

# APPENDIX

## **APPENDIX 1: RUSSIAN MILITARY DOCTRINE**

### **RUSSIAN MILITARY DOCTRINE**

**Text of report by Russian presidential website on 5 February**  
["The Military Doctrine of the Russian Federation" approved by  
Russian Federation  
presidential edict on 5 February 2010]

#### **I. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

1. The Military Doctrine of the Russian Federation (hereinafter the Military Doctrine) is one of the fundamental strategic planning documents in the Russian Federation and constitutes a system of the views officially adopted in the state on preparations for armed defence and on the armed protection of the Russian Federation.
2. The Military Doctrine takes account of the fundamental provisions of the 2000 Military Doctrine of the Russian Federation, the Concept for the Long-Term Socioeconomic Development of the Russian Federation for the Period through 2020, the Russian Federation National Security Strategy through 2020, and also the relevant provisions of the 2008 Russian Federation Foreign Policy Concept and the Russian Federation Maritime Doctrine for the Period through 2020.
3. The legal basis of the Military Doctrine consists of the Russian Federation Constitution; the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and Russian Federation treaties in the field of defence, arms control, and disarmament; federal constitutional laws; federal laws; and also statutory legal acts of the Russian Federation president and the Russian Federation Government.
4. The Military Doctrine reflects the Russian Federation's adherence to the utilization of political, diplomatic, legal, economic, environmental, informational, military, and other instruments for the protection of the national interests of the Russian Federation and the interests of its allies.

5. The provisions of the Military Doctrine are specified in the Russian Federation President's Messages to the Russian Federation Federal Assembly and can be adjusted within the framework of strategic planning in the military sphere (military planning). Implementation of the Military Doctrine is achieved through the centralization of state control in the military sphere and is effected in accordance with federal legislation and statutory legal acts of the Russian Federation president, the Russian Federation Government, and federal organs of executive power.
6. The following fundamental concepts are employed in the Military Doctrine:
  - a) the military security of the Russian Federation (hereinafter military security) - a state of protection of the vitally important interests of the individual, society, and the state against external and internal military threats associated with the utilization or threat of military force that is characterized by the absence of a military threat or by the <sup>1</sup>ability to counter such a threat;
  - b) military danger - a state of interstate or intrastate relations characterized by an aggregation of factors capable in certain conditions of leading to the emergence of a military threat;
  - c) military threat - a state of interstate or intrastate relations characterized by the real possibility of the outbreak of a military conflict between opposing sides and by a high degree of readiness on the part of a given state (group of states) or separatist (terrorist) organizations to utilize military force (armed violence);
  - d) military conflict - a form of resolution of interstate or intrastate contradictions involving the use of military force (the concept encompasses all types of armed confrontation, including large-scale, regional, and local wars and armed conflicts);
  - e) armed conflict - an armed clash on a limited scale between states (an international armed conflict) or between opposing sides within the confines of the territory of a single state (an internal armed conflict);

- f) local war - a war between two or more states pursuing limited military political objectives in which military actions are conducted within the borders of the warring states and which affects primarily the interests (territorial, economic, political, and other) of only these states;
- g) regional war - a war involving two or more states in the same region waged by national or coalition armed forces and involving the utilization of both conventional and nuclear means of attack on the territory of the region and in adjoining waters and the airspace (outer space) above it in the course of which the sides would be pursuing important military-political objectives;
- h) large-scale war - a war between coalitions of states or major world community states in which the sides would be pursuing radical military-political. A large-scale war may result from the escalation of an armed conflict or a local or regional war to involve a significant number of states from various regions of the world. It would require the mobilization of all the participating states' available material resources and spiritual forces;
- i) military policy - the activity of the state to organize and effect defence and safeguard the security of the Russian Federation and also the interests of its allies;
- j) the military organization of the state (hereinafter military organization) - the aggregation of state and military command and control bodies, the Russian Federation Armed Forces, and other troops and troop formations and agencies (hereinafter the Armed Forces and other troops) that form its basis and which carry out their activity using military methods, and also parts of the country's production and scientific complexes whose joint activity is geared to preparing for armed defence and to the armed defence of the Russian Federation;
- k) military planning - the determination of the procedure and methods for achieving objectives and tasks relating to the development of the military organization, the organizational development, and the development of the Armed Forces

and other troops and for utilizing them and providing them with comprehensive support.

