing.

The transition to sustainable development is hampered by accumulated socio-economic problems, disparities in the development of countries, and the inefficiency of previously used tools to stimulate economic activity. Uncertainty about the prospects of the world economy is being increased by the weakening of the system of regulation of international economic relations, the politicization of issues of economic cooperation, the lack of mutual trust between states, the unilateral application of restrictive measures (sanctions) and the growth of protectionism.

60. In the context of the ongoing structural adjustment of the world economy, as the technological underpinnings of its development changes, human potential and ecology are becoming increasingly important. The transformation of traditional markets for goods, capital, technology and labour, the emergence of new sectors of the economy are accompanied by the redistribution of roles and potential of individual countries and regions of the world, the formation of new centers of economic influence.

61. Extensive territory and advantageous geographical location, diversity of natural and climatic conditions and mineral and raw materials, scientific and technological and educational potential, macroeconomic stability, domestic political stability, high level of state defense and security of the state - factors that create favorable conditions for the modernization of the Russian economy, the development of Russia's industrial potential.

62. The transition from exports of primary raw materials and agricultural products to their deep processing, development of existing and creation of new high-tech industries and markets, together with the technological renewal of the basic sectors of the economy, the use of low-carbon technologies will lead to a change in the structure of the Russian economy, increase its competitiveness and sustainability.

63. The implementation of large-scale investment and innovation programmes and projects that contribute to the consolidation of Russia's scientific, technological and resource potential, saturation of the domestic market with Russian-made goods and the emergence of new skilled scientific competencies provide the basis for the long-term economic development of the Russian Federation and further strengthening national security.

64. In order to successfully carry out the structural transformation of the Russian economy, measures must be taken to address imbalances in the economy and territorial development of the Russian Federation, overcome infrastructure constraints, form an independent financial and banking system, develop innovation, increase competitive advantages of the Russian Federation,

improving the strategic management of the economic development of the Russian Federation and the state regulation of the economy.

65. Important conditions for ensuring the economic security of the Russian Federation are the reliance on the country's internal capacity, self-solving the challenges facing Russia while maintaining openness to mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries.

66. The objectives of ensuring the economic security of the Russian Federation are to strengthen the country's economic sovereignty, to increase the competitiveness of the Russian economy and its resilience to the impact of external and internal threats, and to create conditions for the economic growth of the Russian Federation, which will be faster than the world's.

The objectives of ensuring the economic security of the Russian Federation are achieved by addressing the following objectives:

1) Ensuring institutional and structural restructuring of the national economy on a modern technological basis, diversifying it and developing it through low-carbon technologies;

2) maintaining macroeconomic stability, keeping inflation at a consistently low level, ensuring the stability of the ruble and balancing the fiscal system;

3) Increasing solvent domestic demand for goods and services, balancing the growth of lending to individuals, limiting the risks associated with increased debt burdens on them;

4) To accelerate the growth rate of fixed investment, access to long-term lending, protection and promotion of investment, to stimulate the use of domestic sources of investment;

5) ensuring the sustainable development of the real economy, creating high-tech industries, new

Industries, markets for goods and services based on promising high-tech;

6) improving productivity by modernizing industrial enterprises and infrastructure, digitizing, using artificial intelligence technologies, creating high-tech jobs;

7) Overcoming the critical dependence of the Russian economy on the import of technologies, equipment and components by accelerating the introduction of advanced Russian technological developments, localization of production in Russia;

8) strengthening the leading positions achieved by the Russian Federation and competitive advantages in the aviation, shipbuilding, rocket and space industry, engine industry, nuclear power industry, as well as in information and communication technologies;

9) intensive technological renewal of the basic sectors of the economy (industry, construction, communications, energy, agriculture, mining), the forced development of Russian engineering, including instrumentation and machine-building, priority use of domestic products in solving the problems of economic modernization;

10) the development of the electronics industry, the production of information technology and equipment needed to meet the challenges of digitalizing the economy and public administration;

11) modernization of the production base of defense-industrial complex organizations, increasing the volume of high-tech products of civilian and dual-use;

12) Expanding the production of medicines and medical products;

13) the creation and production of domestic vaccines against topical infectious diseases;

14) Overcoming critical dependence on imports in the fields of breeding, breeding, seed and aquaculture (fish farming);

15) ensuring the energy security of the Russian Federation, including ensuring sustainable heat and energy supply to the population and national economy, improving the energy efficiency of the economy and the efficiency of public administration in the fuel energy sector;

16) development of technologies to generate electricity from renewable and alternative energy sources, development of low-carbon energy;

17) strengthening the financial system of the Russian Federation and its sovereignty, developing the national infrastructure of financial markets, including payment infrastructure, overcoming dependence in this area on third countries, expanding the practice of settlements with foreign partners in national currencies, reducing the withdrawal of financial assets abroad, counteracting illegal financial transactions;

18) **Reducing the use of the US dollar in foreign economic activities;**

19) the development of market, energy, engineering, innovation and social infrastructures in order to accelerate the growth of the Russian economy;

20) ensuring the development of efficient transport infrastructure and transport connectivity of the country;

21) strengthening the unity of the economic space of the Russian Federation, developing cooperation and economic ties between the subjects of the Russian Federation;

22) reducing the differentiation of the subjects of the Russian Federation in terms of socio-economic development, quality of life, stimulating the development of the economic potential of the regions, strengthening their budget security;

23) Improving the effectiveness of state macroeconomic policies by developing a strategic planning system, adopting a risk-oriented approach to take into account potential external and domestic challenges and threats to the economic security of the Russian Federation;

24) Improving the system of state control (surveillance) in the field of economic activity;

25) improving the system of resettlement and deployment of productive forces in the Russian Federation, overcoming the trend of concentration of economic activities and population in metropolitan areas, 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 and technological spheres;

28) eliminating imbalances in the labor market, the shortage of engineering and workers, reducing informal employment, legalizing labor relations, improving the level of professional training, establishing the principle of priority of employment of Russian citizens;

29) The involvement of workers released in connection with the automation of production processes, including those living in monocities;

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 anti-competitive agreements, ensuring a level playing field 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 stakes, in the Russian Federation;

33) Strengthening control over foreign investment in strategically important sectors of the Russian economy;

34) the creation of strategic reserves of mineral resources sufficient to ensure the mobilization needs of the Russian Federation and the long-term needs of the country's economy;

35) the development of international business contacts, the expansion of markets for Russian products, opposition to attempts by foreign countries to regulate the world markets key to Russian exports.

### Scientific and technological development

68. As the world economy transitions to a new technological framework, leadership in science and technology is becoming a key factor in improving competitiveness and national security. Acceleration of scientific and technological progress affects all spheres of human life and affects its quality.

69. Technological change increases the importance of innovation in achieving high rates of socio-economic development and ensuring effective government 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, the change in the face of existing industries and technological standards, the increase in the level of natural resource processing, and the reduction of the energy intensity of the world economy.

71. New professions are emerging and becoming in demand, and demands for the level of education and skills of employees are growing.

72. The emergence of new technologies contributes to the creation of weapons, military and special equipment, security systems with previously unattainable characteristics.

73. The Russian Federation's significant potential for fundamental and applied research, the existence of an extensive system of scientific and educational centres, and the advantages of a number of technologies create conditions for the country's accelerated technological development.

74. To ensure sustainable growth and improve the competitiveness of the Russian economy requires government incentives for scientific, technological and innovation, increased private investment in such activities and accelerated implementation of its results into production.

The aim of the scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation is to ensure the technological independence and competitiveness of the country, achieve national development goals and implement strategic national priorities.