## **II. THE MILITARY DANGERS AND MILITARY THREATS TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

7. World development at the present stage is characterized by a weakening of ideological confrontation, a lowering of the level of economic, political, and military influence of certain states (groups of states) and alliances and an increase in the influence of other states with ambitions for all-embracing domination, multipolarity, and the globalization of diverse processes. Many regional conflicts remain unresolved. There is a continuing tendency towards a strong-arm resolution of these conflicts, including in regions bordering on the Russian Federation. The existing international security architecture (system), including its international-legal mechanisms, does not ensure equal security for all states. That said, despite the decline in the likelihood of a large-scale war involving the use of conventional means of attack and nuclear weapons being unleashed against the Russian Federation, in a number of areas military dangers to the Russian Federation are intensifying.
8. The main external military dangers are:
  - a) the desire to endow the force potential of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) with global functions carried out in violation of the norms of international law and to move the military infrastructure of NATO member countries closer to the borders of the Russian Federation, including by expanding the bloc;
  - b) the attempts to destabilize the situation in individual states and regions and to undermine strategic stability;
  - c) the deployment (buildup) of troop contingents of foreign states (groups of states) on the territories of states contiguous with the Russian Federation and its allies and also in adjacent waters;
  - d) the creation and deployment of strategic missile defence systems undermining global stability and violating the

established correlation of forces in the nuclear-missile sphere, and also the militarization of outer space and the deployment of strategic nonnuclear precision weapon systems;

- e) territorial claims against the Russian Federation and its allies and interference in their internal affairs;
  - f) the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, missiles, and missile technologies, and the increase in the number of states possessing nuclear weapons;
  - g) the violation of international accords by individual states, and also noncompliance with previously concluded international treaties in the field of arms limitation and reduction;
  - h) the use of military force on the territories of states contiguous with the Russian Federation in violation of the UN Charter and other norms of international law;
  - i) the presence (emergence) of seats of armed conflict and the escalation of such conflicts on the territories of states contiguous with the Russian Federation and its allies;
  - j) the spread of international terrorism;
  - k) the emergence of seats of interethnic (interfaith) tension, the activity of international armed radical groupings in areas adjacent to the state border of the Russian Federation and the borders of its allies, the presence of territorial contradictions and the growth of separatism and violent (religious) extremism in individual parts of the world.
9. The main internal military dangers are:
- a) attemptstochange the constitutional structure of the Russian Federation by force;
  - b) the undermining of the sovereignty and violation of the unity and territorial integrity of the Russian Federation;
  - c) the disruption of the functioning of organs of state power, important state and military facilities, and the informational infrastructure of the Russian Federation.
10. The main military threats are:
- a) a drastic deterioration in the military-political situation (interstate relations) and the creation of the conditions for

- the utilization of military force;
  - b) the impeding of the operation of systems of state and military command and control of the Russian Federation, the disruption of the functioning of its strategic nuclear forces, missile early warning systems, systems for monitoring outer space, nuclear munitions storage facilities, nuclear energy facilities, atomic and chemical industry facilities, and other potentially dangerous facilities;
  - c) the creation and training of illegal armed formations and their activity on the territory of the Russian Federation or on the territories of its allies;
  - d) a show of military force with provocative objectives in the course of exercises on the territories of states contiguous with the Russian Federation or its allies;
  - e) a stepping up of the activity of the Armed Forces of individual states (groups of states) involving partial or complete mobilization and the transitioning of these states' organs of state and military command and control to wartime operating conditions. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
11. Military conflicts are characterized by their objectives and by the ways and means of achieving these objectives, the scale and timing of military actions, the forms and methods of struggle, and the weaponry and military equipment utilized.
12. Characteristic features of contemporary military conflicts are:
- a) the integrated utilization of military force and forces and resources of a nonmilitary character;
  - b) the massive utilization of weapons and military equipment systems based on new physical principles that are comparable to nuclear weapons in terms of effectiveness;
  - c) the broadening of the scale of the utilization of troops (forces) and resources operating in airspace and outer space;
  - d) the intensification of the role of information warfare;
  - e) the reduction of the time parameters for preparing to conduct military operations;
  - f) an increase in the promptness of command and control as a result of transitioning from a strict vertical system of

command and control to a global networked automated command and control system for troops (forces) and weaponry;

g) the creation on the warring sides' territories of a permanent zone of military operations.

13. Features of modern military conflicts are:

- a) the unpredictability of their emergence;
- b) the presence of a broad range of military-political, economic, strategic, and other objectives;
- c) the growth of the role of modern highly effective weapons systems, and also the rearrangement of the role of various spheres of armed struggle;
- d) the prior implementation of measures of information warfare in order to achieve political objectives without the utilization of military force and, subsequently, in the interest of shaping a favourable response from the world community to the utilization of military force.

14. Military conflicts will be distinguished by speed, selectivity, and a high level of target destruction, rapidity in manoeuvring troops (forces) and firepower, and the utilization of various mobile groupings of troops (forces). Possession of the strategic initiative, the preservation of sustainable state and military command and control, and the securing of supremacy on land, at sea, and in the air and outer space will become decisive factors in achieving objectives.

15. Military actions will be typified by the increasing significance of precision, electromagnetic, laser, and infrasound weaponry, computercontrolled systems, drones and autonomous maritime craft, and guided robotized models of arms and military equipment.

16. Nuclear weapons will remain an important factor for preventing the outbreak of nuclear military conflicts and military conflicts involving the use of conventional means of attack (a large-scale war or regional war). In the event of the outbreak of a military conflict involving the utilization of conventional means of attack (a large-scale war or regional war) and imperiling the very existence of the state, the possession of nuclear weapons



may lead to such a military conflict developing into a nuclear military conflict.

### **III. THE MILITARY POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

17. The fundamental tasks of the Russian Federation's military policy are determined by the Russian Federation president in accordance with federal legislation, the Russian Federation National Security Strategy through 2020, and the current Military Doctrine. The Russian Federation's military policy is aimed at preventing an arms race, deterring and preventing military conflicts, and improving military organization, the forms and methods of the utilization of the Armed Forces and other troops, and also means of attack for the purpose of defending and safeguarding the security of the Russian Federation and also the interests of its allies. Russian Federation activity to deter and prevent military conflicts
18. The Russian Federation ensures the permanent readiness of the Armed Forces and other troops to deter and prevent military conflicts and provide armed protection of the Russian Federation and its allies in accordance with the norms of international law and International treaties of the Russian Federation. The prevention of a nuclear military conflict, and likewise any other military conflict, is the Russian Federation's main task.
19. The Russian Federation's main tasks in deterring and preventing military conflicts are:
  - a) to assess and predict the development of the military-political situation at the global and regional level and also the state of interstate relations in the military-political sphere utilizing modern technical systems and information technologies;
  - b) to neutralize possible military dangers and military threats using political, diplomatic, and other nonmilitary means;
  - c) to maintain strategic stability and the nuclear deterrence potential at an adequate level;
  - d) to maintain the Armed Forces and other troops at the

- prescribed level of readiness for combat utilization;
- e) to strengthen the system of collective security within the framework of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and to build up its potential, to intensify cooperation in the field of international security within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), and to develop relations in this sphere with other interstate organizations (the European Union and NATO);
  - f) to expand the circle of partner states and develop cooperation with them on the basis of common interests in the sphere of strengthening international security in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter and other norms of international law;
  - g) to comply with international treaties in the sphere of the limitation and reduction of strategic offensive arms;
  - h) to conclude and implement agreements in the sphere of arms control and also to implement measures to strengthen mutual trust;
  - i) to create mechanisms for the regulation of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the sphere of missile defence;
  - j) to conclude an international treaty prohibiting the deployment of any types of weapons in outer space;
  - k) to participate in international peacekeeping activity, including under the auspices of the United Nations and within the framework of interaction with international (regional) organizations;
  - l) to participate in the struggle against international terrorism. The utilization of Armed Forces and other troops. The principal tasks of the Armed Forces and other troops in peacetime, during a period of an immediate threat of aggression, and in wartime
20. The Russian Federation considers it legitimate to utilize the Armed Forces and other troops in order to repulse aggression against it and (or) its allies, to maintain (restore) peace in