Achieving the goal of scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation is achieved by addressing the following objectives:

1) the development and implementation at the federal, regional, industry and corporate levels of a coherent policy that ensures the transition of the Russian economy to a new technological framework;

2) Bringing the level of spending of the Russian Federation on the development of science and technology to the level of expenditure for such purposes of the leading states in this area;

3) the creation of a unified state system of management of scientific, scientific, technical and innovative activities;

4) Creating conditions and incentives to increase the interest of Russian business in the development of scientific, scientific technology and innovation;

5) Accelerated introduction of research results into industrial production to ensure a full scientific production cycle in accordance with the priorities of the socio-economic, scientific and scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation;

6) Improving the system of basic scientific research as an essential component of the sustainable development of the Russian Federation;

7) modernization and development of scientific, scientific, technical and innovative infrastructure;

8) updating the logistics of scientific organizations and educational organizations of higher education, including the dashboard and experimental testing;

9) the creation and development of a network of mega-scale scientific installations, large research infrastructures, collective use centers for scientific and technological equipment, experimental production and engineering in the Russian Federation;

10) attracting world-class scientists and young talented researchers to work in Russia, establishing and developing centers of international cooperation in science and technology in the Russian Federation;

11) the development of a system of selection, training and targeted support for young Russian scientists and specialists in the field of scientific, scientific, technical and innovative activities;

12) The establishment of a national system for assessing the performance of scientific, scientific, technical and innovative activities;

13) Russia's achievement of leading positions in the field of physics and mathematics, 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, environmental-like technologies), supercomputer systems;

15) the development of interdisciplinary research;

16) strengthening the interaction between research organizations and industrial enterprises, creating conditions for the active commercialization of scientific and scientific and technological developments;

17) conducting scientific and scientific and technical research in the interests of the country's defence and the security of the state;

18) Increased scientific research in the field of biological, radiation and chemical safety of the Russian Federation;

19) ensuring the transfer of knowledge and technology between the defence and civilian sectors of the economy;

20) the development of intellectual property protection tools, the expansion of patent law enforcement

legislation, countering the illegal transfer of Russian technology and development abroad;

21) development of research and testing equipment in the Russian Federation;

22) the formation of domestic demand for Russian knowledge-intensive and innovative products, primarily from state customers, state-owned companies and companies with state participation;

23) training of scientific and scientific and educational personnel, highly qualified specialists in the priority areas of scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation

Federations;

24) The development of a secondary vocational education system to train skilled and middle-level workers in accordance with modern world standards.

#### Environmental safety and sustainability wildlife management

77. In recent decades, the intensive growth of world production and consumption has been accompanied by an increase in the human burden on the environment and a deterioration in its condition, which has led to a significant change in the living conditions on Earth.

78. Predatory use of natural resources leads to land degradation and soil fertility, water scarcity, degradation of marine ecosystems, and a decline in landscape and biodiversity. Pollution is increasing, resulting in a decline in the quality of human life. Many countries are short of natural resources.

Climate change is having an increasingly negative impact on economic conditions and human environments. The frequency of dangerous natural phenomena and processes that become sources of natural and man-made emergencies is increasing.

The development of a green and low-carbon economy is becoming a high issue on the international agenda. Increased competition for access to natural resources is a factor in increasing international tensions and conflicts between States.

81. The Russian Federation views its territory, its landscape and biodiversity, its unique ecological resource potential as a national treasure, the preservation and protection of which is necessary to ensure the life of future generations, harmonious human development and the realization of the right of citizens to a favourable environment. Preservation of environmental standards of air and water quality, reclamation of disturbed lands, ecological rehabilitation of territories and water facilities, increase of reforestation area, elimination of accumulated damage to the environment are prerequisites for improving the quality of life in the Russian Federation.

The objectives of environmental safety and environmental management are to ensure the quality of the environment necessary for a supportive human life, to preserve and restore the natural environment, to have balanced environmental management, and to mitigate the negative effects of climate change.