accordance with a decision of the UN Security Council or other collective security structures, and also to ensure the protection of its citizens located beyond the borders of the Russian Federation in accordance with generally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation. The utilization of the Armed Forces and other troops in peacetime is effected in accordance with a decision of the Russian Federation president under the procedure prescribed by federal legislation.

21. The Russian Federation regards an armed attack on a Union State member or any actions involving the utilization of military force against it as an act of aggression against the Union State and will carry out retaliatory measures. The Russian Federation regards an armed attack on a CSTO member state as aggression against all CSTO member states and in that case will implement measures in accordance with the Collective Security Treaty. <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
22. In the context of the implementation by the Russia Federation of strategic deterrence measures of a forceful nature, provision is made for the utilization of precision weapons. The Russian Federation reserves the right to utilize nuclear weapons in response to the utilization of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction against it and (or) its allies, and also in the event of aggression against the Russian Federation involving the use of conventional weapons when the very existence of the state is under threat. The decision to utilize nuclear weapons is made by the Russian Federation president.
23. The fulfilment of the tasks facing the Armed Forces and other troops is organized and effected in accordance with the Plan for the Utilization of the Russian Federation Armed Forces, the Russian Federation Armed Forces Mobilization Plan, edicts of the Russian Federation president, orders and directives of the supreme commander in chief of the Russian Federation Armed Forces, and other statutory legal acts of the Russian Federation and strategic planning documents relating to the defence sphere.
24. The Russian Federation assigns troop contingents to CSTO peacekeeping forces to participate in peacekeeping operations in accordance with a CSTO Collective Security Council decision.

The Russian Federation assigns troop contingents to the CSTO Collective Rapid-Response forces for the purpose of responding promptly to military threats to CSTO member countries and resolving tasks determined by the CSTO Collective Security Council for their utilization in accordance with the procedure envisioned by the Agreement on the Procedure for the Operational Deployment, Utilization, and Comprehensive Support of the Central Asia Collective Security Region Collective Rapid-Deployment Forces.

25. In the implementation of peacekeeping operations under a UN mandate or under a CIS mandate the Russian Federation provides troop contingents in accordance with the procedure established by federal legislation and international treaties of the Russian Federation.
26. With a view to protecting the interests of the Russian Federation and its citizens and maintaining international peace and security, formations of the Russian Federation Armed Forces may be used operationally outside the Russian Federation in accordance with the generally recognized principles and norms of international law, the international treaties of the Russian Federation, and federal legislation.
27. The main tasks of the Armed Forces and other troops in peacetime are: a) to defend the sovereignty of the Russian Federation and the integrity and inviolability of its territory; b) to ensure strategic deterrence, including the prevention of military conflicts;

**APPENDIX 2: CONCEPT OF THE FOREIGN POLICY  
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**  
**CONCEPT OF THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN  
FEDERATION**

Approved by President of the Russian Federation V. Putin on 12  
February 2013

**I. General Provisions**

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1. The Concept of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation (hereinafter 'the Concept') is a systemic description of basic principles, priorities, goals and objectives of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation.
2. The Concept is based on the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws, the universally recognized principles and rules of international law, international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party, the Decree by the President of the Russian Federation on measures to implement the foreign policy of the Russian Federation (No. 605 of 7 May 2012), as well as the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020, the Military Doctrine of the Russian Federation, statutory acts of the Russian Federation regulating activities of federal authorities in the area of foreign policy, and other similar instruments.
3. Rapid acceleration of global processes in the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and growing new trends in global development require new approaches to key aspects of the rapidly changing situation in the world and a new vision of priorities in Russia's foreign policy, taking into account Russia's increased responsibility for setting the international agenda and shaping the system of international relations.
4. In accordance with the top priority objective of the national security policy, which is ensuring the protection of an individual, society and the state, the foreign policy should be

focused primarily on pursuing the following basic goals:

- a. ensuring the security of the country, protecting and strengthening its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and securing its high standing in the international community as one of the influential and competitive poles of the modern world;
- b. creating favorable external conditions for a steady and dynamic growth of the Russian economy and its technological modernization with a view to putting it on the innovation-based development tracks, as well as for improving the quality of life, strengthening the rule of law and democratic institutions, and ensuring human rights and freedoms;
- c. active promoting of international peace and universal security and stability for the purpose of establishing a just and democratic system of international relations based on collective decision-making in addressing global issues, on the primacy of international law, including, first of all, the UN Charter, as well as on equal, partnership relations among nations with the central coordinating role of the UN as the principal organization regulating international relations;
- d. promoting good-neighborly relations with adjoining states and helping to overcome existing and prevent potential tensions and conflicts in regions adjacent to the Russian Federation;
- e. developing mutually beneficial and equal bilateral and multilateral partnership relations with foreign states, interstate associations, international organizations and forums on the basis of respect for independence and sovereignty, pragmatism, transparency, multi-vector approach, predictability and non-confrontational protection of national interests; promoting broad international cooperation based on the principle of non-discrimination and facilitating the formation of flexible non-bloc network

- alliances with Russia's active involvement;
- f. strengthening Russia's positions in the global trade and economic system, providing diplomatic support to national economic operators abroad, preventing discrimination against Russian goods, services or investments; making use of the potential of international and regional economic and financial institutions to that end;
  - g. ensuring comprehensive protection of rights and legitimate interests of Russian citizens and compatriots residing abroad, and promoting, in various international formats, Russia's approach to human rights issues;
  - h. promoting the Russian language and strengthening its positions in the world, disseminating information on the achievements of the peoples of Russia and consolidating the Russian diaspora abroad;
  - i. facilitating the development of a constructive dialogue and partnership relations between civilizations in the interests of enhancing accord among various cultures and confessions and ensuring their mutual enrichment.

## **II. Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation and the Modern World**

- 5. The current stage of the world development is characterized by profound changes in the geopolitical landscape largely provoked or accelerated by the global financial and economic crisis. International relations are in the process of transition, the essence of which is the creation of a polycentric system of international relations. That process is not an easy one. It is accompanied by increased economic and political turbulence at the global and regional levels. International relations become increasingly complex and unpredictable.
- 6. The ability of the West to dominate world economy and politics continues to diminish. The global power and development potential is now more dispersed and is shifting to the East, primarily to the Asia-Pacific region. The emergence of new

global economic and political actors with Western countries trying to preserve their traditional positions enhances global competition, which is manifested in growing instability in international relations.

7. With the reduced risk of a large-scale war, including a nuclear one, the balance of military power between states and groups of states is changing. Efforts to build up or modernize offensive potentials, to create and deploy new types of weapons erode the global security architecture based on international treaties and agreements in the area of arms control.
8. Global turbulences and growing interdependence of states and peoples frustrate the attempts to build individual "oases of peace and security"; the only reliable insurance against possible shocks is compliance with universal principles of equal and indivisible security in respect of the Euro-Atlantic, Eurasian and Asia-Pacific regions.
9. Today, traditional military and political alliances cannot protect against all the existing transborder challenges and threats. The bloc-based approach to addressing international issues is being gradually replaced by network diplomacy based on flexible participation in multilateral mechanisms aimed at finding effective solutions to common challenges.
10. Economic, legal, scientific, environmental, demographic and IT factors become as important for states in influencing the world politics as the military power. Of increased relevance are issues related to sustainable development, spiritual and intellectual education of population, improving its well-being and promoting investment in human capital. A key factor of international stability is economic interdependence of states.
11. Financial and economic challenges become increasingly evident as negative trends build up in the world economy. Unsolved structural problems and lingering economic depression in the leading countries of the West affect global development in a negative way. Incomplete recovery amidst the European debt crisis and ongoing recession trends in the euro area pose serious