83. Achieving the goals of environmental safety and environmental management is being implemented through public policies aimed at addressing the following objectives:

1) ensuring environmentally oriented growth of the economy, stimulating the introduction of innovative technologies, developing environmentally friendly industries;

2) ensuring the rational and efficient use of natural resources, development of mineral and raw materials base;

3) Reducing air pollution in cities and other communities;

4) Establishing a system of government regulation of greenhouse gas emissions, ensuring the implementation of projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase their absorption;

5) development of capacity and technologies for the treatment of emissions into the atmosphere, industrial and urban wastewater;

6) Improving the efficiency of hydrometeorological safety;

7) Prevention of surface and groundwater pollution, improving water quality in contaminated water facilities, restoring aquatic ecosystems;

8) Reducing the production and consumption waste generation, developing the recycling and recycling industry;

9) Prevention of land degradation and decline in soil fertility, reclamation of disturbed lands, elimination of accumulated damage to the environment, ecological rehabilitation of territories;

10) Conservation of biodiversity of natural ecosystems and development of a system of protected natural areas, protection and reproduction of forests, as well as facilities

Wildlife, including water biological resources;

11) Preventing pollution from other countries by pollutants (including radioactive substances) and microorganisms;

12) solving environmental problems and managing the natural resources of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation; **Improving the** effectiveness of state environmental oversight, production and public control in the field of environmental protection;

14) the development of a system of state environmental monitoring and monitoring of compliance with environmental regulations and environmental requirements by business entities, improving the effectiveness of forecasting of natural hazards and processes, the impact of climate change on economic and human conditions;

15) the development of a system for monitoring biological risks to prevent and respond to biological threats;

16) Improving the technical capacity and equipment of forces involved in the prevention and elimination of the negative environmental impacts of natural and man-made emergencies;

17) Improving the level of environmental education and environmental culture of citizens, educating citizens responsible attitude to the natural environment, encouraging the population and public organizations to participate in environmental activities;

18) The development of international cooperation in the field of environmental protection, including to reduce environmental risks in the border areas of the Russian Federation.

### Protecting 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 values. Having reached a high level of social technological development, humanity faced the threat of the loss of traditional spiritual and moral guidelines and stable moral principles.

85. Basic moral and cultural norms, religious foundations, the institution of marriage and family values are becoming increasingly destructive. Individual freedom is absolutized, permissiveness, immorality and selfishness are actively promoted, the cult of violence, consumption and enjoyment is planted, drug use is legalized, communities are formed, and communities denying the natural continuation of life are formed. The problems of inter-ethnic and interfaith relations are the subject of geopolitical games and speculations that breed hostility and hatred.

86. The planting of alien ideals and values, the implementation without taking into account the historical traditions and experiences of previous generations of reforms in education, science, culture, religion, language and information activities have increased the disunity and polarization of national societies, destroyed the foundations of cultural sovereignty and undermined the foundations of political stability and statehood. Revision of basic norms of morality, psychological manipulation cause irreparable damage to human moral health, encourage destructive behavior, create conditions for self-destruction of society. The generation gap is widening. At the same time, manifestations of aggressive nationalism, xenophobia, religious extremism and terrorism are on the rise.

87. Traditional Russian spiritual, moral and cultural and historical values are under intense attack from the United States and its allies, as well as by transnational corporations, foreign non-profit non-governmental, religious, extremist and terrorist organizations. They have an informational psychological impact on the individual, group and public consciousness by spreading social and moral attitudes contrary to the traditions, beliefs and beliefs of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

88. Information and psychological sabotage and the "westernization" of culture reinforce 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 interfaith conflicts, and weaken the state-forming people have increased their efforts to falsify Russian and world history.

89. Traditional Russian denominations, culture and Russian as the state language of the Russian Federation are being discredited.

90. The Russian Federation regards its basic, centuries-old history of spiritual, moral and cultural-historical values, standards of morality and morality as the basis of Russian society,

which allows to preserve and strengthen the sovereignty of the Russian Federation, to build the future and to reach new heights in the development of society and personality.

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 destiny, high moral ideals, a strong family, creative work, the priority of the spiritual over the material, humanism, mercy, justice, collectivism, mutual assistance and mutual respect, historical memory and continuity of generations, unity of the peoples of Russia. Traditional Russian spiritual and moral values unite our multi-ethnic and multi-religious 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 the Russian civil identity, the preservation of the ancestral principles and socially important landmarks of social development.

93. The protection of traditional Russian spiritual and moral values, culture and historical memory is ensured by addressing the following objectives:

1) strengthening civil unity, all-Russian civic identity, inter-ethnic and interfaith harmony, preserving the identity of the multinational people of the Russian Federation;

2) the protection of historical truth, preservation of historical memory, continuity in the development of the Russian state and its historical unity, opposition to the falsification of history;

3) strengthening the institution of the family, preserving traditional family values, continuity of generations of Russians;

4) implementation of the state information policy aimed at strengthening in the mass consciousness the role of traditional Russian spiritual-moral and cultural-historical values, citizens' rejection of destructive ideas, stereotypes and behaviors imposed from the outside;

5) the development of the system of education, education and education as the basis for the formation of a developed and socially responsible person striving for spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical perfection;

6) support for 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 common cultural space;

8) preserving the material and intangible cultural heritage of the Russian people, popularizing the achievements of Russian science and technology, literature, art culture, music and sports, including by refining the educational programs of educational organizations;

9) spiritual, moral and patriotic education of citizens on historical and modern examples, development of collective beginnings of Russian society, support of socially significant initiatives, including charitable projects, volunteer movement;

10) support religious organizations of traditional denominations, ensuring their participation in activities aimed at preserving traditional Russian spiritual and moral values, harmonization of Russian society, spreading the culture of interfaith dialogue, countering extremism;

11) the formation of a state order for scientific research, the publication of non-fiction materials, the creation of works of literature and art, cinematic, theatrical, television, video and

Internet products, the provision of services aimed at preserving traditional Russian spiritual and moral values and culture, protecting historical truth and preserving historical memory, and ensuring quality control of the implementation of this state order;

12) protection and support of the Russian language as the state language of the Russian Federation, strengthening control over compliance with the norms of the modern Russian literary language, suppression of public execution, dissemination through the media products that contain words and expressions that do not correspond to these norms (including obscene language);

13) protection of Russian society from external ideologically valuable expansion and external destructive information psychological impact, preventing the distribution of products of extremist content, propaganda of violence, racial and religious intolerance, ethnic strife;

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, the formation of new architectures, rules and principles of the world order are accompanied by increasing geopolitical instability, exacerbation of inter-State contradictions and conflicts.

95. Countries that lose unconditional leadership try to dictate their rules to other members of the international community, use unfair competition, unilaterally apply restrictive measures (sanctions), openly interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign States. Such actions lead to the weakening of generally accepted principles and norms of international law, the weakening and destruction of existing institutions and regimes of international legal regulation, the exacerbation of the military and political situation, the decrease in predictability and the weakening of confidence in relations between States.

96. The Russian Federation is pursuing a consistent, independent, multi-vector, open, predictable and pragmatic foreign policy aimed at protecting its national interests and strengthening international security.

g\_97. The Russian Federation seeks to ensure the sustainability of the system of international relations through unconditional compliance with international law, strengthening the central coordinating role of the UN and its Security Council in resolving global and regional issues.

The Russian Federation seeks to increase predictability between States and build confidence and security in the international sphere. In order to reduce the threat of a new global war, prevent an arms race and prevent its transfer to new environments, it is necessary to improve the mechanisms of maintaining strategic stability, arms control, preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and to respect the measures of trust.

Russia remains committed to the use of political means, especially diplomatic and peacekeeping mechanisms, in the resolution of international and domestic conflicts. In the case of unfriendly actions by foreign states that threaten the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, including those related to the use of restrictive measures (sanctions) of a political or economic nature or the use of modern information and communication technologies, the Russian Federation considers it legitimate to take the symmetrical and asymmetric measures

necessary to curb such unfriendly actions, as well as to prevent them from happening again in the future.

100. The objectives of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation are to create favorable conditions for the sustainable socio-economic development of the country, strengthen national security, strengthen the positions of the Russian Federation

Federation as one of the most influential centers of the modern world.