- risks for the future. International efforts to create a new, more balanced world trade and monetary system meeting the needs of the globalized world gain special significance.
12. Increased competition for strategic resources causes extreme volatility at the commodity markets. Fundamental changes are taking place in the energy sector, which is related, inter alia, to the use of innovative technologies to develop hard-to-recover hydrocarbon reserves. At a time when it becomes increasingly important for the states to diversify their presence in the world markets in order to guarantee their economic security, we are witnessing imposition of various unjustified restrictions and other discriminatory measures.
  13. For the first time in modern history, global competition takes place on a civilizational level, whereby various values and models of development based on the universal principles of democracy and market economy start to clash and compete against each other. Cultural and civilizational diversity of the world becomes more and more manifest.
  14. The reverse side of the globalization processes is the increased emphasis on civilizational identity. Desire to go back to one's civilizational roots can be clearly seen in recent events in the Middle East and North Africa where political and socioeconomic renewal of society has been frequently carried out under the banner of asserting Islamic values. Similar processes can be observed in other regions as well, which makes it a priority for world politics to prevent civilizational fault line clashes and to intensify efforts to forge partnership of cultures, religions and civilizations in order to ensure a harmonious development of mankind. In these circumstances imposing one's own hierarchy of values can only provoke a rise in xenophobia, intolerance and tensions in international relations leading eventually to chaos in world affairs. Another factor which negatively affects global stability is the emerging trend towards international relations dominated, as in the past, by ideological factors.
  15. Another risk to world peace and stability is presented by attempts to manage crises through unilateral sanctions and other

coercive measures, including armed aggression, outside the framework of the UN Security Council. There are instances of blatant neglect of fundamental principles of international law, such as the non-use of force, and of the prerogatives of the UN Security Council when arbitrary interpretation of its resolutions is allowed. Some concepts that are being implemented are aimed at overthrowing legitimate authorities in sovereign states under the pretext of protecting civilian population. The use of coercive measures and military force bypassing the UN Charter and the UN Security Council is unable to eliminate profound socioeconomic, ethnic and other antagonisms that cause conflicts. Such measures only lead to the expansion of the conflict area, provoke tensions and arms race, aggravates interstate controversies and incite ethnic and religious strife.

16. New transborder threats and challenges increasingly dominate the international agenda rising in proportions and becoming more diversified in form and geography. They include, in the first place, the risk of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, international terrorism, uncontrolled traffic in arms and combatants, radicalization of public sentiment giving rise to religious extremism and ethnic and interconfessional tensions, illegal migration, maritime piracy, drug trafficking, corruption, regional and internal conflicts, scarcity of essential resources, demographic problems, global poverty, environmental, sanitary and epidemiological challenges, climate change and threats to information and food security.
17. Globalization processes have also transformed international organized crime which acquired a new, macroeconomic dimension leading to the emergence of new criminal "power poles" that accumulate considerable resources and progressively expand their influence, including by infiltrating government agencies of various countries and financial and economic institutions, as well as by establishing ties with terrorist and extremist organizations.
18. Global challenges and threats require an adequate response and joint efforts of the international community based on the central

coordinating role of the UN and given the clear correlation of the issues of security, sustainable development and human rights.

19. With tendency for decentralization of the global system of governance, regional governance emerges as a basis for the polycentric model of the world (with the UN being another foundation), reflecting the world's diversity and variety. New centers of economic growth and political power increasingly take responsibility for their respective regions. Regional integration becomes an effective means to increase competitiveness of the participating states. Networks and associations, trade pacts and other economic agreements, as well as regional reserve currencies serve as instruments to enhance security and financial and economic stability.
20. "Soft power", a comprehensive toolkit for achieving foreign policy objectives building on civil society potential, information, cultural and other methods and technologies alternative to traditional diplomacy, is becoming an indispensable component of modern international relations. At the same time, increasing global competition and the growing crisis potential sometimes creates a risk of destructive and unlawful use of "soft power" and human rights concepts to exert political pressure on sovereign states, interfere in their internal affairs, destabilize their political situation, manipulate public opinion, including under the pretext of financing cultural and human rights projects abroad.
21. A true consolidation of efforts of the international community requires a set of common values as a foundation for joint action, a common moral denominator, which major world religions have always shared, including such principles and concepts as pursuit of peace and justice, dignity, freedom and responsibility, honesty, compassion, and work ethic.
22. Foreign policy is one of the most important tools to ensure the steady development of a country and guarantee its competitiveness in the globalizing world.
23. Being a permanent member of the UN Security Council and a participant in a whole range of influential international

- organizations, regional structures, and mechanisms for inter-state dialogue and cooperation, having considerable resources in every area, actively developing relations with leading states and alliances throughout the world in line with its multi-vector policy, and consistently integrating into the global economic and political system as a responsible and constructive member of the international community, the Russian Federation contributes to the development of a positive, well- balanced and unifying international agenda and to the settlement of global and regional problems.
24. Fundamental and rapid changes not only create serious risks but also provide the Russian Federation with new opportunities. Russia pursues an independent foreign policy guided by its national interests and based on unconditional respect for international law.
  25. Russia's foreign policy is transparent, predictable and pragmatic. It is consistent and continuous and reflects the unique role our country has been playing over centuries as a counterbalance in international affairs and the development of global civilization.
  26. Russia is fully aware of its special responsibility for maintaining security in the world both on the global and regional levels and is determined to act jointly with all the interested states to address common challenges. Russia will work to anticipate and forestall events and remain prepared for any scenario in global affairs.

### **III. Priorities of the Russian Federation for Addressing Global Problems**

27. Diverse and complex nature of international problems and crisis situations call for timely prioritization of each of them in the Russian Federation's foreign policy. The use of political and diplomatic, legal, military, economic, financial and other tools in resolving foreign policy issues should correspond to their actual significance for Russia's foreign policy interests; moreover, these tools should be applied with due coordination among all branches of power as well as appropriate agencies.

## **Emergence of a New World Order**

28. Russia follows a policy aimed at creating a stable and sustainable system of international relations based on international law and principles of equality, mutual respect and non- interference in internal affairs of states. The system aims to provide reliable and equal security for each member of the international community in the political, military, economic, informational, humanitarian and other areas.
29. The United Nations should remain the center for regulation of international relations and coordination in world politics in the 21st century, as it has proven to have no alternative and also possesses unique legitimacy. Russia supports the efforts aimed at strengthening the UN's central and coordinating role. This implies:
  - a. ensuring the inviolability of key provisions and principles of the UN Charter, building the UN capacity in every possible way to allow for a reasonable streamlining of the UN with new world realities while preserving its inter-state nature;
  - b. further improving the effectiveness of the UN Security Council, which bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and making this body more representative as part of reasonable reforms in the UN while ensuring due efficiency of its processes. Any decisions on the expansion of the Security Council should be based on a general consensus of the UN Member States. The status of the five permanent members of the Security Council should be preserved.
30. Russia attaches great importance to ensuring sustainable manageability of global development, which requires collective leadership by the major states of the world, which, in turn, should be representative in geographical and civilizational terms and fully respect the central and coordinating role of the UN. To these ends, Russia will increase its participation in such formats

as the Group of Twenty, BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and the Republic of South Africa), the Group of Eight, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the RIC (Russia, India and China) alongside other organizations and platforms for dialogue.

### **Rule of Law in International Relations**

31. Russia consistently advocates the strengthening of the legal basis of international relations and complies with its international legal obligations in good faith. The maintenance and strengthening of the international rule of law is among its priorities in the international arena. The rule of law is intended to ensure peaceful and fruitful cooperation among states.