Achieving the foreign policy objectives of the Russian Federation is achieved by addressing the following objectives:

1) Improving the sustainability 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, removing the preconditions for global war and the risks of the use of nuclear weapons;

3) improving collective security mechanisms at the global and regional levels, implementing and, if necessary, developing confidence measures, preventing incidents in the military sphere;

4) Maintaining strategic stability, improving non-proliferation mechanisms for weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and related production of goods and technologies, arms control mechanisms, and responsible behaviour mechanisms in the creation and use of biotechnology;

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, 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 engagement with the People's Republic of China, a particularly privileged strategic partnership with the Republic of India, including the establishment of robust mechanisms for regional stability and security in the Asia-Pacific region on a non-block basis;

8) deepening multidisciplinary cooperation with foreign countries in the formats of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and BRICS, strengthening the functional and institutional frameworks of cooperation within the RIC (Russia, India, China);

9) Support regional and subregional integration within multilateral international institutions, dialogue platforms, regional associations, including in Asia-Pacific, Latin America and Africa;

10) maintaining an equitable and mutually beneficial dialogue with all interested states in order to develop trade economic cooperation, strengthen international and regional stability;

11) Helping to eliminate and prevent the emergence of hotbeds of tension and conflict in the territories of neighbouring States;

12) Improving the role of the Russian Federation in peacekeeping;

13) supporting the allies and partners of the Russian Federation in dealing with defence and security issues, neutralizing attempts of external interference in their internal affairs;



14) protecting the rights and interests of citizens of the Russian Federation and Russian companies abroad;

15) support the export of Russian goods, including high-tech products, counter the use of unfair competition and discriminatory measures against Russian companies;

16) development of international trade and economic ties, promotion of attracting foreign investment, advanced technologies and highly qualified professionals to the Russian Federation;

17) to ensure the interests of the Russian Federation related to the development of outer space, the oceans, the Arctic and Antarctica;

18) Strengthening the role of the Russian Federation in the world humanitarian, cultural, scientific and educational space, strengthening the position of the Russian language as a language of international communication;

19) to support compatriots living abroad in the exercise of their rights, including the right to preserve the All-Russian cultural identity, to ensure the protection of their interests;

20) strengthening fraternal ties between the Russian, Belarusian and Ukrainian peoples;

21) countering attempts to falsify history, protecting historical truth, preserving historical memory;

22) strengthening the position of Russian media and mass communications in the global information space;

23) developing cooperation within international organizations and institutions, increasing the use of network diplomacy tools;

24) development of military-political and military-technical cooperation with foreign states;

25) development of international cooperation in the areas of counter-terrorism, extremism, corruption, *illicit* production and trafficking of drugs and psychotropic substances, illegal migration, cross-border crime;

26) developing international cooperation to create a safe and equitable global information space;

27) developing cooperation with foreign countries in the field of environmental protection and climate change prevention;

28) assistance to foreign countries in the aftermath of natural and man-made emergencies, in combating biological threats, and the spread of dangerous infectious diseases;

29) integration into the world transport space, the realization of the transit potential of the Russian Federation;

30) Increased cooperation in the promotion of international development, especially in the post-Soviet space;

31) work in the post-Soviet space aimed at forming mutually beneficial approaches for Russia and foreign states to participate in the activities of international organizations, to implement economic mutual assistance, to solve social and humanitarian issues, as well as issues related to the development of new technologies;

32) Expanding cooperation with CIS member states to strengthen biological security.

the framework and mechanisms for implementing this Strategy

The public authorities are governed 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 integrated application of political, organizational, socio-economic, legal, information, military, special and other measures developed as part of strategic planning in the Russian Federation.

104. The objectives of the strategic national priorities are addressed by developing, adjusting and executing strategic planning documents, programmes and projects in the field of national security and socio-economic development of the Russian Federation, as well as their necessary resources.

105. The implementation of this Strategy is monitored as part of the state monitoring of national security on the basis of national security indicators determined by the President of the Russian Federation. The results of this 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.

The implementation of this Strategy is to improve public administration and strategic planning for national security and socio-economic development of the Russian Federation.

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